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VOL. XXXVIII.--NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1888.

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS

THE POPE AND THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

(Boston Pilot.)

A cable despatch from London makes the following explicit statements :-

"A despatch from Rome says that the College of the Holy Office was charged to examine Mgr. Persico's reports and decide amine Mgr. Percico's reports and decide whether Catholica belonging to the National League were guilty of sin and debarred from League were guilty of sin and debarred from absolution. The Congrecation, the Pope presiding, replied in the affirmative, and drew up a decree to that effect. Cardinal Simeoni, acting under the Pope's orders, forwarded the decree to Ireland. with special instructions decree to Ireland, with special instructions decree to Mgr. Persico and the Irish Episcopacy. when instructing the clergy to enforce it, to inform them that they must refuse absolution to any one declining to renounce membership in the National Langue."

Next day, also from London, was issued an alleged "text of the Papal decree," as fol-

"Un several occasions the Apostolio See has given the people of Ireland, whom it has always regarded with special benevolence, suitable admonition and advice, when oircumstances required, as to how they might defend their rights without injury to justice or public peace. Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., fearing lest, in the species of warfare that has been introduced among the Irish in the contests between landlords and tenants, and contests between landlords and tenants, and which is commonly called the 'plan of campaign,' and in the kind of social interdict called boycotting, arising from the same contests, a true sense of justice and charity might be perverted, ordered the Supreme Congregation of the Inquisition to subject the matter to a serious and careful examination. Hence, the following was proposed to their Eminences, the Cardinals of that Congrega-tion. Is it permissible in disputes between landlords and their tenants in Ireland to use the means known as 'the plan of campaign and 'boycotting'? After a long and mature deliberation, their Eminences unanimously answered in the negative, and their decision answered in the negative, and their decision was confirmed by the Holy Father on Wednesday, the 18th of the present month. The justice of this decision will be madily seen by any one who applies his mind to consider that a rent agreed

by motual consent, cannot, without violation a contract, be diminished at the mere will of the tenants, especially when there are which the tension, especially when there are libunals appointed for settling such contro-wrsies and reducing unjust rents within the ounds of equity, after taking into account he causes which diminish the value of the Neither can it be considered permisland. Neither can it be considered permissible that rents be extorted from tenants and others. The Rev. Mr. Gignon, to pay the rents they agreed to pay, or those who, in the exercise of their rights, take vacant farms. It will, therefore, be Your Lordship's duty, prudently, but effectually, hadvise and exhort the clergy and laity not to transgress the bounds of Christian charity and justice while they are striving for a smady for their distressed condition.

"(Signed), † R. CARDINAL MONAGO. "Rome, April 20, 1888."

We were also informed by the English cable that chese publications have created intone excitement among Irishmen and have alled forth many passionate and some rebelious declarations. That is what they were intended for, no

loubt, by their English originators. This document, we believe, is not the text

of a Papal resoript, but a forgery committed by English agenti.

The following cablegram from the Pilot's special correspondent in Rome, dated six days after the alleged lotter of Cardinal Monaco (there is no Cardinal of that name, though there is one named Monaco La Valetta), may be depended on as telling the truth of the matter :-

"Rome, April 26, 1888.—The reports sent forth from here, through agents of the London Chronicle, that the Pope has condemned the 'Plan of Campsign,' are false. The principle of the 'Plan of Campaign' remains untouched. Certain abuses connected with the administration of the 'Plan' are, however, prohibited. Forcing tenants who are opposed to the 'Plan' to enter into it, is deounced, . . . The Holy Office has issued Circular which the Propaganda will distribute probably to-morrow."

The Pilot's correspondent to Rome, writing on April 19, one day before the above letter

signed by Cardinal Monaco, says :--"This last of the English Catholics who have been recently visiting Rome with the purpose of hending the Pope to their way of treating Irish Catholics has left the city. It would be too much to say that these men. sich and influential as they are, and dog-gedly persevering as they have been in the Pursuit of their object, have been unable to Work mischief. They have, in all probability, minaged to impress upon the minds of unravelled Monsignors, or those who only have he faintest knowledge of the Irish question, apeolal views they themselves cherish. as a mission directed to the conversion the Pope to the Conservative and Liberalinionist policy, its failure has been complete. If any marked result has followed is seems to be in the determination of the th bishops; and in an increased knowledge and affection for the Irish people.

The statement of the Irish question drawn by the Archbishop of Dublin on the invitaon of the Pontiff has assumed considerable Proportions. It is possible that this document Rean Ireland and the English Government

bishops were ordered to instruct their clergy nationalities, of which your vast diocese is com-"that they must refuse absolution to any one posed, are blended into one harmonious whole, "that they must refuse absolution to any one declining to renounce membership in the

National League."

The English cable-liar never stops at trifles

when Rome is concerned.

The second report from London confined the condemnation to the Plan of Campaign and boycotting. It is composed after the style of the Balfour arguments in defence of coercion. "A rent agreed on by mutual con-sent cannot, without violation of a contract, be diminished at the mere will of the ten-

Archbishop Walsh is in Rome, and he would have told the Holy Office and the Holy Father that Irish rents are not fixed by mutual consent, but by the arbitrary will of the landlord, and the tenant, in a land where varied industries have been destroyed by English laws, has no alternative but the poorhouse or the emigrant ship.

The Irish leaders or editors who have protested against this document ought to have waited till the Papal rescript came from the Irish Bishops. The Pilot's correspondent says in plain words that the "plan of campaign" has not been condemned. "The principle of the 'plan of campaign' remains untouched."

There is no reason to fear that England has induced the Vatican to leave the domain of morals and enter that of politics to help out Irish or English landlords. The wonder is, why these lies are told. Surely, if the open agitation of the Irish people were suppressed, and substituted by a secret conspiracy, with, as Michael Davitt says, a blunderbuss in-stead of a resolution, it would not be for the interests of the landlords.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE.

Presented with Addresses on the Occasion of the Fifteenth Anniversary of his Elevation to the Bishopris.

Despite the unfavorable state of the weather, fully 3,000 citizens gathered at the Cathedral Tuesday evening (1st May), in honor of the crystal wedding of His Grace Archbishop Fabre. As stated in last night's Post a large number of bishops and other dignitaries of the church were present, among whom were noticed the guest of the evening, His Lordship Archbishop Fabre, Bishops Moreau, Clut and Soulé, also the Rev. Messrs. Sentenne, Salmon, McCallen, Canon Leblane, Vicar General Maréchal, Emard, Huot, Reid, Bourduss, Vaillant, Laroque, McCarthy, Garoeau, Gagner, Sorin, Saguin Descarios and is that rents be extorted from tenants and deposited in the hands of unknown persons disposited in the hands of unknown persons is the detriment of land owners. Finally, it present as the representative of His Emiliator of His and was much appreciated by those present. La Garde Archiepiscopale looked well in their uniforms, acting as a guard of honor to His Grace; and several members gave an exhibition of their skill with the foils. In the interlude the following address, mounted in a rich frame and beautifully illuminated, was presented to Archbishop Fabre :-

"YOUR GRACE,—It is with pleasure that Lies Montagnards and L'Harmonie, of Montreal, join in commemorating your noces de crystal and tender you their most sincere respect and respectful homage. As it is customary to present a testimonial at an anniversary, we thought it would please you to receive this evening a gift in aid of the cathedral in which you are so much interested. We have thought it the best way of proving to your Grace how much we desire the completion of this fine monument of Catholic faith, to which all should contribute heartily. We ask you then to accept towards this work, so dear to you, our modest offering, the receipts of this musical celebration. We take this opportunity to inform you of our personal attachment, to tell you how much we appreciate your wise advice and admire your zeal, devotion and the charity exercised by you in administering the affairs of this large diocess. We are proud to have you as our spiritual chief, and we ask Divine Providence to grant you many blessings. May He preserve you for many years to the affection of your happy parishioners. Actuated by these feelings, we are, Your Grace's devoted children,
"LES MONTAGNARDS DE MONTREAL.

"L'HARMONIE DE MONTBEAL,"

His Lordship Bishop Soule followed, and in a few appropriate remarks said that, although a non-resident of this Province, he felt much gratified to be present on the occasion to tender, on behalf of the French colony of which he was a representative, the best wishes to His Grace the Archbishop on this the 15th anniversary of his elevation to the bishopric of the City of Montreal, the metropolis of Canada. He was proud to say that the cathedral was a grand monument which should do honor to any city, and recommended that it should be completed as soon as possible.

Rev. Father McCallen then delivered an

address as follows:--

May it please Your Grace: - Unworthy to be on this occasion the mouthpiece of the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal in the expression of their congratulations to you their loved Archbishop, on the fifteenth anniversary of your elevation to the episcopate, I accept this high office with a grateful appreciation of the

privilege thus conferred.

The recurrence of a father's birthday is an It any marked result has followed been to be in the determination of the Postifi not to interfere at all in the Irish due to interfere at all in the expression of the full confidence of God and the favor of the Holy due to the spiritual father of the true representatives of the people—the lish bishops; and in an increased knowledge

archdiocese, must ever be an anniversary dear to their grateful hearts.

If this year we celebrate your feast with more than usual solemnity, the reason may be found in the fact that it is the crystal anniversary of

Campaign condemned but "Catholics be fifteen years at o, ad multos annos."

of sin and debarred from absolution," and pride and joy, to know and feel that the various whenever there is question of paying respect and obedience to the spiritual authority vested in your honored person.
It is only in the Catholic Church that such

It is only in the Catholic Church that such unity and harmony can or do exist. If we seek the explanation thereof, we find in that solid and sole principle of church authority, which, leaving us untrammelled in our rights as men and citizens, binds us together in one common faith, hope and charity, and in a respectful, loving and generous obedience to those who are appointed by God to be our guides in things spiritual. The Catholic, who allows earthly censiderations, wordly interests, or national sentiment, to take precedence of religious duty, is only a Catholic in name, because he rejects the teaching of Him who founded our holy religion: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his justice." (St. Matthew ch. vi, 33.)

tice." (St. Matthew ch. vi, 33.)
Yes, my Lord, as we assemble here this evening to greet you our loved Archbishop,—children of Cauada and of old France, of Ireland, England, and Scotland, of Italy, Germany, and the other lands which have representatives present,—the unity of our minds and hearts and wills, begets a harmony no less true and real than that produced by these instruments which

have struck no discordant note.

This, I repeat, is your joy, that we are one—
you our Shepherd, we the members of your
flock, are one. We are one in faith. We believe what you believe, because we know that you hold the faith from Leo, the lineal successor of him to whom Christ said: "Thon art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."
(St. Matthew, ch. xvi, 18). "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not, and then being converted confirm thy brethren." (St. Luke,

Were you to rise and question us on every article of our faith, you would not hear one discordant voice in reply. Were you to rise and say: Do you believe in the Unity of God and the Trinity of Persons, in the Incarnation and Redemption of the Saviour, in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body and life everlasting? every Catholic in this vast edifice would give but one and the self-same answer—I believe. Do you believe in Heaven, Hell, l'urgatory. Seven Sacraments, Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders and Matri-Extreme Unction, Holy Orders and Matrimony, and that these sacraments are not mere idle signs and ceremonies, but institutions of the Blessed Lord for the conferring of divine grace? Again, would these numerous voices unite in the one harmonious reply. I believe. Do you believe that the Pope, addressing a decree to the whole Church, on matters of faith, morality or general discipline, is infallible? I believe. And if to set forth the unity of our faith on a doctrine which at the present moment is exercising the minds of our non-Catholic brethern, you were to ask: Do you believe that, since

you were to ask : Do you believe that, since and that person divine, Mary, His Mother, Caralis the Mother of God? I believe also Do you believe that Mary the Virgin and the to be adored. Do you believe that she is equal to God in anything? Again, and most emphatically, no! Do you believe that, though a creature, she is the brightest, and purest, and most perfect of all the creatures who have ever come forth from the land of God-most

blessed among all the women of earth? I believe just as the Archangel Gabriel sent from heaven believed, and, with God's own authority, asserted (St. Luke, Ch. I, 28). Do you believe that any statue or image of Mary may be set up as an idol to be adored? Emphatically, "No!" Do you be-lieve that such a statue, though having no in-

wills, may become the occasion and the instru-ment for the public manifestation of His mirathe dead man was by the touch of the corpse of the prophet Elesius brought to life; (4 Kings, Ch. XIII:21)—just as I believe that the shadow of Peter falling on the sick, cured them of their infirmities; (Acts Ch. V:15, 16)—just as I believe that the cloths which had betouched the body of St. Paul, cast outdevils and cured all diseases. (Acts ch. XIX., 11, 12.) Surely a statue or relic of Mary, whom God honored above prophet and apostle, may, by the will and power of the Almighty. become the inwill and power of the Almighty, become the in-strument oi his mercies to men as well as did a corpse, a shadow, a hanekerchief of his less woathy servants. Do you believe that to insult the statue of Mary is to insult the Mother of God, whom God has honored more than all men united can honor her? I believe, just as the citizens of Montreal believe, that to insult the statue of bronze on Victoria Square is to insult the Queen of England whom here the property of the status of bronze on Victoria.

that statue represents. In a word, do you believe each and every dogma and mystery pro-posed by the Catholic Church to your belief? Again and again the concert of United voices would respond: I believe. And why do you believe? Because Christ promised that the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, should always abide with the Church founded on the rock, against which the gate of hell shall never pre

But, Your Grace, there is one other form in which this unity and harmony manifest themselves, which will afford you no less joy than the first, and that is in the submission of our will to your episcopal authority, whensoever exercised in the spiritual guidance of the flock committed to your care. You are our high priest, our bishop, our archishop. I would ay more-you are our kind, our gentle, our zealous, our self-sacrificing, our devoted arch-bishop. Gladly would I speak of the great honors which the Holy See has so fittingly conferred upon Your Grace. Gladly would I dwell, at least some moments, on the grand dignity with which you have been invested. Yours is the plenitude of priestly power—an honor but at the same time a burden, which even angels might shrink from, "onus numeris angelious tremendum;" But, this a subject that cannot be properly treated in a short address of congratulation on the welcome anniversary

"But thou O man of God pursue justice, piety, faith, charity, patience, meekness," (I Timothy vi. 11.) These are the virtues which we, your children have ever found in you, our father. These are the jewels that shine with greater lustre than those which adorn your mitre. You are true to the motto which I behold on your coat-of-arms: "In fide et lenitate," Gentle indeed is your sway over the flock committed to your charge. Almost a strateger in your archdiocese, I have personal experience that your motto is not allowed to remain a dead letter. And from the testimony of others, both lay and clerical, I dare to assert, without fear

from the testimony of others, both lay and clerical, I dare to assert, without fear of contradiction, and at the same time without flattery, that Your Grace has always been an example to your clergy of devoted zeal, self-sacrifice and gentle palience, which they gratefully acknowledge and generously endeavor to imitate, and that to every member of your flock, rich and poor, you have endeared yourself by the humility, meekness, zeal, and chartty, which embellish your epicopal character. So may it ever be, your Grace, if ad multos annos."

IRELAND AND THE HOLY SEE. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

MY DEAR SIR,-I have read with pleasur and joy your two noble articles, appearing in Saturday's and Monday's Post, concerning the Pap I decree condemning the Plan of Campaig, and for them you ment the hearty thanks and the everlasting affection of the Irish page 1. people, and in particular our Irish Canadians.

Never, indeed, in the history of our country has such a crisis arisen. Here we are, the ever true, ever faithful, ever suffering, yet ever loyal children of St. Patrick to the Holy See. Here we are, after all our long years of agony and sacrifice, on the verge of victory, and here we are after all our long years of agony and sacrifice, on the verge of victory, and here we are with a slap in the face from the very centre that we have always been loyal to.

But, sir, allow me to review a few historical instances where the foreign power, foreign to us

Since the day the blessed Patrick landed on the shores of the "Isle of Destiny," since the hour when in his vision he saw in the far future the agony and persecution his children were to go through—during all those long centuries, where it any instance was the reallest defeated. where, in any instance, was the smallest defec-tion from the loyalty and obedience to the See of St. Peter? No, never did they deny that faith; never did we blanch under the heel of the taith; hever did we blanch under the heel of the myrmidons of England; never bartered for a mess of pottage the glorious faith of Christ. We kept that faith. Our brave sons and virtuous daughters brought it to the New World in the fever stricken ship, carried it far o'er the Western plains and in the canyons of the snowy Sierras and scattered it over the islands of the soa and the continents of the world. And for doing all and scattered it over the islands of the sea and the continents of the world. And for doing all this, we are yet to be "the drawers of water and the hewers of wood to the nations." But to the historical facts. It is only history repeating itself. Historians may be, and are, divided over the genuineness of the Rull granting Ir-land to Henry the 2nd. Anyway, be this are it may, and dispute as they will, it was for long centucies the belief that an English Pope gave to his sovereign the "Island of Ireland." Was this just? Had he the power? Why, sir, I am almost certain the staunch-et ultramontane will deny this power in this 19th century. See, again, sir, the rescript of Monsignor Quarantoti, granting a veto to the English Government in Ireland regarding the election of bishops. See in this decree of Church discipline a power certainly the Church has, and uses often, as in the present day in France and Italy, but look at it with regard to Ireland and see the terrible consequences that would ensue: instead of the noble successor of the sainted Lawrence, a Castle Bishop, instead of the brave and lion-hearted prelate, who wields the crozier and wears the mitre of Cormac of the kings, an Anglo-Irish prelate something of the style of the celebrated Myles McGrath, to suit his faith to the circumstances of or one life and virtues of this most privileged of God's creatures — that the prayers we offer, not to the statue, but to ber whom the statue represents, may obtain for us blessings and graces far more effectually than do the prayers which we, as sinners, offer for blessings and graces far more effectually than do the prayers which we, as sinners, offer for one another, that such a statue, when God so wills, may become the occasion and the instru
monial was got up for Charles S. Parnell, that noble Protestant, God bless his name ! and culous power! I believe, just as I believe that find another rescript signed by Cardinal the dead man was by the touch of the corpse of the prophet Elesius brought to life; (4 Kings, Rome, ordering the Irish people not to subscribe! ordering them not to subscribe Why was this? Where is their power? What right and by what law could they stop a man

> the world? Did they mean to boycost him, and use the very means they now condemn? They tried the Boycot Act, but the act would not If any other but His Eminence, and out of respect of his sacerdotal dignity and the high position he no doubt worthily attained to—if any other had done this, the insult would have been resented in a far different way. In any case that letter was just worth the paper it was written on—no more, and the document of Cardinal Moraco will have just as little effect. It is very well, sir, for gentlemen and high officials in Rome to sit down in their magnificent and well-furnished offices and consult regard to a people, the temporal affairs of whom they know nothing or little about. But let them, sir, leave their gilded palaces, let them cross the ocean and visit the cabins and lowly cots on the hillsides of Ireland. let them see the misery and affliction, the squalor and the poverty of our people, our kith and our kin. m look at the stones of the road, wet with the blood of our pure young daughters, and let them see the green grass, made purple with the gore of our gallant sons. Let them view the poor peasants, called by the little chapel bell to the Sunday Mass, ready with the last shilling in their pockets, with their famished children around them, ready, I say, to give that last shilling to keep up the state and ceremony of this Roman prelate. Let them see all this, and perhaps they will change their

giving his mite to one who, by his services in

his country's cause, made him the admired o

Bir, it is the duty of all Irishmen in this crisis to stand as one man, to have as of old the motte of O'Connell: "" As much religion as they wish, ut no politics; and that whatever arrangemen is to be made with the Tory Government of England, it must be made without sacrificing the national aspirations of the people."

the national aspirations of the people."

This we are determined to do. Millions of freemen in the young Republic, thousands in our own Canadian land, thousands 'neath the Southern Cross, by the long wash of Australian seas, millions in our own dear native land, our own beloved Ireland, raise their voices and swear that though willing to be always, as in the past, loyal and true in religious matters, that on no account and for no reason or loye.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

(Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

London, May 1.—Augustus Harris has obtained possession of the whole field for the coming season of the Italian opera in London, and is soing to have everything his own way. Col. is going to have everything his own way. Col. Mapleson is altogether out of the race as things Mapleson is altogother out of the race as things look now, and Drury Lane will present all in the way of grand Italian opera that Londoners will have. No new works are formed, the manager confining himselt to familiar repertory. The list of artists who have been engaged by Mr. Harris includes the names of Albani, Valleria, Arnoldson, Hauk, Nordica, Trebelli and the Scalchi brothers, Deroszke, Ravelli, Lassalle, Del Puent, Cotogoi and Novara. In addition to these well known artists. Mr. Harris has seen to these well known artists. Mr. Harris has secuted several new comers who enjoy a high reputation on the continent. The orchestra and will all be the best obtainable, and a particularly satisfactory season is looked for-

ward to.

Much attention was paid by the visitors to
the Paris Salon yeaterday to the pictures of
Dupuis, who was the victim of last Sunday's
fatal duel. His paintings were draped with
crape. Hobert also has a picture on the walls,
and this received a good deal of attention as
well. The quarrel, which led to the duel, arose
from a sarcastic article which Hobert wrote in
reference to a young lady who is known as a

But, sir, allow me to review a few historical instances where the foreign power, foreign to us in every essential civil element, stepped in—a power in tempora affairs we do not and never ation of "Germinal" last night, to a taterdiation of "G They were rather a rough lot, but nevertheless were very attentive to the performance. The piece is a failure and the prices of stalls have been lowered to induce a fair attendance.

> LONDON, May 2 .- William Woodall, Liberal, member of Parliament for Hanley, will sail for New York on Saturday. He is a member of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the condition and consider improvements in the means which now exist in the United Kingdom for the care and education of the blind and deaf and dumb, and goes to America on behalf of the commission in order to visit most important in-

cault, the recently deceased proprietor and director of the great shop, "Le Bon Marche," will take the form of a pyramid 54 feet high, surmounted by a figure of the "Genius of Charity" eight feet high. The sculptor who will execute the work is Aimé Perret.

LONDON. May 3.-The times indicate that the Pope, having been grossly misinformed with regard to the struggle of the Irish people for justice and the means which they have been driven to adopt for this end, will allow himself to be led into further unwise conduct toward Home Rule. He is an astute politician, but it is possible that he may sconer or later get an continue to express their indignation at foreign interference in their affairs, but general respect for the Vatican is shown. The people who will suffer directly for this piece of folly are the Conservative leaders. They are congratulating themselves on having obtained a Tory manifest from Rome but their successful manner. festo from Rome, but their successful manouvreing is likely to turn almost immediately to their

LONDON, May 4 -Two gentlemen of note in public life in the French Republic have just been enabled to slip out of an exceedingly dis-agreeable position. The French cabinet, after an exhaustive discussion of the subject, have decided that it will not be necessary for de Frey-sinet and Lockroy to attach their signatures to the anti-Bulangist manifesto assued by the deputies and senators of the Department of the Seine. For two men so unfortunately committed to public recognition of the Boulangist movement, the signing of such a document would have been next to impossible. The reason for this action of the cabinet is that it is held by them that Floquet's declaration against Boulangism is sufficient expression of the sentiments of all the ministers, and confers upon de Freycinet and Lockroy the moral position of harmony with the Government without directly committing them to self-contradiction. This decision extricates two ministers from an exbeen opened between section Opportunists and Right Party, who desire that the Moderates shall join them in the campaign directed to the abrogation of the decree of exile issued against the Duc D'Aumale when Gen. Boulanger was Minister of War. LONDON, May 4.—A banquet will be given in

onor of Mr. Parnell by the Eighty Club on Tuesday of next week. An important state-ment with regard to the Papal rescript against the Plan of Campaign is expected from Mr. Parnell on that occasion.

LONDON, May 5 .- Nothing lately has had

such a tremendous effect in favor of Home Rule in Ireland as the ridiculous attempt of the Pope to oblige the Duke of Norfulk and the Cosroion party, whose representative he has been, or to stop the rising tide of justice and humanity in that oppressed country. Conservatives as well as Liberals realize that the influence of the Pope's edict upon Nationalism in Ireland has been stimulating instead of depressing to a de-gree quite disproportionate to the small concern thereexcript has given even the most pious patriot. Certain respect for the Church naturally ob-tains among Irish Cathelies, and open advocacy of the plan of campaign and boycotting has been

the intrigue at the Vatican has given a remarkable impetus to the national movement, which lagged for lack of something to act as an incitive. Renewed energy is seen at all Leaguers' meetings, which are assembling everywhere to pass resolutions in favor of freedom and independence of Rome in political matters. The resolutions are respectful to the Pope, and as a rule express confidence in the wiedom and patriotism of the Irish prelates; but they plainly declare the unswerving purpose of the leaguers to stand by the National Party until the liberty and rights of the Irish have been fully restored. A large number of Irish laymon have united in a protest to the Pope against his interference, warning him that nothin; is more likely to injure the Church in Ireland than to dissociate it from the National cause. The probest will be presented by a high ecclesiastic, and it is hoped it will enlighten the Pope with regard to the actual aims of the National leaders, who claim that the Pope assented to the promulgation of the edict under a totally wrong impression. They believe that the Popa has been been deceived into associating the Irish agitators with the Socialist movement on the continent, against which a decree by the Vatican is about to be issued. Leading Nationalists charge Mgr. Persico with having leagued with the landlords and their partisans and exerting himself to misrepresent the Irish cause. United Ireland the intrigue at the Vatican has given a remarkand their partisans and exerting himself to mis-represent the Irish cause. United Ireland charges him with having haunted the castle and charges him with naving natured the case and placed himself under influences opposed to the hest interests of Ireland. Mgr. Persico is now in south England, but is expected soon to reply to these continued charges.

to these continued charges.

London, May 7.—Contrary to general expectations the Papal decree was not promulgated in the Irish chapels yesterday. It is understood that the Bishops postponed the formal reading of the edict pending arrangements which are on foot for concerted action with regard to it. Meanwhile, Mr. Dillon and others are advocating the Plan of Campaign as hotly as ever, and the directors of the movement are arranging to have the moneys which have been paid the directors of the movement are arranging to have the moneys which have been paid in by the tenants under the Plan of Campaign removed from the trusteeship of priests and committed to the hands of laymen. This is done in order to avoid all possible difficulties which might arise from the priests being obliged to play a double game in their ecclesizatical relations.

A report is current that during the dismantling of some premises in New Bond street a roll of canvass was discovered in a disused corner of the cellar and that it turned out to be Gainsboroughs' portrait of the Duchess of

be Gainsboroughs' portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire which was mysteriously stolen some

years ago. A Frenchman named Jevis proposes to make A Frenchman named Jovis proposes to make a voyage from New York to Europe in a newly invented air ship in which he and others have unbounded confidence. The cubic measurement of the affair of 25,000 motres and Jovis expects to travel at the rate of seventy miles an hour. Paul Arene, Lieut, Mallett and M. Carpenter have consented to accompany him.

THE POPE'S RESCRIPT.

THE GOVERNMENT MAKE A STATEMENT - IMPOR-TANT MEETING IN DUBLIN TO CONSIDER THE DECREE.

LONDON, May 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that no unofficial communication had passed between the Government and the Pope with reference to the latter's rescript denouncing boycotting and the plan of campaign in Ireland. He also stated that the Government had not brought to bear any influence to

hein and not brought to bear any innuence to bring about the issue of the rescript.

Referring to the Samon question, he said that the Government had no reason to complain of King Malietoa's failure to keep his agreements. Germany did not ask the assent of the British and American Governments to the deportation of King Malieton, and the position of England and America upon the subject was unchanged.

Dublin, May 7.—The Freeman's Journal says. that at the request of the Catholic members of Parliament the Lord Mayor of Dublic convened a meeting to day for the purpose of discussing the Poge's rescript. Resolutions were adopted traversing the statements by which the Pope justifies the rescript, and assuring the Pope of unalterable attachment to him in his spiritual capacity, by firmly and respectfully, but emphatically refusing to recognize his right to interfere in Irish politics.

OPINION OF THE IRISH BISHOPS WANTED ROME, May 7.—In view of the attitude of the leaders of the National League, the Pope has instructed Cardinal Simeoni to direct Mgr. Persico to obtain from the Irish bishops, without delay, declarations of their views upon the rescript. The observations of the bishops will be submitted to the Congregation of the Propa-

BIGOTED METHODISTS. THEY AGREE TO BE INTOLERANT, BUT DISA-

GREE ABOUT THE WOMEN.

New York, May 2.—At the g nerel conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, Bishop Merrill read the address of the Bishops. After reviewing the past and present work of the church, the address gr on to say :- "The increasing arrival on shores of members of the Roman Ca' Church makes it imperative that the m oifed: of the Methodist Church should wor' Eredene. vert them. The Bishops are of t' & to our. that the Church of Rome is a 70 objuçou people and threatens our instioutly sur." It was advised that steps be to ton (o adopt some regular order of wors' all churches the form wou! alp, so that in a dar. The Bishops severely crit' Sunday newspapers and c' soized the secu use, but are one of the m saim they are of 1 people of their due reseams of robbing the was deprecated and to At. The liquor traffic The liquor tr cal prohibition was adnot be legalized wi affic, it was held, could thout sic. The report of the committee ap eligibility of won pointed to report on the on as delegates was submitted. The comm ittee reported that after serinolasmonib eno they have become convinced that when the rale was passed relating to the admission of lady delegates to the general conference, the church contemplated the ad-men only as delegates. Under the men only as delegater. Under the the non and laws women are not eligible committee agreed that the protest the ladies should be sustained and the conference from which they were be notified that the seath are years to report was signed by eleven members. constitut' in the Pontiff has assumed considerable must be possible that this document of the Pontiff has assumed considerable must be provided in the Pontiff has assumed considerable must be provided by published. If so, it will furnish, the state of the relations between the published. If so, it will furnish the state of the relations between the provided provided in the English Speaking Catholics and the Speaking Catholics and t

Green are the leaves, and sweet the flowers And rich the hues of May; We see them in the garden round, And market panniers gay;
And e'en among our streets, and lanes,
And alleys, we decry,
By fitful gleams, the fair sunshine,
The blue, transparent sky.

CHORUS. O Mother maid, be thou our aid, Now in the opening year; Lest aights of earth to ain give birth,

And bring the tempter near.

Green is the grass, but wait awhile, 'Twill grow and then will wither; The flowerets, brightly as they smile, Shall perish altogether;
The merry sun, you sure would say,
It ne'er could set in gloom;
But earth's best joys have all an end, And sin, a heavy doom.

OHORUS.

But Mother maid, thou does not fade; With stars above thy brow, And the pale moon beneath thy feet, Forever throned art thou.

The green, green grass, the glittering grove,

The heaven's majestic dome, They image forth a tenderer bower, A more refulgent home; They tell us of that Paradise Of everlasting rest, And that high Tree, all flowers and fruit, The sweetest, yet the bast.

