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"AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

What An Eminent English Writer and Anglieau Canon Thinks of " A bitrary Covernment oa Parliameatary Principle."

The well known English writer, Canon Malzon MacColl, writes to the Later Legiator as fullows :--

"Tuttach no importance to Me. Dickinson's reference to any entrine language used by Irish Nationalist leaders, for the following

"I, In heated controversy of this kin! hen tro upt to use language which run-shead of their souer thoughts. Keisuth inther Bung rion leaders not only claimed entire separation from the Austrian Empire. but raised an army and waged a great was to establish there claim. Yet they accepted flome Rule to be a of Separation. Guillaldi and other Itali h Nationalists intrigued, and and other than it Automates intrigued, and argued, and tement for the c-tubishment of im Italian Republic. Yet they incepted a Constitutional Montreby when the question came le tore them for practical de el sion. There were leaders of public opin.on in Canada before the grant of Canadian Home Rule, who agitated for complete separation from Great B-itain and aunexation to the United States. Those contribugal tendoucies have been completely cured by Rome Rule. Examples might be multiplied but these will suffice. On the other hand, the policy which Mr. Dickinson advocates jost us our American Colonies.

42. The equitable rule in controversy is to accept a man's interpretation of his own words. The Irish leaders have declared that they never used language inconsistent with their acceptance of Parliamentary Home Rule their acceptance of Farhamentary Home Rule as a final settlement of the Irish question. Mr. Parnell's denial of language attributed to him has been denounced as a lie. This does not seem to one a wise thing. But assume that Mr. Parnell did use the language attributed to him. What there's Ha is proported. butted to him. What then ! He is reported to have a id that he would not rest till he had 'severed the last link' of connecti n cott. for in Ireland has a link of the British chain clanking to his rags. Yet everylady knows that the unity of the Empire, with Ireland as an integral to a of it, had no more strenuous champion Com Grattan at the very moment when he was using the language which I quoted. Why should not Mr Parnell's alanct identical language, even if he used it, he capable of a like int rpretation?

3. The extreme claims of the Nationalist leaders, taken at the worst, have been advanced as an alternative to the present system, not as an altern tive to Home Rule.

Principle that strengthen the foundations of social order, and make the State possible and lared publicly and repeatedly, without a word of dissent from Ireland, that they accepted Mr. Gladstone's scheme as a final

settlement of the question. part of the Irish people makes against Seraration. To suppose that the Irish would agitate for Separation after they got Home fule, is to suppose that the Irish area nation of incurable idiots. Individuals here and there may, like the swine of Gadars, rush headlong to destruction; but nations are not capable of wholesale suicide. The Irish persont has an acate sense of his own interest, and is not at all likely to ruin himself with-

out a motive. " I have known Ireland, more or less, for twenty years. I have taken the trouble to learn to speak the vernacular -- a wonderful key to the confidence of the Irish. I have talked to mea and women in all classes, and I have been connected for many yours with lrish land. I should not be surprised if I knew quite as much about Ireland as Mr. Dickinson does; and my opinion is that the cry of 'Separation' is too shadowy a phantom to merit serious discussion.

" But Mr. Dickinson oites against me the

convictions of the wisest, strongest, most serious, most statesmanlike minds in Great Britain.' Assuming, for the sake of argument, the strict accuracy of his modest estimate, I reply that, in cases of great reforms and constitutional changes, the intellectual of the day have been almost invariably on the wrong side. In the controversy with Amerien, the educated society of that generation denounced Burke as 'a man of disordered intellect.' Now we know who are the 'Separatists, and who was the one pre-eminently wise man and true Unionist. But we have paid doarly for our knowledge. Absit omen " If I am wrong in thinking that 'the only alternative to the present system of governing Ireland is llome Rule, will Mr. Dickinson

show me any better system on which the opponents of Home Rule will unite? If you ould transport Ireland two thousand miles from the British shore, it might be possible to govern it, much more satisfactorily than it is governed now, and on the Indian system. But we are at present attempting an impossible task in Ireland-namely, arbitrary goverument on Parliamentary principles.

"Mr. Dickinson charges against me the oft-repeated falloy that I am 'prepared to hand over the government of Ireland' to the present Irish members. I am prepared to hand over the government of Ireland, under proper Constitutional safeguards, to the people of Ireland, who will be free to elect own representatives, and who, under Mr. Gladstone's bill, would have been obliged to elect a large number of men of property. I am, Sir, etc.,

MALCOLM MACCOLL."

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS ON LAND

OWNERSHIP. In a pastoral letter on the occasion of the

fourth synod of the clergy of the diocese of Vincennes, Bishop Chatard writes:— "In these days especially, when so many talse notions are spread about concerning not only the doggras of faith, but also the Chrisdanger of even Catholics being infected with to the Smithsonian institute,

the errors in which men of talent and position cutside of the Church find themselves entangled.

Jast new looms up, in a way to alarm, the throat ning cloud of Socialism and anarch; that may burst upon the country. Conservative non-Catholics are locking to the Catholic Church for protection and safety; for she is the only church that can teach with authoritv,' and has influence with the masses. They know her principles are fixed, that she does not deny her past. In the weighty question of the ownership of land, her great theolo-

gians have spok in.
The greatest of these, St. Thomas Aquinas. D cior of the Church, tells us in exact words "Ownership of property follows from the nature of the thing itself." He says the awardship of property is a deduction of rec--he jus gentium, or law of nations; and this law, quoting from the words of the Jarisconsult Clus, he says, is what natural reason has constituted among ali He gives also practical motives eu-6. for the judgment regarding the ownership of land—me greater interest a man takes in timuse the Marquis, "we have arrived at working for himself then for the community; the necessity of order in taking care of and the Government would be able by referring using things; finally, peace among men the rules of procedure, to restore to the House requires it. Thus speaks the teacher whom of Commons its espacity for work and its our Most Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has reputation for courtesy. "After which," he named, in these days of cloudy ideas, the added, "we shall be able to deal with the theologian of the Church.

You see, therefore, dearly beloved breof lan 1. When, in addition to such oategorie teaching, you how the Sovernigh Pontiff poak as he does in his Rocyclical letters on the question of Socialism, the cardinal prinassertion that I and is common property, you

have sure guidance to keep you from erring.
In his Encyclical Letter, so indorsed, of December 28, 1878, beginning, Quad Apostolici muncris, he speaks of Socialists, Corumunists and Nihilista, condemns them, and vision goes on to say: 'Allured by cupidity of the land, goods of the present, which is the root of all evil, which some seeking have erred from is have said case he walled one rest till he evil, which some seeking have erred from had 'severed the last link' of connecting the faith (i Tim. vi., 10), they attack the with England. Grattan declared: 'I will right of owning property, which right never rest content so long as the meanest the natural law sauctions; and by an enomous crime, while they seem to consult the needs and desires of all men, they strive to seize and hold in common whatever has been acquired by title of legitimate inheritance, by mental or manual labor, or by frugality of life.'

Such grave words need no comment : they are, too, the words of the Vicar of Christ instructing his flock. Not only should you he grateful for such admonition, but society everywhere owes the Sovereign Pontiff a debt of gratifude for thus speaking to the

OLD EXECUTIONS. bratal. criminal in an open cort, with his coffin by Kingdom, and at present there was no offiwhere he committed the murder, the cart was veiled rebellion. Their first Irish business stopped under the gallows, the rope was fast would be to strengthen the present law. The tened round the criminal's neck, the cartman state of Ireland was certainly serious, and it gave the horse a list, and the poor wretch was also novel. There a rebellion was carried agony by hanging on to his legs and beating the people. In such a state of things they his breast, a shocking sight. But hanging must be prepared to apply remedies exitable then was looked upon as a holiday spectacle. in that we lind the lower class took great interest and evinced much sympathy with the doceased. Fer instance, Claude du Val, thecelebrated highwayman, lov in state at the "Tau gier" Tayern in St. Giles' in a room hung was disposed of the Government deal with with black cloth, the bier covered with the firmest hand with Irish malcontents. escutcheon, and with eight wax candles burn ing around. He was buried by torchlight, and was followed to Covent Garden Church by a numerous train of mourners, mostly women. Misson, a French writer, who visited England in the reign of William III . says: "He that is hang'd or otherwise executed, first takes care to get himself shav'd and handsomely drest, either in mourning, or in the dress of a bride-groom. This done, he sets his friends a work to get him leave to be bury'd, and to carry his cossion with him, which is easily obtain'd. When his suit of clothes, or night gown, his gloves, het, perriwig, nosegay, coffin, flaunel dress for his corps, and all those things are brought and prepar'd, the main point is taken care of-his mind is at peace, and then he thinks of his conscience. Generally, he studies a speech, which ho pronounces under the gallows and gives in writing to the sheriff or the minister that attends him in his last moments, desiring that it may be printed. Sometimes the girls dress in white with great silk scarves, and carry baskets full of flowers and cranges, scattering these favors all the way they go. But to represent things as they really are, I must needs own that, if a pretty many of these people dress thus gayly and go to it with such an air of indifference, there are many others that go slovenly enough, and with very dismal phizzes. I remember, one day, I saw in the park a handsome girl very well dressed, that was then in mourning for her tather, who had been hanged but a month before at Tyburn for false colnage. So many countries so many fashious."-John Ashton, in the Gentleman's Magazine.

A WITHERED FAMILY.

FIVE PERSONS FOUND IN DAKOTA UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 21.—The bodies of five persons—a man, woman and three children—were taken from a cave in the Badlands of Dakota by a miner, and were forwarded here, arriving to day. The bodies are simply dried up, are not petrified, and are in a remarkable state of preservation. Scientific men say they belong to a race which existed two thousand tian morality of social life, there is very great | years ago. The withered family will be sent

CONSERVATIVES IN COUNCIL.

Lord Sallshury Outlines His Pacliamentary Policy - Coercion More Than Minted At -The Debate on the Procedure Bules Begun-Great Britain's Polley

in Egypt.

Lexion, Feb. 21 -A conference of the Upon what principle was the Speaker to pro Conservative party was held to-day at the cood in giving or withholding his consent to Fore gn Office and was largely attended The Marquis of Salisbary and Mr. Goschen were cheered heartily when they entered the building. The Premier, in his address, referred tealingly to the late Earl of Iddesleigh and the loss the Government had incurred by reason of his death. The Marquis also dwelt on the severale a from the Government of Lord Raudelph Caurchill, which he discribed as "a considerable long to the party." Mr. Goschen's acceptance of this under the present Government, Lord Salisbury add, and secenthened the Generative party. "After marking time for a month," conquestion of local government in Ireland and with other measures," (Loud cheers.) "T three, what you are to held as correct with hope, 'he said, "that the proceed law will regard to this right of individual ownership be sufficient to could the authorities to cope successfully with disorder in Ireland. In any case all bills will be postponed until after the conclusion of proceedings for the reform of the procedure rules and action on the ciple of which is community of goods, the estimates. The Government expect to pre-denial of the right to own property, and the sent the budget during the first week in April. The Marquis predicted a long lease of office for the Conservatives. Several members urged that the Government introduce in Parliament a focat povernment bill for England, Scotland and Vales, the pro-

visions of which should be extended to tre-

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AS 6 TOR. CHOKE, Mr. Edwin Delisle, Conservative membe, for Mildle Leicestershire, spoke, saying that as a Roman Catholic Conservative, he do nounced the conduct of Archbichep Croke, of Cashel, in openly encouraging the conduct of the Irish National League, and said he would like to have the archbishop tried for this conduct by a jury of Luglish Catholic in Loudon. This statement provoked gre enthusiasın.

COESSION MORE THAT HINDED AT

Lord Salisbury, in his official report to the conference referring to Iroland, said they were told they ought to preclaim the National Government had a law to offerce it the pro-clamation would be perfectly ineffective, When the Gladstone Government proclaimed the Land League the habeas corpus act was suspensied and the Covernment had power to In the seventeenth and righteenth cen- imprison any one disc saying its commands. turies our method of executious was most The present Government had no such power; There was the long ride of the it must act within the law of the United his side, either to Tyburn or to the spat eight instrument with which to deal with was left swaying to and fro, kicking. If he out by means of systematized funds, recomhad friends they would try to shorten his mended by the highest religious teachers of

dence in the Prime Minister. He urged that as soon as the question of the procedure rules Other members spoke to the same effect.

CHARGE AL SINTERS.

Loxbon, Feb. 21.-Sir James Rerguen stated in the House of Commons this evan-ing that the proposals hid before the Peste by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff did not involve the withdrawal of the English troops from Egypt so long as there was any fear that the Government of Egypt would be unable to maintain order in that country. He added that Her Majesty's Government never proposed anything tending to renounce the right of Lingland to protect Egypt from internal or external disturbances. (Cheers.) There was no foundation either for the impression that the Government looked upon the neutrality of Belgium as a precedent for a similar state of affairs desirable to establish in Egypt.

THE PROCEDURE DEBATE.

Mr. W. II. Smith, in moving the first of the procedure resolutions, appealed to the house o maintain the diguity of Parliament and to vindicate the authority of its own proceedings. The new rules, he said, would make the authority of the Speaker absolute. He believed the house had full confidence in the discretion and judgment of the speaker. In the judicial position which he occupied he would safely guard the interests of minorities | tion and it reduces temperature, and preserve the rights of majorities. Unless | years ago three French chemists-Lallemand, the first resolution-conferring upon the Perrin, and Durop-conducted a series of Speaker the power of cloture-was passed, it experiments which upheld, so they averred, would be impossible to obtain reforms. The conclusions identical with Dr. Richardson's. Speaker had at present only the power of expressing an opinion as to the time a debate should terminate. What the Government now proposed was that when any member moved cleture the Speaker should be empowered to take the vois of the house. The experimenters, have since proved the French appointment of standing committees to deal chemists were wrong, and it is now recogwith special business, and the conferring of nized as an established scientific fact that increased power upon the Speaker with reference to questions of adjournment, were also among the proposed reforms.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OPINION.

Mr. Gladstone said the matter of procedure reforms should not be treated as a party question. He doubted the wisdom of placing the subject of procedure in the van of all business. doses, impairs digestion, and that it is injuri-He doubted also whether the house would get our when taken during long continued through with the procedure rules without exposure to cold, although beneficial when

modifying the Speaker's recent ruling, that after the exposure is over." This provise an surject could no discussed if there was a made, be invisted that alcohol (in moderate notice on the paper of a motion relating to the same subject. (Irish cheers.) It was iole to expect to assist the progress of business by means of merely penal restriction. The proposal of the Government practically amounted to nothing. Mr. Smith had failed to explain the deliente and deflicat function saigued to the Speaker under the first rule.

A SIDE DESCRIPTION.

In reply to Mr. Paracll, the Speaker said that memors who spoke before on the gen eral character of the rules would not be ea titled aft rward to move amendments.

Mr. T. P O'Connor thereupon moved to adjours, on ! a debite ensued as to how to disquera whole subject without the Speaker forfesting the right to move amendments. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Smith, it was

agreed that posters on the main question should to be debarred from proposing aniencim nie. Mr. Para il, resuming the debate, contended dies the new rules proposed would not-facility: the transaction of business, but

Soon the Conservatives would bitterly regret having introduced their present proposals. GOSCHEN AND MARCOURT.

would preduce irritation and exasperations

Mr. Goschen said if Mr. Gladetone had boox in the House during the past formight he would have recognized the necessity of the new rules. Although the Parnellites were disinglified to believe in the Government's fair play, he (Mr. Goschen) doubted whether they would receive equal fair play in any legislative assembly in Europe or America. Sir Wm. Fernon Harcourt said he could not support a proposal to rul absolute power into the hands of the Speaker, instead of leaving it with the majority.

TRAINING YOUTH.

be hushed? Is not their happiness as important as some older body's petted zervbusness . As cach one develops reek out and though all be the children of the same pumembers of the family are largely responsible for the circumstances that develop the inberited character; have patience. Oh! that beautiful patience of metherhood, with their faults and failings. It cannot be impressed too early on the infant mind that each fault, each naughty action, must have its effect on the future. They cannot escape consequences, even by being sorry, when they have acted wrongly. Each child should be cultivated separately; what reason in expecting them to grow up like so many wheat

stalks, all in a row, and cutting them by machinery : There is no need that they should grow, Major Sunderson expressed, on behalf of through the different phases of childhood and the Loyalists of Ireland, anbounded confi- youth, blinded by rose colored spectacles, through the different phases of childhood and only to have the storms of life come upon them with unexpected fory as they reach mature years. Let them know the actual facts of living as soon as they are old enough to understand; give them the sense of respensibility, and that without saidening. It is wrong to deprose them because old hearts have suffered. Let the converse. tion and loving warning be always tempered with hope; epoak cheerfully of all, the possibilities lying before each active mind. Keen up a high standard of principle; never forget that in versa to come the children will be the judges of the parents' actions. Give them reason to soy, " And their children shall rise

DOES MICOHOL POSSESS FOOD PRO-PERTIES ?

and call than blessed."

Does alsohol possess any food properties. the word food being here used to include both the means of nourishment proper and a heat-producing tower? This broad application of the term reems justifiable, because if alcohol can be shown to furnish the fuel which would otherwise be drawn from the adipone tissue, it may fairly enough be credited with the amount of tissue which it thus saves from consumption. On the negative side of this question a well-known English physician, Dr. IR W. Richardson, contends that alcohol " neither applies matter for construction nor heat. On the contrary, it injures construc-They declared that "all alcohol taken into

the system left it unshanged through the various secretions and excretions." But according to the author of this book, Drs. Austie, alcohol given in small and moderate doses is almost wholly consumed within the organism, and that only a trifling portion passes out of the body in the secretions. The judgment Lander Brunton, was set forth at length in a paper read before the Medical Society of London. He admitted that alcohol, "in large

dose.) increases the scoretion of gastrie julou and the movements of the stanach, thus aiding digestion; it dilates the blood vessels, increases the force and frequency of the heart's action, imparts a feeling of comfort, and facilitates hodily or mental labor. It undergoes combustion in the body, maintains or increases the bedily weight, and prolongs life on an ineutheight diet, and is, therefore, entitled to be reckeded as a food." Two years after the reading of this paper Dr. R. Brudenell Carter gave in a letter to the Lan cet on indepenting account of his personal experience. He had tried, howaid, "the experiment of total abstinence at three different periods of his professional life with the re suit of breaking down in his work on each occasion and being restored to menal and bodily vigor on reasoning the use of a small tury. In the royal aquarizm at St. Petersdaily allowance of alcohol." The adds that burg there are fish that invo been there 140 years. speeches of many total abstainers that, even in cases where abstinence appears to be succossful, the nutrition of the centres which are subscribent to the higher operations of the mind is less perfect than it might be; and I think it very possible that I might myself exist without alread, if I could be content to let my besin lie follow and to limit my vital activity to a moderate amount of physical exertion. When I am told," he ecucludes, 'as a result of laboratory work, that alcohol is not food, I reply that the statement is a mistake. I care nothing for the Liberatory work which is exposed to countless sources of error, and I have seen iff sustained upon alcohol for menths together.'

ASH WEDNESDAY.

The solemn announcement spokes of by the Prophet has been proclaimed in Sion :-- the solome fast of Lent, the season of expiation, the approach of the solomin great anniversar-les of our redemption. Let us, then, rouse ourselves, and prepare for the spiritual combat.

As the boys grow older why let them seek But in this battling of the spirit against empanionship away from home? With the tesh we need good armore. Our holy rather their best friend-father a companion mother, the church, knows how much we in youthful meas, rone others will be loand need it; and therefore does the summon us to necessary to contentment. If children-girls enter the house of God that she may arm as and boys alika -must give their overflowing for the hely contest. What this armour is we spirits an outlet, need the noise always know from St. Paul, who thus describes it "Have your loins girt about with trath, and baying on the breast-plate of justice. And your fact shod with the preparation of encourage the tastes and qualities that vary the gospel of peace. In all things taking the so indefinitely in each young character, shield of faith. This unto you the holmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit. rents. Allow them, as they grow older, to which is the word of God." The very prince ing from a few hours to several conjuries, have opicions of their own and to express of the apostles, too, addresses these solumn them; what need that they should be mere words to us: "Christ having suffered in the gular law, and in another they are irregular and apassmodic. To the latter class prohably debt of gratitude for thus speaking to the strength of the str wenton wites as well as the "node and penance. We shall not turn cowards, if our flashing into prominence. A most remarkable, becks and wreathed smiles." The older souls can be but impressed by the conviction now star was seen, in 1572, by Tycho Jeahe, that the battle and the penemes must be gone throng's with. Let us lieten to the eloquence of the selemen rise which opens in Lent, Let us go whither car Mother leads us that is to been mouths after it was first observed. the scane of the fall.

The enemies we have to fight with are of first one our "fassione," the second one the ' Lievil." Both were brought on us by pride, and man's pride began when he refused to obey God. God forgave him biasin, but II a punished him. The punishment was death, and this was the form of the divine sentence: God forgave him bissein, but Ila Thou art dust, and into dust thou shalt return." O that we had remembered this The recollection of what we are now and what we are to be would have checked that haughty rebellion which has so often led us so break the law of God. And If, for the time to come, we would persevere in logalty to him, we must humble ourseives, accept the sentence and look on this present life as a path to the grave. The path may be long or short but to the tomb it must lead us. Remembering this we shall see all things in their true light. We shall love that God, who has designed to set his heart on us, notwithstanding our being creatures of death. We shall have with the despest contrition the insolence and ingratitude wherewith we have spent so many of our few days of life, that is, in sinning against our Heavenly Pather, and wa shall be not only willing but eager to undergo these days of penance, which He so mercifully gives us for making reparation to his offended justice.

This was the motive the Caurch had in enriching her Liturgy with the solemn rite, at which we are to assist this morning. When upwards of a thousand years ago she decreed the anticipation of the Lenten fast by the last four days of Quinquagesima week; she instituted this impressive ceremony of sign ing the forehead of her children with ashes, whilst saying to them those awful words: "Remember, O Man, that thou art dust, and into dust thou shalt return !" the making use of ashes as a symbol of humiliation and penance is of a much earlier date than the institution we allude to. We find frequent mention of it in the Old Testament. Job, though a Gentile, sprinkled his fiesh with ashes, that, thus humbled, he might propitiate the divine mercy; and this was two thousand years before the coming of Our Saviour. The Royal Prophet tells as of himself that he mingled ashes with his bread, because of the divine arger and indignation. Many such examples are to be met with in the sacred scriptures; but so obvious is the analogy between the sinner who thus signifies his grisf, and the object whereby he signifies it, that we read such in-mances without the attention of surprise, When fallen man would humble himself hefore the Divine Justice, which has sentenced his body to turn again into dust, how could the body in the secretions. The judgment he more aptly express his contrite acceptance arrived at by one of these investigators, Dr. of the sentence than by sprinkling himself or his food with ashes, which is the dust of wood consumed by fire. This earnest ac-knowledgment of his being bimself but dust and ashes is an act of humility, and humility the use of the word "woman" in respectable ever gives him confidence in that God who society. One of them recently chronicled the results the proud and pardons the humble, finding of a "lady's akeleton."

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES,

Scientists state that water once contamidated by sewage never becomes purified by natural menus.

The eyes of poisonous anakes have been found by Dr. Benjamin Sharp to have eliptical pupils, waits in the harmless species they are circular.

Prof. Ordway recommends that water pipes exposed to freezing be covered with glazed cotton batting. It is easily applied, and should be put on to the thickness of one to three inches, according to expense, being would around leasely with twine.

Prot. Baird says that as a fish has no maturity there is nothing to privent it from living inicinitely and growing continually. He cites in proof a pike living in Russia whose age dated back to the filterath con-

The tensile strength of ice is given by Frubling, of Kouigeberg, as between 142 and 233 pounds per uptaro inch, at 22 degrees fab. Its compressive atrength, found by cabes of over two inches at the same temperature, is ascertained to vary between sixty-one and 205 pounds, mean being 148 pounds per square inch.

Recent observations are said to indicate the existence of a submarine volcanic crater between the Canary Islands and the count of Pertugal. From a cable-laying steamer in laticude 30 degrees 25 minutes north, longitride 9 degree 54 minutes west, the water was found to measure 1,300 fathoun under the bow and 500 fathoms under the stern. showing the ship to be over the edite of a deep depression in the ocean bestom. It is well known that great inequalities are found in the hed of the sea of Lishon, and these are thought to be due to a submarine chain of mountains.

A member of the Royal Society of Takmanisticds that, as compared with Mars, Jupiter's surface brightness is twenty-two times as great as it ought to be it all its light is reflected sunshine; and as compared with the meen about thateen times. That the brilliancy was remarkable has long been known, and the themy of this observer, that the giont planet of our system has not yet so couled as to cease to be self-luminous, is by no means now. A more generally accepted explanation, however, is that dupiter is cov ered with a highly reflective material, which absorbs much less solar light than Mars sad the moon.

Over 160 stars are known to vary in brightness, a very few strikingly, in periods reng who reported that it became suddenly so beilliant as to be seen at noon, then gradually faded away and war lost to view in about six.

The system of communication by such flashes from mirrors has been lately two kinds-"internal and external"-the with marked success by Lieut. A. M. Fuller, the United States signal officer on special service in Arizona. Signals were lashed by mirrors for distances ranging from five toforty miles. A trial message of twenty lives words was sent over a line Mil miles its length, and an answer of the same length roceived at the charting point in twenty minutes. Another test which resulted very satisf factorily was signalling 300 words twenty-fine miles in a short space of time. A message , f twonty-five words was recently signalled free a Gra. Miles, at Tubac, A. T., to Lake Valle f, 400 miles distant, and an answer to twent y seven words returned in four hours and I en

THE CROFTERS IN PARLIAMENT !

LONDON, Heb. 15. - In the House of Clommone this evening. Mr. Cameron moved an enquiry into "the harsh and unjust" administration of the law in the crofter districes. The Lord Advocato of Scritland denied the truth of the charges that had been made against the Scotch executive. He con-tended that the crotters had been treated as leniently as possible in the face of the agitation against the payment of rent. The Goverament refused to grant any further enquiry in the matter.

PARNELL ALL RIGHT.

SENSATIONAL STORIES CONTRADICTED- THE IRISH LEADER GOING TO ALGIERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 .- A London de' match to the Herald says the alarming news sent to America about the alleged serious ill ness of Parnell has excited amazement there. John Brady, secretary of the Irish Land League, said, yesterday, there was scarcely: a world of truth in these sensational statement s. As for Parnoll having bronchitis, Bright a discusse. eto., the statements are utterly wr ang. I believe he is certainly going to take a rest, like Churchill, Gladatone and other is who have been overworked, but we will never allow him to resign the leadership of the Irish party.

LONDON, Feb. 16 .- The I mily Telegraph says, after the debate on the address, Parnell will go to Algiers for the benefit of his hoalth.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 71.—Jno. A. Sutton, secretary of the Irish National League of America, has informed the branch at Nashville, Tenn., that a ratification of the extradition treaty with Great Britain should be opposed by every possible means.

Some Western papers look with horror on

Or, Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER XL. - (Continued.) "Great Heaven! what are these Engthought the young man to himself. "The most charming of their maidens remains undazzled by flowers and diamonds.

"It shall be just as mademoiselle wishes," he replied. "My object was merely to give

of I assure you," she replied, with a candor that was almost shocking, " that I found no pleasure, in it "

With a look of deep mortification, the count bowed ugain. "I am indeed unfortunate," he said, "I

am almost unhappy." A smile long absent from Agatha's face, came back-a smile that seemed to begin in her eyes and ripple over her tips-a smile

that made her so be utiful the young man said to broself, suddenly:
"I will marry her! She will be the fairest wife in France. But this requires thought. The thought, once baving taken root in his

mind, he fell a victim to it. Her face haunted him; he thought of it by day and by night. It was the first serious attack of love-fever he had had; he had worshipped at a hundred shrines, but never for long, and now he Wanted to marry.

He shought about it for some time; his

mother might say something of her past, which he understood to be mysterions; what of that to him? She had no money, true; but she was a fortune in her Own adorable self.

He could not and would not see any reason in the world why he should not marry this girl on whom he had fixed his heart.

Having determined himself to marry her, it did not occur to him that perhaps might not be willing. His chief puzzle was how he should make the offer-whether it should be through his mother, whether he should write, or whether he shoul i seek an interview with her himself. That he might be refused or rejected never occurred to him.

"The English miss," so heautiful, so good, with the face and voice of an angel. I: would be better-surely a hundred times betweento write to her; it was more resp c fut, more like homage. He composed a letter that for cloquence, for description of his love-lio'coss, was a masterpiece worthy of Du nas.

He was notighted with it; he read and reread it, lane sting that all the young men of Paris were not there to profit by it. He gave it to le: hi melf.

" Miss brooke," he said, "the answer to that makes me the happiest man on earth,

or plunger me into despair."

Agatha was beginning to feel much annoyed at his proceedings. She liked him just be cause he was the son of madame, she was pleased with his general character, much amused at he vanity. She was almost shocked when she read that most complimentary letter.

That any one should want to marry hershould think of marrying her—was to her most harrible. She could not think why to young and happy a man as the count, Should went to marry her, There was a kind of desceration in her mind-she, who had believed herself to be Vane's wife, to receive an offer of marriage; she was humiliated at the very i ies of it.

Perhaps Henri Count de Tiernay was never so surprised in his life as when he received the answer to his note. She thanked him courteously and gracefully, but was firm in declining it. She prayed that he would never allude to it agoar.

The count was furious—bold d. Love

and desprir raged in his breast. He went to his mother and tell her how much he loved the years that he girl. "She will never marry, my sor," said the countess, "I know but nithe of her past, yet I am sare there is something in it which will keep her from marrying."
The count was inconsolable.

"It is just my lunk," he soul, "to fall in love with one I can never marry !" "It seems to me that every wish in your life has so far been gentified. You

must learn to bear disappoint nems."
She was somy for him, but at the same tim thankful Mus Brooks had refused rim. San had taken a protegie for the love of Houses, beliebe did not at the same time expect in her a daugter in law.

Acatha look of patifully at her. " Ocer Malame," one said, "I must go : must leave you; I could not remain ere. Mansforr to count look milerable, and when I have been away a few days he

vill have form thee me."

"I am amund not," replied madame, slawly. "For many things I should have aked my son to have had a wife like you. You would have had such a good inducate over him. Must you leave me, do you

"I om afraid there is no other course open to me," naid Agains. And madema signed deeply. She was grived to lise ber beautiful and charming

companion; yet she said that the time must come when the mu 5 pars with her. After some long disensaion and conversion

tion, it was arranged that Agabha should go to one of the registry offices in Paris and try to find a situation.

"You will have no difficulty," said madame; unl, indeed, her only embarresement was one of enoise; that from the dex m pieced before her she signid have chosen the one she did warn fatalism. Correlally, the mistress of the registry office speke of it as being on s of the best situ tions on her books.

An Earlish tray and goathened residing in

"aris - and a literated by accomplished, well-Placeton lady was wanted as a companion to

* Are there no children to teach ?" usked Agatha. No, there are, no children," was the re-

ply : in its earthfully are med to her a wonder ceny may wife needed a companion, when the had a Luentid.

The agent gave her a cord with the attractor if it, and Mrs. Norman, Rue Rivell, favir "

She went at onco. The house was a mansion, about as magnificent in its way as madamals. Puro was a levichness of wealth and luxury about it that amend Agatha. The cornect, seemed to be all English. A footness with her into the Marry, and told has that Mr. Norman would be with her soon. The lux-ry of this room emprised her -there were very possible resource. What could the calcinet of such a house want with a companion?

CHAPIER ZLI.

A MOUSE WITH A MYSTERY.

Agatan care from her chair, as a tall, wellrecord bely oblered the room. She, who in ter diaple way was a keen observer of chareter, was stanck dumb at ence, by the opressed person and passion of the woman's ace. A fell and very beautiful figure. Agatha was impressed also by the figure; it was simply perfection; and the dress she yore, of pale gray velvet, ficted her like a glove. Every bas and turve of that figure was shown by the wonderful Parlian costume. She had the most exquisite white hands, but her faco was plain and here,"
ordinary, her eyen small and too! If the Countess de Tierney had known all

formed, and showing by no means beau-rather have kept Agatha with her at any cost tiful tooth—"a plain woman" any one must to her son. have called her; but there was something in her face which at racted attention.

Under some ircumstances, the face might have been much more comely, but now it was hard and supicious. Agatha was not sitegether impressed favorably with a r "I am Mrs. Norman," she said; and the

voice was thoroughly refined, musical and clear. "I am Miss Brooke. I have called from

the regist y office."
"Pray be seated, Miss Brooke; and as you have travelled some little distance, let me

offer you some refreshment." A good and kindly beginning, but Agatha declined anything.

Mrs. Norman looked anxiously at her.

"Do you know," she said—and again Agatha was struck with the bitterness in her voice-" do you know that you are a very beautiful woman?"

"I am afraid that I care very little about it; that fact gives me no pleasure." "And I would give the whole wide work

and everything in it for a beautiful face, and

you do not prize it! Shall you like being a companion ?" "Yes; very much, 'she answered. "Do you realize the fact," continued Mrs. Norman, "that if, with a face like yours, you appeared in society here in Parcs, where

they go mad about beautiful women, you would marry at once, and marry well?" Agatha monod from her with a sick shudder, sick at heart.
"Ah !" cried Mes. Norman, with firece delight; "that does not tempt you. You do not care about society-its base lies and deceits, its feshion of smiling in your face

while it stubs you in the beart. You do not care for it?" " No, not in the least. I would never mix in it it I could possibly help it."

Mrs Norman looked quite pleased. Then another idea seemed to flit over her lace. "Did you come direct from the office, Miss Brooke?"

"Yes, direct," she replied, wondering what the strange lady meant.

"You are quite sure?" "Yes, quite suro," replied Agatha.

"Have you heard my name?—do you know anything of me?" asked Mrs. Norman "No, I have not heard it. I have not neard you mentioned," she replied.

Sho saw a sudden yellow fire leap into the dark eyes, and Mrs. Norman looked at her with a sweet subtle smile. "One is compolled to ask so many ques-

tione," she said, "and some of them are so disagrecable. I must ask this: Has-has my husband had anything to do with thisour application to mo?" But Agatha was too innocent to under-

stand even the meaning of the question. The insult, for it was one, flowed past her, leaving her unharmed. "No, 'she replied, wonderingly. "It was

the Countere de Tiernay who sent me to the registry office." Mrs. Norman saw that no glimpse of her meaning had been understood by the pure-

minded girl. She was pleased. " You have been living as companion with her for some time, I suppose?" "Yes," replied Agazina. "I had thought of returning to England, but If I should be

so forcunate as to please you, I should not mind remaining in Paris." "We shall remain for the present, I om sure," said Mrs. Norman, with a stiff. disagreeable smile that Agatha under-tood afterward. "Now about terms, Miss

Brooke. Pardon me if I say money is no conject to me. I want a bright, kind, clever companion."

"I was sure I can be kind; I could pro-

mise to be attentive and devoted to you-all my life I have been accustemed to take care of others; but I cannot, I am afraid, always be bright.'

"You will be bright enough for me," said Mrs Norman. "As for being clever," continued Agatha

"I an any nothing," "There is nothing to be said; I know all about it," said Mis. Norman. "Let me explain your duties. You will have two rooms for 3 surself, and your duties will nover begin until noon. The first thing, you will have to take impleen with us-with Mr. Norman and myself; then in the afternoon we will drive or walk; we dine at leven after which we go to theatre or ball, or opera : we never spend an evening at home. My hashand likes society, and I do not care to be al no in this great house. I want you to me in the morning until night not to leave

me. Should you like that lite?" "As well as any other," said Acatha, "Then we my consider the affair set'led, replied Mrs. Norman. "The question of stipend you will find that I have made a note of hore. If it phase tyou, let me know, And I must add, this, Miss Brooke, that if you go out with me I must find you in dresses. When could you come to me?"

"Any time you wish. I am at liberty to day."

"Then come to-morrow," she replied. "I will do so," said Agatha. Just as they were parting Mrs. Norman took up a photograph that stood in the beautiful frame on the cable. She showed it to

Agatha. "What do you think of this?" she said. Agatha looked of the face. It was ringularly handsome, but to fall of impulse, but not trustworth; -- by no means trustworthy. "What do you think of that face?" asked

Mrs. Norman. Agatha looked at her suddenly. It seemed a strange proceeding, and not altogether wise to pronouce any decided opinion on a

stringer. Why should Mrs. Korman want her opinion on any five? "Should you think that a face to be trusted?" asked Mrs. Norman.

Agatha looked helpless, first at her and then at the photograph. Prudence and com-mon sense told her sho had better not enswer. She said :

"I do not believe that anyone judges of character from photographs. I could judge better if I saw the living face. It is very handsome, but I san see nothing more than bounty."

Mrs. Norman hardly looked pleased; evileadly she wanted Agatha to say the face was not a true onc. The whole interview left a strange impres-

sion on her mind. Mrs. Norman's face was different from any she had seen; the repressed passion, the power, the strong character, all struck her. When she told the story of that interview to

Madame de Tiernoy, the French Lidy said at "You must take care, Miss Brocke : I feel sure there is a mystery in that homsehold, not admire her." Denot go-there are plenty of other situ ations open to you."

"I shall have something to bear overywhere," said Agatha; and I feel interested in this lady. She did not lock to me like a happy woman. Perhaps I may he of some use to her-I may add to her comfort."

"There is one thing," said madame, "if you do not like the household, you can leave at once; you will always have a home

THE VILLAGE ANGEL; close together, the mouth not well that was about to happen, then she would

Agatha went, as had been arranged, on the day following. Mrs. Norman received her often sees beauty when others see none." kindly. She was shown to her room, and the rest of the day was given to her to arrange civil war, and Agatha, secustomed to the the wardrobe and drawers, and make herself quite comfortable.

"My maid is a Frenchwoman," said Mrs. Norman, "and she will do anything you wish. Her name is Alme."

And Agatha found Aline a nice, kindhearted girl. There was some mystery in the house,

there could be no doubt of that. When Abne spoke of her mistress, her voice changed and grew full of sympathy. Agatha spent the greater part of the day in her rooms; then, just before six, a mes-

if she would like to go down to diamet.

"I may as well," she thought, She chose a pretty dinner dress of plain black net, but the white, beautiful neck and arms shone through it with the aleam of pearls; the fair flow and gelden head rose like a flower from the cloud of net. She looked for too beauti ful for her post, and the worst thing about it was this, that the more she tried to disguisher loveliness the more distinctly it was

figure-a curious, thoughtful, complex saule, that would not make any one much the nappier for seaing it. She herself was trimmed with oak leaves; the faultl-se figure, the superb bust and shoulders, the white, rounded arms and levely hands contrasted oddly with the plain face,

"How happy you must be to have that beautiful face. I wish to Heaven I could buy it from you!"

"Why should you want it! You have beauty enough of your own."

you do not know what a beautiful face would do for me."

she trembled with agitation.

Agatha saw at once. He spoke a few care less words to his wife, and bowed low when he was introduced to Miss Brooks.

start of surprise, the look of admiration. It was impossible to tell whether she was pleased or angry. As a relief to all embarrassment, the dinner-bell rang, and the three went to the dining-room together.

there was a shiftiness in the fine eyes, some thing of cunning in the smile-she did no like them. He was very attractive to her, and, in a

minor degree, to his wife. He drank plenty thom.

asked Mrs. Norman. As she toyed with some rich purple grapes lumz in her plate, those white fingers trem-

bled with suitation. "This evening," he said, "I have torce or four imperative engagements.'

"I think not. I shall be at liberty tomorrow evening."
"Will you? Then I should like to witness "Will you? Then I should like to witness the 'Sphinx.' It is being played now at the

naw sotress, Mudemoiselle Freds, is perfec-She looked direct at her husband spoke. He langhed in l a flash passed over

his handsome face. " Perfection is very difficult to find," here-

And then Agatha knew there was something wrong between husband and wife.

CHAPTER XLII. THE RUSBAND'S JOKE.

It was not altogether unpleasant this first in thelovely gardensof the Tullerler, she usufe the the bridges and which the Paris who would not have known the face.

nealnable to her. Mrs. Norman inquired about his engagem-nice during dinner she sneered at them. When shearked her husband to take her out he

"It has such a stupid, old-fa-bioned Durby and Joan kind of look, taking one's Darby and Jonn, Phyllis, if you are not

"I do not agree with you," said Mrs. Norman: "the most litting and proper thing in

"Look at the fashionable ladica of Paris when do you ever see them at the theatre or opers with their husbands?"

"I am not sure that you have much to be thankful for," said Mr. Norman, "My bloom is that people should go out to enjoy thrusselves-not in fetters and chains." "I always enjoy mysolf best with you,

"The circumstauces are quite different." "You mean," she retorted, "that I, being a plain woman, attractno attention, and could not expect to receive any, except from my

"! busdend two "If you choose to imagine that I mean all sorts of disagrecable things," he said, "I cannot help it. It is quite as easy to interpret

ing suddenly to Agatha, "is a lovvent worshipper of beauty. A woman may heall that is most accomplished, clever and intellectual, but unless she has a beautiful face he would "Do you think that a very formidable

trait is my character, Miss Brooke?" he asked. Agatha answered : "I think it is a very common one, and

"That is very cruel of you," he said. "It is perfectly true," she replied. "I think most mon are led away by a pretty face thought, "and then this dear lady will than the English. or a well-turned figure.

with an air for which she could have boxed

"Mr. Norman differs from other pauple in this respect, 'said his wife, "that he very

No smile came to her face. It was a long devotion and love of Sir Vane, could not understand it. She sat looking from one to the other in wonder. Was this the reace, love and happiness of mairied life? There were times when Mr. Norman seemed to hate the very sound of his wife's voice, and when she detested him. Agatha could not tell at the end of a month whether this plain woman, with the beautiful figure, loved her husband or detested him.

That there was something nunsual hotwoon them she felt assored; but she was far too delicate and refined to make any effort to sage came to her from Mrs. North it asking find it out. One thing struck her with wonder every hour of the day, and it was the lady's desire to make herself botter looking. She spent a small fortune in the purchase of cosmetics, powders, and washes for the complexion, but she never could improve a skin that nature had never intended to be smooth and clear.
"Do tell me," she would say, looking

wistfully at Agatha-" do tell me how you manago that lovery complexion? It looks like milk and roses.

"I do not manage it at all," Agatha replied, with a wondering laugh. "You must use something," said Mrs. Norman.

"I are plenty of soft, beautiful rais " said Agetha, and then for some time Mrs Norman had a mania for the use of raid

Gradually, but slowly, the truth broke is

upen Agatha. It was because Mrs. Norman's husbard so greatly admired beautiful women that she wanted to be beautiful. When Agatha found out that, her heart went out in wistful pity to the woman whose plain face was her one great trouble. The metive seemed almost to justify the weakness of vanity; but before Agatha had been many weeks there she felt quite sure that even if madam had the beauty of Venue, her husband would never have loved her. One little incident told her that. Mr. Norman was playing one day with a beautiful little epaniel, when by some accident the dog detached the gold enain he wore, and a wetty golden locket which had been fastened to it, which rolled

away to the ground. It fell near Agatha. As a mere act of common politeness she picked it up. The fall had opened it, and though she had not the faintest wish to see what it contained, she could not help it. Her eyes fell on the loveliest girl's face she had ever boheld-a face with erlendid liquid blue eyes and golden hair. She thought nothing of it-a man may wear the portrait of his sister, mother, cousin, aunt or friend. It certainly looks better when he wears the portrait of his wife; but then every one does not study ontward appearances. As she reshe ninst have seen the face inside. Their eyes met, and his ince flushed a little. She larget the whole event until the next day, when Mr. Norman made a protext for speak

ing to her.
"Miss Brooke," he said, "I want to thank you for your kindness to me yesterday over She looked up in quick surprise.

"I remember no kindness, Mr. Norman," he raid. "I do. You picked up my locket und

gave it to mo." "That was courtesy, not kindness," she arit, gravely. "Call it what name you will, it is all the

You waw the face it had ?" "I saw a face," she admitted, rejuctantly, "Did you recognize it ?" he asked, quickly. "I-certainly not. I hardly saw it."
"Well," he said, laughingly, "you are

have known it at once "I have not the faintest interest in it," she said, colday. "Add one favor," he continued. "Say

nothing to Mrs. Norman about it. One may just as well avoid all scenes." "I am indignant that you should think such a request needful," sho replied. "Lam incapable of doing such a thing."
"It is a foolish thing of me to wear it,"

he said, "but I was compelled to yield." "I bog," said Agatha, with the gentle lighty which suited her so well-" I had that you will not insult me by saving any more about it, or I shall feel gorry that rendered you the service, slight as it was. 1 have no wish for any confidence on that

point. "I repeat that you are the only lady in "I have no reply to make," sho said. "Of course," he cried, impatiently,

tako madam's side. You women hang together so that a man has no chance."

A few days after this Mrs. Norman wanted some shopping done, and did not feet inclined to go out-her head sched, and one | ant." was depressed in spirits. Agatha officed to go and do it for her. While the was in the Palais Royal she had some occasion to go into a jeweler's shop; a brooch that she valued much was broken. To her surprise the saw Mr. Norman there, and before him on the counter lay some superh sets of diamonds. One she noted especially for its rare beauty—a diamond necklose, and instead of larket or pendant there was attach-

ed to it a diamond cross. "This is the fluest set we have," said the joweler. "The back residence by a Romain prince for his the gradest, and he has left them with The fluxs. In most expensive," said Mr. Norman.

"That good without saying," he replied,
"What is the price?" asked Mr. Norman, " How say the least you can. Do not ask the most for the time-honored reason that I am an Eoglishman."

The jeweler whispered to him. There was some slight controversy, and then he cried out: "I will take them; I will write out a

check now." He did not see Agatha, who transacted her business, happy to think that he was making so magnificant a present to the wife, who for his sake had such a passionate desire to be beautiful. It comforted her simple heart. beautiful. It comforted her simple heart, shall be only too well pleased it you will After all, she thought she had judged him come; then the burden of ontertaining will harsbly. A man who spends so many thousand a not full upon me." to congratulate Mrs. Norman.

The hashand was more agreeable than ever during breakfast. He fold some sparkling young wife a sweet and plaintive contracto. stories. He dipped lightly into the floating scandals, but the wife's face was gloomy and lowering-evidently the diamonds had not "They will come this afternoon," Agatha

mends came, neither could she by any charm | charcoal or the depths of the river, essen

jewels, she has nothing like those dismonds, and they will suit her well."

But the diamonds did not come, and she began to think that the jeweler must have made a mistake. She grew quite nervous and anxious about them; sue had so distinctly heard Mr. Norman repeat that they were to be sent that after-

It would be better, she thought, in her simplicity, to speak to him. What a horrible thing it would be if they were lost. The sweet face grew quite pule at the hare idea. Better to speak to him most certainly. So when Mr. Norman came home, and was going to his dressing room, she sent to ask it she could see him for a few minutes. All Paris anghed next day at the story. He told it in the most amusing fashion every. where-at the clubs, on the houlevar s -And very much indeed the gay city enjoyed the joke. She spoke with admirable simplicity, and seemed so naxious that the jewels should not be lost. He laughed; then he said, scleanly :

"Have you mentioned the matter to Mrs. Norman ?"

" Certainly not," she replied, "Then do not do so. You have fallen asleep and dreamed it all. I have never nurchased diamonds, or anything else for my wife; and, what is more, I never thought of doing so:"

Agatha was left to make what reflections she liked.

CHAPTER XLIII.

A WOMAN'S TERRIBLE VENGEANCE. Evidently something worse than usual had happened, for Mrs. Norman looked really unhappy. She had never been bright or cheerful, but now she was something worse than that, Her husband never took ony notice of her failing health or spirits since the affair of the diamonds. Agatha had quite disliked Mr. Norman; she would have left, but that she had grown attached to the unhappy woman who never ceased to bewail her want of beauty. She said one day to

Agatha: "If I had been offered my choice of all the gifts that Heaven gives to men and women, I would have chosen beauty."

"You would have been like Paris, 10 lenge. lenge. "I have forgotten all the names," said the large is the large. offered him beauty, and he chose it. I would have taken either of the other two in his "Beauty wins the hearts of men," sighed

the woman who longed for it. "It may win, but it does not keep them. A man can love beauty in a picture or a statue; he wants more than that when he loves. Shall I tell you what I turned the locket to him he saw that think is the one quality in a woman that

> "I should like to hear," said Mrs. Norman. Constant cheerfulness, said Agatha.

beauty in any woman." "I wish other people thought the same thing. I would cultivate a cheerful face. But, Miss Brooke, Lething could make my face even passable; I know all its defects. My eyes are small and so close together; breadth between the eyes and the eyebrows is a great beauty, and my husband loves a

beautiful face." There was such pathetic misery in her voice, that Agatha's heart was greatly

touched. "I wish you could believe me," she said, "that you must certainly overrate beauty. Some of the rost charming women who have ever lived have not had one good feature in shout the only lady in Paris who would not their faces - not one. Genius, good temper Nature has given you a perfect figure; you stroyed, and every one hoped in mercy, that have the most beautiful neck, arms, and he might die. He was carried to the hospital,

"You are kind to say so; but enceonce !" she repeated, with a sudden passion, had gone to the hospital fo mak from the many

"I am spre if you would 'ry to be bright would be different," said Agatha. 4. You speak, who have never known neglect or fedificence; you who have beauty

speak to one without it." "A beautiful soul makes a beautiful fuceintelligence on the brow; a clear, frank, purs auture shiring in the cyar; gries, courtesy, and lovern the lies, are better than pinkens white tovoliness."

Men Norman shook her hard gravely.
"I have seen what I have seen," she said, "and my experience has not been too pleas-" I know I shall never convince you, but is is a fact that come of the most famous women dipping the rags into the sweet, cooling le have been the plainest—women who have ruled the world. Of what avail was her great beauty to Morie Smart?-it did not keep her head from the block Of what evail | guish," was her quenty loveliness to Marie Autoinette? How many wamen, whose soulare lost, would now be saints in beaven but

for the curse of beauty ?" "Still, it is a wer-Marie Starr's face "Still, it is a green-Marie Stearl's face Mr. Norman rang the bell.
as come down to us in senz and story."

"Is has—but it did not save for from said, with a shudder, "What a herrible has come down to us in song and story." death. Branty may charm for awhile, but, believe me, men soon tire of it, while of hear such another." mental charms they never the." "Has your beauty given you no pleasure?"

asked the resiless woman.
"None," sighed Agatha Brooks.

A tew days afterward two or three friends came to dine at the house. Mrs. Norman was very kind and considerate. "If you would rather not dine with us, "It is no Miss Brooke," she said, "it will be quite Norman. I think, though, that you would enright.

joy it."
"'Viil your visitors be Freuch people?" asked Agatha. " No; they are Americans," replied Mrs. Norman: " very nice, clever people. I think you would like them. I need not say that I

pounds on his wife must have some good in It was a pleasant dinner purty. Mr. Norhim. She heard him say something to the man was in one of his most aninhle moose; jeweler shout sending them that very after. his wife evidently did her heat to be cheerful moon—there must be no delay; and the pesi. and bright, it was by far the most pleasant tively hurried home that she might be there evening she had spent there yet. The Americans were cultivated musicians; Col. Napier Hudson had a fine tenor voice, and his fair,

> It was the conversation during dinner that struck Agatha the most; it turned upon the difference of crime in England and France. Colonel Hudson thought the Franch people more capricious and fautastic in their crimes

drive away the despondency from madam's tisily French. There is far more fact stie houser in a French murder then in an When she knows what a beautiful present | English one. An Englishman, with no to is coming to her she will cheer up," thought murder his wife, kicks her to down; a

frenchman shuts her up with a pan of char coal. And the two gentlemen argued for some time as to which method displayed the greatest sign of civilization.

"We have not chosen a very cheering subject," laughed Mrs. Colonel Hadson, "Speaking of murders, ad Paris is rieg. ing with the most terrible story that has eve be∈n told."

en tota. "What is it?" asked Mrs. Norman, "Some of the most awful trugedies bave taken piace in , aris, and if this be the worst, it must be very bad."

"It is very bad," said Mrs. Colonel Hud. son; "so bad that it could not be worse. In our country many a man and woman have been lynched for less. This is the most herribe thing I have ever heard." "I hardly like to say 'Tell it to us," said Mrs Norman; "but you have excited my

ouriosity." "And mice," added her husband, "It seems too terrible even to me: tion in

Colonel Hudson. So far as ontward appearances went, nothing could be more luxurious or more cheeffel than this brilliant room; the table itself van a picture—the most costly glass and antique silver, the finest damask, the loveliest flower

Mrs. Norman wore a picturesque dress of black and gold, with wonderful rubles shining on her white neck. Mrs. Colonel Hudson wore a superb dinner dress of blue velvet and pearls; Agatha a simple but exquisite black luce, with a pomegranate blossom in her hair, The gentlemen of the party were distinguished looking. Altogether it seemed neither

"I do not care for horrors," said the American Lady, "but this story, ringing all over Paris, combines so many elements, and shows how black a fiend a woman may become. Of course it contains love and jealousy."

Agatha saw, or fancied she saw, a keen "Love and jealousy are the foundations

American lady. "There is the lover and the lady. He seems to have been a steady, kind hearted man, and he was engaged to marry this women.

here in Parie." Agatha was not mistaken this time Over the plain face of Mrs. Normen would win a man's heart most quickly, and color, a nervous contraction of the lips. came a strange expression, a change of No one else remarked it, and the Ameri-

hands I have over seen. To watch you move | where he lingered in terrible torture, "Then al! Paris was touched to hear that the women whom he was engaged to marcy one it have repeated with a sudden passion, it have gone to the nespital to ask from the analysis as maleious as it was ugly. He does not know that I heard him, but I did. Another time I heard him say that he could not kine a plain women," she added, sidly, the never him to patient, roo. See took up her station by the headile, t had made some Ltfl; progress before sie came, but after the took charge of him be and cheerful, to smill and talk pleasantly, it seemed to grow worse. When the other nurses dressed his wounds with the cooling lotion it relieved them; it was noticed that whenever his dances drossed them his greams and shricks were so fearful that even strong men could not endure to hear them. A surpicion came to one of the doctors that it. could not be all right and he watched her."

> the apeaker's face with a tension of unxiety painful to witness. "The finale is so horrible," continued the American lady, "that I hardly like to tell it. The doctor watched her and found that whonever she dressed his wounds, instead of tion, she dipped them into the fresh vitriol

Mrs. Norman's shiping eyes were fixed on

There was a little cry of horrer from all present, except from Mrs. Norman, and to student of character her face was a pro-

PALSE AND TRUE LOVE. "I cannot think," said Mrs. Colonel Hadson, "what made me tell that story. It

does happen sometimes that a certain horror seizes enc-this did me." "It is not pleasant, certainly," said Mrs. Norman. "In my opinion, she threw vitriol at the wrong person. If he had consed to love her because a fairer face had come between them, why did she not mar the beauty of that face !" A silen shudder went through the guests ; the woman's fuce was so carnest, the light in her eyes so clear. " She would have punished him doubly had she taken the beauty from her rival's face," she continued ;

and hers." "Phyllis!" cried her husband, "you do not know what you are talking about." He spoke angrily, and looked annoyed. Agatha felt embarrassed; there was a sease

between lovers — very often between husband and wife; and beckur she has an extra rose-tint or a beautiful mouth. blight two lives? Such a woman ought to

be shot !" "I am afraid," said Colonel Hudson, "that

She went down to the drawing-room where Mrs Norman waited for her; she smiled when she saw the exquisits face and superbly attired in a dress of pale velvet,

Mrs. N. rman went up to her.

"Beauty 1" she repeated, with a little reckiess laugh. "If I had your face I would have my heart's desire-I would have my revenge. You must not think me mad, but

A sound of coming footsteps, Mrs. Norman's face flushed, then turned deadly pale;

The door opened, and a gentleman cutered—the original of the photograph, Itis wife was watching bim; she noted the

Agatha looked curiously at the master of the house. He was very handsome, but the face did not please her. It was not true

of champagne, and pressed it eagerly upon "What are you going to do this evening?"

"None of them include me, I suppose?" said Mrs. Normon.

-, and they tell me that the

dry in her new and stronge home. Ag-bha was an early riser, and her duties old not betake luncheen with ve, to dire with us, to go kin until noon; she was free to do as she everywhere with me, from the time you just lived. She could warder ever the beautiful presuroing distinct of Paris, over the dim, headsiful oburabes; the could read, she could bet !

> flow of the Scine. Those morning hours were Then came the part of the day which she really did not like, sitting down to breakfust with Mr. and Mrs. Norman; they worse ther ! gloomly silent, idly polite, or disignessible to each other; there was never any attempt at but she was to understand soon

generally contrived to avoid it. Once he said, loughingly: wife out in that manner. We shall be called

wife out." "Thank Heaven, I am not a Frenchwoman!" sail Mrs. Norman.

sail Mrs. Norman. He laugued carelessly.

people kindly as unkindly. "My husband," said Mrs. Norman, turn-

that you share it with most other gentlemen.'

smile. "I like them combined," said Mr. Norman,

"A stupid, brutal murder is essentially But the afternoon were on, and no dia. English," he said; "death by the fumes of

this happy home atmosphere," sain Mrs.

and the richest fruits-a picture to bear is one's mind,

the time, the place, nor the society for such a story as she had to tell.

gleam of interest in Mrs. Norman's face. of all tragedies," she said, and her husbaid interrupted quickly. "They are the cause of a great deal of

For some reason or other, this lady became jealous, and the object of her jealousy was a beautiful young actress, at one of the theatres

can lady went on with her story. "There was no real cause for this jeniousy, "To my thinking, that is a quality far before she brooded over it until she must have gone The man was true and faithful to her, lat mad. One evening they went together to the theatre in question. Whether the woman saw anything which provokes her auger or not, no one known. Coming through one of the long, dark passages that led to the street, there was a sin and most horrible cry: the man up his arms and fell, the wolfer cried toudly tor help, and in a few minutes a large crowd had assembled. They thought the man was shot, but his cries of pain soon revealed the fact that a small buttle of vitriol had been thrown in his face. He lay writeing in agonies too great for words. There who saw him said it would be a thousand times more merciful to kill him than to try restore him; but the law does not allow power, elequence, shown in the isse, are that. They picked him up, burned, better than beauty, You will forgive me if scarred—the most horrible eight that I say that you have little reason to complain. could be imagined. Both eyes were quite destrayed, and every one hoped in mercy, that

> which she had concealed in the room, and had then steed by, gleating over his an-

> > CHAPTER XLIV.

he would have suffered for his own sake

of restraint over all of them; Mrs. Norman's face was flushed and a strongs gleam shope in her eyes. "Can anything," she said, "be bad enough for the woman who comes in

desert. Women leve conquest, and many of never takes the wife's side," them care very little how they make it."