O, Mary, pure and beautiful, Thou art the Queen of May; Our garlands wear about thy hair, And they will never decay.

-The Oratory, 1850.

THE WELL-BRED GIRL. She never laughs or talks loudly in public

She never turns around to look after any one when walking on the street. She never takes more than a single glass of wine at a dinner or enteratinment.

She does not wear her monogram about her person or stick it over her letters and end velopes. She never accepts a valuable present from a

gentleman unless engaged to him. She never wears clothing so singular or striking as to attract particular attention in public,

She does not premit gentlemen to join her acquaintances.

She never snubs other young ladies, even if

She never raises her lorguette and tries to

stare, people she don't know out of countenance on the street. She never forgets her ball room engagements er refuses to dance with one gentleman and

immediately dances with another. She never speak salightingly of her mother, and says she "don't care" whether her behavior meets with maternal approbation or

She never takes supper or refreshments at a restaurant with a gentleman after attending the theater unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Tepid water with a little borax dissolved in it is good to wash colored table linen in. Cook catmeal in a double belier or in a covered pail set in a kettle of water. Be sure to salt it.

For canker sore mouth, one teaspoonful of borax dissolved in half a pint of water is excellent used as a wash. To clean red brick floors, rub tham with a

brick moistened with a little warm milk and water, and wipe dry with a soft cloth.

dissolved in a little cold water and drank will instantly relieve heartburn.

To clean atraw matting, boil three quarts

of bran in one gallon of water, and wash the matting with the water, drylog it well.

If you wish to keep a sharp knife don't put it in hot grease; stir your potatoes while frying, or turn meat with a fork or an old case knife kept on purpose.

Vapor batha will clear the skip. Powdered charcoal, taken on first rising in the morning, is good. Sometimes a good medicine for biliousness is the remedy required.

To remove paint from windows, take atrong blearbonate of sods and dissolve at in hot water. Wash the glass, and in twenty min-ntes or half an hour rub thoroughly with a

Lemons will keep good for months by simply putting them into a jug of butter-milk, changing the buttermilk about every three weeks. When the lemons are required for use they should be well dried with a

TAKING CARE OF THE BABY.

A baby that is not kept perfectly sweet and fresh loses half its charm, and is defrauded of its just rights. It should be bathed in warm water every morning, and, as it grows older, the temperature gradually lowered until, at 5 months old, the chill is just taken off the water. Most babies love their bath, and are more apt to scream at being taken out of it. shan when put into it. If there is a shrinking from the plunge, a small blanket can be spread on the tub, the child laid on it, and gently lowered into the tub. At night it should be held on the lap and quickly sponged with a sponge, wrung out of warm water. Its mouth be washed with a soft piece of linen dipped in cool water. All creases where the flesh touches should be powdered with pulverized starch, or any good toilet powder. Tois is most important, and must never be omitted, as the delicate skin easily chafes. Where there is redness, or any symptom of chafing, lycopodium powder should be used; it is most healing, and can be applied even if the skin is broken, When there are frequent discharges, the parts should be washed in thin, boiled starch instead of water. It is criminal

neglect to allow a baby to suffer from chafing. The head requires particular attention. No daintiness in other respects can atone for the disfiguring brown patches which are sometimes allowed to remain there. The top of the head should be well washed with soap and water every morning. If, in spite of this, traces of sourf appear, the spots should be rubbed at night with olive oil, and gently scraped off in the morning. If the application is not successful, it should be repeated until it is. But there will be little trouble if the matter is attended to when the brown flakes

first show themselves. As the baby grows older and the teeth develop, bibs should be provided, if necessary, to protect the front of the dress from the too abundant flow of saliva. Unless carefully watched, kept as dry as possible, and rubbed at times with a little cosmoline, the chin and neck are apt to become chafed.

training cannot be begun too early, and the habit should be firmly cetablished before it is six weeks old. It saves much trouble to the mother and discomfort to the child.

A little baby spends the greater part of its time in sleep. It is as if mature were preparing it for the hattle of life by giving it as much repose as possible before the struggle begins. It should never be awakened unless it sleeps for a long time past the hour for its being fed. To rouse a sleeping child to gratily the curically of vistors or friends is extremely injudicious. As it grows older and is awake more, a pertain time should be fixed for the morning and afternoon map, and for putting it to bed at night. If these hours are advered to, they will generally find a gleepy baby willing to yield to their soothing influence. It is best from the first not to darken the room, nor keep it specially quiet. The child becomes accustomed to sleep through light noises, and they do not waken it. The eyes should be protected from a glare of light by placing the head of the crib toward the window.

A baby should never be allowed to sleep with an older person. The best bed s a stationary crib, with woven wire mattress, and a thin, soft, hair one placed over it. This should be protected by a square of rubber beeting; two must be provided, and the one not in use hung in the open air and sunlight every day. If there is the least trace of an unpleasant smell, the rubber should be washed with some disinfectant solution. The covering should be warm and light. A down comforter is the ideal for winter, if it is well aired in the sun every day or two. In sum-mer an ample musquito netting well raised on a pole, or suspended from a hook, should cover the orth, -Elizabeth Robinson Scovil in Good Housekeeping.

A TRIFLING ERROR.

An editor in New Jersey had a little nephew only fix months old, and the little nephew died. Some of the editor's friends considered it would be a good thing to give to the afflicted woole a substantial expression of their sympathies; so they contracted with a local sculptor for a grave stone. The design consisted of an angel carrying the little one in her arm, and flying away, while a woman sat weep. 2 upon the ground. It was executed horribl. The tombstone was sent to the editor, with a simple request that he would accept it. As he was absent, the junior editor de: rmined to acknowledge it, although he had. 's the slightest idea what it meant. So the next day he burst out with the following remarks:

ART NEWS .- Wa have received from the hands of our eminent sculptor, Felix Mulleys, She does not premit gentlemen to join her a comic has relief, designed for an ornamental on the street unless they are very intimate inchesand. It represents a Westerner in his acquaintances.

In a comic has relief, designed for an ornamental inchesance in his acquaintances. Cupid, while his sweetheart hides her head they happen to be less popular or well favored indifferently in the corner. Every true work of art tells its own story; and we understand, as soon as we glance at this, that our western friend has been coquetted with by the fair one, and is pretending to transfer his

love to other quarters. "There is a larking smile on the Cowbov's lips which expresses his mischlevous intentions perfectly. We think is would have been b etter, however, to have cirthed him in something else than a night-shirt, and to have smoothed down his hair. We have placed this chef d'œuvre beneath our parlor mantleplace, where it will surely be admired by our friends when they call. We are glad to encourage such progress in local art."

This was painful. A committee called on the editor when he returned, and explained

the tombstone to him: and that night an assistant editor was seen coming down stairs aix steps at a time and flying up the street without coat or hat, with the editor-in-chief close behind him with a club. Persons desiring the services of an assistant editor can probably find this man by hunting him among the summer boarding houses on the banks of the Yangitse Kiang river. He will remain in Asia until the New Jersey uncle cools off.

Segatti, the maker of the curious table in the Pittl Palace at Florence, must have been of an inventive turn of mind. To the casual observer it gives the impression of a curious mosaic of marbles of different shades and colors, for it looks like polished atone. In reality it is composed of human muscles and viscera. No less than a hundred bodies were requisitioned for the material. The table is round, and about a yard in diameter, with a pedestal and four claw feet, the whole being formed of petrified human remains. Tue ornaments of the pedestal are made from the intestines, the claws with hearts, livers and lungs, the natural color of which is preserved. The table top is constructed of muscles artistically arranged, and it is bordered with upward of a hundred eyes, the effect of which is said to be highly artistic, since they retain all their lustre, and seem to follow the observer. Segatti died about filty years ago. He obtained his bodies from the hospitals, and indurated them by impregnation with mineral salts.

AN APOLOGUE.

A certain king, in memory of a great deliverance, caused to be set up in a broad plain, a trophy, bearing a shield, of which one side was golden and the other silver. It changed one day that there entered on the plain two knights, each clad in full armor attended by his equire, coming from opposite directions. As they approached the shield, having first saluted one another, they remarked on the beauty of its design and the perfection of its workmanship, "The splendor of this golden shield," began the one,—"Hold there!" cried the other. "Hast thou eyes in thy head, and canst thou not see that it is eilver?" "One must be either a fool or blind," retorted the first. "not to see that it is of From words, they soon fell into pure gold." wrath, and from wrath came defiance to mortal combat. Having each taken his place as the law of arms required, they met with so true a shock that the lance of each was shivered to splinters on the other's shield, and their horses continued their course till each stood in the place which the other had occupied before. As they turned about to renew the combat, and called upon their respective squires for fresh weapons, they caught sight again of the shield which had been the cause of their quarrel. "Pardon my rash humor," said the first. "I see now clearly that the shield is of silver, as thou hast said." "And pardon me," replied the other; "for I now see that the side that thou didst look upon is golden. May God forgive us both, who, being brothers-in-arms, sworn to defend the innocent and redress all wrongs, have so violently fallen out by the way, and been near to shed one another's blood!". So these noble knights clasped hands in token of true brotherhood, and went their way. And when last seen, having slain many fees in stern and valiant fight, they were journeying together lovingly, in quest of the Holy Grail.

That fellow, Joiner, was here again. He wanted to know if I could settle that bill of Even a very young baby can be trained in wanted to know if I could settle that bill of good habits in a way that is surprising to any his for building my new house. I told him good habits in a way that is supplising to any his for building my new house. I told him of the beautiful face of his dead wife. Would have not done it. It its wants are at that he couldn't expect me to be as prompt as tended to at a certain hour every morning, a the house, that began to sattle in less than a beauty will selden soil a nation. I'm work a ter we moved into it.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

CHAPTER XX .- Continued.

It was a bright May day; the windows of the pretty drawing room were open; the soft, warm breeze was laden with the fragrance of mignonette, Lady Grahame's favorite flower, The blinds were akifully arranged, so that a beautiful rosylight came from the siken hangings. It was really pretty picture; and Luoy Grahame, in her effective tollette, was pleasant o look upon.

to look upon.

"I will not read, my dear," she said, when
Miss Lowe suggested a book; "it makes me
so sleep and stupid. Give me that purse I am
netting; you can read about if you choose."

But not one word did Lady Grabame hear;
her thoughts were all upon the visitor whose coming she anticipated so anxiously. It was long since a blush of real pleasure had flushed her face, but there was one when she heard a loud and very imperative knock at the door. Her hand almost trembled when she rose to greet her admirer.

As Mr. Fulton stood there in the subdued

light of the May sun he locked a handsome man. The careless, debonair expression was still on his face, and the easy, graceful, languid manner had not deserted him. He was the same man that beneath the shade of the woods of Brynmar had wood Magdalen Hurst to her fate. There was no trace of that sad, passionate love story in his calm face; no trace of the felon's dock, the convict's cell, or the outlaw's doom. Bland and calm, gay and graceful, he looked like the Stephen Hurst who so many years ago was Lord Hutton's chosen friend."

The past was a dead letter to him; it lay buried in his wife's grave. At times the memory of Magoalen Hurst, with her beautiful face and passionate love, came before him, but only to be banished with a contemptions thought, or a great and the memory of the second statement of the second statem a sneering smile at the wondrous love of women which bears all, and suffers all, and even in death hides all memory of wrong. He was not troubled with much of that commodity called heart. When he thought of Brynmar woods and the beautiful young girl he had woed there, it was with an impatient shrug at what he called

his own folly.

Stephen Hurst ought to have been a gentle-man. His father was one of the bravest officers in the English army, and died facing the enemy, leaving his wife and son to lament his

In simple truth, Stephen Hurst broke his mother's heart. Her hopes were all centred on him; she sent him to college, depriving herself of everything that he might have all.

He never did well. His college career was one course of drinking and disorder. He made friends there, for there was some charm about the man that few could resist. His handsome face, and gay, careless manner, his hearty laugh and genuine good spirits won for

him many friends.

Lord Hutton was one of those who liked him best. When his mother had laid down her life, thankful that its troubles were ended, Stephen Hurst lived for a time on the remnants of the fortune his father had left. He was a successful gambler, always winning, seldom losing; and he continued to associate with a fast set of men, and to live as they did. When he went down with Lord Hutton to Brynmar, Stephen Hurst had nearly come to the end of his purse. Then his downward career was easily accomplished. He married one of the prettiest and best girls in Scotland and broke her hears.

He forged the name of one who had once been his friend, and suffered the penalty of his crime. When he left England—a convict—all hope died out of his heart. He never believed it would be possible to retrieve his position.

Although his associates were the vilest of the vile Stephen Hurst did not fall into their ways. Although his associated with the series of t He was only twenty-nine; in ten years he would still be a comparatively young man. He sent for his wife, but when he saw her he hated her, because his sin and her shame had stricken the tair beauty of youth from her face He heard of the wonderful gold fields in Cali foruse, and when the time of his freedom came he went there, and succeeded beyond his wildest hopes. He amassed a fortune and returned to England, and his first step was to try to get rid of his beautiful, unhappy wife, who still re

mained where he had left her. Then he set to work to reconstruct his life. He was not afraid of recognition. Of the fast

In seventeen years the world undergoes great changes, and no one could have recognized in the handsome, bearded man, the ex-convict, Stephen Hurst. He took a large house, furnished it magoificently, and made his way in society. He was warmly welcomed there, and no one in London gave better bachelor dinners, or kept a more hosnitiable house. He had but one trouble—the vife he had learned to hate had discovered him; had met him in the public streets, and had cried out his name. To his relief, some mouths afterward, there came a letter from her, addressed to him by his newly-assumed name, bidding him farewell, as she had not many days longer to live. He then supposed she was dead, and broubled himself about her no more. He was free now to retrieve his mistake, to make for himself another life, for the past wa buried. He thought cometimes with a dull wonder of his child, half curious to know if it were living or dead. One thing was necessary to secure his position, and that was a good marriage. He did not want money, but connection. He must marry some one who could establish him securely in good society, and secure for him an entrée into circles that at present were closed to him. So when he heard of Lady Grahame he knew he had found what he wanted, and set himself to woo and win the pleasant, self-indul-

gent widow.
"I have been impatiently waiting the time when you gave me permission to call, Lady Grahame," said Mr. Fulton. "I never found a day and night so long before."

Lady Grahame blushed and smiled. Cool,

elegant woman of the world as she was, she did not feel at har case in the presence of this handsome stranger. He had bought the wonderful opal, and there was plenty of discussion over it. He did not say how it came into his possession, but it had been taken from the treasured genr of some great Indian Rajah. He showed the wondrous gleaming colors, the ever-changing tints, the hidden fire that seemed at times to flash ruby-red from its

depths.

"It should be set in pure, pale gold," said
Lady Grahame admiringly. "I have seen
many jewels. but none like this."

"I hope to have it made into a ring," said
""I hope to have it made into a ring," said Mr. Fulton, "if ever good fortune should favor my wishes, and I should marry; for that jewel will show to perfection on a fair, white

Lady Grahame involuntarily glauced at her own as he spoke, then blushed as she found his eyes bent upon her.

There was so much to be said about the won-

derful opal that it was luncheon time before the visit was half ended, and Mr. Fulton accepted Hady Grahame's invitation to join them. He was beginning to fall in love with his own scheme, and the more he saw of the lady, the more sure he felt that she above all others was best suited for him.

During the course of conversation, Mr. Ful-

ton found that Lady Grahame seemed to know every one, and go everywhere, and that the circles he sighed in vain to enter were open to

her.

"You have been abroad for many years, I I presume?" said Lady Grahame.

"Yes," said Mr. Eulton quietly. "Many years ago I went to seek my fortune; and I made it, and now wish to enjoy it."
"I should imagine the latter to be very easy,"

said Lady Grahame.
"Not so easy when one is quite alone," he replied sentimentally.

As he spoke there came across him a vision.

Would the spoke there came across him a vision. He left Lady Grahame resolved to win her If she were his wife he felt that anything was

possible. With her influential connections he might appre to hold any office. Golden hopes hovered over him. Rank and position seemed to be within his grasp. His task lay straight before him; he had but to win Lady Grahame and his life would be one long success.

CHAPTER XXI.

Considering his naturally indolent, ease-loving nature, Mr. Fulton certainly gave him-self some trouble in attaining his object. Ale spared no pains. If Lady Grahams went to the opera, he was sure to be seen in her box. Whatever ball or party she attended, he was invariably present. People began to say." If

whatever ball or party and appended, he were invariably present. People began to say if If you ask Lady Grahame, you must not forget. Mr. Fulton; he is her shadow.

Rars and magnificent bouquets found their way to her table, and Miss Lowe's office became a sinecure; but Mr. Fulton could not have waking much proposes. Lady cell if he were making much progress. Lady Grahame was always pleased to see him; and smiled over his bouquets, and enjoyed his con-versation; but she gave him no reason to hope that she would ever become his wife.

Innately prudent, now that there was a lover to whom no one could raise any objections, she to whom no one could raise any objections, she began to ask herself seriously whether a husband would not sally interfere with her love of comfort. She could not hope to be the first object of attention in the house if she married. A husband requires much waiting upon, much patience. Was it worth her while to give up her freedom, and take upon herself new chains? These thoughts made her pause before accepting Mr. Fulton, or even allowing him to appear as her lover; but it did not damp his ardor. It was something new and lowing nim so appear as ner lover; out it did not damp his ardor. It was something new and not uppleasing to him to meet with opposition. Magdalen had given her pure, young loving heart when he asked for it; she knew nothing

of coquetry, its thousand wiles and arts.

Lady Grahame could not have adopted any plan which would have enhanced her value

more in her eyes.

He gratified her vanity by seeking her advice; he told her how much he wished to be of service to his country; that he wanted to do something which would make him more worthy

something which would make him more worthy of winning a glorious prize. He wanted to purchase an estate that would give him some standing and influence in the country.

It so nappened that, just at that time, Squire Grenholme, of Grenholme Park, near Oulton, died, and the greater part of his property, consulting of land and houses in Oulton, was for alle. sale. Mr. Fulton's solicitors told him of it. The Hall would not be sold until the death of the squire's widow, now old aud infirm, but the other property was to be had as a great bargain. In the course of a few years, when that frail life ended, he could purchase the Hall, and would become, as Squire of Grenholme, a man of position and emissions.

Grenholme, a man of position and eminence.

The opportunity was too tempting to be lost.

The purchase was concluded, and Mr. Fulton found himself a large landowner, and possessor of numerous houses in the pretty town of Oulton and when all was arranged he went triumphant. ly to Lady Grahame, to tell her what he had

done.

"You have acted very wisely," she said;
"money is very well, but nothing gives one such a good standing as the possession of property. Did you say Oulton? L d Bayneham's estate is somewhere near there, is it not?"
"Yee," replied Mr. Fulton, who had carefully ascertained all the "bearing" of his new acquisition. "Bayneham Castle is about six

miles from the town. It is the chief place in the neighborhood, I believe." neighborhood, I believe."

"I should imag ne so," said Lady Grahame indifferently; "and if ever you should nurchase the Hall, Mr. Fulton, and become Squire of Grenholme, you will find them charming neighbors. The Dowager Lady Bayneham is one of my dearest friends. Her son is abcord just

"Yes," replied her ladyship; "he married last year one of the loveliest girls in England; they are in Italy now, I believe. The young Laty Bayneham will be one of our brightest stars. I never met any one so exquisitely lovely, graceful and refined."

Paul Fulton, as he styled himself, rejoiced to hear all this. He saw his way clearly now; and once Squire of Greenholme, husband of the fashionable widow, and near nairbhor of the

fashionable widow, and near neighbor of the young earl, he should attain the summit of his There came to him no solenn warning ; he

As time wore on, the fears that had slightly disturbed him passed away. No one recognized him. He met one of his old boon companions, who looked in his face and knew him not. He felt safe; there was no one living who could counce the fashionable man of the world, Paul Fulton, with the convict, Stephen Hurst. He grew proud of his respectability, and wondered how he could ever have been so blind and foolish as to fall into the depths of di-grace. He was now scrupulously honest and upright in his dealings; hospitable, gay, generous and universally popular. He would rather have died any death than have undergone the shame of having his former career made known. He placed an almost about value on the esteem of his fellow men. It was at his club that Bertie Carlyon made the acquaintance of Mr. Fulton. They became friends in some degree, although there was little in common between them. Bertie was gifted, and what is more rare, he was in-

uustrious. His works were eagerly read by the thoughtful men of the day. He was courted alike by wise men and beautiful women; for that Paul Fulton sought him. He was a rising man, whom to know was a great honor. So they dired together occassionally, met at their club, and discussed passing events, all unconscious of

the tragic link that bound them.

From Bertie Carlyon, as from Lady
Grahame, Paul Fulton heard warm praises of
the young lord's wife. He thought much of
his neighbors who were to be when he was
Squire of Grenholme. He was, in his incolent, lazy way, anxious to see the beautiful young countess, of whom all the world spoke, and spoke well. To Mr. Fulton Berrie confided spoke well. To Mr. Fulton Bertie confided his intense desire of entering into parliamen-

The borough of Oulton returns one member." said Mr. Fulton, "and from all the rumors floating now, I should imagine the country to be eve of a general election. I had some I thoughts of offering myself as a candidate; but I tell you what, Mr. Carlyon, introduce me to your friend, Lord Baynebam, and we will try if you cannot be returned as the Liberal member for Oulton. I have some influence there.

Bertie Carlyon grew intimate with, and even liked, the gay, good-humored man, who seemed so anxious to further his interest.

CHAPTER XXII.

Under the blue Italian skies, where myrtles and citrons bloom, by the fair German Rhine, by the snow-clad mountains of Switzerland, and in the sunny plains of beautiful France, Lord Bayneham lingered with his young wife. He watched the pale, sweet face brighten gradually. He never suspected any mental suffering, and would have laughed at the idea. He believed his wife to be suffering for the order. his wife to be suffering from the effects of overexertion and too much excitement. Their winter at Bayneham had been a b illiant one, and she had at Bayneham had been ab illiant one, and she had been a marvellous hostess. He blamed himself for not having sconer perceived her fatigue and languor; but in his own quiet, gentle way, he was doing his best to atone for it. He would not allow any fuss or ceremony. The countess had wished her daughter in-law to be presented at the different courts, and to mingle in the diplomatic circles of each capital they visited; but Lord Bayneham allowed none of this. She had seen emough, he declared, of the world of fashion, and now she should have quiet, and see someand now she should have quiet, and see some-thing of the grandeur and beauty of Nature.

and night, but its weight had grown less. The and night, but its weight had grown less. The grand, solemn beauty of nature gave her other thoughts. Everything did not begin and end in this world. She herself had done no wrong, and she knew not why this mysterious burden of sorrow had been laid upon her. High and Infinite Wisdom controlled every event of her life, and she found comfort in resignation. The evils of this world were lost in the great shadow of the everlasting hills. During the whole year they lingered among the fairest scenes of this fair earth. They spent Christmas in Florence, and the spring brought them home. scenes of this fair earth. They spent thrustmas in Florence, and the spring brought them home. Private letters and imblic papers brought to Lord Baymeham the news of a general election, and he knew then that his place was in England. They went at once to London, where the young, earl found, the leaders of his party anxiously awaiting him. New combinations were forming, great events loomed in the distance, and Lord Bayneham was saked if he had any influence in Oulton; if so, let him use it for the return of a Liberal member. He inquired somewhat carelessly if there was any candidate in the field, and he became all fire and interest when he heard that the man they were anxious to secure was no other than the great political writer, his dearest and best friend, Albert Carlyon.

"You may consider the election as good as

The state of the s

"You may consider the election as good as made," he said to his chief. "I shall go down to Bayneham and take Carlyon with me.
There will be but little opposition."
When that interview was ended Lord Bayneham rushed off in search of Bertie. He found

him busily engaged at the office and heartily pleased to see him. "We may hope Lady Bayneham and Miss Earle will now find their way to London," said Bertie; "they have been at Cowes, I under-stand, since Christmas."

"Dine with us to-morrow," said Lord Bayne ham," and you will see them both. They will be in town this evening. Now, Bertie, let us discuss business. What is this about the brough of Oulton? You know you may

safely reckon on my assistance."

Bertie then told his friend how anxious he Was to begin his parliamentary career.

'I feel that my vocation is essentially a political one," he said. 'I can serve my country honestly and well. Mr. Fulton, the new man who has purchased Squire Grenbolme's property, has promised to do all he can; and I think there is approximately.

erty, has promised to do all he can; and I think there is every chance of success."

"I am sure of it," said Lord Bayneham enthus astically. "I tell you what, Bertie, when the election comes on we will all go down to Bayneham together, and I will ask this friend of yours to join us. Lady Hilda and Miss Earle shall canvass for us. You will come in with a wonderful majority. You shall see if I am not a true prophet."

am not a true prophet."
"You are a true friend," said Bertie gratefully. "I should like to introduce Mr. Fulton

fully. "I should like to introduce Mr. Fulton to you. Shall you be at the club this evening?" "I will be there just for that purpose, even if I cannot remain," replied his friend. "You will come to morrow, Bertie?"

Trying to conceal his delight, Bertie promised, and Lord Bayneham went away.

'g brought the countess and Barbara, the latter radiant in health and spirits. They were both delighted at the change in Hilda. She had grown more beautiful during the year of secret sorrow, and thought gave fresh loveliness to her face, and the dark-violet eyes wore a new expression. She looked taller and more a new expression. She looked taller and more matronly, and in all England one could not have found a more perfect type of a young English wife.
"I did not think time could have added a

charm, Hilda," said Barbara Earle; "but it has managed to do so. Change of air and scene

Lady Bayneham gazed with proud pleasure at her son's wife. Even her critical eye could not see one fault or one cause for remark. They were a pleasant family party, and Lord Bayneham left them after dinner to go round to

Bertie introduced Mr. Fulton to him, and Lord B: yneham, who liked all pleasant thinge, was struck by his gay, easy, graceful manner, and his flow of conversation.

I have not many minutes this evening," he "I have not many minutes this evening," he said "Perhaps, Mr. Fulton, you will favor me with a call some time to-morrow; then we can discuss the Culton business at our lessure." That being settled, Lord Bayneham returned home. The ladies were pleased to hear of Bertie's prospects, for the handsome young secretary was a favorite with all. Barbara Earle made no verness but her face deaded. made no remark, but her face flushed and her eyes shone brightly. She looked screnely fair Then he set to work to reconstruct his life.

The strangest Table in the set to work to reconstruct his life. The strangest Table in the set to work to reconstruct his life. The strangest Table in the set to work to reconstruct his life. The strangest to him no soleun warning; he strangest to him no soleun warning; he sand calm. That we set he was not afraid of recognition. Of the fast which he must some day awaken; of this world his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken; of this world his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken; of this world his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken; of this world his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken; of this world his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken; of this world his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken; of this world his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken; of this world his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken; of this world his with her must some day awaken; of this world his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken; of this world his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken; of this world his present fast of the from his life.

The ne set to work to reconstruct his life.

Baynebam, and the present fast of the from his life as of a dream from which he must some day awaken. The room and calm. That we he dreaming or awake. The room and calm. That we he dreaming or awake. The room and calm. That we he dreaming to mim no soleun warning; he and calm. That we he dreaming to mim no soleun warning; he and calm. That we he dreaming to mim no soleun warning; he and calm. That we he dreaming to mim no soleun warning; he and calm. That we he dreaming to mim no soleun warning; he and calm. That we he dreaming to mim no soleun warning; he and calm. That we he dreaming to mim no soleun warning; he and calm. That we he dreaming to mim no soleun warning; he dreaming to mim no soleun warning; he dreaming to mim no soleun war something living, smiling as she did so at her own pleasant thoughts.

am always coming across old friends,' said Lord Bayneham to Hilda the day following. "I met your old admirer, Captain Massey, this morning; he is leaving England in the

autumn and will dine with us to-day."

It was a party of old friends who met that evening in Grosvenor Square. Lady Bayneham professed herself delighted to see Bertie. Barbara said little; her greeting was kind and gentle, but that did not satisfy the handsome secretary. Perhaps Captain Massey was less at his case than some of the others. He had dearly loved Lady Hutton's ward, and her merriage with Lord Bayneham had been a bitter blow to him; not that he thought himself worthy of her or that she gave him any encouragement. He loved her hope lessly and humbly. There were times when he raved against furture and fate, wishing he were anything but a brave captain, with nothing but an honorable name to recommend him. After Hilda's marriage he left London, and had ju-t returned to make arrangements for leaving

returned to make arrangements for leaving England on a mission of some importance.

Then Lord Bayneham met him, and greeted him warmly, pressing him to waive all ceremony and dine with him. Captain Massey was sorely puzzled. He longed to gaze again upon the fact that had been the one start. sorely puzzled. He longed to gaze again upon the fair young face that had been the one star of his hope and love; he longed to see her in her own home, surrounded by luxury and love Then he could take the picture into exile with him and think of it when he felt dull and lonely. So he yielded, and went to dinner, looking with sad eyes upon the one face that bad been all the world to him. She welcomed him warmly and kindly, her little white hands outstretched to meet him. There was no thought of love or lovers in that pure, guileless heart. She had never known that he cared for ber.

And this man, who had loved the fair young girl so deeply and hopotessly, saw what others had never noticed. He read the expression of that face and those clear, true eyes more correctly than did those who lived with her.

She was even more beautiful than before her narriage, but the beauty was changed. The first fresh flush of youth and happiness had died out of it, never to return. He saw some-thing of constraint in the smiles that had once seemed ever to linger round her lips. He noticed that when she was neither speaking nor listening an expression of deep thoughtfulness came over her, and then Captain Massey said to himself that the woman he loved either had a secret or was not happy, he could not tell

"Barbara," said Bertie Carlyon to Miss

Earle, "you are very cruel to me.

Earle, "you are very cruel to me.

She opened her eyes in well-acted surprise.

"Five times," said be, "have I, presuming on your half consent, written to you; and never one word have you vouchsafed in reply. Will

you never write to me?"
"Yes," she replied; "if your maiden speech should be a good one I will write a note of congratulation."
"And if I fail—remember, I canno) control circumstances—and do not either make a speech or secure my seat, what shall you do then, Barbara—throw mei overboard altogether?"

"No," said Miss Earle slowly; In that case I

"that would mean a great deal, coming ir m you."
"You know my belief," said Miss Earle: "talent and perseverance must win, no combi-nations of circumstances can resist them. You

page it in you to bersevere, and win despite all obstacles."

"Thanks to you, Barbara," he replied; "you aronse me from a boy's folly to a man's deeds, and I shall owe all to you. I wonder if you will ever honor me by wearing that little golden apple you deigned to accept?" he added smilingly. "It was made expressly to be worn aniong those mysterious affairs which ladies call charms' and suspend to their chains."