"Unless she happens to Agatha's actention was fixed upon Mrs. Norman' face; its changes of color and of expression assumed her. Then Mr. Nor-

atrangely quist atrancery quantity af erward—a warm, bright, sun-The day of erward—a warm, bright, sun-shiny afternoon—while they were driving through the Bois in Boulogue, Mrs. Norman

turned and do nly to Agotha; area, Norman turned an do nly to Agotha; area when you dink," she asked, "cf Nrs. Raiston's st. y?" of thought it many horrible," e'm replied, used I coought also it was not the best

possible tests out a such a story at dinner nD_{2}/k_{o} , which kind women very much to

blam Masked Mrs. Merman. "I think her wome than a find," she re-

" She must have suffered very much to have grown into such a fiend. I suppose she loved him very much, and perhaps had been sbrough turtures of jealousy

is Tost is not love," said Agetha. 44 I sannot think how people oan give so beautiful a name to so foul a passion. The difference between true and false love is this-false love knows jealousy and bet, and vengeance and murder; true love seeks only the highest good of the or jest beloved. I would not toink of it, if I were you; it seems to have taken hold of your mind.

" It is ghastly," said Mrs. Norman. She spoke of something else, but many times during the day she referred to it, and at seemed to be always present with her. A few days afterward in the Siecle they read the story of a very romantic elopement

and marriage. " How long will that love last?" asked Mrs. N r.n.n. with a sneer.
"F rever, I hope," replied Agatha.

" You may hope, but you do not believe,"

asid the restless weman.

And Agatha thought of her own love, which was to last for ver and ever.
"I should thick," continued Mrs. Nor man, musingly, we man no woman ever loved any one as first my hubband. I thought him as hands me as a Greek god-, k.n.; among men. I worshipped hun, and I thought he leved me. Do not turn away, Agatus; there are times when my heart is on tire, and unless I can give neterance to my Sthoughts I shall die. Despite my plain face I was rather a romantic girl ; I wanted to be leved for myself, yet my fortune was songht for it I may tell you now," she continued, "that my husband, though wellborn and belonging to a good old family-the Normans, of Berton -had no fortune; an in-

some of two or three hundred a year, and thus not regularly paid, was all he had. He oun swooing me; and when I remember my passions a to ration of him, I wonder that I do not go mad. He did not seem to know her husband was seldom, if ever, at nome had any money -- he never mentioned it that said how dearly he loved he is how released he should be to work "At Home," or a musical soires, and weather, the scaroity of money and not how released he should be to work on this memorable day she had rethin want of employment all chine to und I-well, I did believe st, at list, some one loved me for my-I believed it implicitly when he praised in the the cour of his surprise and joy who a charmed every one. She noticed herself that the four to be had married a great heiress. Mrs Norman spent a great deal of time with a door to door and from office to warehouse for I may off yearnot my focture was exacted gosephagolddowager, whose publicied, wright figually great. My father was not west the ed face beamed with tatisfaction. Agatha fed he brone it a prient out which made stind more of the ways of the world about him one of the richest men in Lisle. All her. that he had in the world-houses, lands,

m nov, and everything else-he left to me, rad halv my even doed, placed the whole of to come it, see hands of my husband." Agetre il cont of the diamonds; how gracial they had been bought for another percon with her coney!

"I was hopey" continued Mrs. Norman, for a few weeks, and then I knew that my hashnol had married me cultrely for my money-ches he had known all along that I was a weilthy mire-s-oud that he did not we me, I cannot tell you what I suffered --it is three years stage—but every moment of that I would not live without his love. I west to hon, I take him I knew why he married me. I knew the whole story-that he had never locked result. I appealed to him; I told him that I have I was not so fair as other a other, but that if my face was plain my hour was fur of devoted love for asked him to my to love me. I promised him that I would be everything met kind, devoted, and leving. I asked him to begin a new 100; come men would have been tomored. H. I ughed. At first 1

ometring of the tigress are ut me; but after atime his laughter ceased, and he said he would to as I wished. "We were happy-it least I was, for some mention. He was kind to me, attenive, took me out, at times spent an evening vita me at home, called me by locing names, spoke kindly to me-there were times, even, when I thought he loved me. I was hap y. I worshiped him so acticly that one kind word from him, one

thought I wust slay him; there must be

ank, made me the lightest-hearted woman in England I forgave him that he had not married me for two when I found out that he was likely to 1 va me. Ah! that brief, sweet dream! they said that I should have a little child, and I fancied that would make tim love me more. "What should you do to a porson who came between you and a husband you loved

to well?-who come with a beautful face and glitrering hair and wilad his heart from you ? - what he uld you do. Miss Brooke ?" Agatha looked mexpressibly shock d. I did not know such things were," she

"It is like a now world to me."

"It was , new world to me," she contiqued. "Just us I was growing so happy -just as I thought Heaven was going to bless me with a little shild, I heard this story—no matter how I knew it—it was true -that a fair faced woman, whom he worshipped madly, had come between my huaband and me. I heard that he was mad ously at me. Do you wonder that I went mad, absolutely and really mad- is greatly amused. I should like to be amused only for a few weeks, though, and when my as well. tenses come back to me my little child was person inclined to be very queer and eccentric, and my husband half-admired, half- the angry words. laughed at all over Paris for his devotion to the most beautiful woman in it. Do you Wonder that I hide my poor plain face and to win him back from her. I have tried to make myself beautiful, and he has laughed at me for my pains. I live my life yet-1 know that when he is away from home he is | ened up with triumph. with her-that he lavishes my money on her. Thry say also that she in her turn is false to -now what should you do to her?"

nothing you could do which would not lower duke is entitled to admiration." Yourself-those wrongs are better borne in at the same of

If they were all shot the world would be a silence. It is a strange thing that the world "Unless she happens to be a beauty."

"I have told you my story," Mrs Nor-Norman laces; we consuge of color and of min said, "but never a word has aroseed expression astonished her. Then Mr. Norman my input to any creature before. I know that may tred to change the conversation and my input to any creature before. I know that man tried; but Mrs. Norman remained you will keep it secret as I have done, and I afraid of myself. Do you know what is is to be afraid of yourself.

"Yes," replied Agetha, alonly. "I know "I hope that having teld you, and being

able to bring my troubles to you, will soften the betrarness of my bear warmed to you; but when I saw how beautiful tou were, I could not help wend ring whether my hushen i-who werships besuty-but any thing to do with your coming here. I know no chow false and untrue such an idea was "I am gled that I am of some use and tomiert to you," said Agatha "Ah, me what a different world this is from the one ! lived in." Her heart an I thoughts went back to the pretty village, where the enew-white John Macdonald" rang in wild whoop-blossoms hung. "I knew so many husbands throughout the Chamber. Men rushed, pele-and wives there," she said, "but there was and sgitated, forward from the body of the never a quarrel, never any such horrible treachery as this. If the husband speak but his voice was drowned in an up-a little of his wages, or took a glass to roar. much, there reproudes and recriminations. If the hashend came home and did not find dinner or ten ready, there were more reprosches; but such horrors as these n ver policenou, who were on duty, were held less entered people's minds. Ab, Heaven ! give me honest poverty, with its hunger, its thirst, and its cold, rather than such riches as

these "The world grows worse," said Mrs Norman. "Men prey upon men, and women-well, much of it is their fault. This one of whom I have spoken to you -what do you trink she deserves for coming between my hueband and me—what do you think? It she had stolen my purse, the law would have punished her; if the had stolen my diamonds she would go to prison for it; if she forged my name, to penal servitude; if she killed me, she would be hung. Yet what are my money, my name, my diamonds, my life, compared to my live! She has atolan my love from me-what does she deserve ?"

CHAPTER XLV.

BUT FOR HER I WOULD HAVE BEEN A HAPPY WIFE.

"Whatever it may be, she shall have it, in this life or the next," replied Agatha. "But for her I should have been a much heloved wife and a happy mother, Ab, Heaven I t II me what she deserves, and the

sh Il have it " Wich k mily words Agatha strove to calm her, but the frenzy of rage and passion was difficult to calm.

Mrs. Norman at times received a few friends; she did not e re much about it, as help her. There were times shen she was compelled to is no early for an orived several guests to a five o'clock tea. Agatha was one of the great pror, pism face; I believed him, and was | features of the entertainment; her anrape, and, in my blind worship. I married golio beauty, her sweetness of manuer, her in, will out any marriage settlement, happy lovely voice and finemed artists singing, world oil a goutlement ne belonged to a longed to interrupt them - experience profitales because of the machinery business, was making her wiser; and began to under

> She felt quite sure that the malicions old dowager was talking to Mrs Normon about her husband; she know it from the agitated expression, the changing color, clinching of the hands, the wild gleam of anger in the the hand, the wind great or anger in the eyes; she could read the sheolute cortains that the unhappy lady endured, and she saw that the unhappy lady endured, and she saw that the downer took great delight in the five men in the reas of compassion who were that the downger took great delight in the orture.

She crossed the room. All the music died from her heart at the thought of how women delighted to torture each other. She rememb red Valarie, and how she had gloated over her torment.

the true is branded on my heart as with a sound the reached toom, and they were; not icon. Then, when I round I could bear towager as she reached toom, and they were; het icon. one purchase at the Pelais Kay of had become known. She saw that Mrs Norman could nardly control herself, her lips were twitching, her hands trembled Agatha was trightened for her. She was thankful to have her alone-hankful when the last of the pleasure atcking group disappeared. She

went up to her and said, genely:
"I can see that you have had a fresh trouble. Do not believe even half you hear-Unst mischief-making downger has been talking to you, and I feet sure that she has invented half she said."

That was, porhaps, the most uncharitable speech that Agatha had ever made : one, to her mind, there was comething most herritle in the pleasure one weman took in torturing another. Mrs. Norman throw up her arms with a gesture of

Do not speak to me, or follow me," she sid. "I must be alone or I shall die." Sie hastened to her room, and when Agacha, in balf an hour's time, feeling ux out over her, went siter her she heard such sob, such passionate crisa, as made her very heart grow sick. She thought of herse fas she had laid under the myrile trees, and her heart ached for the anguish of this other woman. To her great suprise Mrs. Norman appeared at dianor. On her face there was livel-trace of the bitter tears. She was poler than usual, and there was a determined expression about her mouth that Agatus did not like. Mr. Norman was present, but husband and wife hardly ex-

ebweged one word. "Are you going out this evening, Physics?" ne asked, finding that she said

nothing to him.
"Yes," she replied, concisely, "I am going out with Miss Brooke." " May the humble individual who addresses you, ask where you are going !" he

"Certainly." She raised her head with an air of graceful defiance. "I shall be over her beauty—that he followed her like a delighted to tell you. I am going to the shadow—that he laughed contemptu—Theatre des Italiens. I hear that there is nomething to be seen there at which all Paris

"It does not take much to set all Paris buried. I found myself looked upon as a laughing," he replied; but Agatha saw his face flush, and he bit his lips to keep back

"I hear too," continued Mrs. Norman, in a sold, dry voice, "that the actress Freds is there, and I should like to see her. Stain it with tears? I laugh at myself and Madame de Quince was saying here yester hate myself when I think how I have tried | day that her latest lover is a Russian duke, who has spent a fortune on her."

His handsome face grew livid with rage, and when his wife saw that, her face bright-"I never took any interest in the adventuress until to-day, 'she said : "and now I

think that the woman who can soak his "Nothing," replied Agatha, "There is ducate and his diamonds from a Russian (To be continued.)

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb 15 .- The city candidates al ready annual used were nominated here to-day. After the usual formalities a public meeting was held. The Liberals nomin ted Mr. Lors, Q C., and the Tories proposed Dr. Grant, ar. the chair. This was resisted, and

A GENERAL ROW

maned. Sing aim ist averyone present was 'squaring off 'ond the wildest exist ment prevailed. A geng of Tory rowdies, in the by of the Government seemed bent on bullyng the respect ble postion of the meeting introubudesion to their will. To the chame of leading Conservatives, they shifted there ruffices need some of them were recurly handbot in consequence. Cress of "That's the Tories for you" and "Hurrah for Sir John Moodonald" rang in wild whoophall around the chair. Mr Devlin rose to

for him and he was borne back. The two in augu a surging mass of humanity. Men seized chairs and aimed blows at their opponents, sticks were brought into use, and din unperaled d prevailed. Mr. Taylor Me-Veity, a young Tery sprig, mounted the table and declared that he not would be put down, A rush was made for him and he was knocked off. Meen write on all sides the crowd is thed and yelled and struck at political foes. When the uproar was at its height a detachment of the city police under Sergt.-Major Hogan arrived and get ing in amongst the crowd begun the work of restoring order

WHEN QUIET WAS RESTORED

the crowd and menent to the aquare in front of the city half and the cambidates andressed near from the bil ony. The larger numie of there present, the most respectable and orderly acce - vidently in sympathy with the Liberal candidates. Mesars M. Letyre and St. Jean were grouted visu mest enthasastic cheers, and made very good speeches on the questions of the day. Mousis, Parley and Robilard were will realized by their fronds, and the rations were continued till late in the after con. As I toll you would be the case, Mr. O'thinky was not nominated. He is out o' town-said to be beloing the Bondlers in their peculiar missionary interprises in outsido i contituencies.

POLITICAL FEELING

ons very high here, and anyons can see that an flavormment is intensely unpopular, espeobly storng the workingmen. This is not clinishing for this has been a terrible winter for the pair. An alarming amount of due itation prevails. The extreme cold gother to make the poor man poerer. Ch.ldren are to be seen almost overy hour of the day on the streets with backets on their arms going from house to house soliciting charity. Womer, thinly chall are also asking dans, while their hunter is vainly seek from some kind at amployment.

HELV. FATHER MALLOY,

who is close on ninety years of age and has devoted the last thirty years of his life exclusively to the cause of charity says "The poverty which exists is unprecedented." The venerable priest has two houses under his emervision, viz., the "House of Refuge" ter estitute we men and the "House of Compassion" for eged und destiente men. At forced to take refuge there as they had no money and could not obtain work. Many of them are able-bodien men and willing to work. Ab at twenty poor women are being cared for in the "House of Refuge.

THEY PATELL DOWDALL also stated that the English speaking conproceed St. Vissent in Paul ecclety of his parish had upon their charge about twentyfive trailing who were very pour. The French amile into of that purish, of which Hey. Father Campour lethe Corthy chaptain, has a number of families under their pare who are almost destitute, and are kept in calchence by the assist mee of that charmable somety Oning to the interes cold much h. d-hip brendured by the poor who are nu-

ble to purchase fuel, All A. H. TAYLOR, president of St. Andrew's acciety, having men seen regerous the application for relief

node to him said : "There are regreat many people out of employment. There are more applicationin charity this who, r then there has been corthels to x years. I do not thick that cornig my 27 years' residence in Octawa I have some such destitution as at present grands. There are bun freda who are vainly taking with. Every day I have from four to rix ap; l'estions for relief. Talk about sens kickens: they were never so needed to now. The S of h people are proverbially all contand torifty, but you will see from the spil eatings which the St. Anarew's society receive that even they are suffering."

REV. MR. POLLARD, chaptain of St. George's society, said :- I find a great deal of poverty, of various kinds, isologing a large amount of respectable poversy. There is more than usual, parily on account of the severity of the winter know by experience that there is more destitution t is witt and by the increase in the number of applications than in many years part. GENERAL NOTES.

A man from South Finch applied to Mayor

Stewart this morning with the f. linwing thie; H. said be was a Newfoundlander by nieth. nut had been employed at South Frech. Being throun out of work by the slackness of trade, he had not out to seek work, and although lie had walked over 60 miles, had been unable to secure work. He struck Ottaws yesterday and to-day applied for a pass to Montreal, where he had relatives,

"I have been for twenty years a resident of O:tawai" said a prominent business map this afternoon, "and in all that time except for a few weeks after the main sewer was finished and the workingmen thrown out of employment, I have never seen such hard times. There are to-day hundreds of poor men with families dependent upon them who could be hired to work for 75 cents per day. I know there must be great suffering as the re-uit of the depression."

One merning last week an old soldier, who served Her Mejesty for 12 years and was through the Crimean war, but was discharged without a pension, not having served his full time, applied to the mayor for relief. It was the first time the "old sabre" had ever asked for charity; but lack of work and illness had compelled him to humble himself. The is unworthy of the support of any honest

may be a supported to the store of the

of skilled workingmen for the same money.

A CHANGE NECESSARY. "I am a Conservative," said en intelligent elector, "but times are pretty bad just at present, and I believe they would improve with a change of government. A change of ministry always does good. It clears the political atmap were, and gives interest to the politics of Without waiting for the question to be put to the country. See how the change of governments assembly Dr. Grant attempted to take most has helped business in the United States, although the Republicans pretended that the of office. I am going to vote in favor of a change of government as I know that it will make times better.

THE TORY MEETING.

facen was a large attendance at the Opera Share on Sourday night to hear Sir John Marilion in the orthusiam was practhat'y u ! A large propertion of the electors presint well Reformers, who were attracted out of currently to hear what the ex-leader of the Tory party had to say for himself. Sir John conncisted no new ideas or new policy, and made no new statements. A Mr. Evans undertook to expensed the Tory policy, by declaring that Rel deserved to be hanged, and that a hoge public delit was the best foundation of a great empire. His first assertion grated harshly upon the ears of the memers of the Circle Latontaine, which erganiondemaing the government for hanging Riel. Toere is a striking lack of harmony in the Tory camp. Ex Mayor Boswell has declared that Sir John Macdonald was made 1) choose between executing Riel and giving up the Tory leadership, although the Premier stated in the House of Commons that Kiel was not responsible for the rebellion, and that the real culprits were the white setthe Tories have abandoned everything else for the one cry of "We hanged Riel."

THE OUTLOOK

now is that the Liberals will carry cleven cuats, ten of which were lately held by Peries in Eastern Outario, including this

city. Orrawa, Feb. 16,-All respectable people on land the blackguard conduct of the Tory cowdies, 1 d by Taylor McVeity, and his and of sluggers. It is felt that the fair first has been to greatly strengthen the cause of the Liberal candidates. The cool, gentlemanly conduct of Mr. MeIntyre during the tumult is receiving high praise. The fact is the Tories are going clean crazy over the prospect of defect. And well they may, To re is quite an army of them in Govern men' pay doing nothing, and the fear of heing muccei when Blake comes into power is sore than they can stand. The Orange Young Br.t.n Tory element, led by Taylor McVerry, who is a fighting men of local notoriety, have undertaken to run the election according to

OBAYOR DELFAST PRINCIPLES. much to the disgust of more respectable Conervatives. When the Ottawa Tories were reparing for the Provincial election contest, McVelty tick command of the party, to the

xclusion of the respectable Conservatives, He " logsed the show ' in Westington Ward, and refused to permit Mr. O'Connor, the president of the Conservative Association, or my etner man who was likely to support Mr Bakerville, to be elected as a delegate from Wellington Ward to the nominating convertion. As a result of McVeity's management, the Libera's extrict the city by nearly three nundred majaity. I expect similar good results to flow from the fact that McVeity

has now undortaken to act as

for Petley and Robinard. The Tory party finding itself cutmandered at the official nominations def. herately entered upon an xhibition of roudyism to cover its defeat, But it was taught a resear it will never forget, and to-day a number of Terr singleaders are feeling some at the Liberals mode of manttesting their resemment.

THE TWO TORY CANDIDATES

by their open codoraction of their followers' rowdy in weaks not much the popular recogits a of their claims to be considered respectable. When menuliow rowdyism in their behalf to be continued without a protest, they espect consider if anlookers hold them morally its, ensible for the courrence. No language too strong e in he used in condemnation of the Pary party outrage upon free dis | parties, and conducted the road on partis on sion yesterday. It is a disgrace to the city tast a gong of Tory headlums, governcost employés, bondlers and government en utractors with their affies led by several

YOUNG TORY BLACKGUUEDS

whose education and social at making eight to have tanget them better, should be permitted o thus break up a public necting.

The day is come by when the electors of litawa can be intimidated by goings of bired for, rought, and the punishment which the and an encited at the han is of the respect-H. Laberal et eters yesterday will teach the and that the hear of retribution has dome. The Liber Is whom, the Tory Evening Journal ave "it was tolerably evident were in the i j rety," knew how to prot at themselves i on tights, and the Tories will scarcely ttempt any farther builds zing

THE HODYLSM OF THE TORIES at them seems of Laten a on Conservative sets and masted the Leb (1) to renewed thats To L beral cause is a good one, ne for Liberal candidates are worthy the stage. Veet by will as the its, and on Tuezby max discredempton of Ortowa from Tory th, wider was communed at the provincial abotions, will be completed.

EX-MAYOR M'DOTGAL,

whom the Torres tried to induce to take the field as an Independent Liverd, came out last night was strong supported of the two regular Liver I constitutes. This leaves the boothers of this city without a hope of splitting their oppositents which game they have been attem ting for some time past. It is also a proof of the solidarity and coming ramph of the mose of good government. PERLEY'S BIGOTRY.

I would again ou'l attention to the fact that neither Mr. Perley per anyone on his behalf as denied that he refused to vote for the French Catholic Conservative candidat in 1674. At that time Mr. Perby publicly advised everybody to vote for the two English speaking condition, in order to deprive the French Consdisors representation altogether. N w Mr. Porley han taken up Mr. Rosmird in the nope of attracting a few Frerah Canadian not work. Mr. Honore Rot Head now also below to deny that it has recovered firry quarmiles of timber limits in the disputed ferritory, and half a township of Indian lands, as we'l as positions for two of his cons from the Dominion governme t. No wonder he is willing to be sacrificed as Mr. Perley's cat'spaw. Such

A GREEDY AND SELFISH BOODLER

Anglioun derayman of his parish gave him man. It has also been proved beyond ques. its receipts, consequently leading to a reductredentials and he was granted relief tion that Mr. Robillard received Riel at his tion of wages, will vote for the Reform can-vocates the non-payment of A prominent constractor said from 1877 up house as a guest when the latter was a didates in the constituencies in which they he have the Government to 1880 I paid men who I employed from \$2 furitive from justice in 1874, although he are situated. They are also aware of the fact goods.

to \$2.50 per day; I am now hiring these same now declares that Riel was at that time the that in consequence of the Government's between henging Riel and giving up the leadership of the Tory party. RIDEAU.

THE TORIES. 6

Who fold us that the price o grain Should rise and never fall again, If by our votes we should sus ain The Torion?

Who told us that our wheat and rye Should sell for prices wondrous high! Who was it teld that wicked lie!

Who said that Mowat had to go, That Bood ers might obtain a show To rob and cheat Untario? The Tories.

Who sent the Bribery Brigade With thousand del'ar bil's to sid In bribing all who would be puil? The Tories. Who promised to refrench, but yet

The Tories. Who trotted out the Orango steed, But found him destitu e of speed, And so got badly left indeed? The Tories.

Have added milions to the celt, And will again if they are let?

Who own the independent Mail,

That every day repeats its tale That Popery will soon prevail? And can we vote for men like these,

And can we vote for the analysis.

Who he with such appalling case,
And rob the country when they please?

The Tories, Oh, no I the thing would never do For honest men like me and you

To vote for that disgraceful crew.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GRAND

TRUNK.

(Berlin Telegraph.) Some of the Tory journals have, we believe without the least grounds for so doing, asserted that Sir John Macdons d and Mr. Hickson met a short time ago, and talked over the unjust opposition which the Government and the Causda Pandia Railway Syndicate a body that appears to have the ti-wernment by the thront-have given the Grand Trunk It is said that Sir John admitted that this Company had been badly used, but promised tendants. that the heatility would cease, if he was assured of the support of the Grand Truck at the approaching elections, and that Mr Hickson gave him that assurance. We do not pretend to speak in any way for Mr. Hickson, but we feel pretty certain, that even if such an interview, as we have alluded to, over took place, which we think is excoodingly doubtful, Mr. Hickson never gave Sir John any assurance of support, and the whole story we think was fab ricetal by the leading supporters of the Government to keep up the drapping spirits of their supporters, who are daily becoming sensible of the fact that the ground is fast slipping from under them, and that Sir John and his colleagues will be driven e-a**1**[ao ... from office in disgrace on the 22ad of this month by an outraged people. Mr. Hickson is too shrewd and cautious to make such a bargain with the leader of any political party, wheth r Tory or Reform, and o readily not with the leader of the pres at Government, who along with the Canada Pacific Symites to have done their utmost to rule the troffic of the Grand Troub at every possible point; we therefore conclude tout no such assurance was

have been very nowise as a marter of policy tor Mr. Hickson to have done so, in view of the fact that the chances are that the Gov. ernment will go to the wall; and if not defeated, their maj ray will be so reduced that they will be rendered powerless to per-petrate the outrages they have in the past, either upon the Grand Truck or the country. But, apart from these considerations, Mr. Hickson has ever since be assumed the position of Manager of the Grand Trunk, steered clear of both political commercial principles, and in this he pursue the right course, and has anceeded actroic ably, considering the formidable opposition with which he has had to contend, The time was, when the Grand Truck warrun to the advantage of the Tory porty, at least as a rule it has always foun supporting S.r John Macdonald, and the result was that it alienated from it both the sympaths and support of the Reform percy and press, Sir John availed himself of its support as long as it sided him and suited his purpose, but true to his acknowledgecharacter of being destitute of feeings of gratitude for part lavors, and seeing that the Syndicate would best promote his selfish ends, and enable him to retain effice, the main object of his life, he hanked over millions of the peoples money under the the plausible pretence of contracting the

given Sir John by Mr. Hickson, as stated by

structing lines of railway to run in opposition to the Grand Trunk. It ever a manager of a railway had strong and justifyable reasons to turn his heel against the present government, and use the power he pos-esses to secure their defeat. that manager is Mr. Hickson, yet at the last Dominion election he remained neutral, as between the two parties, and allowed the employes to exercise their franchise according to their own political leanings. We think we are correct in eaying that there is not another railway manager on this continent who would have pursued such a conciliatory course toward the Government, as hes Mr. Hickson, a Government that has tried to ruin the company, whose interests he is bound to defend, and we are persuaded he will occupy a similar neutral position at the coming election contest. If he does this, the leader of the Reform party will have no reason to complain, as he only asks fair play-in short that the employes may be allowed full free-

Conadian Pacific Rollway, but a large wher

of which was spent in purchasing and con-

dom to vote as they please.

If the Grand Trunk has not only held its own, but also prospered, as it undoubtedly has, and that, too, in the face of the formidable and unualled for opposition to which we have already olluded, this success is due elone to the able and economical management of Mr. Hickson and his official at ff. f

assistants. Although neither Mr. Hickson, Mr. Wain wright, nor any of the heads of the de-partments are likely to influence the employes in behalf of either political party, we feel assured that a large majority of them, knowing, as they do, how thumefully the Grand Trunk has been used by the Government, which greatly reduced

murderer of Scott. And bir. Robitiand beavy and uncatted for tex on cold used by claimed the oredit of being one of Riel's the Grand Trunk, amounting annually to personal friends, up to the time when, about \$500,000, their wages were reduced, and by voting for Mr. Blake, and he attaining office, will wipe our this unjust import on the workingmen, who feel it but in their wages and in the fuel they use at their homes,

THE GREATEST GIFT HE EVER MADE

It has been stated in some of our exchanges that Mr. H. H. Warmer, of Ruchester, N. Y. in the last eight years, has, through his devotion to science, built an active nervical observatory at an estimated value of \$100,000, and given between \$4 000 and \$5 000 in prizes

and given occured by two and 50 000 in prizes for extronomical discovery.

This is all very well, in Mr. Warner seeks to divert his energies in this channel. But from all we can hear among the people, if he never gave anything to the world except his great remedy, Warner's safe cure, formerly known as Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, he would be conferring the most practical and far-reaching benefit that it is in the power of any one man to give the public.

Is is now conceded that he has be only specific for kidney disease and ure acid in the blood, and medical authorities of condor agree that if the blood is freed from unic acid by that great remedy, and the kidneys are kept in health, over ninety percent of human diseases diseppears,

The manufacturies evidently knew, and if hey do not, we won'd like to tell snem, of the unnaimity of public sentiment in favor of their great remedy; indeed, they seem to realize this, when they say, "If you do not relieve the statements we make, ask your reads and neighbors what they think of Warner's safe cure." Such evidence of contidence in the established character an ewerth of their preparation is unprecedented. Unless they know it has merit, and will to precisely what they state, they would not danc give such advice to the public.

Such confidence ang it to be infectious.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS

DUBLIN, Feb. 17 -In the case of the Cov cromer t against John Dillon et al , des prosecution to-day applied for an order e uspe bug the defendant , to be present during the irial. The court refused the arphosition. Arenbishop Walsh has subscribed \$50 to the defence fund in behalf of Dillin, O'Brien, Redmond, Crilly and others, who ere oring prosecuted by the trawn on the emerge of conspiracy. The Arendship say he sends the contribution as a protess egon of the insult to many members of his flat by the packing of the jury chosen to be the de-

FROM MANITOPA.

In a letter in m Jacos Irwin, hower Crock, Maritata, he says: "I was takes it but some mer with a very severa pain in my bare. By using one bothe of Plagvant's Yellow on I have completely cared." Yellow Ch. of some completely cared." bago, theumatism and all externed as discound

BIOURS ANDRESS WORKS, CORT DUBLIE Feb. 17 - The people of heavy the mark of yet oday is the man the in School of the Poor times are also at took on so to school and pitt no vector of the Total these sak manufactured are were bentile, compation The Andrew West Day of Santo over to the entropy Reinford in To the marginal of mar restored. To

A GOOD NAME.

The best recommendation of anyting it ils nopularity where it has been longest known. Throughout the Diminion of Can do there is as more effectual me isome for consider colds, colds, coar eress, a re threat, bro chiris and Assiuma. ton Hagyard's Poctoral Balsam, for sale by

GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH NA-TIONALITY.

LONDON, Feb 18 .- Mr. Chastene has written a letter in which he eave he believes many members of the House of Commons are ignorant of the fact that down to the time of nation with England the Irate Protestants were the most prominent support as of the Lish nationality. The letter and, of They have now an opportunity of supporting the nationality within rafe bounds, giving poses to Ireland and condert to the whole Kingdom."

HIGH LIVING.

High living is unquestionally but for the liver, but whether from that or other causes, he liver becomes dranged, the better for ivere implaint or billion nees, in the second medicine for sale by all drugious. Lord ek Bi of Bittess. Remember B. B. B. er the social trade mark of this medicine.

THE CARDINALS IN ROME.

Rome, Feb. 16. - Cardinal Torch count was center by the Popo today. Cardinal subbane will lowe un audience with His deliness this evening. The Papel consistory has again been postported. The dates now exed are March 13 for the private cention, and Murch 17. De feast of St. Petrak, for ne public seco 🧠

FORTUNE FAVORS FAITH IN A ST.

Louis Man. Many persons are more hoppy by The Louisiaca State Lettery Company. Last drawing Fortuna smiled upon Mr Cornelius Becauser. A prominent and externed of iron of Sa Louis, Mo., who has great faith in this Company. For years he has invested in every transing, and nine times out of ten he has drawn a prize. Last month he "went it alone," and care with-in one number of the cepital. He they month purchased another tickst, and happing on ene-tenth of No. 91,960, which drew \$150,090, and at the office of the Com; any was given a check on the New Orleans National Bank. - New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 22.

NATIONAL ANTHEM HISSED.

LONDON, Feb. 16 .- A mass meeting was held at Dartford to-day to make arrangements for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The proceedings were turbulent owing to the opposition of a large number of Radicals. The playing of the queen's Anthem was received with hisses and shouts of derision. Finally a committee on arrangements was nominated in spite of the procests

of the bulk of those present. All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Bolladouna

Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. THE CLERGY IN FRANCE.

Rome, Feb. 16 .- The Pope has summoned several French bishops to confer with him respecting the attitude to be adopted by the church toward the French Government in the event of fresh measures being taken against the Catholic clergy in France.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE SPEAKS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19 .- Archbishop Croke adrocates the non-payment of taxes with which,

he hays, the Government buys police blud-· 主要性性不 日 日本的人 不知明神教教 独立社人

Many terminalism and by Co.

& FINE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1887

In appears that the prespect of Biemarck and his seven years' bill are good though the returns are wrops in much obscurity. But the great shiking up in the confederacy and the improved strides made by the Socialists or Radicals must show the man of " blood and iron " that the day of such government as is seen to-day in Germany has almost bishops abroad in England and elsewhere reached its evening.

The more than hint by the English Prime Minister of renewed coercion is significant,

and its significance gathers weight from the removal of Sir Thomas Esmonde from the Shrievalty of Waterford because of his action in reference to the recent Nationalist demonstration. What Ireland has to expect when the present law is "strangthened" after the the League. But the serious side to Mr. manner projected by the Euglish Premier may de Lisle's ravings cannot be overlooked. be imagined.

The Salisbury Cabinet must be a queer concern according to the London Protestant

"The Cabinat of Lord Salisbury could not be expected to hold together or have any the robe of a Catholic, is an evil sign and a it who neither fear God nor regard men. The coalition of Lord Randolph Churchill with Popery and Infidelity, which he forced upon the Premier, together with Lord Sylisbury's Paseyite proclivities, were sure to bring failure upon their whole proceeding, and condign dieaster to the nation,"

Mr. Oaker Hall, sometime Mayor of New York and now a practising barrister in England, writes to The Times concerning the late debate in the Congress of the United States on the fisheries. He beseeches the English to discount what has been said on the ground that those who raved the fiercest oratory are quite insignificant Congressmen from fighting constituencies, and are only two out of thirtoenstanding committeemen. Healso does well to point out that in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other American Boston, Philadelphia, and other American Tradition invested the fleur-de-lis with a cities, local opinion, as represented by the sacred origin. Their pious Frenchman of a press, has in some cases humorously and in other cases seriously pooh-poohed or denounced these belligorent speeches. This pleasure at his purpose to embrace Christianis from the standpoint, doubtless, of ity. To be sure Clovis made his renunciation a party politician; but it is well of paganism conditional on conquering the known that Mr. Hall is a lawyer his crest Clovis went n and won, and made of very high attainments, and the following good his promise to adhere to the new and portion of his letter becomes, in view of this, pure faith then struggling for a foothold valuable. Mr. Hall says:—There is reason among his people. The English kings who valuable. Mr. Hall says :- There is reason to doubt "whether the proposed retaliatory fleur-de-lis with the English arms, as expreslaw is constitutional; also as to Congress sive of their pretensions, and this custom mainhaving much to do with deciding or negotiating tained for centuries. The Rochambeau of upon the fisheries dispute. It would seem that ments whose badges and banners were diplomatic or treaty-making powers, and not the flour-de-lis. Our impression is that statutory authority, must grapple with the the colors carried by the French troops difficulties between Canadian fishermen and of that day bore in their center three golden American fishermen, about whose "woce" or fleur-de-lis. The French revolutionists abolished the fleur-de-lis as an emblem, but disputes only three or four States care "two in their new flag they put the white to reflaps of the Star-spangled Banner." These present the old national color. The red and belligerent Congressmen are really fair offsets | blue are by some said to have been adopted to the traditional tailors of Tooley Street,"

A CORRESPONDENCE concerning the relations of England and Canada has caused the Chicago Herald to state editorially, among other things that "instead of obtaining a revenue from Canada England is at an annual expense of considerable amount ou Canada's account. of considerable amount on Canada's account. when Louis Philippe ascended the throne It receives no tribute, but it maintains in the from which Charles X., his kinsman, had been Dominion a regiment or two of regulars and fortifies its coasts for it." The considerable amount last year was :

Halifax-Nine officers.....£ 2,009 ed hy a Roman spearhead springing from the centre of a laurel wreath. There may have 565 Esquismault—Nine officers.....£ 3,392 been other changes, as ministers of war suc-

Nine men...... 1,285 ceed each other with pozzling rapidity, and There are a few individual expenses, but each marks his brief stay by some change in they amount to very little. As to the the spearhead and laurel remain unchanged. regiments they have to be maintained in Boston Transcript. any case, and can be kept up cheaper in Canada and the district than in England. In

battalions kept up for imperial purposes are certainly no more burden to England than the dozen or so of men of war on the station. The Chicago Herald is a free trade journal, and also tries to make out that our protective tariff is a hurdship to Great Britain. It is - to a great extent but the duty and the loyalty we owe ourselves compels this tariff and no English statesman has complained. Some of tha Manchester cotton spinners may and men of the John Bright school, but they can hardly be expected to do otherwise. As a matter of fact England seems to have exhibited a tendency to take a leaf out of our book and protect herself against the ruinous competition she is subjected to with foreign nations.

AN AUDACIOUS PROPOSITION.

Mr. Edwin de Lisle, M.P. for Middle Leicester, in addition to being an impudent and truculent fellow, has evidently a grain of humor in his composition. According to the cablegrams he informed the members of the Conservative party, in conference in London, yesterday, that he denounced the conduct of Archbishop Croke of Cashel in openly encouraging the conduct of the Irish National League, and that he would like to have the Archbishop tried for this conduct "by a jury of English Catholics in London," We are further told that the statement provoked "great enthusiasm," though his insane and brutal observations ought by right to have produced nething but mingled mirth and derision. It has been recently stated that so far as justice to Ireland is concerned she is more likely to obtain it through the advocacy of the English Protestants and an alliance with them than through the English Catholics. Strange as this may seem, the conduct of the majority of the older type of English Churchmen certainly gives color to the theory. If Mr. E. de Lisle is a fair specimen of the English Catholic, it is evident that they are deeply hostile to the claims of Ireland, and opposed to those who are netively working in her behalf. It was only the other day that this same Mr. de Lisle appeared with others before the Lord Mayor of London and declared that the entire movement organized by the National League was " infidel and anti-Catholic." In view of the fact that the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, many and thousands of priests enderse the movement, it is hardly worth wasting words in exposing Mr. DeListe's absurd preten sion. But there is another important point which this English Catholic overlooks, that is, that the Vatican has not condemned it, and has even approved the " plan of campaign," one of the most extreme elements in the programme of Although the cause of Irish freedom is safe, aithough the hour of her victory is close at hand, he has shown that the deadly hatrod of Ireland and her rights is still strong enough to do much to retard the attainments of her ambition. That spirit, shown under power for good, because there were those in discredit to the Church. But it must be remembered that O'Connell felt bound to apologize for aiding in the emancipation of some Catholics. Among those of whom | 219. O'Connell spoke must be ranked the classes

> THE FRENCH FLEUR DE-LIS. The two lines in Whittier's poem on the Bartholdi statue :

represented by Mr. de Lisle.

"In peace beneath thy flour-de-lis We half a later Rechambeau." move a Chicago critic to say that "the fleurde-lis is not, and never was, France's emblem It was the emblem of the Bourhous," etc. I the would-be correcter had contented himself with stating the patent face that the flour de-lis is not the emblem of the French Republic, he would have been perfectly correct. The fleur de lis was the chasen emblem of France long before the Bourbons came to the throne. thousand years ago accepted the legend that an angel from Heaven appeared to Clovie bearing the fleur-de-lie as a token of divine claimed sovereignty over France quartered the in compliment to the City of Paris, whose colors they were, and by others because they were the liveries of the Buke of Orleans, then a popular idol. Napoleon adopted the tee as the Bonaparte emblem, and the eagle as that of the French people. The Bourbone brought back the white standard and the four different people. the white standard and the fleur-de-lis. After Waterloo, the revived tricolor want into retirement, but came out again in 1830, deposed. Since that time the tricelor has been the flag of France, whether royal, in perial or republican. The present Republic did away with the eagles, as savoring too much of im-perialism. Consequently the eagle came off

Street Subtraction-"If I had fifty cents the "district" the nine batteries of artillery, and gave it to you to get changed, in order to give you a penny, what would be left?" companies of engineers, and four or five Street Arab-"An old man,"

the staffs of the army colors and was succeed.

THE ELECTIONS

The following are the candidates elected in the various constituencies, as far as heard from :--

ONTARIO.

ADDINGTON. Ball, Conservative, by about 100. Remains Conservative. At general election in 1882 the Conservative majority was 502, against one of 412 in 1878.

ALGOMA. Not yet heard from. In 1882 the Conservative majority was 695, against one of 405 in the smaller constituency in 1878. BOTHWELL.

Hon, D. Mills re-elected. Remains Liberal. At general election of 1882 the poll was declared, Hawkins.1,520, Mills 1,504; a protest was lodged, and the case taken to the courts and Mills declared elected by the Supreme court. In 1878 Mills' majority was 305.

BRANT, NORTH, Jas Somerville, Liberal, re-elected by 440. Remains Liberal. In ISS2 Liberal majority was 1,051. This constituency has always been Liberal.

BRANT, SOUTH. W Peterson, Liberal, re-elected by 575. Remains Liberal: At 1882 general election Liberal majority was 176. Liberal since 1872.

J F Wood, Conservative, re-elected by 175. Remains Conservative. Conservative majority at 1882 general election was 5. Conservative since Contederation, except from 1872 to 1678.

BRUCE, NORTH. Alex McNeil, Conservative, returned. Remains Conservative. Conservative majority in 1882 was 88, against a Liberal one in 1878 of 156.

BRUCE, WEST. Hon Edward Blake elected by a large majority. Remains Liberal. New riding by Nonistribution act, 1882. Liberal majority then 894.

BRYCE, EAST. Cargill, Conservative, eleuted. A Conser vative gain. New riding in 1882. Liberal

majority then 61. CARDWELL. Hon Thomas White re-elected by a large

majority, over 460. CARLETON. Sir John A Macdonald re-elected by 1,200. CORNWALL AND STORMONT. Dr Bergin, Conservative, re-elected by

DUNDAS. C E Hickey, Conservative, re-elected. DURHAM, LAST.

H A Ward, Conservative, elected by HS DURHAM, WEST. Hon Edward Blake re-elected by 119. ELGIN ESST.

J H Wilson, Laberal, re-elected by 140. ELGIN WEST,

G E Casey, Liberal, re-elected by 600. ESSEX SOUTH. Brien, Liberal, elected by 52. A Liberal

ESSEN NORTH, J C Patterson, Conservative, re-elected by

200. FRONTENAC. Hon G A Kirkpatrick, Conservative, reelected.

GLENGARIET. Parcell, Liberal, elected by 200. A Liberal gain.

GRENVILLE, SOUTH. W Shanly, Conservative, re-elected by

GREY. CAST. TS Sproule, Conservative, re-elected by

GREY, SOUTH.

G Landerkin, Liberal, re-closted by 50. GREY, NORTH. Mascon, Conservative, elected by 56. HALDIMAND.

Dr Colter, Liberal, elected by 50. BALTON.

Not yet heard from. The Liberal majority in 1882 was SS. This county has always h**een Liberal.**

HAMILTON. Brown and McKay, Conservatives, elected by big majorities.

HASTINGS, WEST. A Robertson, Conservative, re-elected. HASTINGS, EAST.

Burdett, Liberal, elected by 61, defeating John White. HASTINGS, NORTH.

Hon Mackenzie Bowell re-elected by 383. HUBON, EAST. Macdonald, Liberal, elected.

HURON, WEST, Porter, Conservative, elected by 56, defouring M. C. Cameron.

HUBON, SOUTH. McMillan, Liberal, elected by 230 in place

of Sir Richard Cartwright. Remains Lib-EFNT.

Campbell, Liberal, elec.ed by 25. KINGSTON.

Sir John A. Macdonald elected by 14. LAMBTON EAST. Fairbank, Liberal, elected.

LAMBTON WEST. J F Lister, Liberal, elected by 600. LANARK, NORTH, J Jamieson, Conservative, re-slected by

LANARK, SOUTH. J H Baggart, re-elected. Remains Conservative.

LEEDS, SOUTH, G Taylor, Conservative, elected by 400. LEEDS AND GRENVILLE. C.F Ferguson, Conservative, elected by

LENNOX. Wilson, Conservative, elected by 26. LINCOLN AND NIAGARA. J C Rykert, Conservative, elected by 402 LONDON. Hon John Carling, Conservative, elected

MIDDLESEX, BAST. Marshall, Conservative, elected by 775. MILDLESEX, WEST. Roone, Conservative, elected by 60.

by a good majority.

MIDDLESEY, SOUTH.

Armstroug, Liberal, re-elected. MIDDLESEX, NORTH. Coughlin, Conservative, re-elected by 300 MONCE.

Boyle, Conservative, elected by 510. MUSKOKA. Not yet heard from.

NORFOLK, NORTH. Charlton, Liberal, elected by about 300. NORFOLK, SOUTH. Tisdale, Conservative, elected.

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST. Mallory, Liberal, elected by about 300. A Liberal gain.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST. Guillet, Convervative, re-elected by 40. ONTARIO, NURTH. Medill, Conservative, elected.

ONTARIO, SOUTH. Smith, Conservative, elected. ONTARIO, WEST. J D Edgar, Liberal, elected. OTTAWA.

Perley and Robillard, Conservatives, elected by enormous maj rities. OXFORD, SHUTH.

J Sutherland, Liberal, re-elected. OXFORD, SOUTH. Sir Richard Cartwright elected by about

McCalla, Conservative, elected by 44.

PERTH, NORTH. S R Hessen, Conservative, elected by 200. PERTH, NORTH.

J. Trow, Liberal, re-elected by 80. PETERBORO, WEST. Stevenson, Conservative, elected. PETERCORO, EAST. Lang, Liberal, elected by 175.

PRESCOTT. S Labesse, the former Conservative memper, excited as a Liberal by 171. PRINCE EDWARD.

Not yet heard from. RESTREW, SORTH. P White, Conservative, re-elected. RENTREW, SOUTH.

Cumpbell, Liberal, re-elected by 194. BUSSELL. Edwards, Liberal, elected. A Liberal

SIMCOE, NORTH. D'Alton McCartny re-elected by 361.

SIMCOE, SOUTH. Tyrwhitt, Conservative, re-elected. SIMCOE, EASS. H H Cook, Liberal, re-elected.

TORONTO, WEST, F C Denison, Conservative, cleated by 476. TORONTO, CENTRE.

Cockburn, Conservative, elected by 484. TORONTO, EAST. J Small, Conservative, re-elected by 1,262.

VICTORIA, SOUTH. Hudepeth, Conservative, elected. VICTORIA, NORTH. Barron, Liberal, elected by about 200. Liberal gain.

WATERLOO, NORTH, Bourman, Liberal, elected by 23S. A Lib eral gain.

WATERLOO, SOUTH. Livingstone, Liberal, re-elected by 239. WELLAND, enservative.

mains Connervative. WELLINGTON, NORTH. Jas McMullen, Liberal, re-elected. WELLINGTON, CENTRE. Dr Orton, Conservative, re-elected.

WELLINGTON, SOUTH. James Innes, Liberal, re-elected by about WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Corpenter, Conservative, elected. A Conservative gain. WENTWORTH, NORTH. Not yet heard from. In 1882 Liberal ma jority was 3, against 6 in 1878.

YORK, NORTH. Mulock, Liberal, re elected. YORK, EAST.

Hon Alex Mackenzie, Liberal, re elected. YORK, WEST.

N C Wallace, Conservative, re-cleeted. QUEBEC.

ARGENTEUIL. J C Wilson, Conservative, elected. BACOT.

Dupont, Independent Conservative-accla mution. Godbout, Nationalist, elected. A Liberal

BEAUHARNOIS. J G H Bergeron, Nationalist, elected by 220. A Liberal gain. BELLECHASSE.

BERTHIER. C Beauzoleil, Liberal, elected. A Liberal BONAVENTURE.

4 Amyot, Nationalist, elected.

L J Riopel, Conservative, elected by 358 BROME. S Fisher, Liberal, elected by 200.

CHAMBLY. R Prefentaine, Liberal, re-elected by 43. CHAMPLAIN. H Montplaisir, Conservative, re-elected.

CHARLEVOIX.

F X Cimon, Conservative, elected. CHATEAUGUAY. E Holton, Liberal, re-elected. CHICOUTINI AND SAGUENAY.

Not yet heard from,

Not yet heard from.

COMPTON. Hon J H Pope re-elected by about 800. DORCHESTER. Duchesnay, Liberal, elected by 71. Liberal

DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA, Lavergne, Liberal, by acclamation, a Lib-GASPE,

HOCHELAGA.

Alph Desjardine, Conservative, elected by HUNTINGDON. Scriver, Liberal, by acclamation,

IBERVILLE, Bachard, Liberal, by acclamation. JACQUES CARTIER. D Girouard, Conservative, re-elected by

300 majority. JOLIETTE. Not yet heard from.

KAMOURASKA. Dessant, Liberal, elected. Liberal gain. LAPRAIRIE.

Doyon, Liberal, elected. A Liberal gain. L'ASSOMPTION. Not heard from.

LAVAL. Lieut-Col Unimet, Conservative, elected by

LEVIS. Dr Guay, Liberal, cleated by 455. L'ISLET. P P Casgrain, Liberal, elected by 30.

LOTBINIERE.

C J Rinfret, Liberal, re-elected. MASKINONGE. Not heard from.

MEGANTIC. Not heard from.

Liberal gain.

Not yet heard from. MONTMAGNY.

MONTMORENCY. Valin, Conservative, re-slected. MONTHEAL EAST. Coursel, Independent-Conservative, by ac-

MONTREAL WEST. S'r D nald A Smith, Conservative, returned by 1,405.

MONTREAL CENTRE. Curran, Conservative, re-elected by NAPIERVILLE.

Ste Marie, Liberal, elected. SICOLET. A Gaudet, Conservative, re-elected. CITAL'A. Alanzo Wright, re-sleeted,

J Bryson, Conservative, elected by over PORTNEUS. De S. Georges, Liberal, the late member,

POSTIAC.

QUEBEC CENTRE. Langelier, Liberal, elected by 300. QUEBEC EAST.

Hon Wilfrid Laurier, Liberal, elected by QUEEEC WEST. Hon Thomas McGreevy, Conservative, reelected by 72.

OURBEG COUNTY. Sir A P Caron, Conservative, re-elected by 500.

RICHELIEU. Captain Labelle, Conservative, elected. RICHMOND AND WOLFE, W B Ives, Conservative, elected by 144.

RIMOUSKI. Fiset, Liberal, elected. A Liberal gain. ROUVILLE. Gigault, Independent Conservative, by ac-

ST. REVAUINTHE. Bernier, Liberal, re-elected. SE. JOHNS. L Bourassa re-elected. ST. MAURICE,

Desaulniers, Conservative, elected by 200. SHEPFORD. Audet, Conservative, elected. SOULANCES.

J W Buin, Conservative, re-elected by 170. STANSTEAD. C C Colby, Conservative, re-elected by 450. SHERRIGORE

R N Hall, Conservative, elected by over TEMISCOUATA Grandbois, Conservative, re-clected. TERREPONNE. Hon J A Chapleau re-elected by 500.

THREE RIVERS Sir Hector Langev n re-elected by 32. TWO MOUSTAINS. J B Daoust, Conservative, re-elected.

VAUDREUIL. McMillan, Conservative, was re-elected by VERCHELES. Geoffcion, Liberal, electeri.

YAMASKA.

F Vanasse, Conservative, re-elected by 32. NOVA SCOTIA. ANNAPOLIS. Mills, Conservative, elected.

ANTIGONISH. Hon J S D Thompson, re-elected by good majority. CAPE BRFTON. McDougall and McKeen, Conservatives, were returned in opposition to three other

COLCHESTER, Postmaster-General McLelan elected. CUMBERLAND. Sir Charles Tupper elected. DIGBY.

Campbell, Conservative, elected.

Conservatives and two Liberals.

Kirk, Liberal, elected. HALIFAY. Jones, Liberal, and Kenny, Conservative, believed to be elected.

GUYSEOEO.

Putnam, Conservative, elected. INVERNESS. Cameron, Conservative, re elected. KINGS

Boden, Liberal, elected. LUNENBURG. Eisenhauer, Liberal, elected. PICTOU.

McDougall and Topper are elected. QUEEN'S. Freeman, Conservative, elected RICHMOND.

Flynn, Liberal, elected. SHELBOURNE, Robertson, Liberal, re-elected. VICTORIA.

McCurdy, Liberal, elected. A Liberal YARMOUTH. Lovitt, Liberal, elected.

MINNA AND BRENDA

The Two Heroines in "The Pizate."

There are probably not many readers of Sir Walter Scott's beautiful novel, "The l'irate," aware that the original one of the charming sisters, "Miona and Brenda," is a resident of Canada. Yet such is the case, and a very interesting interview with the lady has recently been published, and is as

follows :-Mrs. Hamilton is a sister of the celebrated Dr. Rae, the Arctic explorer, and her hus band, Zuchary Hamilton, now dead, was a band, Zienary Hamite II, how dead, was a cousin of Lord Macatlay. A native of the Orkney Islands, it was there, at her father's house, that Sir Walter Scott met her sister and herself when, in 1814, he made a cruise on board a yacht with some friends, running along the east coast of Scotland and visiting Zerland and Orkney.

Scott says in his diary of this excursion:

Having seen what was carrieus in the
Ultima Thule of the ancients, where the san

scarcely thought it worth while to go to bed, since his rising at this season was so early, we doubled the extreme northern termina t.on of Scotlan i and took a rapid view of the Hebridee, where we found many kind friends. Missisquot.
Clayes, Liberal, elected by about 100.
Liberal gain.

MONTCALM.

MONTCALM.

Messisquot.

There, that our little expedition might not want the dignity of danger, we were favored with a distant glimpse of what was said to be an American cruiser, and had opportunity to consider what a pretty figure was aboutd have made and the vavage goods. Tuere, that our little expedition might not we should have made had the voyage ended in our being carried captive to the United Choquette, Liberal, elected. A Liberal than pleasure, Sic Walter says :- "1, may here briefly observe that my business in this States." Of the purpose of this trip, other voyage, so far as I could be said to have any, was to inleaver to discover some localities which might be useful in the 'Lerd of the Isles,' a proem with which I was then threatening the public, and which was afterward primen without attain ing remarkable snocess. But as at the same time the anonymous novil of "Waverley" was making its way to popularity. Lalready augured the possibility of a second effort in this department of literature, and I saw much in the wild islands of the Crkneys and Zet hand which I judged might be made in the minest degree interesting, should these ideas ever become the scene of a parcacive of ficti

tions events." Scott made many friends in that out of the way country, among others Robert Hamilton, Sheaff of Lanarkshire. Zet and, who long after sent for the "Wizird of the North from his deathbed to ask him to select some thing that he might bequests to him. It is worthy of note that Sir Walter caose the sword which Hamilton had carried at Bunker

But the " Pirate" did not immediately fol low " Waverly," as had been the anthor's in tention, and it was not, in fact, until seven years later that it saw the light. Lockhart Bays of it in his biography of Scott :- The splendid romance of the Pirate was pub lished in the beginning of December, 1821, and the wild freshuess of its atmosphere, the beautiful contrast of Minns and Brenda and the exquisitely drawn character of Captain Cleveland found the reception which they de-

Burved.' On being introduced to Mrs. Hamilton 1 questioned her at ones with regard to the

"You will remember," she said, "that the scene described in 'The Parate' is laid in the island called the mainland of Zetland, and Sir Walter frequently visited our home there-Clastrain Hull-while he was gathering material for his work. The first day that he dired there he exclaimed, as he stood on the porch, 'What fair, land!' I was only fourteen at that time. He conglimented my sister Jessie, afterward Mrs. Munro, and me

by describing us in the narrative as 'Minna and Brenda.'" Here, a lady who was present took from the table a copy of "The Pirate" and read from it the following description of the two lovely daughters of "Magues Troll":-

"The difference of their tempers and of their complexions was singularly striking. although combined, as is usual, with a cer tain degree of family resemblance. From her mother Minna inherited the stately form, the dark eyes, the raven locks and finely pen cilled brows, which showed that she was on one side, at least, a stranger to the blood of

Thule. Her chetk-'Oh, call it fair, not pale was so slightly and delicately tinged with the rose that many thought that the lily had an undue proportion in her complexion, but in that predominence of the palor flower there was nothing sickly or languid, and it corresponded in a peculiar degree with testares thus seemed calculated to express a

contemplative and high minded character. The scarcely less beautiful, equally levely and equally is nocent Bren la was of a compl-xion as different from her sister as they differed in character, tasto and expression. Her profuse looks were of that paley brown which receives from the passing sunbeam a tinge of gold, but darkens again when the ray has passed from it. Her eye, her month, her beautiful row of teeth, which to her innocent vivacity were frequently disclosed; the rich, yet not too bright color of a healthy complexion tinging a skin like the drifted snow, spoke her genuine Scandinavian descript. A fairy form less tall than that of Minna, but still more finely morlded into symmetry; a careless and almost chitdish lightness of step; an eye that seemed to look on every object with pleasure, from a natural and serene cheerfulness of disposition, attracted even more general admiration than the charms of her sister, though perhaps that which Minna might excite might be of a more intense as well as of a more endur-

ing character.
The dispositions of these lovely sisters were not less different than their complexions. In the kindly affections neither could be said to excel the other to much were they attached to their it is and to each other. But the cheerfu a ... Brenda mixed itself with the every way locates of life and seemed inexhaustiblein its protesion. The less buoyant spirit of here start peared to bring to society a contented will the intereuted and pleased with wast wingoing forward, but was rather placetly corried along with the stream of mirth a cleasure than disposed to aid its progress by any effort of her own, two levely sisters were not only the delight of their friends, but the pride of those islands, where the inhabitants of a certain rank were blended by the remoteness of their situation and the general hospitality of their habits into one friendly community. A wandering post celebrated the daughters

of Magnus in a poem, which he entitled "Night and Day." "Were there any coincidences," I asked. "in your life and in that of your aister and the story of 'Minna' and 'Brenda?"