Miss Earle made no reply, and Bertie was forced to be content with the concessions al.

forced to be convent with the concessions altered made.

"Hilds," said Lord Bayneham that evening to his wife, "we must be more careful this time than we were last winter; but as you are so much stronger and better, I thought of asking a few friends to Bayneham—what do you say?" Are you going thera?" she asked, trying to hide the fear shown both in her face and voice, hide the fear shown both in her face and voice.

"Yes," replied her husband, "we are bound this time on a patriotic expedition. The safety and well-being of the country demand the return of a Liberal member for Oulton. We hope Bertie will be successful, but he will require our aid. No bribery, mind; they are all free and independent voters; still what you and Barbara can do by the magic voice and smile may be safely accomplished."

Does Barbara go with us?" asked Lady Hilda.

Hilda.

"Yes," replied Lord Bayneham, "and my mother too. You will enjoy the canvassing. I must ask Bertia's friend, Mr. Fulton, and one or two more. You do not smile, Hilda; do you not like the prospect?"

"Why should I not?" she asked imply; "if I am only with you it matters little to me in

I am only with you, it matters little to me in what place."

"And you promise to smile, with all the "And you promise to smile, with all the fascination that you can command, upon the noble voters of Oulton?"

"I promise," said Hilda, "and I hope Bertie will get in. Do you know, Claude, I begin to think he cares for Barbara."

"I knew that, little wife, many years ago," said Lord Bayueham; "I should like to know if Barbara cares for him."

They said no more: but all that night there

if Barbara cares for him."

They said no more; but all that night there lay on Lady Hilda's mind a weight of dread, as of some coming heavy evil which she could not avert; and once in her sleep she sprung up wildly, crying, "Claude, do not go to Eayneham. I have dreamed that I lay dead there,"

CHAPIER XXIII

"Will you go with us, Claude?" asked Lady "Will you go with us, Ulaude?" asked Lady Bayneham on the following morning. "I am going to take Hilda to call on Lady Grahame."
"I should be delighted," he replied; "but I have a gentleman—Mr. Fulton—coming on rather than the state of the ther important business; I must therefore de-fer the pleasure."

For the second time Lady Hilds heard that name uttered before her, and did not remember it. The carriage drove off, and she sat serene and smiling by Lady Bayneham's side. They saw a tall, handsome man go up the broad flight of steps, but no warning came to Hilds, no impulse or instinct told her that he was the man whose cruelty had doomed her mother to

death.
"I am glad you are come, Mr. Fulton, said
Lord Bayneham courteously; "we will go into
the library, as we shall require pens and paper
for our calculations."

The visitor followed his young host. Was it chance that directed Lord Bayneham there? The library was a grand apartment; its chief ornament was a magnificent picture of the property of the p chief ornament was a magnineent picture hanging over the mantelpiece. It was the portrait of Lady Hutton's ward, taken by the celebrated artist, Mr. Seaton, and valued by Lord Bayneham above all other treasures. The summer sunbeams fell slanting upon it, lighting the golden hair and beautiful face with a ing the golden hair and beautiful face with a bright radiance. It was a face to dream of, so pure, so fair, and lovely. The violet eyes and sweet lips smiled at you; the tender, innocent heart, the guileless, loving nature; sweetness, constancy and truth, were imprinted on every feature. The sunbeam was not brighter than the sheen of the rippling golden hair.

As Mr. Fulton entered the library his eyes fell upon the picture, and it startled him so much that he uttered a low cry. He went up and stood before it. He asked himself was he draaming or awake. The room, Lord Bayneham, and the present faded from him; he stood in Brynmar woods, under the cool shade at his passionate words, the fair young head dropped beneath his gaze. He was there woning Magdalen Hurst in the opening of her fair youth and beauty. It was but for a moment, and something dimmed the eyes that had long been dry. He started; what, was he, Paul Fulton, sentimental?—going to cry because a beautiful picture resembled his dead wife, mak-

ing a simpleton of himself for a painted face?
"You admire that painting?" said Lord
Bayueham; "it is considered an exquisite gem

'I—I—cnce knew some one whose face resembled this," stammered the visitor.
"Indeed!" said Lord Baynebam quietly; "she must have been very beautiful then."
"She was," replied Mr. Fulton; and then
there came across him a vision of his dead wife's

face as he had seen it last, white and worn with the misery and anquish of pain deeper than death. "That is my wife's portrait." said Lord Bayneham.
"The resemblance is accidental," said Mr. Fulton, "but it is certainly very strong; yet the person of whom I speak was not a lady."

The false, mean wordsdid not blister his false, smiling lips. In all that constitutes a perfect lady, his dead wife, Magdalen Hurst, was cer-tainly one. "Shall we proceed to business?" asked Lord Bayneham hastily. He was beginning to feel somewhat annoved at this handsome stranger who stood so admiringly before his wife's por-trait; besides, he did not like to hear that there

had ever been another face like hers, it was peerless in his eyes. They entered warmly into their arrangements, and Lord Bayneham's passing annoy-

ance soon wore off. There was no resisting the handsome face, and gay, easy temper. Paul Fulton knew how to charm, and he soon won the liking of the noble, unsuspicious earl. He accepted with skilfully concealed delight the invitation to Bayneham Castle; it was the very thing that,

in his heart, he had longed for, but never hoped to gain.

"I am sorry that the ladies are not at home," said Lord Bayneham, "but you will see them at Bayneham. We think of going to-morrow or the day afterward. Would it be quite convenient for you to follow the income week from

venient for you to follow us in—say a week from now? Mr. Carlyon comes then. Mr. Fulton assumed an air of profound thought, which in a few minutes gave way to a bright smile.

It would suit him admirably, he said, as he had business in Wales afterward. He remained with Lord Bayneham for lunch, and there was no more said about business, but he proved himself to be one of the most amusing men the young lord ever remembered to have met. His anecdotes were inexhaustible, and his rich fund of with and his ways, kept Lord Bayneham con-

of wit and humor kept Lord Bayneham con-stantly amused and delighted. "You have seen plenty of the world, Mr. Fulton," he remarked.
"Yes," said his visitor; "I have seen what.

is called life in most of its phases, and some of them strange ones."

They parted mutually pleased, and when Lady Bayusham and Hilda returned they found

the earl in high spirits over his late guest.

"You must know him, mother," he said, "You are sure to like him, and I am glad he is going to Bayneham. No fear of feel.

She paused and half turned her face from him.

"You would—what?" he oried, impatiently:
"don't torture me, Barbara."

"I should most probably write you a long, kind lotter, bidding you take courage and never despit."

Would you really to the face of the courtess of the continued; "why, Hilda, that must be the gentleman Lady Grahama was speaking of the has purchased the Grankolme was speaking of the has purchased the courtess of the cour Under the infigence of solemn and beautiful "I should most probably write you a long, sometry, and of gentle, loving care, which left kind lefter, bidding you take courage and never he morbid thought. Hidd gradually despit."

The same of solemn and beautiful why, Hilds, that must kind lefter, bidding you take courage and never he the centlement Lady Grahame was speaking to the morbid thought. She never forgot her secret; it was before her every hour of the day face flushing with uncontrol able secret; it was before her every hour of the day face flushing with uncontrol able secret.

Barbara smued, thinking perhaps that her longin was early satisfied.
"Ha is very wealthy, I hear," continued any lady Bayncham; "but I never heard of any lady Bayncham; "but a very nice was hear him." Lady Bayneham; "but I never heard of any fulcons. He may be a very nice man; but, my dear Claude, who is he?"

I know nothing of his pedigree," said Lord Bayneham, with a smile at his mother's earnest hanner. "He is evidently a gentleman, and namer. "He is evidently a gentleman, and has associated with gentlemen. He has made his own fortune, I believe,"

"Indeed!" said the countess, her interest in in easing at once.

him cessing at once, He might be handsome, polished, and realth, Lady Grahame's lover and her son's

hterest in him she could feel none.
Mr. Fulton's least beat high with hope as he ett Lord Baynehan's mansion in Grosvenor Square. He telt sure that he had most favorduare. He did the young carl, and was half by impressed the young carl, and was half itoxicated with his own success. No suspicion, intoxicated with mis own success. No suspicion, preven thought, crossed his mind with regard to the picture. Once before, in a picture shop, the had seen a very beautiful engraving, and the face of the girl in it had reminded him of Magnes of the girl in the mont close the ground of the ground o alen, and as he went along the crowded sunlit

dalen, and as he went along the crowded sumit streets he thought of her.

"It is almost a pity," he said to himself, "It is almost a pity," he said to himself, that she was a peasant; among these grand ladies I see no face so beautiful, no figure so ladies I see no face so beautiful, no figure so ladies I see no face so beautiful, no figure so ladies I see no face so beautiful, no figure so ladies I see no face so beautiful, no figure so ladies. I will make this a day of gracesses," he thought; "I will see Lady Grant crosses." ame and ask her at once if she will be my

He went direct to the widow's house, and in me were to his inquiries was told that Lady Trahame was at home and alone. For once the indefatigable companion was off guard, and tady Grahame was taken at a disadvantage. "I have been spending a very plasant morning," said Mr. Fulton, "with your friend Lord Byncham. I find him all you describ mos

interesting companion. This preamble gave the lady time to recover

herself.
"I have somathing very serious to say to you this morning, Lady Grahame," continued Mr. Hulton; "I have osen summoning courage for Fulton;

the tack.
"Is it something very difficult or painful,
then!" the arked with a smile. then?" the arged with a simile.
"It is at once the most pleasing" yet the most ifficult task of my lite." he replied; "my own mouthiness renders it difficult. Lady trahame, you can understand that the deep at rishame, you can understand that the deep'st seling is least expressed by rhapandy. In trightforwart, house t words, may I ask you be question up n which the happiness of my bold life depends—will you be my wife?"

A genuine blush covered the comely face; had long known the question was coming,

out just at that moment was not prepared to

"That is an important question, she said, and requires consideration."
"You do not at once dismiss it as an imposibility," said Paul Fulton; "I shall therefore entury to hope. If you will intrust me with he happiness of your life, you shall never reent the trust. Tell me, may I venture to hope

"It is not impossible," replied the fair widow

the half-whispered, loving words.
This wooing in a Mayfair drawing-room was this wooding in matter. He threw as much plure as possible into his reply to Lady Gra-

pture as possible into his reply to Lady Gra-me's last words, then adroitly branched off no other subjects.
"Mr. Fulton," said Lady Grahame, "of
pray you know I am a widow. Have you

Taken by surprise, he had no time to think jat nawer would be safest.
"No," he replied boldly. "I have asked this

"No," he replied boldly. "I have asked this ming what I never asked before."
"I am glad," she replied. "I should not like

less untruths. He found them apt to rise and moront him awkwardly. From mere policy he aloue truth whenever he found it possible or a few minutes he almost feared he had or a rew induces ne amost leared no nad ted unwisely, but reflection reassured him. Too knew anything of his marriage? There as no possible contingency which should make known. The dead tell no tales, and there as no one living who could know anything of lagdslen Hurst. He threw off the momentary seion and talked so gayly and agreeably Lidy Grahame grew more charmed than a, and almost wished she had given a more mable reply at once.

Paul Fulton made great progress that mornfaul Fution made great progress that morn-gin his love-making, yet he gathered some in-mation that slightly disconcerted him. Lady rahame had two trustees or guardians under her ukad's will, who had the general superintenace of her affairs, and who in the event of her and marriage would make all arrangements to settlements. As far as money went he new there could be no objection raised to him. at if inquires should be made as to his mily, his pedigree, his connections and ante-dents, how should be meet them? He might went one form of statement and adhere to it; ut what if there should be a weak point in it, and the whole truth be discovered? He had mething serious to think of, but none of his sers or doubte could be detected under the illant flow of spirits which charmed the fair id ashionable widow.

CHAPTER XXIV.

It was the beginning of the glowing, beauti-il mouth of August when Lord Bayneham reare with his fair young wife to the castle, he country around was in the prime of its ammer beauty; the blue summer sky, the same green foliage, the spreading trees and coming flowers were all in full perfection.

"Fashing seems to me to turn everything up. "Fashion seems to me to turn everything upe down," said Lady Hilds to her husband. hat possesses people in these lovely months May and June to rush off to town, leaving ture in its fairest dress, to find heat, dust and owds? The season should be when nature is

Wiser heads than yours, my little wife, set-

dis," replied Lord Bayneham with a smile.
You will have plenty upon your hands, Hilda,
you undertake to redress the wrongs which
which inflicts upon her votaries. It is pleasant
be bere once more; there is no place I love so
behas Bayneham." nch as Bayneham."
The young earl and his wife were alone, but

The young earl and his wife were alone, but it guests were expected in the course of a wdays. Hilda had wished it to be so, for she atted to accussom herself to the place where e had lately suffered so keenly. She wanted as to visit the cottage where her mother died, if the lonely grave where she alept the last ag sleep that knows no waking. She knew a sight of these places would bring back her row, and she wanted time to suffer alone and heeded.

lady Hilda could not account for the pretiment of coming dread that seized her—a sage oppression that she could not express or wibe. A strange dream too rathe. A strange dream, too, haunted her; ras that in the midst of the glowing summer lay dead at Bayneham.

The expected guests arrived one by one.

Ecuntess and her niece came first, then the Carlyon. Mr. Fulton was not expected guests are completed in the complete of the complete of

il evening, and there was some little dis-son respecting him at lunch.

ion respecting him at lunch,
"I begin to wish," said Lord Bayneham,
at we had invited Lady Grahame; for
mall quarters I hear of her conquest,"
Better not," said Barbara dryly; "for if
"wish to engross Mr. Fulton in politics,
a wind interface addly with your arranges."

would interfere sadly with your arrangemade a very expressive bow, under

standing perfectly the quiet import of Miss Earle's little speech.
"You are right, Barbara," said her aunt.
"What age is this friend of yours, Claude?" she continued: "you have never told me if he is young or old."
"I should be puzzled," said Lord Bayneham."

"I declare that I have no idea as to his age, he is either an old young man or a young old one, I do not know which."
"He is somewhere between forty and fifty, I should imagine," said Bertie. "He is very

should imagine," said Bertie. "He is very handsome, and has a careless, easy manner that conceals all trace of age." "He will be here at seven," said Lord Bayne ham; "and dinner must be delayed half an

When seven o'clock came Lord Bayneham was ready to greet his expected guest. Lady Hilda had been detained by some visitors, who seemed resolved to wear out her awest, gentle patience, but did not succeed. She did not ake much interest in the coming visitor; indeed he never once entered her mind.

When dressed for dinner, Lady Hilds went down as usual into the drawing room, where as a rule the family assembled. The sun, shining still on the blooming flowers and rippling fountains, tempted her, and she went out from the long, open Freuch window, and walked down the path where roses and likes seemed to window. On that day she work a dress of the control o smile a welcome. On that day she wore a dress that enhanced her singular beauty; it was a rich white crepe, artistically made. The golden rich white crepe, artistically made. The golden hair that waved upon her white, shapely shoulders was bound by a simple, pretty wreath of jasmine, and she looked like a goddess of flowers as she stood among them. Barbara Earl joined her there.

When Mr, Fulton entered the drawing-room his host led him up to Lady Bayneham, who received him with that exquisite mixture of hauteur and condescension that she knew so well how to assume. She was somewhat surprised; she had not expected to see a handsome, even fascinating man, with a polished ease and grace of manner that did not shame her own. With few well-choses words she bade him welcome to Bayneham.

to Bayneham.

"I will look for Lady Hilda and Miss Earle," said Lord Bayneham; "they are among the flowers, I suspect." He passed out of the French window, and Mr. Fulton following him, stood there, admiring the magnificent gardens with their superb flowers. As his eyes royed carelessly from one rose plant to another, they fell upon some object that made his heart stand still, while his limbs shook in abject terror. Who was that smiling amid the roses? Could it be Magdalen Hurst come back to her youth and heauty, risen again to shame and expose him? His eyes glared, upon the lovely face, and the graceful, white robed figure; the same sweet face, the same clear, pure eyes and golden crown of hair, and the same sweet smile—the one she

used to welcome him with—it must be Magdalen. A deep groan burst from him, and the strong man half staggered, faincing beneath the shock. He could not take his eyes from that face and figure. But see! It his eyes from that face and bgure. But see I it could be no apparition, for another figure—that of a tall, stately lady with a noble face—was standing near; and then he saw Lord Bayneham join them with a smile upon his lips.

There could be no apparition—it musts real. He trembted when the white-robed figure drew near; his face quivere I and his hands trembted when Lord Baynebam introduced that beautiful woman as his wife.

ful woman as his wife.

Paul Fulton was too agitated for thought. ent the trust. Tell me, may I venture a more past some future time I may receive a more The sweet voice smote him like a sharp sword; he had last heard it cry out his name in utter despair. He murmured some few confused words in reply to Lady Hilda's graceful greeting, then turned almost abruptly away.
"What is the matter?" asked Lord Bayne

ham, looking at his visitor's white, agitated face in alarm.
"It is nothing," replied Paul Fulson; "strong

perfumes always overpower me, and your flowers, my lord, are very fragrant."

There was a feeble murmur of sympathy, which he heard as one in a dream; then Lady Bayneham told some wild anecdote of a centleman she had known who had suffered acutely from the same cause, and Bertie tried to explain it philosophically, thus giving the bewildered man time to recover himself; but his eyes were still riveted on that face, he could not under-stand the mystery. But for the difference of dress, he saw a complete and perfect likeness of thing what I never asked before."

"I am glad," she replied. "I should not like think you were a widower; there is somethink you were a widower; there is something very prosaic in the idea."

"I am glad," she replied. "I should not like think you were a widower; there is something very prosaic in the idea."

"I should not like the very motions of the white hands were all here. He made a violent effort to recover himmag very prosent in the idea.

Mr. Fulton had no cooner uttered the words selt, for his strange manner began to attract his he repented them. As a rule he avoided attention. Tade Bayneham thought it was her daughter in law's beauty that startled him. The young earl looked on in mute surprise, wondering if it could be possible that his guest was falling in love with his wife before his very

eyes.
With a desperate effort Paul Fulton ralliedafter all it could only be a resemblance that dazzled him. During dinner he talked to the countes, yet at times the well-known music of that voice thrilled through him and bewildered

After dinner, and when the whole party were assembled in the drawing-room, Lord Bayne-ham asked Hilda to sing, and she complied in-

The sun had set, and the gloaming was very fair and tranquil. In the soft, sundued light of the room the fresh face and golden hair of the young lady of Bayneham shone clear and bright. When her red lips were parted, a rich stream of passionate melody came from between them, charming all ears and warming all hearts, but filling one mind with unutterable wonder.

Paul Fulton wished to believe that he was

dreaming. Who could that young girl be, singing with Magdalen's sweet voice? All at once—and to the day of his death Paul Fulton never forgot the shock—with the speed and force of electricity an idea came to him. Could it be Magdalen's child? Who else could bear her face, her smile?—who else could be so wonderfully like her? Could it be Magdalen's child

The very thought stunged and bewildered him;—his child, brought to him in his prison-cell for the first and last embrace, born in poverty and disgrace, now the beautiful and beloved wife of one of the proudest nobles in penoved wise or one of the proudest nobles in England! It was wilder than any dream, more improbable than any picture. That radiant lady, the daughter of the peasant wife he had scorned and descreed. It could never be; yet how else could he account for the wonderful likeness that had alarmed him so much? Once more master of himself when Lady Hil-

da's song was ended, he went up to her and be-gan an animated conversation on flowers, guess-ing by instinct what she would like to speak of best. He interested her by his novel description of the Italian flora, and as he conversed with her his conviction grew momentarily deeper. He felt that he must be satisfied he must know who this girl was, so like to his dead wife. He bent over her in speaking and his startled glance fell upon the white jewelled fingers. There, between costly hoops of diamond and pearl, he saw a plain, old fashioned gold ring, and on it in quaint characters was engraven the word, "Fidelity." He had placed that ring on Magdalen Hurst's own hand soon

after they were married, 23 years ago.
Paul Fulton was lost in amazement; he tried raul Fulton was lost in amazement; he tried to remember what his heart-broken wife had said about their child. He had not cared to ask her many questions. It had been adopted, she said, by a lady. It remained for him to find out who the lady was. Conscience made him a coward; it would have been easy to have made inquiries of any of the guests, but he dard not do it.

Paul Fulton was fairly puzzled. He could neither sleep nor rest. He determined to ask questions, but to ask them cautiously.

When breakfast was ended on the following

morning he sought Bernie, and after a long dis-cussion of the coming election he said in a careless tone, "Bayneham is a beantiful place and I am charmed with the grounds, and with its master too. How frank and fearless Lord Bayneham is I consider it quite a privilege to

Bertie made some half audible reply; he was wondering if it would be possible to persuade Barbara to let him drive her out that morning, Lady Hilds Bayneham is very lovely, con Derson. Mich. May 4.—Mr. Chauncey medicine, hearing of B. B. B. I thought L. Mich. T. Tulton. "Her lace haunt one. By Depew, in the course of an interview here, would bry it; one countercompletely cured me. To BE CONTINUED, made an allusion to his recent till with Prof. T can highly recommend it to others."

WORLD-'ROUND RECORD! Place for the "Queen" in all our homes, In every Christain heart, For who that loves the "Son," could wish

THE UTTERMOST PARTS OF THE EARTH PRAISE

" SAFE " **WARNER'S**

Merit wins!

In the past decade H. H. Warner, who was restored to health from an "incurable Kidney disease" by what is now known as Warner's Safe Cure, and made a vow that he would spread its merits before the entire world of sufferers—has seen the most signal proofs of the world's need of a Scientific Kidney Specific. All nations recognize and welcome Warner's Safe Remedies as standards of the highest excellence because their curative effects are PERMANENT—a sure proof of power and merit. Read a few of their voluntary testimonials. They speak a varied language, but tell a common story:

FRANK STUART, 28 Free School Street, CALOUTTA, INDIA. "In 1876 was prostrated with a sudden attack of liver trouble. From '75 to '81 I had twenty of these terrible attacks. On the way to Japan, Capt. Concor, of the "Geukai Maru," recommended me to use Warner's Safe Gure. After using 15 bottles, I had a sound, hearty appetite, thorough enjoyment of life, things to which I had been a stranger for six long years."

GEORGE BICKNELL, Editor Daily Telegraph, MELBOURNE, AUS., the great Australian Daily, March 30, 1886, wrote: "Work of a sed-ntary character for 20 years developed unpleasant symptoms of illness of the Liver and Kidneys. I used Warner's Safe Cure, which speeding relieved me of the unpleasant symptoms, remedied my Dyspansis bettered me annexts. spectray renerta me of the unpleasant symptoms, remedied my Dyspepsia, bettered my appetite, increased my enjoyment of life and work. It is a most valuable medicine and I have no hesitation in recommending it."

DR. GUSTAV WEBER, of Dessau, Duchy of Achault, GERMANY, May 30, 1887, writes: "For several years I have suffered with In-flammation of the Kidneys, Rheumatic Pains, etc., for which I go every summer to Caresbad, and find a little relief To this suffering is added a Diabetes Mellitus (sugar diabetes), which appears alternately with Rheumatism. With the using of the 15th bottle of Warner's Safe Cure I have completed my cure, for which I am greatly indebted to you. My general health has apparently been restored. I repeat with this my sincere gratitude." with this my sincere gratitude."

REV. HENRY PLUME, M. A., Archdeacon, Townsville, NORTH QUEENS-LAND, Oct. 15, 1887, writes: During my long bush tours I have come across many wonderful rures effected by Warner, Safe Cure. For tever, so prevalent in the bush, it seems to be a certain cure. From what I have seen on my late trip, I should never start on a journey without my pack being furnished with a bottle." without my pack being furnished with a bottle."

GEO. THORNE, Ex-Pam'er. QUEENS-LAND, at Ipswich. Sept. 2, 1887, writes: "I have recommended Warner's Safe Cure to many people who have suffered from different complaints, and in every case a cure has been effected. Personally I have used the medicine and derived the greatest benefit from it."

CAPT. CONNOR, of the Steamer "Geukai Maru," JAPAN, "Suffered from congestion of the kidneys and liver, losing four atoms in weight, determined to give up his steamship, almost contemplated suicide. One day an American passenger recommended him to use Warner's Safe Cure. In two months use he recovered his lost strength, and was the personification of health and strength. "God bless the day I took Warner's Safe Cure," he says.

GEN. W. F. NUTHALL, of 10 Edith Terrace, Brompton, S.W., LONDON, ENG., who contracted Kidney and Liver disease in India. March 10tth, 1887, wrote that he "was at times prostrated with the most agonizing attacks from passage of Gravel. "I was firmly of the opinion that I should never recover my health, as the long residence in India had caused so much disease of the Liver and Kidneys that I was beyond permanent help. In this desponding condition I began Warner's Safe Cure, and in eight months I fully recovered my health, and to-day am in its sale Cure, and in eight months I jully recovered my health, and to-day am in its full and perfect enjoyment, never having had a particle of trouble since my remarkable recovery. As this was five years ago I can safely say that the wonderful cure was permanent and is all to be attributed to Warner's Safe Cure."—[Author of "Staff Corps Chida"]

DR. WM. EDWARD ROBSON, Late Royal Navy, ENGLAND, writes April 12, 1887, from New Egham, Stains, Eng.: "My attention was first called to Warner's Safe Cure about a year ago, when a patient of mine, suf-fering from Bright's Disease, was cured by its usc. Since that time I have prescribed it in hundreds of cases, with the most gratifying re-sults, and I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of this great remedy.'

WILI IAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., Privy Counsell c of the Queen. Sydney, NEW SOUTH WALES, writes February 21, 1888:

SOUTH WALES, writes reprusry 21, 1000:
"I can bear witness to the very great improvement in my wife's health consequent on the persistent use of Warner's Safe Cure."
The Right Hon. W. B. Dalley is the most celebrated lawyer in the Golony and the most brilliant orator and greatest statesman in Australia, he is a Premier of the Colony of New Italia. tralia; he is ex-Premier of the Colony of New South Wales.

H. H. Warner & Co. point with pride to the World Round Fame of Warner's Safe Cure. They offer the above as genuine in all respects and true, so far as they know, with \$5,000 for proof to the contrary. Ask your friends and neighbors about

WARNER'S SAFE" CURE

PARNELL ON THE RESCRIPT.

HE HAS A SCHEME TO KEEP UP THE AGRARIAN MOVEMENT-DILLON ON DICTATION FROM ITALIANS.

DUBLIN, May 4 .- The Freeman's Journal says that Mr. Parnell will make an important pronouncement at the Eighty club dinner on the 8th inst. Mr. Parnell believes, it says, that the agrarian movement in Ireland may be con-ducted with sufficient effect without collision with the religious feelings of Irishmen. He desires that the Irish people shall give due weight to the wishes of the Vatican in matters of faith and morals while at the same time insisting on their claim that politically Irish opinion and judgment must be supreme. Mr. Parnell's health, the paper says, is improved, though it is still necessary for him to be very careful. He hopes to be fully restored in a few

for Dillon in a speech to day at Kilmury, County Limerick, advised the people to adopt the Plan of Campaign and to baycott all persons who take evicted farms. Though the people, he said, were bound to obey the commands of Rome in matters of church discipline, they would not have policies dictated to them by Italians. The people of a number of parishes in Ireland have warned the prests that if the Pope's reacript against the League is read in chapels, they will protest against it by

leaving. DUBLIN, May 5.-Mr. O'Brien who was sen tenced at Loughrea yearerday, to three months imprisonment, for inciting the people of a pro-claimed district to join the National League. was taken to court again to day to be tried on the charge of inciting the people to hold a League meeting. The Crown council, however, announced that the charge would be withdrawn.

LONDON, May 1,-The Daily News says the publication of the Papal decree reduces the matter to very narrow limits. It will probably have little practical effect, for the accounts of the Plan of Campaign given by the Vatican will be provided in the plan of the pla not be accepted as accurate by those defending it. The Nationalists are presented with good advice, not in a menacing spirit, and it is unlikely that the decree will cause much excite-

IRISH-AMERICANS EXPECT IT TO BE REVOKED. New York, May 3.—The Papal circular con-demning the Plan of Campaign and boycothing in Irelaud is being widely discussed by Irish Nationalists in this city. No document eman-ating from the Apostolic See in recent years beg arcited an much emprise with the execution has excited so much surprise, with the exception of the famous letter of Cardinal Simeoni de nouncing the collection of the fund for Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell.

Charles Stewart Farnell.

The effect in Ireland and elsewhere of the denunciation of the Parnell tribute was to infuse unbounded vigor and enthusiasm into the movement, and in the light of this precedent and the ment, and in the ugue of this precedent and the spirit of the Irish people at the present time, it is considered hardly likely that the latest papal circular will have much effect.

The general opinion among Irish Nationalists,

in this city is that the decree denouncing the Plan of Campaign and boycotting is so erroneous in its premises and conclusions that it will, in all probability, be revoked.

WHAT PRESIDENT FITZGERALD HAS TO SAY RE-GARDING IT.

DULUTH, Minn., May 1.—President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League, is here. When asked reserving the Pope's action against the Plan of Campaign, he said:—"English influence and Catholo magnates like the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Errington and others, had prevailed upon Rome to tamper with the progress of the Irish movement for freedom. The Irish people," he said, "know Parnell and have won over Gladstone and his party to their way of thinking. Irishmen on this side of the Atlantic are organized to aid them; they are satisfied of the justice of the Irish cause, and are firmly rethe justice of the Irish cause, and are firmly re-solved that it shall not take any step backward.

BILIOUSNESS "I should not think it right did I not give my testimony of what I know to be the value of Burdock Blood Bitters. Being a sufferer from Biliousness, I took one bottle of B. B. and it gave me immediate relief. I recommend it as a cure for Biliousness. Annie McLean, Woodville, Ont."

SMITH AND THE IRISH. CHAUNCEY DEPEW DELIVERS A PARTING BLOW TO THE ENEMY OF HOME RULE.

"Yes," he said, "I notice Goldwin Smith. that Prof. Smith said in his address before the student of Cornell University the day before yesterday that the only discourtesy he ever received was my protest against his Tory antihome rule and American speech at the St. George banquet at New York, I did not say anything disrespectful of Prof. Smith on that occasion, because I had not doubt as to the sincerity of his opinions, but I doubted his facts and expressed an absolute dissent from his ideas. I want to say to Prof. Smith that among Americans on public occasions it is not considered a discourtesy to decline to permit another speaker to commit him to an opinion and position that is hostile to all that he has previously entertained, and has heretofore advocated. In the Toronto Mail Prof. Smith says that I have the presidential fever burning in my veins and that my protest was a distinct hid for the Trish vote. That is Mr. Dillon in a speech to day at Kilmurry, in effect, charging me with the same insincerity on the home rule question as the Professor has already charged substantially on the whole American people. He has claimed that the home rule sentiment in this country is simply a bid for Irish votes and nothing else. If he is right then at least eight-tenths of the American prople have the presidential fever burning in their veins and expect to be in a position where they can claim the Irish support,

HOW TO CATCH \$300,000 AT FORTUNE'S

As the sun rises and sets daily with equal regularity, so the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company occurs; so the 215th Grand Monthly drawing was at new Orleans, La., on Tuesday, (always Tuesday), April 10th, when large money prizes were sent hither and yon over the world. It may interest you to glance at the result: The First Capital Prize of \$150.000 was won by No. 12,619 and was sold in two half tickets at \$5 each, sent through office at Washington, D. C., to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.; one \$75,000 was pail through First Nat'l Bank of Pittsburg, Pa., to Col. W. H. Barclay, the U. S. Pension Agent there; the other half was paid the Adams Express for Geo. Gregg and three other workers in an India Rubber factory—neighbors at No. 2,938 Alter As the sun rises and sets daily with equal reg-Rubber factory—neighbors at No. 2,938 Alter street, Philadelphia, Pa., No. 19,862 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$50,000, sold in fractional tenths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.; one paid to J. Hall, Richmond, Va.; one to Chas. F. Morse, 880 Harrison ave., Boston, Mass.; one to the Nat'l Bank of the Republic, Washington, D.C.; one to R. J. Humphreys, Santa Ross, through the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal; one to Thomas Fair, Phiadelphia, Pa.; one to W. A. Francis, Salem, Va.; one to Wm. Severance, Lebanon, Ky.; one to a depositor through Wells; Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal; one to party in Detroit, Mich; etc., etc. No. 10,079 drew the third Capital Prize of \$20,000, which was sold to a party in New Orleans, La., whose name is withheld by request. Nos. 36,629 and 85,175 each drew one of the two Fourth Capital Prizes of \$10,000, which tional tenths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. the two Fourth Capital Prizes of \$10,000, which were scattered around promiscuously. Be sure to participate in the Grand Quarterly and 217th Grand Monthly Drawing at New Orleans, I.a., on June 12th, 1888. Do not let the oppor-tunity to seize \$300,000 at Fortune's hand escabe Aon

He said he'd shovel off the walk, And he went out, but lo! He left the walk just where it was And shovelled off the snow.

A SEVERE TRIAL. Those who endure the torturing pangs of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and similar complaints are severely tried, but there is a speedy relief in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, as thousands who have used it joyfully testify. It banishes pain and lameness quickly,

San Francisco, whose candidate had achieved a small majority, took occasion to express himself: "Gentlemen, the renown of this glorious victory will re-echo in golden letters through the corridors of the river of time."

This is the way an enthusiastic voter in

A LAST RESORT. "Last summer," says Wm.J. James, of Atherly, Oat., "I felt very miserable, with pains over my kidneys, fluttering of the heart and nervousness; after taking different kinds of medicine, hearing of B. B. B. I thought I

That Mother and Son to part.

Hail to the Mother of Jesus. Queen of the angelic throng,
List to thy children, who bring thee
Tribute of prayer and of song,
Hail to thee, "blessed of women,"
Jesus thy Son gave to thee, Power to plead for the sinner, Mother, plead for me, Pray for the weary forsaken. Tost upon life's stormy sea,

Plead for the erring, despairing, Mother, plead for me.

Hail to thee, star crowned in clory, Earth holds none pure as thou art, Heaven hath no Scraph so lowly, So dear to thy Son's Sacred Heart,
Hail to thee, "blessed of women,"
Jesus thy Son gave to thee
Power to plead for the sinner,
Mother, plead for me.
Pray for the weary forsaken,
Tost woon life, attempt and Tost upon life's stormy sea, Plead for the erring, despairing,

Mother plead for me.. AGNES BEET. Montreal, April 15th.

SPHINX ECHOES.

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

167.-WHAT NOT. To save all torture of an aching brain, I'm going to make my definition plain; And you will learn from Webster's Dictionary That I am not a myth or fiction fairy. I am an instrument, or a small space, A mark, a needle, or a tagged lace; 'Twere hard to tell my size or give my shape, So proteau am I, I am a cape-A tract of land extending into the sea; am the verge, condition, or degree; I am a clearly indicated spot,
Sometimes, too, a lively turn of thought;
I'm object, rank, and must not fail to mention
That I am that which may attract attention. Of time I am a portion rather small— A moment or an instant, that is all; A small affair am I, and 'tis mustate To be of character a silent trait. I'm a peculiarity—the end— The very thing you aim at, or intend; The gift of a discourse I am; in me The pith of an expression you may sec. Look at me in another light, you learn I am a note, a tune, a small concern :

When ships are threatened by approaching gales, I am tine cordage used for reefing sails; In English parlance I sm something which In Yankeedom is called a railway switch. NELSONIAN.

And a punctilia, too; how very strange! Of duties I perform how wide the range!

168.—TRANSPOSITION. "Keep Sarah's" mind fixed on her books, And see she knows who wrote it. Oh 1 let her read his sublime yerse So oft that she can quote it.

169.-A DOUBLE OBLONG.

1. Oblong No. 1-1. The sum of £100,000 sterling

Oblong No. 1—1. The sum of £100,000 sterling. 2. External appearances. 3. Choice. 4. A plague. 5. Opposing point in a portion or particle of matter. 6. Closely confined. 7. A kind of plane used by joiners.

Oblong No. 2—1. A short note. 2. To be violent. 3. A wooden ring fixed to a stay to confine the sails. 4. Begins at Ash Wednesday and ends at Easter. 6. Labor. 7. A small, timid arginal timid animal.

In the space between the two oblongs write downward a word meaning seasonably. The combined oblongs will then read across as fol-

lows:-1. A perpendicular line. 2. Money paid for carriage. 3. An officious fellow. 4. Noxious to health. 5. An Athenian magistrate. 6. A

festival of the Jews. 7. Part of a plow.
A. B. GINNES. 170.-A CHARADE. First is a certain kind of fish, And last a certain kind of dish; Or first means to provoke, defy

And second means to season high ;

Combine the two and they become A fellow rash and venturesome.

NELSONIAR. 171.—DECAPITATIONS. I can caste an ugly shade,

As if by some demon made; While I linger on the face, Nothing can the wearer grace. If beheaded 'tis my fate Still to rest upon the pate.

As a bonnet or a hood Worn by those who should be good. Now, if I beheaded be, Still a big head you will see, Emblem of the would be wise,

With his gravely staring eyes.

Miss 4, 5, 3, 7, 1, 6, 7 was 1, 5, 6—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 of two children, 3, 7, 1 and 8, 3, 7, 3, 5, 6 and 8, 5, 2 tried one day to 4, 5, 2, 3, 1, and 1, 6, 3, 8, 6—1, 5, 6—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 with their 3, 7, 1, 8: 8, 5, 6 cuffed 2, 8, 4, 5, and made their 6, 3, 7, 8—3, 4, 5, 6. They 8, 3, 1 one 1, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3—4, 5, 6, 8, 1, shed 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and said: "We 5, 3, 1, 2—1, 5, 2—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7—8, 5, 2—3, 4, 1, 8 so cross," then took their 5, 3, 1, 8, cried "8, 4, 3, 1!" and made 5, 3, 8, 1, 2 to 4, 6, 3, 8, 6—1, 5, 6—4, 3, 1, who 8, 3, 1 under 1, 5, 2—8, 7, 4, 5—way, in 8, 6, 3, 7, 4, 5 of 3—7, 3, 1. Meanwhile Miss 4, 5, 3, 7, 1, 6, 7 took 1, 5, 2 next 4, 3, 7, went to 1, 5, 6—8, 6, 3 side, to 3—4, 3, 1—show, and to 3—4, 3, 1, 6, 7, 2, 7, 8, where 8, 5, 6 had 7, 3, 7, 2—4, 5, 6, 2, 7. When 8, 5, 2 returned and 1, 5, 6 children found 1, 5, 3, 5, they had lost 1, 5, 2—1, 7, 6, 3, 1—1, 5, 6, 7, 2 were cries, and 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 5, 6, 3, 7, 1—3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and they made 5, 3, 8, 1, 2 to promise 1, 5, 3, 1 never would they 3, 4, 1 so sgain. They were forgiven, and Miss 4, 5, 3, 7, 1, 2, 7 still 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, but 1, 5, 2 children never 4, 5, 6, 3, 1. 172.—AN ENIGMATICAL STORY.

175.—A HOME SINGER. When a shining, cheery face is mine A first-rate housewife you divine, When I am grimy you may despair Of finding neatness any where. But, smirched or tidy, I can sing A song of home, a happy thing, I love the fire; the more it glows The merrier my singing goes.
And then a misty crown I wear,
As offt renewed as lost in air,
On sickness and sharp pain's hard grief,
They fly to me for quick relief.
In days of health my contents pour
Excels and offer and offer. Freely and often o'er and o'er, I only beg one single rule,

H. M. A.

LOBBLEL

relations the THE LAST MONTH.

Pray keep me, like a toper, full.

The contributors contest will close May 25 plete their work, or be too late. The four im highly recommend it to others. Portant prizes one hundred, twenty and five

dollars—will be awarded for the best four lots of twenty original puzzles each, and one dollar each will be usid for such other lots as the awarding committee decide to be deserving. An entrance blank, to be filled out and sent in with the puzzles, will be at once forwarded to those who request it

with the puzzles, will be at once forwarded to those who request it.

"A most palpable hit, and unparalleled for its generosity," is the declaration of one reader concerning this competition; and "I am so impatient to hear how it comes out," is the expression of another which many will echo. Let no thoughtful reader fail to try for the prizes, and may the best competitor win.

FOR MAY ANSWERS. A suitable and very desirable prize will reward the sender of the best lot of answers to the "Sphinx Echoes," published during May, the solutions to be forwarded weekly. Commence this week, even if the list of answers obtained seems small.

ANSWERS,

160.—A broom.

161.—Bad-in age.

162.—B A R B A R A
A M E R C E S
R E L I C T S
B R I S U R E
A C C U S E R
R E T R E A T
A S S E R T S

193.—False-heartedness. ANSWERS. 193. - False-heartedness. 164.—A pillow. 165.— ARRAS
TRACING
HERCULEAN
NAILKEG
SNEER

GAG 166.-Caprice, A price, Rice, Ice, C. E., I.

'A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFI CIENT."

CIENT."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unleasant to the sufferer, and disgusting to
others—it is an advanced outpost or approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect ite
warning; it brings deadly evils in its brain.
Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Remedy. It reaches the seat of the allment,
and is the only thing that will. You may dose
yourself with quack medicines 'till it is too
late—'till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientifice rent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

An old man who never did anything worse in his youth than throw a snowball at a dead cat, will amuse himself by the hour telling you what a bad boy he war.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equalis it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Notable Facts.-- Intense heat abgments the annoyances of skin disease, and encourages the development of febrile disorders; wherefore they should, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In atomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, provents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhos and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their bost friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, holls, abscesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

The more heated the discussion between friends the cooler the subsequent relations.

THAT TIRED, LANGUID FEELING and duli headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relici. They never fail to do

The Bee is the title of a newspaper, it must have a bad end.

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N.Y., writes:—"I obtained immediate relie from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had Asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which i had not been able to do previous to using the

OII. A pig would seem the best subject for medical students to experiment on, as he

could be killed first and cured afterward. Money saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil-a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, out, brulse or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neu-ralgia, exceriated nipples, or inflamed

breast A sheriff who went out to stop a prize-fight became so interested that he bet £10 on the result of the contest and waved his hat over the finish.

A youth was holding his girl in his lap during a thunder-storm. The lightning struck and killed the youth, while the girl was left unharmed. This will teach young women the safest place during a thunder-

There are so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The sittle folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

There are a good many people who are absolutely sure that they could make an unitying literary reputation for themselves it they could only think of something to say.



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Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST or TRUE WITNESSwill receive. one of our splendid Litho. Pictures, grouping Gladstone. Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt

SPECIALISTS in journalism are like specialists in medicine-Quacks.

HOW EDWARD BLAKE has been elected Chancellor of the Provincial University, Toronto.

by making a present of Boulanger to Bismarck.

THE leading Government organ has two columns of special financial inspiration, by which it is sought to be proved that everything is lovely in spits of the great increasing public debt, excessive taxation, and more

LORD STANLEY has disclaimed all intention of pursing the Imperial Federation fad while holding the office of Governor-General of Canada. His resolution is a wise one. Canadians have no desire to renew their experience Downing-street rule.

MGR. PERSICO, the Italian delegate to Ireand, was once acting parish pricat at Sillery, ue. He seems to have reported against Home Rule. Perhaps he forgot that the Canadians among whom he ministered had to fight, as the Irish are fighting, for the right to govern themselves-a right to obtain which they went beyond the boycott and adopted the Plan of Campaign with musket on shoulder.

LANSDOWNE'S reception on Tuesday was a small affair. About two hundred of the two hundred thousand population of Montreal attended it. His Ex. sails from Quebec on the Parisian May 24th. It is proposed at Ottawa to have prorogation of Parliament take place on the 22nd so that he may take formal leave of the country in the speech from the the extravagance of the present administra- his name contradicts essential facts in throne.

A CINCINNATI judge has annulled the marplage of a couple who were parties to a widely advertised marriage in high life-that is at a height of several thousand feet above the sent regime it has increased six milearth. At littsburg last summer a balloon acconsion was advertised, with the extra the public debt. In 1878 it was \$140,362. announcement that after the balloon had ascended a couple would be married in the basket of the balloon by a qualified clergyman. The incident occurred as advertised. The couple never lived together and probably never intended to do so. What shall be said of the "clergyman" who performed the ceremony?

THE Dublin Nation says: "Ireland preents now one of the most striking contrasts in all the world. The judges are going around from assizes to assizes declaring that there is little or no crime, and that no country could show a fairer record in that respect. Yet. while this is so, she is governed under one of the most galling and tyraunical Coeroton Acts that ever prevailed in a civilized country. The right of free speech, public meeting and free press are abolished so far as prosecutions could effect their abolition. The Irish jails are filled with men who have merely insisted on exercising the elementary rights of citizenship."

BISHOP FOSTER, a leading American Methodist divine, at the recent conference of the Methodist churches at West Randolph, spoke rather severely against the present method of employing irresponsible evangilists, and considered it so serious an evil as to call for action by the next general conference. He then stated that in the 27 years during which he was in the pastorate he would as soon have thought of praying for a plague to visit his people as to call for an evangelist to enter his pulpit and take his place in revival work. One half of all the men in Methodist pulpits. he said, are comparative failures, and onefourth worse than failures, since they inflict absolute friury on the churches they serve. The reasons for these failures were lack of piety, mental inactivity, self-seeking and kin. dred causes.

GOLDWIN SMITH is getting rapped over the knuckles on all sides by the American press for his impertment allusions to American politics and public men. The New York Telegram, although politically opposed to Channoy M. Depew, remarks on the Professor's Ithaca letter that ... No fair man. particularly one occupying Professor Smith's position, would attempt to impute such motives to an antagonist as Professor Smith does to Mr. Dapew, to cover up his own mis-

takes. Professor Smith does not understand American institutions or American ideas, if he considers that the American view of England's position regarding Ireland has anything to do with politics. The same opinions in this matter are held by every thorough American in the country."

COMMENTING on the Papal resoript, the N.Y. Herald of May 2nd says :--

And now it looks—if we may judge by the despatches—as though the Tories had made a deal with Rome, which either has received or is to receive a quid pro que for this labest de-cree. Nothing is more clear than that the facts of the case are not fully known at the Vatican. Upon the eve of victory, as Parnell says—pro-bably on the theory that the darkest hour is just before tha dawn—the Pope, who is sup-posed to be the best friend of Ireland, instructs abandon the very means by which they hope to gain their end. Irishmen were never in a worse predicament, for apparently they must choose between their country and the Pope. The two are no longer in harmony, but antagonistic, and the dilemma is a serious one.

WE are glad to see that steps have been taken by a number of our leading citizens to present Col. Van Straubenzie with a testimonial on the occasion of his departure to assume command of the Kingston military district. A report of the meeting held yesterday will be found elsewhere in this issue. The colonel well deserves this mark of esteem. for in all the relations of life, public and private, he has displayed those qualities which go to form the character of a perfect gentleman. It was our fortune to serve with him on fereign stations and we take pleasure in adding our humble meed of praise to one who was always the soldier's friend, and who, FRANCE can have full revenge on Germany since his connection with the Canadian Militia, has proved himself not only an accomplished officer, but also an earnest sympathiser with Cana lan ideas in the force of which he is so disti guished an ornament.

THERE is a society in Boston named "The Massachussetts Soci ty for Promoting Good Citizenship." Its object is to urge citizens honestly to fulfil their duties as such. The better elements of the community complain that they find it hard to go down into the primary and be rudely jostled by the crowd. Yet, this they must do if they wish to man to help his brother, and to this man the selfish consideration of self-help should be an ever present incentive for submitting to inconveniences. Very many social and political evils may be traced to neclect of the citizen's duties by the honest men who talk much, but do little. Let votes be cast for principle, and not personal greed; and sincere men make their acts felt at primaries and conventions, and the coming era will not be characterised by "trusts and strikes and rings, in such dangerous propor tions as the present age is. It would be well if every community had a society for promoting good citizenship,

With all his ability, and with aid of experts, Sir Charles Tupper has been unable to conceal his deficit of a million dollars in the operations of the current year. An idea of ernment, The controllable expenditure under Mr. Mackenzie decreased one million and three quuarters. Under the prelions and a half. Then, as regards 069. At the end of March, 1888, it reached \$228.235.786! Comparing Federal expense of government in Canada to-day with that of the United States, we find that it is \$3 per head of the population and only 90 cents per head in the States. Is it any wonder there is an exodus? In England, with its immense armaments, the expense is not more than in the States per head. Every workingman in Canada who carns \$400 a year pays the Government forty-sight dollars a year in taxes ! These are a few of the facts in the present financial condition of the Dominion, which go to show how and to what extent we are protected by our Tory Government.

MR. J. P. NOYES, local government candidate for the County of Shefford, has had to endure more than the usual amount of misrepresentation at the hands of the Tory press. Among other things he has been accused of being an Orangeman. The slander was uttered with the evident intention of destroying his personal character in the estimation of the people before whom he stands as a candidate for Parliament. He writes that he will not endure the charge with any kind of patience; that he is not and never was an Orangeman, and finally that he has instructed his attorney Mr. Laflamme to take action against Le Monde and other papers for libel, \$10,000 damages in each case, A newspaper with the pretensions and presumed plety of Le Monde should not make a statement so manifestly malicious, and Mr. Noyes will, we hope. pursue the matter till he compels the slanderer to retract in the most public and ample manner. Tory organs sadly need a lesson in verification.

"THE EMPIRE" advocates the election of Mr. R. S. White to the House of Commons to fill the vacancy in Cardwell caused by the death of his father, and quotes precedents in favor of the proposition. If the electors of Cardwell are satisfied to accept this nomination we have no reason to complain. Mr. R. S. White is a talented and popular member of the fourth estate who would, no doubt, make a better member of Parliament than, many of the Tory crowd now occupying seats at Ottawa. We would not however, on that account allow him to walk the course unopposed. Although Card. well issupposed to be a Tory pocket constituency. here are good reasons to believe that with a good cardidate and proper organization it could be Irish people, who largely control the representation of Cardwell, should not accept, without determined struggla, a representative allied through all his connections, political and otherwise, with their most inveterate enemies.

A PULICE PASTORAL

The London, Eng., Star publishes an extraordinary document which gives an idea of the methods of government in vogue in British India. Addressed by the Inspector-General of Police at Calcutta to district superintendents, it appears to be a kind of police pastoral to the officials of the Intelligence Department, which, says the Inspector-General, has exhibited a "lamentable feature" in the discharge of its duties. Subinspectors are in fature to submit weekly confidential reports to their district superintendents for a diary to be written up day by day. The tollowing is the list of subjects to be reported on :-

(a) All political movements, sects, leaders publications, and the like. (b) Information regarding religious seets, changes in doctrine and practice having a poli-

tical significance, propagandism.
(c) The arrival, sojourn, departure and prodings generally of suspicious characters and foreigners, special attention being paid to possi ble foreign emissaries and to the movements of wandering gangs of criminals, the presence in any place of noted criminals, and any circumstance regarding their habits that may come to

(d) Rumors or published opinions disturbing the public peace; popular feelings and rumors. (e Religious excitement; comments on laws and Government measures.

(f) Illicit trade in arms and ammunition with special reference to any prosecution under the Arms Act for smuggling, and to any discoveries of concealed arms.

(g) Affairs in independent and semi-independent Native States, and rumors regarding them. (A) Constitution objects, and proceedings of native societies, whether established for political

or catenaibly for other objects.

(i) Political or mass meetings; their origin, organization and result as to public feeling in the neighborhood selected, with especial refer-ence to any tendency towards, or probability of, agrarian excitement.
(j) Recruiting for the Indian Army or for

Native States. Obviously, as the Star says, this means a complete espionage over native life, an inquisition as severe and unenlightened as ever oppressed mankind. To talk of liberty in the same breath as of such a system as this is the mereat impertinence. But the worst feature

purify politics. It should be the pride of a of the document is the spirit of absolute distrust of the people which breather through every syllable of it. A stranger, reading such on the very eve of revolt. And perhaps enough to be a saint he is good enough to be a saint he is good

THE ALLEGED RESCRIPT.

Irish spirit was never better displayed than in the attitude everywhere assumed by Irishmen towards the alleged Papal rescript. The Italian ecclesisatios, who, it is presumed, have arrogated the right to distate to a nation struggling to be free, are learning a lesson that will do them good. They are being taught what churchmen have ever been slow to learn, that politics is a thing apart from religion, and they only demonstrate their impotency when they go beyond the sphere of their sacerdotal duties. Catholics everywhere submit with reverence to the admonitions of the Pope, but when a document issued in tion may be obtained by a comparison with a great national movement, it does not the financial showing of the Mackenzie Gov- achieve its purposs and only casts doubt upon authority. The doctrine that the king can do no wrong is an absolute matter of faith when applied to the Pope. Therefore, it is held by Trish Nationalists that the al. leged rescript is an emanation which does not come ex-cathedra, and, consequently, is without binding force. The meeting held in Dublin at the call of the Lord Mayor, reported in to-day's cables, gave voice to the sentiments of the Irish people in reply to what we believe to be an unlucky forgery, It is stated that resolutions were adopted traversing the statements by which the Pope justifies the rescript, and assuring the Pope of unalterable attachment to him in his spiritual capacity, but firmly, respectfully and amphatically refusing to recognize his right to intervene in Irish politics.

In the same spirit Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, New South Wales, advised that if the National cause was condemned Irishmen should disregard even the command of the Holy See, and that the agitation for Home Rule must continue until victory was attained,

in spite of all opposition. Thus the deep, stern voice of a great people raised in Ireland is echoed at the antipodes by a Cardinal of the Church, and the sound meets with a ringing response in America. Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, N.J., said the other day to a reporter, with the knowledge that his remarks would be published, that he doubted the genuineness of the alleged rescript. He added, however, that, should the thing prove true, the Irish Catholics would feel greatly pained. He did not think it would have any effect on the action of the people. The Irish people claim that the rents were not fixed by mutual consent, but were forced on the people, and therefore there is no violation of contract. In banking their money and refusing to pay the landlords until the courts shall decide certain differences which are that he is now championing Ireland's just being contested, they claim, said the Bishop, that they are only doing what is necessary to secure their rights, "Should the edict prove genuine, the Irish bishops and clergy will at once go to Rome to see the Holy Father. They may for a time withhold their support. but the people will go right on. The English Government may influence Rome for a time. but not permanently."

Forgeries of Papal decrees, rescripts, and even bulls, have been common in all ages, and the present time is no exception. The reserint on Irish affairs under notice appears to be a elsewhere from the Boston Pilot shows pretty forth indicate, a concoction of English Tories. citizens and was applauded therefor by a big. neither are the judges, and the case of mr. at the use upper control of the c

brought to return a laberal. At any rate the But be it true or false, it has done a service to the Irish cause which its authors little dreamed of. It has brought out a declaration of independence which has echoed round the globe, and which will warn the authorities at Rome of the danger of interfering with the

> THE PRESS ON THE DECREE. Only a few Irish-American exchanger, published since the Papal decree was made known, have reached us, but all are emphatic in their condemnation of that extraordinary

The New York Tablet says :-

"The Government hopes, should it succeed in even keeping afloat the rumor that Pope Leo condemns the present system of agitation, to make the result disastrous to the Irish cause. This is clearly the object, and we trust the people will remain firm and keep their temper. There is no room for a backward step now. Irish Nationalists must stand to the line."

The Boston Republic says :-

Ever since the time that the Piedmontess government took forcible possession of Rom and deprived the Pope of his temporal sover eignity in the states of the church, the Vaticas has rigorously boycotted the Quirinal, and re fused to hold any intercourse whatever with the inmates of that institution. And the practice which it began eighteen years ago, during the pontificate of the late Pius IX., is conthe pontificate of the late Pius IX., is con-tinued to day under the rule of Leo XIII., who has shown himself as inflexible toward the Italian government as his predecessor was. It is not likely, therefore, that, while it is actively engaged in boycotting the Quirinal, the Vaticin will undertake to forbid the Irish people to boycott their oppressors, who have no more right to rale in Ireland than King Humbert has to

The Chicago Citizen says :-

"The Citizen would suggest a visit of the Pope to Ireland by way of a change for the bet-ter. There have been over 200 Popes, but although Ireland fought, bled and died for them since the days of St. Patrick, not a man of all the pontiffs ever set foot on holy Irish ground. No Irishman has ever been elevated to the Papal dignity. That honor has been reserved for Italians, French Germans and Englishmen. Irishmen are all well enough to do the fighting and endure persecution, but, it would seem, they are not considered good enough for the chair of Peter. The present Pops is old and rather infirm. He cannot, in the natural order of things, reign much longer. When Go: Pope Lee to his heavenly home, why should not the College of Cardinals select an Irishman as his successor? There is nothing either im proper or presumptuous in this question. If the Popes must interfere in Irish matters, let Ireland have the benefit of an Irish Pope's knowledge of her unfortunate condition—at least once in fifteen hundred years. If an Irish-

We will give other expressions of opinion as they arrive,

A PARTY CALLED SMITH.

That Cromwell's drummer, Goldwin Smith, made a nice exposition of himself at New York recently. The occasion was the St. George's banquet at Delmonico's, The social parasite," as Disraeli called him, made one of his mean attacks on the Irish people. The Englishmen present applauded. we are sorry to say. But there was an American gentleman present who resented is where public opinion comes in on the side offender, he shall be made to suffer. Furtherthe insult-Chauncey M. Depew. He, right of Mr. Hawke. He has been fined and im- more, that all who sympathize with those to Goldwin Smith's face, told how America esteemed the Irish, and all the press of the great Republic applauded him.

For some years past Goldwin Smith has taken especial delight, whenever opportunity Fraser appeared on the Bench in a drunken party or a paper which sympathizes with offered, in misrepresenting the Irish people condition. The charge was a public scandal tyranny, fraud, meanness, treachery and and the home rule cause, and in insulting the Americans for their outspoken sympathy with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. Prior to the last general election in England, he went over to that country to speak in the Tory interest, and for the false statements he good conduct, they must be proceeded then made about Canada, and the attitude of her people on the Irish question, he was roundly denounced at home and severely taken to task on his return. Evidently thinking that a British banquet in New York would be a safe occasion for him to rehash his stale calumnies, Smith went down to Gotham and made a virulent attack on the Irish people, their parlismentary representatives and their cause, and, not content with that, he proceeded to eulogize England and Englishmen at the expense of America and Americans, charging the latter with angling paper of the present day being merely an is a clever young man who, because he was for Irish-American votes whenever they expressed their sympathy with the home rule movement.

When the Puritan puckerer had got through his mustard after dinner speech, Mr. Denew addressed the assemblage, and the way in which he rebuked Smith, ridicated his silly utterances, and contradicted his lying assertions, must have surprised that individual and made him wish that he had never undertaken to vility the American people in New York. Mr. Depew as much as told Smith that every one of his statements, in regard to Americans and the motives which impel them to sympathize with Mr. Gladatone in his efforts to deal justly with Ireland, were absolute lies. He resented the insulting assertion that Englishmen were unfairly treated in the United States, and he declared that, while even John Bright, cowardly coercionist as he now is, would be kindly received in America for the iriendship he showed Americans a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Gladstone, for the reason cause, would, if he visited the country, be given a welcome equal in enthusiasm to the warmest ever bestowed upon any American

It required a brave man and a thorough American to make the speech Mr. Depow made, and to make it under such circum-Gladstone. He spoke directly to the man whose statements he branded as lies, and who lishment of the supremacy of the Commons. fraudulent document. The article reproduced pose of insulting and calumniating a class many advances in power and prestige, and conclusively that the alleged rescript is not ofty where the objet magistrate recently status with reference to judges as well as sessed of an aggressive partizan hostility, to morthy of accountance, being, as the facts set showed his animosity to that same class of other people. If the Press is not infallible the measure, and have arranged to squelch it

things deterred Mr. Depew, or prevented him from branding Smith's statements as authority to whom no judge will refuse that of all true Americans with Mr. Gladatone and the Irish cause, is something which removement for the liberation of Ireland and dounds highly to his credit, and which will the union of the democracy of the three king. | be long remembered to him by the American people, as it doubtless also will be, in a different way, by Professor Goldwin Smith of Toronto, elsewhere and the British bigots of of New York

> THE BUNCH AND THE PRESS. The St. John, N.B., Globe has spoken out very plainly against the arbitrary exercise of authority by the judges in the case of Mr. Hawke. Their action, it says, "has awakened a feeling of indignation throughout the country that will not soon subside. "That the sending of Mr. Hawke to jail will Increase respect for the judges or for their decisions, is simply ridiculous. If the ' dignity of the Court is to be maintained the conduct of the members of the Bench must ' be above reproach; if the judges are to receive the respect of the people they must be properly entitled to it. The Supreme Court will not add to its dignity, nor will it receive increased respect, because it sends one, or two, or three editors to prison for freely criticising its acts. Rather, the contrary will be the result. The judges are men-they are not infallible nor above criticism. If they are libelled by the press "they have the means of obtaining justice "that is open to every citizen, and they ' should have no other means. It is abhorrent " to the spirit of the age that they, the in-" terested persons, when they consider themselves too sharply criticized, should be able to send their critics to prison. It is not right or fair, and the continuence of such power in the judges' hands should not be permitted."