"None," was the reply. "The only other character in the book whom I recognize is Norna. The critics, you know, said that Norna was a mere copy of Meg Merrilles; but I remember well the woman from whom Sir Walter took his description. She came to our house one night and insisted upon remaining. We were afraid of her, she appeared in such a wild mood, so we gave up the kitchen to her and watched her movements through a crack in the door. She became violent and performed a grotesque dance about the fire, attering the wildest

incantations." " Was there any resemblance between you husband and M clauut Mertoun ?".

"I never perceived it. He was said to resemble heren in appearance. He was dark and tall, with black eyes and black wavy hair. Almost from babyhood he was devoted to me. When we were they child ren he used to carry me over all the hard places. Ouce when he was about ten years places. Ouce when he was about ten years old, no was discovered wringing his hands in an ageny of grief and crying, 'Go, Marion will be drowned!' I was crossing a swollen river with some of his relatives and my own, but it never occurred to him that they were in equal danger. His father cortainly did not resemble the gloomy, taciturn Bysil Mertoun. He was a minister of the Kirk of Southard, and his mother was a Mise Macaulay, a sister of Zachary Macaulay, the father of the historian. Their home was on the Island of Hoy."

"Could you give me a description of your home ?"

"Clastrain Hall," replied Mrs. Hamilton. " was a marive stone building, with high turrets and two large wings. At the back rose Clastrain Hills; before it was the Atlantic. A high stone well surrounded extensive grounds. Age not this wall were trained apple trees, strang roin the Orkneys. Since I left it I have visued many beautiful spots, but nothing in my eyes can compare with the picturesque scenery of that home of my child hood, with all its romantic surroundings, apart from the world.
"My first visit to London with my has

band and two lette boys affords an instance of 'Brenda's' simplicity of character. Dr. Hamilton and the children were separated from me in the crowd, and in my bewilderment I ran up to a huge policeman and, clasping my bands in a tragic manner, exclaimed, 'O's have you seen my husband and my two little cans?" At this point Mrs. Hamilton was colled away and I peeped into the next room, where two of her grandchildren were of-ving.

It was a precty picture. Upon the nurse's knee ear a curly haired, Pine eyed boy of three, alternat ly caressing, wringling and propounding strange questions which perplexed his young instructor. A girl child with mack face and intent eyes sat on a footstool making an occasi nal commentary with a gravity beyon! her years.

There was a sound of heavy feetsteps approsching. The little girl ran into the hell chapping her hards and crying "Jiomie's come?" Her crother wriggled down and followed her, and presently Jimmie appeared with the two children clinging about him.

The three score years and ten allotted to man had nearly passed over the old servitor's white head, but he was still straight, strong and active. As a member of the family expressed it, "He always walked running." His father and mother before him were ser vants of the Rae family and he had been in their service since boyhood. Caleb Balderstone could not compare with him for upholaing the honor of the family. "Jimmie," said 1, "Mrs. Hamilton says

that Sir Walter Soot: flittered her sister and her by describing them as 'Minna' and Brenda.' What is your opinion?'

He proceeded to give me some of his recollections. Miss Marion (Brends), he told me, was the most heautiful being he had ever beheld. She was very small and light, but with no sharp turns to her. She had while gray even, straight, clender nose, and abandant curly hair. She was married one summer morning on the lawn of Clastrain Hall, and she looked more like an angel than a human being. Miss Jossie (Minca) was majestic and hit to be a queen. She was always an honor to all belonging to in early chil bood. She died some years ago. Mr. Rue vas a touble bookingmen-bandsome, stately, courtsons and hospitable. There were seven shildren-five sons and two

When I questioned him with regard to the mode of life at the time of Sir Walter Scott's visit he assure I me that no anobieman's house could have been better oppointed. There was a suit of accounts and every refinement

and luxury. When Mee, Elamilton returned to the room I whiled, " West you and your sister general-

ly recognized ac 'Minns' and 'Brendu?' '
'Yes," was bee reply. "I remember especially one occasion when we were diving at Siz William ticabiggan a, in Edinburgh, the host sain, as he introduced us to his guests, 'We have with us a Minua and a Bunda.

"Some yours ofter that Ludy Franklin visited me. We had not met since she and her husband stayed with us just before he set our on his fate! expedition in 1845. She found me in the guiden, and, throwing her arms about my bock, the said with much emotion, 16%, dearnst Brenda ?" "Then you know Sir John ill canklin," I

"Yes, very well. Probably you know that ilt was my erother. Dr. Rae, who brought home the first anthortic information of the ato of the Aranklic expedition. I do not thow whether he ever met Sir Cohnelfrank-lin. He was my husband's friend and stayed with us after we were unarried. Lady Frankin is my daughter Jessie's grdmother. We pad a Nawfoundland dog, 'Jack,' who had thense rejoiced in going with Dr. Mamilon in his shipping expeditions. Sir John seemed to know a premonition of his fate, for ther Mir John was about to leave Jack was owkere to be seen. He avan discovered at ast, cowering in a barn where he had hidden imeelf. He was dragged out with much lifficatey and put into the ship howling ictority. The Exprimenx afterward showed v signs to Dr. Rae that the poor, famished lows of Franklin's party had eaten the dog efore proceeding to the last terrible alter-

"My Exother and kis wife are living in ondon now, and go out a good deal, yet mid all his occupations he finds time to conlauxly write or send some token of rememrunce to my children and grandchildren. ply yestorday some beautiful books came r the little ones here." You have a number of children ?" I

"Yes, I have had ten children and fortyre grandchildren. My boys are scattered, il of my daughters only two are near me w, but they are all in happy homes of

"Could you tell me something of Dr. Rac's ily life ?

Brought up as we were surrounded by o ocean we all loved it, but I think Dr. Rae pecially delighted in the sen. My father re the boys a fine hoat with a small tender fishing, and they used to go out in the "miest weather. They took great pride their seamanship.

My brother passed as surgeon before he Biwonty years old, and in the same year 1833, I think—he went on one of the Hud-Bay Company's ships in that capacity. the return journey a barrier of ice in island in James Bay. Muny were attacked ith scurvy, as they had no fruit or vegetables, but when the snew melted quantities of cras berries were found and the sick men recovered.

" My brotner, instead of being discouraged hy this experience, seemed to be inspired by a spirit of adven ure, and he accepted the appointment of surgeon at Moose factory and held it for ten years. There he practised snowshoeing, hunting and fishing, so that he was well trained for his severe service in latter years. I could give you in a general way an account of his adventures, but it is hardly worth while to occupy your time."

ter accurate memory. Not the least agreeable element of the interview was the pride which this lady, eighty-six years old, evedently felt in the association of her name with the writing of the great post and nevelist.

A NEWSPAPER MAN'S OPINION.

The London correspondent of the Gazette in review of the various exhabits at the Canadian court of the Indian and Colorial exhibition writes as follows: But among the many very fine desplays here showing the industrial exce. to tochear mestioning the extremely fine bed-France, the cuarming easy chairs with their gorg-onerich e verings, a delightful cabinat of above of particularly graceful design, and a soft and several chairs made of western cat le torns and hoofs quit a novelty here. To this I must add an elaborat and very handsome blie a-braz and sofe combined (he only ne made in Cona la, I am to'd), a levely inlad lady's work table, and the ingenious contrived, as well as extreme y useful Plymp on sofa had. The whole exhibit is tastefully dismoyed, and it evidently attracts a good deal of attention. I fancy such farmture as this must coare as a kind of revelation to our manufacturers har, who have commutation and to consider obly e.ev. to the nucle of their noses at competition-especially colonial competition. Such indifference won't do any longer, however.

SUNDAY IN NORWAY.

There can be scarcely anything more delightful than a pleasant July Sanday on the old city of Throughjem, which is reached now four days after leaving the North Cape. The daylight in summer begins at conduct has generously manifested their a welcock in the morning and lasts deep attachment to the intrests of the race until 3 o'clock at night, thus making one long day in which to explore the town, and the old city is well worthy of a prominent position they once occupied; but the prominent position they once occupied; but the prominent position they once occupied; but oldest city in Norway, founded in the year 1016 by a certain king of Norway, St. Olef. The city lies at the head of a tjord which almost equals that of Kristiania in leveliness. Behind it the hills mee in gentle slopes and the hills are wender. fal fertile for so high a latitude, for Threndhjem is on a parallel with the southern part of Iceland. But its temperature is even the year round: the cold of the waters is modersted by the warmth of the Gulf Stream and the winter weather is much less severe than at Kristiania, so much farther south. The great attraction of the city is its cathe-

dral, dedicated to the patron saint St. Olaf, h and the building is well worthy of the fame it has attained in Scandinavia. The many fires and accidents that were its misfortunes in early years were followed later by ignorant and careless attempts at resteration, and the church was as much harmed by the latter process as by her. She married a bandsome officer the former injuries. Wet, in spite of all the setrology, universally regarded in old times.—Captain bluuro. They had eight would viciositudes it has undergone, it still as a true science, is altogether vain and dechildren, one of whom was drowned remains a monument of beauty and is now be- lusive. Can it be, many have said to me, remains a monument of beauty and is now be- lusive. process going on each year. Some of the carving on the pillars is exquisitely done and the whole editice is wonderfully well planned, It will soon bear comparison again with the fine eathedrals of the Continent. On Sunday. morning at service time the church is tuli. The peasant women, each with her bright colored square kerchief folded over her head and tied beneath her chin, look simple and temare. The soldiers in clue uniforms come. with clanking swords down the niels and take their seals half way down to the pulper. The children are bere in great numbers and are as restless as they always are during church service in every country under the sun. To complete the to be as congregation there are a lef of ill-manered foreigners who have come to see the service out of enriosity and, Ending it unintelligible and tirerome, leave at all hours, much to the annoyance of the congregation. How strange it is that ! when people travel they seem to leave their politeness and good magners gacked up with were for the most pers not only honest men. their other most valuable possessions at but men moved by strong religious emotions. home.

theran and the services consist, for soning in old times, and on ceasoning which the main part, of the sermon the minister and the singing of pasims by the choir and congregation. to by ancient traditions. When the eathedral was in Catholic hands, 2. The tradition of a s before the "Reformation," there was, of is found among a great course, a foc altar piece, but that has now been replaced by a marble statue of the Savior executed by Thorvalsden. A vogumand, or courier, said with great gride in his extensive knowledge and good English. while endeavoring to explain the beauties akan my hachand to lend him the of the cathedral to a party of English og and he consented. The poer creature people: "The sculpturer of dis, he was drowned two years ago in Kristisnar jord ; he was very hopeful and was stricken away in the grime of his yat," an explanation that was as positive as it was incorrect, while the reference to the youth of the unfortunate artist was pathetic in the extreme. The same triented linguist remarked that "distinct place of the kings are coronated," a bit of language that perhaps needs a foot-note to explain it. According to the present constitution, passed in 1614, all the kings of Norway must be orowned in this cathedral, and here the coronation ceremonies of three kings have taken place .- Boston Herald.

> An interesting discovery has been made in the Chapel of St. Laurence, in the Cathedral of Worms, the ancient Bormida Magnus, a city in which a Bishopric was established towards the middle of the fourth century, and in which five Councils of the Church have been held. The cossin of Bishop Conrad II. of the house of Sternberg, which is flourishing even at the present day, has been brought to light. body of the Prelate, who died in 1192, was intact, and the mitre, with the little bands of gold tissue, was in a perfect state of preservation. The amice and the alb are of very fine linen. The cope and the tunic are of silk brocade. The episcopal cross, which lies upon the right shoulder and descends to the left foot, bears at the extremity of the volute a flour de lys in gilt bronze.

"And how do you people take the death of your grandfather, Mr Fogg?" "Ch, very dson Strait stopped them. They were hard, Mrs Puff, very hard. You see this is, ged to turn back, and wintered on an the first time grandfather ever died."

THE GERALDINES.

The recent death of the Duke of Leinster.

Premier Duke, and for some time only Duke in Ireland. The dukedom of Abercorn having recently been created, recalls the facthat no family has occupied a more prominent place in the history of Ireland than the Geraldines. One of the late Duke's ancestors was created Baron of Offaley in 1205, and another Earl of Kildare in 1316. The dukedom dates from 1766. Its late holder was the twenty-seventh baron and twenty-second Earl The Duke owned in Kildaro 70 462 acres, and in Meath 1,119 acres, which be-I took leave of Mrs. Hamilton deeply important to the anti-rect campling brought him a rent roll of £48,541. The family motto is 'Crem a boo"-Crom (the ancient seat of the house) to victory. The crest and bearers are monkeys, said to be derived from an old tradition that the heir of the house, when an infant, was carried to the top of the castle, and brought safely down by a bahoon. The Fitzgeralds were descended from a Florentine family, one of whom settled in Normandy and thence passed over to England, where he became one of the favoritee of Edward the Coulessor. Maurice, the great grandson of the original settler in England, in the reign of Henry II, went on an expedition to Ireland, in which he was afterward lence of t anadam houses, and as evacuation of the foundation of the versional that high degree of good taste so frequently made laif the foundation of the versional met with, the exhibit of Messrs. Owen McGular as a great Lifsh house. The history of this version of jour city occupies a fromment powerful family is the history of Ireland, where the foundation of the versional made laif the foundation of the version made laif the version go into details about it (though thoroughly de- for several conturies. Successively they held serving an extended notice), yet I am unable the highest judicial and other offices, and down to the reign of Elezabeth they did more room suite in (1 think) the style of Louis II of to extend in a consolidate the rule of English kings in Ir land than eny other noble house. In the semost incessant rebellions that or curred the Geraldmes were constantly at the tront whenever there was enything to e done. Like other of the Norman Irish nobility, they in process of time became the roughly Irish, and were followed with passion ate Joyal y by the people. At the Revolution of 1688 the Firzgeralds were faturate enough to take the winning side, and contributed in a large degree to the t tumph of William III. The niceteenth Earl, who was a tromment at resmon in the reign of Anne, George I en a George 11. purchased Carton House, Kildare, which was f remerly the seat of the lagotdeby family Her you was clavated to the dukenom of Lember. One of the first Dake's younger sons was the brave and ontortabate Land Edward Freger Id, the husband of Panieli, Her dust now less in the churchyard at Thomas Ditton, Eugland, The Frageralds have seen almost universally faithful to their generous and lineral traditions, and their deep attachment to the interests of the race rests so little odium. The late Dake was considered a generous landford, but just before his death was compelled to sell a large part of his property. He never occupied a prominent position beyond that given him by the rank he occupied and the universal respect he had gained by his domestic virtues. His widow is a sister of the present Duke of Sutherland, and was also a sister of the late Buchesses of Westminster and Argyle. The Buke's successor, the present Marquis of Kildare, married the beautiful daughter of the Earl of Fleversham, Ludy Hermine Dancombe, whose photographs are widely exdibited to-day in the stores of New York,

THE HUMBUG OF ASTROLOGY.

I am often asked, but especially after some notorious astrological charlatan has been exposed, whether it is after all so certain that ing greatly improved by the careful restoring; that all the wise men of past ages, those to whom we attribute so many of the beliefs that to this day we hold excred, can in this matter of astrology have been wholly deceived?

Not only among all the different races of antiquity, and in all the chief civilized nations, but during periods of time such as no other faith can boost of having swayed, men held firmly to the bekef that the stars in their courses foretell, may, rule, the for tunes of men. The cuncil rm inscriptions of Assyria, the hisroglyphs of Egypt, the most ancient reserds of Persia, India and China, agree in showing that of old all men behaved I the son and moon, the planets and the stars.

Radiant Merennies, Carrying through other not expetual round beerees and resolutions of the Gods.

The answer is found in the very circumstances under which of old astrology was believed in. The astrologers of old times They were also by no means wanting in rea-The national religion of Narway is Lu- | soning power. Astrology was based on reaseemed this recent tradition no argument can be drawn against the reality of facts alluded

2. The tradition of a stand-till of the sun is found among a great number of people

widely separated one from the other. :3. The narration of the simultaneous standstill of sun and moon by Joshua must, for his torical reasons, be regarded as having reference to a real fact, which he places on the merning of the battle of Gahacu, and not in sun's journey. Their duration is not fixed with precision.

M. Legrange mentions the very astrono mical and sacterlogical hypotheses comratide with modern scientific knowledge which may serve to explain the fact in its immediate causes, either as a local phonon. ence or as one affecting the whole earth. He concludes with the following interesting and instructive remark : "It is well known that, in the verses of foundax. preceding the account of the stand-still of the sun, there is question of a shower of stones, which partly destroyed the armies of the Cananean Kings, Woltzire, in his criticism of the Bible, treated this shower of steams and this stand-still of the sun with all contempt Less than fifty years after, the Academy of Science acknowledged the possibility of the fact recorded in verse II; what may be the fate of that mentioned in verses 12 and 23?" Altogether, M. Legrange's article is one of pecuculiar interest to the student of Holy Spripture as well as to the student of physical science .- Professor Richard A. Proctor.

PARNELL'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Nature has stamped on the person of this remarkable man the qualities of his mind and temperament. His face is singularly handsome, and at a first glance might even appear too delicate to be strong. The nose is long and thin and carved, not molded; the mouth is well cut; the cheeks are pallid; the forehead perfectly round, and as striking as the fore-

perfect tranquility, would be inclined to think that Mr. Parnell was a very handsome young man, who probably had gradu ated at West Point and would in one time die in a skirmish with the Indians. But a closer look would show the great possibilities beneath this face. The mouth, especially the under lip, speaks of a grip that never loosens; the eye, when it is fixed, tells of the inflexible will teneath: and the tranquility of the nature that wills and wins. Similarly with his figure, it looks slight almost to frality; but a glance will show that the hones are large, the ups broad, and the walk firm; in fact, Mr. Parnell tramps the ground rather than walks, The hands are firm, and even the way they grasp a renail has a significance.

Tais picture of Parnell is very unlike the portraits which have been formed of him by the imagination of those who have never met bim. When he was first in the storm and stress of the era of obstruction, he used to be portrayed in the truthful pages of Euglish comic journalism with a battered hat, a long upper lip, a shillelah in his hand, a clay pipe his caubeen. Even to this day portraits after this fashion appear in the lower class journals that think the caricature of the Irish face the best of all possible jokes. Parnell is passionately foud of Ireland; is happier and realthier on its soil than in any other part of the world, and is almost bigoted in the intrasity of his patriotism. But he might easily taken for a native of another country. esidence for the first years of his life in English schools has given him a strong

English accent and an essentially English manner; and from his American mother he has get in all probability, the healthy paller, the delicate chiscl ing, the impassive look, and the resolute cre that are typical of the children of the great Republic. Such is the man in brief who to day is perhaps the most rotent personality n all the many rations and races of the earth - From " The Great Irish Struggle

THE PAY OF LAW-MAKERS.

In Belgium each member of the chamber of representatives receives 200 floring, or \$16 The per moneth, or, for the receion of eight

months, CRIA.

In Dammack the members of the bridsthing and the folkething are paid the same salary, 153 per day. The sverage rumber of work in .. days in a session is 145; the total amount for the same is CHB 13s.

I : Portugal proces and deputies receive an om and stimmed of 167. In France senators and deputies each get

19,000 frames, or \$200 a year, the colound representatives getting, in addition, their raveling expenses. In Sweden the members of the diet receive

I 200 rix dollars, equal to £65 141, for a secsign of four months, and their travelling exlenses. Members of both chambers are fined 10 rix dollars, or 11 shillings, a day if they do not attend.

In Switz-rland members of the national or uncel receive 10 shillings per day, which is paid out of the federal treasury. Members of the State councils are paid by the cantons, and their saleries range from 6 shillings to 10 shillings per day.

In the United States representatives and delegates each receive \$5,000 per year and their travelling expenses, at the rate of 10 cents per mile. In Norway the members of the storthing

receive 13 shillings and 4 pence a day while

it is sitting, which is usually about twelve weeks. In Italy neither senators nor deputies are paid, but they get free pusses over all the railways in the kingdom, and some other concessions as to taxes and patronage, a most objectionable mode of payment, and long since condemned in this and other countries

where similar privileges used to be conceded to legislators. In Spain the members are not paid. In Greece the senators get C20 per month, and members of the representative chamber

£10 per month. In all the local legislatures in Germany the members, with one or two exceptions, are paid, the salaries averaging in Prussia about 9 shillings per day, and in Austria 20 shiilings.

The members of parliament of Great Brituin, as is well known, receive no pay and have no direct patronage. Were the members of the House of Lords paid at the same rate as American congression, their salution would amount to about £518,000 and the members of the House of Commons would! absorbabout \$570.000. - Philadelphia Record.

GONE TO PUST.

Mr. Peter Quinn, resident of the Parish of St. Aniest, who died on the 8th of February, had attained the mre of Toyeses, and was wad by known and respected; being one of the first settlers in that part of the country. He was zealous and iste breat, and a true lover of his onney, Ireland, whence he came when but a boy of function years. - Remainscat in Page.

A PACKED JURY

SELECTED TO TRY THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AULINST THE NATIONAL LEAGUERS.

DUBLIK, Feb. 15 -In the Commission Court to-day, Messrs. Dillon, Sheehy, Grilly and O'Brien pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy to induce tenants to refuse paying their rents. The Crown then proceeded to swear in a jury for the trial of defendants. the evening. This stand still appears in the O'Brien, were ordered to stand saids. Counsel for defendants protested and for awhite there was much commetion. Mr. O'B ten, of water buils up : for if you notice corefully, a the defendants, declared he would rather be part of the water, while boiling, is changed cent to jail at once than be submitted to a into steam, which may be seen rising from brial before a jury compresed so unfairly that the por and ascending in the sir. The quesbecause a man's name was GB: ien he was ex. ewded from it Mr. Crilly denounced the Crown's conductor raffign'y. Justice Murphy | absorbing : It has not remained in the wat, r refused to interfers with the exercise of the Crown's privilege of challenging the jury. After a long wringle a jury of composite coureter was finally aworn. Its character porteads disagreement.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

New York, Peb. 15.-Sir Lionel West, British Minister at Washington, in an interview here to-day, said he did not anticipate any trouble whatever about the fishery question. "Negotiations are now going forward in London between Minister Pheles and the British Government," he added, "and I think the question will be finally settled before Congress adjourns. These negotiation will be of a character to insure reciprocal relations between Canada and the United States and stop all action in the way of ret.liatory measures that Congress desires to pass. I am not afraid to predict that by the 4th of March a satisfactory basis or plan of treaty will be agreed upon between the two couptries and the whole question settled."

A young lady recently received the following note and is heart broken :- "You head of the first Napoleon, and the eyes are needn't speet me up to yure house no more dark and unfathomable. The passer-by in sunda nites; a gurl wat leaves gum a stickin' the atreets taking a casual look at those on the parlor chairs for a foller to sit on nin't beautifully chiseled features and at the air of no gurl for me.—Jim.'

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Placarding of Lubeck-French Activity in Barrack Rollding - The Bishop of Metz on the Septennate-A German Council of War-Russian Naval Officers Executed.

Panis, Feb. 19.—A German sergeant, while driving a wagon into Metz, refused to submit to the octroi de ville inspection. The alternation attracted a crowd of inspectors, who forcibly emoved the cover, and found a wagon load of Fr. ach dragoon betweets.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—The two naval

officers recently are stea for conspiracy against the Government have been executed. The prince who attempted to commit smooth, having been arrested with other students of the military school in connection with the con-spiracy, is not dead, but lies in a precarious condition at Lauren, where 750 prisoners are c. mined. Several serious riots occurred here esterday, but were suppressed by the unli-

tary.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Russian provincial governous have issued a circular advising officials of the unusual importance of the coming elections for the Reichstag, and urguing them to refrain from doing anything that would assist the opponents of the Government, The Ministries of other German states have adopted a similar course.

REGULY, Feb. 19.—The pastoral letter of the Biscop of Metz will be read on Sunday. It

supports the Pope's view of the Septemate There was a riot in Zaaburg, Lorraine, Its evening. A groud of youths paraded the street singing "The Marseillaise" and a conflic origing "The Marseillaise" and a conflict arcse in which a constrible was killed, Vienna, Feb. 19, "The Emperer presiden yesterday as a council of war. Archduke Albrecht and Willie'm, slount Bylandt, Conera Von Beck, the Prince of Croy and Baron Salins and Popp were present.

Lospon, Feb. 19, -Advices from Met., reper there is no consained of a reach barrack making around Vertan and Holfert, and that weak of the fortifications at Verdan continues night and day. All commorces has been suspended at Mota care ting in 1001. The inhabitance say stories in a large of an collector garret.

But N Lett 17. The National Liberal from mittoe or Arther's Lasson; to Bismarck a copy of the phosents point on the adds of that a by the Point sists. Coming from the par t need remises of the Emperor it. ment that the rewasne war impending, Brownick named to by telegraphed a tep y, which we identified the affects charation of the Emperor was an absolute in venti n.

METEOROLOGY.

flow Beat in the tir Becomes tatent, and How H gets I ree Again. 🚗

Letter VII.

In the preceding letter it was shown how vaim air produces evaporation, and how ! cold air causes rain and snow. In this letter we desire to demonstrate how the reverse is conclusive on that point, may take place, viz, the engendering of cold. The United II brew Charities, however, may take place, viz, the engenderich of cold and heat by evaporation and rain.

Although what we wish to prove in the following is firmly established, yet it is not about " free and latent heat," have mistaken ideas about it.

In order that what we shall explain may be in the reach of everyone, we must again choose our examples from life itself, and request our readers to come to our aid with their thoughte.

is placed over the fire, the neat of which com-immicates itself to the water and heats it for the poor dead. And in all this the more and more. Now, where does the heat of the fire go? It is to seen up by the water; thus to speak, the water absorbs the heat. This explains why a cooking stove on which a dinuor is our ked, does not get ness as warm ! as it would if the same quantity of fuel had Octoor, and bese ches believes to deat it he heen used without any counting on the stove. It, "We have no bear," cays its expenses for a portion of the he. being abserted by the meat, it correct bear the stove : hence the stove fails to receive the amount of host that is used in cocking the mean

What will be the effect of taking boiling water from the store and piecing it is the room son owhere : Where well too heat of the water go than?

We all know that in this one the water cools down by degree . The water gives out its hert. New, it is evident that while en the fire, the west rous absorbed next; and ther it gave out that had on ming put in a colder place.

But what will become of the water if it is allowed to continue transcrib heat? What becomes of a pot of water, it, on beginning to beil, it is not taken off the fire? Does ; uch water continue to absorb heat?

Observation shows that this is not the case, Put a thermometer into boiling water, it will immediately rise to 212 degrees; let it remain there ever so long, it will not rice a dogree higher. But during that time there was brisk fire; it is evident, therefore, that heat was contionally passing into the water. Where, then, is this heat. It has not remained in the water, or else the thermometer would have continued to rise. It must be, then, that it has passed away with the burning steam which has been constantly rising and floating about in the room. Moreover, it is well known that water, when Several Catholic juryra, including one named allowed to continue to boil, decreases in quantity. Our housemises call this process builting descu." In truth, however, the tion naturally arises now, where is the heat that the being water has been continually or the thermometer would have continued to rise. The answer is now evident; the heat has risen with the steam, and with it floate about in the air ; or, in other words, the heat has been apported by the steam; or, which is the same, the heat has become latent in the steam. Therefore, we are correct in saying it takes heat to change water into steam. know now where the heat has gone; it has become latent in the steam.

The next question might be: Can this lutent heat become free again? Certainly it can; and many a good housewife has con-vinced herself of it very often, though perhaps she did not philosiphize about it. When touching unawares the spout of the tea kettle with her hand she has felt as though nor hand was wet, and scalded besides. When did this come ? The hand was wetted by the steam, which, on coming in contact with the hand, changed to water again, but in the same inoment, also, the steam gave up its hear to the hand by scalding it. Steam, therefore, when charging into water, gives its istent heat up again; or the latent heat, in other words, becomes free.