That Mr. Hawke has been denied a hearing

and punished for making a statement which

he was not permitted to substantiate,

although he declared his willingneess and

ability to do so, is a fact which revives the

old question as to the invalidity of judge-

made law, or, to use a more correct expres-

sion, judge-spoken law. The doctrine laid

down by the Bench in the present case is not to be found, we believe, in any statute. At most the judges can only assume that they have ascertained and declared the sense of the community, as evinced in the usages and habits of society. Their power in this case, therefore, is derived from public opinion. Hence arises the question: Is there a class in the nation whose members, entrusted with the administration of the law. hold themselves above the law when their conduct as judges comes under criticism? In a constitutionally governed country no man. and reputation in the courts of justice. This of the gravest kind, and should have been in | Lansdowne has no claim on the courtesy of vestigated thoroughly, and either proved or those who believe in truth, honor, manliness disproved before judicial action was taken. It and justice. will be urged, we suppose, that judges being appointed for fitness and retained during against, in cases of alleged misconduct, by impeachment in the regular parliamentary manner. Hence it follows that Mr. Hawke, having taken a wrong course by impeaching a judge in his newspaper, placed himself at the mercy of the Bench and was made to suffer accordingly. But the press in these ries. This right has been inherent in publiexpansion of the role performed in all ages likely to carry a seat for the Commons conby poets, orators and essaylats. And it may trary to the desire of the Government, was be noted that while mankind quote these as safely shelved in the Senate as a represents. the highest authorities and place them among live of the Acadians of New Brunswick. of judges are ever regarded askance and

But it is well that this case has occurred. If the New Brunewick judges have not expressed the law nor correctly interpreted public opinion, society will show its sovereign power; the decision will be corrected by statute for the press will find a means of abolishing so dangerous an abuse of power in this as in other is to be put in execution. It seems, however, matters. A doubtful judicial decision is not infrequently followed by a statute either | land is in no hurry to open fire on the cities affirming or over-ruling it, as the judges may have succeeded or failed in expressing public opinion. It was not without a deep meaning that, with reference to the famous case of Stockdale vs. Hansard, some British newspapers headed the article in which they gave | go to war in defense of so unmanagable s Lord Denman's decision against the printers, colony. Every one is perfectly aware for having published certain documents containing slander, "The Law vs. the House stances. He faced a British audience, which of Commons." This was a case United States Senate was only a party move showed its national temper by hissing him where the judge assumed supremacy whenever he mentioned the name of Mr. over parliament itself. The result was the vindication of the printers and the estabhad been brought to New York for the pur | Since that time, 1837, the Press has made of American citizens. He spoke in a must, before long, obtain a recognition of its but the Republican Senators seem to be pos-

Writings were founded on ethical principles,

or grow old.

oted press. And the fact that none of these Hawke has demonstrated the necessity of fir. ing their power in relation to each other. An respect has written :--

Justicia perro sa virtus est que sua cuique distribuit. Qom igitur justicia est hominia que ipsum hominem Deo vero tollit et im. mundis dæmonibus subit? Hoocine est sua cuique distribuere? An qui fundum aufert el a quo emptus est, et tradit el qui nihil in eo habet juris, injustus est; et qui se ipsum aufert, dominanti Dao, a que factus est : et melignis servit spiritibus justus est.

IRISH RESENTMENT.

We find the following, quoted from the O tawa Journal, in the Kingston Freeman :-

The Montreal Post is disturbed about Lord The Montreal FOST is disturbed about Lord Landowne's approaching visit, and says:

"Everyone who bows and acrapes before the evictor of Luggacurran in Montreal, will thenceforth be a marked man, who will be made to feel, as long as he lives, the resentment of that powerful class who esteem a highwayman and a pirate as far nobler specimens of humanity than a rack-renting Irish landford."

Iviahuan natroniza this kind of the land of the

han a rack-remetty received candidate.

Irishmen patronize this kind of thing and yet Irishmen patronize this kind of thing and yet wonder why other people consider them and their feelings a nuisance. The class which The Post represents are not content to stay away from Lansdowne themselves; they are bound to have everybody else stay away, or to be "marked." They want not only freedom to mind their own business, but license to manage everybody else's,

The Journal containing this did not reach us, or we would have noticed it sooner. We are obliged, however, to our Kingston contemporary for having ably replied to the Ottawa organ of Orange-Torylam, and find place for its remarks. The Freeman said :-The Journal does, we know, look with regret

The Journal does, we know, look with regret and alarm on the growth of the Irish as well as the French elements of the population, and sees in that growth danger for Canada's future. We are quite sure, too, that our contemporary would cheerfully lend help to any scheme of a practical character that could be devised, to transport our Irish and Kranch nopulations, sither on here character that could be sevised, so transport our Irish and French populations, either on the icy shores of Baffin's Ray or the burning sands of Sahara's desert. In the absence, however, of any such scheme, the Journal must, from time any such scheme, the Journal must, from time on atther Irish or French to time, vent its ire on either Irish or French Catholics. In the above paragraph it is the much abused Irish who come in for attention. The Journal, which is, by the way, organ of that element of our population which once rotten egged a very good Governor, is displeased, because forsooth, the Irlsh of Canada to-day refuse doing honor to a very bad Governor. Lansdowne's career here has been one of innonous inutility, but the name and memory of his outrages on humanity in Ireland, have tarnished his Gubernational sway, in this free land of Canada. It was an insult to Canada to have sent him here at all, and it is nothing short of an outrage now to invite our people to do such a man honor. The Post speaks the mind of the man nonor. The rost speaks the minu or one Irishmen of Canada, deserving the name, when it holds up to execration the infamous conduct and career of this rack-renting Irish laudlord. For our part, we are, as Canadians, glad that Lansdowne is leaving us. We are only sorry for one thing, that for Canada's sake, his name has been associated with her history.

We have only to add that, in acting towards Lansdowne as we did, we simply sought to make him feel the weight of Irleh resentment. That we succeeded was proved be he a judge or the king himself, can invent by the wretched failure of his attempted rea law whereby another man can be deprived ception at this city. We are determined to reof his right of defending his liberty, property sent any insult or injury inflicted on the Irlah name or race; no matter who may be the prisoned for an alleged offence which, if who thus act towards our people shall share true, was no offence at al!, but their punishment. The Journal may regard an action performed in the best this as "a nuisance," but it can preserve interests of society. He charged that Judge itself by avoiding the cause of offence. A

TALL TALK.

Some of our American contemporaries who have given attention to the speech of Mr. Poirier in the Senate at Ottawa on the Fisheries treaty, would be more amused than angry if they knew the character of the Canadian Senate and the political standing of the young man who spoke blood and thunder. In Canada nebody gives much heed to what days is a power which draws its vitality is said or done in a chamber which is neither directly from the people and assumes the responsible to the people nor amenable to popular right to criticize all public functions. the Crown, and which has been made a refuge for played out Tory politicians cists since the invention of letters, the news- by an unscrapulous minister. Mr. Poirier the most venerated of the race, the decisions Desirous, no doubt, of showing his loyalty, he used the expressions which have furnished taken in connection with the influences and a text for the American press. He said that prejudices prevailing at the times in which if the United States should reject what is they lived. Not so with the men whose just, meaning the Fisheries Treaty, "it will not be the Canadians' fault if behind their Their words uttered ages ago and in all ages | fleet and within sound of their Atlantic oiths are accepted to-day as truths that never vary they hear, nearer and nearer, the mighty voice of British cannon."

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ment

The very day this terrific menace was hurled from the Senate at Ottaws, the For eign Relations Committee of the Senate at Washington reported adversely on the Fisheries treaty. In view of this defiant action of the Americans it will be in order for Mr. Poirier to show how and when his fiery threat that regardless of the warlike Acadian, Engof the United States. Nor do the Americans show the slightest fear that she will. In fact, Chamberlain has thoroughly convinced them that England is more likely to help them to take all they want from Canada than that the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the directed more, against the Democratic administration of President Cleveland than against a settlement of the dispute. Scoretary Bayard, as the N. Y. News says, is anxious to have action on the question of confirmation deferred until next December,

appear that there is any political capital to be sonducted, and now the mendacity of its chairmade by pursuing this course, but the treaty is the product of a Democratic administra. tion, and is, therefore, perhaps, by the rule of politics, considered a fitting target for Republican assault. This is about all there is in it, and the bombast of our Acadian Senator is merely so much sound and fury,

THE LABOR COMMISSION FRAUD.

algnifying nothing.

Mr. Armstrong, chairman of the Royal Labor Commission, is reported as having stated to the representative of a contemporary that "the "general state of the country appears to be "presperous, that since 1877 to the present time, "while wages, with a few exceptions, have in "creased or at least been maintained, the price "of sugar, flour and general provisions has "decreased, showing that everything has been "In favor of the laboring men. Of course the "caulkers of Halifax have suffered somewhat by the introduction of iron shipbuilders, and some tother isolated trades may have suffered from "purely local causes, but on the whole the coun-"try is prosperous and work is plenty."

If this is to be taken as indicative of the tenor of the report of the commission, the fraudulent character of that expensive business becomes painfully apparent. By dating the the interests of the Government, from which he has received many favors and expects more, he repeats officially the falsehoods of the Tory press in sweet obliviousness of their frequent and thorough exposure.

The country as a whole is far less prosperous capitalists have made money through the operafarmers and workingmen. More banks have failed during these ten years than during any previous decade. The exodus from all parts of Canada to the States has been so great that, in spite of immigration and natural increase, the saxiety to please his masters and create a claim for another appointment, Mr. Armstrong ignores these patent facts with jaunty indifference and follows up his initial misrepresentation with a direct falsehood. Wages, he says, with a few exceptions, have increased. We would like to get the particulars of the alleged increase. After careful inquiry we cannot find any branch of industry wherein directions. The best that can be said is that in a lew handicrafts wages have remained as they were previous to 1877, while in the greater number of trades wages have fallen. In ways, printing, factories and all industries connected with these industries the actual wages paid are the same or less than previous to the adoption of the existing tariff, while the army of clerks and storemen get less than they got then.

But while the reward of labor has not inereased, rents have gone up from forty to seventy-five per cent. and the cost of living twenty-five per cent. Mr. Armstrong's lack of prejudice in favor of the truth is a dismal feature of the character of a man who is amployed to accertain facts. To assert, as he does, that "the price of provisions has decreased, showing that everything has been in favor of the laboring man," is to make a statement utterly at variance with the experience of every laboring the assertion to a desire on his part to make a how the facts may be. That such was his intention from the start was shown by the sort of testimony he sought. At this city the mechanical department of the Canadian Pacific railway was not permitted to give evidence. Mr. Shaughnessy alone gave his version. The men were not heard. Yet, is it not a fact that switchmen are working for 95 cents a day, with no time allowed for lunch? while nearly all railway workingmen have only forty-two hours' employment per week.

And yet, while these conditions are creating widespread discontent, the government, steamship and factory agents are flooding the country with pauper immigrants to compete in an already overcrowded labor market. At the same time the refuse of the prisons and pour houses of the Old Country, the offscourings of Eurcpean cities are dumped upon our shores by thousands. Those who will take time to consider the actual facts must stand aghast at the superlative audacity of Mr. Armstrong in making statements so violently opposed to facts which are common subjects of discussion at every meeting of workingmen. With banks breaking, merchants failing here, there and everywhere, with strikes and lockouts in every city of the Dominion during the year, with increasing debt and taxation, an unprecedented exodus, the chairman of the Labor Commission lies boldly in the face of the public in order to make things appear smooth and nice for the robbers who have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy and re duced the working classes to a condition little better than slavery. Not only is the state of the country not what Mr. Armstrong says, but the facts are that-

Wages have decreased. Rents have risen from 40 to 75 per cent. Cost of living has increased. General taxation has increased.

Local taxation has increased. Imported labor has lowered wages. Canadians, driven out of employment, have gone to the United States.

Woman and child labor has vastly increased. Prison labor has destroyed a great many honest industries. Contract and charity labor has displaced free

Ship laborers have been driven out of employment by Government-aided immigrants. Unskilled labor reduced to starvation rates.

As a result of these conditions, we have:-Lack of employment. Poverty.

Want. Thousands of our best workingmen flying from the country every week.

Business failures, Banks broken. Strikes.

Lockouts.

Universal discontent. We never took much stook in the Labor Commission. The manner in which its mainess was

The post of the second second

pendent men, that it was begun in fraud, conducted with partizanship, and will conclude with talsehood.

> THOROLD BAZAAR.

The Grand Drawing for prizes, as previously announced, will take place on the 31st of this month. Persons holding tickets and who have not as yet returned the duplicates are requested to do so before the date of the drawing. The prizes to be drawn for are numerous, various, choice, and many very valuable. The Thorold Bazaar promises to be the finest ever held in Outario.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

"STIRBING INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF BRITISH SOLDIER." An autobiography by Color-Sergt. Thos. FAUGHNAM. This book is a well written account of the

life of a British soldier from a standpoint of thorough conversance with its perils and pleasures, its hardships and compensations. The thrilling battles and campaigns in which the author had taken an active part is vividly portrayed in language that reflects great credit on the author, who it appears can wield the pen as well as the aword. The book is overflowing with an amount of buoybecomes painfully apparent. By dating the ancy of spirit, wit and humor, which alleged prosperity of the country from 1877, only an Irishman and a British sol-Mr. Armstrong betrays his animus. Devoted to dier can produce. But the thrilling scenes is graphically delineated. This truthful atory not only abounds in facetious effusions, which will, we are sure, cause a hearty laugh at very little expense, but the incidents are historic and will make a valuable acquisition of a tariff which enables them to fleece the himself in many famous fields and saw in all serves well of the public patronage which has already been accorded to him throughout Canada. Its subject should insure it a cordial reception from all classes of persons. Its perusal will cause much good humor, and population is at a standstill. But in his furnishes the best record of life in the ranks that we have ever come across. There is no exaggeration. All is simple, straightforward. narrative, the charm of which is its evident truthfulness, Mr. Faughnam will doubtless meet with extensive patronage in Montreal.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

True to its principles of being distinctively the exponent of national thought and life, the American Magazine for May con.es forward with an appropriate and varied list of wages are higher to-day than ten years ago. On attractions. The illustrations are excellent. the contrary, we have found decreases in all and the entire number bespeaks the prosperity which its enterprise merits. Eleroy Cartis begins a series of illustrated articles on "The Oldest of American Cicles," dealing in this number with Carthagena and Baranquilla. Charlotte Adams contributes the building trades, iron works, rail- her concluding paper on "The Belles of Old Philadelphia," and shows through the agency of portraits by the famous artists of the Revolutionary period that what-ever boasts the City of Brother y Love may make of her belles to-day, they do not, at least, excel their ancestors in grade nor beauty. Edith M. Thomas has a characteristic poem on "The Shadow-Self," and the season furnishes Annie Bronson King with a text for a pretty poetic description of "Wood Violets.' First, perhaps, in the order of importance, though not in position, is a startling article entitled "My Dream of Anarchy and Dynamite" by a gentleman whose identity will provoke considerable discussion. The Editor states that "the author is a well-known | could not see a difference between an offer of writer who standsvery high in military, social and political circles,, but whose name is with-held at his request." Thearticleitself professes to bean exposé of the plottings of the Anarchists man in the country, and we can only attribute and the avowed object of its publication is to so arouse the public sentiment that has been demonstrations, that the ensitment will immediately be forced of laws for the suppression of both anarchy and dynamite. utter inadequacy of the present laws, and of the police and military preventive measures. is forcibly shown, and effectual remedies are presented. In this instalment, "Two Cornnets," Mary Agnes Tincker's powerful serial, assumes intense interest, and the many friends of this powerful author will be delighted at the success of her latest effort. The concluding events of the career of the unfortunate Maximilian and his wife Carlotta are vividly shown by Arthur Howard Noll in a finely-illustrated paper. Mr. Fawcett's story, "Olivia Delaplaine," ends in a manner that will be gratifying to the sympathizers of the tortured young wife. "The Art Student in New York" is the title of an interesting illustrated paper by Ernest Kusuftt. The author thoroughly reviews the different art institutions in the city, and gives some sound advice to the aspiring young student. Much controversy has been carried on over the question which nation built the first steamer to cross the ocean? F. L. Hagedorn shows in the course of an illustrated paper that the honor lies with America. Other poems, in addition to those already mentioned, are: "Appreciation," by I. Edgar "Bring Out Your Dead," by Mar-Jones: garet H. Lawless; and "The Pipes of Par," by James Clarence Harvey. Lieut, H. D. Smith contributes a graphic description of the 'Mutiny on the Somere." In addition to other short stories are "A Neighborhood Nabob," by M. F. Williams, and "An Oil Speculator's Mishaps," by J. H. Connelly. The departments are especially interesting and are grouped under the general title of Dr. W. F. Hutchinson " Our Cabinet." gives some valuable health suggestions for thir, the most dangerous season of the year; Mrs. John Sherwood has an entertaining paper on "Home Amusements"; in the

> ment, and "The Portfolio" is devoted to short humorous aketches. THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART for May keeps well to the brilliant promise of its April departure. The frontispiece—"The Madonna Enthroned" of Murano—is a hand-somely engraved bit of pre-Raphaelite work. The historical study,—"The Rescue of the Madonna, "—complete in this number, is also strongly illustracted, and shows, in the vivid horrors of a slege, how it may be "easier to scale a bastion than to give an absolution." Of the other articles, the first instalment of the eventful life of "Father Peter Beckx, 22nd General of the Society of Jesus," and "Miracles of One of Mary's Saints" (the new St. John Berghmans), are of general interest: as is also the accounts, from the Papal documents, of the growth of the now almost universal League of the Sacred Heart, of which the twenty-nine Messengers, in fourteen different languages, constitute the periodical organ. One of the "Songs of the May" may become popular wherever true Irishmen are found. It takes us from

American Pulpit" Drs. Dix and Parkhurst

are represented in practical subjects; Litera-

ture and Book Reviews receive special treat-

Sweet is the song of the exile When he thinks of his home at Loughroa The state of the state of the state of the

The nenitent heart of the May

was men to proposed in the second

into

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Division on Sir Richard Cartwright's Amendment

OTTAWA, May 2.—In the House o' Commons yesterday afternoon, Mr. McLelan resumed the budget debate. He remarked that there seemed to be a great similarity about the speeches and resolutions of Sir Richard Cartwright every year. Although he said nothing about annexation, yet the arguments he had used and the speeches he had made were in advocacy of sonexation with the United States, and he put forward this scheme under the guise of Unrestricted Reciprocity. It was a simple thing, apparently, for Sir Richard Cartwright to deal with the administration of public things, and it was amusing how he pitcously called upon the people to note how the Finance Minister was grappling with this problem, for Sir Richard Cartwright had expressed a wish to go back to 1874, and he supposed it was in order to remedy the strong he committed from that year up to 1879 Mr. McLelan was interrupted during his re-

marks by Mr. Mulock, who raised a point of order on the ground that the Postmaster Gen-

eral was reading his speech.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed the opinion that as Sir Richard Cartwright had criticised the budget speech very fully, the debate should end

This was dissented to by the Reform members, and Paterson (Brant) continued the de-bate. In the course of a masterly and able effort he pointed out the compliment paid by Sir Charles Tupper to Sir Richard Cartwright in admitting that his speech was a sufficient reply to the array of figures and statements prepared for the Finance Minister by his of battles during the Crimean war, in army of clarks, and to the remarks which the author was an active participator, of the Postmaster-General after four days' preparation. He commented upon McLelan's hardihood in venturing to refer to the deficits under the Reform Administration, when the tariff was only 17 per cent. This was all the more reprehensible when the deficits of two and six millions respectively incurred under Mo-The country as a whole is far less prosperous tion to a library. The book is dedicated to than it was ten years ago. Combinations of the Marquis of Lorne, who subscribed for Mr. McLelan also exhibited similar audacity in several copies. The author has distinguished mentioning the subject of corruption in face of himself in many famous fields and saw in all the astounding revelations brought out at Colhis service over twenty-five years and dechester. He thought the duties on sugar might be arranged in such a way as to place \$1,000,000 yearly into the treasury without a cent of duty increase to consumers. The reduction of duty would abolish the necessity for a parliamentary committee to inquire into the remifications of the sugar combine. He attributed the reason of Sir Charles Tupper's styling the failure of crops in Ontario as blessings in disguise, as being due to the fact that it would discourage over importation, and pointed out how the Finance Minister rejoiced b-cause farmers couldn't buy as much goods as they would have liked to. He was impoverishing the people with oppressive taxation and yet asserted he was conferring blessings in disguise. Sir Charles Tupper in endeavoring to prosperous state of the West Indies trade had compared figures for those of 1886 with those of 1878, instead of taking last year's. Government took credit for developing inter-provincial trade, but they were carrying freight at a loss and the country derived no benefit from such a pro-

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Paterson went into an examination of the result of the iron duties at some length, going on to say that the Government had shown there was no policy they were not ready to sacrifice in order to retain office. If the Postmaster-General had wished to find a party in favor of annexation he should look to the past history of the party amongst whom he now fought. He ridiculed the statement of Sir Charles Tupper that Mr. Wiman attempted to lead the Liberal party on the subject of Commercia Union, and pointed out that according to the statement of the Minister of Finance Finance in self, he was led by Mr. Wiman. Sir Charles Tup-per had confessed that he was the only follower implicitly with a result that they all knew. Sir the ship.

Charles Tupper had said he could not under Mr. C stand the mental organization of a man who unrestricted reciprocity and an unrestricted offer. The only peculiarity in the mental organization of men in Canada was that when they made an offer in good faith they would be prepared honorably to carry it out. Sir Charles Tupper apparently made an offer of this sort, and if it had been accorded would have been bound to stand but. unrestricted reciprocity and an unrestricted The Finance Minister could not deny that we would be benefitted by a share of that great inter state trade which had helped to make the United States the great nation she was. Finance Minister had declared that Canadians could hold their own with the United States with a fair field and no favor, but it was to be regretted that he had backed down on Unre stricted Reciprocity, which did not propose that Canadian manufacturers should be put in an unfair position. The proposal would weld Canadians more firmly together, and build up a great nationality on this North American Con-

Mr. Cook denied that the Government's policy had been a blessing to the lumber trade. Mr. Campbell, of the Muskoka Lumb ring company, computed that the loss to the lumber-men from the Government's policy could not be less than \$2 per thousand. If we had Unrestricted Reciprocity, lumber, upon which there is a duty of 35 per cent., would be traded in more freely. Lumbermen, as a whole, had not been accorded the fair treatment that manufacturers had re ceived.

The House divided on Sir Richard Cart wlight's amendment, with the result : Yeas, 66 Nays, 117.

Yeas—Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Bechard, Benier, Borden, Bourassa, Bowman, Brien, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Choquette, Cook, Davies, Deat Georges, Dessaint, Dorin, Edgar, Elrenhauer, Ellis, Fisat, Fisher, Flynn, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gilmour, Holton, Innea, Jones (Halifax), Kirk, Landerkin, Lang, Laugelier (Quebec), Laurier, Lister, Livingston, Lovitt, Macdonald (Huron), McIn'yre, McMillan (Huron), McMullen, Melga, Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Mulock, Patterson, (Brant), Perry, Platt, Purosil, Rinfret, Robertson, Kowand, St. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sutherland, Trow, Turcot, Watson, Weldon (St. John) Welch, Wilson (Elgin), Yeo. Total, 66 Yeas. Yeas-Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Bar Total, 66 Yeas.

Nays—Audet, Bain (Soulanges). Baird, Baker, Bell, Bergeron, Bergin, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Burns, Cameron, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter Caron (Sir A.), Chapleau, Chisholm, Cimon, Cochrane, Cockburn, Colby, Corby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Churan Belt Daoust Davin Davin Davin Davin Corby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davia, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dickinson, Depont, Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson (Welland), Foster, Freeman, Gigault, Gordon, Grandbois, Grubault, Guillet, Haggart, Hale, Hall, Henderson, Hesson, Hickey, Hudspeth, Jamieson, Joness, Jones (Digby), Kenny, Kirkpatriok Labella Labrassa Lander Labor. Hale, Hall, Henderson, Hesson, Hickey, Huspeth, Jamieson, Joncas, Jones (Digby), Kenny,
Kirkpatrick, Labelle, Labrosse, Landry, Langevin (Sir Hector Laurie, Macdonald (Sir John),
MacDowall, McCulla, McDougald (Picton), McDougall (Cape Breton) McKay, McKeen,
McLelan, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McNeill,
Madill, Mars, Marshall, Masson, Mills
(Annapolis), Moffat, Montereiff, Montague, Montplasir, O'Brien, Perley (Aseinibois), Perley (Ottawa), Porter, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Robillard, Roome, Ross, Royal,
Shaely, Small, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Ste
venson, Taylor, Temple, Thompson, Tisdale,
Tupper (Sir Charles), Tupper (Picton), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward, Weldon (Albert), White
Renfrew), Wilget, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson,
(Lenox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmerland), Wright,—Total nays, 117.

The House went into committee on the bill
of Sir Charles Tupper's, revising the standing
offer ito reciprocate in regard to articles con-

offer to reciprocate in regard to articles contained in Mr. Mills bill. The old list has been amended by the omission of some and the addi-tion of other articles. Amongst those omitted

it would play havoc among our fishermen.
Mr. O'Brien considered the principle involved

in this arrangement with the United States objectionable, and thought it would interfere with

the national policy.

Mr. Mills considered the Finance Minister guilty of want of faith in not proposing to take the duty off corn.

Sir Charles Tupper remarked that it was considered it would not be wise to withdraw the statutory offer. He was in favor of the product of force. ducts of farm, forest, mine and the sea being made tree, believing it would be best for Can-ada. Jucs having spoken on the subject,

ada. Jues having spoken on the subject,
Mr. Watson regretted that wheat had not
been placed on the free list.
S'r Richard Cartwright said the action of the
Finance Minister and his colleagues had
brought them face to face with a large deficit brought them face to face with a large deficit of about a million and a quarter in making articles mentioned in statutory offer free. He warned Mr. Tupper he was playing with edged tools in eliminating the number of articles which the United States exported largely to which the United States exported targety to Canada. Mr. Tupper said the articles eliminated were not proposed in the United States, but made free. Messrs. Jones, Fisher, Platt and Davies took part in the discussion, the general feeling being that several important articles had been omitted from the offer.

OTTAWA, May 5 .- In the House of Commun yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Thompson moved the second reading of

the Bucket Shop Bill, which was agreed to, and the third reading was fixed for Monday. Mr. Jones asked when the report of the fishery branch of the Marine Department might be

expected.

Mr. Foster replied that the report, which was brought up to the end of the calendar year, was in the printers' hands, but there was some un-

accountable delay in connection with it.

Mr. Jones said steps should be taken to have it printed earlier.

The House then resolved itself into Commit-

tee of Supply.

Hon. P Mitchell, on the vote for quarantine expenses being taken, said he had been credibly informed that certain persons landed at Quebec, and after they had proceeded into the Province of Ontario a case of smallpox developed itself. He understood that new regulations had been issued, under which the quarantine officer at Quebec was told not to make an inspection, in view of the fact that an inspection was conducted at Grosse Isle. Now, the officer at Quebec was still being paid, although he did not make

his inspection. Mr. Carling said that every vessel that came up the river was boarded at Grosse Itle by a quarantine officer, and the vessel was not al-lowed to proceed until the officer had granted a certificate. The quarantine regulations at Grosse Isle were approved by the medical boards of Untario and Quebec, and the owners of vessels were also satisfied with them.

At ten minutes to four the Usher of the Black Rod waited upon the House with information that the Deputy-Governor, Sir Wm. Ritchie, was in waiting to give royal assent to several neasures. The members of the House trooped thither, and the usual formality was gone

On returning to the House the Hon, Peter Mitchell enquired whether it was intended to continue the medical officer at Quebec.

Mr. Carling—Yes.
Sir Richard Carbwright enquired whether it was a fact that the mail steamers coming up the St. Lawrence were only boarded at Rimouski by quarantine officers, and receiving an answer in the affirmative said that in the short time occupied by the inspection at that port the in spection could not be very complete and it would be just as well to obtain an affidavit of Mr. Wiman and had followed his directions | under penalties from the commanding officer of

> Mr. Casgrain asserted that there was no possibility of making a thorough and complete inspection of a vessel at Rimouski in the short time she was detained there. The old system of the quarantine officer proceeding with the vessel to Quebec would be far more advantageous.

On the vote for pensions being taken, Sir John Macdonald said it had been decided to give Mrs. Gowanlock, whose husband was killed killed at Frog Lake, \$400.
Mr. Davis ventilated the grievances of team-

sters, mounted police and scouts who had not received medals and scrip for services in the North-West, and the Minister of Militia and he would reconsider his decision and are whether he could not give effect to his representations.

AFTER RECESS. A lively exhibition occurred by reason of Mr. McNeill, who obtained permission to speak on the subject of nedals, attributing to Edgar a want of enthusiasm in supporting this.

Mr. Edgar, with some little warmth, announced that, as he had said before, he did not approve of striking off medals to commemorate ivil strife, and we ought to be ashamed of doing t. Hereupon McNeil accused Edgar of being the first to impute that Her Majesty had ever

awarded medals for unworthy actions.

Mr. Lister characterized this self-gratification
as perfectly ridiculous, and said McNeill's conduct was odious, and he should be expelled

from the House. Mr. McNeil attempted to justify himself. and asserted that he was representing the views of the people, although not Canadian born. If Mr. Edgar came to his constituency and told people not to wear the Queen's medals, he would be baptized in the nearest swamp.

Mr. Lister, in a sarcastic reply, commented upon McNeill's constant prating about his loyalty, which, however, did not prove it was genuine. Government was to blame for the North-West troubles, and he objected to being reproved for putting the blame on their shoulders. McNeill would not have had a seat in Parliament if it had not been for infamous

The matter then dropped, McNeill having decidedly got the worst of the encounter.

The House passed several militia items.
Various numbers urged that more attention should be paid to the militia force, instead of all money being expended on permanent crops. Caron agreed with several suggestions thrown out and promised to consider them.

From militia items the Committee passed on to the consideration of votes under the head of Railways and Canals.

There was some talk over the construction of

the C.P.R. in British Columbia, for which a loan of \$190,000 was asked. Un the vote of \$188,000 for the St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial Railway, Sir Charles Tupper mentioned the road would cost about a million and

The House adjourned.

OBITUARY.

We regret to have to announce the death of Thomas Fitzgerald, one of the cidest and most respectable residents of Frampton, which took place on the 1st May. The late Mr. Fitzgerald was born in 1815, in the County Wexford, Ireland, and belonged to a very distinguished family. His father, James Fitzgerald, fought and bled for Ireland in the rebellion of '98, of which he was one of the leaders. His property having been confiscated and his dwelling burned to the ground, the patriotic chieftain emigrated with his large family and a number of relations and friends to Canada, where they became the first pioneers of the Township of Frampton. The subject of this sketch was then but a mere child, yet the first strong impressions of his We regret to have to announce the death of child, yet the first strong impressions of his childhood could never be affaced from his memory. He loved to tell with visible emotion the heart-rending scenes of parting from home. plants, trees and shrubs (now free), coal and cocke, wheat, Indian gray, flour of wheat, flour abip and all the subsequent hardships and unand meal of any other grain. There were added to be present list: fish of their new homes in the wilderness; the sufferable winds, fish oil; fish products, fresh meals.

and others.

Hon. P. Mitchell protested that leaving out corn and produce of corn, wheat and produce of the American press there was a likelihood that our tresh fish would be excluded from the United States marked, and the United States, and this was a thing he should very much regret, as it would play havoe among own for the contract of the American press there was a thing he should very much regret, as it would play havoe among own for the contract of the American press there was a thing he should very much regret, as it would play havoe among own for the contract of the contract o

advantage of going to school, the only instruc-tion he received was a few lessons from an older brother, who had been educated in Ireland; and yet so great were his natural gitts, his in-satiable love for study, that by his own energy and application he became a fine scholar, well versed in history, mathematics and English literature. The extent of his knowledge, his sound judgment, his exquisite tact and keen appreciation of men and events, were very often a matter of astonishment to educated gentlea matter of astonishment to educated gentlemen with whom he came in contact. Humble, modest and ratiring, he seemed himself to ignore the splendid gifts he possessed, and which on another theatre would have brought him distinction. An ardent friend of education, he always took a lively interest in providing schools for the parish, and for many years, when the place was too poor to have a school, he gratuitously taught a night school for the neighboring young people. An zealous and ex-emplary Catholic, he labored constantly to promote religion and every good work in the parish. For over fifty years he was the constant and able auxiliary of the different parish priests, helping them to teach catechism to the little children, taking charge of the parish lib-Intele children, taking charge of the parish library and assisting in organizing and maintaining the different societies and sodalities of the parish. Deeply cherished by his family and friends, universally respected and esteemed, he leaves behind him a splendid example to the rising generation, and his memory shall long remain as the kind, generous, noble-hearted Irishman, the gifted scholar, who by his wise counsels and virtuous life has done so much to promote the welfare of his fellow-countrymen in promote the welfare of his fellow-countrymen in

He leaves a numerous family to mourn his loss; amongst others James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Peace, and Sister St. Marcella, of the Sisters of Charity, Quebec. His funeral took place in the parish church of Frampton on the 4th instant, amidst an immense concourse of the parish of Frampton and from the parish of the pari friends of Frampton and from all the surround-

May be rest in peace.

VERY TAME AFFAIR.

Lansdowne's Farewell Reception Poorly Attended.

A VICE-REGAL FIASCO.

He has to wait Nearly Half an Hour for Somebody to Shake Hands With.

The City Cirk, in Desperation, Stirs up the City Hall Employees to Keep up the Farce.

The farewell reception given by Lord and Lady Lansdowne in the City Hall Tuesday, 1st inst., was a very tame affair—a complete fasco in fact. One hundred and eight one people by actual count, amongst whom were a large number of City Hall employés, rooted out of their offices for the purpose by City Clerk Glackmeyer, attended. Only the presence of a band and the guard of policemen outside the municipal building and lining the corridors could give a passer-by an idea that anything unusual was going on. There were no decorations and as for eathering and an idea that anything unusual was going on. tions, and as for enthusiasm, the dead silence throughout the building and combre expressions on the faces of the few people who straggled in made the affair feel more like a funeral than a anything else.

A guard of honor from the Montreal Garrison Artillery escorted the Vice-Regal party from the residence of Sic George Stephen to the civic ere posted at the entranco. A few people had assembled to witness the arrival of the party, which was received at the front entrance hy Acting Mayor Cunningham and the City Clerk, the Acting Mayor simply saying, "In my capacity of acting mayor I tender you a welcome to the City Hall." The worthy alderman did not seem to relish the position much, but under the circumstances did the thing as gracefully as possible.

The party now entered the building, the band of the M.G.A., posted in front of the main entrance to the Council chamber, playing "God Save the Queen," at exactly a quarter past three o'clock.

The reception was held in the Council Chamber, from which the city father's desks had been removed, and the heavy aldermanic chairs pushed back to the walls, leaving the centre of the room bare. The guard of honor of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, commanded by Captain Lowe and Lieutenants Crathern and Ogilvie, took up positions around the Mayor's ogive, took up positions around the Mayor's dais previous to the entrance of the party. On entering the hall, the viritors were received in the Mayor's Room by Mr. John Abbott, jr., and the Misses Abbott, Miss Abbott presenting Her Ladyship with a magnificent bouquet. The Marchioness of Lansdowne wore a dress of aquamarine silk, trimmed with lace, lace fichu, pearls and a bonnet to match. She carried in her hand the handsome bouquet presented to her by Miss Abbott, Langdowne wore a Prince Albert coas on which was the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
They were attended by Capt. Streetfield,
A.D.C., Hon. Mr. Anson, A.D.C., and Lord
Frederick Hamilton, the two ades-de-camp
standing on the left. The citizens entered by
the main door, passing to the left, handed their cards to an ade-de-camp, who announced their names, each person receiving cordial shakes of the haud from His Excellency and consort. They then passed to the right and retired by They then passed to the right and retired by the members' entrance.

The following is a list of those who attended: Capt. Douglas, R. N., and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. J. Abbott and the Misses Abbott, Mrs. Grindley, Mrs. R. R. Grindley, Rev. Professor and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Barclay, Add J. Greenier Commit. Canasis Anderson Mr.

Rev. Professor and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Barclay, Ald. J. Grenier, Consul General Anderson, Mr. C. Carling, Judge and Mrs. Johnson and Miss Johnson, Dr. Thayer, Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry, Mr. A. Baumgerten, Mr. Ogilvie, Capt. Heigham, Sir Donald Smith, M.P., Ald. Conroy, Mr. Andrew Robertson, City Clerk Glackmeyer, Mr. A. C. Hutchison, Mr. Nolan Dolaise, Mr. W. D. Stroud, Mr. C. Mariotti, Thalian Connell, Mr. and Mrs. William Consell. Italian Consol; Mr. and Mrs. William, Cassils, Mr. Andrew Allan avd Miss Allan, Mr. John Crawford, Miss Crawford, Dr. Desjardins, Mr. Steele, Dr. Hingston and Mis. Hingston, Mr. J. Y. Gilmon, Mr. Jurtice and Madame Taschereau, Col. Stevenson, Mr. G. F. C. Smith, Mr. John Ogilvie, Vice Consul Schwob, Mr. James Gillespie, the Misses Gillespies and Miss Patticana Transfer Si

the nucleus of a fine settlement that has given and mumber of distinguished citizens to Canada and the United States, among others the Very kev. Mgr., B. O'Rielly, Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, the late Rev. P. J. Doberty, the Murphys, of California, and a number of others who have risen to distinction. The Fitzgerald family was from the beginning closely identified with the growth of the place, and prominent by their virtues, industry and patriotism. Thomas Fitzgerald never had the advantage of going to school, the only instruction he received was a few lessons from an older brother, who had been educated in Ireland; and yet so great were his natural gitts, his insatiable love for study, that by his own energy and application he became a fine scholar, well versed in history, mathematics and English literature. The extent of his knowledge, his sound judgment, his exquisite tact and keen a matter of astonishment to educated gentle-

Misses Rivet, etc., etc.

Misses Rivet, etc., etc.

The only aldermen who graced the Council Chamber by their preserce were Ald. Sevenscn, J. Grenier and Conroy. An attempt was made to get several of the French eldermen who were in the building to come in aldermen who were in the building to come in, but they all flatly refused. The spectators' galleries contained about 20 people in all. gameries commanded about 20 people in all. Several members of the press and spectators were O'Brien badges. Some of our French Cauadian fellow citizens were particularly prominent with these mild protests against the despotic and cruel evictor of Luggacurran. His Ex. noticed this and frowned, but otherwise took no notice. At four o'clock all the above mentioned persons had passed through, and for nearly half an hour the Lansdowne party stood in the bare hall awaiting more arrivals. The deathly stillness and tame?

ness of the affair became terribly apparent when the hands of the clock pointed to 4.30. At this moment Mr. Nolan Delisle straggled in and did the handshaking act. His kx. seemed these mild protests against the despotic and and did the handshaking act. His kx. seemed so glad that the monotony was broken by this gentleman's arrival that he wrung his hand with great cordiality, Lady Lansdowne following suit. The party then left the builing, the band went home and the reception ended—and a mean and shabby affair it was.

NOTES.

The Marchioness was very gracious to Ald. Cunningham, and, of course, the worthy Aldercuming ham, and, of course, the worthy Alderman's native politeness and gallantry could not be suppressed. "This is my brother, Frederick Hamilton," said she, introducing Lord Fred, not a bad looking young man.
"Glad to meet you." said Cunningham,
"Weather rather disagreeable," said his lord—ship.

ship "Yes, that's so," answered Bill.

A pause.
"Very successful reception," remarked the alderman, looking straight in front of him. Ye-s-er-very, replied Lord Fred, looking at W. H. for a saroastic expression, but the waggish grave stone man locked as grave as one of his own grave-stones.

"This is a very dry affair," said Sandy Stevenson. And indeed it was. Not a bite or a sup was to be had, although it was Lans-downe's place to supply something of the sort. He, however, did not spend one red cent on the

thing.
Ald Coursy came in with his spring coat on and his umberella. He hurriedly shook hands with His Excellency, and made a bee line for the door. Lady Lausdowne's hand was held out, waiting to be grasped by the representative from St. Ann's, but he ignored it—unintentionally, of course, but her ladyship blushed with mortification.

MR OWEN MURPHY, M.P.P.

There is no use denying the fact that rightly or wrongly an impression has get abroad that the member for Quebec West in the Legislative Assembly of the Province, Mr. Owen Murphy, M.P.P., is destined to enter the cabinet as the special representative of the Irish Catholics of the Province. Mr. Murphy is one of the most competent and most highly esteemed members of the Assembly, and in addition to that he represents one of the most influential constituencies of the Province, for Quebec West is the commercial division of the applicat capital. Mr. Murphy has always stood well with the mercantile classes, and is looked up to as an authority upon everything pertaining to comreport pleasing to the Government, no matter demonstrations that the energy stephen to the control of the same pension as that building. Sub-chief Lancy and a detail of merce, by both his English-speaking and French-speaking fellow citizens. In him, too, the merchants of Lower Town would have a representative at the council heard, always familiar with their wants. It would be a very great compliment to this element, as well as to the whole electorate of Quebec to select Mr. Murphy for the post of Cabinet Minister. What makes us believe, still more firmly, that this is likely to occur before long, is the Chronicle's attitude in the matter. Our morning contemporary does not, nevertheless, appear to be well up on the subject. It intimates that Mr. Murphy's following or support is not altogether with him, or something to that effect. For this allegation we know there is not the slightest justification. Any opposition that could now be brought against Mr. Murphy would be easily led by an appeal to the electorate. Neither the member for Quebec West nor his friends need have any apprehension whatever on that acore.
Mr. Murphy was never as strong in his constituency as he is to-day. It has been proved often before that the Chronicle is not always in the right, and in this case it is certainly wrong. We know that Mr. Murphy has the confidence of his chief, and that he is frequently consulted by him in important public matters concerning this district. This has occurred of late much more frequently than it did for some time since the formation of the Government. We are not in a position to know when the reconstruction of the Cabinet will take place, but we feel sure that Mr. Murphy's time is coming, and that Mr. Mercier will do a very wise and very popular act in giving a portiolio to the genial and warm-hearted Irish representative of so important a constituency as Quebec West. When that time comes, the Chronicle and its friends will see how far astray they are from the actual facts of the case as to Mr. Murphy's support and following. He has been too mindful of the interests entrusted to him by the electors to run any risk of forfeiting the support with which they have honored him. -Quebec Telegraph.

MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

WILKESEARRE, Pa., May 6 .- A horrible crime is reported from Keelerville, Wyoming county. In an abandoned house, formerly occupied by George Keeler and his wife, the dead and decomposed body of the latter was found to-day. The woman's husband left for the West some time ago, and his present whereacouts is unknown. All the indications point to him as the murderer, as the couple never lived harmoniously together. Mrs. Keeler has been missing since last September. It was supposed that she had gone West to visit her relatives, but letters received from a town in Illinois, where she was supposed to be, brought the information that Mrs. Keeler had never visited there. This aroused suspicion at once and the authorities instituted a search, which resulted in the finding of the body. The murderer, after committing the deed, packed the remains away between the floor and the foundation. Keeler's fatherwas the founder of the little town where the tragedy was committed. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the

The dentist and glazier take great pains with

murderer's capture.

Office Material of the State of

NO PROTECTION.

The Taris Question Discussed by American WASHINGTON, May 3.—After, routine the House went into Committee of the Whole on

Mr. Wilson (dem.), of Minnesots, said that the surplus in the Treasury was demoralizing in the extreme. He briefly reviewed the history of the Democratic party to reduce that surplus by a reduction of turiff duties. Of late years the Republicans in Congress, with almost unanimity, opposed considering the question of reducing the tariff on necessities, and had sheen in favor of reducing the tax on wealth; while the Democrats, with the exception of s few who came from protective atrougholds, had been opposed to taking the tax off wealth and in favor of reducing the taxiff on necessities. In denouncing the protective system he asserted that protection did not exclude European manufactures from our market, but did exclude our manufactures from the markets of the world. The protectionists were accustomed to point to the volume of domestic manufactures as the fruit of the tariff, while they did not state that eighty or ninety per cent. cf these manufactures must of necessity be made in the United States, tariff or no tariff. He was opposed to the present tariff because while it enriched the few it prevented the expansion of our industries and because it was specially unjust to the agricultural interest. The important question presented now was whether the wealthy classes be allowed to levy tribute upon the industrial classes. That was the contest now before the country, and aconer or later the people would succeed.

Mr. McComas (rep.), of Maryland, said that if any article of common use which our farmers could not profitably grow or our miners or workmen produce was not already on the free list, he would vote to put it on. The reduction of the surplus was the pre-

text but not the motive of the pending bill. It is not a surplus revenue but a protective revenue, not a war tariff, but a protective tariff the majority assailed.

Mr. Lanham, of Texas, did not claim to be an expert philosoper in the dismal sciencethe tariff. But, believing as he did, that this subject was one of supreme importance, he felt-constrained to record his convictions and express some reason for the faith that was in him. If they could not be had he would take the bill as it was and give it his earnest support. His principle objection to it was that it was too protective. Passing to a consideration of the wool schedule he criticized it as leaving the duty on woollen manufactures too high, and advocated a reduction of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. In his district there were 1,035,396 sheep, valued at \$1,196,932; and yet he would vote torfree wool without fear of injuring the people of his district or retarding the well being and prosperity of his State. He argued that free wool, instead of being an injury to the wool grower of Texas, would prove a banefit to him, as it would have the effect of inviting to that State the wool growers of other States where the price of land was high.

Mr. Caruth (Dem.), of Kentucky, characterized the protective tariff as a most insidions enemy. It walked in silence and under cover, and while it pretended to give the country protection, it was in reality stealing its substance and destroying its life. It was not the highwayman who boldly demanded "money or life," but a sneak thief who filched a purse, or a burglar who robbed during the sleeping hours. It held to the dontrine, "He trat is robbed, not knowing what is stolen, let bim not know i', and he's not pawn-shop. Once he so far forgot himself, robbed at all." And yet Protect in the delirium caused by a week of pawn-thonists stated that this thief who stole ing, as to strike his frail young wife with his the substance of the people was not their enemy, but the cause of their prosperity, the promoter of their best interests, their friend and staunchest ally. He had not made the out food, she refused to let him have ber tariff a study, but it did not require a student | seelskin clock and diamond ear-rings that he of political economy to know that a tariff was might hang them up in the devouring vortex of the abvesmal pawn-shop. He never did it

When the purple and fine lines, the silks and satine were torn away, when the tariff was stripped of the domino in which it had been marquerading, there were seen the horrid features which had been tolerated only on the ground of necessity. but which could never court or allure. When he said that a tariff was a tax he was unjust to the tax. A tax was paid by the citizen for the support

of the government and for the protoction which the government accorded him; but a tariff which raised money which the Government did not need was not a tax, but a tribute paid by the weak to the strong for individual advantage and not to the Gov ernment for the public good. It was claimed by the protectionists that ruin and destruction would follow the enactment of a revenue reform law. He had thought as he listened to the glowing tribute to the new South by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, a few days ago, of that time, within the memory of many gen tlemen on this floor, when it had been contended by representatives of the South in Congress that the abolition of slavery would mean the destruction of their wealth, the ruin of their homes, the abandonment of their fields. No argument could convince them of their error. It took a terrible war; it took shot and cenister and shell; it took the blood of gallant lives to anglish slavery. Not the quarter of a century had passed and what was the result? The eloquent percration of the gentleman from Michigan would answer that question. The entire people of the South thanked God that slavery had been abolished. As the South had contended that without slavery it could not exist, so now the Morth contended that protection was its only safety.

As the South had found that the liberation of its slaves was the commencement of its greatness, so the North would find that the adoption of a revenue tariff would awaken he energies, add new impulse to her enterprise and lend to every power a double power. To reach the desired end there couldn't and wouldn't be a recourse to arms. The industrial revolution of the North would be brought about not by a revolt of those who were not protected against those who were but by wise coursel, by fair compromise and by the gradual emancipation of the American people from

their slavery to monopoly. (Applause.)
In conclusion, he replied to Mr. Kelley's criticisms upon Kentucky and paid an sloquent tribute to that State.

Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, discussed at length the effect of protection upon the price of wages paid in the same industries in various portions of the country, he drew the conclusion that supply and demand and density of population, and not the tariff, regulated e price of labor. He read a table which he had prepared, estimating that a family of six persons living on a farm were taxed by the present tariff duties \$136 a year, and that the passage of the Mills Bill would result in reducing those taxes

\$ The placing of hoop from on the free list and the reduction of the duty on bagging would alone have to the people of the Southern States \$1,400,000 a year in preparing cotton for the market. Re-ferring to trusts and pools be declared that the passage of the bill would paralyze the power which held the industries of the country in its hands, and that was the reason: here was so much stubborn, unyielding oppo-THE MAN AND THE DRAM.

The people. He took occasio: in talking! There are 1010 medicines in the phar

of internal revenue taxation, to make a strong plea against reducing the tax on whiskey, which he denounced as the cause of ignorance and crime. If it meant his political grave he would vote for cheap nece ries of life, and let whiskey stay under the ban, as it was to-day.

\$1,000 REWARD for your labor, and more, can be earned in a short time if you at once write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, for information about work which you can do and live at home, whatever your locality, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. day. All is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not required. All ages. Both sexes. All particulars free. Those who are wise will write at cace and learn for themselves. Snug. little fortuges await every worker.

BURDETTE'S HUMOR.

A BRIGHT SERMONETTE ON THE EVILS OF PAWN-SHOPS.

Story of a Brilliant Young Lawyer-The Effect of Poetry-Photographing a Flash of Lightning-Working in the Dark-The Man and the Dram-In Our Hours of Ease-A Cure for Hydrophobia that May be Valuable for Next Summer.

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

Reading an article the other day on the evil of the pawn shops in our cities reminded me of a young friend, a brilliant young lawyer, son of one of the oldest familles in Dakota, blessed with a beautiful wife and one son, a boy. His life was fail of promise. which gradually went to protest as he fell under the deadly influence of the pawn shop. In an evil, thoughtiess hour his merry com-panions enticed him into the lair of the de stroyer, and scarcely knowing what he did, he soaked a bone-handled revolver, the glit of his Sunday-school teacher, for \$7. "It is only this once," he said. Alae! it was the taste of blood to the tiger. Again and again he fell, and again and again he said: "It is only this once." Never was that maddening thirst to be allayed. It was not that he wanted money; it was only the restless maddening craving to pawn something. Once he came to me with bloodshot eyes and feverish lips. "Lend me your watch," he said.
"For what?" I asked. "To pawn," he said "For what : I assou.
hoarsely. "I know a place where I can get forty cents for it." "No," I said, "I cannot part with my watch, but I will give you twice forty cents." "No, no, no," he fairly screamed. "I do not want any man's money. I have money" and he showed me four or five large disks of metal which in the United States pass for dollars, "but I must pawn something or I shall go mad, mad—ha, ha!" My heart was moved by his abject misery, and I reluctantly gave him my hand-made Waterbury gymnasium, thinking that I could have the grindstone thinking that I could have the grindstone moved into my study for my daily exercise. He thanked me fiercely and was gone. He got twenty cents on the watch and then put up the ticket at another shop for ten cents more. Day by day the habit grew upon Night after night his heart-broken wife would sit up embroidering Bayeaux tapestries by the dim light of a solitary lallow candle, which flickered low and fitfully in its socket all night long, while he loitered away the hours, held by the ornel fascination of a pawnshop. Often his friends would find him prowling the streets at night stark naked, every pocket full of money, having put up his clothes in the glittering perdition of the pawn-shop. Once he so far forgot himself. clenched fist, because, while there wasn't a crust of bread in the house, and she and the boy had been for two days with-

drew a revolver and shot three balls into him. He put up his hunds and died.

again. The insulted wife let him have it

with the rolling-pin until a general case of

inflammatory rheumatism would have felt

like a soothing cintment to him. At last,

when he had put up everything he had in the

world, he got on a train and went down into

Texas. A train robber boarded the car,

THE EFFECT OF POETRY. Ah, sister, dear, go help your mother and save verse-making alone! Look at this list. Tom Moore began to write poems when he was a boy of 14; Southey wrote his first verses when he was 11; Keats was a successful poet at 18; Leigh Hunt talked in rhyme at 13; Chaucer at 12 and Milcon when he was only 10. And where are they all now, Ethel? Where are they now? Is one of them alive? Ah, no, Ethel, my sister, they are all dead! Go wash the ink off'n your thumb and help your mother pare the pota-toes, if you would live long. I'll write the poetry; I don't care to live any longer. -In fact, I'd rather die than pare

potatoss.) LOOK AT THIS STEADILY, PLHASE. A New Orleans photographer has succeeded in photograping a flash of lightning, and they say the photograph is splendid; just as natural as life. No doubt of it. Because, you see, the photographer couldn't back the streak of lightning up into an iron tripod with an adjustable cross-bar, and twist and distort the unhappy thunder bolt into a shape most monstrously painful and unnatural, and then bid it "Look pleasant, please." We should think, with all the natural advantages in its faver, a street of steel-blue lightning would have no difficulty in securing a perfect likeness at the first sitting. But with a man, an intelligent man, with a far-seeing, com-prehensive brain and an immortal soul, it is very different. He is at the mercy of the ply. artist," who knows no mercy.

WORKING IN THE DARK, "Ma and I," she said shyly, "are more like sisters than mother and daughter." "Yes?" he said, with a lingering inflection on the safeguard of the yes, which rose clear

to the ceiling.
"Yes indeed," said the girl, the rosy flush on her cheeks making her infinitely more beautiful than ever. "Ms and I are inseparables. We have never been seperated a single day since I was a little baby."

'N-no?" he said, this time with an inflec-

tion on the second section of no that went only half way to the celling and back again. "Oh dear, no," the girl went on, in her artiess way, "and ma and I always said, that when I was married she was going to love my husbond like her own son and come and keep house for us."

"Oh-h?" William said, with a circumflex. Then he rose up slowly and firmly and said that he had a note in bank to take up at 3 o'clook, and as it was now half-past nine, he would go. And he did go. And he didn't dome back again. Not never. And ma said

to the girl: "Toat's where you missed it is not fully trusting your mother. Why didn't you tell me that man had been married before? Had I known he was a widower, I would have ilayed the Home for old women racket on him.".

There are 1010 medicines in the pharma- | Ont.

is of the United States, and in most communities there is one man who has tried every one of them before discovering that there never was anything the matter with him. The taste for strong drink is a mild, innouncus, feeble inclination compared with the raging mania for "taking medicine" when once it gains a permissionally active hold upon a man. There are not many really sick people in the world, and if it wasn't for the man who delights in dosing himself with anything that has a long name and an almanac attachment, there wouldn't be half enough paint on the rooks of picturesque America to hide the landscape.

IN OUR HOURS OF EASE. "Most editors are cranks, aren't they, Charley?" asked young Mrs. Slowboy. "The papers are full of the queerst crinks and wrinkles." "What papers, darling?" said Charley, "Curl papers," calmly replied Mrs. Slowboy, as her husband lay fainting on the floor. They roused him to consciousness, but the vacant stare in his lustreless eyes told them that he knew he had married a female paragrapher.

TRUTH IN THE LOWLY WALKS OF LIFE. Madam," the needy one said, with the air of a man who was telling the truth, "I do not lie to you; it has been forty-eight hours since I tasted food." "Poor man! I am sorry for you. You must get something to eat. Forty-eight hours without food!" "I tell you the truth, madam," he said, gratefully pocketing the quarter. "I have ept myself so full of whickey this past week that food has been repulsive to me; but I will now try to brace up and eat something.

DON'T EXPECT TO SEE HIM. "It was just after the tiff. "I wonder, snarled Romeo, "if we shall know each other in heaven?" "I would remember you, of course," replied Juliet, with tender emphasis; "but, of course, I couldn't know you without meeting you." And a period of silence as long as a centennial poam crept into the room. Romeo kept thinking about one thing and another and one thing and another and one thing and another.

HOW TO OURE HYDROPHOBIA. A physician recently printed an article entitled. treat hydrophobia." Now, that seems to us a very simple matter. You should never have anything on your mind that you want to tell a mad dog. We can tell a mad dog anything we have to communicate on a posts card, or we could send him the information by a rabid telegraph messenger, the young man who makes everybody mad with whom he comes in contact, but never gets mad niniself. In diagnosing a case of hydrophobie, dog with a wire muzzle is the most seus. tive subject, but any dog will answer. To see if he is mad, pull his tail. Pull hard. It is best to pull with both hands. If the dog jerks away and runs howling down the street, he is not mad. He is only scared. But if he turns around and bites a piece out of your leg, and tries to bite out another larger piece before he swallows the first one. he is mad. Then you have the hydrophobia. Now follows the treatment of hydrophobia. This peculiar form of madness originated with the camel. The camel, you know, can go forty days without water. In treating the hydropbobia, offer it anything but water. Hydrophobia in the North is the same thing as a snake bite in Texas. It is believed by the best physicians that hydropobia rages as tearfully in the dead of winter as in the summer. What a wice Providence is this! because when the snow is on the ground all the snakes are dormant, and the thirsticet man in America could not even bite himself at the Zoological Garden. Hydrophobia is contagions. One man who has is bad can communicate it to a whole crowd of men. It is not always nor necessarily fatal, although the next morning the victim usually wishes that is " had of been."

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

Many men of many minds; Many pills of various kinds. or a mild effective recetable

you had better get Dr. Pierce's Plessant Purga-tive Pellets. They cure sick headache, bilions headache, dizzines, constitution, indigestion, and bilious attacks; 25 cents a vial, by drug-Rists.

A TRUE BLUE FROM THE NORTH. A PROTESTANT TO BE THE NATIONALIST CAN-DIDATE FOR ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN.

Thomas Dicksor, on the invitation of Mr. Parnell, has consented to become a candidate for member of Parliament for the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin. It is believed that his condidacy will have a reassuring effect upon the Presbyterians in Ulster. who will consider it a token of good will on the part of the Nationalists of Dublic. Mr. Dickson is the only man among the old members of Parliament from the North of Ireland who has remained true to Mr. Gladstone. and, being a large employer of labor in the North, his candidacy is likely to evoke the sympathy of the workmen of Dablin.

A "PUT AND CALL." This is a funny phrase to the uninitiated, but all the brokers understand it. They use it when a person gives a certain per cent. for the option of buying or selling stock on a fixed day, at a price stated on the day the option is given. It is often a serious operation to the dealer, but there is a more serious "put and call" than this; when you are "put" to bed with a severe cold and your friends "call" a physician. Avoid all this by keeping in the house Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The great cure for pulmonary and blood diseases. Its action is marvelous. It cures the worst cough, whether acute, lingering, or chronic. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, short breath, consumption, night-sweats, and kindred affections, it surpasses other

"How are collections to day?" asked a man of a bill collector. "Slow, very slow; can't even collect my thoughts," was the re-

A SURE RELIEF.

"I suffered from a hard cough contracted by damp feet. Having consulted a loss doctor without effect, I thought I would try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as a last resort. Before I had finished the first bottle my cough had entirely disappeared, and to-day I enjoy better health than ever before. I can conscientiously recommend it. Chas. H. Kent, Talephone Operator, East Selkirk, Man."...

There is a remarkable case of heredity in San Francisco. The daughter of a policeman there frequently sleeps twelve days at a atretch.

KIND WORDS AND TRUE. Mr. John H. Carter, of Corbetton Ont., writes as follows:—"Hagyard's Yellow Oil has stood the test often when all others failed. Our house is never without it, and it will always find a welcome spot on the shelf."

A man having quarrelled with another left him with the following vicious remark: "Well, I hope you'll never be where I wish you."

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

Sies,—I was troubled for five years with Liver Complaint. I used a great deal of doctors' medicine, which did me no good. I was getting worse all the while until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. After taking four bottles, I am now well. I can also recommend it for dyspep.

Miss Hatrie L. Swick, St. William D.C., which is interesting," responded Thomp son. "How does that come?" "Why, the boys have got tired buying it for him, I guess."

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Care? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excressoenser. as many have testified who have tried it.

HASTE NOT, MY FRIEND

Haste not, my friend, the noblest names
That lend their listre to fame's soroll,
Ring ever out this sacred truth;
Great thoughts, the product of the soul,
Come not with haste; fame ever rears
Its structure grand through laboring years.

Haste not, my friend, 'tis better far By thought to reach, by high endeavor, Untimely fruit so soon decays; The ripened liveth on forever; For though, at times, its germs seem slain, It springs to grander life again.

Haste not, my friend, for what is gained By years of toil has honored worth,
Too many "amart" men, evil brained,
Vaunt their low gainings on this earth,
The good alone, are great, my friend,
And greatness liveth to the end.

Haste not, my friend, the tuned lyre Grows sweeter to the touch of time, And, swept by hoary minstrel sire,
Spurs on our thoughts to deeds sublime.
Make right the maxim of our life;
To babbling burghers leave the strife.