This phenomenon, which may be witnessed in every kitchen, happens in nature on a larger scale; by what powerful effects it is accompanid, we propose to show in our next letter.

Montress 19th Feb. 87

" OPTIO "

THE JEWS AND JERUSALEM

Although the Hebrews are supposed to east their eyes towards Jerusalvoi and to wall" at times during the year in censequence of their enforced absence, it looks very much as though the United States will in the future contain a very large proportion of the race. New York is especially a favorite centre. Less than ten years ugo the Hebrew population of New York, according to statistics excellently analyzed by Rubbi Gottheil, was less than they thousand. Everybody knows by the irequency of Hebrews in public view that now it largely exceeds that number. But few have any itea of the great rapidity and proportions of the

increase. Prom the annual report of the Roser of Relief of the United Heb ow Charilles we gr. has just been published (would that ele ur charities were as well administered), it up pears that the number of Hebrew immigrants inded at Castle Garden during the year which ended on Octiber 1 was 27,348, which is more than one teath of the whole immigration received there. In 1885 the number was 13,535. It also separs that only 6 135 were bound for other points than New York. Thus the amendoe is the local Hebrew population in a single year, apart from natural increase, was by foreign immi-gration at this single landing place 21,213.

Most of them come from Rossia and Austria, religious and race persecution invalating them to the adventure. No bear than 17,796 were Russian subjects and 7,056 Austrian. There never was so great an accession to the population of the New World in a single year from those inpulses-not even in the time of the Purion clarization. Of the remainder, 1,5% water It muentane, also driven forth by possee viron, and 857 were Germane. Then the school enddenly sinks to Blocksh subjects, 59; French, 8; Dutch, 7; Parkish and Date cach 5, and Swedish, 1. There were 8 (92) children, and the 20,356 adults were excribated become the sever in the grope, i p of 13,793 ama to 6,653 wetten.

Besides them poor Helrown who consed Now York to rough Chails Clarery, there were bundreds possessely or comparatively wealthy, who seems in through other avectors. The report of the Unit of He rest Chair ties, to which we have a referred, in a more velous record or the skill, the gut once the munificence and the intelligence with which the elder Habrew population of the city dealt with the thousands in this yest when of poor people of their race and foith was I shought aid in some form. The si the with se more immense unacquaiamana with the Explish language, progresses of other in a and arts then probling by a cost to pure livelineed, aimlessness of purpose, merial stantedness, physical squasor. Said, horses i positive there ugly factors were, it deserve to be easil of the Hebrow immigrants that relatively to others received as thesite Govern they were well up so the condard. The . or some public misapprehension on this point, But the feet that the Emigration Commes singers of the Siete returned to Faroposturay the whole year only twenty seven as propers

nero the means of wirely sending back 744 as unadapted by any possibility to three in this country, and of these they provided easy to make it understood. For this reason free transportation on "cattle steamers" for many educated men, who have read much 682 men, "who applied to be record owing to their mability to find employer here or their ruwillingness to do in labor, they having no trade or profes-For many thousands they lound empiryment They have an Injustrial School for gara and have opened a Technical Institute for eve cation to mechanical arts. They provide Everyone knows how water is builed. It medical attendants and nurses for the reserve no over-ser inestality. Practical busense distinguishes all the Hebrey poor thropic enterprise.

The Board predicts an even greater Hele a immigration for the year shot will can ust committee, " of the pocaulary aid in public. It is the energetic provence of a operation of failes and pentionen who and warmly interest themselves in our way, that we need and o in why maket."

The Chi are, Buchington & Quincy R. R. C. the Old are findington & Quancy R. It Comes published a pronouncing distriction of the computation of the Community of the Community of the Community of the Community of the computation of the community of the communi Omeago, Hi, and ge, a copy of the Lietzon i -the obespeat book issued.

"IS THE INDIAN DYING OUT?" A writer in the New York Times, in answer to this question, puts defler on's course of the tribes in 1782 beside that of the Indian Commissioner's for this year, with the result of showing that the Indian population, which was only 69,040 in 1782 is now 247.761. He sads: To so back to define and then to call this day, to of inquiry, were deff-reon's sufferings, who made out the total Indian population to be less than 100,000 a century ago, as accurate appre those of the Indian agents who repost the total population in 1886 to be in the neighforh of of 250 000? It is to be as sumed that Grain in, Bouques and Hutching were ill informed and probably underestimated. to in also perioatly plain that mest of the Indian Bureau reperts are weefully incorrect and that they exargurate rather than underestimate the total Indian population. But the differences between Jefferson in 1782 und the Indian Bureau in 1886 are extraordinary, and they are great enough to make excusable the inquery whether, as a matter of fact, the Indian population has not increased rather than

DANGEROUS MOVEMENTS ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER. LONDON, Feb. 15 .- Paris journals report nany disquieting incidents on the German frontier. La Justice learns from Renf Chateau that not a single soldier is allowed leave of absence for even halfan hour on any pretence, the commander having learned that Germany is seeking a pretext for a petty quarrel. A journal in Aleace reports that the Leipsic court issued a warrant for the search of the house of Herr Schmutz, of Strasburg, secretary of Herr Kable's election committee, who was suspented of being connected with the Deroulede league, and that the police rensacked the house but found nothing of an incriminating nature. The houses of numerous bankers and others throughout the provinces are reported to have been searched for a similar reason.

diminished since Jellarson printed his inter-

esting book,"

Many a giri thinks she can de nothing without a husband, and when she gots one finds she can do nothing with him.

As prepared by M. H. BRISCHTE, O New York W. Montreal is very highly recommended for all parsons of losh nexes and of all ages. Deuthinted per on, should tak for to have never.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

recedence Rissi Gained for the Procedure Roirs, and then the Address Adopted -Farnell Pleads for Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the Bouse of Commons to night L. L. Dillwyn, Liberal, moved to adjourn the debate on the address to reply to the Quenn's speech for the purpose of discussing irregularities in the conspiracy trisl at Doblin, by which the interests of certain members of the House of Commons were projudiced. The Speaker declined to put the motion or to permit debate on the Subject, He said that according to a previous decision a motion to adjourn could not be put on a subject respecting which a motion stoud packing, Mr. Dilly ya's motion could not be antertuned.

Mr. W. H. Smith moved that the discussion of the rules of procedure have precedence over all enders of this day. He said the prolonged schate on the address showed the necessity of putting some limit to the long ures as the imperial representative at the speaking which had become the habit. Sir head of the Diminion, is also a "great" Irish did not desire to place obstacles in the way of the progress of business. He hoped the land his away is marked by ruin and his matter of procedure would not be made a name symbolic of barbarity and all misery. party question Mr. Labouchere objected to Government, thereby permitting them to was able to effect good legislation. The ses sion ought, therefore, in his opinion to be made an e tucational session. An amendment that a day be granted for debating the Welsh Mr. Parmill asked the Government to concede time to discuss his proposal for admitting trish leave helders to the benefits of the feet d Act of 1881. Under Mr. Smith's motion, he said, it would be need weeks before may trach question would have a chance to be neurd. the therefore, moved "that the rates of procedure be not considered before the towernment divulge the nature of their las labout for Ireland." (Cheere) He said he was not disposed to surrender one intere . A feetand in order to give the Govcraner to sedence for their procedure pronosals. The motion had been sprangen the house smelenty in defiance of the fact ther there were no precedents for such an interroution it the actiate on the address. The affairs of Irojand were in a critical condition. The Westpers board of guardians had just receive he ice of int med evictions of one treatment termore, while Lord Cork was acking for police to assist in further evictions. We's it at such a time as this that lesh accebera were to be debured from brings tooward grievances? Mr. Smain three but a correspficions to show new new less it too to postorther into the Irish situation and the rules of procedure were set-Br. Parmill's resolution was rejected by a vee of 242 appliest 101. The annual comen. the result was received with oberts by the Comervatives. Mr. Smith an course. that the Government would begin gister present one to the rules of priceduce on Mr. fill a completed of the removal of

the vicus of his trial, and somed light Short defination of leaving dismissed the subtionalion, who was a personal enemy of Ar-Dillos. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, taterp -- ing, said Hamilton had not been sppomen sub-shirth. Mr. Dillon replied that it was a matter of common knowledge that the root. The Face whom a Verrowish mer, pimples matter of common knowledge that the part had be noted for the first process of the effect of the farry panel when the Speker mide him out of order. M., Dille is well to the caur, but said he hardle appearance to the caur, but said he considered to the caur, but said he hardle appearance to the caur, but said he considered to the constant with decreasing the constant property which has wheely supers that the constant property that has wheely supers the mide the constant considered to the constant property that he constant is a finite to the constant property that he constant is a finite to the constant property that he constant is a finite to the constant property that he constant is a finite to the constant property that he constant is a finite to the constant property that he constant is a finite to the constant property that the constant property is a finite to the constant property that the constant property and the constant property su jest cound not bar ferred to in may way. Speaker then anagested the profting of question on the address. Mr Artica Office a record to adjusts on the ground that a Part of rehad not been fairly to t ed. The means wor rejected by 216 to 119 Al court of Computer continue me sich me. Had and soft more event withstand that the separate at the evidently the seese of the, how that too ent jost had been willing it. ly decrease . Il . Smith moved "test the question to pere val." The motion was car-Plant my 250 of 74, said the address was adopteed by a veta of 284 to 70, araid Corcervative The O vernment's double victory to-night

was partly due to the continued disorgen in a tion of the Labertle. The Conservative whipe on Mr. Parnell's umendment the bulk of the Liberals had left the House. a division the Parpellnes had a conference, and decided to try chtradica in order to prolong the Mr. Smi h will counteract this move whether the debate on the address Nie is be come in led er not.

the ries, Pab. 16 .- Mr. Parcell states that at reply to the Qu en's speech in expertef the land act comms-in pins cure both. be published shortly. He also it imperative to cal the attention of to the grave aspect of the agram in que en. The report recommends the scop-Bir. Parnell's proposal to after the term a room fifteen to five year; and to admit leave a dista to the benefits of the land act. NO JUSTICE FOR THE CROFTERS.

In the Hense of Commons this evening Mr. Commend's metion in favor of an enquiry into the "h rehard unjust" administration of the law in the crofter districts, was deleased by a vote of 253 to 136.

A PROTEST AGAINST JURY PACKING,

Sixty British members of the House of Con mean, at a conference to-day, adopted a resolution to call the attention of Parliament to the aleged packing of juries in the casea gains are Nationalists in Ireland.

THE STATE TRILLS. Dunian, Feb. 16.-The interest in the trial of the graversers is increasing. The court wascons ded to-day. None of the defendance werepresent at the opening of the cent, but | and robbed of \$55. some I them looked in occasionally. During the day hay were seen about the city smoking un otherwise enjoying them elves. The immigence shown the defendar to by the cour . makes the trial appear a farce. S. licitor General Gibson, on pehalf of the Crown, detailed the counts of the indiciment, and reviewing the history of the can paign, he defied the counsel for the were coable to prove that the traversers had

met together, but they could show that they [had worked together in an illegal and criminel conspiracy. The case was adjourned until to-morrow. The MscDermott has refuse I a retainer of 100 guiness for the defende of the traversers. Mr. Grav, M.P., has opened an indemnity fund for the traversers. He has spheribed £10 to the fund, and says that £2,000 will be required.

BRAIN WORK

requires for its successful and pleasurable pursuit a full, uniform and continuous sucply of pure, ruch blood to the brain. If, through the tori idity of the liver, the hood becomes four with bire, the brain is poisoned and overstimulated with the excess of blood which the iri at dheart sends to it with frame impulses. Dizziners, heaviness, loss of mem ry, impresi-bility of application to any kind of work, rated on the order book, and that as Mr. Sexton the couth. To relieve this, said prisoners had already placed a motion referring to jury only the brion but the was less to see in the bar working order, Dr. Pierce's "Conten Media 1] Discovery" will be found invaluable.

> THE GREAT LANSDOWN & OF CANADA AND IRELAND.

Britain's great Governor General who fig-Wm. V. mon Harcourt said the Opposition landlord. He is in great glory in Canada; his name is a synouym for splendor. In Ir.

Mr. William O'Brien, in speaking to this giving a blank cheque of this sort to the nabob's tenentry in Queen's County the other day, said Lord Lansdowne is a great monopol. 22 every day with the discussion of and proud lord, living out in Canada. Lord precedure. No didn't think the Government Dillon was a great and proud lord nine, and a.t.r a little recollection Lord Dillon pucketed his pride, and he was very gian to pocket whatever rents he could get as well. and I promise you so will your pr ad Lord Disestablishment till was carried - 261 t. 258. Landowne before we are done with him, for I may tell you that this is no child's play, that this is a master of lite and death to the tenantry of Ireland, and so far as we are concerned you may rest satisfied that before this struggle is over either Ludlordism will kill us or we will kill landlordism.

Landdowne thicks no can safely snap hi fingers at you because he is four thousand miles away, Governor General of Cabada, (cheers and laughter) liell you here to day that the voice of the Lash nation is lang enough and strong enough to reach him in his palace gates in Ottawa in Capada (cheers: -sy, or if he were to go mto the seepest backwoods of an English settlement to here tensecif

Nearly one-half of the whole population of Canada are men of less blood. They are your kinemen and your treaters. I know that their hearts best as weenly for Ireland sayours or mue. They will tail every thad of the crowber nere in the Quen's Coursy just as bedeely as if to rel Lansoowner with neversa their hones in Consea. I wan therefore to day it Trancedures to by a rotusid to the higher the presentings of the last had her had a on any home of stemmest more in the Queen's County, that we will every the war onto Conside Viewall meet him it has place gates, and we will make the arring with his fame as an eviderand an extermina-

> We will track him night and day the wide would over, and from our and of must bep inten of Canada to dot or. I or more burn, on the part of the lab to Counta, they wherever he goes he will find Irish hearts and (Irish throate that will have been went layout nom (one re), and thunk him or it execuations but of the turner and they bear

The bigo idame of her I re top wil no. faits yours, In order to appoint Copi in washin much all re in the stone see to that blow, in definite and ax arether feet the country of his shares, -A. Y. Cathalic

Carnetic private in Fig. 1618, which has a contr less an immeral actions only the mout.

loway's Corn Chart at an element to every time. Gran lottle at once and emergepy.

A fund has been stored at leave in the, for the relation Soion Carse, who have function Gree broker, who have and life homesets by fire

DO NO VIOLENCE TO THE GIVEN such a neral tion of the Labertle. The Conservative whites heart, and the Labertle. The Conservative whites heart and the Labertle Government weals distributed by the first present for the Libertle heart issued no early more than the Libertle heart issued no early more than the Libertle heart h taken by curprise, their benches being health, is Northeon & Lymon's Vigen be has alone, copiy. The bruns of the debate covry and Dyspentic Cure, which remains ently fell of on the Percellics, and before the toros the sound in regulares the cases, part-dies on Mr. Parcells amendment the

> Hardened wretch (t. kind Circ on soul who has been religiously we attend with him for an hom) - Yesin; who you is worry true, on' I feelemerk on' 'am' is a 'i' you 'den'y a chew of tertecker is gonne is' work wonders?'

ov. Fab. 16.—Mr. Parcell states that Ti you are corvous of apply process that the debate on the Little Nerve Pills. The corta makes you need ne result to the Qu en's speech in vous, and nervous ess makes y u dy popule; near the house to form an opinion both rome randers you in species and or constitute

> Rev. E. H. Byongton of the Courtes tional Courte of Months, Months and the being investigated by a courter community to tor naving jitted a Miss Reed, one of the wealthicst women in his congregation,

James Cullen Pool Island, N.F., writes: I have been witching the progress of Dr. (homos) Echetric Od space at introduction: his pace, and with much pie sure since that my anticroand with much ple sure since that my anticina-tions of it success have been fully been a d, it having cured me of bronchess and for mose of nose; while sot a f wed my "rheumatic neigh-bers" (one old lady in particular) per nounce it to be the best article of its kind hat has ever been to ought before the public. Your medicine does not require any larger as possor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shan be only too harny to have my manne connected and your bappy to have my name expected with your

A sensational story comes from Birmingham, Ala., to the effect that a n wapaper report r was knocked down, caloroformed

prosperous child.

the Control of the tenth of the control of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For Indigestion. Dr. Geo W. Hall, 3t. Louis, says: "I took it for indecession and found it of decided advantage."

Smuggling has been detected in the sleepthe can paign, he defied the counted for the defence to prove that the ulan of campaign Porters have been in the habit of carrying

EUROPEAN WAR RUMBLINGS.

LONDON, Feb. 15 -A panic has been caused in timene at and military circles at Catro by the wi harawal of the annual subscription of \$1,200,000 for expenses of the Egyptian

APTINY Berlin, Feb 15 .- The National Zeitung says the Bunds-ruth yesterday discussed the question of st-cluring a minor state of siege at

among a training, and that should the Con- a gass belli.

BERLIN, F.b. 17 -The North German tre maintain its upp of ion to the Septembate, Guzue publishes advices from Barcelous to Position of the position of the Contra sament in September

Vienna, Feb 15.—3 coun il of ministers has occubed that the D I pations shall meet on March I t. The Government will ask a cred:t of 25,000 000 ff rine to complete the military applies, also an extra credit, not exce ding the former, which will only be utilized if the political situation continues threatening

The ann uncernent of an early meeting of the Delegation caused anxiety on the Bourse

yes or lay; hariners was engineer.
Virana, F.b. 16 -Questions asked the Government in the Reicharath yenterday, in relation to the proposed credit for military purposes, elicited the information that Hungary would in'y enrol in the Landstorm such men as already bad malitary training or were likely to make good soldiers. Numerous exemptions would be made. In Austria the enroducet of in number the age of 42 years would be showed universal. Excellines up to the ega of 60 come would also be ear lied. Men who are ents if fed for ambulance er thise work will not be excepted. It is sensifficially stated that at Austre-Hangarian tresty to continue ten yours will be orranged and will go into our took in ISSS

A PRINCE'S HOPES.

At a Polisi bar Les night, Crown Prince Rudolph, sociking of the political situation, "L tu- hope that the crisis wil plea N41 : : situat war It is wes not, nowever, we shall do our only."

GROWING MORE ACCTE.

BERLIN, Fr. 16 - 1 .. Nachrichten Buye : The threatening pharacter of the elitation icross the Weater to mier is becoming much more neate. It view of the fact that but? Belfort, we have beyon doubt to deal with the fraction sect. has transfer operations to

Alterative TO MEACH Strassung F b 16 - Pring. Hohenlobe, G v recent then shows in has been on election or of aloin which he sayers the Abstract the read of the to be expected to the trace of the modern war, let produce by R tonstage of purious who accept the peace of 1871. Those work was a terror return members I the process a cotificant party of neares of the Gas armeet's Servariante but Alteresponse to a the continuare of diequistion the result of the first trade and minute of the control of the the the er she de by its purifying, regulating powers ... triends of peace to the assilves unable, becamera, to put tire windo I ke to her right ted to the new Reicks. steg, to a more than a stank viting papers, and in this way, x, and their views and re-AMONG THE INDIANS.

out the rest of the county. The cun of the rest of the county. The cun of the county to Germany to come settle and indian who was taken to his reveable to his the County to German Empire to die. He tad inward pains and poins attats. These was to pregnant with the in allowable the gave some Velow On in the rest and the county of the rest in allowable the current of the curre

Sharing row been to see on the a limited posed that constrained should Bunners V by 17 - The decime Post has a

both ar non-entitled, there is as peace out by weening the more of to be n had been reptive grown to a. The Post the contray will eave to prepare for war citars a period much storter than is generally suppose it. Bismarck has just coused the parameters of the r solution adopted by the Ecderat can Tin rayou dishounding the ate on a col, hoping thereby to gain votes for the Government dor, bowle, kidney and be London, Feb. 17 -An Owess disputch aid in making dunkerds.

mays the operator of the Donatoff Spinering Mode was consumer by the discourage of 2.500 with a one chill rea in accordance with the new law. Chief O. off and his grainsait, Akaharett, were markered by the mob, and other till de ther aut aw escapes. The tiles at the mills were completely wreeked

to to the newspapers using their flocks to been a great bassing to me.

The prospect of a flocker of a flocker of a flocker of the prospect of a flocker of the september of the september of the prospect of a flocker of the september of the sept

cr asequally, Paris, Feb. 17 - Tre news of Bismarck's there is causing unwented firmness on the

Pants, Feb. 17.—The police are seizing copts of a protonal brochure entitled "B" marck's Negotionee," which has lately been

h wheel on the bed vards BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Army Gazette points out that the entrance to Beginni from o ce is quite open, and that it is a mist ke to believe that the reads are covered by which has never been known to our. It pro-Answerp. The Gazet e hopes Count Sonm tan, who has joss in n appointed willismy subance to heal. attache to the German ambassy at Beneselle, will press Germany's views on the subject

u on the B gium Government. Carro, Fee, 16 -The withdrawal of the annual subvention to Egypt has now been termally executed upon. Sir Evelyn Bering, British diple mat a agent, has informed the French agent that Sir Henry Drummond W tfl's proposals, imply notther recalling of Bit -h troops nor fixing of the data for their

with 'rawal from Egypt. BERLIN, F.b. 17 -The North German Gazette says :- "The Liberal press continues to publish the felerhood that E rope lives in a condition of the most profound peace and that contrary statements are only ma convers to intindute the poor electors and affactive them in favor of the sepconde. In support of this assertion reference is made to the declaration of Gen. Von Senell neori when he introduced the Army bill in the Reichstag. The political ky was in a totally different state then. Is has a new become cloudy, solely in consequence of the attitude of the Openito, whose unpatrictic conduct causes to conviction in France that G rmany is weakened by internal quarrels, and that the moment to

would scarcely repeat them to-day, the opposition having conjured up a danger of war which will only disappear when France sees that Germany dues nut allow unpatriotic politicians to lead her, that is when a roaricy is returned to the Reichstag determined to protect the Empire against its enemies.

PARIS. Feb. 17 .- Reuts closed at 78 fc. 1210. The rise is attributed to the peaceful unoractor of articles in the French press in regard to relations between France and Germany and to orders from the provinces for purchases for investment.

Sr. PETERSBURG, F.b. 17.—It is semi-officially states that the relations between Au-trie and Russia are so much improved that it is no longer expected that Austria would make a Russi n occupation of Bu garis

the flect that extensive purchases of horses by the Franch Government have been made in Scain and that the sheep dealers of the Platinate of Alsace-Larraine who supply France are purchasing all the sheep and cattle they oan acoure.

STRASBOURG, Feb. 18-The search of persons suspected of favoring France still con-

BIRLIN, Feb. 18 -Thirty Socialists have be a expelled from Stettin.

LONDON, Ech. 18 -The Standard's Vienna correspondent surs :- " I em assured en good an bority that G. rmany will shortly demand that F ance pledge herself to remain neutral in the event of war in Eastern Europe."

BERLIN, Feb. 18 -Russia's attempt to secure Germany's support to her Bulgarian policy having fulled, it is learned that us a last resurt the has offered to observe complete neutrality in case of a conflict between France and G-rusany.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The Bavarian rifle factory at Amb-rg is working with feverish haste in government orders. It supplies rip-aters for one regiment every week.

BUCHAREST, F. b 18.—The Chamber of Deputies vis crowy voted an extra military credit of \$6 000.000 to defend the neutrality of the country. The measure was adopted to 99 to 11. Promit Beatiano in seking for the credit o closed the government was unwilling that Roumania should again become a tield of battle.

Losbos, Feb. 18 -- Ex-Empress Engenie has seked leave of the Syndia to extend wourded Italian soldiers returning from Egy of.

VIENNA. Feb. 18 -- A semi-official letter from S. Petersburg represents that Russia is uniting for the Franco-German cooffict, which 100 000 mere and that comparations have been Bulkan prijusts. While making no compact that to the form have been are not b her own diviest not to allow Germany to be thing less than the strengthening of the vict rank in the struggle between those breads have been also seen, as the beginning 2 ust es. It is supposed this intention on I sessibility, the times a large form berest the part of Russia explains the dully in the negetiations for a settlement of the Bulgarian | net, a noticy public, of Shawaregan, P.Q. question low being carried on at Constanti

> British, Feb. 19 - The No the Geometric travelle says the Resoluting will be exam one wavet, toless the Giverament eccures a majority in the cleations.

HE FEARED NO FOE.

Nor a field ed when Rome was burning. Many how asdays seem equally in iii one to danger he the manner in which they migner is he do not If taken is bus, there is so tony a coronic dis s which Burdock Blood Box is will get

of terms proved of the second terms of the canalitates they have been proved to the second terms of the se Od Cay, Pa. now has two Presments.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

in. Itasoco in. It aso cores my bushed or ricumatism, and I find mya mable for coughs and cores, somether t, e.c., Mrs. A. e-aw, Cook's Mills, Serpent River, Ont.

A visit to the sewers of Paris was a feature of a pleas festival recently held in that coy "we bundled persons availed themselved of the singular programme.

In most large cute a they have press clube, out Philadelphis has a desindute' Cab.

PROHIBITION AND POLITICS. The actal quor question is a strong pearly in the policiest pratterm, and to usafe to my hold Mountoxide ing beverages are selest ween le alone, even in medicine. Burdock Bl. od. Bitters is rot a bar bey rage, but a serie I spure the time, to role for the asses of the stometh, dier, bowles, kidney and block, and will not

"I am satisfied on every point but one." aid a gentleman to an applicant for service ; "I connect get over your nose" "That is not to be wondered at, she "replied the applicant, "for the bridge hes broken."

di ses at the mills were companier, action by define on the charge of th

The newly arrived chambermaid having obs rved her matress going out for the evening weering a pair of twelve-butt n gloves. confi tently rem rked to the cook : "It hat a il. Soure I never expected to see a lady

wid antuckius o , her arrums." ---There are cases of consumption so for adva ced that licke's Anti-Co a motive Symp will to core, but none so bad that it will not givere let. For cache, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a sp-cific

"Boy, let that horse alone there; you'll get kicked " "Oh, I sin't afraid; that horse won't kick." "But I'll kick you if you don't go away from there."

moving the phil gru, and gives the diseased parts

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Extermipater will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and ace if it does not please you.

The Prince of Wales having expressed a desire to have the pair of spurs worn by Fren Aroher when he rode Ormend in his last race at Newmarket, the executors have sent them to His Royal Highness, together with the saddle used on the occasion.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are remedies which should invariably be taken by travelle, in search of health, pleasure or buriers. Many deleterious influences are constantly at work in foreign clines, tending to deteriorate the health; the se and the altered co ditions of life will en ail on those who bravel the necessity of carefully attending to early simp ome of dis and and they will find the u-e of there remedies he hish y nec stary, the action of these Pills being purifying and strengthening and of great service in cases of fever, a ne, and all inflamma-tory discuss a, whilst the Contract is a succe-The Crown authorities, he said, dutiable grous over the line "to accummodate prove that the traversers had dute a friend."

Porters have been in the habit of corrying attack Germany has arrived. G nord Vow eigh cure in cases of piles, had be a bottle group of the straversers had dute a friend."

Attack Germany has arrived. G nord Vow eigh cure in cases of piles, had be a bottle group of the straversers had dute a friend."

Attack Germany has arrived. G nord Vow eigh cure in cases of piles, had be a straight of the straversers bad dute a friend."

THIS IS ALL.

BY ROSIE CHURCHILL. Just a saunter in the twilight, Just a whisper in the half Just a sail on sea or river, Just a dance at rout or bail, Just a glance that hearts enthrall-This is all-and this is all.

Just a few harsh words of doubling, Just a silence proud and cold, Just a spiteful breath of slander, fust a wrong that is not told, Just a word beyond recall— This is all—and this is all.

Just a life robbed of its brightness, Just a lie re by sorrow filled,
Just a faith that trusts no longer,
Just a love by doubting chilled,
Just a few hat tears that fall— This is all-sh! thin is all.

BUILDING UP A NAVY. THE UNITED STATES PRIVATE PASSES THE BILL

ORDERING TEN NEW STEEL ORDISERS TO BE BUILT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 -The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to increase the naval establishment. The bill passed. It authorizes the President to have ornstructed ton protected steel cruisers, with such aringment for each as the Navy department may deem suitable, such of said vessels to have a maximum speed of not less than twenty knots an hour over the measured mile, the cost, exclusive of armament, not to be more than \$15 000 000. The versels shall be of American manufacture. For the armament of the vessels \$4,800,000 is appropriated. Three of the vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific occas, or the waters connecting therewith; tures of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of M-x-co or the waters connecting therewith, and four of them on or near the coast of the Admitic ocean or the waters connecting the ewith.

LOYALIST PICTURE.

Duntin F. b. 16 .- The new Loyalist paper, the Union, published in Dahito, says that all the terrors on the Bulyke estate, where evictions are pending, are armed with Eulield relies, which a gree distributed some years ago, and thest a new case ago a l'enian visited the bondity and proceed the tenants with a plential apply of a lacetridges. Thosame paper says that a force of 1,000 postenous and soldiers will accompany the servin-through the distinct, which is in a state of civil war.

MOLE BODIES IDENTIFIED. White River dunction, Va., Feb. 16 The fast two bodies at the morgue were iden-tified this manning. They were those of Peter Millern, of Acton, P Q , sni D. Milg-

BIRTH.

CAURNS -- In this city, on the 7th lestant, the wife of the err Cairns of a doughter. 31 ! HART, - M 91 Codient Street, on Jan. 26, Mr., Frank J. Start, of adaughter. 30 I STROUD, -A 610 St. Cetherine street, on the 10th instant, the wafe of G. F. Strond,

DUGG SE- M Quebec, on Supplay, January 16th 1687, the vale of A. T. Dujyan, of danishter. 35 2

WHAPS.- V. Marridany, Ont., on the 25th of empty, the wife of James W. ds. of twens, a second a dawner. 27 1

MURPHY- N. No. 1575 We danged a rect, on the 1756 st., the wife of Patrick Stophy, of a daughter. 41f a daughter.

MARRIED.

NOONAN-SUT LIFFE ... In this city, on they 14 m has in . Thomas Noman, of Moone's Creek, Onc., to view Anno M. Sutolike. 30-1 CLEMENT- TRIHLY .- In this city, on the 15th met out, Graet Clement, of Lachine, to Mas 1da Tribey. 88.2 HARRINGTON - Mes NIRY-At Corn-

The Prince of Meshill Action of the Rev. Father Challes B. Warrey, P.P. M. F. Harrington, decrete, O.Nei, Nobleska, U.S. to Mesche, G. M. Enby, eltest deughter of M. McElbry, Conwalt, Out.

the flect results of private come of the Archidengrie Process, by Pattern Joseph De Ropertugny, parity process of Historial Joseph De Ropertugny, parity process, of Historial Joseph Messentway, Psq., of this city, to Messentow Jusquest, to rurefr, of Notic Pancedo Gones Necessia

RANDALL - M. St. Meridan, Connecticat, Rachel O'Cornor, helovel wife of Herbert L. Rand Ji.

DOI CET .- Af Cotean Staff v, Que, F Bith, Charlie C. Donnet, age: 2 years and : months, only son of L vis Donnet, northent. NORTHWILAYES-At Perth, Oat., February 3rd, 1887, stal good but stose. To lead, veneral Wro. Neather we a jeweller, awar 26 years. CURNIE -In this city, on the 14th Feb., Anne Mairet, widow of the Late Patrice Carrie, age a '8 years,

McKENNA .- In this city, on the 144 inc. after a beginning times, Kare, aged 21 years, second dengines of the rate Attnur McKenna. OWLER - In this city, on the 12 h inst., Jeanie L. Owier, youngest and beloved doughter of the Late Vadlow Owler.

ROW TT-I this city, on 1st of February, Cath rate Merchy, got 40 years, beloved wie of Altred Rowett.

DALTON—In this city, on Wed esdey, Feb. 2, of congestion of the lungs, William Dalton, Protes, need 58 years. LYNCH-Died at New York on the 5th ing Margare Ly co, native or the County Leitrin, I can deformely of Vontreal.

BRIE all - On Follmary 3rd, Alice, young est cancher of F. Brond Cher Rainway Mal Cork, aged 2 years and 2 mo. ths. 281 SMICH-In this city, on the 3rd inst., Marie An objecta Ruth, aged 2 years and 1 month, only daugter of Walian Smith.

MADIMGAN.—In this city, on the 4th tom, Alice, aged 19 years, beloved daughter of Martin Maddigan. 2 32

BRITAIN .- La this city, on the 13th Feb. George Britain, sr., sged 64 years, a native of Leets, England. SMITH .- In this city, on the 13th instant, of

diphtheria, Joseph Sirbey Do'ard, ag-d 8 years, son of Wilson Smrth, No. 8 St. Eizsbeth street. Baried same day. 37 1

McEVOY.—On the 14th instant, Bridget

McEvoy, of bronchitis, aged 9 years and 4 months, youngest daughter of C. McEvoy, Puite Cote.

WOODS - Accidentally killed, February 11th, at Sr. Gabriel Village, Montrea, Mr. John Woods, a native of Co. Tipperary, Ireland, aged 58 years. RENAUD-In this city on the lat inst., M.

Napoleon R. naud, sed 34 ye is 3 membs and 9 days, formerly momber Pa al Zonaves and Deputy P at Office Inspector for the District of DONALDSON.—In this city, on the 13th instant, John Foster, beloved son of Joines and Maggie Donaidson, age 11 year, 9 months, 14

Maggie Donaidson, age II year, 9 months, 14 days

SULLIVAN.—In this city, on Monday, the 14 h metaot, Marguet Prwer, reher of the late Michael Sudican, age I 70 years, a narive of County Waterford, Ireland, and mother of E. P. Sullivan, actor, formally of Montreal, also of John and Thomas Sullivan.

CURE

Sick Headacho and relieve all the troubles incl. dent to a billou, state of the system, such as Diz-giners, Nausca, Drowsiners, Distress after cating, They in the first dea. While their most remarks

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Piles are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amonging complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, attuniste the liver and countries the lowels. The first only cured

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

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills nake a dose. They are strictly veretable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentie action please a who use them. In vials at 25 cents; fire \$1. Sold

by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Consumption.

Branch Office, 37 Younge St., Toronto



heal thyself! Do not expend hundreds of do lars for advertiped patent medicines at a Collar a tottle, and diench your system with nancoons slows that prison the blood, but purchase the Great and Etandard Medical Work, entitied

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Cantains more than one hundred invaruable prescriptions, embracing all the veretable remedies in the Pharmacopoil, for all forms of chronic and cents diseases, boside boing a Standard Scientific and Coular Medical Treatise, a Hau chold Physician in fact. Price only S1 by mail, postpaid.

codel in plain wrapper.
ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO AUL, young and middle aged mon, for the next nigety dars. Sond now or cut this our, for you may mover see it again. Address Dr. V. IL PARKER, 4 Buldach sta Burton, . ass. 4:1-1

GRATEFUL-COMPORTING. EPPS'S COGOA.

BRUAKFAST

Challes B. Marry, P.T. M. P. Regulation, described and the Constant of the States of Marry, elbest deagher of M. McE bry, in REPENTIONY -- HURTUPISE.—On the States, to the private coape of the Arch also describe by France door have been admirable soon a deficitely flavor. It is by the flavor trace, by France door have been admirable soon a deficitely flavor. It is by the flavor trace, by France door, he may see us man hours, one of the first by the flavor trace, by France door, he may be grainally built up strong a rock to resist action and the actions are of such reficient at a constitution may be grainally built up strong a rock to resist action and the action of the course of the coape with may be grained up to discuss the coape with the rise are firstly action to the coape with the rise are well as a round as received wherever the rise are well as a round as received with pure than the coape of the coape with may be grained up to discuss all actions and the rise are sufficient as a weak point. We may seem only a fatal should be a properly married or the coape with the rise are weak point. We may seem only a fatal should be a properly married or have a weak point. See for coape with the coape with the coape with the grain of the coape with the government of the coape of the coape with the government of the coape with the government of the coape with the government of the coape of the region of the coape with the government of the coape of the coape of the coape of the coape with the government of the coape of the "By a thorough know cope of the enteral laws

JAMES EFFS & CC., HOMO, PARTIES COMMENTS,

JOHNSTON'S FLUID FEEF!

The only preparation of the kine contratoly eather nutritions constituents of the Reef -ASE YOUR GROCEF OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Finial Beef And don't let extracts of mer, which mave no nutrition, be pained on on you.

BASY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful impacts in the law is a sent to the sent t

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSE! OLD USE -- IS THH--

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTRY agreement, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-oterious substance, is so prepared as to mix-readily with flour and retain virtues for a

ong period, RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade, mark on he package.

Instant relief. Final cure and never roturns. No intellinacy. Notither kintle, purge, salve or supportury. Liver, kidney and all most from especially constitution—cured like magic. Standard especially constitution—cured like magic. Standard especially of the property of

NOTICE To HERRHY GIVEN

Lost application will be made
to the Parliament of Canada, at the next Seasion, on the
part of Dam Suzzo sh, of the City of Montreal, in
the Destrict of Montr al, and 'towinee of Quebec, to
obtain a bill of divorce from her ausband, William
Manton, of parts in known in the United States of
America, on the greated of desertion, and because the
self William Tank a having obtained a divorce from
the said Suzan Ash before the "upreme Court for the
State of M seachusetts on of the United States of
America, bas contracted a second matriago. Montreal,
18th Statember, 1886 DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE &
MARCEAU, Alforneys for the said Raine Suzan Ash.

THE HOUSEHOLD. [The Editress is properted to answer all questions or

matters connected with this repartment (Specially prepared for The Post and Thue

(BARTI II

TO RESTORE CRAPE.

Skim milk and water, with a litale bit of glue in it, made societing hot, will restore black crape. I. dapped and pulled dry it will look as good as cow,

PREVENTING MODILD.

Mould can be prevented from forming on fruit jellies by poneing a listle partine over the top, which, when cold, will harden be a solid cake, which is the exactly removed woon dosired.

FRUIT CARF.

One cup each or batter, sugar and molasses, three cups of il ar. four eggs, one and cup of milk, one half nound each of Paister and currents, one-fourth pound of citron, one teaspoonful each of cloud and cionamon wor one touspoonful of cooks or two tesspoonfulsed baking powder

APPLIES AS MEDICINE.

Apples stawed out sweet ned are pleasant to the taste, end ng prograning and lexative far superior in many cases to the abominable doses of saits and of a usually given in fever and other discases. Row apples and drive. apples stewed are better for constipation to

NUT CAKES.

Half cup of augur, buis cup of butter, tub eggs, half cup of water, one and one half oups prepared from one cupiul hickory not kernels freed from outs of shell and dredged in flour. Cream the butter and augar, add the yelks of the eres, the water and flour and the whites. List of al', stir in the nute Bake in small tips and ice if desired.

TO STONE BAISINS.

Pour boiling water over them and let them stand five or ten coinutes. Drain and rub each raisin between the thumb and floger till the seeds come out clean. Dry the raisins before using, and rub thom in flour before putting into cake, to prevent them sinking to the bottom. If chopped, flour should be scattered over them to prevent their adhering together.

BROWN BETTY.

Cover the bottom and sides of a well-buttored pudding dish with bread crumba. File the dish with layers of chopped apple and crumbs, sprinkling cach layer with common sugar and tumps of butter. Keep the dish high, for the apples will sink. Monsten with a little coll water, cover with a bustered plate and bake three quarters of an hour, if the dish is large. Take off the cover and brown quickly. Serve warm with band

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

To one cup of gratid chocolate add three tableapsoniuls of sugar and five tablespoonfuls of sweet mila and one tablespoonful of yanilla Melt and keep warm. One and one half cups of sugar and one half a cup of butter, mat together, add three well-beaten eggs and two-turds of a cup of sweet milk. put in the chacolate mixture with three cuts of sile I dour and 2.75 traspostals of baking powder. Ice with white icing when baked. SHOULDER OF VEAL.

A choulder of vert may be made an episace's dish. Strip the skin off the shoulder. leaving it attached at one and ; lard the yeal with fat of bacon. The process of larding to used to give flavor and richness to dry meate, such as veal, turkey, rabbits, this paper, W. A pheasants, etc. All that is required is a Rochester, N. I. larding needle, which can be bought at any house furnithing store, and some fat breon. Add a seasoning of sweet herbs, mace, lemon-poel, enopsed fine, pepper and salt; position of the Money and General Man replace the skin, place in a stew-pan with hers—a companion of the Particle gravy, and stew till tender; chop also a le: tuco or some spinach, with a tablespoonful of vinegar, also, an ocion and pareley; ston then with butter; ad to them when tender some of the gravy and bits of harn; stow all together for a short time; lift up the skin of the shoulder and place the norbs under and over; return the elem as before, brown it in the oven, and save her with gravy in the

Molasses Dumplings.

disa.

One point of side! Hour, six onness of good butter (or enes freed from strings and powdered no.), torea teaspoonfuls of baking powder, which temperanial of sale. Make up the death with a let to water, pick up lightly into bales and boil for twenty minutes it equal quantities of inclueees and water. Drop them in as seen as the mixture boils. ROW TO BOIL COFFEE.

If you pour posting water on ground coffee that has been nested quite hor in a dry tin coffee por, and then do not let it boil, but draw. in a hor place, and you will have excellent coffee. A capiul of unground coffee ground and prepared in this way, should make a quart of strong block mofile. Bitterness comes from boiling, M so Caraon says, and we all know that flutness does. Pounding the coffee in a little morear that is only used for the purpose is so much berter than grinding that those who case try it will not care to go back to the old method. A French physician re-commends that your infusion or "drawing" of notice should stand all day and then be filtered through a cup sieve, pouring two

tablespoonful of the coffee to each breaklast cup of not mak. SIEWED BEFF.

each; cut a small cerr it, a small turnip and a large erion into slices, put the fat you trimmed ell' lu o a deep spider or sancepan. let it get very hot, by ic the vegetables, and cover and leave the m to brown (not i urn), stirring occasionally. When they are 000 000 The New York stock market is all nicely arowed, pour on them a duli and slightly lower. Fears of an outflow pint of boiling vator, and lay in the meat; put with it a moderate teaspoonful of able to valided interests check speculation salt and one half saltapoonful pepper, with two or three coarse stalks of celery, if you have them, cut fine, Lot all stow very gently the German elections, tends to reproduce the for two hours at least, or until the ment is same feeling here. Moreign exchange is high quite tender, but remember, if it has boiled and gold shipments are probable on the or stawed fast, it will never be that, nor would it if you made your ctow of tenderloin. Skim free from fat and serve.

The following is another specimen of the New York Freeman's "Dinners for Friday"

MENU (FOR FRIDAY). Cream Celery Soup. Pricassend eggs. Boiled Whiting.

Stewed Turnips, Mush, Fried Salsify. Mushed Potatoes.

Cottage Pudding. Black Coffee.

MASHED POTATOES. Peci potatoes and boil until tender, mash with fork in the dish in which they were cooked, use salt, butter, and milk to taste.

and a shred of enion. Boil the colery in a productr, smaller receipts of hogs at packing

pint of water for half an hour, wash the celery in the water, put milk on to boil with of sait, mix butter and corn starch, smooth,

FRICARSEED EGGS.

Boil half a dozen eggs five minutes, dip them in cold water, shell them, and cut in nick elices and lay them upon het toast. Boil a point of milk; mix together a teaand stir these with the milk so as to make a

BOILED WHITING. Materials-As many whiting as may be

newled; cold water sufficient to cover fish; about two ounces of salt. Process - Clean the fish and Lay them in a fish kertle, or stewpan, in the salt and water, As soon as the water boils add a little cold water and simmer for dve or ten minutes,

according to the size of the fish. When

gainish with paraley. STEWED TURNIPS.

Choose a quart of small turnips, even size; pel them; boil them to teen minutes in well salted boiling water; draw them; put them iato a frying pan with sufficient butter to prevent burning: brown them: stir in ablespoonful of flur; cover them w.t i hot ater; and a palatible seasoning of selt and pepper, and stew them gently mutti tender, Or peel and cut them in small regular pieces; brown them over the fire with a little butter nd a slight sprinkling of eager; add east and papper, and boiling water enough to cover them, and gently stew them until tender : serve them hot.

FRIED SALSIFY.

Scrape the roots well and lay in cold water twenty minutes. Boil until touter, drain and much into a smooth paste, taking out the woody fibres. Moisten with milk, and for every emptol of salsify add an egg and a toaspoonful of butter. Best the egg well. Make into cakes, flour and fry brown.

COTTAGE PUDDING.

One cup of sugar, butter the size of a walnut, one half cup of milk, two egrs beaten separately, one and one half cups of flor, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Serve

SAUCE FOR PUDDING.

One large tablesp enful of buster, one cup of sugar, one-half sup of milk. Rub the butter and sugar to cream, add misk by degrees. Grate over nature

BLACK COFTER.

Java and Mocha. Pour boiling water on the coffee. Cover the coffee pot at once and set ande for a few minutes. Do not let the coffee boil. Serve in small caps.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionery the formula of a suppl-vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma nent cure of Consumption, Bronchi is, Catarrh, Aethma and all throat and long Affections, also a positive and radical cur-for Mervous Debility and all Mervous Complaints, after having tested its won lerfa anative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering follows. Actuated by this motive that a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this ree.po, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, 11-19eow

THE OUTLOOK FOR TRAPE.

KETS -A COMPARISON OF THE FAILURES FOR POUR YEARS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 .- Special telegrams to Bradstreet's point to the movement of a moderately improved volume of general merchandise during the week, due in port to few riches trailed and at some points to more se won b'e weather, together with the beginning of spring purchases. The ectivity in the distribution of staple goods is most pronounced at K mass City, Coleago, Now Orleans and Distroit. At N-w York, Best in, Phil idelphia and Cincionati there is an improving tendency. As most other points re port at trule is fair only or without material enange, except at Mitwankee and Indianapplie, which make less encouraging reports, Neens as to the prespects for sping tode. Wet weather west, southwest and northwest continues to rendor country roads difficult of passage, which checks interior trading and mercantile collections vi some extent. A severe storia in the Northwest yesterday promises to interfere with trade to some extent.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

The increases in Naw York back loans of \$12,000,000 within two weeks were canged largely through having to overy railway shares returned from Europe. The tendency toward gold exports in spite of later heavy exports of produce also points in park to the extent of recent foreign sales of American socurities. The domestia money were to at total bank alearings at thicky-three of time, ... wired to Bradstreat's, is \$976,796,696 this work, against \$951,711,471 last week and \$984,480,175 for the taird week of February. Cot the beef into inch square pieces; flour 1886, a g in during the week of \$25,000 for or 24 per cent, and as compered with far year of \$12,000,000 or } per cont. increase it chiefly due to galos at New York, Boston and Philode phiwhere the week's gains ag pregate over \$20, and investment, and the sensitive condition of foreign markets, which await the result of scarcity of export bills.

Demand for iron and steel has been less pronounced. Southern pig has not gone West so freely and some has come East. Prices east and west are firm but unchanged. A foreign Bessenier big sale here of 30,000 tons is noted, with about 200,000 tons of fereign material contracted for 1887 delivery in the United States. With present conditions continued till the opening of navigation a further advance in demestic iron prices is probable. Hardware and agricultural implements sales at the West are generally very active.

Wheat has been bearish with demoralization at the West owing to disgust and weariness of the longs, exhausted margins and un-favorable cables. This was succeeded by a reaction, strong holders being taken freely at the lower figures reached. Renewed expert Take a pint of milk, six stalks of celery, two teaspoonfuls corn starch, four tables spoonfuls of butter, a small piece of mass spoonfuls of points. The colors in a starch of the colors of the color

centres restricted the output of products an a better home and export demand have made the onion, mace, pepper and a teaspoonial pork brisk and lard active, with mess closing at 814 25 per barr l. and Western steam and pour into the boiling milk; strain the lard \$7.20, against \$14 and \$7.01 respectively colory into milk and take out the onion; on too 11th instant. Coffee declared under cook one minute and serve. pound until yesterday, when there was a reaction of 40 points on options and ic on spot. Increased Brazilian receipts and decreased interior demand assisted. Though latest cables reiterate short crop estimates there is little or no change in sugar prices erounful of corneterch with one of butter, The market is waiting, and while refiners are buying moderately it is not unlikely that they smooth sauce; add a dash of perper and sait hold fair stocks. Special advices to Bradau'i nour ove the eggs. Serve at once. | street's report the Louisiana sugar came two months ahead of last year and a foot high. The acreage has been increased and several factories are being established. Western tobacco at New York is active on large sales at stridy quotations. Petroleum prices are low and irregular. Exporte this year have declined about 250,000 barrels, and Russia's offers to compute in the Uniter Kingdom and on the continent are reported to have yielded her control of S per cent. of done, serve on flat dish with a strainer, and the petroleum consumed in Europe out of Russia. Cotton goods are active, and tundard f brice are firm at higher figures Prints are slower to move. Woollens move slowly at list year's rates. Wool is stoady and quiet, and more in buyers' favor than for many weeks.

THE REPORTS OF PAILURES

to Bradstreet's are as follows :--

This Last week, week, 1886 1885 1894 United States.. 244 237 214 273 215 Cinada 35 30 26 24 January 1 to February 18:-

1887. 1886. 1887. 1884 United States....1.979 2,093 2,597 2,123 192 217 Canada 196

ROUGH ON RABBITS.

New York, Fab. 15 .- Tuero has just been tried in this city for the first time the experi ment of transferring the eye of a living rubbit to the head of a living human being, viz Caurles A Williams, city editor of the Min neapolis Tribune. Dr. C. H. May, of the city, performed the operation on February 1. sesisted by D. Graening, Dr. Wilmer of Mount Sina hospital, hair a dezen medical students and a professional nurse. On the second day, when the bandages were removed, there was observable a slight haziness upon the cornes of the rabbit eye, and in the fourth day Whilams was able to sol his eyes naturally and simultaneously, proving that muscular attachment had been perfooted. On the evening of the eighth day there was a slight discoloration and moisturon the bandage, which indicated a rupture of the cornea. This enlarged, and on the next day all the coloring matter of the fri ran out. Note ing was left then but to remove the rabbit's eye, and Williams will in a few days have a glass eye put in and go

A STRANGE SECT.

EXPECTING THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST Economy, Pa., Feb. 16. -- The Economites or Harmonists celebrated the eighty-second auniversary of their formation of that earlies yesterday. The day was devoted to feasting, realsing God, rejucing and making metry. For nearly a contury the Economites have been daily expecting the second coming of Christ, as it is believed his charlous advent will take place before the death of the list surviving member of the society. Edier thenrici said he believed the time for which they had waited so long was close at hand. Prophr cies concerning the "last days" erior to the coming of Carist and the destruction of the world had been fulfilled, and he thought the present troubles in Europe, the United States and Canada would shortly tavolve the 200 000,000 people spaken of by St. Joan in bitter striftle restorated the firm belief of the Parmenof by St. Joan in bitter He resterated the firm belief of the i-ta that Carieb will catablish a hingdom upor Mount Souri, and binted at the removal of the ontire society to Palestine as soon as there was any indication of the fulfilment of the last of prophecies, that they might be ready to great their blaster at Ris cominend place all their possessions at His disposal The Economitte Smiety numbered hearly I 000 members at one time, but now take are not more than 500 survivers. Then property is valued at from \$50,000,000 to \$160,000,000

A FATAL AVALANCHE.

FIVE MINERS INSPESTEY CILLED BY A MASS OF EARTH PALANG ON THEM, AND SEVERAL INJURED.

LAVAST, Out., Feb. 17 .- A terrible near lent occurred in the Wilher mines at 130 this morning. At that time a huge scale of earth, weighing many tone, was, without an instance warning, prosipitated from the rost upon a number of miners, who were working around the skip car. who escaped instant doath raised the alarm. which was quickly remaided to, and the work of resource those hive and recovering re bodies of those killed begun. Louis Now and Joseph Boveit being only partly buried were soon released, but are seriously injured. Wive men, Jona Burton, foremun, Taomis Woodraff, Julius Bigot, Win Carver and James McCornick were directly most centrer are increasingly active, but the under the source of the cases when it fell said supply is fully equal to the dense i. The store taken out dead. Long before the bonica were recovered the wives, children and other relatives of the unforthuste deed had assembled at the mine, and many heartrepding seemes occurred.

> Athers, Ga., is excited because it is proposed by the Town Council to close all the saleens at 6 p.m.

> PROVINCE OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF A MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 2188. No less to only given that there I and a Grown health with a first and a first a first a first and a first a fir

moracal, 27th January, 1887.
T. C. De LORIMTER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTBEAL. Superior Court. No. 82. Notice is berely given that Dame Philomene Laurent dit Lorine, of Lachine, wile of St. Picel St. Delle, of the Notice is hereaf given that Dama Philomens Labrent difference of Lachines wife of Sk prion 8t. Deals, of this same place, has lartifited an action for constraint as to property against their said husband.

Montreal, 20th January, 1887.

T. U. DELORIMER.

26 5

Attorney for Plaints.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal. Superior Court, No. 248. Malston Reauchamp, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Gastave Arthur Lamontague, Refendant.

An action for separation of property has been this day instituted by Hansiff.

ay instituted by Hamilif. Montreal, January 19th, 1887. ADAM & DUHASTIL. 25 5 Attorneys for Pinints.

Attorneys for Pinings.

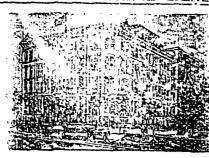
F ROVINCE OF QUIEFEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 468.

Dame Exilda Huntubles, of the Parish of Notre Dame do Ornee, in the District of Meatresl, wife commune of bins of Enstande Prud'houme, Junior, farmer, of the Bunne locality, authorised to appear in judicial propositings, Phaintiff, vs. the said kustache Prud'houme, Junior, Defendant.

A suir for separation of property has been Instituted in this case, on the thirty-first day of January Last (1887).

Montreal, Pobragar and 1997

Monsteal, February 3rd, 1887. LAFLAMME, LAFLAMME, MADORE & CRO! 8, Attys. for Plaintie.



BUFFALO, N. Y.

organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIZLD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Jung Diseases, Liver and Kidner Fiscases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases (Women, Blood Diseases and Nervers Affections, cured here or at home without seeing the patient. Come and us, or send ten cents in slamps for our Envalids' Guide Book," which give it particulars.

particulars.

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Losses, and all Morbid Conditionscaused by Youthful Follies and Pernicious Sollies a

a stamps, THE TUMORS and STRICTURES of the cents in stamps. Address World's Personal Medical Association, 663 Main EPENGARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main most, Buffalo, N. Y.
The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases p-cultur to

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at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has are ded large experience in adapting remedies their cure, and

avorite Prescription

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the result of this vast experience.

the result of this vast experience.

It is a powerful Restorative Torie and Norvine, imparts vizor and strength the system, and cures, as if by magic, bedwirthen, or "whites," excessive owing, painful menstruation, untural suppressions, prolapsus or iting of the uterus, weak back, atoversien, retroversien, bearing own sensations, chronic congests, inflammation and viceration; the womb, inflammation, painful tenderness in ovaries, internal ect, and "female weakness." in promptly relieves and cures Nausce Veakness of Stomach, Indian, Edicersex, Stopplessness, in cither sex.

PRICE \$1.00, PRAG BOTTLES.

Sold by Druggists overywhere. Send a cents in stange for Dr. Pierce's large reatise on Discuss of Women, illustrated. Morid's Dispensary Medical Association,



SICK-HEADACHE, Billous Headache, Mizziness, Constipa-Lion, Editorstion, tion. Entroction, and Ritions Attacks, Pierce ...

APPENDING TOP dille minute in the

MILL ON IE ON BLIDEVE STUDYSMILS, DIZZIRISS, DYTHE STAY, MENGESTON, tatoray, FLUTTICKNO OF THE CEARC. APPORTY OF 449 THE STOMACH as Salah DRYNESS HEAT ASHE. OF THE SHIP,

And carry exected of Globases and by form of chords . Fiving, Kidneys, a Youraday, solution of blood, Mr. Francisland, Correll



NEORMATION WANTED -Address of Mr. Louis Levels and A. Mr. Louis travole, who in 1884-5 elerked in Alberdeen, Miss., and when last heard from in New Orleans, Lg., Suppose I to be in Montreal, Canada. Parties knowing his address of where-bouts will confer a great favor by send-ing it to me. "Very important business." whereshous "Very important culting it to me, "Very important culting it to

insolvent Act of 1975 and Amending Acts.

TROVINCE OF OUTBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL-STREAM COURT -In the matter of Martin Olloghilu, of Montreal, traise, an inservent, and Arthur tr. Perking, Assigned. On Wednesday, the minite as of Varch next, the undersigned with apply to the state Court for his discharge under said Acts. MARTIN OLOGHIAN, By Crujckshauk & Murray, his attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 25th January, 1887. PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the FRATERNITY OF THIRD GRIER OF ST. FRANCIS, OF MONTHEAL will demand to be incorporated by the Quebec Legislature at its next Session.

J. J. BEAUCHAMP,
/ ttorney for the Petitioners.
Montres, 9th Feb., 1887.
28 4



CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

"We do hereby criffy that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-innual Drawwys of the Lowisiana State Lottery Company and in year with manue and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty. Fairness and in youd faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signature attached, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Hanks and B.c. ers will pay all Prites drawn in the Louisiana State - terreswhich may be presented at our counters.

I. R. OGLI SEY. Pres. Louiste in Nat'l Bank. P. 1 ANALY, Pres. State Intional Bank. A. RALLWIN, Pres. New Oreans Nat'l Rank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1808 for 25 years by the Legislature of Educational and Charitable purposes—with a cariful of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwholming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution dopted to the Constitution dop

\$550,06 thas since been added.

By an overwholming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution—dopted December 2nd, A.D. 1870.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

If merer scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Rember Brawings take pines Manchly, and the Semi-s name Prawings take pines Manchly every six months (June and December). Pecember).

A SPIENDIN OPPORTENITY TO WAY A FORTANE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 15, 1887-202d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

20 Notice. Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Raives, 35. Fitths, 32. Tenths, 81. 1 CAPITAL PERZES.

1 CAPITAL PERZE OF

1 GRAND PRIZE OF

14 GRAND PRIZE OF

12 LAIGH PRIZES OF

14 LAIGH PRIZES OF

20 PRIZES OF \$150,000 \$150,000 50,000 \$0,000 20,000 20,000 5,0cu,... 1,0co,... 500... 200... 1.000 | 50... | 50.000 | 50... | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50. 50..... 60,000

2.179 Prizes, penounting to \$555.000 Application for rater to clubs should be made only to Appreciation rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Counsay in New Orleans.

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FROVINGE OF QUERIEC - DISTRICT OF MONCE EAL. Superior Court. No. 774. Notice is her by even that Dance Mary Ann Merkey, of Monte, by with of Rebert Gott, has instituted an methon for sequential in as to prepare against and lonebrod. 1.3. Superior 1997. Y. Southern, 2dth Johnson, 1887.

Y. Southern, 2dth Johnson, 1887.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Marvellous Memory DISCOVERY.

my -Any took learned in one reading. Prespectus, with oldness of Sr. Proceeds. the Astronomer, Webs. W. Asron, JULIA P. REMASIN, Des. MISOR, Webs. Stonyhurst College and others, seed post First, by PROF. LOISTITE, New York, PROX. 27-100)

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" F. MoGrat The Stempora of the Liverpool Multiare entitle, fro Liverpool on THUESTAYS, from Portland on THUESTAYS, and from Halifax on VUUDAYS, and on the Lough Poyle to receive on board and loud Mate and Passengers to an effort freignal and Scottand, as included to be despatched.

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PROW HALIFAX

Sardinian.

Polynesian.

Satorday, 150, 4

Polynesian.

Satorday, 150, 15

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At TWO o'clock, P. M.,

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from the West.

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from the West.

Sixten of passing room Mentreet, via Scalifact: Cubin
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Norwegian, about a bout a THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and Continental Parts, to all joints in the I States and Counds, and it is all man Canada and the United States to Liand Glaserw, vin Boston, Furthender (Connections by the Intercolonal and Control Railways, vin Harian; and Control Railways, vin Harian; and Econtral Venment and Gran Pennik Railway, New York Control and Lythe Bosto Abraty, New York Control and Gran William Railways, (Moches Proparch), vin Fand by the Gran Control Railway Congress Parchard and Glaverny via 11. oa Parland Through Rates and Through Billion 1. for East bonne Tradic man be intrinsed in any of the Agents of the above come (Reds case, For Problem theory is a character and another

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E. C., bendon; Janes and Alexa, Al. M. Grud Glyde street, Common Allers, Rice & Co. Josher; Allar & Co., Ma LaSallestreet C. F. Cag : H. Boulder, Translatiffer, Cost (Co., 201 Brossley, P. Mark, Gr. to G. W. L. M. Sen, 1865, St. J., Janes et et., opposite St. J. wrence Hall.

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13

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FOR THE CURE OF hoainst Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old T ,to quell Sores and Ulcers! Jones to e couldn't

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CABLE DESPATCHES.

8.

TRAINED REGATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The relations of the Maglish and French foreign offices are becoming strained. The English complain of increasing coldness and hostility on the part of coast, where there is no harbor whatever, but the French Ministry who seek overy, means if we are driven by stress of weather within in variations conduct. Their three miles of that coast and do not conshore. official language displays an ill-temper which approaches insolence. Rumors are affoat that Boulanger's preparations on the eastern frontier are morely a blind, the object being to conceal the design of the French to attack Egypt with the immense military force now being concentrated for a pretended invasion of Alsace-Lorraine. The St. James Sazette, commenting on these rumors, says that they have been current in well informed circles in France for some time. " Although, it affirms, "the English public have not heen apprised of the fact, yet it is true that the French government have been troubling our Sovernment a great deal lately, not with absointe menaces, but with persistent annoy-340 Ce, 3

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

CAIRO, Feb. 21 .- The action of the Government in deciding to avoid summoring the Corvee meets with the support of England. The attitude of England has been discussed here by diplomats who attach much importnote to the matter, as it is the first time sho has been openly responsible for the action of Egypt. The diplomats believe the support of Rout and is tantamount to the establishment of a pretectorate over Egypt.

THE QUEEN THANKS INDIA. CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 .- The Queen has asked Lord Oufferin, the viceroy, to convey to the people her warment thanks and deep apprediation of their levalty to herself as manifested by their celebration in commemoration of the difficth engineersary of her accession to

ANOTHER CRUEL EVICTION. Dublin, Feb. 21 .- The police had great distibility in effecting an eviction on the

which had been desply sunk in the earth. A large crowd assembled and witnessed the

work of removal with intense excitement. A NEW REVOLUTIONARY PLOT. ODESSA, Feb. 21 .- An extensive plot has been discovered for a Polish rising in the erest of a Russo-Austrian or a Russo-German war. Many Imperial officers and officials are implicated. Twenty persons have been ar-

THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

reesed.

Nrue, Feb. 21.-There was an animated some at the Nice festivities to-day on the ocsession of the battle of flowers. The Prince of Wules and his son, Prince George, were bembarded with houquets. A host of aristo-wrats took part in the festivities.

HUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Feb. 21,-The Pesther Lloyd says .- "Austria maintains ber decision to regard the accupation of Bulgaria by Russia as a causes belli. Austria will not oppose Russian forces in Bulgaria, but will choose points of attack favorable for operations.

THE DUBLIN UNEMPLOYED.

Duntan, Feb. 21.-The unemployed workingmen of the city mot in demonstration before the Lord Mayor's residence. They were not allowed to outer, and were advised | native land and declare in truthfulness that to go to Dublin Castle.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

AN UNUSUALLY STUBBORNLY CONTESTED FIGHT -- MANY SECOND BALLOTS NEEDED-THE RESULT UNCERTAIN.

divisions second ballots will be necessary, but in these divisions the anti-Septennate candidate has at present a majority. doing so, and no one possessed of any degree In the first division, Klotz, New of common sense will advance such a comferman Liberal, has 7,882, and Zeulibs parison. There are scores and hundreds of 139, and Wellf, Septennist, 16,108; another nature of woman they become widely dis-ballot necessary. In the third division similar. Tobacco was in suded for the use of 100, and C ristenson, Socialists, 9,080; there will be another ballot. In the fourth divi-Singer is elected, but the official returns from the division have not yet been received. In the fifth district Baumbach, New German Liberal, has 10,076, and Major Blume, Septemnist, 7,009. In the sixth division Hasenclever, Socialist, is elected by a large majority over Grelling, new German Liberal, and Holtz, Septennist. In Strasburg, Kable, Contrist, received 8,262 and Petri 6,698. Alx La Chapelle returns a Contrist and Nurenberg returns a Sociellst. An analysis of the polling shows that to-day's contest was unprecedentedly stubborn. As the night advanced the excitement in this eity became intense. Thousands of people surrounded the newspaper offices awaiting special editions giving elections. It is atsted that Singer and Hasenolever have each over 12,000 majority in this city. Second ballots are necessary in Koenigsberg, Elberfeld, Breeiau, Lubeck, Dresden, Alt-abadt, Frankfort, Dantzle, Stettin, Cologne, and Munich. Septennists are elected in Breman, Leipsic and Brunswick. The Socialist organization has been most complete. Socialist electors were brought to the polls in battalions, Two Socialists are returned for Teslan. Bighter is returned for Hazen. vince Blamarck on appearing at his polling tion in the second division in this city was ted with a storm of cheers. According be reballot arrangements it is probable will be represented by three New Ger-Therals and three Socialists.

> AN IRATE SKIPPER W YORK REPORTER A YAKN ABOUT

TREATMENT OF YANKEE PISHER into medical design of the control o no duty of 11 in the Nova Scott than an and do in treatment the real treatment to the real man and the real ment to the real

DE dear of porq

lowed to enter their harbors or approach within three miles of the shore except to seek shelter from weather, and then they order us to sea before it is sale to go. If we run in under the lee of land to clean our fish after a good catch taken miles beyond the three miles limit, we are liable to seizure and fine. They have customs houses on almost straight stretches of and hunt up the custom house and report, we are seized and fined. Some of their custom houses are five miles back in the country ucknown to fishermen, but we have to report or be fined. If I want coal for my cook stove or a little food, or some other necessary, I cannot get it, no matter how anxious the people may be to sell. Even if an American ship is disabled they try to drive her out before she is repaired. I carried away my foremast head, and any one could see that I was disabled, but a Dominion cutter captain ordered me out of port. I was driven late Liverpool, N. S., by a gale of wind, and although my family was living there I was not allowed to go achore to see them, and they were not allowed to come en board to see me. An armed guard was put on board to see that usither I nor any of my men went ashore. The wife of one of the crew of the Orient, of Gioucester, which was in port at the time, was delivered of a child that night at Liverpocl, but the authorities would not let him leave the ship to see her. An armed guard was specially detailed from the Dominion cutter Terror to keep this man from going to see his wife,

SMOKING AMONG LADIES.

A recent incidental statement made by an authority whose opportunity of observation leaves no doubt us to its truthfulness, discloses the fact that the practice of smcking among American ladies is becoming more and more general. The observer, who is a lady of the highest standing in New York, says: "More American women smoke says: More American wonder since cigarettes, and often cigare, than the world wots of. Only a few mornings ago I sat in the bondoir of one of the best known women in New York society, Griffiths estate in Sligo to-day. They found a lady whose name is synonym for every the tenant in hed chained to a large stone thing that is womanly and refined to the outside world, while she smoked cigere: to after cigarette with the utmost placidity. During the morning three other ladies dropped in, and two of them also produced dainty cigarettecases, and smoked with entire composure, ejecting the curls of smoke into rings above their heads as gracefully and perfectly as the most expert smoker among men could do. I know myself of scores of our best New York, Beeton, and Philadelphia ladios, all my personal friends, who indulge in smoking, and whose names, if given to the public, would cause astonishment." It is not pleasant to contemplate a condition of affairs as the above gives us excellent reason to believe exists today among our American women. "Men smoke, and why should not women?" many have asked. Simply because there are a thousand and one things which, though proper in men, are entirely unbecoming to women. The association of tobacco with a refined lady is disagrecable; it is not so with the most polished gentleman. It is argued by some that in Spain, France and Turkey and other European countries, the women all smoke, and in public; yet these same people making this assertion have never for themselves seen the class of women who are addicted to this use of tobacco. In like manner might we conduct a foreigner to places in our great cities where women can be found continually smoking, but could such a visitor return to his the American lady smokes! We are aware that in France especially the habit of smoking among women is more general than in America, but likewise are many other habits which American mothers would not care to associate Berein, Fab. 20.—The elections in this one that cannot be otherwise than deeply deaddicted to smoking. The argument that men smoke is no plausible reason for women Keukirch, septemnist, 7,008; a second ballot things that can be properly associated with is thus necessary. In the second division the more commonplace nature of man, but Virchow, New German Liberal, received 16,- when connected with the delicate and refined Munckel, New German Liberal, received 10, i men, and while it would be infinitely better were it not used at all, or used in much lesser quantities than it is ut present, the cigar or sion it is reported that the Socialist cigarette is not unbecoming to the most perfect gentleman. But when employed by ladies, it is put to a use for which it was nover intended; and the cigar in the mouth of a woman becomes her as much as would a costly flag of the richest satin texture if

POLAR BEARS HUNTING SEALS,

The polar bear has quite a varied diet, de-

mud and filth .- Brooklyn Mayazine.

pending on the erason and his whereabouts. If near a country where waters abound in seal, this is his main sustenance; and the oleverness he displays in catching them is wonderful; for the Eskimo considers the seal the wariest and slyest game in his coun a seal comes up through the thick ice on a pleasant summer day he is quite wary at first as he stretches himself for a comfortable succes on the ice so close to his hole that the slightest motion of his body will send him over the slippery edge, and, with a stroke or two of his fins, and a splash of his tail, he is out of sight again. Having kept a sharp look-out in every direction for a number of minutes, and seeing nothing suspicions, he allows his heavy head to fall on the ice to take a map; but they are short maps indeed, and every few minutes he raises his head and surveys the surroundings for probable mischief. The polar bear, seeing these movements from the top of some hugh hummook of ice, crawle stealthily on his prey, taking advantage, as much as possible, of every little Feb. 21.—"Right here at docks," said an American on the ice. Having gotten as near as he possibly can by such methods, he lies flat Feb. 21.—"Right docks," said an American possibly can by such memors, "hitch-right advantage of us on the ice and commences "hitch-right at the Nova ing himself along by short, spasmodic actions, watching the seal keenly all the lock at the Nova been for some time, the while. Should it lock up from its alumbers, the bear remains as motionless as a piece of ice, for which he hopes to be taken this ruse, until the seal throws his head piece of ice, for which he hopes to be taken have issued by experience. The by this rase, until the seal throws his head down again when he once more commences atook it has often been dear experience. The lock than I fuel, ship's forward. By this series of lock than I fuel, ship's to get within ten or twenty philances, and the seal is in the midst of one of his short alumbers, he makes a quick inthe market of one of his short alumbers, he makes a quick inthe market has developed that is problem of the series of the striking it over the head with his paw, in the case of high priced blooded pay. In the case of high priced blooded down again when he cone more commences atook it has often been dear experience. The bottok it has often been dear experience. The lock tase absortish striking it over the head with his paw, and grasping it by the neck with his teeth.

the latter will not hesitate—so the Eekimo say -to dive after the seal; and, although in the water the seal is his superior in activity, occasionally the bear is rewarded with his prey by a lucky snap of his jaws. The polar bear is credited with killing walrus; but I think he never attacks any but small ones in fair combat, so much longer is the walrus than his bearship. The Eskimo claim-and I think their story is true-that the polar bear has been known to take a stone or huge piece of ice in his forepaws, and, from a favorable attitude -the side of an iceberg or the top of a cliftburl this missile with such certainty as to aligut on aswairus' head, and so atun it that its capture became easy afterward .- Lieut. Schwatka.

WINTER IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE. Happily for the inhabitants of the British Islands, when winter sets in with premature or exceptional severity they are not subjected to many of the rough and dissgreeable incidents which follow in its train in other countries of Europe. With us a severe frost or heavy full of snow usually involves loss of work and consequent misery and suffering to a vast number of the laboring poor, and very frequently an impeded and dislocated railway traffic, with irregular mails and coals at famine prices. But in the upand districts of Northern and Eastern Europe the advent of winter with any degree of severity is the signal for incursions upon the adjoining villages, farmsteads, and enclosures of hordes of wild, ferocious animals, rendered doubly fierce and destructive by the gnawing pangs of hunger. The wolf is the Laplander's most dreaded foe. During the long winter's night of those hyperborean regions he is constantly prowling about the enclosures in which are folded the herds of reindeer, which constitute the chief care and we alth of the nomad Fjell Laps. In certain parts of Russia, too, wolvesand bears are driven by strees of weather to seek their daily provision at the expense of the resident population, and it is no uncommon event for the sleighs of the post and other adventurous travellers to be stopped after the fashion of the highwaymen to furnish a meal for a half-starved horde of wolves. The wolf invariably manifests a strong partiality for horseflesh; and, with a knowledge of this taste, Russian travellers often manage to effect a rapid escape, leaving the horses to eatisty the gastroomic needs of their famished assailants.

THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—The mortuary statistics for January show the number of deaths during the month to have been as follows in the undermentioned places: Montreal 405; Toronto 186; Quebec 156; Hamilton 62; St. John, N.B., 54; Halifax 52; Ottawa 50; Kingston 37; Sorel 31; Winnipeg 29; Lon-don 29; Victoria, B.C., 27; Hull 25; Belle-ville 22; St. Hyacinthe 18; Fredericton 17; Charlottetown 16; Three Rivers 15; Brantford 14; Sherbrooke 12; Peterborough 12; Woodstock, Ont., 12; Guelph 11; St. Thomas 11; Chatham 11; Galt 10.

Simon Glover, of Carleton Place, in a contest on Saturday against W. L. Cameron, of this city, for the Ligowsky clay pigeon championship medal, wen by a score of 22 to 21 out of 15 singles and 5 doubles.

FARM AND GARDEN.

DRIVING IN COLD WEATHER. It is often necessary to drive horses when the temperature is at or below zero. The driver can, by bundling up, protect himself from this extreme cold, and he calculates American mothers would not exte to associate that the exercise will keep his team warm, with the lives of their daughters or their lady friends. If the custom of sucking among American ladies is becoming prevalent, it is nects with metal rings on either side, which one that cannot be otherwise than deeply deaity have resulted unfavorably for all the plored. No woman—and we weigh each bass away the heat in a zero temperature Government candidates. In four of the six word in this statement—can be a lady and be at the side of the mouth where the frosted metal has taken off the skin. The other point is the breast, especially when driving against the wind. With these two points protected, and good care at the journey's end, horses need not suffer from cold when worked or driven in even the coldest weather.

MANURE FOR THE GARDEN.

Farmers' gardens are generally fertilized more heavily than any other part of the farm, but almost always with stable or barnyard manure. This, as it runs, is not a complete fertilizer, and its weak point is generally a deficiency of phosphoric soid, and on sandy soils potash. Market gardeners who use heavier dressings of manure than farmers would think of applying, find it profitable to change occasionally, applying, perhaps, one year ten to t. selve hundredweight of phosphate of lime to a single crop. The alterations of manures is found to be quite as implaced on the begrimed must of one of the scows that rid our cities of their superfluous portant as rotation of crops, which is found so essential in farm practice.

CUTTING ROOTS FOR STOOK.

To cut roots for stock conveniently a machine for the purpose, which slices them, is much the best. They can be cut by chopping with a spade or shovel; but this is slow work, and there is liability of making square chunks, which cows in their greedings may attempt to swallow without chewing and thus choke themselves. Only ruminant animals lbs in store. Offered at 30c May. are liable to choke with roots, as all others try, and especially in the summer time, when are obliged to chew before swallowing their the polar bear procures the most. When food. Turnips for sheep are not cut at all in England, the common practice being to turn the sheep in the field and allow them to harvest it. They will graw out the interior of a large turnip, leaving only the pungent outside shell.

KEEPING GRADE FOWLS.

The great majority of fowls kept by farmers are grades, few baving the courage to stock up with high priced thoroughbreds, or the time and skill required to breed them pure when get. If rightly managed grade fowls will do as well as any, but the flock must be kept down by unsparing weeding out of all objectionable specimens, and every year the grade roosters must be killed, and pure bred males of some kind purchased in their place. It is this breeding from thoroughbred males that is the greatest secret of success in grading fowls. With mixed blood on both sides of the parentage the offspring becomes not grades but mongrels, and the flock soon runs out so as not to be worth keeping.

THE CARE OF SHEEP.

Professional sheep growers seldom turn sheep into a yard with other stock. They have learned by experience that it does not

The state of the s

seal, have; crawled upon the edge of an dize themselves by crowding themselves in to escape thereto, the bear being close upon him, the latter will not hesitate—so the Eskimo is a matter of great wonder to him, however, that he has no more lambs from so many ewes. Looking to the matter understandingly it is a great wonder that he has any, or that half his ewes remain allve.

> TEMPERATURE FOR THE COW HOUSE. The freezing point, and even up to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, says the Western Rural, is too low for milch cows standing quietry in their stalls, if they are expected to do their best in the way of milk production. A range from 45 to 60 degrees gives about the right average and is wide enough. Experithey begin to shiver and at a higher they begin to pant in winter. They endure a much higher temperature in summer, and this is

ment has shown that at a lower temperature the time that they turn out the most milk. Doubtless they would stand a higher temperature in winter if used to it from the beginning, but with this ordinary ventilation of stables it is doubtful it a higher temperature up if buyers were prepared to bid high would be healthful.

DIBELINGS.

It is said that if applies be fed to cows the flow of milk will be diminished.

A good fodder cutter will more than pay for its cost in a single winter season, and it should be kept in constant use.

At a recent exhibition in England, where prizes were given for walking horses, the speed attained was over five miles an hour. Poultry should have a certain proportion of salt in their food as well as unimals, as it

is necessary to the promotion of health and

thrift. Try crude petroleum, which will cost about ten cents a gallon as a good preservative. Applied to fences and wood that rests upon the ground, it will aid years to the wear.

Roots are valuable aids to digestion when given in connection with grain food, but when fed exclusively or given lavishly they have a too lax tive effect, which quickly runs down the sheep.

"If a Holstein cow, giving forty quarts of milk per day, and requiring no mere room than a common cow, giving ten quarts, can be raised as easily as the inferior one, is it wise in farmers to keep the poor milker?" This simple proposition applies equally to horses and other good stock. But we regret to say the fact is not generally appreciated in our rural districts notwithstanding its simplicity.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

From. - Buyers during the week have been scarce and in good demand; consequently business has been dull and values have inclined towards ease. In Ontario patents sales were reported of one car at \$4 50, and two cars at \$4.55 and \$4.60 respectively. The sale was also made of a part car patents at \$4.65. Sales were also reported of patents at S4 10 to S4.25. In Manitoba strong bakers we have been shown invoices at \$4.30 to \$4.35, which the kuyer claims is equal in quality to anything in the market, medium grades having sold at \$4 05 up to \$4 25. A lot of Superior was placed at \$3.90 and aucthor lot at \$3.95. In American strong flour, sales have been made to arrive at \$4.50 to \$4.60. A car of Manitoba strong flour was sold in bags at \$2.15.

\$3.30; Fancy, co. 52.50; Superfue, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Canned Fig.—Cacned mackerel, \$4.15 to Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags (strong) \$4.40 per case as to brand. Lobaters, \$5.50 to \$2.50; Lobaters, \$5.50 to \$4.50 per case as to brand. to \$0.00.

OATMEAL .- Prices are easy, and sales are reported at below our quotations. Car lots are quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.05 per bbl., job-bing lots at \$4.10 to \$4.25. Granulated \$4.25 to \$4.50, in bags \$2.00 to \$2.10 for ordinary, \$2 10 to \$2 25 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2 30 to \$2 50 per bbl.

Bran.—An easier feeling has developed since our last report, and sales have been made at \$14 to \$14 50 per ton in car lots. Shorts, \$15 to \$16 per ton.

WHEAT-The market is quiet, the only business on spot comprising a few sales of car lots of spring and red winter for shipment to interior mills. Sales of Manitoba hard wheat have been made at 93s to 94c. For spring delivery, 90s is all that can be had for No. 2 red winter wheat afoat here. Since our last report spring wheat in Chicago has declined about 21c per bushel.

CORN. -Prices are nominal at 48c to 49c in bond and 550 duty paid. PEAS -- l'ricce remain unchanged at 64e to 65c per 66 lbs for May delivery and 68c to

70c aftoat.
OATS - Market dull at 271c to 28c per 32

BARLEY. -Malting barley 550 per bushel. Feed barley 45c to 50o. Rre-Brices are nominal at 48s to 50c per

BUCKWHEAT-Prices nominal at 420 to 43c per 45 lbs. MALT-Montreal No. 1, 90c to 95c, and other kinds from 75c to 85c per bushel in

.lorleud

bend.

Skeds,-There is very little doing in red clover seed, although sales have been made in the West costing \$2 25 to \$2 50 laid down here, and we quote \$5 50 to \$6 00 per bushel. A few lots of timothy continue to be brought in by farmors, showing very fair quality, for which \$2 50 has been paid. Aleike is quoted at \$5 50 to \$6 50 as to quality. Flaxseed has been sold at \$1 02½ to \$1 10.

PROVISIONS, &c.

POBE, LARD, &c.-The market has ruled very strong for hog products. Lard is firmer at 84c in pails for Fairbanks. Smoked meats are firmer and holders are asking more money, We quote: Montreal short cut pork per bri, \$16 00 to 16 50; Chicago short out clear per brl, \$16 00 to 16 25; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$15 00 to 15 25; India mess beef, per toe, \$00 00 to \$00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city oured per

mon yard. In most cases they are obliged to get their living from the straw stack, or ricks of the seal is below the ice through of hay around which vicious horned cattle living from the more timid of the party. It is about tail. Should the seal is below the ice through of hay around which vicious horned cattle living from \$6.05 to \$6.15 for hold sway. Many of the more timid of the heavy, and at \$6.20 to \$6.25 for light. The prints face with his pliant tail. Should the flock will go hungry before they will jeopar. Receipts have been light.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

1.1

BUTTER.-No change can be reported in the market since last week, the quiet feeling then prevailing being still a leading feature. We quote: Creamery, fine to fancy, 25c to 26c; do, good, 23c to 24c; Townships, fine to finest, 20c to 22c; do, fair to good, 18c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 190 to 200; do, fair to good, 17c to 18c; Brockville, fine to finest, 19c to 20s; do, fair to good, 17s to 18s; Western, fine to finest, 18s to 18te; do, fair to good, 160 to 170; low grades, 140 to 15c.

ROLL BUTTER .- A fair amount of roll but ter has passed into consumers' hands during the week, at prices ranging from 15 to 17c for fair to fine Western in boxes and barrels. Choice in baskets is quoted at 18 to 181c. CHEESE. -There are already signs of pre-

paration for a new season's make, general tactory supplies having commenced to be called for by makers. The market is quiet, more from the absence of off-rings than enything else, although, as we before stated, there is still a few lots that could be picked enough. Prices are steady, in sympathy with the firm tone of English advices. quote: -- Finest Fall colored, 130 to 1310; linest, white, 18c to 18kc; fine, 12kc to 13c; medium to fair, 111c to 121c; lower grades, 104c to 114c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market is weaker and prices are lower, sales of limed having transpired at 20c, and more are freely offered at the same figure. We quote 10s to 20c. Southern egge have arrived, and sales of fresh have been made at 23: to 25c. Some very fine new laid stock has been received from Cancionati which brought 25c.

DRESSED MEATS. - Farmer's frezen heef is plentiful at at 43 to 50 for hindquarters and ut 3c to 4c for forequarters. Mutton carcages are in good supply and quoted at 50 to 64c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—We quote turkeys 9c to 11c; chickens 7c to 8s as to quality, and geese 7c to Se; ducks scarce at 10: to 11c. BEANS.—We quote small lots at \$115 \$1.25 for ordinary qualities, and \$1.30 for hand picked.

Honey .- The enquiry is still small, Prices remain steady at 10c to 11c for pure white clover honey. Honey in comb 10: to 18: per lb. as to quality.

Maple Sugar. — There is a better demand

for syrup. Sales have been made at 85c to SI per can as to quality. Sugar has been been sold at Sc to sc per lb., and we quote So to loe as to quality and quantity.

Hors.—Business is still of a very limited nature, it being difficult to place either Canadian or foreign. Prices are nominally quoted at 14c to 20c for 1886 growth as to quality, and old 8c to 12c. Cable advices give no encouragement for export, POTATOES.-Prices are steady at 75c to \$50

per bag. Onions.—The market is firm at \$2.75 to \$3 00 per bbl.

CABBAGES.—Market steady at \$2 00 to 4 00 per 100 as to size and quality. Asues-Under light stocks and a fair de mand prices have advanced to \$4.30 to \$4.40 per 100 lbs for first pots.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Fish .-- The re hao been a fair demand for green cod and herring, which are steady. We quote prices as follows: No. 1 green cod \$3 50 to \$3 75; large \$4 to \$4 25, and large draft \$4 50 to \$4 75. In drums holders ask 250 more. Dry cod is steady at \$2.75 to \$3 Labrador herring, ordinary, at \$5 to 85 25 and choice at \$5.50 per bbl. Cape Breton is quoted at \$5 50, extra choice being held at \$5.75. Salmon steady at \$20 in tierces for No. 1, andat \$17 to \$18 for No. In harrels, \$14 fer No. 1, and \$13 to \$13 50 We quote :- Patents, \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong for No. 2. In fresh fish, tommy cods are Bakers' (American), \$4 40 to \$4.65; Strong quoted \$1 to \$1 15 per bbl. as to quantity,

to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.55, to \$3.65; Spring Extra, cod at 385 to 40c, and Halifax at 34c to 36c.

b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (spring extra), \$1.60 \$5.40 per case. Si ver sardines in caus 9: to to \$1.70; do (superfine), \$1.35 to \$1.50; City 10c for halves, and at 15c to 16c for wholes, strong in sacks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.35 HARD COAL,—The market is unchanged at HARD COAL .- The market is unchanged at \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestnut and \$6 for egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered.

STEAM COAL -The market is firm. Cape Breton \$4 to \$4 25. Picton \$4.50 to \$4.75. and Scotch at \$5 50 per gross ton.

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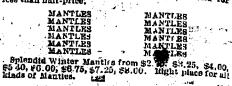
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