PATRICK EGAN ON THE DECREE. AN OUTSPOKEN LEADER—A SHREWD OPINION. LINCOLN, Neb., May 2.-On the question

of papal condemnation of the Plan of Campaign, Petrick Egan, ex presiecut of the National League of America, said that such a course on the part of Rome has been expected by those acquainted with the intrigue hetweesn the Tory Government and the Vaticar. It has flong been the ambition of the papal advisers to secure direct diplomatic relations with England and have an accredited representative at the Court of St. James. It is also a pet scheme to have endowed a Catholic university in Ireland. It is understood the Tory Government has promised to satisfy these desires on condition that the authority of the Papacy be directed toward what they are pleased to term the "pacification" of Ireland—in other words, the orippling of the National League. This attempt of spiritual interference in matters partly temporal and political will, instead of suppressing, put new life and determination "How to tell a mad dog and how to distribute the movement, will raise up unexpected difficulties for England, and bring no credit or advantage to Rome. Irish Catholics recognize very clearly that churchmen are not the Courch, and while they will have no quarrel with the latter they will stand no dictation from the former, and especially when no question of faith or morals is in-

> SUTTON'S OPINION. Secretary Sutton, of the League, said Papal interference with the national affairs of Ireland should meet with speedy and emphatic resistance. It is not the first time Romish politicians have been hired to knife the nationality of Ireland, only to find the edge of their weapons turned by the indestructible breast plats of Ireland's fidelity to the prin-ciples of liberty.

volved. Resort to such methods to help their

ends by the Tory government indicates that

they are getting into despurate straits.

SOMETHING FROM NOTHING Can't be done. Next thing to it is to make a new dress of fashionable color, from a faded dress and a package of Diamond Dyes. These dyes are true to name, do not fade, and are used by all economical women.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT MAY DO. THE MEANING OF THE RETALIATORY HILL

WASHINGTON, May 3.—If the Republicans in the Senate insist on the rejection of the fisheries treaty, as is said to be their intention, and if the Canadians ther upon continue their annoy-ance of American fishermen, there is likely to be a demand for such a proclamation of retaliation as the last Congress authorized.

The act of Congress authorizes the President

by proclamamation to do any or all of several things. He may deny Canadian vessels entrauce into American ports, either sea or lake ports; or he may deny entrauce to Canadian fish or salt, "or any other product" of Canada; or he may include in the exclusion all goods not. The act empowers him to apply the exclusion to any or all of the points named, or to qualify, and omit it as he thinks best, but it eally gives him the power to lay an embargo against Canada, not only in respect to her pr ducts, but also against the entry of any goods or products whatever, from Canada into the United States.

That is to say, under the act of Congress he may put a stop to Canadian railroads carrying even American products from the West to Eastern seaports. The language of the act is that he may "deny entry into any port or place of the United States of fresh or salt fish, or any other product of said Dominion, or other goods coming from said Dominion to the United

Thus he may by proclamation stop at once the large freighting business of the Canadian roads by which they carry grain and other pro-ducts from Chicago, St. Louis, and other points in the Western United States through Canada back into the Eastern United States.

BY THE FIRST OF MAY. You will be in the full enjoyment of what is called spring torpor, unless you fore-stall it by taking Paine's Celery Compound. That drives away the tired out, languid feeling so common in the spring. It is the best spring medicine known.

A long-felt want in the ball-room-An automatic train that will get out of the way of an awkward man.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind. writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

A convention of people who use glasses is soon to be held in Milwaukes. The glass most generally used in that city is a bitter.

DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or Constination. These aliments, as well as Billousness, Kidney infirmities, and feminine troubles, are eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurent as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity.

What is the difference between a man at the masthead of a ship and the ship itself? The ship sails over the sear, and the man sees over the sails.

THEY MAKE ONE PEEL as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pille afer eating; it will relieve dyspep. sia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

"Does Grimes drink?" enquired Smithers.

Wied II.

WHY IS IT SU!

There's a sigh or a tear, a hope or a fear To season our daily amployment,
There's a loss or a gain, a pleasure or pain
To chequer each social employment.
Here there is mirth at illustrious birth,
And nobles in sheen are enrolling, While round the low bed of the pauper that's

dead
There's hardly a mortal condoling;
The poor orphan's tear embelming the beir,
As nigh to the tomb 'tis approaching, Gives little regret to the opulent pet That's sated with pastry and coaching.

And here at the Altar, hence never to falter In sharing life's burden united,
Two hearts are now feeling a holy revealing
A grace from the troth they have plighted; Anon do we view, and frequently too, The work of curs'd jealousy creeping,

Oh ! pitiful course in a court of divorce,

A suit at which virtue stands weeping. Some hands are at rest, while others are pressed To lowly, but dignified laber, There are lips free from guile, and some that

revile, The deeds of each generous neighbor Some minds are sedate, not a few are elate With the prospect of riches and plory, While some hopes are shining, there's many

The sycophant's snear, and the hypocrites leer Supersede the real worth of a nation, And true men are slaves to the rescally knaves Whom artifice leads to a station

Old Time has a ravelled up story.

Here maidens are sighing, and rivals are vieing, While blushes are seen in profusion, There's the conquering air, and the look of despair, An index of jilted intrusion!

And thus on life's ocean there's ever commotion, Each wave brings a med by astounding, But why is it so, no mortal shall know Until the great trumpet is sounding. P. J. LEITCH, Montreal.

STATUES IN CITIES.

If we are to believe the lying correspondent of the New York Herald at Montreal, that Canadian city is in a whirlwind of excitement over a proposed statue. But all who re-member how utterly impossible it is for that bigoted individual to tell the truth where Catholics are concerned, are not surprised to find from other journals that Ville Marie is as gentle as a sucking dove. It is proposed to erect on Mount Royal, the hill overlooking Montreal, astatue of the Blessed Virgin, and a little lot of bigots, like the Tallors of Tooley street, proceed to speak in the name of the whole human race "and the rest of map. kind." A status of her who "the worki's Redeemer bore" is declared to be an outrage on the feelings of many respectable peorle, We have no doubt it would hurt the devite feelings also; but it is hard to please everybody. The erection of a monument to commemorate the victory of the English on the Plains of Abraham must have been galling to the Canadian French, but no special regard seems to have been paid to their

As a general thing, prople have been allowed to express their admiration in atone or bronze without much protest. The destruction of the monument to Major Andre, in New York, and of that erected by Bishop Fenwick to Father Rale, at Norridgewock, are isolated instances of bitter feeling. Our parks and squares are becoming places

feeliage.

where any who wish to add artistic ornaments to a city are permitted to indulge their patriotic, religious or social ideas with little restraint. Statues and busts of Luther, Mazzini, Garibaldi, are not very palatable to Catholics, but no Catholics have been found to hold meetings or pass resolutions to con-demn them as public nuisances. There is less of this man worship among Catholics, and they tend rather to religious types. Catholics might well join in the project to erect the statue of the Catholic explorer. Lief Ericson, at Boston or at Newport; of Verazzani or Gov. Dongan in New York: Father Jogues on the Mohawk; Lord Bilti more in the city that bears his name: Ayllon, near the Chesspeaks, or Menendez at St. Augustine; or rear a statue of the Biessed Virgin at the entrance of the Chesapsake, which from Ayllon's day was called the "Bay of St. Mary, Mother of God." A statue of Father Marquebte stands, indeed, at Detroit, but it was placed there by the public spirit of a Protestant gentleman.

If we Catholics wish in our way to contri-

buts thus to besutify our public places, we certainly have a right to carry out our project in our own way; and as long as the monument is up to the standard as a work of art, others surely should allow us the freedom that they have themselves assumed. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. Catholic Standard.

THE PRESS ON THE PAPAL DECREE.

N. Y. Sunday Democrat .- If the Pope does issue any instructions to the Bishops of Ireland, we venture to say that it will be confined to protestations of love to his Irish children and paternal warnings to avoid deeds of violence and injustice. In carrying out the Plan of Campaign there is more or less danger of wrong doing, and Leo XIII simply does his duty as Chief Paster in guiding the Irish portion of his flock from the moral dangers which generally accompany the law ful struggles of a nation for freedom.

N. Y. Irish American. - It is an open secret that the Tory colony in Rome have been moving heaven and earth to get the Pope to act as a deputy of the balliff and the "crowbar briga te" to collect the rack-rents of the thoroughly beaten and disorganized race of brutal Irish landlords. No one who has an ounce of common sense, however, would, for a moment, believe that such a ripe and astute politician as Leo XIII. has proved himself could be trapped into any such dishonorable position. It any document, such as the cable alleges, has been issued from the Propaganda, we must wait to see what its exact terms are before giving either heed to its recommendations or criticism on its import. There is no need of any feeling of disturbance over any supposed help the English Tories can hope to receive from Rome. Their unjust cause is beyond earthly help, It is doomed to absolute failure.

JACK AND I. I was so tired of Jack, poor boy, And Jack was tired of me; Most longed for sweets will soonest cloy; Fate had been kind, and we, Two foolish spendthrift hearts, made waste Of lite's best gifts with eager haste.

Oh ! tired we were. Time seems so long When everything goes weil ! The walls of home rose grim and strong; Like prisoners in a cell We clanked our marriage chair, and pined For freedom we had left behind.

Tired, tired of love and peace were we Of every day's celm blies! We had no gosl to win, since he Was mine, and I was his; And so we sighed in mute despair, And wished each other anywhere,

But sorrow came one day-the pain Of death's dark awful fear Oh, then our hearts beat warm again ; Then each to each was dear. It seemed that life could nothing lack,

While Jank had me and I had Jack in 74

decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (scaled) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge, 4 splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." And Get Ivstant Reitef. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

STOPPED FREE Marvell us success. Insune Persons Restored. for all Brain & Nerve Dibrasse. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Full discrete. And Salve an For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto,

Campbell's Compound

IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILLOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. Brance, Man., 21st Oct., 1895.—I and Complett's Cate arise Compount the best article I have ever used for control meas or billiousness, and easy to take, I san, yours truly, A. N. McDovald.

Sold by scalers in family medicless everywhere.

More are the second of the s

55 to \$3 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines no under the horses feet. With BREWATER'S SAPERT RAIN HOLDER Co. Holly Mich

The Grey Nues of Montreal

Will petition the Provincial Legislature at their next Session, to be authorized to sell a certain portion of land situate in the Parish of St. Joseph of Chambly.

SISTER FILIATRAULT.

WANTED.—RESPONSIBLE PARTIES to sell the WANZER and NEW HOME Sewing Machines where not already represented. TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO., Sole Proprietors for Quebec Province, 1437 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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





CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

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

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York Olty.

For Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bron-Chitis, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs,

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is the GREAT MODERN REMEDY. For Croup it is almost a Specific. As an Expectorant IT HAS NO EQUAL!

. D'is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Medical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS Who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Losenges and waters sometimes give relief, but this Balsam taken a few times will custor a permanent cure.

Prices, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle-

ben everything goes well?

Walls of home rose grim and strong;
ke prisoners in a cell
lanked our marriage chain, and pined
reedom wa had left behind.

I, tired of love and peace were we
every day's celm blies!

Is mine, and I was his;
so we sighed in mute despair,
wished each other anywhere,

orrow came one day—the pain
death's dark awful fest;
hen our hearts beat warm sgain;
med that life could nothing lack,

Jank time in a behing lack,

Jank time in a mute in and lack,

Jank time in a mute in a mount in a mount in the great of the most indicated and the sign of the most of the most of the most of the most of the mine and the mount in a seedy stems. The price is an and special in the core of the most call before all agents make once y travelle and in the mount in a seedy stems. The pract and lack is and seedy stems. The pract and lack is and seedy stems. The pract and lack is and seedy stems. The pract of the most railed them in a seedy stems. The pract of the most railed them in a seedy stems. The pract of the most railed them in a seedy stems. The pract and lack own local should be precised on all the new and the mount in the mount in the mount in the pract and lack own local should be precised and the mount of the most of

THE PLEDGE. Hear! How the wind is shricking, Hear! How the wind is shricking,
Tearing 'mid rigging and sail,
The old craft's timber creaking,
Breasting the wave and gale.
A shrmy night, old fellow.
But one that the land-folks see
Through the light of a firende mellow,
With children, and laugh, and glee.

What could they know of the storm, Who never had braved the deep? Who never nau prayed the deep?
Their tears are but sun-showers warm,
From eyes never lashed to weep.
What can they know of the brightening, The haven, the calm in death, Who knew not the lurid lightning, That scorched in sorrow's breath?

How the ship is lumbering, tossing,
While breakers wash her deck;
In such a squall, here crossing,
The Swan went down a wreck.
I was one of the crow—draw nearer
The light—ah! that see again,
Fach moment its cry sounds clearer Rach moment its cry sounds clearer Bove tempest of drift and rain.

My berth is so narrow and chilly,
That rest seems a hopeless task,
Save under the white waves hilly,
What! drink from the brandy flack?
Ah, no, tho' 'fis good for the shivers,
And may be all you allege. And may be all you allege, Give courage where wisdom quivers, I cannot I have the pledge!

Jeered and coaxed, 'mid wild scenes to break it, Where wine cimmed a future's frown; But something would say—"Don't take it, Wait for the promised crown!" Wast for the promised crown !"
And the memory of mother lying
So still, near a wayside hedge,
Of the words she said when dying— Thank God that he has the pledge!"

You are reading now from the Bible; How dusky the cabin's light; The sea, like a soft-voiced Sybil The sea, like a soft-voiced Sybil;
And there, in his vestments white,
Stands the priest who arged temperance duty,
And mother, with crown in hand,
And mother, with club, the seauty,
The Pledge steers my soul to land !

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa,

PLOTTING TO MURDER HIS SISTER. A COWARDLY VILLAIN CAUGHT.

Boston, May 4.—Last evening, Chief Inspector Hancom and Inspectors Gerraughty, Houghton and Collins arrested Luke W. Holman a real estate broker of Washington street, man a real estate broker of Washington street, on the charge of conspiracy to cause the murder of Miss Emmeline B. Holman, of Worcester. In December, Holman's father died, leaving property valued at \$25,000. Miss Holman, who is a half-sister to Luke, was appointed executrix and Mr. Holden was to be allowed the use of \$7,000. Miss Emmeline was because company with a centernan and Mr. keeping company with a gentleman, and Mr. Holman thought the two would be married Resping thought the two would be married and that the property would be equandered. To prevent this Holden conceived the idea of either murdering his sister himself or getting some one to do so. Holman has two residences, one at the Aldine House, on Court street, this city, and one at No. 1 Golden street, Worcester. He could not nerve himself enough to do the deed, and came to Boston in search of some one who would carry out his plans. He found a man who agreed to get another party to do the killing. The man gave the matter away to Ohief Inspector Hanscom, It was arranged that Holman should visit the party who was to do the job on Boston Common on May 1. Holman was promptly on hand and on May 1. Holman was promptly on hand and on May 1. Holman was promptly on natic and so was Inspector Collins, the latter being disguised as a ruffian. Holman did not suspect anything. He said he wanted to have Miss Emmeliae put out of the way. He hald the mpposed rutiism where she lived; gave him a key to her room: handed him her picture; told on which side of the bed she generally laid, she having a lady room mate, and also gave him a plan of the room. He also suggested having a lady room mate, and also gave him a plan of the room. He also suggested that as there were three gold watches in the room, he had better take them so that robbery would be ascribed as the motive, and he also suggested, as an easy way to kill the woman, that a darning needle be run through her heart. The murder-r was to receive \$1,000. Inspector Collins agreed to the job, and a second meeting was arranged to the job, and a second meeting was arranged for last evening. Holman was again on hand, and in company with Collins was Inspector Houghton, who would act the part of a second milian. The plans for the murder were again mina. The plans for the intrust water sgates over. The job was to be done to night, and the money was to be paid on the fifteenth intant. Holman was to be in Springfield when the job was performed. Holman then turned away, and was immediately taken into custody. Upon Holman were found a revolver and a slung shot.

MISS HOLMAN INTERVIEWED. Emmeline B. Holman, whose murder is said to Emmeline B. Holman, whose murder is said to have been planned by her brother, L. W. Holman, was seen to day, and prifessed entire ignorance of the matter. She was aware of no possible motive for the act, and was greatly shocked at the tidings. She said her brother lather and his family came to live with her after the death of Moses Holman, the father, in December, 18-7. The family lived there until April 1, when they moved to Golding street. Beades her brother there were his wife three son, and two daughters. Emmeline wile, three son and two daughters. Emmeline had no quarrel with Luther. Mrs. Charlotte Holman, wile of the prisoner, was astonished when she heard the story. Her husband, left home last Monday for Boston and said he would return to day. There was no ill-feeling between him and his sister, and they lived together until recently. She spoke of her husband as a good man who would not be guilty of such a thing.

This afternoon Holman was arranged in court and held in \$25,000 bonds for the grand jury. In an interview with Chief Inspector Hancom, Holman said he did not think he

was doing anything that weuld render him liable to punishment; "I shought the blame would all rost upon the man who did the job." Said he: "I did not think it would get me mixed up in it any more than hiring a man to cut word."

When questioned as to his confidence in the when questioned as to his confidence in the men with whom he was plotting, he exclaimed: "I more than half suspected the kig fellow (Collins) to be an officer, but the little fellow (Houghton) seemed to be all right." Inspector Gerraughty says Holman first tried to get a member of the Paddy Gaines gang to work for him. He represented that he wanted a man to break into a house and secure some papers of value only to him.

BLAINE WILL RUN.

HE GIVES HIS ASSENT TO NOMINATION FOR PRESI-DENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Times will publish to-morrow the following triple leaded special from New York, which it will endorse as coming direct from the most authentic source:

New York, May 4.—I have entirely reliable nformation that the friends of Blaine have with-n the last three days received direct from him the best made of the florence means for bits represented changes from the base of the supersented of the florence of the flore

be a secret that Blaine is in the hands of his the a secret that Blaine is in the hands of his friends, as the Blaine leaders will at once come to the front and make an aggressive campaign for his ren mination. The movement has been pretty clearly foreshadowed for some weeks in such Blaine organs as the Tribune, of this city, and the Philadelphia Press, and all affectation about Blaine's candidacy will now soon the hards and the property of the pressure of the company of the pressure of t about Blaine's candidacy will now soon be thrown off and the battle made an algressive one. Part of the original programme was the election of Charles Emery Smith as a delegate at large from your State, and the failure was a great disappointment to the Blaine junto in this city, but Mr. Smith gives the assurance that Blaine can command a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation under any circumstances, and that if Blaine's nomination shall seem to be assured the delegation will be solid for him. The unexpected expressions in Massachusetts and Vermont for Blaine were not accidental nor are they unexpected to Blaine's friends. When all of the anti-Blaine men were reposing on their arms, pected to Blaine's Friends. When all of the anti-Blaine men were reposing on their arms, because they regarded Blaine as out of the fight, the friends of Blaine were most energetic in their work in the two anti-Blaine New England States, and they got possession of Vermont and Massachusetts while the others were sleeping in fancied security. It was the expression of these hitherto anti-Blaine New England States that made Blaine cast aside his doubts and assent to the importuniti s of his friends for his renomination. It is now a positive fact that Blaine is in the field, that his friends have his assent to a movement in his favor, and that he will be renominated at Chicago, if New York and plenty of enthusiasm can accomplish it.

THE CAPACITY OF A BARN FOR HAY.

The exact weight of a body of hay connot. be ascertained by measurement, varying as it will according to the kind of hay and the length of time it has been packed away. The rule is to measure the spaces to be filled with hay and multiply the length by the width and that by the depth, all in feet, then divide by 500, which is the number of cubic feet commonly taken to represent a ton of average hay. Sometimes, owing to quality and condition, 400 cubic feet will weigh a ton, when in other cases 600 may be required.

Nervous old lady, on the fifth floor of flat: Do you know what precautions the owner has taken against fire! Janitor: Yis, mum; he has the house inshoored for twice

An old lady being late at church entered as the congregation was rising from prayers.
"Lx!" said she, curtsying, "don't get up on my account."

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, life-less, and indescribebly miserable, both physi-cally and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of the sense.

fullness or bloating after eating, or or mess," or emptiness of state in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight. "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Billous Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what sings it has reached, Dr. Flerco's Golden Modical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Disease, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys. Ind other exerctory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chilis and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

aed |

GURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Dlotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofuln. Salt-rheum, "Fever-scroe." Scaly or Itough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benigm influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema. Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Nock, and Enlarged Glands, Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Disease, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the carlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed year, when first offering this now world-famed year, edy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Curk," bu abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strongthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver; Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitts, Asthmix, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy. Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

World's Dispensary Medical Association. 668 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The second view and the CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that | Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, I recommend it as superior to any prescription | Sour Stomach, Diarricea, Erustatic

[recommend it as superior to any prescription | Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Erustation, known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., Stomach, Diarrhosa, Erustation, enough to me." 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

THE CERTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURTAY Street, N. Y.

Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Diocesan Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 86.

CLASS D.

THE ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 16th of MAY, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M.

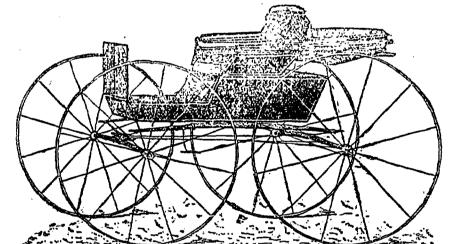
Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

\$1.00 PER TICKET.

2nd SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES. \$10,000 1,000 25 cents PER TICKET.

drawing. Cut it street, Montreal, Post k of d in THE jet the weel Tickets appears in every week, except . E. Lefebvre, No. 1 Order for WITNESS 6 ይ 3.—This form of (week, and Thus) with money addre REMARKS,-sturday of each v it and enclose it w anada.

LATIMER - - THE BUGGYMAN



92 McGill st., Montreal

Beats the World in BUGGIEs, CARIS, PHÆTONS, FARM and EXPRESS WAGGONS,

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HACYARDS

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

OANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEO,
DISTRICT OF MONTEEAL,
No. 879. Dame Eugénie de Combe Porcheron, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place, furrier, judicially authorized desteren justice, Plaintiff

Boyel Edge Hidden Namo Cards, Berap Pictures & Act, and large Ill d'Catalogue of Beautiful Premiums, Novelties éc. Send 30. Atamp for post-age. NATIONAL CARD CO., North Brantord, Conn. 34-26

YDDKE22

OLDEST CARD HOUSE three with sample and prices, 200 Styles Cards 4cts. OLINTON BROWN. Conn.

VRG NASARIMS & MILLS GOLD and exchanged Vest taken a y OHATTING CO. Bichmond, V

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured Dr. J. Stephens, Lebannos, 0 22-15

GOLD. You can live at home and make more cles in the world. Either sex; all agos. Costly outfirms. Terms rass. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CAPITAL'PRIZE, \$300,000

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Fducational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present tate (onstitution, in 1879, by an overwholming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Brawings take place Mouthly, and the Grand Quartery Brawings regularly every three mouths (March, June, September and December).

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



We the undersigned Banks and Benkers will pay all rizes dra n in The Louisiana State Lottories which may e presentes at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louislo va Nat'l Rk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orloans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

GRAND QUARTERLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. | Senths 52; T.Wentletis \$1. |
1 Prize OF \$300,000 is.	\$300,000
1 Prize OF 100,000 is.	100,000
1 Prize OF 50,000 is.	50,000
1 Prize OF 50,000 is.	26,000
2 Prizes OF 10 000 arc.	21,000
5 Prizes OF 10 000 arc.	22,000
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26 Prizes OF 1,000 arc.	50,000
27 Prizes OF 1,000 arc.	50,000
28 Prizes OF 1,000 arc.	50,000
20 Prizes OF 1,000 arc.	50,000
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100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$300,000 Prize are. 50,000 100 Prizes of \$3.0 approximating to \$100,000 Prize are. 30,000 100 Prizes of \$200 approximating to \$50,000 Prize are. 20,000

\$,136 Prizes amounting to......\$1,055,000 For Club Rates, or any further information, apply to the undersigned. Your bandwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail relivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, Lz.,

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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal. that no one can possibly divine what number

REMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes in GUARANTERD BY POUR NATIONAL BANKS OF New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Course; therefore, beware of any infrations or amountous schemes



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. BULRETE DELL .

Bells of Puro Copper and Tin for Churches, the Rehools, Fire Alarms, Parms, etc., Füllt WARRANTED, Catalogue sent Fros.

VARRANTED, Catalogue Sent Fros. VANDUZEN & TIET, Cincinnati. O.

SUCCESSES IN BISMEN SELECTION OF THE SUCCESSES OF THE SUC CATALOGUE WITH LOUI TE THE CATALOGUE WITH LOUIS TO THE CATALOGUE WITH LOUIS THE CATALOGUE WITH LOUIS TO THE CATALOGUE WITH LOUIS THE CATALOGUE WITH LOUIS TO THE CATALOGUE NO DUTY OR CHURCK RELLS. 43-G.



(ANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 509. Dame Julie Bourquet, of the City
and District of Montreal, wife of Heer or Dubois, of the
same place. Restaurant Keeper, duly authorized to
ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Hector Dubois,
Defendant. An action for separation as to property
has been instituted in this cause on the twenty-third
day of February, 1888.

Montreal, 5th April: 1°58.

BUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU.
365

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

ALLAN LINE



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVERANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888—Summer Arrangements—1888

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

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l	Vessels.	Tonnage	Com
ı	Acadian	Ons	Commanders,
i	A american	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
ŀ	Assyrian	3,970	John Bentey.
ı	Austrian	9.450	COURT DETICEA.
ı	Duenos Avro	¥48.71 AI∩∩≿	tt Tamas a
ı	Canadian	0.000	P #22188 2001f
ı	Conthagin	2,506	John Kerr.
۱	Carthaginian	2 4,214	" A. Macnicol.
	Caspian		" Alex Man
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1	Corean	2 400	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.
ì	Granian		Capt. U. J. Menzia
١	Grecian	3,618	C. E. LeGall
١	Hibernian .	2,997	John Brown.
١	Lucerne	. 1002	H Name Brown.
١	Manitonan .	9 072	TAGERS.
ĺ	Monte Vide	2 E00	· Dumon.
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ì	Nestorian .	2,689	John France
ł	TAGMIORING	nd. 910	" O'T Fratice
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	Scandinavia	3,068	" John Park,
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A. E. Barret, R.N.R. apt. C. J. Menzies.

C. E. LeGallais.
John Brown. Nunan. Dunlop. W. S. Main. John France. C. J. Mylins. R. Carruthers.
R. H. Hughes.
t. W. H. Smith, R.N. K.
apt. J. G. Stephen. Hugh Wylie, W. Dalziel. James Ambury. D. McKillop.

A. Macnicol. Alex. McDougall.

J. Ritchie. W. Richardson. John Park.

R. P. Moore. D. J. James. Waldensian.....2,256 The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on board and land Mails and Passenger to and from pader: From Montreal. From (nebeci

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Nov. 8 Rates of passage by steamers of Liverpool Fall Line from Montreal or Quebes:—Caus., 460, \$70 and \$20, according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$80.

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE. The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line sailing from Liverpoel on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebec at 9 s.m. on Fridays, calling at Leugh Foyle to receive passengues; from treland and ficetiand os outward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on homeward voyage are intended to be deepatched as under:

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Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Briti-more wall Service.—From Halifax via St. John's, Nild., more sail Service.—From Halifax via St. John's, Sid., to Liverpool:

Nova beotian. May 14
Peruvian. 28
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Nova Scotian. John 17
Nova Scotian. John 17
Siva Scotian. Sid. John's, Kidd., and vice service are:—Cubin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$16. deterage \$6.00

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.-From Mont-Pomerantan. June 1
Nestorian 15
These steamers do not earry passengers on voyage to
Europe.

Glasgow and Baston Service.-From Boston on or about: May 12
Mapitoban May 12
Seandinavian '215
Phomician Juno 19
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Glasgow and Philadelphia Servico. - From Philadelphia about:

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and

Glasgow, Via Boston and Walifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Kailways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New Y-rk Central and Great Western Railways (Merchance' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Kreight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Curric, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8. Bremen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomeria & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSale street, Cincage; H. Bourlier, Tronto; Thos. Cook & Sor, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall. rence Hall.

The first of the f



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the criticary kirds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. BOYAL BAKING FOWDER CO., 108 Wall street, N.T.

COMMERCIAL

GRAIN AND FLOUR —We quete:—Canada red winter wheat, 92c to 93c; Canada white, 92c to 93c: Canada spring, nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1; No. 2 do., 94c to 95c; No. 1 Northern, 92c to 94c; peas, 85c to 87c; oats, 41c to 414c; barley, 55c to 60c; corn, The demand for flour was good for special grades and the market was active with a good business doing and prices were firm, in fact some holders are asking higher prices. There continues to be a good export enquiry, and some large sales have been made on p. t. Sales on 'Change were 125 barrels patent winter at \$4.75, 250 bags extra at \$1.90, and 250 do. at \$1.90 In Manitoba strong flour a good business was done at quotations. We quote: Patent winter, \$4 50 to \$4 65; patent spring, \$4 50 to \$4 60; straight roller, \$4 10 to 4 30; extra, \$4.00 to \$4 10; superfine, \$3 25 to \$3 50; strong bakers', \$4 20 to \$4 30. Omtario bags—Extrs, \$1 80 to \$1 95; city strong bakers' (140 lb. sacks.) \$4 40 to \$4 50; oatmeal, standard, bris., \$0 00 to \$5 45; oatmeal, granulated, orla., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, \$0 00 to \$6 00. Provisions .- There was no improvement

in the local provision market, trade having continued quiet on account of the slow demand and little business of any importance was done; prices were steady all round. was done; prices were steady all round. We quote:—Canada short cut, per brl, \$17 50 to \$18 00: mess pork, west:rn, per trl. \$17 00 to \$17 50; short cut, western, per brl, \$17 00 to \$17 50; thin mess pork, per brl, \$0 00 to \$17 50; mess beef, per br, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per br, \$0 00 to \$0 00; hame, city cursed per by 11 to 12 to thems converged per by 11 to 12 to thems can be seed. mess neer, per 10. \$0.00 to \$0.00; hams, circy cured, per 1b, 11½c to 12½c; hams, green, per 1b, 8½c to 9c; flanks, green, per 1b, 8½c to 9c; flanks, green, per 1b, 8½c to 9c; lard, western, in pails, per 1b, 9½ to 9½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 9c to 9½c; bacon, per 1b, 10½c to 1ic; shoulders, 00c to 8½c; tallow, com. refined, per 1b, 4½c to 5c.

ASHES. -There was no change in the market for ashes, business having continued quiet on account of light offerings, and prices were nominally unchanged. We quote first pots \$3.80 to \$3.90 per 100 lbs.

EGGS.—The egg market was quiet owing to the fact that local buyers held off on account of higher prices, but packers bought fairly well at 13c, while small lots sold at 134c, with culls at 121. The market was firm, with

MAPLE SYBUP AND SUGAR -The demand for maple syrup continues fair and the market was steady, with a good business doing at 6: to 610 per lb. in time, and 60 in wood. Maple sugar moved off fairly well at 80 to 84c par lb.

BUTTER.—Butter was quiet and without special feature. There was, however, an easy tone to the market and buyers, if anything, had the advantage, although prices were not quotably changed. We quote:-Now, 20c to 221c; Creamery, 19c to 21c; Townships, 164c to 20c; Morrishurg, 163 to 193; Brockville, 163 to 193; Western, 14c to 16c.

CHEESE .- The market has remained quiet, as there is hardly any stock offering. A few lots of new have been received, and prices may be quoted at 12: to the jobbing trade. The corn market is quiet but firm. Prices

are still 70c to 71c. The market for peas is firm and sales are made at 78c to 89 per 66 lbs.

The market for clover seed remains dull and in buyers favor, at \$4.40 \$4.50 for car lots, and at \$4.75 to \$5 for smalfer lots. Timothy seed is quiet but steady at \$3.20 to Alsike is quoted at \$4 50 to \$5.50 per hay, \$11 to \$17.00; ztraw, \$7 to \$13.00.

London, Ont., May S.—There was nothing

buch as to quality.

There is a somewhat easier feeling in cate, and sales of car lots have been made at 355 to

Sowe very large sales of Manitoba wheat have been made at Port Arthur, within the past week or ten days on Montreal account, aggregating about 500,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern at 803 to 8011 to 823 at Port Arthur. Barley is moving slowly. Feed barley is sold at 501 to 53c.

Business in leather has remained on the quiet side, and as supplies especially of black goods are abundant, prices have an easy tone, with the market favoring buyers. Low prices have been accepted for a few lots of common buff, upper and splits, but the finer qualities of each are held relatively steady. A round let of No. 1 B. A. Spanish sole was placed at 234c.

Business in the wool market is quiet. Domestic pulled, as before, is scarce and orders cannot be filled; in fact, prices must be considered as nominal. In foreign stock there has been a moderate trade, Cape having sold

The market is quiet, and business is still falling off, especially for hard coal. We quote retail prices as follows : Anthracite, egg por 2,000 lbs. On the other hand, and \$6.75 for demand for stram coal of all kinds has been 7 25 to 7 50; maybe sprup, gl, \$1 to \$125; do angar, 1b, 12c to 15c. MEATS—Pork, done for this season of the room done for this season of the year at steady prices. We quote retail prices as follows:
Soutch grate, \$6.50 per net ton; Scrich steam,
\$6 per gross ton. Lower Ports grate, \$6 per inst ton; Ploton steam, \$5 to \$5.50 per 2,240 lbs; and C-pe Breton \$4.56 to \$4.75.

LIMBER.

125 to 750; pork, by qr, 85 to 12; mutton, by carcass, 70 to 100; spring lamb, per qr, 1 25 to 175; vesl, by qr, 65 to 70; vesl, by carcass, 50 to 6. Game—Hares, par pair, 2,240 lbs; and C-pe Breton \$4.56 to \$4.75.

LIMBER.

125 to 750; pork, by qr, 85 to 12; mutton, by carcass, 70 to 100; spring lamb, per qr, 1 25 to 175; vesl, by qr, 65 to 70; vesl, by qr, 65 to 70; vesl, by qr, 65 to 70; vesl, by qr, 65 to 12; mutton, by carcass, 70 to 100; spring lamb, per qr, 1 25 to 175; vesl, by qr, 65 to 70; vesl, by qr, 65 to 12; mutton, by carcass, 70 to 100; spring lamb, per qr, 1 25 to 175; vesl, by qr, 65 to 70; vesl, by qr, 65 to 12; mutton, by carcass, 70 to 100; spring lamb, per qr, 1 25 to 175; vesl, by qr, 65 to 70; vesl, by qr, 65 to 12; mutton, by carcass, 70 to 100; spring lamb, per qr, 1 25 to 175; vesl, by qr, 65 to 70; vesl, by qr, 65 to 12; mutton, by carcass, 70 to 100; spring lamb, per qr, 1 25 to 175; vesl, by qr, 65 to 70; vesl, by qr, 65 to 175; vesl, by qr, 65 -done for this season of the year at steady

There is a slow demand consequently the market rales quiet. Country buyers seem to be scarce. Prices are unchanged as follows: Cills at \$14 to \$16; mill oulls at \$8 to \$10; Chumlock at \$9 to \$17; bass at \$12 to \$18; Children

walnut at \$40 to \$100; butternut at \$22 to \$40, and hard maple at \$20 to \$22. BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says : Farmers are too busy seeding to attend to threshing. Supplies of native grain have materially slackened. The country markets during the week were firm; sometimes there was a further advance of 6d. to 1s. In London sellers held back for an improvement; occasionally 6d. was paid. The sales of English wheat during the week were 49,853 quarters at 30s. 7d. per quarter, against 44,473 quarters at 32s. 6d. during the corresponding week last year. Country cats, beans, and r-as were in small supply and in favor of sellers. Foreign wheat was quiet and steady. The unfavorable crop re-ports from the United States were too early to effect the spot trade, inasmuch as ample supplies are in sight for the immediate future. The Russian ports are mostly open, with free sellers. The market, however, is sensitive. The receipts were small and the stocks very moderate. The off-coast market was liberally supplied: 25 cargoes arrived, 7 were withdrawn, 5 remain for were sold, 5 were withdrawn, 5 remain for orders and 11 are on sale, including 5 Cali-fornia cargoes. The oat trade was quiet: stocks are low, but there are large quantities in Baltic ports awaiting shipment. To-day wheat was firmer; English and some foreign kinds were 6d higher. Flour was 3d dearer. Maizs was scarce and dearer; sound was 26s.

the best for some time past. Maple sugar GAME AND POULTRY-Chickens, per couple, and syrup had plenty of enquiry and the 80c to 90c; turkeys, each, \$1 to \$1 75; geese,

salmon trout, 8c; trout, 20c; herring, dozen, 25c; pike, 0.1; mackerol, lb., 10c; black bass, 8c; perch, doz., 25c; smelts, lb. 10c; mullet; lb., 4c. Poultry (dressed)—Chickens, pr., 50 to 70c; duoks, pr., 75c to \$1; geese, each, 50 to 70c; geese, per lb. 6 to 7c; turkeys, per lb. 11 to 13c. Poultry (undressed)—Chickens, 45 to 60c; duoks, 50 to 70c; turkeys, each, 3\$1.25 to \$2; turkeys, per lb. 125, 48 at 215, 48 at 214; 5 x-d at 210; 25 at 203, 60Merchants at 1344; 250 Commerce at 1214, 88 Quebec at 117, 275 Telegraph at 951, keys, per lb. 11 to 13c. Poultry (undressed)—Chickens, 45 to 60c; duoks, 50 to 70c; turkeys, each, 3\$1.25 to \$2; turkeys, per lb. 13 to 14c; geese, 50 to 80c. Live Stock—Milch cows, \$42 to \$75; live hogs, cwt, \$4.50 to \$6.00; pigs, pr., \$3 to \$4; fat beeves, \$3.50 to \$5. beeves, \$3.50 to \$5.

OTTAWA, May 8.—Business was decidedly quiet. Butter was in moderate supply and prices easier at 22c per lb for new prints.

Eggs have advanced to 140 per dezen by the case. The advance is due to the very brisk demand which at present prevails, and it is also ascribed to the supposition that the hens throughout the Dominion have struck work until a satisfactory solution of the great "hen and a half, egg and a half, day and a half" problem has been arrived at.

Three loads of potatoes were offered and sold steadily at from \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag. Oats are worth about 50s per bushel. Hay was in fair supply and brought from \$12.00

to \$14.00 per ton. The following are to-day's quotations:-GRAIN—Oats, per bushel, 485 to 52c; peas, per bushel, 50c to 60c; buckwheat, per bushel, 65c to 75c. MEAT—Beef, per hundred pounds, \$5.50 to \$8.00; beefsteak, per lb, 12½ to 15c; roast beef, per lb, 10c to 15c; sheep, live weight. \$2.50 to \$4.50; mutter Maiza was scarce and dearer; sound was 26s.

Malting barleys were steady; common grinding were easier. Common oats were 3d to 6d lower.

RETAIL MARKET.

There was a very good attendance of farmors at the market this morning, and their loads of produce seemed to be well called for. On the market proper a good business was transacted, the demand for all articles being the best for some time past. Maple sugar and syrup had plenty of enquiry and the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

atock was large as well as good. Fresh but | each, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c; ter met with a good demand and vegetables | patridge, per brace, 00c to 00c. DAIRT Proter met with a good demand and vegetables were, as usual, sold off rapidly. Fresh meats were bought up in large quantities from the DUCE—Butter, in pails, per 1b, 200 to 300; fresh prints, 220 to 25c; cheete, 125 to 15a; farmers. We quote :-

RETAIL	MARKET.
GRAIN.	[Corned 0 07@ 0 09
Red winter\$0 81@\$0 8	Mutton 0 07@ 0 12
I White U 83@ C 8	SI MEATE.
8pring 0 83@ 0 8	Veal\$0 07@\$0 13
I Oata 0 38@ 0 4	l 113 na s. 100 lbs. 6 50aa 7 25
Corn 0 70@ 0 7	Porksteak, lb. 0 08@ 0 13
Rarley 0 70@ 0 7	Hams, per lb. 0 100 0 18
Peas 0 67@ 0 7	Porksteak, lb. 0 08@ 0 13 Hams, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13 Bacon, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13
Beans 1 25@ 2 3	Lard, per lb 0 07@ 0 10
Buckwheat 0 35@ 0 4	Pork, per bbl.16 50@17 50
PRODUCE.	Rolled Bacon. 0 08@ 0 12
Butter, fine\$0 25@\$0 30	
Butter, Town-	Sea Salmon, 15.80 12@\$0 18
ables 0 110 0 1	Halibut 0 09@ 0 14
Butter, bakers' 0 15@ 0 1	Cod 0 03@ 0 06
	Mackerel 0 09@ 0 15
	OYSTERS AND LOSSTERS.
	Oysters, select,
	per quart\$0 45@\$0 60
	Oysters.com.
Potatoss, bush 0 50@ 0 85 Curnips, bush. 0 35@ 0 55	per quart. 0 35@ 0 50
Furnips, bush. 0 35@ 0 55 Jarrots, bush. 0 40@ 0 50 Inions, bush. 0 85@ 1 25	per quart. 0 35@ 0 50 Oysters, shell,
Marrom, bush. U 4000 U DU	per bush 0 90@ 1 70
Dalons, bush. 0 85@ 1 25	per bush 0 90@ 1 70
	Lobsters, 1b 0 07@ 0 10
Apples, bbl 2 00@ 4 00	POULTRY AND GAME.
PLOUR.	Fowls, pair 0 40@ 0 50
Patent\$4 35@\$4 65	Turkeys, lb 0 10@ 0 15 Pigeons 0 35@ 0 40
Undide 4 1508 4 25	Plover, doz 2 50@ 2 75
Spring 3 50@ 3 75	P10481, doz 2 50@ 2 75
SUGAR.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Cut loaf \$0 7 @\$0 716	Continuoves7 00@\$7 10
Crushed 0 7 @ 0 72	Conl,chestnut, 6 75@ 6 85
Granulated 9 878@ 0 7	Coke 8 50@ 7 50
Coffee, "A"	Wood, hard 7 50@ 8 00
standard 0 6126 0 7	Wood, soft 4 75@ 5 25 Hides, No
BAIN.	HIGHE NO
Liverp'l, bag\$0 40@\$0 50	1, per 1b.\$0 0742@\$0 0844
Canadian, in	Hides, No.
small bags. 2 60@ 8 50	2, per 1b. 0 07 @ 0 08

HALIFAX, May 8.—Business is quiet. Quotations are as fellows:—Apples, \$2 50 to \$34 40; butter, large packages, 21c; packages retail, 23c; beef per 1b by the quarter, 6: to 7c; carrots, \$1 15; died apples, 7c to 7½: segs, per dozen, wholeste, fresh, 14c to 15c; fresh and segment of \$50 each; 4 a to 45c; and 45c or extra good. The guality was generally good. Among the sules were a let of 14 cattle averaging 1,400 amonth clear, and this fact makes it as for our confidence in the meirite of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it as for our confidence in the meirite of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it as for our confidence in the meirite of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it as for our confidence in the meirite of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of \$300 amonth clear, and this fact making from \$150 to \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it as for our on the salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it as for our or all the salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it as for our or all the salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it as for our or all the salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it as for our or all the salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it as for our or all the salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of the salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of the salability by any agent that will handle it with the second of the sal HALIFAX, May 8.—Business is quiet. Quodozn, wholsale, fresh, 14: to 150; fresh nogs, 74: to 740; geese feathers, 350 to 450; geese, 000 to 000: hams and bacon, por lb, 10: to 12: hay, per ton, \$14 to 150; lamb by the carcass, Sc to 90; mutton by the carcass, Sc to 90; mutton by the carcass, Sc to 90; oats, per bushel, 451; parsnips, \$1.25; potatoes, \$1.75 per brl; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; turkeys, 14: to 150; turnips, \$50; voal by carcass 40 to 51 per lb. carcass, 4c to 53 per lb.

TORONTO, May 1.—There was a lively market this morning and the general supply was good. Prices to-day are as follows :-- Wheat, fall, per bush, 850 to 860; wheat, red, per oush, 850 to 862; wheat, spring, per bush, 81c to 820; wheat, goose, per bush, 74c to 760; barley, per bush. 550 to 680; oats, per bush, 493 to 503; peas, per bush, 67c to 70c; Dressed hogs, per 100 1bs, \$8 00 to \$8 25; onickens, per pair, 605 to 75c; butter, per lb rolls, 205 to 23c; egge, new laid per doz, 125 to 135; potatoes per hag, \$1,05 to \$1 15; apples, per barrel, \$3 50 to \$4 00; onione, per doz, 150 to 200; onions, per bag, \$2; turcips, white, per bag, 40s to 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 15c; cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1.50; celery, 40c to 750; be per peck, 200 to 25c; parsley, per dez, 20c;

done this morning, though the market was well stocked. We quote: GRAIN—Red Winter, \$1 43 to \$1 45; white, \$1 43 to \$1 45; spring, \$143 to \$1 45; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley, mait, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; oats, \$1 40 to \$1 50; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; beans, bushel, \$1 50 to \$2 25; buckwheat, cental, 95c to \$1. Vegetables—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 25 to \$1 50; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c. parsnips, per bag, \$1 20 to \$1 30; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; beets, per bag, 50c to 75c; onions, per bushel, \$1 50 to \$2; lettuce, bunch, Oc to 50; radiahes, 50; cabbages, per dozen, 50c to \$1; celery, per dozen, 50c to 60c; aquash, aplace, 5c to 7c; aquash, per doz, 60c to 80c; rhubarb, bunch, 10c; artichokse, bus, \$1. Produce—Eggs, fresh 10 to 13; eggs pack'd 00 ; Butter, best roll, 23 to 25 ; butter, large rolls, 18 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 18; butter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed firkin 00 to 00; cheese, Ib. wholesale, 10½ to to 11½; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, 1 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, There is very little doing in furs. Receipts of furs have been light, and prices have shown no change. Beaver has continued in demand and steady at \$3.50 to \$4.

COAL.

The market is quiet, and business is still falling off, especially for hard coal. We have shown as in the market is quiet, and business is still falling off, especially for hard coal. We FRUIT—Apples, bag, \$1 to \$1 50; apples, bbl, \$2 to \$3; dried apples, lb, 60 to 80; oran-

skim cheese, 7c to 9c; eggs, per dez, 13; to 15c. Vegetables.—Potatoes. per bag, \$1 to \$1.10; cabbage, per head, 5; to 10; beets, per dozen bunches, 20c to 30; ontons.; per gallon, 20c to 25c; celery, per bunch, 5; to 10c; carrots, per bag, 45; to 50c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 45c. Hidden, rough, per lb, 32c to 45c; sheerlings and lamb skins, per lb, 40c to 60c; sheepskins, each, 70c to \$1; tallow, per lb. 3c to 4c. Coal—Stove, \$8; chestnut, \$8; 3a to 4a. Coal-Stove, \$8; chostnut, \$8; Egg, \$7 75; Furnace, \$7 75; American soft, \$8 50; coke, \$4. No charge for weighing. Wood-Tamarao per load, \$275 to \$3; maple per cord, \$3 45 to 4 00; mixed hardwood per cord, \$3 50 to \$4. MINGELLANEwood per cord, \$3 50 to \$4. MINGELLANE-ous—Hay, per ton, \$12 00 to \$14 00; Apples, per bbl. \$2 00 to \$3 00; Maple syrur, per gall, 900 to \$1 00; Maple sugar, per lb, 110

TCRUNTO LIVE STOCK.

WEEKLY REPORT. TORONTO, May 8.—A light run of stock on sale, only ten loads coming in this morning and seven yesterday. The local demand was good, and several lots were purchased for Montreal and some for export. The market was a very good one, and everything sold at prices a shade better than those obtainable at the beginning of the week. Quotations all

CATTLE. - Scarcely enough to meet the demand caused prices to harden early and the market closed well sustained and firm. Ex-

maintained in price and lambs were in short supply, A lot of 21 sheep, averaging 125 lbs., sold at \$6.75 each. The demand for lambs was very good, especially for the best qualities.

CALVES. - About as many as were wanted at medium prices. One lot of 11, averaging 110 lbs., sold at \$4.75 each; another lot of 8

sold for \$4.50 each.

Hogs.—Over 250 in; prioss were a little easier, as the quality of the off-rings was poor, but for prime figures were unchanged. Tue prospects for next week are very good for all better-class offerings, especially if the market be not overstocked.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

VETERINARY.

[The Veterinary Department of THE TRUE WITNESS IS In the receiptary Department of The Tax with the in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The benefits of this column are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made for these answers. In case private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.]

J. M .- I have a young horse that is very lame on both fore legs, in examining for the cause I found him tender on the shin bone, he would run back when I put my hand on it. Ans.-Apply the following: 1 ounce acetic acid, I cunce apt camphor, I cunce sal amonics, in 8 ounces of water, wet the bandages with the lotion and apply; after the inflammation is removed, blister with the following: Biniodide of mercury 2 dr., lard one ounce; lard on the fourth day and for 4 or 5 days after, then wash off with warm

water and soap. J. N.-My horse has an enlarged leg, is very lame, I don't know what caused it as he was in the stable for two days, there is nothing in the foot. Axs.-Feed on bran mashes, on second day give 7 drs. aloce, 1 dr. ginger, lard to make a ball, also give nitrate potest in his drinking water, 6 drs. for three days, at the same time foment the leg with warm water three times a day for one hour at

a time, H. M.—I have a don with sore ears, he shakes his head and scratches his ears; the ears are hot and red. Ass .- Give one onnce Cal(skine, 5c to 7a; do dry, 16c to 18e; wool, 23c to 25; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1 50. Fish—White fish, per lb., 8c; sea salmon, 25c to 35c; fresh sulphate of zinc to one ounce of water three haddook, 7c; flounders, 8c; fresh cod. 8a; or four times a day.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria:

·	Ma	y.7.	Ma	y 8.
Stocks.	of d.	Bid.	Off'd	. Bid.
Montresi	2151	2142	$2\overline{15}$	2145
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2101	209	210	209
l Onterio	—	1222		124}
Peoples	105	1015	103	102
Molsons	150	140		_
Toronto	215	207	215	207
Merchants	135	133	135	1331
Esstern Townships	119	114	119	114
Union	96	91	96	91
Commerce	1204	12)	1211	1203
Hochelage		925	100	$92\frac{8}{2}$
Jacques Carmer		82	- 90	85
Ville Marie		95		97
Com xd		1163	1173	117
Quebec				059
Mont. Telegraph Co	96	95 <u>}</u>	96	952
Rich. Navigation Co	541	53	531	53
City Pass. Railway, ex-	0.220	214	220	214
Moatreal Gas Co St. Paul, M. & M	211	$210\frac{1}{2}$	211	210
Con Don Poilman	59	58 1	59	581
Can. Pac. Railway L. G. Bond	. 10R	106	108	106
Canada Central Bonds		112	700	112
Canada N. W. Land		531	60	53
Canada Cotton		38	40	38
Dundas "		40	43	_
Montreal "		85	98	
Hochelaga "		1221	130	1221
Merchant "	95		95	75
Intercolonial Coal Co.	60	423	48	40
		~ <u>~</u>		

NEW YORK, May 8, 2 p.m. Beported for THE POST by Massrs, L. J. Forget & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Notre Dame street

WHEAT.	OPENING	HIGHEST	LOWEST	GLOSIN
June	932	94	932	94
July	933	94	937	941
Aug	934	934	931	93
CORN	OPENING	HIGHRST	,	CLOSIN
June	625	625	628	625
July	631	633	63	63
Aug	63	€3§	631	6.4
			CHICAGO,	May 8.
WHEAT.	OPENING	HIGHWST	LOWEST	CLUSING
June	831	834	831	[83]
July	84 <u>1</u>	845	84 }	84)
Aug	84∄	849	84"	818
CORN.	OPENING	HIGREST	LOWEST	CLOSING
June	555	554	554	1 559
July	55₹	55∳	55§	553
Aug			"	
OATS.	OPENING	HIGHEST	LOWEST	OLOSINO
June	33	331	. 33	331
July	32 7	33	32⋛	323
Aug	281	,28g	282	28 1
PORK.	OPENING	BIGHEST	LOWEST	CLOSING
Jume	14.20	14.221	14.20	14.22
July	14.35	14.35	14. 321	14.32
Aug	14.45	14.45	14.42	14.42
				-

AN BXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county a the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, IN ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no com-petition, and on which the agent is pretected in the exclusive sale by deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all those sdvantages to our sgents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make AN EXTRAOEDINARY OFFER " to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the metrits of our invention, but employer of agents over dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and those we wish to send to overyone out of employment who will send us three one cert stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and g; to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer.

Address, at once, NATOSAL TOWELT CO. [886-13]

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

SOME THINGS WORTH ENOWING.

Col. Curtis avers that good pork, with fat and lean evenly distributed, can be made by feeding the pigs on turnips.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature fixing a bounty of two cents per head for English sparrows.

In the ordinary conditions of town work and stable management, it has been observed that the wall of a healthy foot grows down from the coronet at a rate of about one-quarter of an inch per month, and that the entire wall of a

medium sized hoof has been regenerated in from nine to twalve months. R. G. Head, president of the International Range Association, disputes the report that the loss of range cattle the past winter reached 50 per cent. He asserts that cattle in Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Wyo-ming and a portion of Arizona were never in better condition than at this season of the year.

It is important that the sheep sheds be well supplied with racks and feed troughs so that she sheep will not crowd each other in their endeavor to get their share of feed. Often the smaller and weaker ones are crowded away entirely and do not get any grain and only the refuse hay. Abundance of room should be given, so that each animal may eat its fill at its leisure without growding.

There is but one secret in preserving eggs, and that is to keep them in a cool place, the nearer 40 degrees above zero the better, but not over 60 degrees. The eggs should be turned two or three times a week. Eggs from hens not in company with cooks will keep fresh twice as long as those that are fertile. No packing material is necessary. Simply lay them on racks and keep them cool.

In speaking about judging mutton sheep a writer says: "One almost wishes the judges would once in a while he a little bit hold and mark their approval of real merit by picking out the level shoulders, great girth around the heart, close wool and smart heads, leaving the tremendous achievements in weight for age for what they are worth—a mere matter of size and high feeding, but not a criterion of profit."

In regard to getting the best yield of choice honey, try and have all your colonies very strong when the honey flow comes. This is best accomplished by feeding a thin syrup or honey each evening, commencing about six weeks be-fore the expected yield. Give room in the sections as needed, to delay swarming as long as possible. You cannot expect to extract much honey from weak colonies. Honey should not be extracted before it is scaled up by the bees, or it may sour on your hands.

The yellow transparent apple is now considered by some of our leading pomologists an altogether desirable fruit, and one well adapted to a wide range of country. The general appearance of this apple resembles that of the early harvest; it is handsome and of good size. Mr. E. A. Rieul claims in orohard and garden pearance of this apple resembles that of the early harvest; it is handsome and of good size.

Mr. E. A. Rieul claims in orohard and garden that the yellow transparent apple is entirely hardy, or, to use his exact. words, "is ironcladed both in summer and winter." He has found it

FULL WEIGHT PURE

BAKING
POWDER

Dr. J. S. Woodward addressed the 'armers on 'Nitrogen, Potash and Phosphoric Acid." He said the air was the great atorehouse of nitrogen; another source was the coal fields. He described the ammoniacal lequor of the gas factories, and said it was one of the best forms of nitrogenous manure. Potash is found in plants in the mines of Germany. Phosphoric acid builds up the frames of animals, and is found in the borse of animals. It also switts in the class. the bones of animals. It also exists in the slag of iron furnaces, in natural deposits in the south, along the St. Lawrence and in the Canadas

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Norve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fift cases. Sand to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

TABLE MANNERS.

As little folks are sometimes not polite or orderly at their meals, the following simple and practical rules are given for their special bene-st, and which we would advise them to commit to memory:---

In silence I must take my seat, And give God thanks before I eat; Must for my food in pattence wait Till I am asked to hand my plate; I must not scold, nor whine, nor post Nor move my chair or plate about: With knife or fork, or napkin ring, I must not play—nor must I sing; I must not speak a useless word— For children must be seen—not heard; I must not talk about my food, Nor fret if I don't think it good; My mouth with food I must not crowd, Mor while I'm eating speak aloud; Must turn my head to cough or sneeze, And when I ask, say, "If you please;" The tablecloth I must not spoil, Nor with my food my fingers suil ; Must keep my seat when I have done, Nor round the table sport or run; When told to rise then I must nut My chair away with noiseless foot, And lift my heart to God above, In praise for all His wondrous love.

WHEN WINTER DIES.

When Winter dies, then all the earth grows fair While o'er the hills there comes the perfumed

air, That heralds in the wealth of Summer's reign, And brings to life our old dead hopes again I.
The stubble fields cast off their brownish hue,
To greet the falling of the heaven's dew:
Queen Flora's nymphs in one delightful band
Reclothe with beauty all the naked land. And little children full of wonderous gles,

free,
While withered age takes on new strides to tell That life is sweet, and all on earth as well.

Dark grief, ashamed, casts down her murky eyes, For all the earth is glad when Winter dies.

In gambolous freedom toss their bound-lock

' HONORS FOR CANADIANS. ETEM

B. F. D. DUNN.

Tononto, May 7.—The following special cable appears in this morning g Mail:— LONDON, May 6.—One of the society papers states that on the Queen's Birthday a number of colonists, including Canadians, are to be knighted. It further appears that the French Government intend to confer the Legion of Honor upon three or four French Canadians.

AN EXECUTION IN KERRY. DUBLIN, May 7.—The sentence of death against James Kirby, who was convicted of the murder of Pat Quirke at Liscahane, County Kerry, in November last, was carried into effect to day. The condemned man protested his nnocence to the last.

"Papa will never consent, John."
"I'm sorry."
"So am I." "You're an angel."

"You're a goose."
"Then let's fly."—Boston Courier.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—DRAKE,—At St. Patrick's Church, on Monday, May 7, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Adolphus D. A., son of Angus E. Kennedy, of Alexandria, to Mary. Ann Drake, of this site. this city.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

If you want to know what are the leading styles and colors in Dress Goods for the present season, see what is shown at S. Carsley's.

S. Carsley's for cheap hosiery and best value.

S. Carsley covers and repairs umbrellas on shortest notice. All first-class workmanship.

S. Caraley's is the most popular store for ladies' and Misses' parasols and sunshades.

MUMICATION.

BRADLAUGH V. EARLY CLOSING. To the Editor of the Gazette:

Six.—Mr. Bradlaugh, the English M. P., has just succeeded in preventing the Government from shortening the hours of labor of the hands The superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of a contary. It is used by the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the Grace than a quartor of the heads of the employed in retail houses, agreat part of who are women and girls. At present thousands of these

MILLINERY MILLINERY

The latest novelties in Millinery, Ribbons' Gauzes, Lacer, Nets, Ornaments, etc., now in stock. S. CARSLEY.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS The imported trimmed Bonnets and Hats are well liked. Only a few more left. Prices are

very moderate.

S. CARSLEY.

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS STRAW HATS AND BONNETS STRAW HATS AND BONNETS French, English and American styles, in all colors. Hats and Bonnets to suit every lady and child in Montreal,

S. CARSLEY.

The reason a married man is called a "Benedict" is because he is supposed to have given up all the bad habits to which he has benedicted. –Tid-Bits.

> ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Is the most fashionable Millinery Trimming this season. A splendid assortment in all the newest colors.

S. CARSLEY.

TAPESTRY CARPETS AT 30c AND 35c TAPESTRY CARPETS AT 30c AND 35c TAPESTRY CARPETS AT 80c AND 35c

Now showing a very handsome assertment of Tapestry Carpets at 30c and 35c per yard. The Carpets are without doubt the creapest and hand-omest goods in the city. A line of best quality goods with borders to match just arrived, to sell at 85c yd. S. CARSLEY.

We think this extract from a medical advertisement is about correct: "Cough while you can, for after you have taken my mixture you can't.—Tid-Bits.

SEAMLESS CARPET SQUARES for \$1.25 SEAMLESS CARPET SQUARES for \$1.25 SEAMLESS CARPET SQUARES for \$1.25

Just put in stock a line of very handsome seamless Carper Squares to sell at \$1.25 each.
These goods are of a very heavy make and are surprising value.

CHEAP CARPETS OHEAP CARPETS CHEAP CARPETS CHEAP CARPETS CHEAP CARPETS CHEAP CARPETS

A very choice line of low-priced Carpets just received to sell at prices ranging from 10c per yard upward. Also, a line of very heavy Reversible Carpet, a full yard wide, to sell at 28c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

BRUSSELS CARPETS at 50c BRUSSELS CARPETS at 50c BRUSSELS CARPETS at 50c

It is impossible to get as good value in any carpets as we give in the line of Brussels selling at the per yard. A new line of very handsome patterns just received to sell at the above figure. S. CARSLEY.

1765 to 1777 Notre Dame street, Montreal. S. CARSLEY & CO.,

S. CARSLEY.

Young street, Toronto. IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE CO

Spark street Ottawa. BRADFORD WAREHOUSE CO.

King, street, Brockville. CARSLEY & CO., WHOLESALE, 113 St Peter street, Montreal.

CARSLEY & CO., Bartholomew Close, Liverpool, England.

MONTREAL, Moy 8th 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN