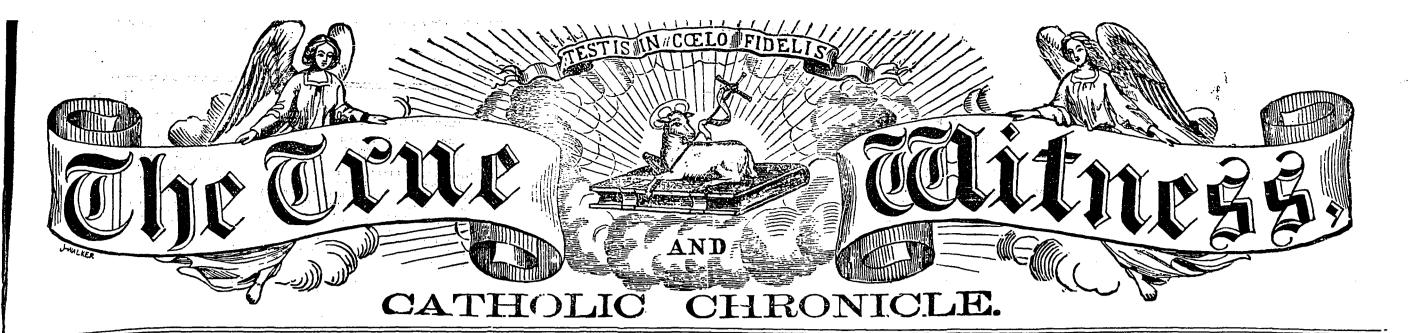
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VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

O'BRIEN.

HIS ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL.

fic Tells How He Was Treated on Board the Imbria-The Rope Cut by Which He pescended the Vessel's Side-Partizan Passengers and Captain-How the Great orator and Editor Looks-His Receptionthe Address of Welcome.

The train bearing William O'Brien, the great Irish orator and editor, was boarded at St. Johns, on Wednesday, by the President of the Montreal Branch of the National League, Mr. Johns, on tranch of the National League, Mr. Montreal Branch of the National League, Mr. H. J. Cl ran, several other prominent gentle-H. J. Cl ran, several other prominent gentle-men and a representative of THE Post. On men and a representative of THE Post. On men and a representative of THE Post. On men and a proven of the compariments, fast asleep. A across one of the compariments, fast asleep. A across one of the compariments, fast asleep. A across one of the compariments, fast asleep. A mediately recognized as the great Nationalist. It seemed a puty to disturb him, he lookid so oniortable and happy and evidently entirely oblivints of the storm he is raising on both sides of the Atlantic at present over the Lansdowne exposures. He was allowed to slumber peace-fully for a few minutes, but a touch on the should r aroused him and he was on his feet in a moment shaking hands heartily with Mr. should r aroused him and he was on his feet in a moment shaking hands heartily with Mr. Clora, who introduced him to the rest of the party. Clora, who introduced him to the rest of the party. Mr. O'Brien immediately impresses one with the convictor that he is one of the live, unresting workers of the great Irish party. He is ex-remely agreeable and hearty in his manner and speaks with great clearness and precision on all subjects. His accent is very much the same as Mr. Parnel's, although it has a little more of a musical b ogne in it. He immediately entered on the subject of his visit, and graphically de-senbed the scenes, incident to his arrival in the on the subject of his visit, and graphically de-scribed the scenes incident to his arrival in the Umbria, of the lightship, some miles out from New York harbor. As may have been seen by our despatches the vessel arrived in a for and was detained on that account from reaching her was detained on that account from reaching her dock. Up to Mouday night several ve selssent out to receive the mails were unable to ind her, but the boat chartered by the New York Reception committee succeeded in coming alongside at about half-past deven that night. It appears that during passage a most the Atlantic, several unmannerly bigots in the cabin, principally young Eaglish dude, who spent most of their time in the duales, who spent most or their time in the shole room, ga ablinz, made hostile demonstra-tions against Mr. O'Brien, who, however, treat-ed them with the amused contempt they deerved. Oaptain AcMichen encouraged deserved. Captum MCMIGACA encouraged these demonstrations quite openly, so much so that the Cucard company will prob-ably hear of it in the near future. When the vessel bearing the New York Irish-men cano alongside one of the anti-O'Brien men shourd out.

shouted out, "What do you want ?"

"What do you want? The answer came back immediately, "We want O'Brien." "Well you won't ecthim," should back one of the Britishers. At this there was a cheer. Capt. McMicken then aroused additional en-

and confusion, and finally I called out. 'Does any one in that boat want me, William O'Bren ?' A shout of ayes followed, and I immediately shouted back, 'Then I will go down to spite this miserable set of cowards here,' for they acted contemptoously throughout and I descended steadily ill the rope gave way. The Irish difficulty (humor-ously) came n-ar being settled with a sharp swim. As to the conversation between Health Officer Smith and Captain McMicken, angry or otherwise, during the tumult I know n thing MR. O'BELEN INTERVIEWED. otherwise, during the tumult I know n thing personally. But I do know that it would require many words to get our people in the steerage up to the fighting point.

HIS ARRIVAL.

When the train steamed into what is now left of Bonaventure station, Mr. O'Brien alighted from the cars, and with a jaunty step walked down the platform accompanied by the delegates as which a platform accompanied by the delegates sent to meet him, and three New York news-paper correspondents. A large crowd had gathered to greet him and pressed forward eager-ly to shake him by the hand. Cheers were given lustily, which Mr. O'Brien acknowledged with million a hour. smiles and bows. Tears welled up in the eyes of several of the old men in the crowd cs they shock his hand and murmured "God bless " Mr. H. J. Cloran then read the following you.' address, which was repeatedly interrupted by applause :

Address of Welcome to William O'Brien, F.sq., Edutor of " United Ireland" and Author of

Plan of Campaign. Sin,-It is with a deep sense of pleasure and of pride that we welcome you to this "Canada

f Ours." We extend our warmest greeting to the man who visits our shares as ambassador of the evicted tenants in Ireland.

You come to champion the sacred cause of humanity. You come to plead that the hand of the exterminator be stayed and that those bar-barous evictions, which Mr. Glady one himself acknowledged to be equivalent to "Sentences of

acknowledged to be equivalent to "Sentences of Death," be not enforced against a suffering and helpless tenantry, against innocent babes and sickly mothers, against the aged and dying. Those who could oppose you or who could withhold their sympathy from you in your efforts to uphold that cause and to anter the

MR. O'BEIEN INTERVIEWED.

In conversation with our reporter, Mr. O'B ien said :-- "With the exception of the lattle effervescence on ward the Umbria, I have been impressed with the few differences of opinion which exist amongst Americans on the sub-ject of my mission. I am perfectly dumbfounded to hear that an impression has been given to Canadians that it is in the capacity of Governordowne. It is the last thought in my mind, as I have no intention in the remotest degree of meddling with the domestic affairs of this country. It is not with Lord Lansdowne, the Governor-General, but with Lord Lansdowne the evictor, that I have to deal, and I deal with him in Canada because he has taken advantage num in Canada die onse he has taken advantage of his position here outside the range of Irish public opinion to be the first to carry out a system of clearances uesampled since the time of the great famine. With regard to the argument of the unfairness of attacking Lord Langdowne because it is assisted he cannot defend himself, we might easily retort that he took advan-tage of his absence in Canada to prose-cute wholesale evictions in Ireland. But as a matter of fact no such injustice has befallen him, as by the ordicary channel of the news-paper, as well as by the help of an exceedingly astute agent, he has been en abled very amply t astate agent, he had been en toted very amply to place his views before the world- Lord Lan-downe's great difficulty is that he has an ex-ceedingly bad case, and I am not stall certain that he is not glad to a meral the weakness of his case by the plea that his position closes his mouth." "Now, with regard to Lansdowne's pretence

that his agent, Denning, or Tullamore, offered concessions to the tenantry without the land Those who could oppose you or who could that his agent, Denning, or Tullamore, offered withhold their sympathy from you in your efforts to uphold that cause and to enter the lard-concessions to the training of Tullamore, offered one what they do, or knowing it they give a woful proof of how prejudice can obscure the mind of man, and how sycophancy can de troy all heart and manhood in him. But thank God the masses of the Canadian population are neither animated nor influenced by such unworthy sentiments. The heart of the people is true and sympathetic, and in this sorrows and suffering as well as to the aspirations are reither and prosparous. The Canadian people will allow no technicaling the four days that foll-wed Trench made no effort "o contralict". We write our acception the four days that foll-wed Trench made no effort "o contralict". We write our acception of the start in the way of legitimate and necessary exposure when it becomes a 'question of this Dominion, whether the votims be Scotch or French, Eng-lish or Irish. ^m go to make up the population of the races which which would make the original array of the races which proposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the original array to a treposal, which would make the meantime the output stores are the gentleman who stood before them by waving their hats or hand-kerchefs and cheering vociferously. When this output stores of a contrast of a procession of the context of an anti-section of the traces were published in all the London papers, threatening that if I visited Cacada I would require police way, but gradually warmed to his subject and affective services which you have rendered to the arrough the trace any trach in the report of the idea and admiration and heerty. You have brought to the arc unplishment of your duties as member of Parliment and a editor of the national organ a brilliancy of intellect and last Normation was in delicate health dusing a from the better the better the sector of the state and a from the better the sector.

Mayor of Toronto :--To Mayor Howland, Toronto :

I perceive you have convened a meeting of citizens of Toronto to demand official prohibi-tion of meeting. If you will, in fair play, pro-cure mea hearing, I shall esteem it a privilege to attend your meeting and explain the motives and chieft of my visit. and object of my visit.

WM. O'BRIEN.

Mr. Cloran, in referring to these despatches, said there was an example of the one hand of intolerable intolerance, ad on the other a de-monstration of Irish dountless courage. Mr. O'Brien depended on the justice of his cause and all audiences were equal to him, whether their sympathizers were with or opposed to him. He had not come from Ireland to convince these He had not come from Ireland to convince those already convinced that landlords were not for the prosperity of that country, nor had he come to attack the Governor-General of Canada, for, if he had, he (Mr. Cloran) would be the first to say "Hold, Mr. O'Brien," But he came to make an exposure of certain facts, for which a certain party is responsible, and the more fact or acci-dent that that the trarty was Governor-General dens that that party was Governor-General made no difference. The Government press of this country had been instructed to "write up Lansdowno and write down O'Brien." and the visit of the editor of United Ireland was ac-cordingly misrepresented to excite the epople who were ever ready to believe the worst of the Irish race. But we had an intelligent class of people here who could not be misled, and the large numbers present proved that that they were there to enter a protest against the calum-nies cast upon Mr. O'Brien's head. (App'ause). We were not a consider people we give fail visit of the editor of United Ireland was ac-We were not a one-sided people, we gave fair play to all, and he hoped that those rapers who endeavored to prejudice the minds of the people would to-night do him justice, not for his sake, for he didn't care a rap, but for the poor inn.cent people in whose behalf he came to plead. He asked not for justice for himselt, but for an allicted people. He came to Canadan't to stir up strife and he would not speak in the way that Bev. Mr. Kane(hisses) had done on his visit. That g-atleman had not to a-k the Mayor to hold a meeting, he went right ahead, and the very p-ople who did not construct him were the same now trying to throw difficulties in the way of May Olarion. In conclusion Mr. Cloran refer-Mr. O'Brien. In conclusion Mr. Cloran refer-ed to what Archbistop Lynch had said, and

Mr. O'Brien's Speech.

then introduced the speaker of the evening.

Mr. O'Brien, upon rising to address the gathering, met with a reception never before equalled in the city. Ladies and gentlomen atike rose in their seats and manufested their

I entered their beautiful city, both from those who agree with me and from those who perhaps differ from me. I desire at the very outset to in klu the question why I have come to Canada to ask a hearing and to ask your sympathy. I will tell you in one wirds because the hones of the por people of Imiga urray, far away in Ireland, are desclated to night, and because the man who is responsible for its are in the highest post of honor in this great free land. (flisses). I am only a stranger, no doubt, and Lord Lans-downe is a very great rich lord; but judging by the feeling I have experienced in Montreal to day, I don't think I med apologize for com-ing hore in our hour of need to clair. Your Syming here in our hour of need to claim your sym-pathy and your assistance to save the suffering tenantry of Ireland from extermination, and extermination by Canadian money and a Canadian Governor-General. It is no pleasure to us to worry you with our grievances and to intrude the struggles and sorrows of our poor countrymen upon the people of this happy and prosperous land. But where else are we to turn when Lord Lansdowne sends the soldiers and when Lord hansdowne sends the soldiers and armed police to dispossess every tenant in Luggacurran and to fing the old men and little children out by the ditches? Our enemies are not content with disauming us in a physical sense. The Tory Government are passing a Coercion bill through Parliament at this mo ment to disarm us even of our organization-to break down the only protection the tenantry of Ireland have left-to place us on the plank-bed if we attempt to appeal to public opinion against such cruel deeds as Lord Lansdowne's. A whole country side may be swept bare and PLUNGED IN WRETCHEDNESS AND BORROW. but it will be a crime for us to organise a public meeting or write an article in a newspaper de-nouncing it. Wel', then, where are we to turn if not to the public opinion of kindred lands? Or is it to be a crime also for us to appeal to you, our countrymen and our kindred—to you who can save the towantry of Luggacurran and who alone can save them from the fate that overtook perhaps the father of many a man listening to me long ago in the great clearances, when the landlords had it all their own way in Ireland. If we come to Cunada to ask you to befriend us and to succor people, it is because this is not the first time that Canada has stood between the Irish people and their oppressors-it is not the first time that you have stretched out the broad shield of your generous sympathy to stay the march of hunger and misgovornment in Ireland. It will never be forgotton for you in Ireland that in the terrible winter of 1879, when half a million of our people were suffering the pangs of hunger, the Parliament of the Dominion voted £20,000 to give food to the starving children and to the beartbroken men and women who were starving amidst the richness of that fertile 1 and of Ireland, (Aprichness of that fertile 1 and of Ireland. (Ap-plause). Yes, you did not grudge us your charity—a charity which the greed and blight of the Irish landlordism forced us, to our shame, to seek;—but our great leader, Mr. Parnell, has said he will never again beg the world for alms for Irish landlordism. We are engaged to-day, not in seeking alms, but in beseehing, you to help us to uproot that whole system of Irish landlordism which is the parent of Irish famines and miseries, and whose "ictims are scattered all the wide world over; where-ever a prayer goes up to Heaven for the old land from a fauthful Irish heart. We don't come to ask you to consider

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Toronto, in which it was amounced that Mayor Howlawd had e lot d a meeting to consider the advisability of prohibiting Mr. O'Brien from speaking in that e ty (A voice -You get no fair play there). After reading this despatch Mr. O'Brien had sent the fellowing to the Mayor of Tunoutor Lansdowne as you have a most incontrovertible strengthened the hands of Mr. Gladstone in his blessed work of reconciliation and of peace. A thrill of gratitude went through Ireland the other day when the Parliament of this Dominion passed a resolution condemning the abumi-nable Coercion Bill, which proposes to abolish the commonest liberties of the Irish people for ever more and to reduce us literally and perma-

Lansdowne to

WRING INTOLERABLE RACKRENTS

out of Irish tenants. Its object is to render it and for every rackreater to plunder and deso-late the homes of Ireland as Lord Lansdowne has desolated the homes of Luggacuran. Its object is to gay us and smother our voices if we don't lie down and submit to it like whipped hounds. (A voico: "They can't doit.") Ah! hounds. (A voice: "They can't do it.") Ah : I tell you if you want to save us from correion —if you don't want us to go down in the light against powerful and eruel foes—if you want to help us to meet coercion foot to foot and to thwart and to conquer it, now is the day and now is the hour. I tell you the day you send Lord Lansdowne home with the stamp of Cana-dian disanneobation on his how you will dian disapprobation on his brow, you will enable the tenantry of Ireland to laugh at him, and you will nerve the arm of Mr. Gladstone (applause), to put an end once and for ever to this inhuman work of evicting and exterminat-ing the Irish people. The first thing I want you to realize to-night is what it really is that Lord Lansdowne is doing, and I will indulge in no personal attack upon ham. I will not call up the ghastly ability in the intermediate in the personal active upon hum. I will not call up the ghastly memories that haunt the Lansdowne estate from oth r days, for Sir Charles Russell has dealt sufficiently with that subject (applause) : but I will confine myself strictly to what is passing at this moment. Lord Lansdowne is simply depopulating and laying waste an entire estate, an entire stretch of country five miles long. He is stripping it of its population as completely as if the angel of death knocked at every cabin door in these valveys and devoted every man, woman and chill to destruction. (Hisses.) The process is only half complete as yet : but as soon as Lord Lansdowne con obtain his new batch of ejectment decrees, he will have made a clean sweep of the property, and, except Lord fansdowne's own ballifs and crea-tures, the whole population, from the gry-headed old man to the new-born habe, will have been banished and their hemes will know them no more. I will not trust my own words to describe to wom how it is done.

them no more. I will not trust my own words to describe to you how it is come. 1 will give you one or two extracts from the reports in the Preeman's Journal of the exiction campaign and will leave the fac's to tell their own tale :--

(Mr. O'Brien here quo'ed a few descriptions

coercion are proposing a bill entitling all loaze-holders to have their rents revised in spite of the landlords, and will now cite some fair speci-mens of the reductions declared within the last month or two by the Land Commissioners upon estates surrounding Lord Lansdowne's, and of precisely the same quality, which place it be-yond doubt that if Mr. Kilbride, for instance, yond doubt that if Mr. Khorde, for basinee, were able, as the Tory Government Land Bill would enable him, to go into Court, his rent would have been reduced 40, 50 or 60 and even 70 per cent, in place of the 30 per cent, which he demanded under the Plan of Campaign, and for demanding which he has been hunted from the bone where his fathers lived and henced for

ever more and to reduce us iterarily and permits' for domaining which he has been mutted from nently below the condition of negro slaves in our own land (Hisses). Yes, you have stood between us and correion as you stood between us and famine, but what is the Coercion bill and what is its object? Its object is to enable men like Lord Lansdowne and worse than Lord Lansdowne the landlord. They are not isolated between us and correlation since instances. That is the scale of reduction going on through that whole range of country. I assert as a fact that upon every estate sur-rounding Lord Lapsdowne's which has come under the jurisdiction of the Land Courts the t under the jurnsdiction of the Land Courts the past twelve months the reductions on bloc have been in all cases greater, and in some cases vastly greater, than Lord Lansdowne's tenants have sought under the Plan of Campaign. « Therefore, so far as the leaseholders are con-corned, Lord Lansdowne stands condenned by o the Land Bill of a landlord gavernment and bithe Land Bill of a landlord government and bi-the judgments of the official Land Commis-sioners, yet before either Land Bill or Land Commissioners can reach thom, these lenso-holders are homeless and ruined men. Oh t-but, Lord Lansdowne tells you, two of these leaseholders, Mr. Dunne and Mr. Ki bride, are

NOT TENANTS IN RAGS ;

they are not substance, who pay hundreds a year in rent and had confortable residences, and you are led to infer that the rest of the tenants also must be a rich thriving lot of rogues. The men who sint that to you know well that 11, Dunne and Mr. Kilbride are the well that 2.1r. Dunne and Mr. Kilbride are the only two men on the property who could be picked out as men of comfort and wealth ; men of comfort and wealth they once wore; their rents put together represent a third of the whola rental. What more convincing proof could you have of the desperate straits to which the Lang-gacurran tenantry are driven than that the two men who have the greatest stake in the openator. mea who have the greatest stake in the property are the first men evicted, and give up their homes and their vast farms—all that they have labored and hoped for in life—rather than submit to sacrifice the last remnant of their capital in paying Lord Landowne racktents which Land Consts and Royal Commissions alike have stamped as minous and intelerable."

LORD COWPER'S ROYAL COMMISSION

had reported that these rents must still be rehad reported that these rents must still be ro-duced, as a thing indispensable to the very ex-istence of these farmers. The rents were fixed on the assumption that the country's prosperity would increase, whereas it had decreased 80½ for c-ent. With regard to these men on the farmdown estate, Father Maheer had solemdly declared that Mr. Denning, the boson friend of Mr. Trench, Laos leaves agent, fast himself proposed and pressed the acceptance of a reduc-tion of 15 per c-ent. But when the tenants O'Bien began his speech in a c ol, impassionate way, but gradually warmed to his subject and completely carried his audience with hum. He said: *Mr. Chairman, Ladics and Gerstenne*:—My first duty is to thank tho people of Montreal— and from the bottom of my heart I do so—tor the evirand harve already appeared in The side down upon them that transdowne is evicing from the evirand harve kndness I have received since I entered their beautiful city, both from those

tousiasm by call ng out this command in a loud

voice. ** No min sha'l have this ship until she has ** No min sha'l have this ship until she has been visited by a medical officer " This was a pe ty attempt, o amoy Mr. O'Brien as well as delay him, and was loudly applauded by some of the passengers, who cherred for Lansdowne and were answere i by counter chears for G'Brien be them and it the tur. The scene was becoming and were answere i by counter cheers for G'Brien by them non the tug. The scene was becoming exciting, when Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul. Minn., who was a passencer, indignantly tarned on the hestile party and upbraided them for their ungen leman'y, not to say cowardly, actions, calling their attention to the fact that if Mr. O'Brien desired to make a policient demonstration on the occasion of his political demonstration on the occasion of his leaving the ship, the four hundred steeringe passengers below could easily clear the deck. All this time counter cheers for O'Brien and Lansdown- were being riven, and it looked for some time as if Mr. O'Brien would be still delayed in landing. He, however, soon sett ed the matter by grasping a rope and climbing down the sides of the vessel. As he himself described it :- "I had barely time to get over the side when the rope snapped-some say that it was cut-and had I not been caught by the men in the boat, I would have had a bath in the

Atlantic." Mr. O'Brien was then immediately taken on board the tug and we comed euthusiastically.

TIT FOR TAT.

Now was the time for the New York men to get even with Captain Mc Micken and some of the bigotted Loyalists who were passengers on the Umbria. Dr. Smith, the medical officer, who was on board the tug, but who could not make himself heard before, was now recognized and requested to come on board and pass the ship through quarantine. The disgust and rage of Captain McMicken and his and rage of Captain McMicken and his followers can better be imagined than de-scribed when Dr. Smith replied "that Captain McMicken could now take his turn like the rest." With this the tug steamed off amidst cheers. This was very obnoxious to the master of the "Umbria," as he was particularly anxious to get into the harber with his vessel. The re-fusal of Dr. Smith to inspect her repaid the fusal of Dr. Smith to inspect her repaid the fusal of Dr. Smith to inspect her lepand the "gallant captain" for his partizanship and pre-vented him and his "smoke room" cubs from reaching New York for just twenty-four hours." Thus it is that Mr. Kilbride, of Lurgacurran the the transmission of the transmission the was not with Mr. O'Brien on the train this morning. He, however, is expected to arrive here to night at about 10.30 and will be in time to participate at the meeting on the Albert Hail.

Mr. O'Brien spoke warmly of his reception in New York. The people there were anxious to New York. The people there were anxious to give him a monster demonstration, but he de-chned on the ground that his chief mission was to Canada. He was then offered a guard of honor to accompany him as far as the lines, but this he likewise declined, because, as he said, "it would not be quite respectful to the Cana-dian people, whose judgment I have invoked and whose verdict I will abide by."

MB. O'BRIEN'S STATEMENT.

"I did not witness the greater part of the storiny scene when the tug came along-side," said Mr. O'Br'en, but I will never forget it. I know that an entertainment, was in progress in the saloon, and when I heard the shouts from the boat John E. Moore that some persons on board the steamship was wanted I did not at first suppose that I was the person. Captain McMicken should back in the gruffest pos-sible manner (and indeed he acted in the mast unpleasant way throughout, to put it mildly) that no one should leave his vessel till the Health Officer came aboard. Some other conversation followed between him and those in the boat that I did not catch in the excitement

duties as member of Parli timelt and as earlier of the national organ a brilliancy of intellect and a fearlessness of heart, a spirit of self-sacifies and a patiotic devotica, which do high h mor to the race from which you spring. Need we recall with what correct less and courage you lifted the standard of Irish a tion the act of the standard of Irish a tion.

ality on the floor of Westminster and demanded

ality on the flowr of Westminster and demanded the liberties of your country? Need we recall with what delight the civilized world beheld you, by the sole minimizers of your ten, break the backbone of Dab in Castle tyranny and drive its prozeny of immoval non-ters into the sca, as St. Patrick, by his crozier, banished the reptiles of old. Need we recall the promest victory of all, achieved in favor of Ireland by your exposure of bardine at the Varian. which resulted

English intrigue at the Vatican, which resulted in a triumphant vindication of the National League, in wedding Rome to the cause of Home Rule and in securing the good-will and support of the Supreme Pontiff Leo XIII. for the success of Ireland's struggle for justice and liberty. And finally, we recognize and applaud in you the author and daun'less executor of the "Plan of Campaigu"-a plan which will remain mem orable in the annals of Ireland's agrarian tight against unjust and extortionate landlordism. To these achievements it is now given to you to add another which will secure protection for the homes and lives of poor unfort mate ten-

ınts. May success attend you in this holy mission May success attent you in this noty mission. May landlord greed and cruelty give way to a respect for humanity, or at least b) a sense of common decency. Once more thrice welcome to the champion of the poor, the oppressed and the evicted.

H. J. CLORAN, President, J. B. LANE, Secretary, Montreal Branch Irish National League.

When the applause had subsided after the reading of the address. Mr. O'Brien made the following feeling and eloquent reply :-- " Even at this great distance I recornize a great many kindly Irish faces around me and am most deeply grateful for the words of kindness and good will with which you have greated me on my arrival in this, the greatest city of the Dominion of Canada, while at the same time I am at a loss to find fitting words to express my gratitude for the warmth with which our fellow countrymen are rallying around me and my friend Mr. Kilbride in the struggle of the poor triend Mr. Entorde in the struggle of the poor and oppressed against their powe ful oppressor. (Cheers). For my own part never for one in-stant have I doubted you. I never believed that the Canadian people, whose parliament has again and again testified its sympathies for Home Rule in Induced and for our suffacient month.

n Ireland and for our suffering people, would refuse me the common fair play of a hearing for our cause (great applause). I never believed our cause (great applause). I never delived and never will believe it, and the result will be the disappointing of the false prophecies of those who said the contrary. We come to Canada, not to offer offence to any section or any class of the to oner onence to any section or any class of the Canadian people (cheers). Quite the contrary. We come, not to meddle in Canadian affairs, not to deal with the career of Lord Lansdowne as the Governor General of Canada, but as

THE EXTERMINATOR OF 500 HUMAN BEINGS.

This being a free country we cannot expect everybody to agree with u., but we have such a strength of justice on our side that when they hear what we have to say they will agree with us. I have the most unbounded confidence that when we have shown the people of Canada the conduct of Lord Lansdowne as a landlord to his conduct of Lord Lanedowne as a landlord to his unfortunate tenants they will stretch out their hands and save these poor people's lives and the same hait given an emphatic denial to the mercy." (Great cheering.) Mr. O'Brien was then escorted to a carriage and driven to the St. Lawrence Hall, where he occupies the same

How and the second s

has November and Discember, but when I saw ham last he was in the bist of condition, both in initially and physically. The story that he is afflicted with career in the stomach is all hum-

bug. What do you think of the statement that the Government latend imprisoning a number

of the gardiament fat and informating a further of the gardiamentary party?" "That is simply all b so." Boing isk d his opnion as to what the result would be if another general election were to take place in Great Britain, Mr. O'Brien said that the Liberal-Unionist party would be swept out of existence, but that the Conservatives would be accurate which a wwwer, although with a be again returned to power, although with reduced majority. Great masses of the English people were every day boing converted to the doc rine of Home Rule for Ireland.

THE LECTURE.

Full Report of the Proceedings.

The grandly enthusiastic reception accorded o Mr. William O'Brien Wednesday night by the ci izens of Montreal was as pontaneous as it was warm and heartfelt. The Albert Hall was packed to its utmost capacity with a representa tive audience, graz-d nomerously by the fair sex. Hundreds of p-ople who had purchased tickets were, unfortunately, unable to obtain Inission or even get near the doors.

The utmost enthusias a prevailed throughout, and several times the cheering and applause shook the old building to its foundation. When the curtain arose and the great Irish orator and editor faced for the first time a Canadian audience, the scene beggars description. A terrific cheer rent the air. The entire assembly rose cheer rent the air. The entire assembly rose like one man and a perfect hurricane of cheers was kept up for several minute, hats and handkerchiefs being wildly waved a'oft, until the audience resembled a stormy sea beating with flying spray against a tranquil shore. The hoarse roar that came from a thousand sturdy throats in the galleries only added effect to the scene.

On the walls were hung various patriotic On the walls were hung various patriotic motions and illustrious names, entwined with Irish, Freuch and American flags. Among there were: "Cead Mille Failthe to Ireland's patriot," "Success to the Plan of Campaign," "Home Rule for Ireland in Sight," "Dublin Castle Doomed," "Let Eria Remember the Days of Old," etc. Mr. Henry J. Cloran, President of the Montreal Branch of the Various League occupied the chair.

President of the Montreal Branch of the National League, occupied the chair. Among those on the platform were noticed the president of St. Patrick's Society, Denis Barry; J. P. Whelan, Carroll Ryan, Dr. Ward, M. Donovan, Mr. O'Gorman, Secretary, of the National League, of Kingston, Ont.; Mr. R Nagle, of Ottawa, and representives of St. And's Young Men, St. Mary's Young Men, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B., St. Bridget's National League, St. Bridget's Young Men, St. Patrick's Young Men and the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Societies.

The President's Address.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, when the cheers and wav-ing of handkerchiefs and hats had abated, thanked those present for coming in such large numbers and the grand outburst of enthusiasm numbers and the grand outcurst of enthusiasm accorded Mr. Wm. O'Brien, which would be to the eyes of the population of Canada, if they were here to see it, an undeniable proof that the public press of this city had not voiced the public press of this city had not voiced the sentiments of the public regarding his visit. They had gathered together, had given an emphatic denial to the contentions of the press, and no matter what city he visits he will be certain to meet

ment? I will describe what sort of people they are by one fact—that when this dispute area they only owed one-balf year's rent, after al the frightful losses and discouragements of the past seven years. It is necessary in law that one year's rent should be due before an eviction can take place, and unworthy attempts have been made to induce the Considian public to be lieve that one year's rent was due. So it was by a legal technicality, but how was the second alf-year made out ? It was not a debt incurred by the present generation of tenants at all, no or the present generation of tenants at all, no more than this audience participated in the original sin of Adam, though we have all un-fortunately come in for the inheritance. The second half-year is what is called in Ireland a harding rely and the second half second second half-year is what is called in Ireland a hanging gale—an old arrear incurred or invent-ed, nobody knows exactly when, in some old former time in the begining of the century—an arrear which the landlords keep hanging over arear which the fandords keep hanging over the tenants' heads, so that the first moment he cannot scrape together a half year's rent, the landlord may be able to rush this fearful power of eviction at him, and deprive him of power of eviction at him, and deprive him of his home and his improvements, and of the means of subsistence. The second half-year's rent, therefore, is a mere lawyer's myth, a legal fiction. The people whom Lord Lansdowne is exterminating owed only one half-year's rent; although for years past they have been obliged to pinch themselves and to borrow and to exhaust their little savings in order to keep themselves out of

THE BLACK BOOKS OF THE LANDLORD.

That is the fact I assert-that the Lugguacur ran tenants were as honest and punctual a bod of tenants as ever a landlord was blessed with They were also the least turbulent and the most inoffensive. No murder has been committed in the district for more than fifty years, since 1835, (Applause.) So far as crime is concerned, the place is absolutely stainless. I was present while the people were being finng by brutal emergency men (hisses) out of the homes which they and their fathers for many generations before them had inhabited, and even during that maddening process of eviction there was not a blow struck nor a stone flung. And, now, what have these men done to deserve that they should be robbed of home and land and blotted out forever from that peaceful valley? They sought for abatements in their rents. After years of loss and prinding struggle, they de-inanded some relief from the rackrents that were crushing them to the earth; and I will undertake to prove to the satisfaction of any reascable mind that the reductions which they sought, which they were refused, and for which they are suffering, were reductions less than Earl Cowper's Royal Commission-a landlord commission appointed by a Tory landiord government- declared to be equitable and essen-Lind Commission Courts are granting wholesale on all the surrounding estates, and, finally, that they are reductions to which Lord Lansdowne's own ambassador and arbitrator, Mr. Denning, gave his full consent and approval in black and white. And now I would beseech your attention while I endeavor to make good your attention while I endeavor to make good these propositions. These are dry matters, but the happiness, ay, the very lives, of hundreds of our fellow creatures depends upon them and upon your judgment. The Lansdowne tenants are of two classes—the leaseholders, who are not at present entitled to have their rents fixed in the Land Court, and the judicial tenants, whose rents were fixed by the Land Commissioners in 1882-4. First, as to the leaseholders, who claimed a reduction of 30 per cent., and were prepared to have settled even at 20. controversy is no

would be amigably settled. The next news they received was from Ottawa, that Lanslowne, in stead of using the words of peace which would have gladdened the hearts of the Luggacurran people, was threatening to extend to the speaker a warm reception if he camo here, (Hisses.) Again, he would rely for proof of his assertions on the conduct of

MR. TOWNSEND TRENCH.

Lord Lansdowne's own agent, the hardest hearted man who had ever made hateful the name of an Irish agent. (Cheers). That gentle-man was also the agent of Mrs. Adair, who owned lands immediately adjoining the Lansdowno estate. On the very day, and in the same office where was collecting the Lansdowne rents, he collected the Adair rents, and, while refusing any reduction to the Lansdowne tenants, he offered those of Mrs. Adair 15 per cent, reduconered time or Mrs. Adar 19 per cent, reduc-tion. (Lond hisses). There was only a ditch separating the two estates, and he granted the very same reduction that Denning afterwards suggested should be granted, and which, if accepted, would not compel him (O'Brien) to place Lord Lansdowne at the bar of public opinion in Canada. (Immense cheering). Then the

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

(Cheers.) They had stood by it. (renewed cheers) and they mad show by it in the bound of the butter and they were prepared to stand by it to the bitter and. (Enthusiastic cheering.) And why should they not? Were they expected to lie down like whipped curs, as their fathers had done before them, (cries of no, no,) to be trans-ported into the coffin ship to the St. Lawrence ? This had been done before, and their only re-ward was a million of famine graves in Ireland and four million exiler. They had in truth learned a bitter lesson (cheere), and the fruit of that lesson was the Plan of Campaign. (Loud cheers). Mr. O'Brien, in an elo-quent and impassioned peroration, ap-pealed to the people of Canada to extend their moral support to the poor peasants of Laggacuran, who were watching from their little mud cabins for a cheering word on this night, while the landlords were just as anxioualy awaiting the result of that meeting. "Do this, he said, only do this to-night, and in "Do this, he said, only do shis to-hight, and in the days to come, when this nightnare of evic-tion and misgovernment will have passed away, and when the great work of repairing the past, to which Mr. Gladstone had devoted the evento which Mr. Giagaone had devoted the even-ing of his life and genius, is accomplished,—in those happy years to come, as conde they must,— in the homes of Luggacurran—happy homes they will be once more,—and from the over-flowing hearts of a native Parliament in College Green (intense excitement and cheering) our grateful Irish breast will remember the message lashed to-night from this the heart of the sisterland of Canada. (Prolonged cheering, during which Mr. O'Brien resumed his seat.)

Mr. Deuls Barry's Remarks.

Mr. Cloran, as soon as the enthusiastic cheering had abated, introduced Mr. Denis Barry, who was greeted with applause. Ho expressed h's sense of honor at being selected to propose the resolution placed in his hands. There was nothing to exsite one's sympathy, he said, more than to see those that were weak and friendless defended against the arbitrary conduct of those who were rich and powerful, and that by those who had come under such risk and great incon-venience for the sole purpose of laying their case before the free and liberty loving people of Canada. He was astounded to hear people say we had nothing to do with this case and had come to the conclusion that those who talked so

(Continued on fifth page,)

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER X.-(Continued)

2

"Well, well, we will see about it," humor ing her as though she were a child. "Will you not speak to this lady, Pheebe? She has come down here to help us all, -sick people, and unhappy people, and every one that wan's help." "She can't do anything for me," muttered

Phoebs, restlessly; "no one-not even you, doctor, can do anything for me. I am doomed,-doomed before my time."

Mr. Hamilton looked at me meaningly, as though to say "Now you see what you have to do; this is more your work than mine." I obeyed the hint, and accosted the sick woman as cheerfully as though her dismal speech had not curdled my blood.

'I hope I shall be some comfort to you; it is hard indeed if no one can help you, when you have so much to bear !"

"To bear !" repeating my words as though they stung her. "I have laid here for three years-three years come Christmas Eve. doctor, between those four walls, summer and winter, winter and summer, and never knew except by heat or cold what season of

ten,-and how gently he spoke !- " have I not told you over and over that things may mend yet if you will only be patient and good? You are just making things worse by bearing them so badly. Why, a friend of mine has been seven years on her back like you, and she is the happiest, cheeriest Lody; it is quite a pleasure to go into her room."

"Maybe she is good, and I am wicked." returned Phoebe, sullenly. "I cannot help it, doctor; it is one of my bad days, and nothing but wicked words come uppermost The devil has a deal of power when a woman is chained as I am."

"Don't you think you could exorcise the demon by a song, Miss Garston?" observed Mr. Hamilton, in an undertone. "This is just the case where music may be a soothing influence ; something must be tried for the poor creature."

The proposition almost took away my Sing now ! before Mr. Hamilton ! breath, And yet how in sheer humanity could I refuse ? I had often sung before to my patients, and had never minded it in the least ; but before Mr. Hamilton !

" You need not think of me," he continued. provokingly,-for of course I was thinking of him ; "1 am no critic in the musical line, Just try how it answers, will you ?" And he walked away and turned his back to us, and seemed absorbed in the sampler.

For one minute I hesitated, and then I cleared my throat. "I am going to sing Pheebe. Mr. Hamilton thinks it will do you good." And then, fearful lest her waywardness should stop me, I commenced at once with the first line of the beautiful hymr, Art thou weary ? art thou languid ?"

My voice trembled sadly at first, and my burning face and cold hands testified to my nervousness; but after the first verse I forgot Mr. Hamilton's presence and only remembered it was Charlie's favorite hymn I was singing, and sang it with a full heart.

Abide with me," and several other suitable hymns, and 1 did not stop until the hard look of woe in Phoebo's eyes had softened into a more gentle expression.

As I paused, I looked across the room. Mr Hamilton was still standing by the mantelpiece, perfectly motionless. He had covered | too much for her. his eyes with his hand, and seemed lost in

Kitty open the curtains. If I may make so bold, those flowers are not for Phoebe, surely?" "Yes, indeed they are, Miss Locke. Dr. Hamilton wishes her to have something plea-eant to look at." But Miss Locke only shook her head.

"The neighbors have sent in flowers often and often, and she has made me carry them out of the room ; the vicar used to send them, too, but he knows now that it is no manner of use : , she always says they do not put flowers in tombs, only outside them : she will have it ; she is living in a tomb."

"We must get this idea out of her head," I returned, cheerfully, for I was obstinately bent on having my own way about the flowers.

Kitty was sewing on a little stool by the window ; the curtains were undrawn, so that the room was tolerably light, and might have been cheerful, only an ugly wire blind shut | mirthful.

out all view of the little garden. I could not help marvelling at the strange perversity that could wilfully exclude every possible alleviation ; there must be some sad warp or twist of the mental nature that could be so prolific of unwholesome fancies. As I turned to the bed I thought Phase looked even more ghastly in the daylight than knew except by near or cond what season of even index glussty in the daylight that the year it was. And I am young,—just turned four-and-thirty,—and I may lay here thirty years more, unless I die or go mad." "Now, Phœze," remonstrated Mr. Hamil-gloomy, but their expression struck me as more human; her thin lips even wore the semblance of a smile.

When I had greated her, and had drawn from her rather reluciantly that she had had some hours' sleep the previous night, I spoke to Kitty. The little creature looked so subdued and moped in the miserable atmosphere that I was full of pity for her, so I showed her a new skipping-rope that I had bought on my way, and bade her ask her aunt Susan's permission to go out and play.

The child's dull eyes brightened in a mo ment. "May I go out, Aunt Pheebe?" she asked, breathlessly.

"' Yes, go, if you like," was the somewhat draught. ungracious answer. "She is glad enough to get uway from me," she muttered, when Kitty mising to had shut the door gently behind her. "Chil dron have no heart; she is an ungrateful, selfish little thing; but they are all that; we clothe her and feed her, and it is little we get out of her in return ; and Susan is working her fingers to the bone for the two of us." I took no notice of this outburst, and com-menced clearing away the medicine bottles to make room for my basket of chrysanthemums and ivy-leaves. Uncle Max had procured them for me, but I had no idea as 1 arranged them that they had come from Gladwyn,

Pheebe watched my movements very gloomily; she evidently disapproved of the whole proceeding. I carried out the bottles to Miss Locke, and begged her to throw them away: "they are of no use to her," I observed. "Mr. Hamilton intends to send her a new mixture, and this array of half-emptied phials is simply absurd ; it is just a whim. If your sister asks for them when I am gone, you can tell Ler that Miss Garston ordered them to be destroyed."

On my return to the room I found Phoebe lying with her eyes closed. I could have laughed at her perversity, for of course she had shut them to exclude the sight of the When I had finished, I beat over Phabe flower basket, though it was the loveliest and asked if I should sing any more, and, to little bit of color, the dark red chrysanthenm my great delight, she nodded assent. I sang nestled so preitily among trails of tiny variegated ivy. I resolved to punish her for this piece of morbid obstinacy, and took down the wire blind : she was speechless with anger when she found out what I had done. but I was resolved not to humor these ridiculous fancies ; the dull wintry light was not

"You must not be allowed to have your profound thought. He absolutely started own way so entirely," 1 said, laughing; when I addressed him. "your sister is very wrong to give in to you. "Yes, we will go if you have finished," but | Mr. Hamilton wishes your room to be more he did not look at me as he spoke. "Phobe, cheerful ; he says the dull surroundings de-has the young lady done you any good? Did press and keep you low and desponding, and you close your eyes and think you heard an I must carry out his orders, and try how we angel singing? Now you must let me take are to make your room a little brighter. her away, for she is very tired, and has Now"-as she seemed about to speak-"I worked hard to-day. To-morrow, if you ask am going to sing to you, and then we will have a talk." "I don't care to hear singing to-day, my head buzzes so with all this flack." was the sullen answer; but I took no notice of this again to morrow, and we will have a little ill-tempered remark, and began a little Scoton talk, and I will bring you some flowers, and ballad that I thought was bright and an irited. ballad that I thought was bright and spirited. if you care to hear me sing 1 have plenty of She closed her eves again, with an expres-pretty songs." And then I kissed her sion of weariness and discust that made me forehead, for I felt strongly drawn to the smile in spite of my efforts to keep serious ; poor creature, as though she were a but I soon found out that she was listening, strange, suffering sister, and I thought that and so I saug one song after another, without the kiss and the song and the flowers would | pausing for any comment, and pretended 'not to notice when the haggard weary ev ds unclosed, and fixed themse' ves first on the flowers, next on my face, and last and longest at the strip of law, with the bare gooseberry-bushes and ne narrow path edged with Winen I had sung several ballads, I waited for a minute, and then commenced Bishop Ken's evening hymn, but my voice shock a little as I saw a sudden heaving under the bedelothes, and in another moment the large, slow tears coursed down Phæbe's thin face. It was hard to finish the hymn, but I would not have dispensed with the Gloria. "What is it, Phobe !" I asked, gently,

leviation. I was still more sure of the he walked on. Ab, Phoebe was bonnie-lookcare Miss Locke had prepared the in- and had not much color; but he need not valid's meal, and how gently she helped have called her a sickly ill-tempered wench to place her in a proper position. There was when he threw her over and married Nancy. evidently no want of love between the sisters; It was a cruel way to serve a woman that only on one side the love was more self loved him as Pheebe did." only on one side the love was more selfsacrificing and unselfish than the other. It needed only a look at Susan Locke's spare form and thin, care-worn face to tell me that she was wearing herself out in her sister's service. Phoebe looked in her face and broke

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alarm. " What do yo think Miss Garston has been saying, Susan ? That we must be a comfort to each other. Fancy me being a comfort to you ! You poor thing, when I am the plague and burden of your life." And she had a chance of marrying him, for she would laughed again, in a way that was scarcely

"Nay, Pheebs, you have no need to say such things," returned her sister, sadly; but she was probably used to this sort of speeches. "I am bound to take care of you and Kitty, who are all I have left in the world. It is not that I find it hard, but that you might so He kept Phoebe away from him. Phoebe make it easier by looking a little cheered is not one to bear unkindness, -- it just madsometimes."

Phuebe took this gentle rebuke somewhat scornfully. "Cheered! The woman actually says

cheered, when I am already on the border-land of the place of torment. Was I not as good as dead and buried three years ago? And did not father always tell us that hell begins in this world for the wicked ?"

" Ay, that was father's notion ; and I was never clever enough to argue with him. But you are not wicked, my woman, only a bit tiresome and perverse and wanting in faith. And Miss Locke, who was used to these wild moods, patted her sister's shoulder. and bade her drink her tea before it got cold, in a

sensible matter-of-fact way, that was not without its inflaence on the wayward creature; for she did not refuse the comforting I took my leave soon after this, after pro-

mising to repeat my visit on the next evening. Phoebe bade me good-bye rather coldly, but I took no notice of her contrary mode. Miss Lockefollowed me out of the room, and asked me anxiously what I thought of her aister.

"It is difficult to judge," I raturned, hesitating a little, "You must remember this is only my second visit, and I have not made much way with her. She is in a state of bodily and mental discomfort very psinful to witness. If I am not mistaken, she is driving herself half crazy with introspection and self-will. You must not give way to this morbid desire to increase her own wretched. ness. She needs firmness as well as kindness.'

Miss Locke looked at me wistfully a mcment.

"What am I to do? She would fret hersolf into a fever if I crossed her whims. Directly you have left the house she will be asking for that wire blind again, though it would do her poor eyes good to see the thrushes feeding on the lawn, and there is the little robin that comes to us every winter and taps at the window for crumbe ; but she would shut them all out, -birds, and sunshine, and flowers."

"Just as she would shut out her Father's love, if she could; but it is all round her, and no inward or outward darkness can hinder that. Miss Locke, you must be very firm. You must not move the flowers or replace the blind on any pretext whatever, She must be comforted in spite of herself, She reminds me of some passionate child who breaks all its toys because some wish has been denied. We are sorry for the child's disappointment, but a wise parent would inflict punishment for the fit of passion."

Miss Locke sigbed; her mouth twitched with repressed emotion. She was evidently an effectionate, reticent woman, who found it

difficult to express her feelings. "I am keeping you standing all this time," she said, apologetically, "and I that the homely middle-aged woman had this might have asked you to sit down a minute ort of experience in her life.

truth of my words when I saw with what ing then, though she was never over strong

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"She has certainly had her share of trouble." How long ago did this happen to your sister ?"

"It must be five years since Roberty and |'in the negative. Nancy were married. Proebe was never the into a harsh laugh, to poor Suzan's great zame woman since then, though her health alterwards; Mr. Hamilton always says she has had a good riddance of Robert. reflections rather impatiently. He never thought much of him, and he has in I. declare, Max, you have had a chance of marrying him, for she would

> have been a sad burden to any man ; and she would not have had you to nurse her.' And Miss Locke's careworn face brightened. "That is just what I tell myself. when I am out of heart about her; the Lord knew Robert would have been a cruel husband to her,-for he is not too kind to Nancy,-and dens her, - and we have all spoilt her."

"Just so, and she knows her power over you. I am afraid she gives you a great deal to bear, Miss Locke."

"I never mind it from her," she answered. simply. "She is all I have in the world ex-cept Kitty, and I am thinking what I can d tired, or things have gone with my customers, or I am a bit behindhand with the rent, I wish I could talk it over with her ; it would ease me somehow ; but I never do give way to the feeling, for it would only

fret and worry her." "You are wrong," I returned, warmly " Mr. Hamilton would tell you so if you ask ed him. Any worry, any outside trouble, would be better for Phoebe than this unhealthy feeding on herself. Take my advice, Miss

Locke, talk about yourself and your own troubles. Phoebs is tond of you, it will rouse her to enter more into your life." Miss Lo ke shook her head, and the tears

came into her mild hazel eyes. "There is One who knows it all. I'll not he troubling my poor Phube," she said, and her hands trembled a little. Kitty came in at this moment and said her aunt Phoebo wanted her, so we were obliged to break off

the conversation. I thought about it all rather sadly as I sat by my solitary fire that evening with Tinker's head on my lap. He had taken to me, and I always found him waiting for my return ; but it was less of Phoebe than of Susan I was thisking. It was se absorbed in my reflections that Uncle Max's voice outside quite startled me.

"May I come in, Ursula?" he said, thrust-ing in his head: "I have been at the choirpractice, so I thought I would call as I passed."

Of course I gave him a warm welcome, and he drew his chair to the opposite side of the fire, and declared he felt very comfortable ; then he asked me why I was looking grave, and if I were tired of my solitude. I disclaimed this indiguantly, and gave him a eketch of my day's work, ending with my talk to Suran Locke.

He seemed interested, and listened attentively.

" It is such a sad case, Max, -poor Phobe's, I mean, -but I am almost as forry for her Susan Locke is such a good woman." sister. "You would say so if you knew all, Ursula, but Miss Locke would never tell you horself. When Phoebe's illness came cu, and Hamilton told them that she might not get well for a year or two, or perhaps longer, Susan broke off her own engagement to stay with her sister. Her father was just dead,

and the child Kitty had to live with them," "Miss Locks engaged |" I exclaimed, in some surprise, for it had never struck me

door every now and then, and she made Phoebe that her sad case was not without al as the saying is, she worshipped the ground | nature than all our preaching. You will be a comfort to Miss Locke, at any rate." And then he stopped, and looked at me rather wistfully, as though he longed to tell me something but could not make up his mind to go on in this:way;" he continued; and then he surprised me by asking if I had not yet seen the ladies from Gladwyn.

The question struck me as rather irrevalent, but I took care not to say so as I answered

"You have been here nearly a week ; they might have risked a call by this time," he did not fail for a year or more returned, knitting his brows as though something perplexed him ; but I broke in on his

"I.declare, Max, you have quite piqued my curiosity about these people; some mystery seems to attach to Gladwyn. I shall expect to see something very wonderful."

"Then you will be disappointed," he returned, quietly, not a bit offended by my petulance. "I cannot help wishing you to make acquaintance with them, as they are such intimate friends of mine, and I think it will be a mutual benefit."

Then, as I made no reply to this, he went on, still more mildly : "I confess I should like your opinion of

them, I have a great reliance in your intu itson and common sense ; and you are so deliciously frank and outspoken, Ursula, that I shall scon know what you think. Well, I must not stay gossiping here. Your company cept Kitty, and I am thinking what I can d for her from morning to night; that is the best and the worst of my work, one need never stop thinking for it. Sometimes when I am wrong lively one,-not quite of the Merry Pecksniff order, but still a bright, chatty lady.

'From morning till night

It is Betty's delight To chatter and talk without stopping.'

You know the rest, Ursula, my dear. By the bye," opening the door, and looking cautiously into the passage, "I wouder whom the Bartons are entertaining in the kitchen to-night? I hear a masculine voice.'

"It is only Mr. Hamilton," I returned in differently. "I heard him come in half an hour ago; he is giving Nathaniel a lesson in "I heard him come in half an mathematics.'

"To be sure. What a good fellow he is !" in an enthusiastic tone. "Well, good-night, child ; do not sit up late." And he vanished. I am airaid I disregarded this injunction. for I wanted to write to my poor Jill-who was never absent from my mind-and Lezbia; and I was loath to leave the fireside, and too much excited for sleep.

When I had finished my letters I still sat on gazing into the bright caverns of coal, and thinking over Susan Locke's history.

"How many good people there are in the world !" I said, half aloud; but I almost jumped out of my chair at the sound of a deep, angry voice on the other side of the door

"It is a thriftless, wasteful sort of thing burning the candle at both ends. Women have very little common sense, after all."

1 extinguished the lamp hastily, for of course Mr. Hamilton's growl was meant for me, though it was addressed to Nathanie!. I heard him close the door a moment afterwards, and Nathauiel crept back into the kitchen. I woke rather tired the next day, and owned he was right, for 1 found my duties somewhat irksome that morning. The feeling did not pass off, and I actually dircovered that I was dreading my visit to Phabe, only of course I scouted it as non-8e****

Mass Locke was out and Kilty opened the door. Her demure little face brightened when she saw mc, and especially when I placed a large brown-paper parcel in her arms, of that oblong shape dear to all dollloving children, and bade her take it into the kitchen.

"It is too dark and cold for you to play outside, Kitty," I observed, "so perhaps you will make the acquaintance of the blue eyed baby I have brought you; when Aunt Susan

quite rale," was her answer ; " but you have made me forget myself for the first time in made me forget mysel, and then with more effort continued, "Come again to-morrow, and I will tell you my trouble ; it is worse do it. "You will be a comfort to us all if you than yours, and has made me the crazy creathan yours, and has made me the crazy crea-ture you see. Yee, I will tell you all about it ;" but, balf crying, as though she had little hope of contesting my will, "You will not leave that picture to make my heart ache more than it does now ?"

Max 18, 1887

"My poor Phoebe," I said, kissing her, when your heart once aches for the thought of another's forrow your healing will have begun. Let that picture say to you what no one has said to you before, 'that all your life you have been an idolater, that you have worshipped only yourself and one other____in

"Whom? What do you mean? Have you heard of Robert?" she asked, excitedly, "To-morrow is Sunday," I returned, touch ing her softly. "I am going to church in the morning, and I shall not be here until evening ; but we shall have time then for a long talk, and you shall tell me every thing." And then, without waiting for an nswer, I left the room. I: was late indeed, Miss Locke had long returned, and was busy. ing herself over her a ster's supper ; she held up her finger to me emiling as I passed, and I peeped in.

Kitty was lying on the rug, fast asleen with the doll in her arms.

"I found them like this when I came in," whispercd Miss Locke ; "she must have been listening to the music and fallen asleep. How late you have stopped with Phube! it is nearly eight o'clock." "I do not think the time has been

wasted," I answered, cheerfully, as I bads her good night and stepped ont into the darkness. Is time ever wasted, I wonder, when we stop in our daily work to give one of these weak ones a cup of cold water? It is not for me to answer; only our recording angel knows how some such little deed of kindness may brighten some dim struggling life that seems over-full of pain.

CHAPTER XII.

A MISSED VOCATION.

It was pleasant to wake to bright sunshine the next morning, and to hear the sparrows twittering in the ivy.

It had been my intention to set apart Sunday as much as possible as a day of rest and refreshment. Of course I could not expect always to control the various appeals for my help or to be free from my patients, but by management I hoped to secure the greater part of the day for myself.

I had told Peggy not to expect me at the cottage until the aftercoon ; everything was in such order that there was no necessity for me to forego the morning service. My prcmise to Pheebe Looke would keep me a prisoner for the evening, but I determined that her sister and Kitty should be set free to go

to church, so my loss would be their gain. I thought of Jill as I dressed myself. She had often owned to me that the Sundays at Hyde Park Gate were pot to her taste. Visitors thronged the bouse in the afternoon ; Sara discussed her week's amusements with her friends or yawned over a novel; the morning's sermon was followed as a matter of course by a gay luncheon party. "What does it mean, Ureula ?" Jill would say, opening her big black eyes as widely as possible ; "I do not understand. Mr. Erskine has been telling us that we ought to renounce the world and our own wills, and not to follow the multitude to do foolishness, and all the afternoon mother and Sara have been talking about dresses for the fancy ball. Is there one religion for church and another for home? Do we fold it up and put it away with our prayer-books in the little book-cupboard that father locks so carefully ?" finished Jill, with girlish scorn.

Poor Jill ! she had a wide, generous nature, with great capabilities, but she was growing up in a chilling atmosphere. Young girls are terribly honest; they dig down to the very root of things; they drag off the swathing oloths from the mummy face of convention ality. What does it mean? they ask. Is there truth anywhere ? Endless shams surround them; people listen to sermone, then fully from the very hem of their garments; their religion, as Jill expressed it, is left beside their prayer-books. Ah! if one could but see clearly, with eyes purged from every remnant of earthliness. - see as the angels do -the thick fog of unrisen and upprayed prayers clinging to the rafters of every empty church, we might well shudder in the clozging heavy atmosphere. Jill had not more religion than many other girls, but she wanted to be true : the inconsistency of human nature baffled and perplexed her ; she was not more ready to renounce the world than Sara was, but she wished to know the inner meaning of things, and in this I longed to help her. I could not help thinking of her tenderly and pitifully as I walked down the road leading to the litile Norman church. I was early, and the building was nearly empty when I entered the porch; but it was quiet and restful to sit there and review the past week, and watch the sunshine lighting up the red brick walls and touching the rood-soreen, while a faint purple gleam fell on the chancel pavement. Two ladies entered the scat before me, and I looked at them a little curiosly. They were both very handsomely dressed, but it way not their fashionable appearance that attracted me. I had caught sight of a most beautiful and striking face belonging to one of them that somehow riveted my attentlon. The lady was apparently very young, and had a tall graceful figure, and strange colorless hair that looked as though it ought to have been golden, only the gloss had faded out of it ; but it was lovely hair, fine and soft ás a baby's. As she rose she slightly turned round, and our eyes met for a r oment ; they were large, melanoholy eyes, and the face, beautiful as it was, was very worn and thin, and absolutely without color. I could see her profile plainly all through the service, but the dull in passive expression of the countenance that she had turned upon me gave me a sensation of pain; she looked like a person who had experienced some great trouble or undergone some terrible illness. I could not make

"I shall not wait to be asked," I returned, answering the dumb, wistful look that greeted the doctor's words. "Oh, yes, I shall come be a threefold cord of sympathy for her to bind round ber harassed soul through the long hours of the light,

Mr. Hamilton followed me silently out, and on the threshold we encountered Susan Locke. She was a thin, subdued-looking privet. woman, dressed in rusty black, with a careworn, depressed expression that changed into pleasure at the sight of Mr. Hamilton, "Oh, doctor, this is good C. you, surely,

and you so busy ! It is one o Proces's had days, when nothing praces her and she will have nought to say in us, but groan and groan until one's heart is pratty nigh broken. I was half hopings that you would look in on us and pins her a bit of a word.

" Miss Gaseton, bes tions more than that,"

ed Mr. Humilton. "I think you find your sister a little cheered. ive her something comfortable to eat and drink, and speak as cheerfully as you can. Good-night, Miss Locke." And then he motioned to me to precede him down the little garden. Mr. Hamilton was so very silent all the way home that I was somewhat puzzled ; he did not not speak at all about Phœbe,--only said that he was afraid that I was very tired, and that he was the same; and when we came in sight of the cottage he that no doubt she was right, that in that left me rather abruptly; if it had not been place af outer darkness there should be weepfor his few approving words to Susan Locke, I should have thought something had displeased him.

Uncle Max made me feel a little uncomfortable the next morning. 1 met him as I was starting for my daily work, and he walked with me to Mrs. Marshall's.

"I was up at Gladwyn last evening, Ursula," he began. " Miss Elizabeth is still away, but the other ladies asked very kindly after you, Miss Hamilton means to call on | Susan." yon one afternoon, only she seems puzzled to know how she is ever to find you at home. I cannot think what put Hamilton into such bad temper ; he scarcely spoke to any of us, and looked horribly cranky, only I laughed at him and he got better; he never mentioned your name. You have not fallen out again, eh, little she-baar ?" looking at me rather anxiously.

"Oh, dear, no; we are perfectly civil to each other; I understand him better now." But all the same I could not help wondering, as I parted from Max, what could have made Mr. Hamilton so strangely silent.

It was still early in the afternoon when I found myself free to go and see Phoebe; she had been on my mind all day, and had kept me awake for a long time; those miserable eves haunted me. I longed so to comfort her. Miss Locke opened the door ; I thought she seemed pleased to see me, but she eyed " Phobe is loaking for you, Miss Garston,

though she says nothing about it; it is not her way; but I see her eyes turning to the

when I had finished. "I am sorry that I have made you cry."

last, with difficulty ; it eases my head, and I thought nothing would ever draw a tear from me again. I was too miserable to cry, and they say-I have read it somewhere, the days when I used to read-that there is no such thing as a tear in hell."

I tried not to look astonished at this strange speech. I must let this poor creature talk, or how should I ever find out the root of her disease ? so I answered quietly ing, without tears, and a gnashing of teeth, beside which our bitterest human sorrow

would seem like nothing. "That is true," she returned, with a groan; "but, Miss Garston, hell has begun for me here; for three years I have been in torment, and rightly too, —and rightly too, — for I never was a good woman, never like Susan, who read her Bible and went to church. Oh, she is a good creature, is:

"I am glad to hear it, Phoebe ; so, you see, your affliction, heavy as it is,-and I am. not saying it is not heavy,--is not without alleviation. The Merciful Father, who has laid this cross upon you, has given you this kind companion as a consoler, What a com-fort you must be to each other ! what a divine work has been given to you both to do,-to bring up that motherless ofeature, who must owe her very life and happiness to

you. She lay and looked at me with an expression of bewildered astonishment, and at this moment Miss Looke opened the door, carrying a little tex-tray for her sister. I had a glimpse of Kitty curled up on the mat out-side the door, with the skipping rope still in her hand. She had evidently been listening to the singing, for she crept away, but in the distance I could hear her humming "Ye bapks and bracs" in a sweet childish treble on about that; she has had a deal of that was very harmonious and true.

in our little kitchen. Let me pour you out a cup of tes, Miss Garston, Kitty and I were just going to begin."

I accepted this offer, as I thought Miss Locke evidently wanted to speak to me. She seemed pleased at my acquiescence, and told Kitty to stay with her aunt Phoebe a few nilnutes.

"I he ye baked a nice hot cake with cur rant; in it, Kitty," she said, persuasively, "ind you shall have your share, not and buttored, it you will be patient and wait a little.'

"She is a good little thing," I observed, as the child reluctantly withdrew to her dreary post, after a longing look at the table, while Miss Locke placed a rocking-chair with a faded green cushion by the fire, and opened the oven door to inspect the cake. "It is dull work for the little creature to be so much in the sick-room. It is hardly a wholesome atmosphere for a child."

Miss Locke shook her head as though she endorsed this opinion,

"What am I to do?" see returned, sorrowfully, "Kitty is young, but she has to bear our burdens. I spare her all I can ; but when I am at my dressmaking Phote caunot be left alone, and she has learned to be quiet and handy, and can do all sorts of things for "You need not be sorry," she sobbed at Phœbe. I know it is not good for her living alone with us, but the Lord has ordered the reason when I tell him Phoebe is against our child's life as well as ours," she finished, reverently.

We must see what can be done for Kitty, was my answer, "She can be free to play his banns. while I am with your sister. I sent her out "I war with her new skipping-rope this evening. What brought her back so soon ?"

"It was the singing," returned Miss Locke. smiling. "The street door was just sjar, and Kitty crept in and curled herself up on the mat. It sounded so beautiful, you see ; for Kitty and I only hear singing at church, and it is not often I can get there, with Phoebe wanting me ; so it did us both good, you may be sure of that."

I could not but be pleased at this simple tribute of praise, but something else struck me more, the unobtrusive goodness and selfdenial of Susan Locke. What a life hers must be ! I hinted at this as gently as I conki.

"Ay, Phoebe has always been a care to mo," she sighed. "She was sever as strong and hearty as other girls, and she wanted her own way, and fretted when she could not get it. Father spoiled her, and mother gave in to her more than she did to me; and when trouble came all along of Robert Owen, and he used her cruel, just flinging her aside when he saw some one he fancied more than Phæbe, and driving her mad with spite and jealousy, then she let herself go, as it was never religious, not to She were. speak of, all the time she kept company with Robert, so when her hopes of him came to an

troubles patiently." "And then her health failed."

"Yes; and mother died, and father followed her within six months, and Phœbe could not be with them, and she took trouble, and that is why I cannot find OHAPTER XI. ONE OF GOD'S HEROINES. No, I was quite right when I told poor was a worthless sort of fellow, that Max looked amused,

"In that class they do not always choose youth and beauty. Certainly Susan Locke was neither young nor handsome, but the was a neat-looking body, cn!y she has aged of late. Do you want to know all about it? Well, she was engaged to a man named Dunnan : he was a widower with three or four children; he had the allsorts shop down the village, only he moved last year. He was a respectable man and had a comfortable little business, and 1 dare say he thought Miss Locke would make a good mother to his children. She teld me in their place, all about it, poor thing ! Sho would have liked to marry Duncan; she was fond of him, and thought he would have made her a steady husband ; but with Pheebe on her hands she could not do her duty to him or the children. " ' And there is Kitty ; and he has enough of his own ; and a sickly body like Pheebe would hinder the comfort of the house, and I have promised mother to take care of her.' And

then she asked my opinion. Well, I could not but own that with the shop and the house into hymns. It began to be a pleasure to me to mind, and five children, counting Kitty, and a bedridden invalid, her hands would be overweighted with work and worry.

"'I think so too," she answered, as quistly as possible, ' and I have no right to burden Duncan. I am sure he will listen to And she never said another word marrying,' about it. But Duncan came to me about six months alterwards and asked me to put up

" I wanted Susan Locke,' he said, in a shamefaced manuer, 'but that sister of hers hinders our marrying ; so, as I must think of the children, I have got Janet Sharpe to promise me. She is a good, steady lass, and Susan speaks well of her.'

Uncle Max had told his story without in terruption. I listened to it with almost painful interest.

With what quiet self-denial this homely woman had put aside her own hopes of happiness for the sake of the sickly creature de pendent on her! She had owned her affeotion for Duncan with the utmost simplicity a What a life hers | but in her unselfishness she refused to burden him with her responsibilities. If she married him she must do her duty by him and his children, and she felt that Phoebe would be a drag on her strength and time.

She is a good woman, Unole Max." observed, when he had finished. "She is working herself to death, and Phoebe never gives her a word of comfort.'

"How can you expect it ?" he replied "You cannot draw comfort out of quietly. empty wells, and poor Phoebe's heart is like a broken ciatern, holding nothing."

"But surely you talk to her, Uncle Max?" "I have tried to do so." he answered, eadly : "but for the last year she has re fused to see me, and Hamilton has advised end she had nothing to support her. It me to keep away. If I cross the threshold needs plenty of faith to make us bear our it is to see Miss Looke. I thought it was a whim at first, and I sent Tudor in my stead but she was so rude to him, and lashed her self into such a fury against us clerics, that

he came back looking quite scared, and asked why I had sont him to a mad woman." "She was angry with me to-day." And I told him about the blind.

"That is right, Ursula," he said, encourahe gingly. "You have made a good beginning : the signing may do more to soften her strange

comes in you can ask her for some pieces to dress her in, for her paper robe is rather cold,'

Kitty's eyes grew wide with surprise and delight as she ran off with her treasure; the baby doll would be a playmate for the lonely child, and solace those weary hours in the sickroom, I would rather have brought her they shake off the dust of the holy place carea kilten, but I felt instinctively that no animal would be tolerated by the invalid. It was somewhat dark when I catered the r.on, but one glance showed me that my directions had been obeyed; the window was unchaded, and the flowers were

Phoebe was lying watching the fire. I saw at once that she was in a better mood. The few questions I put to her were answered quietly and to the point, and there was no excitement or exaggeration in her manner. I did not talk much. After a minute or two I sat down by the uncurtained window and began to sing as usual. I commenced with a simple ballad, but very soon my songs merged to sing in that room. I had a strange feeling as though my voice were keeping the evil spirits away. I thought of the shepherd-boy who played before Saul and refreshed the king's tormented mind; and now and then an unnttered prayer would rise to my lips that in this way I might be able to comfort the

ead soul that truly Satan had bound. When my voice grew a little weary, I rose softly and took down the old brown sampler, as I wished to replace it by a little picture I

had brought with me. It was a sacred photograph of the Cruci fixion, in a simple Oxford frame, and had al ways been a great favorite with me; it was less painful in its details than other delines tions of this subject : the face of the divine sufferer wore an expression of tender pity. Beneath the cross the Blessed Virgin and St. John stood with clasped hands.-adopted love and most sacred responsibility,-receiving sanction and benediction.

I had scarcely hung it on the nail before Phoebe's querulous voice remonstrated with me.

"Why can you not leave well alone, Miss Garston? I was thanking you in my heart for the music, but you have just driven it away. I cannot have that picture before my eves; it is too painful."

"You will not find it so," I replied. quietly; "it is a little present I have brought you." My dead brother bought it for me when he was a boy at school, and it is of the things I most prize. He is dead, you know, and that makes it doubly dear to me. That is why I want you to have it, because I have so much and you so little.'

My speech moved her a little, for her great

nearly at the gate of Paradise." . or such

"Shall I tell you about my trouble ? I returned. sitting down by the bed. .! It wrung my heart to talk of Charlie, but I knew the history of his suffering and patience would teach Phoebe a valuable lesson.

An hour passed by unheeded, and when I had finished I exclaimed at the lateness of the hour.

up my mind which it could be. The other lady was much older, and had no claims to beauty. I could see her face plainly, for she looked round once or twice as though she were expecting some

one. She must have been over thirty, and had "So you have been in trouble, too," she complexioned, and very sallow; she said softly. "And yet you can sing like a, her spearance did not interest me hird that has lost its way and finds itself. To my suppose that not interest me rather a singular face; it was thin, dark-To my surprise, just as the service com-nienced, Mr. Hamilton came in and joined them, So these must be the ladies from Gladwyn, I thought. The beautiful palegin must be his sister Gladys, and the other one Miss Darrell,

Tr be Continues.

he hour. "Ay, you have tired yourself; you lo?k Cal. He ate forty raw eggs in fifteen minutes

MAY 18, 1887

THE TRUF WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CARONICLE.

_____ THE HOUSEHOLD.

To keep moths out of drawe. . wet a piece of cloth in spirits of turpentine and put in each

To take out scorch caused from using a too drawer. hot iron, lay the garment where the bright su." shine will fall directly on it. It will take the corch entirely out. To make furgiture look, now, take three parts scorch entirely out.

To make information and one part, spirits of turpentine. sweet oil and one part, spirits of turpentine. Mix. Rub the dust from the furniture and sp ply the mixture with a flangel cloth.

ply the mixture with a names coun. It is a great mistike to iclean brass articles with acid, as they very soon become dull after such treatment. Sweet oil and putty powder, followed by soap and water, is one of the best mediums for brightening brass and copper.

Two ounces of soda dissolved in a quart of Two ounces of soda dissolved in a quart of hot water will make a ready and useful solution' for cleaning old painted work preparatory to repainting. This mixture, in the above pro-portion, should be applied when warm, and the wood work is afterward washed with water to remove all traces of soda.

Tender chickens cooked in the following way Tender chickens cooked in the following way are as good as if they were broiled: Open them in the back, season, and put them in a baking-pan with a little water in it. Turn another pan over it, and bake for an hour and a half or two hours, according to the size. If they are not brown when nearly done, take off the upper hours, according to the size. If they are not brown when nearly done, take off the upper pan. Cut off the neck before nutting in the oven, and b if it along with the giblets in half a pint of water. Take the bones out of the neck, pint of water. Take the bones out of the neck, out the gizzari and heart into fine pieces; Mash the liver with a spoon, and add them all, with the water in which they were boiled, to the gravy.

Rosst chickens are a d-licacy if the chickens are of good quality. Obtain, if possible, chickens with a whole breast bone, truss them chickens with a whole breast bone, truss them nearly, and let them be carefully singed; put celery dressing inside each chicken; the **a** piece of battered paper or a slice of bucon over the breast, and roast in a moderate oven, basting frequently. Time of masting about an hour. I have the minutes before they are done removed. About ten minutes before they are done remove About the manues before they are cone remove the paper or bacon and sprinkle them freely with salt. S-rve with plain gravy in a boat, not in the dish; garnish with thin slices of bacon rolled up.

APPLE PUDDING .- Pare and quarter ripe, APPLE FUDDING.—Fare and quarter ripe, tart apples; place them in a deep dish, adding a little water; make a crust as you would for biscuit; roll about about an inch thick. Place over the apples and steam an hour. Serve with sauce made of one-third butter, two-thirds sugar, stirrid to a cream.

MASHED PARSNIPS .- Boil the parenips unt 1 tender, then strain and mash them very ine. Warm in a stew pan with a little milk, a good piece of butter, pepper and sait; when warm put in the dish in which they are roing to be served, smooth the top nicely, brush over with beaten egg and put in a hot oven to brown.

POTTED SHALMPS .- Shell a quart of shrimps FOTTED SHELIPS.—Duell a quart of shrimps freshly boiled, chop them lightly, then pound them with about two ounces of fresh butter, cayenne, a suspicion of mace, and, just at the last, some finally chopped chives. Serve with hat due that hot dry toast.

POTTED HERRING.—Pick the flesh from two cold oiled herrings free from bone and skin, and pound it in a mortar with a little butter, cayenne pepper, salt and atom of mace. Serve as before. Cold smoked salm n or Finnan haddies done in this way, with a dust of curry powder, are excelient.

MOCK CAVIERE,-Bone some anchovies, chop them lightly and pound them in a mortar with a little dried parsley, a clove of garlic (shallot is usually strong enough, especially if a piece of garlic has been rubbed once or twice across the mortar), cayeone, salt, a goodsqueeze of lemon juice and a very few drops of salad oil.

serve in glass dish with hot dry toast. CAUS-Pound together to a smooth paste one small onion or shallot (in Russis, the home of this dish, they use a clous of garlic), four anthis dish, they use a cloud of garney, four an-chovies, about the same of cheese, a small piece of butter, one tea-p onful of musturd, cayenne and salt to taste. Shape like a tiny cream cheese, and serve like the prec.d.ng. Chopped

chives and serve fixed the piece ang. Outpied chives are often used instead of the onion. GEEEN BUTTER.—Wash and pick carrfully two ounce of parsley; boil it well, then p und it thoroughly with the same quantity of au-chovies, washed and boned; rub it through a sieve, and mix it with four ounces of fresh butter. Serve in a little pot under a lump of roe, with hot crisp treas, or else heaped smoothly on little squares of fried bread with an olive stoned

NOT ASHAMED OF ENGLISH CRIME. Apparently Mr. De Lisle, the notorious Eng-lish Catholic M.P. who wanted to have Arch-bishop Croke tried for high treason by an Eng-lish jury, thicks that that other great Irish Archaelop-who was "tried' and condemned and hanged in England a couple of Centuries ago was served right: At all events Mr. De Lisle, rendeavored as best he could to prevent the Irish members in the House of Community the other

Armagh. (Loud Insh cheers.) The Inst. law officer of the Crown of that day saw be could not get a conviction in Ireland, so be brought the Archbishop to London for trial, and the Archbishop path-tically appealed to judges who knew nothing of him not to say him guilty until they were aware of his antecedents. He pleaded for delay until his witnesses and records could be provided by the pleaded and appealed in for delay until his witnesses and records could (or woman's either) place when the day of be produced, but he pleaded and appealed in [final reckoning comes, for I should expect to be vain. He was found guilty by a British jury and

vain. He was found guilty by a British jury and was han, ed at Tyburn." "Mr. De Lisle-On the evidence of Irish priests." (Cries of "perjurers" and "traitors" from the Irish benches.) "Mr. Sexton-On the evidence, Sir, of two unfrocked and disgraced friars who have the same relations towards the priests of the Irish Church as some Catholics to day hear to the units. (Ising hears). (The grant Authinity of laity. (Irish cheers.) The great Archbishop of Armagh was taken to Tyburn, was hanging, was cut down alive, was disrmbowelled before death, was beheated, was drawn and guartered. This was the result of the last trial of an Irishman taken away from Ireland to be tried before

an English jury. (Loud Irish cheers.)" Mr. De Lisle tried to make it appear that the Archbishop had a fair trial, and that he was c adenaed on the evidence of men who were, not only his own coun ryman, but his own coreligionists. What sort of trial it was may ba-judge d from the following skeech from the "Crimmal History of the British Empire," a series of papers addressed some years ago to Mr. Gladstone by the editor of the Irish World :--

"The offence charged against Archbishop Plunket was treason. One count was that he 'sought to establish the Romish religion in Ireland.' Here is the closing scene in the

up thy hand. You of the jury look at the prisoner and hearken to the charge :-

"He stands indicted. . . For that he is a false traitor against the most illustrious and nost excellent prince, our sovereign lord, Charles the Second.

Attorney-General-' May it please your lordship, and you, gentlemen of the jury, the character this gentleman bears, as Primate under a foreign and usurped jurisdiction, will be a great inducement to you to give credit to the

"Lord Chief Justice (to Archbishop Plunket) -'I am sorry to see you persist in the prin-ciples of that religion.'"

"Archbishop Plunket—' They are these prin-ciples that God Almighty cannot dispense "Lord Chief Justice-Well, however, the

judgment which we give you is that which the law says and speaks. And therefore you must go from hence to the place from whence you must go from hence to the place from whence you came-that is, to Newgate; and from thence you saal be drawn through the city of London to Tyburn; there you shall be hanged by the to Typhin; there you shall be hanged by due neck, but cut down before you are dead, your bowels shall be taken out and burnt be-fore your face, your head shall be cut off, and your body be divided into four quarters to be disposed of as his Majesty plasses. And I play God to have mercy on your soul. "Then the keeper took away his prisoner,

and upon kriday, the lst of July, he was exe-cuted according to his sentence." In the barbarous "trial" thus conducted and the brutal murder thus perpetrated, the Eng.

lish Catholic De Lisle, who has so much to say about "Irish crime and outrage" does not ap pear to see anything very wrong or very much to be ashamed of.—Irish World.

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR-

Please inform your readers that I have a posi-31—L

LAZY FOLKS

"Poverty is no disgrace," is an old saying, timeworn and honored, and some witty poor. fellow has added, "but it is very inconvenient." Yet I am disp sed to consider poverty a dis-grace when it proceeds from laziness or shift-ilerances.

. And if you ar speiling for argument, just inake an estimate of all the instances of poverty of which you have knowledge, and if you don't nembers in the House of Community the other of which y. u have knowledge, and if you don't members in the House of Community the other of which y. u have knowledge, and if you don't day a on exposing the fiendish infamy of the Archbishop's nurder. Here is an extract from Archbishop's nurder. iny compliments.

When I h ar a man complaining that business, is dull, rud he can't get anything to du, I al-ways set him down in the book of my rem mbrance as a lazy, skiftlers do-nothing, who will drift through the world dependent on anybody and everybody who may give him a lift on the way, without doing any good himself, or helpinc any one clee to do any. But 1 wouldn't like to stand in the lazy man's

I sent to work that would make me sweat, when I had confessed that I had been lazy all my

lifetime. Besides bring inconvenient, to be lazy in my in. A sin to cat the bread of idleness, for somebrdy m'st work for all that is catea, and he who does not carn the food he cats, must ea what another carns, and that is cheating, and cheating is a in. A common excuse of the lazy person is that

he has no chance to do anything. My gracions ! No chance ! Look about you and see the worl

about you and see the work constantly waiting to be done. Haven't we the Divine command, "Whatso

ever thy hands first to do, do it with all thy might)

and wouldn't it be a poor excuse to reader the Creator, when asked if we had obeyed this command, that we couldn't find anything to

For shame, lazy one ! Go to work, and let it not be said of you that, having health and strength, you were an idler in the vineyard.

"Backward, turn backward, O Time in your

flight, Make me a child again, just for to-night,"

is the explanation, in thought, of many a man who has suffered through a long life, from some distressing disease, that he might have cured with a few bottles of medicine like Dr. Pierce's with a few bottles of medicine like Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medicat Discovery," which cures all blood and skin diseases, as well as consumption or scrofula of the lungs. If he were "a child again," he would know enough to have a bottle of the Discovery "to-night," and in an old age would not implore Father Time to "fly back-ward" for his special benefit. Hence, "Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer." Get a bottle at the near st drargist. the nearest druggist.

NEW YORK'S SYMPATHY.

NEW YORK, May 13 .- The twelve members of the Irish Constabulary who, rather than evict poor tenants, resigned and landed here a few days ago, are happy men to-day. They were found by a report-r hard at work mastering the intricacies of the clothing trade in the London and Liverpool clothing store, at Bowery and Heater store: Join they have here any argoing Heater street, there they have been engaged as reater stee, where they have been engaged as ealesmen at 515 a week, with a guarantee for six menths. Bright and early to-day they left the Kenwood House, where they are stopping, and went to work. Mr. Davis, the manager, received them cordially and they were given in charge of a few old salesmen, who ex-plained to them the various fabrics and the qualities and prices of the goods. They were located on the second floor and as soon as they are thoroughly posted will be distributed through all the departments. Mr. Davis raid that the men were exceptionally intelligent and apt. They were cordially greated by their fel-low-salesmen. When it became known that the ex-policemen were at work in the store hundreds of people crowded in, expecting to see the twelve stalwarts on exhibition in one of the front windows. They were dissappointed, however, but were sent ic the floor on which the men were working, and the recent arrivals showed their ability as salesmon by inducing many of the visitors to depart in brand new suits. "Where's them constabulary men?" asked an old woman, "I want to give them a lift." She went away smilling with two suits of clothes for the boys [FOR THE FOST AND TRUE WIT. VESS.]

HEART OF JESUS, FOUNT OL' LOVE. Sweet heart of Jesus ! fount of love ! Most merciful and meek ; As travilers through this "vale of tears,"

We at thy waters meet.

At this clear fount some are refreshed-Thou hast invited all-

The weary, burdened and oppressed, Who heark n to thy call. Oft have I dallied near its source,

As oft my cup did fill; Tho' thousands daily do the same, It's full and flowing still.

Bless'd Sacrament !- too great for words, Gift of Thy bounteous store; "O Lord of Hotts! my King, my God," How could st love give more.

Sweet Heart of Jesus ! fount of love !

Twould be my h ghest bliss To live, to love, to die in Thee-This-this alone my wish.

-A. J. M. D. Fort Augastus, P.E.I., May 6, 1887.

OUR MARRIAGEABLE CATHOLIC

GIRLS. We have often been consulted by numbers of our young laby friends (we are proud to claim them as our most stannch supports) says Father Grouin in the Balfalo Union, as to the most prudent method of selecting a partner for life and requestion us to point out some rules by protects method of selecting a partner for life and requesting us to point out some rules by which they may guide themselves in taking this most important step. As we dread incur-ring the displeasure of our fair friends, by leav-ing this matter undiccussed, we will hesitate no longer but plunge behily in. We hope that our words of counsel will put an end to the raci-lating of menu a menu behild on the here. lating of many a young lady who by the coquetry has kept some poer youth in a state of uncertainty and almost driven him to the horrors of dispair. Car Catholic girls we will suppose to be

"Standler, with reluctant feet Where the brock and river meet, Wom migod and childhood fleet !' They have left the tender care of the good

sisters, who for years, by wise precepts and good example, have been fortifying them for good example, have been fortifying them for the future when they must accept the cares of life. They now enter the world; some so favored by fortune that their chief duty will consist in brightening the homes of found parents who tenderly nourished them in their young years. Others go travely forth in the battle of life and parents who the parents of life and perhaps become the mainstay of their home, or, as we have often seen, become "see nd mother " to little orphan brothers and sisters, thereby drawing down heavon's blossing o them. But we must not linger over those o them. But we must not linger over those beaut ful pictures of fillal picty and develop but press on some few years to the time when the young gid resolves to go from the home thresh-hold and take a decisive step as to her future career.

We know they do not all marry. Some of the choicest flowers in the garden of youth and in-noceace voluntarily hid good by to the allurements of the world and choose the religious state. We point with pride to the thousands of gentle soils, whose hearts and minds are con-secrated solely to the service of their Master, and congratulate those of our young ladyfriends, who have chosen "the better part." However, for most of our fair readers marriage is the thing; most as we know are destined to become wives, and all these are thinking the one thing." What sort of a man shall I

marry ?" Deny it, girls if you dare ; that is just what you are thinking of the whole bevy of you. Then if a young man of the right description singles anyone of you out as the girl he will choose for his partner through life, the Union advises you to cease doubting, nor fear to join your fortune with his. Even if adversity should come, and it does come to you to your could never nind.

come to many a young couple, never mind; with God's help and strong in each other's affection, you will be sure to overcome it in time. Do your best both of you, aiding each other by mutual good example and forbearance, with love galore and all the blessings which that implies. These are the Easter blessings the Union wishes its young friends of the marrying order.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

More Facts.

STERLING, ILL., August 22, 1885. We feel we must write something of the suc-cess of Hop Bitters. Their sale is thribble that of any other article of medicine. Hence we feel it but justice to you and your Bitters to say that it is a medicine of real merit and virtue, and doing much good and effecting great cures Yours, J. F. & H. B. UTLEY.

HATESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1886. I am very glad to say. I have tried Hop Bit-ters, and never took anything that did me as much, good. I only took two bottles and I would not take \$100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best of results from their use.

C. B. MERDER, M.D.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 15, 1885. We take pleasure in giving you a notice and a nice, strong one, as it (Hop Bitters) deserves it. We use it, and we know it deserves it.— The Register. Thus, a spade is still a spade-

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1886.

HOP BITTERS CO.;

Suss-I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. They are having a large sale here. LEROY BREWER.

GREENWICH, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1885. Hop Bitters are the most valuable medicine I werknew. I should not have any mother now but for them. HENRY KNAPP.

LONK JACK, MO., Sept 14, 1885.

1 bave been using Hop Bitters, and have re-ceived great benefit from them for liver com-plaint and malarial fover. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES,

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Ecb. 2, 1886. HOP BITTERS MFG. CO .:

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation nonestly. All who use them confer upon then the highest encominms and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first. and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never done before with any pat-nt medi cine, J. J. BABCOCK

Physician and Druggist.

KAHOKA, MO , Feb. 9, 1886. I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitter of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years.

WM. T. MCCLURE

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in this country. We have large sales, and they are making remarkable cures. W J. BISHOP & CO.

WORDS OF WARNING.

FATHER T. J. CONATY OF BOSTON APPEALS TO THE

MEN WIG LABOR. MEN WIG LABOR. In the Catholic World for May this distin-guished and indefatig ble apostle of temperance speaks as follows : Who support the saloons? Certainly not the wealthy classes ; they caldon onto a support the saloons? seldom enter any establishment that may be called by that name. It is the poor foolish workingman who al-lows hanself to be bled that the liquor traffic may live. In one of our factory cities in Massachusetts, with 15,000 operatives, there are 375 public saloons, or one in every 40, to say, 40 working people are supposed That is to sup[FOR "THE TRUE WITNESS."]

IRELAND'S ANTI-EVICTION ENVOY.

3

Whence those vague assumed alerms, That abroad and here are felt ? Why are flunkeys up in arms 'Gainst our best and noblest Celt ?

Still must true men-freemen fear Rullian misdeeds to expose ? Must we still, perchance, revere Crune because it wears fine clothes ?

Kings and queens are, in this age, Spite their 'hedging in,' but myths ! Men now guage them as they guage Simple, plebelar Browns and Smiths.

Why, then, shoul I their henchmon claim More ex-up ions still than they? Why should tyrant Lansdowne's name Be more sacred held, I pray?

Man himself's the guinea stamp, Not his senseless 'blue-blood' prate ! Bluer blood may grace the tramp Than is found with titled state !

Royal Neros, royal brutes, And that brutes of viceroy grade May exist, too, who disputes ?

Who, like Lansdowne, prides in strife, Mocks distress and gloats to see Scenes would beggar cowboy life ?

What else but a brute is he

Neither age nor sex he spares-

Ruin and misery mark his path ! Electing Luggacurran bears Direful tokens of his wrath !

Helpless women-children nude On the highways rudely cast-

Stripped of shelter, fire and food, Chilled by each recurring blast !

Vain their looks for mercy sue-

There, behold his mercy, there !

In those poor old outcasts, borne

Hail, then, to our patriot guest ! To humanity's bold knight, To the friend of all oppressed,

Peerless champion of the right !

Hail ! the fearless tongue and pen-

That have fixed the Castle's shame, That have, in its golless den, Deeds unearthed too gross to name.

That by Luggacurran's cause Here come pledged to stand or fall, Trampling those who trample laws Dear to Iteland--dear to all !

WILLIAM O'BRIEN IN NEW YORK.

The following is the text of the address pre-

sonted to Mr. William O'Brien by representa-

tives of Irish societies, on board the Umbria, on

DEARSIR,-On behalf of the Irish American

people of our great city we weld me you heartily and cordially to New York. You are no stranger

in a strange land, for beyond the brief period

of your former stay in this country you have found lodgment in our hearts, and we welcome

you again and again. We honor you for the yoars of service which have made your name a household word, for, wherever the exiled chil-dron of our race dwell, there is the name of

low, your native town, to stand as the Nation-alist candidate, your success caused dismay to

treland's enemies, and gave a death blow to the rotten borough system, so well adapted to the

needy placemen who are ever ready to placate power and worship the golden calf.

your Parliamentary career. In the light of the

splendid services of the Irish puty no better eulogium is required than to say you performed

It is not nocessary to follow the record of

William O'Brieg revered and respected. When five years ago you went down to Mal-

ber arival in New York harbor yesterday ;-

That humanity appals !

Looks would make e'en stones relent ! But a Lansdowne's heart ne'er knew

What sweet, gentle mercy meant !

In those charred, dismantled walls-In you din of wild despair

Down with weight of years and woes, From their childhood's thatches torn

'Midst the jeers of rack-rent foes .

and curied round a fillet of anchory on the top.

SAVORY EQUS. —Hard boil two eggs and cut them in two across. Remore the yorks and fill the whites (from the tips of which a but should be cut to let them stand) with a mixture of chopped olives, tongue, an anchovy or two, a best-root and some capers; season each with a few drops of best salad cil or a squeeze of lemon, and grate over each the yolk of egg. Serve on some crise, dry toast, cut in they squares or cricles. The advants ge of the preceding half dozen savories is that they can be prepared some time before verving. SINCE LAST OCTOBER I have suffered from

acute inflammation in my nose and head. For acute innamination in my nose and head. For a week at a time I could not see. I have used no end of r medies, also employed a doctor, who said it was impure blocd—but I got no help. I used itly's Gream Balm on the recommendation of a find of the ball of the second sec of a friend. I was taithless but in a few days was cured. My nose now, and also my eyes, are well. It is wonderful how quick it helped me .- MRS. GEORGIE S. JUDSON, Hartford, Conn.

FREE IRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumere, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty six cents per Gozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-filth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Courh and Lung troubles have, perhaps, the largest sales of any medicine in the world The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in the civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

A citizen of Sumterville, Fla., set out an scre of strawberry plants two years ago, and from the crop alone has supported his family in com-fort, and spent six months of the year in the

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, roured from practice, hav-An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East Iudia missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perna-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Ca-tarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Norvous Debility and all Nervous Cont-plaints, after having tested, its, wonderful ourative powers in thousands of cases, has felt ourative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send the of the charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming, this paper, W. A. Norza, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Inventor Edison is described in a Florida inventor Lonson is described in a florida paper as a smooth-faced man, apparently forty-years of age, with a slightly sunburnt face, and wearing dark clothes, white fiannel shirt and a jaunty tie.

By advertisement it will be seen that the offices and warerooms of the Montreal Furai-ture Co. have been removed from Graig street to the new factory, 967 St. James street west, where all orders from the trade for the manu-facture of furfiture and "cabinet work of every description will have prompt attention. 40.2

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HANDY THINGS TO KNOW.

Here are some figures and rules very handy to know and have at hand, in the mind or on paper :---

A rod is 163 feet or 51 yards. A mile is 320 rods. A mile is 1760 yards. A mile is 5280 feet. A square foot is 144 square inches. A square yard contains nine square feet. A square rod is 2724 -quare feet. An acre contains 43,560 square feet. An acre contains 4 640 square yards. An acre contains 160 square rods. A section or square mile contains 540 acres. A quarter section contains 160 acres. An acre is 10 rods wide by 16 rods long. An acre is about 208⁴ feet square. A solid foot contains 1528 solid inches. A pint of water weighs one pound. A solid foot of water weighs 623 pounds.

A gallon (of water) holds 234 solid inches. A gallon of milk weighs S pounds and 10

ounces A pint (of water) holds 27f solid inches

(20.8(9.)) A barrel (311 gallons) holds 11 solid feet (4.211.) A solid foot contains nearly 71 solid pin's. (7.48.)

7.48.) A bushel (struck) contains 2,150 inches. A bushel (heaping) contains 11 struck

bushela

A struck bushels contains about 11 solid feet.

A VERY LUCKY CALIFORNIA MER-CHANT.

Two portions of a \$150,000 lottery prize won here. One of them it happened was number here. One of them it happened was number 66,551 drew the first capital prize of \$150,000 in the March drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery; Joseph Dannenbuum cent for one-tonth of that amount and received his money through the Loudon, Paris and American bank of this city. His firm is well known here and in San Diego and Vallejo, where they have his 315,000 through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank of this city, but his name has not transpired .-San Francisco (Cal.) Call, April 6.

IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER

That the world deals good-naturedly with

good natured people. That the brightest lightning comes from the blackest clouds and the purest faith from the

Beverest trials. That no character is complete that has not some mental treasures on which it may draw some mental treasures on which he may draw during the treashery of fortune. That young men are apt to think, themselves wise enough, as drunken men are apt to think the mselves sober enough. That's dishonest man gives no more light to

the world than a tallow candle, and, when he dies he leaves as bad an odor behind him. That we are sowing seeds of tru h or orror, of disholesty or integrity, every day we live and everywhere we go, that will take root in some-

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SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.

"My face was covered with sores, arising from bad b cod. By the use of three bottles of Burdack Blood Bitters' I was completely cured. R. E. Snclair, of Port Burwell, Ont. ..

A bird's nest found on a roof near the United States Mint in Washington was beautifully lived with gold. The parent bird had carried off gold dust in its feathers and shaken them out in its tiny home.

LIABLE TO HAPPEN.

Sudden attacks of colds, sore throat, croup, swol'en glands, theumatism, neuralgia, and similar troubles, are very liable during the winter and early spring. As a prompt remedy there can nothing excel Yellow Oil. "I never feel safe to be without it," says Mrs. Henry Dubbe of Barriela Ort Dobbs, of Berridale, Ont.

A md cator usel in weaving, which strikes when a third divide a warp breaks, thereby saving the warper from taking out any of the work to find the flow, is among the newest as well as the most curious applications of electricity.

"It is a Great Public Benefit."-These signi ficant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil by a gentleman who had thoroughly rested its merits in his owa casehaving freen cured by it of lameness of the knee of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as lameness.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF -Take a thimbleful of powdered refined borax, let it dissolve in a ten cupful of water; first brush the head well, then

wet a brush and app y it to the mixture and then to the head. Ito this every duy for a week, and twice a week after for two or three times and you will effectually remove the dandruff.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Nothrop & Lynan's Vepetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Core. For all diseases arising from impure Blood, such as Pinples, Bloches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Themas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for dyspepsis. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

DON'T. DESFAIR OF RELIEF, if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or, Constipation. These al-ments, as well as Billousness, Kidney infirmities, and feminine troubles, are endicated by Nor throp & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure, an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood dc-purent as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which aronot of the highest standard of purity. ··· (*)

Buffalo has a citizen who staggers under the name of "Carbolic O. Maginnis."

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes :- "1 was it-duced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried: It has been a great blessing to me."

Emperor William has given Dr. Von Lauer's his physician, a present of \$75,000 cash.

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just before going to bed, as any dauger of catching cold is thus avoided, and the comhours after reaving the bath. A couple of pounds of bran put into a thin bag and then in the bath tub is excellent for softening the skin, it should be left to soak in a small quantity of water sever a hours before being used. The internal alus is a clear complexion are most of them well known, and the present reason is the best for a thorough cleaning and purifying of the blood. The old-fashioned remedy of sulphur and molas-es is considered the best. Charcoal powdered and taken with water is said to be exc-lient, but it is most difficult to take. A strictly vegetable and fruit diet is followed by

many for one or two weeks.-London Lancel. BRIGHT'S DISEASE INCREASING .- So many obituary notices of the day contain the phrase. "Bright's disease," that the gen-eral impression is that the majority is more common than in former years. is more common than in former years. Recent statistics would appear to justify this belief. In 1871, according to the New York Bureau of Vital Statistics, Bright's disease was seventh in order of fatality. In 1885 it ranked fifth. Laborers are most subject to the disease, female domestics come next, clerks, salesmen, merchan's and housekeepers follow. These fur-nish one-t-nth of the victims. They are distri-buted with ne accord incidence among the

other occupations. In sex the males are in excess of the lemules, and three quarters of all the deaths occur between 25 and 65; The foreign born population supply nearly twice as many cases as the native born Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Regis rar of Vital Statistics, says dampness is a promisent cause of it. Infectious diseases or anything that inflames the kidneys, are causes direct or remote. It often accompanies heart disease. Albaninaria do not al-ways indicato the disease. —Pittsbury Commercial Gazette.

How TO PRESERVE THE HAIR. —A good supply of oxygen is necessary for the healthy growthof the hair; the hair should be well aired. The hat has made sail have with many a caput. En-

When walking, lift the hat from off the head frequently, auc, if the sun is not too strong, hold the hat in your hand a while. The bluecoat schoolboys, formerly of Christ Church, London, who wear the costume of Edward VI, go bare-headed the year round. They wear no hats in the coldest days of winter. They are remark-ably healthy, and have a redundant crop of hair, which hasts them a lifetime. If we must wear a hat let it be light in texture and well ventilated from the too. Henry M. Stauley, the explorer, takes shuff when travelling in very hot regions. He says that it helps to preserve his eyesight. gear allows of better ventilation. Business men sometimes wear their hats in their office, or base a special bat which they put on. This is have a special hat which they put on; This is very injurious. The brokers of Wall street are noted for wearing their bats indoors as well as outdoors. They are notorious for having bald heads. This may account for it. When the head is well shorn of its locks this does not apply.—N. Y. Medical Journal.

> Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and whoever used it has given unbounded satisfac-tion. Children like it because it is pleasant,

where we want to with never here to all and a set of the set o

THE BEST TIME TO BATHE. -- It is best to bathe port a saloon. When you consider that out of ust before going to bed, as any danger of these 15,000 operatives there must be several thousands who never use liquor, you can readily see how heavy this blood tex is upon the classes that drink. And we can also see why so many are in misery and degradation, perfect strangers

to happiness, contentment or independence, al-ways paying rent and always in dobt. Workingmen, open your eyes ! Protect your labor, save your carnings. You are in a great contest for your rights; you need clear heads; you need manhood, which teaches to make the most of every day, which enables you to earn and to enjoy. Labor is the badge of manhood. Labor is the noblest title in America. It is the key to American success. Intemperance has already swept out of life more than war and famine have destroyed. Its scythe is still deep in the harvest. Men are still falling beneath it. Be men. Break off every chain of slavery. Protect your labor from the tyranny of drink. If you are going to be Knights of Labor and struggle for your rights, be also knights of temperance. Preserve the powers given by God to enable you to labor and to earn. and, when you have earned, to pur-chase happiness, comfort and independence, and not misery, misfortune and slavery, for these are the fruits of intemperance. Labor has too noble a mission to be allowed to become handmaid of intemperance.

Holloway's Pills .- Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listness supplants evergy, the time hus come to take some such alterative as Hollowsy's Pills to restrain a disorder from developing itself into a disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation that the whole body is revived, the blood rendered richer and purer, while the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Fills are suitable for all classes and ages. They have a most marvelions effect on persons who are out of condition ; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

The captive balloon proposed by M. G. You for the French Exhibition in 1889 will have the for the French Exhibition in 1880 will have the enormous volume of 60,000 cubic meters. The inaximum altitude for the ascensions will be 1000 meters, and it will be possible to take 100 passengers, a winding engine of 600 horse-power being employed. In the construction of this balloon, the following point is of some inter-est: —The surface of the balloon must always be tight, in order to prevent the damage which otherwish a strong wind might cause. To pre-serve tightness, notwithstanding variations in serve tightness, notwithstanding variations in temperature, another small balloon is placed inside the large one, and the volume of this small balloon, which is filled with atmospheric air, can be increased or diminished by pumping m or exhausting air by means of an air-pump, worked by an electric motor in the car, the cur rent being supplied by a twin cable from a dynamo on the ground.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Wife (reading the paper)-Hero is an account of a man in Iowa who sold his wife for seventy-five dollars. Isn't it dreadful? Husband (thoughtfully)-Well, I durno. Seventy-five railroad iron.

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cut-guint is required that to say you performed your whole duty, disregarding every considera-tion of health and looking to Ircland's wel-fars alone. But perhaps the highest claim you have on our affections is your position as editor of United Ircland. In the darkest hours of almost hopeless despair the clarion voice of Ireland's greatest journal rang out in thunder tones sentiments that made the enomines of the usual writhe 'ment thu has of

enomies of the people writhe 'north the lash of one who never knew fear ! The jury packer paused in his foul work, par-tisan judges and every tool of tyranny cowered under the exposure that brought their infanty to light. Oppression and a free press cannot coexist and the fist went forth that United Ireland must be suppressed and its editor imprisoned. In vain doth the heathen rage, and so with re-newed vigor you carried on the warfare and toro the mask from the unspeakable orgies of the Castle.

Moral and political corruption go hand in Moral and political corruption go hand in hand, so when, in God's providence. Ireland shall gain the inestimable boon of self-govern-ment a grateful people will not forget your services in ridding them of a cancerous plague that has cursed Dublin for years. And now, sir, the conclusion, we trust the mission on which you are engaged will be eminently successful. In it you have our hearty support, and we wish you God speed in your enclavor to save the neople of Ireland from the

endeavor to save the people of Ireland from the sentences of death to which alien landlordism

would gladly consign them. Thanks to the National League, to the indomitable spirit of our people in Ircland and to the moral and material aid they obtain here and elsewhere, the battle is progressing glorious-ly and omens of certain victory in the coming time are clear to every discerning mind. We much mistake our brethern in Canada if you I much mistake our brethern in Canada if you do not receive from thom a genuine Irish wel-come. Already the action of the sympathizers of representative Canadians through their Par-liament has been heard and they have spoken with no uncertain words. This warrants us in expecting a renewal of the cordial and sincers expressions of moral support and such evident acts of friendship as will give an ennest of them friendly faching to the cause you represent.

friendly feeling to the cause you represent. This wo do know, you have the kindest wishes of the Irish-Americans of New York, and wo trust that you will ever retain pleasant memories of them.

You can assure Mr. Parnell and his colleagues of our fullest confidence in them, and our deter mination to continue the struggle until the end shall crown the work in the restoration to Ire-land of self-government and the freedom which we Americans justly regard as our dearest and most sacred possession.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

PROMPT ACTIONA

THE CUNARD LINE THREATENED WITH BOYCOTT. DUBLIN, May 12 .- At a meeting of the Nationalists at Limerick to day, the vice-president, Mr. O'Shea, proposed that the Irish boycott the Gunard Line if it should be proved the Umbra's captain was implicated in the action of the English mob in insulting Mr. O'Brien.

The only thing which will cure a girl who wants to go on the stage and become an actress is to be run over by a freight train loaded with

Collars is a good deal of money. THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backuche Plasters.

and the second second second

disease.

A Kentucky candidate for school director was elected because his opponent spelled horse with an "r." an characteristic de la company

adults like it because it relieves and cures the

guilty of committing such a blunder as the

Times claimed, but the machinery at work was

THE LANSDOWNE FAMILY.

well overhauled. The vice of this family on

the ruine of Irish homes is one of the blackest

pages in the dark record of Irish wrongs. Suc-

cessive generations of lords, who have been

foremost among the bloody and brutal land-

cowardly and malignant creature who now

heavier than his father's loins. Irishmen will

not forget that it was this noble lord who pro-

"Perhaps," says the Advertiser, "Mr. O'Brier

may recall that on the estates of this typical

landlord the 'office rule' regulating the mar-

He may remember the petition signed by the

whole body of the tenantry in 1858 to this

of oar abject dependence by certain rules and

regulations which are now forced on this estate.

permission from your lordship's agent, even

at issue, the rights of the ten ints and the assur-

the reply of the Governor-General before dis-

EVICTION SCENES.

New York reporter concerning the evictions he

at once, and his cattle-frequently it is only a single cow-are seized upon and carried off. Then, if his land be left to hum, it is only that he may grow a crop for the andlord, for it he

comes sheriff upon him as s on as the crop is

comes sherin upon him as such as the crop is grown, his little effects—a stool or two, perhaps a table and a bed—are flung out upon the roa i-side, a can of ccal oil is scattered over the him that gave him shelter, the match is applied, and there he is with his helpiess ones, with no roof to cover them and no morsel of food to stay the cravings of hunger"

Here is another picture given in simple lan-

"Just how fiendish the thing is may be

judged from the fact that hundreds and some-

times thousands of pounds are squandered in

guage by another of the ex-policimen :

up heart enough to till the soil down

cussing the merits of the case."

witnessed. He said :-

the cravings of hunger.

plucka

mother.

through all its stages.

Lansdowne family history is getting pretty

unknown. Now it is fully exposed.

4

• THE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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LET Canadiansbear im mind this one great act. Lord Lansdowne has depopulated five square mi es of Irish territory and made between four and five hundred human keings homeless. It cannot be denied or disputed. And this is e bar of Canadian public opinion.

Isish landlords have touched bottom at last. At the last meeting of the Protestant Synod at Dublin, Mr. Cooke Trench moved that £10,000 of the funds be devoted to help the landlords. This the Irish papers describe wittily as " robbing the Protestant poor box." It is not stonishing that thieves should turn beggars.

A MEETING of Missourians recently pronounced upon coercion in very square terms of condemnation. One of the resolutions adopted refers to the Irish Secretary as " Damphool Balfour." Just like Missouri. Its nomenclature cannot be improved.

that city is rather funny. A public meeting all the land unto the people thereof. . . . to put down free speech if perpetrated in Cork Ye shall not, therefore, oppress one another.

world to note the fact that the Local Legislature of the great Province of Quebec extended to the elequent pleader for Lansdowne's evicted tenants the courtesy of the floor of the House of Parliament, where he remained for a while in friendly conversation with the Ministers and members. Does not this circumstance alone give the lie to the statement industriously circulated by the toady Tory press that Canadian public sent:ment was against the object of Mr. O'Brien's visit ? No matter how they may twist and turn they cannot wriggle out of the fact or the significance

of it.

ernment.

In the published requisition to the Mayor of Ottawa to hold a public meeting with the object of booming Lord Lansdowne on his return from Toronto, as a protest against Mr. O'Brien's exposures of His Ex.'s cruelties at Luggacurran, we find the following names of Irish Catholics :- D. O'Connor, M. Kavanagh, Geo. P. Brophy, Joseph Kavanagh, Francis J. Lynch, Ambrose Duffy, Joseph Kavanagh (2), William Wall, Geo. H. Baskerville, J. H. Parnell, Jno. A. Esmonde, M. L. Foley, J. Doherty and Martin J. Griffin. The list contains, the papers say, five hundred names, the greater number of which appear to be those of civil servants and persons dependent on the Gov-

THE Ballykillpapisher Citizen objects to THE POST'S suggestion that Lord Lansdowne should hire a hall wherein to vent his grievances against Mr. William O'Brien. If His Excellency were at Luggacurran he would not need to hire a hall, for there are plenty empty houses in the five miles of the lovely valley he has desolated. But we made the suggestion out of a purely benevolent desire to see His Ex. justify himself before the public, and we are verysorry if our esteemed and terribly earnest Ballykillpapisher friend should misunderstand our motive. If he did so designedly, it was real mean of him. We didn't think ne'd do

it. THE Hamilton Times, referring to the suggestion made by Mr. White, of the Gazette, that the customs duties on princed show bills be increased, observes that " printers as a rule are he man we are told should not be summoned to | not pap-suckers, and they don't want any favors from Tupper. If he would remove the duties from paper, mk, presses and machinery, the printers could get along without any of his help, To heavily tax the printer's raw materials and

then throw him a sop in the shape of a duty on books or show bills may be enough to satisfy feed on immigration literature, but it is a swindle nevertheless."

In the London Truth of April 28th we find the following article,) which is exceedingly apropos just now :- " Since so many different ways have been suggested for keeping the jubilee, it may not be out of place to refer to the Levitical instructions upon jubilee keeping. I commend them to the careful consideration of five minutes' tongue lashing the assembled those who are so anxious to celebrate the Queen's jubilee by passing a Coercion Bill for Ireland. THE attempt of certain "loyalists" at They are as follows :-- Ye shall hallow the Toronto to prevent Mr. O'Brien speaking in fiftheth year, and proclaim liberty throughout Mr. Waller was formally thanked for coming.

or Dublin would be regarded as an Icish bull of And if thy brother that duelleth by thee be waxen poor thou shalt not rule over him with rigor, but shalt fear thy God."

contracts made on the strength of the old !ariff | wrote the Pigott letters to Egan and the forgery with curiosity for the ministerial reply to these men to know that Mr. Egsn has laid bars this representations, but we fear they will be futile. shallow and specious fraud. Nobody of sense The men whose grip has been fastened on the believed that Mr. Parnell would or could be trade are men of iron in more senses than one, and our merchants are beginning to realize the fact much to their chagrin.

Harse entre es Preside and

OLD COUNTRY papers received to-day contain harrowing reports of the Luggacurran evictions during the third week of April. We read that on the 23rd, under torrents of icy rain, the Governor-General of Canada concluded his series of heartless evictions on the Luggacurran estate. Lord Lansdowne has worked his will with a vengeance upon the aged and helpless. Hundreds of families are now homeless, and a fair portion of the Queen's County has been made desolate. The Dublin Freeman correspondent, writing on Saturday from the scene of the atrocity, says :- "Cruel-intensely cruelweather was identified with surpassingly cruel work. Centenarians almost-old and infirm women, and aged and sickly old men, some of them bereft of their sight-were remorselessly cast adrift from their homes of to many fond recollections, and thrown out on the world there to end the span of their already almost terminated existence. Side by side with these old people, whose age, one would think, would secure them immunity, the bate in arms and the little nursling in the cradle walled pitcourly as

the cold, biting blast blew round their tender forms, notwithstanding the efforts of the fond mother to shield the little one. And, perhaps, equaliy to be pitied were the strong, stalwart men who were forced to witness the eviction of their parents and their children from their homes. However, the sad scene has ended. The passion of the exterminating Lindlord has been satisfied, at least for the present, and over two hundred human beings have been deprived of the shelter of their homesteads."

SIR CHARLES LEWIS, who made the motion for a special parliamentary committee to inquire into the charges made by the London Times against Mr. Parcell and other Irish members, is an Orangeman. He contested Derry against

by a majority of three. A petition for review of the election proceedings was filed, and it resulted in the unseating of Mr. Lewis and the return of Mr. McCarthy. Soon afterward he was made a baronet, and a vacancy was found in North Antrim which he was elected to fill. He is, without doubt, the most unpopular man derson, he is more concerned about his own the party to which he is attached. He is a and an eccentric individual generally. The

tells this story about him : "A year or so ago, at a board meeting of some directors where the presence of the United States consul-genera was required, he assumed an arrogant and insulting tone to Mr. Waller, asking bim, as if he were some clerk, how he dared to be late. whereupon Mr. Waller gave him the most vivid Britons had ever listened to. Every blow knocked out the sparks, and at the end Lewis was compelled by the others to applogise, and This by way of showing who Lewis is."

LIBEL.

people whom Lord Lansdowne has so brutally from the operation of the new. We shall wait in the Zimes. It is gratifying to all honorable and avariciously deprived of their ancestral homes. Mr.O'Brien has not said one word which, by the greatest stretch of language, could be mis-

construed into an insult to the Governor-General, unless the awful array of facts, which go to make up the most terrib'e indictment that could be brought against a human being, could be so considered. William O'Brien is a gentleman who would scorn to sully his lips by such language as was indulged in by the Toronto bigots. Nor would he injure the great, the

A Maria Maria Maria

holy cause he advocates by indulgence in words of improper import. He is a redate, exact, logical speaker, who pleads in a manner to disarm criticism for the sorrow-stricken tenants of lordry of Ireland, are well represent d in the Luggacurran.

One of the Toronto bigots made the remark cowers behind his privilege a Governor-General that " this fair Dominion is no place for rebels.' of Canada. The Boston Advertisor supplies a Who and where are the rebels ? What was he couple of touches quite apropos to the present talking about? Would he have this fair discussion. Of the fourth marquess, father and Dominion, like Toronto, a paradise for cranks. predecessor of the present incumbent, it is com-If the Toronto worthes imagine the sun rises in monly believed that he took King Rehoboam as the Don and sets in the Humber, they will his model, and sought to make his little finger wake up one of these fine days to find that the universe is not bounded by such narrow limits, and that there are lunatics outside the provinposed the suspesion of the Habras Corpus Act in cial establishments for the care of such unfor-1848, and concluded his speech by moving "that tunates. The Irish people are marching with the public safety requises that the bill should be eves, multitudinous tread, and will crush passed with all possible despatch." Thanks to greater obstacles under their feet than a Lanshis efforts the bill was passed without dissent downe, a Goldwin Smith and the handful of Toronto Orangemen.

THE NEW CODE.

riage of the tenantry was most strictly enforced. The conduct of the coercionists in their "Parnellism and Crime" fandango has resulted boomerang fashion. All England is now laugheffect : 'We have been made keenly sinsible ing at the spicy details of personal history of leading coercionists brought out by the the Opposition press. For example, says United By these rules no tenant can marry, or procure Ircland, it is not very many months since all the marriage of his son or daughter, without Europe was startled by the publication of the chronique scandalcuse of a certain Count V., who when no change of tenancy would arise.' Some was pretty well known to be a prominent figure such sketch of the attitude of the noble lord in European society. In Count V.'s book Lord and his ancestors towards his tenants might Hartington was openly and by name accused of fitly prefece the discussion of the present points an offence not less grave than that which the Times' forger insinuates against the Irish leader. ances of the landlord. On these points we pre-Count V.'s book attracted far more notice than fer to hear the statement of Mr. O'Brien and the Times' epileptic libels. It was read throughout Europe. The accusation against Lord Hartington was reproduced by more than one of the London papers. Why did not Lord Hartiagton resort to those legal methods of vindicating his character to which he now refers One of the Irish constabularly, who left the Irish leaders when he flings the filth of force and came to America, had a talk with a anonymous libels at them ? He had a stronger motive than the Irish leaders have, for the reputation of another was involved with his own-"God knows what will happen if the awful work goes on. There is no profit at all in the farming. 'All that a man can hope to do by his utmost toil is barely to keep body and sonl to-gether in himself and family. If he falls the least behind in his rent the building are upon him Was the Marquis of Hartington ever taunted by Irish Nationalists with not having submitted himself to cross-examination to gratify the

malice or pruriency of Count V.? Of another burning and shining light in the galaxy of coercionists we read :-- " Colonel King-Harman, the new Under Secretary, now stands publicly accused among other things of having passed months at hard labor on the treadmill for a drunken brawlins neighborhood of ill-fame; of having been at another time the hero of a stabbing affray in reference to the charms of a Sligo barmaid; of having been a b on companion of Mr. Sheridan, of Tubbercurry, dined under his mahogany, and quaffed the flawing nowl in his merry company. It has not yet been announced that the Under Secretary has determined to "vindicate his character in a court of law," according to the new requirement of the Times' code of honor. We say nothing of cases where the apparent purpose is to collect the allegations that it was Mr. Patrick Egan MAY 18, 1887

r agitation for self-gor ernment. If this was the result in bygone years, when there existed no great national or-

ganization, what may be expected to day under such leadership as Ircland possesses, and with ber people, irrespective of past religious differences, acting in perfect accord, marching shoulder to shoulder, keeping step to the music of national emancipation, and fully determined to float the Irish flag in College Green before they lay down their arms.

Talk of Home Rule. Ireland has Home Rule. All that remains for the British Parliament is to acknowledge the fact. Tories may kick and scream, force their Coercion Acts, but in the end they will swallow the dose, and, though it may purge them severely, it will do them great good and they will feel much better after it.

THE DAY OF NO JUDGMENT.

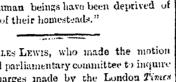
In the House of Commons once Mr. Pitt said I have no fear for England. She will last till the day of Judgment." Mr. Burkers torted It is not the day of Judgment 1 dread, but the day of no judgment." Were the great Irishman alive to-day he would doubtless admit that the day he dreaded had arrived. For who can peruse the reperts of the proceedings in the British Parliament without being forced to the conclusion that Her Majesty's present advisers have taken leave of every principle which cons itutes judgment in the management of affait of state. The Salisbury ministry is, in fact, the laughing stock of the world. There is not caracaturist in the world but is poking fun at them. Ferocious feebleness is always ridenlous, and Lord Salisbury himself appears t have arrived at the conclusion that he must do something heroic to rescue his government from universal contempt and execuation. He is r ported as having said at the banquet to Mr Goschen on Saturday that "the time nast so come for the governors of England by some short, sharp expression of their will to part stop to a state of things which makes then ridiculous." Then comes the report that it contemplated to arrest and imprison the wh of the Irish parliamentary party !

Without pausing to consider the cutragers. character of such an attempt to silence a cor stitutional agitation for the recovery of popular rights, Lord Salisbury ought to be reminded. what followed like proceedings on the en memorable occasion when Charles I, arrests members of parliament and sent these to the Tower. Does he imagine that a First Minister can to-day violate with impunity a fundamenta priaciple of representative government imitating conduct that cost a king his three ind his head over two hundred years ago?

But it would seem that the determination of the Tory Government to level every barrier which the wisdom of many generations ha erected for the preservation of free-lom, h brought ministers to a point where they have roused the apprehensions of the masses Englishmen. It is plain to all men who ha given any study to politics that one of the three kingdoms cannot be enslaved without i a very material manner curtailing the liberty the other two. The great party of Reform, cluding Liberals or Radicals, in England as Scot'and, which seeks the removal of abu and the extension of political power to t masses, perceive that the Irish people are the natural allies; that, in fact, the battle for popular rights is now being fought by the Iris and that the defeat of the Irish cause would mean the triumph of the enemies of the demo cracy in England and the indefinite postport ment of those reforms demanded in the intere of the whole people of the United Kingdom Thus it will be seen that around this Iri question whichs and surges all the passio hopes, fears, loves and enmities of the two gra divisions of the British people. For the pr bable result we can but draw conclusions fro the past. Every step which England has take in the path of freedom had to be won over it such obstacles as we see now presented ; but in former times ministries, kings, parliame had to go down before the will of the people, we may rest assured will it be in the prese instance. And men who are now most loud a bitter in opposition to the just demands of h land may live to see the day, as others befor them did, when they will acknowledge the rror and thank the happy fortune which d eated them.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, and was declared elected

in the Tory ranks to-day. Like Major Saunadvancement and about his success as a politician than he is about the fate or fortunes of the representatives of printing offices which fanatic in religion, a "fire-eater" in politics London correspondent of the New York Times



portentious proportions.

-

MONTBEAL correspondents of "loyalist" papers can lie like Athenians. Their reports represent the O'Brien meeting here as a small affair. New York parers, on the contrary, who sent special correspondents with Mr. O'Brien, give truthful reports, and state what the meetng really was-large, enthusiastic, representative and entirely successful.

MR. CURBAN has written something about "moral assassination." Does he mean that somebody has been assassinating his morals? We would like to know what morality has to do with assassination anyway? There is too much looseness about this alleged connection between morals and the thing with a lapis-lazuli handle. It should not be countenanced by a Queen's Counsel and a member of parliament.

THE Toronto World says, "it is sick of "the Irish nuisance." Our estcemed friend will be sicker of it before the end. The intention is to make the world sick of the Irish nuisance and compel its English authors to abate it. Wher ever there is a human creature who feels or voices sympathy with the robbers and murderers who are trying to make Ircland desolate, there is where Irishmon are ready to make that creature sick. Does the World sayvy ?

It is significant of the alleged necessity of a Crimes Act in Ireland that at the recent Spring Assizes the criminal record of the whole county of Carlow was a blank. At Clonmel the presiding judge congratulated the Grand Jury ou the absence of crime in Tipperary. Remarking on this gratifying state of affairs in Ireland, the London Universe points to the fact that some fifteen murders were reported in Newcastle. England, during the past year, nearly all which went unpunished, and asks whether England Ireland'?

A DR. PERFECT (he must be a perfect ass) headed a deputation to Mayor Howland, of Toronto, the other day, for the purpose of having His Worship call a public meeting to prohibit Mr. O'Brien speaking in that city ! These Toronto British fair-play loyalists are a nice lot. When, we should like to know, has free speech been made subject to prohibition by men who, in asking for a public meeting, affirmed the right of free speech? Consistency, thy name is Tory Loyalty.

THE grand and enthusiastic reception given to Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride in Quebec, a report of which will be found in another column, is most gratifying, although we never had any

THE New York Herald asks :- "What can you expect Irishmen to do when they are sneered at, bullied and driven to the wall Parnell has asked the Tories to appoint a committee to investigate the charges made by the Times. They stoutly refuse. Dillon begs them to give him a chance to clear himself from foul accurations made by his fellow members. Again, they stoutly refuse. In the meantime. the Tories lose no opportunity to fling their jibes and jeers at Ireland and do all that mali cious ingenuity can devise to exasperate the Home Rulers. It is not to be wondered at. that the Irish revolutionary party, with headquarters in Paris, have reorganized, and are talking violently about experiments with méli-nite. England seems determined to incite Irishmen to desperate deeds. She bespatters them with foul accusations, hustles them to the them with foul accusations, hustles them to the talking violently about experiments with mélivery verge of despair, and when they talk of und always will be rebellious, and ought to be

sunk in the middle of the Atlantic. No nation on the earth ever hated another as England hates Ireland."

HERE's law for you. A young girl in New York is in jail for having estranged the affections of a middle-aged lawyer from his wife. This startling turning of the tables in these matters is explained by the fact that the young

girl, who has a child, as a result of the 'estranged affections" of the experienced lawyer, is about to fall heir to fifty thousand dollars from her grandfather's estate, being an orphan. Otherwise it is possible that the law had been sooner or later evoked to make the mid fle-aged lawyer disgorge some of his wealth for the benefit of the young orphan girl that he had seduced. The law is a facile instrument where \$50,000 are concerned. The lawyer's wife. does not require a Grimes Act more than by a strange coincidence, finds that her damages are precisely the amount of the young girl's

inheritance, \$50,000. If she can get hold of that, both she and the middle aged lawyer will feel content and have all their injuries properly salved.

THE new iron duties have, it is said by those in the trade, greatly disorganized business. Some very plain talk is indulged in. We even hear it alleged that certain merchants must have received a tip from Ottawa in advance of the a mountement of the change, or why did they pile in such enormous stocks in anticipation ? It is also hinted that a powerful ring has Mr. Egan, with others well versed in the been formed and the Government has given it history of Irish politics, suspected Pigott of

Should these impressions turn out to be well doubt that such would be the case. It must going from this city to Ottawa for the purpose West, and submitted the letters and fac-similes also be a matter of gratification to Lishmen and of personading Sir Charles Tupper to give the for inspection and comparison. The result is ments and facts presented by Mr. William plied them. But in vain. The people came lovers of liberty and free speech all over the unon trade a chance for its life, or at least exempt that the experts declare that the same man O'Brien on pehalf of the four bundred poor out of each and every struggle more deter. solid facts in the actions of a follower of

MR. CURRAN is non natus inter lupos sub terra incognito jubendur, et que dicet :--

"Rumpus bellorum lorum, Vim confer amorem, Morem valorum rorum, Tu plena pelorum."

Take it out of that now, and sue us for libel !

A PERTINENT LETTER.

The following letter has been addressed by the editor of the Irish Tribune :-

" To the Right Hon. the Marquis of Harlington.

"SIB,-In your speech in the House of Com mons on the second reading of the Coercion Bill you laid down the doctrine that it was the duty of the Irish members either to proceed against those newspapers in which charges had been made against them, or in default to accept the stigma of guilt which their failure to do so would

revelations your name was mentioned as one resistance cries aloud that Ireland always was who was guilty, not merely of being in communication with men who committed crimes, at the very mention of which humanity shudders, but you were actually named as being one of those very men yourself. Did you proceed against the newspapers in which these statements appeared, and, if you did not, are we to infer that the charges made against you, much more scan dalous than anything attributed to the Irish members, were perfectly true? Awaiting your reply. "C. DIAMOND." reply.

THE "TIMES" FORGERY.

Piggott, the person on whom suspicion has been tastened as the au . lor of the Times forgery, started out as a H ne Ruler under Batt, and joined the new mercen e in 1879. He was a Dublin journalist at thet ne. and, like all adventurers, was making his ving by his wits. He soon began to barter b patriotism for gold, and succeeded in inducing the Land League to by from him a worthless paper which he edited. This was at the time United Ircland was started. Mr. Egan was then treasurer of the league, and paid the money At various times Pigott wrote letters to Egan asking for aid and making suggestions and proposals. When he could not make any more money out of the organization, he went over to the other side, and, like King-Harman, became the most bitter foe of the Nationalist party. When Lady Florence Dixey began her crusade against Paraell and his lieutenants, Figott is understood to have joined her and to have become a very unpleasant and dangerous sort of person. He lived in London and was employed by the government on several occasions. the monopoly of the iron market in Canada. | being the author of the forged letter. He held in his possession several blackmailing epistles founded, Canadians may felicitate themselves from him, and when he saw the publication in on the fact that another gigantic monopely has the Times he recognized the handwriting. He been fastened upon them. A deputation is engaged a committee of the best experts in the

a few paltry pounds of rent, but where there is no expectation of accomplishing anything but the ousting of the tenant and the destruction of his rude shelter. Why, there was an illustraton of that recently at Donegal, where £600 were spent to evict for a back rental of £18. Only say weeks evict for a back rental of £18. Only six weeks ago there was a case at Dingle, county Kerry, where twelve families owed an average of £6 each. I was one of a party of 100 men who was sent there and kept there for a fortnight. The people could not pay because the land was so barren it wouldn't produce any-thing. The people of that whole section were in a most deflurable state. I saw about 2000 of the inhabitants, and out of the whole lot there were'nt twenty who had a pair of bots on. We had to divide with them the we got a chance we would slip a bit to them and they would devour it revenously. I saw a widow whose child was very sick go to the landlord and beg for Ged's take to be allowed to remain a few days till the child improved, but the snswer was, 'No, not if you were my own

On these appalling pictures an American editor comments :- "A more fiendish set of tyrants and assassins do not exist on the face of the earth than the absentee landlords of Ireland. That they are permitted to live at all is the best proof that can be adduced of the patience and self restraint of the people. In some parts of the United States they would be utilized to decorate lamp posts and stout trees by the highway."

THE TORONTO BIGOTS.

Toronto Orangemen held a meeting last Saturday for the purpose of showing the world what consummate fools and fanatics men can be when they know how. Cranks like Goldwin Smith, Dr. Potts and a person described as the Bishop of Algoma made declamatory inflamatory harangues down to the level of the mob they addressed.

The language attributed to these spouters in the reports of the meeting was simply abominable. Did we not see it in print, we would regard such an exhibition as incredible. How men pretending to education, professing Christianity and assuming to be leaders of opinion, could be guilty of such wild extravagance, is unaccountable on any hypothesis except blind religious bigotry and rabid racial hatred of Ireland and the Irish.

Bishop Sullivan, like Dalton McCarthy aud O'Brien of Muskoka, is one of those men whose Irish names show them to be either renegades and apostates from their faith and fatherland or such people are invariably the most unreasoning bigots. They are really incapable of logical cruel, blood-guilty fires of religious fanaticism. Pity rather than blame should be shown them, were it not for the mischief they may do.

But all their frantic mouthings amount to nothing, so long as they do not meet the argu- the channel to govern Ireland by force ap-

who wrote and circulated King-Harman's elec tion address for Roscommon, and contributed £10 towards his election expenses. If there is anybody entitled to bring an action for libel for the imputed connection between the two men. it would be Mr. Egan. The Colonel is not fit to tie the latchet of his shoe."

WHO GOVERNS IRELAND?

While the Tory Government are fighting the Coercion Bill through Parliament, the great work of educating public opinion in England is progressing. At the same time a new plan of campaign is being quietly matured in Ireland and will go into operation on the same day that the Crimes Act receives the Royal assent. John Dillon has stated that he had matured a plan of organization, which would be perfectly safe and absolutely indestructible even under the wildest and most drastic coercion bill. His scheme, he declared, involved neither orime nor violent resistance of the law, but comprehended a gigantic system of combination among the people, so simple that its terms and provisions would be understood at a glance by the commonest minds. The land agitation of the past seven years has trained the Irish people in the business of organization; it has taught them the potency of united action ; it has welded them into a solid

mass. The demon of discord has been exorcised ; the ghostly forms of factional contention, of petty provincial jealousy, of religious hate and of treason to the sacred cause of nationality have been laid.

The beauty of Mr. Dillon's plan is contained in the fact that, without a parliament, and indifferent to Royal or governmental assent. it will go into law in Ireland and be accepted and carried out to the letter by the people for whom it was made. What a striking illustration we have here of the fact that in these days the people really govern themselves. Let parliaments, Kings, Lords and all the rest of the machinery, considered indispensible for the enactment of laws, go as they please.

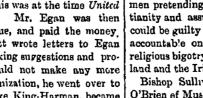
When the trusted counsellors and accredited leaders of the great national movement issue a programme or plan of action, its popular acceptance and application are instantaneous, as well as effective. And so Mr. Dillon's new p'an of campaign will soon be in operation in every county and hamlet in Ireland; it will precede the sons of renegades and apostates. Perhaps ' the Balfour coercion act by several weeks and after all it is only to be expected that they ; render the latter instrument as impotent as all should how their venom, for we all know that 'its predecessors have proved to be. It is impossible to crush a nation animated with such lofty ideas of patriotism and held together by such a thought in relation to Irish affairs. Their minds spleudid system of organization. Eightyare warped by the misfortune of bad training, six coercion acts failed to accomare tinctured with lurid reflections from the plish this much-desired object. Some of the ablest statesmen England ever produced applied their ingenuity to the drafting of there measures : and some of the most fearless and unscrupulous political (yrants ever sent across

MR. CURRAN AND THE DISMISSE CANAL MEN.

The official report of the House of Co mons Debates, containing the report of M Curran's denial of the report of his alleg responsibility for the dismissal or suspensi of the canal workmen, has not reached us, But accepting what appeared in the Ottawa correspondence substantially correct, we may be permitted on this, the first available opportunity after the matter came under our notice, to set TH Post straight with reference to Mr. Currs and, what is of far greater moment, the public, whose respect and confidence we an permitted to enjoy.

According to our custom in dealing with matters affecting the public interests,-fo we have no private or business ends to serv in this matter,-we severely criticized whe we thought, and still think, an act of of pression and injustice, not untinged wit revenge. In doing so we said :-- " The "was now no doubt that J. J. Curran, th pretended Home Ruler and Anti-Coercier ist, used his influence with his brother chip John Costigan, both sons of laboring Irish 'men, to deprive a number of frishmen their means of livelihood, because th ' voted according to their consciences." This was written in the heat of pardonab ndignation aroused by the undoubted fac that the men had been suspended and t that they would have to see Mr. Curran fore they could be allowed to resume the employment on the canal But we are n glad to know that Mr. Curran has deale from his place in parliament all con plicity in the disgraceful business. accept his denial and cheerid

withdraw our remarks, so far as he is pend ally concerned. Although we do not appro of Mr. Curran's conduct and record as a pa lic man, we would not descend to the mes ness of doing him an injustice. Hear knows there is always a superabundance



MAY 18, 1887

John Macdonald without inventing anything that, for the current fiscal year ending June or even adding a shade to the traoings of the 30th next, it will be \$35,300,000; the expendipen of truth.

Somebody, however, must be responsible for the suspension of the men, and responsible in a political sense, or why were they told to see Mr. Curran before they could be reinstated? Mr. Pope, as head of the occasion of giving Mr. Pope an opportunity to explain the matter, should he not do, as Mr. Callan has done, make an opportunity for himself.

The Ottawa press reports, in addition to giving Mr. Curran's disclaimer, also say that he threatened to seek satisfaction in the courts from the papers who assailed him on account of his alleged connection with the suspensions. On second thought Mr. Curran will perceive that such a COULTER keeping with his own line of conduct. It is but it will have no more effect than a sermon only the other day that he took advantige of his privileged position as a member of Parliament to libel most grossly the private character of a gentleman well known to the public and whose character is as dear to him and his family as any other man's can be. He did not do so where his evident malice would lay him open to an action for elander. On the other hand the newspapers simply dealt with his alleged public conduct, as they had a perfect right to do in the interests of the public. Considering these things, we have much pleasure in dropping an unpleasant subject, reserving our right to future comment as further light may be thrown upon it.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN IN MONT-REAL.

Montreal, the first city of Canada, gave Mr. William O'Brien a welcome Wednesday which may be taken as a fair indication of the manner of reception he will receive whereever he may appear during his tour in the Smith by speaking contemptuously of the Dominion. The example set by our citizens will, we have no doubt, be followed by those of Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto. As certain persons and papers are threatening in those places to do unutterable things when Mr. O'Brien appears, so did like persons and papers bluster and blow in Montreal, But Mr. O'Brien came, and, from the moment he set foot on our threshold till he went away, not one word savoring of form, but it is a clear admission of the right of the offensive was uttered against him.

This is not only highly creditable to our city, but a severe rebuke to those who, like the morning exponent of Toryism and intolerance, endeavored to incite the rag-tag-andbobtail of its party to crime, breach of the Peace and violent attempts to suppress freedom of speech.

We have no desire to "rub it in," but we may, without breach of courtesy, point to the magnificent gathering last night of the most representative elements of our diverse population, as a proof that Mr. O'Brien has not appealed in vain to "the liberty-loving people of Canada."

ture for the same period he puts at \$35,600,000, admitting a deficit of \$3.0,000. There is a roundness and sweet simplicity about these figures which will strike the observer as rather too smooth and nice to be perfectly correct Last year's admitted deficit of \$6,000,000 is thus and if what he (Mr. O'Brien) had said was not the new Finance Minis. swept away by a wave of the new Finance Minisproof of the wonderful recuperative powers of to meddle with the case. But those who placed him in such a position placed him in a cowardly the Dominion in spite of wholesale equandering one, for, if his conduct has been unjust, it was and reckless mismanagement.

THE

TRU

Sir Charles' reference to the difficulty with our neighbors concerning the fisheries was would have greater weight were the people on both sides of the line not aware that the Cana-Government. Our Financo Minister may make a dignified oratorical flourish in Parliament. average darkey boy.

Every Canadian whether opposed to the Government or not, will admit that the stand taken patriotic. We would prefer to be on something | Murphy on coming forward was warmly come to a petter understanding the line fence Green" in ane style. must be kept in repair ; although they and ourselves may have breachy cattle, we cannot afford to fight or go to law. We tried both and

people. We have no more respect for that line than

equator. But seeing it is a fact, we accept it may become only a memory.

But the most important thing in the Budget Government had conceded to Canada full plenipotentiary powers to negotiate a commercial ward in the path of national independence. It is not all that Mr. Bake Inid down in his plat. for Eug-ishmen or Scotchmen, diplomacy and prestige. Altogether Sir Charles is fairly entitled to credit for making a the amore propre of our people, give other countries a favorable impression of our unlimited we are neither poor nor weak. Much remains, however, in what fell from Sir Charles, for serious reflection and candid criticism.

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. O'BRIEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

department under which these men were em-ployed, is primarily responsible. But that he took the action without somebody prompting or using their influence with him, we do not believe. We, therefore, hope that some believe. We, therefore, hope that some member of the House will take an early member of the House will take an early member of the House will take an early member of the House an opport. This showing is certainly satisfactory, and is member of the House will take an early member of the House an opport. The showing is certainly satisfactory, and is member of the House will take an early member of the House an opport. This showing is certainly satisfactory and is to meddle with the case. But those who placed cowardly on his part and on the part of these who supported him, that he should be allowed to shield himself behind the fact, but he is the Governor-General, and that we had no right to firm and temperate. His words, however, question his conduct on the other side of the water. After referring to the way in which the Irishmen in this country had defined t Canada both sides of the line not aware that the Cana-dian case has been completely given away to all direct interest in seeing the burning question practical intents and purposes by the British put an end te, and concluded by proposing the Government. Our Financo Minister may make following re-o ution, which was received with

vecif rous cheers : "Re-olved that this meeting of the citizens is hardly prudent or in Such was to be expected as a matter of course, of Montreal is of opmion that Lord Lans-but it will have no more effect than a sermon downe's contemplated dependation of Luggaagainst fishing on Sunday usually has on the and deserves the condemnation of the Canadian peorde." The chairman, amidst applause, then an-

nounced that Mr. M. J. Murphy, the talented young Irish scholar and vocalist, of the "Ivy by Sir Charles for the maintenance of Canadian Leaf " company, had kindly volunteered to sing "O'Donnell Ab: o" in the Itish language. Mr. more than mere speaking terms with our the martial song of the clans. In response to a American friends, but till such time as we can rai turous encore he gave "The Wearing of the ceived, and sang with much spirit and feeling

Mr. Carcolt Ryan's Succeh.

The chairman then introduced Mr. Carroll Ryae, whe d-livered an eloquent and teaching speech in seconding the resolution. He said suffered. And while Canada has no need to be that it was with a great deal of trepidation that suffered. And while Canada has no need to be grateful for English protection, she owes even less thanks to American forbearance. A day will doubtless come when all this quarrelling will case between the States and Canada, as ages long of far more bitter quarrels ceased of necessity between England and Scotland. An imaginary line drawn across the continent car-not be an everlasting barrier between kindred people. strength, unila t the present time they could face them on two continents and on every feot the incorrigible person who s, and alized Sidney of the earth. Mr. O'Brish had referred to one Smith by masking contemptionally of the officing istrates having instructed the emergen cymen to "send the people to heli out of that, but this was nothing new. Crouwell had passed with the hope that some day not far distant it has sentence on us long ago (cheers) when he sent us to Connaught or to hell. We had gove to Comaught and we had gone to hall; for there is redemption out of the hall they sent us prech was the announcement that the British to (great cheering), and we were now coming back as we came back from Conpaught. If we have to do right and justice we must find we are fighting for ; for if there is no room for treaty with Spain. This is a distinct step for- Ir shown within the Empire it will be a very short time before there will be no room for Englishmen or Scotchmen. The preform, but it is a clear admission of the right of Canada to make her own bargains with foreign nations, unhampered, while assisted by British Lansdowne sent to our country to remind us of the blight of his name. On the borders of the St. Lawrence, in this city, there was a great boulder very cheerful budget speech. It will flatter which was an everlasting prot-st, in the eyes of the people of Canada, against the name of Lans-The hundreds of souls who were downe. banished from their native land, resources in fact and expectation, show the whose bones are now scattered beneath mother country that we are a plucky, self-reliant people, and assure our American neighbors that protest, but I will raise mine, and make my voice as that of one of those poor lost people (applause). Let there be a message flashed the word over that the citizens of Canada freely condemn Lord Lansdowne for his affliction of those whom the Almighty has placed under his from a free and liberty loving pe ple, and let it by sent to our noble co-workers, the English Liberels (applause), to strengthen their hands in not appealed in vain to "the liberty-loving neople of Canvia." For the matter of Mr. O'Brien's speech we For the matter of Mr. O'Brien's issue. Mr. O'Brien yesterday cabled His Grace asking Nr. O'Brien's appealed in this issue.

a guard of honor and marched down St. James street with the corriages in the midst, singing "God Save Ireland" and cheering between the verses for Gladatone, Parcell, Davitt, O'Brien, Kilbride and Home Rule. On reaching St. Lawrence Hall arother crowd was found in waiting for the arrival, and

as the party in the carriages alighted, cheer after cheer rent the air. In the response to repeated calls, Mr. Cloran appeared at one of the hotel windows and an-

another steech on them (cri s of "go on"), but is would briefly introduce his friend Mr. Kilbrid-, r of Luggacurran (cheers). This was the man, he said, who, refusing to desert his poorer fellow s tenants, and scouting the offer of landlord agents to make a selfish bargain, had jeopard-ised all he posse-sed in the world to stand up for a great principle (cheers). Mr. O B-ien further culogized Mr. Kilb ide, by stating that it was to such determined, self-sacificing and it was to such determined, self-sacrificing it was to such determined, self-sacrificing and upright men was due the success now attending the plan of campaign.

Mr. Kilbride, who is a fine specimen of Irish muchood, was greeted with ringing cheers. He spoke well, expressing the gratification he felat the receptions given everywhere since he had harded in America. Speaking of the tena ts of Lord Lansdown, of which he was one, he stid they only sought for a just abatement in their rents, the same as was given on the estate im-mediately aljoining them. (Hear, hear). He stated that both the large and small tenants were utterly unable to pay the present brighter than it did among the young members rents, and that was the reason why they had of that flourishing association? accepted the plan of campaign. They had Wr. H. J. Cherny also mode a further that the second the plan of the accepted the plan of campaign. They have, accepted it as a matter of justice, because if assuring Mr. O'Brien that the sympatheter of they had not they would not have been able to those around were heartily with him in his cause they had not they would not have had to go and that their peckets were open as well. He pay their workmen and would have had to go into debt with the trades people. They coasidered it fairer to demand an abatement of what they could not pay than run honest mer-chants. Mr. Kilbride then begged to be excused from making a lengthy speech, as he was very tred after a long sea voyage and sixteen hours travelling by rail. He was loudly cheered

on retiring. A large number of centlemen were afterwards in roduced to both Messes, O'Brien and Kilbride, a r-gular levee bring held.

O'BRIEN AND KILBRIDE.

Their Movements on Sunday.

Messrs, O'Brien and Kilbride on Sunday atbeing provided with seats in Mr. Denis Gurren, being provided with seats in Mr. Denis Barry's pew. At the offertory and at conclusion of the service, Prof. Fowler played a sel-ction of frish national discontrol phayed a service of the service of the presence of the great Nationalist leader and his stury friend and companion. A party of g-ntlemen afterwards dined at St.

Lawrince Hall with these gentlemen. In the afternoon they atrended the weekly meeting of the Montreal branch of the League, which was held in St. Parick's Hall, Toubia Block, McGill street. This hall was not large enough to contain one-half the members and others who cause. The room was packed to sufficiation, and the hallway leading thereto was The arrival at about three o'clock of Messrs.

O'B i n and K-lbride was the signal for a tremen iour outbarst of cheering which lasted for some montes. They were accompanied by Mr. H. J. (leran, President of the National League; Mr. W. D. Byrne, vice-president ; Mr. Lame, accretary; Mr. D. Barry, president of St. Pat-rick's Society; Messrs, J. P. Whelan, Carroll Ryae, editor of The Post; Mr. Charles Ryan, Dublin Freeman's Journal, Mr. Clancy, N. Y. Heradd, Mr. Gill, N. Y. World, Mr. Wall, N. Y. Tribune, J. J. Conwell, Chicsgo Daily News, Mr. Kellogg, N. Y. Sun, Mr. O'Brien, Heradd, John Boyd, correspondent Toronto Mail, and Messra, M. J. Murphy and P. N. Muldoon, of The Post. menious outbast of cheering which lasted for Muldoon, of THE Post. Mr. Cioran introduced Mr. O'Brien in a

forcible speech, in which he alluded briefly to the attempts made in certain quarters to be-little the enthusiastic reception Messre. O'Brien and Kilbrids had everywhere received.

Mr. O'B:en on rising was greeted with cheer after cheer, and when silence could be restored, he paid a high tribute to Canadian Irishmen, possession before Lord Lans: owne's ancestors whose hearts, he said, were still as warm to the got control of it. Before conclusing he also cause as any in Cork or Tipps rary. (Cheers.) paid a high tribute to the Christian B:others His friend, Mr. Kilbride, and himself had every- and resumed his seat amid applause.

O'Brien, who made an elequent address. He in profusion, suspended from the different expressed his pleasure at being present among residences of Irishmen en route. On the road to expressed his pleasure at being present among those who represented the flower of Irish youth in Montreal, and referred to the good now being done for the cause by the young Irishmen scattered in armies all the world over. Nothing inspired him with more hope in a glorious future for their cause than to see it command such attention and devotion among such men. He could assure his hearers that their never was a moment when the bearts of the Irish prople were fuller with hope than at present. Our

them in Ireland. (Applause.) He then went on to describe briefy the particulars of Lord Lansdowne's oppression of him, and concluded by returning thanks to those present for the

enthusiasm which they displayed. Mr. Haumill then sang "Let Erin Remember," and was loudly applauded. Mr. Barry was then called upon for a spe ch and said a few words in prase of the society remarking, that

Governer-General but against landlord Lonsdowne and claimed that Lansdowne was amen-able as well as any other gentleman. England should understand that the men she sends out here to fill the position of Governor-General must be agreeable to all nationalities. The meeting was then concluded with great

cheering amid the singing of "God Save Ireand.

AT BROTHER ARNOLD'S,

The party then resumed their seats in the cavriages and were driven to Brother Arnold's house, where they were received hearting by house, where they were received hearting by that whole souled Inshman. After some time in pleasant conversation, Brother Arnold, accom-panied by Mr. O'Brien, led off the party to the null of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, where they were received with hearty cheers by the large gabering already assembled there. Brother Arneld lost no time in introducing Brother Aineld lost no time in increasions Mr. O'brien to the meeting. The expressed the pressed and thelly wronged tenants, com-great pleasure be experienced in being allowed the Canadian papers said that they will not believe that Lord Landowne is as increasing Mr. O'Brien that he was so exceed to so to black as he is painted until they here that words to express his gratitude for the honor this defence. Now, I ask Lord Laosdowne conferred by the visit. He could not refrain not to shelter himself under his official sostion, from thinking how signally his house had been and to make his defence. He has in fact, all bouored of lite years. When it was just about built they had a visit from Charles Stewart Parnell, and he was followed in time by Justin McCarthy, Michael Davitt, and now by Win O Brien. (Cheers).

Mr. O'Brien then made a bri-f and elequeat which be fet for the Canadian people for the wonderful manner in which they had storgth-ened his hands, as was manifested by the demonstrations and receptions accorded him in every city in America which he had so far visited. The fame of Brother Arnold, he could assure them, was not known in Canada alone, for the patriotic energy which he displayed in the advancement of everything for the Irish cause was widely known on the other side of the Atlantic. He then paid a high tribute to the Christian Brothers generally, and remarked that wherever a Christian Brother was to be found there too could be found patriotism and love of fatherland. Mr. O'Brien concluded amid applause, after hanking the audience for the reception tendered him. Mr. Kilbride also made a stirring address, in

which he made a brief and lucid exponence of the plan of campaign, of which Mr. O'Brien was one of the authors. He referred to the manner in which he had been treated by Lord Langdowre, and to the fact that the lands which he and his grandfathers had converted from a wood into a fertile property were in their

the hotel Mr. O'Brien is credited with saying the hotel all. O'Brien is created with soying that "Quebec Irishmen are made of the right stuff"—that they were true Irishmen. On arrival, Mr. O'Brien was presented with an address of welcome in which reference was made to evictions in Ireland and the noble cause which he was upholding. Mr. O'Brien then retired to his room for a short time, and about four o'clock, accompanied by

This evening fully sixteen hundred people clowded the Music Hull. As the rather of the " plan of campaign " entered the Hall he was received with round after roand of choers, which fairly shook the building. He was ac-componied by the Hon. John Hearn, Messra, Owen Murphy, M.P.P., Charles Fitzpartick, Denis Kilbride, the evicted tenent, James Car-J. B. Lane, of Montreal. Letters of regret at non-attendance were read from the Hon Messes. Mercier, McShane, Flynn, Ly. ch, Shehya and Garnean.

Mr. Gallagher presided and introduced Mr. O'Brien. He said Mr. O'Brien came to vindicate the tonaut and to blind cathe to what op-pression of Lord Landowne. (Groans fer Lansdowne) The sycophancy of some people who opposed Mr. O'Brien's visit would not be tolerated by the honest frish people of Gana a, (Cheers). He asked for the heavy Card Mills Failthe of the audience for William O'Brien. (Cheera).

MS. O'BRIEN'S SPRECH

Mr. O'Brien tose and was received with round after round of enthusiastic cheers, which lasted several minutes. He gratefully returned his several minutes. To gratefully returned his thanks for his reception, paid a compliment to the generosity of the Forench Canadi ns, and continued. He said that the projudices and misund-rstandings which had arisen with reference to his visit were being already disperied. and he felt that people were recognizing t at the visit was the only means left to avoid the ready made it in the press. He has done his test, through interviews published in those papers, to prejudice the people of Canada in regard to my vist. I tell you he cannot afford

WRAP HIMSELF UP IN MAJESTY

and defy the indictment which public opinion is bringing against him. (Applause.) He is Governer-General of a free people, and be is carrying out in Ireland prozeedings which shock the name of freedom. The days are gone by when we hear any talk about the divine right of kings, and it is too late in the day on this free continent of America, to at-tempt to set up any divine right of Governor-General to commit injustice and to ravage the homes of an entire people. Your Parlament passed resolutions denouncing the brutality of landlord rule in Ireland. It is for you to say whether Lord Larsdowns does not how elf com-its the brutal toth why whether Lord Larsdowns does not how elf commit the brutal acts which your Parliment deprecated.

NO IRISH EXTERMINATOR AND EVICTOR

can find in all the world a roun t spot where he can hide his head from the judgment and con-demnation of civilized mankind Mr. O'Brien then repeated to substantiats his muchilicent and eloquent suddress delivered in Montred, moving the audience in many instances to tears. He referred to Mr. Kibrides eviction and that of Mr. Dunn, men, he said, who of all Lord Lans-downestenantshal the greatest-take in the coun-try. Why were they selected as the first victimal Simply because they had cast in their lot with their poor n ighbors. (Applause.) They stood by them, fell with them and, place God, will rise with them. But the tenants themselves, maid O'Brien, started the plan of campaign. They are prepared to suck by it to the death,

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refer to the pretty full report in this issuethe start and held them spellbound to the close, s ve when, in response to his eloquent presentation of the poor tenants' cause, the assembly burst into applause and cheers, or groans and exclamations of condemnation at the recital of cruelties perpetrated by order of Lord Lansdowne.

But the best effect of Mr. O'Brien's address to the citizens of Montreal will be felt on the other side of the Atlantic to-day, and for many days hereafter the voices that sounded in Albert Hall will go ringing throughout the three kingdoms carrying a message of consolation and hope to Ireland, of sympathy and encouragement to the masses in England and Scotland who have made the cause of the Irish people their own, and of strength and power to the noble leaders who are fighting the monster of Tory tyranny inch by inch on the floor of the British Parliament. The same will be a message of dismay and consternation to those abandoned men who are engaged in the endeavor to force the tyrant's last treason against God and humanity into a law that the civilized world has condemned and execrated.

To the bankrupt generation of Irish landlords the voice of last night's meeting will sound as the trump of doom, and the resolutions carried amid the enthusiasm of a free people will feel like the fange of the Irish wolf dog, fast fixed at last in the throat of this new Actacon-

" It's mester and it's prey."

THE BUDGET.

Sir Charles Tupper's great abilities and invincible capacity for "figuring" were put to a new test yesterday on the occasion of his presentation of the budget. The main features of the speech, to the delivery of which many anxious minds were turned, are the increase of the iron duties and the removal of the duty on anthracite coal. Of course Sir Charles made out the best possible case for the Government and gave the House pretty plainly to understand that a thorough-going policy of protection has been deliberately adopted as the fixed policy of Canada. Although there is much in his speech which we cannot commend, we recognize the soundness of the fical system he advocated. That system is in reality a necessity, so long as the United States maintain their protective tariff. Free traders may say what they please, for we readily grant the truth of Lincoln's famous saying-"Free traders have all the arguments, protectionists all the facts,"-but experience has shown that so long as the national

refer to the pretty full report in this issue. I his permission to make it public. The reply he Of the manner of its delivery it may be said received, "with a heart and a half, if it can do that he captured the hearts of his hearers at any good," was characteristic of this great and patriotic prelate.

[Private.] THE PALACE THURLES.

Saturday Night, April 30.

MY DEAR WILLIAM, -- I cannot tell you how disappointed I feel at not seeing you before you left for Canada. But I suppose it must be so. I can imagine easily how many things you will have to attend to and set in order before starting on your trip. Being under the impressio that the American mail was to arrive here at 10 u'clo:k I had made up my mind to go to the railway station house at that hour and give you a true friend's greeting on your way and a bishop's blessing n your undertaking. But I have just learned that the train gets here about 9.10, and as I always say the first Mass at the Oathedrai on Sundays, which Mass is at 3 o'cluck, it will now be impossible for me to see you and shake your hand and wish you God-

speed. But I'll pray for you-that the God of our fathers may watch over you on the deep, crown your patriotic mission with success, and bring you back to us soon in health and triumph. Father Arthur Ryan will have a word with

+ T. W. CROKE. William O'Brien, Esq.

THE MERCIER BANQUET.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REFUSE TO DRINK THE HEALTH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

QUEBEC, May 16 .- The watch and chain pre sented to the Hon. Mr. Mercier before the banquet on Saturday is said to be worth \$750. Gossip says to day that the banquet was one of the best ever attended in this city ; 350 chairs were occupied, and representatives, in the persons of Laurier, Edgar, Hon. Mr. Langelier, Mr. O. Murphy, Mr. Trow. M.P., Mr. Bloud, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, Mr. Davies, M.P., and Th several other members, were present. speeches were eloquent but not pointed. It was observed that some of the local mem

bers, on the proposal of the health of the Governor General, Lord Lansdowne,

REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE TOAST,

ard occupied their seats during the interval. This has given much rise to general conver-sation here to day amongst the Irish population, following as it did so shortly after Wm. O'Brien's visit.

CORK'S ANSWER.

DUBLIN, May 15 .- The Mayor of Cork, reolying to an invitation from the Lord Chamberlain to assist in the Jubilee festivities, says that in view of the Orimes Bill the invitation is little short of an outrage upon the self-respect of the

Irish people.

"Do raw eggs clear the voice?" asks a corres pondent. No, but they clear the stage, which is a great deal better.

The interstate commerce law does not pro-hibit the passing of cold waves all over the country.

before long we will see the brightest sun shine upon our people when Mr. Gladstone comes into power again and restores to the peop's of Ireland that justice which is their natural, inalienable right, and for which they have f ught and b ed for centuries. (Greet oheering).

O'Brien Touchingly Grateful.

When the chairman presented the motion for the meeting's endorsement, a scene which beggars description followed, Indies and gentlemen rose to their feet, and amid the wi'dest enthusiasm, the waving of hats and handkerchiels and deafening cheess, the motion was declared passed.

Mr. O'Brien rose and displayed the effect of the demonstration which greated him. When he could secure a hearing he said, in a voice trembling with emotion, that he was at a loss for words to express the feeling which he experienced at being enabled to send such a message of joy and hope to his aut-fering fellow-countrymen. "Your recepfering fellow-countrymen. "Your recep-tion," he said, "has passed my most sanguine expectations. We were threatened with all sorts of thirgs (laughter), and that even our own Irish people would fight shy of us. I never doubted you-no, I never doubted you, and Cod bless you. (Loud cheers) I never and God bless you. (Loud cheers.) I never doubted that you would misunderstand columnies launched against us (applause.) Please God, we'll live down those calumnies. We will have lived them down loog before Lord Lansdowne has lived down that spirit which he has created in Montreal (great cheering.) And now I will give you a message of good hope and how I will give you a message of good hope and cheer for the Irish cause. There never was a moment in which the hearts of the Irish people were higher, and never were the hearts of our enemies more sick with despair (cheers). They are talk-ing about sending many of us to prison, but Even the dergy have not escaped, but I am certain that if they were asked for there would be thousands and tens of thousands of yolunteers to follow Father Keller volunteers to follow Father Keller into Kilmainham. (Cheers.) Believe me, that before many revolutions of the sun Mr. Gladstone (applause) will come back to power, and that long-delayed justice will be done our suffering people by crowing our land with that brightest of diadems which she has long been robbed of. (Prolonged cheers and waving of hat.).

Previous to the adjournment of the meeting the chairman read a letter from Mr. J. J. Curran, expressing his inability to attend the Mr. Cloran then called for three cheers for Mr. Cloran then called for three cheers for "Gludstone and Parnell" and for "William O'Brien," which were given with a will. Three hollow groans for "Lansdowne, the evictor," quickly followed, The chairman asked the audience to assist in the singing of "God Save Ireland" (Mr. Murphy singing the verses), which they did rousingly, the greatest harmony and time being kept, making the effect simply grand. Thus the meeting concluded.

Mr. O'Brien on leaving the hall found himself surrounded by about 500 sturdy young men, who, marching four deep, escorted him to the Bonaventure Depot, where he decired to go in order to meet Mr. Kibride. Arriving at the station it was found that the brave evicted Luogacurran tenant, in company with Mr. Ryan of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, had just got The crowd, on recognizing him, cheered in. until they were hoarse, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the gentlemen could pot into a carriage so immense was throng. Surrounding the carriage sev-attempts were made by the crowd to

where been treated with kindness and courtesy warm and cordial, and he did not think it too much to say that they had carried public opinion in the Province of Quebec. (Cheers.) They had conquered the prejudice raised up against them, and he believed had o nvinced every man who came to hear them of the justice of their cause (great applause.) The speaker referred to the course Lord Lansdowne is pursuing in tak-ing refuge in the plea that his official position prevents him from answering the grave charges aid at his door. Lin-downe was himself the first to rush into the newspapers in an attempt

TO PREJUDICE AND POISON

public opinion against himself and Kilbride, There they were on the spot to asswer him (great cherr), and they wanted the Canadian jury to do the Governor General full justice (hear, hear). It was a poor showing for Lansdown to reiv for his defence on sectional feelings and prejudice (hear, hear). Every honest man could not but censure him for depending on rowdyism and intolerance to plead his cause. He could not felicitate Lord Landowne on betaking himself to Toronto of all the places the Dominion, just at present, when he knew that some things he might say would act as a match on very inflamable material (hear, hear). The London Times had done its to hound down good and WOR

true men by the poisoned dagger of the forzed letter. (Hisses.) Mr. O'Brien, continuing, said they were going to Toronto to morrow (great cheer ing), not to insult or defv any section of the Canadian people, but to prove how gross y their object has been misconstrued and miscepre-sented. Cheere.) "We will go alone and unarmed, with the fullest reliance on the fair play armed, with the fullest reliance on the far play of the Canadian people and of the justice of our cause, which is that of the poor and op-presed. May God prosper you in your free and happy country, and may God save Iteland." (Tremendous cheering.) Mr. Kibride was warmly greeted on coming forward. He said Mr. O'Brien and himself had come here to lay their case before the liberty lowing prophesic Connde

liberty-loving people of Canada, and they were ratisfied to leave it in their hands. (Applause.) The fight in Ireland was progressing nobly, and the day when landlords could tyrannize over tenants with impunity had gone by never to return. (Cheers.) As far as he was himself concerned he was not prepared to satisfy Lans. downe's capacious maw, for he believed in the God-given right to live by the soil that bore him. (Great cheers.) Speaking of the strength of the Levque in Ireland. Mr. Kilbride said there were 1,800 branches, with an average memtership of 500 a branch (applause.) They were not 500 members in name, but mem-bers in fact (hear, hear.) He was secretary for the branch in his district, which was a very

it, all active ones. There was

NO MORE FEAR OF "THE OFFICE,"

and it was a rush amongst the neighbors to see which of them would have the honor to give an evicted tenant the best place in his That was now the feeling in Ireland

(cheers. Mr. Kilbride concluded an eloquent speech by referring feelingly to the warm receptions

a splendid speech, frequently interrupted by

In answer to the vociferous calls of the meeting, Mr. Carroll Ryan also addressed then, rousing much enthusiasm by his remarks.

Mr. Donnis Barry then proposed, in a brief •prech, a vote of thanks to Messre O'Brien and Kilbride. This was seconded by Mr. H. J. Cloran, and after the vote was carried, and cheers and the waving of hats, Messre. O'Brien and Kibride made brief speeches in acknow!-edgment of the same. The party then left the hall after singing "God Save Ireland," and, entering the carriages, were driven off amid the che-rs of the large crowd of people who had a storbid on the street to get a slimnes of Mr. a sembled on the street to get a glimpse of Mr. O'Brien. The carrieges were driven to Point St. Charles, where an opportunity was offered the visitors of viewing the memorial stone there

over the graves of the 6,000 immigrants who ditd of ship fever. Mr. O'Brien when he reached the spot removed his hat and mur-mured heartfully "peace to their souls." The inscription on the stone is as follows :- " To preserve from descenation the remains of 6,000 immigrants, A.D. 1847-8, this stone is erected by the workmen of MONSTR. Peto, Branney

"and Betts, employed in the construction of "the Victoria bridge, A.D. 1859." The party did not delay long at the mournful spot, but returned speedily to the St. Lawrance

Mr. E. Desrosier also spoke. He said that the reason why French-Canadians were loyal to the British crown was because the British crown had been loyal to them in giving them the rights they now enjoyed, but which they had fought for and won. Every French-Canadian was a Home Ruler and detosted landlordism, a species of which was the cause of the rebellion iu 1837. The speaker was loadly applaaded.

AT THE OLD ROCK CITY.

QUEBRC, May 12 .- The C. P. R. train conveying Wm. O'Brien to this cicy from Montreal te-day, was forty minutes late in prriving, thus affording a deputation to the number of about fifty to take passage on an outgoing train and hity to take passage on an outgoing train and meet him at Lorette. Among those most pro-minent in the delegation were Mr. Owen Mur-phy, M.P.P., Hon. John Hearn, Felix Car-bray, ex-M.P.P., C. Fitzpatrick, J. Gallsgher, president of the National League; Mr. Mc-Carron, president of St. Patrick's Society, and several others, including press repre-sentatives of Montreal and Quebec. The dele-gation had harely time to leave one train and gation had barely time to leave one train and step on the other at Lorette when they were under way. The president of the League, Mr. Gallagher, introduced all present to Messrs. O'Brien, Kilbride and Ryan, of the Freeman's Journal, Dublin. A pleasant conversation was exchanged between Mr. O'Brien and all present He referred to his trip across the Atlantic and to his recention by the New York delegation. As the train steamed into the Palace station

DEAFENING CHEKRS

reached from about 2,000 throa's. So eager vere the throng to gut a fir-t g impse of O'Brien that they were almost crushing one another underneath the cars. When Mr. O'Brien made his appra-ance on the platform linked arm and arm with Mr. Gallagher, nothing but loud cheers could be heard or the waving of hats and handkerchiefs to seen. For fully five minutes an attempt was made to bounce him, but was desized from at the request of Mr. Gallagher. With difficulty a passage was cleared and Mr. With difficulty a passage was cleared and Mr. O'Brien conducted to a carriage drawn by four horses. Seated with Mr. O'Brien were Mr. Gallagher, Mr. McCarron and Mr. Fitzpatrick. The other guests were seated in carriages drawn by two horses. As soon as all were fairly settled a start was made up Palais Hill by way of Fabrique street and St. Louis, thence to the St. Louis thetel All along the route the streets

hail of the Young Irishmen's Society, Dupré Louis Hotel. All along the route the streets lane, where they were heartily received. The were lined with citizens, who sent up cheer after president of the society then introduced Mr. cheer. Green and American flags were floating

MILLIONS OF GRAVES

were filled in famine time by such cruel men, but they will do that no longer. (Choses.) Like soldiers and like commutes in battle the people will stand together. That is the plan of campaign. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kilbride related in very forcible language the heartless manner in which the tenants had been treated on the Luggacurran and other Lans owns e-tates. Messre, Fitzpateick and Morrison moved the same resolution as that adopted in Montreal, and when the chairman asked the meeting to stand up and give their verdict on the indictment haid against Lord Lansdowne every man, woman and child stood up and s. d. " Guilty." The scene was a memorab e one, which will not be soon forgetten. The meeting was brought to an end by the singing of "God Save Ire-land." Letters of regre at non-attendance were read from the Hon. Messrs. Mer ier, Mc-Shane, Flyon, Sheliyn, Garneau and others. The following was the Hon Mr. Mercier's letter :---

May 9, 1887.

My DEAR SIR,-1 am in the me saity, especially at this stage of the session, or giving a constant attention to the proceedings of the Legislature, I trust that yen will succeed in convincing the members of your a sociation that my ministerial and legislative responsibilities retain me at my post in the assembly, and this deprives me of the pleasure of accepting their kind invitation. Believe me, dear sir yours truly,

HONORE MERCIER.

To P. Kerwin, Esq., Quebec. The following was the Hon. Mr. McShane's letter :---

Department of Agriculture and Public Works, QUEBEC, May 12, 1887.

Dear Mr. Kerwin, See'y. Land League. My DEAR SIR, -- I have not replied to your letter expecting that I would be able to be present and to have accepted your kind invitatio but to day the order of the Premier is that all the ministers must not be absent from the House till the session is over, which we expect will be in a few days. In the meantime let me thank you for your kind invitation and for your thoughtfulness of me, and please convey to Mr.

O'Brien my truest feelings of sympathy for himself and for the cause of Ireland's suffering people in which ho is so nobly engaged. Yours etc.

J. MCSHANE.

Mr. O'Brien to-day visited the city in com-any with a number of gentlemen and will leave for Montreal by the five o'clock boat this afternoon. He is delighted beyond measure at his reception and says he will never forget his visit

O'BRIEN ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT

DUBLIN, May 16.-Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, who is now in Canasa, has been elected without opposition to a sent in the House of Commons for the north-east division of Cork, made vacant by the resignation of Edmund Leamy.



they had everywhere met with. Mr. Barry was greeted with cheers, and made applause.

WITH THE YOUNG IRIBHMEN.

The party then entered the carriages and drove off, amid the cheers of the crowd, to the

rura' one, and there were over 500 members in

ARRIVAL OF MR. KILBRIDE.

cheers.)

perience has shown that so long as the national division of this continent remains as it is, our motto must be—Canada First. { Concerning revenue, "Sir Charles estimates you haven't so much to complain of, after all." the throng. Surrounding the carliage ser-is the throng. Surrounding the carliage ser-eral attempts were made by the crowd to take the horses out of it so that they culd draw it themselves to the hotel. Being dissurded from this, over two thousand young men formed the

you and hand you this from My dear William, Your very faithful friend,

NGALLS, OF KANSAS. Against ling Speech Coercion.

A. the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland, held at Toy eka, Kansas, on the evening of April 12, prominent people were present from all parts of the State. Rev. Dr. McCabe preall parts of the State. Rov. Dr. McCabe presided, and many distinguished personages were seated upon the stage, among them Congressman E. J. Turner, of the Sixth District ; Congress. man Thomas Ryan, of the Fourth District ; ex-Governor George W. Glick and Captain J. B. Johnson, of Topeka ; Senator E. M. Hewins, of Celarvale ; State Treasurer Hamilton, Judge Guthrie, Hon. P. I. Bonebreak, Topeka, and Judge G. F. Little, of Junction City. After a brief address the president of the meeting introduced Senator Iopalls, who spoke as foll ws:-

Sevator Ingalis' Address.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRILLOW-CITIZENS :- The resolutions that have been just read in your hearing meet with my hearing concurrence (ap-plan e), and if the voice with which I express my assent finds a response in both hemisphores it is because that vice addresses to the con-science of the human rate and to the conscionences of humanity itself (applause) I am here to-night follow chizens, not as a politician, not as an official of the Gov-ernment of the United States, by which title I have been incroduced to you by your president," Int as an American citizen, to express my bethe that the cause of Ireland is the cause of Kansas (applause). One hundred than a d citizens of Irish birth and descent have cast the r fortunes with us and assisted to huild up our great fabric of civilization, rich in ever element of present prosperity, but far richer in ery prophecy of coming greatness and renown applicase). The Irish cause is more than (a) quanse). conse of Kansas, it is the cause of America Mullions of Irish citizens have contributed of their muscle and brain from the very foundation of this Government to its success and prosperity (applanse). Mora than one-half of the in the Carinental army that wrested from Gr at Britain the independence of these colonies seve of Irish nativity and descent (applause) during the long interval that has eshmen in America have contributed of their any and pitiful earnings, for the support of who had been reduced to poverty in that Let I from which they themselves had fied, more than two hundred millions of dollars.

I think, Mr. I resident, that the cause of Ire

and thus in a wide economic sense is the cause A America. Nor should Americats ever for-get what has been enunciated in your resolution, that in the last great struggle for liberty upon the American continent, upon every battlelied from: Bull Run to Appenditox, there was not a contest that was not illustrated by hish heroism and valor and consecrated by hish

blo d (applause). But, sir, in another and far wider sense the cause of Ireland is not slone the cause of Kan-as or the cause of America. It transcends the boundaries of nations ; it surpasses the confines of the sens, and becomes the cause of humanity John Brown of Osawatomic (applause). It is, sir, that cause which has juspired the patriots of every age, the horces of every race, the martyrs of every religion. And so it is, sir, that to-night 1 conceive it to be a grand honor and distinction to be permitted to appear here in this historic city of this illustrious commonwealth that has itself made incredible surflices for liberty, amid people that have passed through temptations to yield their principles and have met all trials with an uninpaired constancy and courage; among a citizenship that has never failed to respond to the domand for succor or help from whatever quarter it might come: i say, sir, that I feel it to be a proud trabute, a proud honor and a proud distinction to appear here to speak in behalf of the strug Ireland in that tremendous conflict that they are waging against caste and perceptive and tyramy (applause) under the beroic lead of Parnell (applause), and under the beroic lead of those English allies, and under

during this long period of time have been the during this long period of time have been the objects of the most atrocious, the most releat less, the most undying and inexorable hatred on the part of their neighbors in Great Britain, who for five centuries have waged war sgainst the native inhabitants, until, in the pursuit of them into their fastnesses, the island awas denuded of its forests, and when at last they succumbed, after all this unavailing valor, Great Britain evicted the native inhabitants of the land and divided the soil among a ligentious and brutal soldiory, and a among a lisentious and brutal soldiory, and a still greater portion of it was given to the har-lots and the bastards of the Williams and the Hanoverian kings, and by such a base and brutal non-resident English landlords to-day (ap-plause). Seven hundred and twenty nine or prause). Seven nutured and twenty nine or thirty men, resident in London and Paris, own one balf of the estire soil of Ireland. There are but three per cent. of native holdings in that island to-day, and of all the twen'y or thirty million acres of arable land which constitute the coil of that region not covered by bogs and morasses, there are less than twenty thoosand proprietors; the peasants under that degrading tenure are compelled to hay from their scanty carnings sixty-five mil-lien dollars annually as rent to the seven hun-dred and twenty-nine descendants aforesaid (applau:e), who squander in profigacy and discolute pleasure, in the slums and purheus of

foreign capitals, money that belongs to those half-starved peasants.

I understand that this question of Home Rule and local self-government on the part of the Irish simply means that this land that was taken from them by force and fraud, by violence, to pay the tardy waves of dishono , shall be re-tored to the men who cuttivate and who ought to own it. In other words, it s all be fixed to over and free hand-and fair rent and rothing more, and I am here to night as a citzen of Kansas for the purpose of bidding God-speed to the men that are here, press-ing this new Gospel of peace upon the at-tentian of the Tories of Great Britain. I have heard, sir, in various quarters; I have tial papers, that this was a matter that con-certised the British people alone, and that it was a violation of the international comity fo Americans to gather in assemblages like this and for Americans h ld-ng official positions to express the selves upon the great questions to know of no reason, Mr. President, that any American has for being discreet in his cotticism about Gr. at Brita'a (applause). 1 sm a descen-dant of Englishmen myself. There is not a drop of blood that flows in my veins-and there is of blood that hows in my veins that doesn't flow of blood that flows in my veins that doesn't flow from an English origin, but it comes from the Englishmen that three centuries ago fled from the same tyram, y and oppression that Great Britain is trying to visit upon freland to-day (applause).

I am not here for the purp se or with the intention of violating international comity (laugh-ter and applause). I hesitate to believe that I do so by expressing the convictions that I hold in common with minety nine one-hundredths of the American people on this subject (applause). 1 am not to be moved, sir, by the contemptuous and contumelious sucer about twisting the raudal appendage of the Br tish lion (great applause). There are Americans yet living who saw the British army sack and plander and burn a defenseless Capitol ! There are those who saw the Capitol building of this country in flames from the totch applied in middling of this country in flames from the totch applied

in violation of all the laws of war, in volation of every principle of international comity after itself (applause). It is, sir, the cause of the data armed to had netricd, and who saw the i post; it is the cause of Leonidas at Thermo-pyle; it is the cause of Leonidas at Thermo-pyle; it is the cause of Winklreid; it is the the Speaker of the House of Representatives i cause of Brace, of Bannockburn, of Hampden and fill the chairs before him with his minions, and Pym; it is the cause of Garibaldi and of old declaring that they were repre entatives for the speaker of the House of the Speaker declaring that they were repre-entatives of the destroyed and runed States, amid cheers and uptoar and din and clamor declare the perfectual dis-solution and destruction of the Ameri-can Union ! I do not thick that America speak with ba'ed breath and deny the brotherhood toward Ireland or towards any of the people that for centuries Great Britain has oppressed and destroyed. Not a single one of the public buildings in the city of Washiston, even to the Whits Honse or Executive Mansion occupied by the President, was spired in that tack and destruction that has occurred within the memory of living men. Who has forgotten, sir, either, the conduct of Great Britain toward this country during

5,000,000 of men determined to be free can never be enslaved. Dynamite, Mr. President, dynamite is a powerful weapon, President, dynamite is a powerful weapon, but the most potential dynamite lies in the souls of the mon? Poverty and want and wrong are its fatal ingredients, and Great Britam should not fait to remeaber that for nations as for individuals there is nothing so unprofitable as injugates (applause). The nations as the individuals there is notified so unprofitable as injustice (applause) "The thief robs himself, the inuclear inflicts a deeper wound upon blinded than that which slays his victim. Individual slavery upon the Africans in this country, we placed heavier manacles upon ourselves than those which burdened the helpless and the wietched slaves (applause). And Great Britain should should be requester in this crisis of her f rhune not fail to remember n this clisis of her f rune that behind those who unpair the escential pre-rogatives of freedom or who deny the rights of humanity, behind them, tardy and silent it may be, but in-xorable and relentless, stalks with up lifted blade the menacing spectre of vergeonce and retribution (applause). So I say as a parting word to the Irishmen of

America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and dis-order, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the nullions who love fre-dom all ov r this glob, and remember and take coursge that

"Freedom's battles (n:e b gun, Bequeath d from the ing size to son, Though baffled oft is ever won."

SCOTCH NEWS.

SIR CHARLES TENNANT AND PEEBLES AND SEL KIRK,-Sir Charles Tennant has declined to contest the representation of the Central Divsion of Glasgow, on the ground that he fel-pledged to fight the Liberal batelet. Perbics and S. lkirk.

A LARGE PERSONAL ESTATE -The inventory of the personal estate of the late Mr. Thomas Bell, of Belmont and Rossie, has been locked in the Dundee Sheriff Coart. After dedecting the debts the amount is £119,111, the stamp luty being £3576

ASCENT OF BEN NEVIS -- On Monday a party Taylor, and Welch, ill resident doctors in Edinburgh Infirm of during the past winter session, and who are at present on a walking tour in the Highlands, successfully made the ascent of Pen Nevis during a blinning snow-storm. They arrived about four o'clock. The snow is now lying 5 ft, deep on the summit of the Ben

THE TOND OF KING ROBERT THE BRUCE.-An effort is hin r made in Dunfernline to start a movement baying for its object the crection of a national momment over the tomb of Robert tre Brace. The Marqu's of Bute, the Earl of El. in, the Right Hen. H. Campbell Banne man, M.P., the Hon. R. Preston Bruce, M. P., and Mr. Andrew Carnigie are to be in vited to assist in the work.

UPHALL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.-- A meeting of the Uphall branch of the West Lothian Liberal As octation was held on Tuesday in Castlebill Hall. After some (iscussion, it was agreed to ask Mr. John Sincloir, Grangemouth (late candidate for the constituency); Mr. M'Lagan, M.P., and one of the Irish members to adiress a public meeting at Uphall on an early date.

AVE RADICAL UNION .- This Union is taking steps to establish branches in several of the most impo taut di-tricts in Ayrshire, to cooperate with the Avr branch. The services o some leading Liberals have been promised for any meetings that may be arranged. The chief object of the Union is to premote a system of local government, applicable to the three king doms, under the supreme Luthority of one Parjament.

MEETING OF ROTHESAY SHOPKEEPERS,-At a mestang of Rothesay shopkeepers in the Burgh Hall on Monday night, it was resolved to perition in favor of Sir John Labbock's Early ing Bill. It was also resolved to memorialize the kirk sessions with a vi-w to having th-Fast days changed from the Fridays to the Thursdays as formerly.

STOPPING A ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICE.-In the Burgh Cours, Dunfermline, on Moschay, Ann Cairns or Bain, a vagrant, was convicted of having cleated such a row in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Donfermine, on Saturday evening, that the officiating minister had to stop the service and rend for the police. B-in was sent to pri-on for seven days.

LETTER FROM MR. CAMPBELL, RANN

THE REORGANIZED TARIFF.)

Changes Made in the Duties as Announced by Resolution in Parliament at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 12.-The following are the tavilf changes proposed by the Minis.er of Fin unce to-day :-

Shoe'llacking, 30 per cent. Harness and leather dressing, 25 per cent. Laundry bluing, 30 per cent.

Advertising calendars and almanacs, 6c pe ound, and 2 per cent.

Braces, etc., 35 Jer cent. Buttons, vegetable, ivory and horn composi-tion, 10c gross and 35 per cent.; all other, 25 per cent.

Cent. Buggies, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, costing less than \$50, \$10 cach and 20 per cent; cost-ing \$50 a.d less than \$100, \$15 each and 20 per cent.; and all costing \$100 and over 35 per

Cotton thread and spool, 25 per cent. Jeans, etc., 25 per cent. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, 324 per

Pemijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, 3c pa gillon. Earthenwere, stoneware, Rockingham, white granit, iron stoneware, cream colored and all an elsewhere specified, 35 per cent.

Fligstones, sawn, etc., \$2 per ton. Glass carboys, demijoins, bottles aud decan ters and flasts and phials, less than four onness.

30 per cent.; flasks and phals four onces and over, telegr-ph and lightning rod insulators, jors and glass buils and tableware, 100 per dozen pices and 30 per cent.

G ld and silver leaf, 30 pe cent. Sewing machines, \$3 sp. clic and 20 per cent. Sole leather, 3c per lo. Japa: ned, patent or enamelled leather, 25 per

Liquorice root paste. 2e per lu. Floor oilcloth, be per square yard and 20 per

HT.L. Olleloth, 5c per squar) yard and 15 per cent. Paper hangings, brown blanks, 2c; white grounded and setia papers, 3c; single point monzes, 7c; colored bioazes, 9c; embossed bionzes, 1c; colored bioazes, 9c; embossed bionzes, 11c; colored biorders, narrow, Sc; wide, 10c; bronze borders, narrow, 15c; wide, 18c, and embossed borders 20 per cent., e ght ards in all above cases. Paper, calendered or not, 25 per cent.

Tissue paper for manufacturers, 10 per cent. Pickles in bottles, 40c; in bulk, in vinegar or mstord, 35c, and in trine, 25c per gallon. Sauc s and catsup, 40c per gallon and 30 pe

ent. Plated knives, costing under \$3,50 per dezen, 50 cents a dozen and 20 per cent., all other electroplated ware 30 per cent. Plumbago, 10 per cent; manufactures of plumbago, 25 per cent.

Salt, coarse, 10c ; fine, in bulk, 10c ; in bags or barrels, 15c per 100 pounds. Sand, glass, flint and emery paper. 20 per

cent. School slates, Ic evch and 20 per cent.

Cigars and cigarettes, \$2 per pound and 25 per cent,

Valises, satchels, carret bags, pocket books and purses, 102 each and 30 per cont. Twine of all kinds, 10 per pound and 25 per

Varnishes, etc., 20c per gallon and 25 pe ent Potatees, 15c per bashel.

Tomat e-, 30c per bushel and 20 per cent. Vegetables, not cleewhere specified, 25 per

Watch actions or movements, 10 per cent., ad valorem

All fabrics, wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of a paca, goat, etc , 74c a pound and

20 per cent. Barrels containing pork or other salted neats, 25c cach.

British gum, dressing, sizing cream and namel, 1c per pound.

Shirt callars, 24c per dozen and caffs 4c per pair, with 30 per cent additional. Gas meter, 30 per cent.

Glue, 3c per pound. Mucilage, 20 per cent.

Newspapers, parely printed, 25 per cent. Photographic dry plates, 15c per square foot.

Shurts, cotton or linen, \$1 per dozen and 30 Vensers of wood, 10 per cent.

Colored fabrics, woven of dved thread. irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, not elsewhere specified, S16 per toa, provided the duty shall not be less than 30 per Cast iron pipes of every description, \$12 per

Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle birs axle blanks or forgings for axles, without refer-ence to the stage of manufacture, \$30 per, ton,

but not less than 35 per cent. Engines, builers and machinery, viz. : Fire-engines, 35 per cent ; locomotives and other steam engines, builers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel not elewhere specified, 30 per cent.; portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable sawmills and planing mils and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture, 35 per cent. ; locomotive tnes of Bossemer steel in the lough, 10 per c.nt. ; boiler tubes or flues, or stays of wrought iron, or steel, 15 per cent.; wrought iron tubing, plain, not threaded, conp'ed or otherwise manu-factured, over two inches in diameter, 15 per cent; other wrought iron or steel tubes or

pipes, 30 per cent. Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances, and weighing beams of iron or steel. 35 per cent. Skates, 20c per pair and 30 per cent.

Wire rop- of iron or s cel, not otherwise pro

vid. d for, 25 per cent. Sied.ce., track tools, wedges and crowbars of ron or stoel, 11 per cent per pound and 30 per cent.

Hardware, viz. :-Builders', cibnet makers' and carriage hardware a id locks, 35 per cent. Muskets, rifles, and other firearms and surgi-cal instruments, 20 per c-nt

Nails and spike, wrought and pressed, gal-vanized or not, an i wrought iron or steel nutand washers, and hors , mu'o or ox shoes, 11-30 p-r pound.

-r pound. Horse soce noils, hob nails, wire nails and a'l other wrought in mar steal, not elsewhere speci-

bied. 22c per pound. Cut tacks, b ads or springs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 2c per 1000; exceeding sixteen conces to the thousand. 20 per poun ?

Iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or high blacks, 12-3c per pound. Cut nails and spikes of i on or steel, Is per

pound. Street railway burs or rai's, weighing not least than twenty-five pounds p r lineal yard, for purposes other than railway tracks, \$6 par con.

Manufec ures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of tron or steel, and whether partly or

wholy manufactured, 30 per cent. Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, con-fectionery and other goods, also lickets, posters, advectising bills and ford rs, 15c per pound and 25 per cent.

Pointing presses of all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters, 10 per cent. Unsheared skelp iron, sheared or rolled in

proves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number 20 gauge, no: elsewhere

Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished and coated or g dvanized, thinaer th m No. 20 guage, Can da plates and boiler plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 inches wide and valued at not less than 11 cents per pound, 121 ier cent.

He op or hand or scroll or other iron, 8 inches or les in width, and not thinner than No. 20 guage, \$13 per t n.

Heop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 inches or less in width, and thinner than No. 20 guage, 123 per cen^{*}.

In the set of the set plates, 89 per ion.

Roll d, channell, saud, anzle and T iron and relled eyebars, blanks made by the Kloman process, when imported by manufacturers of ridges for use, exclusively in their own manufactures, 124 per cent. Iron bridges and structural iron work, \$25

per too, provided that the duty shall not be less han 30 per cent.

Forgongs of iron and steel or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manu-facture, not elsewhere specified, \$30 per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than 55 per cent.

Steel ingots, corged ingots, blooms and slab, by whatever posess made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, st ips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel, not el-e-

where provided for, valued at 4c or less per p-u.d, 30 per cent, but not less than \$10 per tou : when of greate: value than 4 cents per

Invalids'Hotel 3Surgical Institute BUFFALO, N. Y Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases. OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

- Li

MAY 18, 1887

Ohronic Nasal Catarrh, Thront and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nerv-ous Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalida's Guide Book," which gives all particulars.

All particulars. DELIGATE DELIGATE

PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated with the gre test success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address WORLD's Dispersary MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 63 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The treatment of many DISEASES OF discases peculiar to TOMEN

WOMEN. forded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

DR. PIERCE'S

Favorite Prescription

is the result of this vast experience.

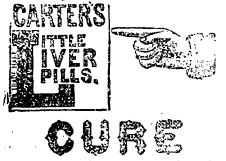
is the result of this vast experience. It is a powerful Restorative Tonie and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leu-corrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, un-natural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chrowic conges-tion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tendorness in ovaries, internal heat, and "fomale weakness." It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indiges-tion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association. 683 Main Street, BUFFALO, N.Y.





With upon this planet (applause) in the cause of the great contest which has been had upon this Home Rule and local solf-government for Ire-land and the Irish (applause). It is the great contest which has been had upon this the British goesten, when this subject was prevented to the British great incommental struggle which occurred on the question of Home Rule for Irefand, out of a p H of more than hes (applause)—the right to govern themselves, to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject to the allegiance that they owe to the British Emuire British Empire.

Mr. President, the experiment that Great Britain is trying to make with Ireland is neither a novelty nor an innovation. It is the climax and culmination of 700 years of unbroken and continuous oppression and tyranny, and as an American citizen I think that is long enough to try the experiment (applause), for with all the Great Britain, by force and violence and coerdescribed is a record of crime, of tyranny, of oppression, beside which all the annals of cloud cence (applause).

Take down the map of the world, Mr. Prezident, if you please, and turn to that little spot which is designated thereon as the Emerald Isle; how large a space it has covered in the world's sympathy ! how vast a place it has covered in the world's history ! how deeply affection for it is imbedded in the undying love of home and the unalterable love of country that has always animated its inhabitants A min-ute and almost infinitosimal speck upon the River, and you have a vastly greater territory than that which has been known in history for more than 2,000 years as Ireland; a land sacred in song; a land surrounded by hospitable sea, whose exhalations nourish a verdure that deck. it with perennial boauty, honeath whose fertile soil mines of ores and minerals wait for the hand of the miner, whose tivers, flowing through the of the inner, whose types, howing through the interior plateau from their mountain sources, afford abundant water power for manu-fictures and industry, and whose coast, indented with estuaries and bays and harbors, might shelter an abounding commerce. For more than two centurics, while Great Britain increation in degradation and barbari-m and generation of Western Europe was confined to that little island of Ireliand (applause). And that little island of Ireliand (applause). And her missionaries, her teachers and her lesson, the light will some time break in upon apostics bore religion and education into the romotest parts of the earth, and explained efficies, but through the clinks into the romotest parts of the earth.

the terrible ordeal of our civil strife? (Applause.) And I do not speak, sir, of the great undelle class of Englishmen, 250,000 of whom gathered last night in Hyde Park to protest against the atrocities contemplated by Salisbury and his Tory associates in the British Parha-Glad-tone (applause), the grandest brain and ment. I remember with pleasure, also, that in will upon this planet (applause) in the cause of the great contest which i as been had upon this Home flute and local self-government for Ire- question, when this subject was presented to

it is of that Tory class of legislators who have

been in all ages the unyielding focs of Home Rule. In that struggle waged on this contiment for the purpose of securing a new birth or regeneration of liberty upon this soil, everything that coald be done by way of governmental intervention, short of the open declaration of war, was resorted to by the British covering charter to the purpose of destroying this country and the surpose of destroying this country and Great Britain, by force and violence and coer-cion and tyranny, has failed to accomplish the final destruction and overthrow of the Irish people, it is time to try some other experiment (applause). If, after a period that covers the life-time of twenty generations of men, Great Britain has failed in this blo-dy and brutal experiment, it is time for her to undorstand that if she con-time of here to undorstand that if she con-time of the total she con-tant the total wage, unless their example were made the sub-ject of reprolation, they yielded to the demand for the treaty of Washington and reluctantly paid us \$15,560,000 by way of reparation, and timues longer spon this line it will be in opposi-tion to the moral some and the con-cience and the convictions of liberty-loving men everywhere upon the face of this earth. I say to you, fellow-citizens, without the apprehension of successful denial under-the the treaty of the treaty of Vashington and reluctantly award of Halifax (applause), and that \$5,500,000 that accomplaisant unpire from Bolgium, selected the apprehension of successful denan unart neath from any respectable quarter, that the policy that has been pursued towards Ireland by that was the price we were to pay for the privilege of Canadian fisheries, as every-neath for this long period that I have bady knows, was awarded upon a forged statement of the amount, and we did not get and rapine that have been written upon the so much as the value of a five-cent piece pages of the world's history are virgin inno- (applause), and that sum, so obtained by way of a recoupement against the award of Gen eva, Great Britain turned over to Canada,

who placed it in her treasusy, where it is held as a fund out of which bounties are annually paid to the fishermen that are preying upon American fisheries and American commerce. So, Mr. President, I do not think any American need to be deterred under the circumstances by any fear, or threat, or apprehension of saying exactly what he thinks at all times and in all places and under all circumstances about the conduct of Great Britain toward Ireland. Your chairman has well said that we do not appear as the advocates surface of the earth; would you believe it, sir, that the area of Ireland comprises but little more than one half of that | al-lotted upon the map to the State of Kansas. Draw a line through the meridian Surface of the state and go eastward to the Missouri Sirver of you have a contracter to the state of Kansas. Draw a line through the meridian of Larned and go eastward to the Missouri Sirver of you have a contracter to the state of you have a line through the meridian of the state of you have a line through the meridian of the state of you have a line through the meridian of the state of you have a state of the state of you have a state to the state of you have a state to the the state of you have a state to the state of you have a state to the state of you have a state to the the state of you have a state to the state of you have a state to the state of you have a state to the the state of you have a state to the the state of you have a state to the the state of you have a state to the the state to the the state to Nibilists. Their allegiance is due, not to the red flag, but to that bright banner that hangs above us, which is the emblem of the glory and the symbol of the undying honor of their adopted courtry (applause) No, sir! This meeting is Symbol of the indying nonor of their adopted coultry (applause) No, sir! This meeting is no incident to dynamite (laughter), to the bomb or the dagger of the assassin. The cause of Irish liberty was indefinitely retarded by the assas institut of Cavendish; it was greatly delayed by the explosion of the Lomb in the Parliament House at London-and explosions that made nations quake and monarchs tremble in their capitals, but Great Britain should not fail to remember that when the appeal to the

into the remotest parts of the earth. Inhabited, sir, by a people industrious, frugal, inured to toil, enthusiastic, zealows, true to their friends and devoted with an unalterable love to their home and their country, this people to less than 5,000,000 in 1887, but cond.

M.P.-The Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannermar, in acknowledging receipt of resolutions passed at an anti-Crime's Bill meeting, held at Dunferndime, says :- These resolutions and the way in which they were received and supported by so large a number of townsmen, show how strong is feeling among the p ople of Dunfermline, and they end urage others of the Liberal party in the House of Commons to persevere in their strentious protest against coercion.

SAD FATALITY AT KINCHORN. -On Monday. as the 1.29 p.m. goods train from Burntisland was passing through the tuntel near Kinghora the driv r left a shock, as if something were on the line, and reported the matter to the station-master at Kinghory. Surfacemen were de-spatched to ascertain the cause of the shock, and on reaching the spot they found within the tunnel, and about 40 yards from its west end, the lifeless tody of a man dreadfully mangled The body was afterwards identified as that of Andrew Milne, Somerville street, Burntisland. MR. M'CULLOCH, EX-M.P., ON IRELAND.-

On Tuesday, in the Waterico Reoms, Mr. John M'Oul och, ex-M.P. for the st. Reliox Division of Glasgow, addressed a meeting on the Irish question. Mr. John Ferguson presided, and there was a good attendance. At the close a Mr. Curran proposed the following resolution: "That in the event of the Coerci n Bill tecom-ing law, we suggest to the Irish people for imiation the conduct of the Birmingham reform ers, who opposed tyranny by a strike against the taxes." Mr. M'Lardy seconded, and the resolu tion was unanimously adouted.

COLONEL BALFOUR OF SHAPINSHAY AND HIS **CENANTS.**—At a meeting of crofters in the Island of Shapinshay the majority agreed to go straight to the Crofters Commission for a fair rent, and not to approach the proprietor, Colonel Balfour. The minority, along with some others, sent a petition to the Colonel, who is presently in England, asking for a reduction of rent, also a revaluation. Colonel Balfour has sent a reply through his factor, Mr. Leitch, that he is quite willing to give the crofters a reduction and revaluation.

A deputation from Glasgow and Govan School Boards, accompanied by several mem-bers of Parliament, waited on the Marquis of Lothian, Socratary for Scotland, in Lon-den, on Wednesday, in support of petitions against a bill introduced by Mr. Sutherland, M.P. for Greenock, to transfer from Parochia to School Boards the power and duty of paying the fees of children of poor parents.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT AT DORNOCH .-- Mr Michael Davitt addressed a meeting at Dornoch on Tuesday, devoting attention to the crofters' grievances, and to the claims of the Irish people for self-government.

In a letter addressed to the crofters of Tirce in reference to the readjustment of their reats, the Duke of Argyll says he wishes " to work the experiment tried by Parliament in the Crofter Act cordially and in its spirit," and he hopes they will clearly understand that he has no feeling whatever against their applying to the Commission. On the contrary, he looks upon it as a friendly reference on both sides.

USEFUL TO KNOW.

Mrs. John Siddell, of Orton, Ont., was afflict-ed for years with contraction of the bronchial ..

Sir William Armstrong's new gun to resist torpedo attacks is a thirty-pounder, and de-veloos a muzzle velocity of 1,900 feet per se

e tten or jute, or both, 25 per cent. Artificial fertil zers, S6 per ton.

Maccar ini and vermicelli, 2c per pound. Crouges and lemons, in boxes not larger than two and a half cubic feet, 25c per box; half boxes, 13c each; in cases, 10c per cubic foot; in bulk, S1 per thousand; in barrels, 55c per barrel.

Tarred raper, ic per pound. Spect cles, 30 per cent; unfinished parts, 25

per cent. Mess-s, 15 per cent.

Choppi g axes, \$2 a doxen and 10 rer cent. broad and soip axes, adzes and bammers, weighing 10 rounds and over, \$3 per dozen and 20 per cent.; all others and hay knives and four and five prong forks, \$2 per dozen and 20 per cent

Hoes, garden takes, two and three prong forks, picks, and mattocks, S1 per dozen and 20 | oaly. per cent. Shovels and spades, S1 per dozen and 20 per

cent.

Mowing machines, harvesters, respers, sulky and walking ploughs and other agricultural implements, not e sewhere specified, 35 per cent. Grape vines, costing 20 cents or less, 5 cents aach

Gooseberry bushes, 2 cents each. Respberry and blackberry bushes, 1 cent

Peach trees, 4 cents each.

Rose bushes, 5 cents each. Seeding s'ock for grafting, 10 per cent.

Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or roluse, wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and fit only to be remanufac-

been in action instant in conty to be remainting-turid, \$2 per ton. Ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, speigel stell, bloomends and cropends of steel rais for the manufacture of steel, \$2 per t n.

Inautiacture of steel, 52 per t n. Iron in pigs, iron in kentledge and cast scrap iron, 54 per ton. Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddle bars, or other forms, less fuished than iron in bars,

more advanced than pig iron (except castings) \$9 per ton. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising

flats, not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of an inch thick, S11 per ton. Round iron, not less than three-fourths of one

inch in diameter, and square iron, not less than three-fourths of one inch square, \$13 per ton.

Flats less than one inch wide, or less than three-eighths of an inch thick, round iron less than three-fourths of an inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, \$15

per ton. Rolled round iron in coils or rods less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars and shapes of rolled iron not elsewhere

bars and shapes of range round not ensewhere provided for, 25 per cent. Iron or steel, rolled round wire rods under half an inch in duameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories, 5 per cent.

iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, smaller than 5 gauge and not smaller than number 15 gauge, 20 per cent.

gauge, 20 per cent. Wire or spring steel, coppered or tinned, No. 9 gauge or smaller, 124 per cent. Boiler or other plate iron, sheared, or steel, not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 per cent, provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheats of whatever shape, and an all iron or steel bars of irong the sec rods, strips or steel sneets of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered, cr polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hos wolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-sixth of one cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed on said

Malleable iron castings and steel castings, not elsewhere specified, \$25 per ton. provided the duty shall not be less than 30 per cent. Cast iron vessels' plates, stove plates and 25 cents,

pound, 12½ per cent.

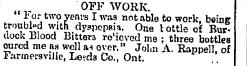
ADDED TO THE FREE LIST. The following articles are added to the free Fist: Firebrick, anthrasite cosl, gammster gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, damar, mas-tir, sandarao, shel ac and tr gacanth, qu'ils, in their natural state or unplomed; steel rails weighing not less than 25 pounds per lineal yard, for us; in rollway tracks; stee', valued

yard, for us: in relway tracks; stee', valued at 21c per pound and upwards, for use in the menfacture of skates; scrap iron and sc ap stel. eld and fit only to be re manufactured, teing part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Chanda; steel bowls for cream separators; steel for the manufacture of file, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories; veneers of ivory, sawn foaly.

AN EXPORT DUTY is place 1 on shingle bolts of pine or cedar and cedar legac pable of being made into shingle bolts of \$1.50 per cord of 12S cubic feet.

Without indulging in alarmist forebodings, we may call attention to the fact that the country is in danger. The Ottawa Senate is without a leader, and in the absence of that in dispensible functionary to head the funeral pro-cession and for lack of the inary the courses cession, and for lack of business, the corps s have been lait aside for a month-in other worde, the Senate has adjourned for a month. Altogether, the present session of Parliament, the Senate has sat something like ten minute in the aggregate. The utter u elessness of the in the aggregate. The utter u elessness of the Senate is becoming more clearly demonstrated every day. A body that coats the country some \$200,000 per year should give something more substantial for our money than five-minute sessions alternating with monthly ad-journments. The people have to pay the cost of the Senate, but the people have to pay the cost of the Senate, but the people have no more voice in selecting these venerable functionaries, than it has in deciding the weather.—Pedeplayed

it has in deciding the weather .- Peterbore Examiner.



The Marquis of Bute is breeding goats on his Scotch estates.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Messrs, T. Milburn & Co., Nov. 25th, 1886. I wish I had used B.B.B. sconer, which would have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B.B.B., which scon cleared away the the third hurris and that had for large di the itching, burning rash that had fo long dis-tro-sed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern Passage, Halifax, N.S.

The Dake of Beira, jufant Prince of Portugal. has seven cradles, which he occupies in daily rotation by instruction of the court physician.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

FOR IMPARED VITALITY. Dr. F. Skillem, Pulaski, Tenn., says : "I think it is a reliable medicine for impaired vitality."

A swimming school in Frankfort-on-the-Main announces in English : "Swimming instruc-tions given by a teacher of both sexes."

THOSE UNHAPPY PERSONS who suffer from pervousness and dyspepsia should use Cartor's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price Sick Headache and rolieve all the troubles inte-acht to a billous state of the system, such as Lee-eness, Nansea, Drowsiness, Distress after estary, the in the Side, Acc. While their most retain the sle success has been shown in caring

Ache they would be almost priceless to those wra and regulate the bowels. Even if they only wight Ache they would be almost priceless to those wra and regulate the bowels. Even if they only wight Ache they would be almost priceless to those wra and regulate the million of the source of the second they and regulate the bowels. Even if they only wight Ache they would be almost priceless to those wra and regulate the million of the source of the second they and regulate the million of the source of the source of the second they and regulate the million of the source of the sou



Is the user of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One of two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; fire for 31. Sold by demograte servery reset by mail. by druggists everywhere, or sent by mall.







FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

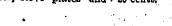
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgativo. Is a sale, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

Cestroyer of worms in Children or Adult CANADA-PROVINCE: OF QUEBEU DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1818. Dame Virginio Thibault. of the City and District of Montroal, wite of Jean Rapitito Lavole, carcontar, of the same place, duly authorized a citer en funtice. Plaintiff, vs. Jean Rapitisto Lavole, carponter, of the sold city, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 22nd A pril, 1887. Montreal, 25th April, 1887. A ARCHAMBAULT. 35-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

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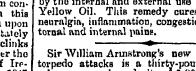


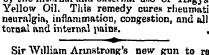


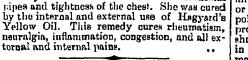


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MAY 18, 1887.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION ON THE CRIMES BILL.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION ON THE CRIMES BILL. LONDON, May 13. —In the House of Lerds to-day a bill limiting the length of speeches in purliament was read a first time. LONDON, May 13. —Mr. Edward Samuel Norris, Progressive Conservative member for Limehouse division of Tower Hamlets, asked the Government in the House of Commons to-the Government in the House of Commons to-day whether in the event of the passage of the any whether in the event of the passage of the for recommending to the Queen as one of the features of her Jubilee celebrating the granting of a Government annesty to all prisoners in Ireland und r detention for agrarian crimes, but not guilty of personal violence.

Ireland und r detention for agrarian crimes, but not guilty of personal violence. Mr. Smith, answering for the Government, said they were not in a position to make any such engagement. Mr. Healy, in order to mest the case of Ulster, movid an amendment to the Crimes bill that an inquiry must be directed into the case of crime whether in a proclaimed distinct or not upon a swern information ty the injured case of cr me whether in a proclamer district or not upon a sword information ty the injured

Mr. Holmes, A to ney-General for Ireland, Air. 1101.005, if to help some in the irrenae, repudiated the smendinged Mr. Holmes to mention Mr. Healy challenged Mr. Holmes to mention

Mr. Healv challenged Mr. Holmes to mention a single instance of an Orangeman having been hauged for the murder of a Catholic. Mr. Holmes said he was glad that an oppor-mr. Holmes said he was glad that an oppor-tor saying that the bloot of Giffea would be or the beid of Earl Spincer. Earl Spencer knew that rival Nitionalist and Orange meetings were announced to be held in Dromore on the same day, and that they ought to be prohibited. were announced to be held in Dromore on the same day, and that they ought to be prohibited. Therefore he (Holmes) manuained the expres-son was justifiable. Sir Wm. Vernin Harcourt reproached Mr. Holmes with reiterating an expression intended informe party mas on.

to inflame party pass on. Mr. Balfour said the last speaker need not fear the example of Mr. Homes would have any injurions effect upon the gen lem-n below the injurious effect upon the gendemen below the gaugway, and be touringly asked whether the Opposition would support an amendment ex-tending to unproduced districts the operation of the clarae which they were now opposing

word by word. Mr. Glid-t ne said he marvell d at Mr. Balword by did: ne sold be marvelled at Mr. Bal-Mr. (illed: ne sold be marvelled at Mr. Bal-four's wishing a peak of all close of the discussion after duing ecorything he could to except at partice. The (Ghalston) had beard Mr. Holmes' speech with the greatest regist. It appeared to him that Mr. Holmes said one thing in Parlia-ment and another in frequency. "The clutter and (int reapting) — "Or 'er, and r. The clutter and (int reapting) — "Or 'er, and r. The clutter and (int reapting) — "Or 'er, and r. The discussion is travelling wide of the subject. I think the matter should drop. Mr. Gastone resume this seat after express-ing regret that Mr. Bulfour had chosen to pro-long the discussion. The amendment was withdrawn.

REFORMS IN THE F (ENCH BUDGET DEMANDED.

DEMANDED. PARIS, May 14.—The party of the Right at a meeting, yesterday res lyed to support the demand for large reforms in the budget esti-mates, an latinue 1 the possibility of establish-ing an equilebrium as the budget, without issuing a new loan or imposing new taxes. The *Tomps* process against espionages area, as they tend to make France a solut of China, closed activity a lating approximates. against a l foreigners.

A PROPOSED RUSSIAN REPRISAL ON GERMANY.

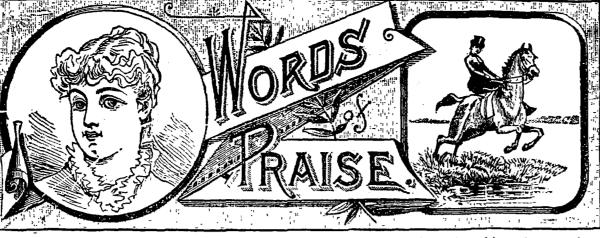
ST. PETERSPURG, May 14.—The press of this city advocate a poll tax on German workmen, as a reprisal for Germany's increase of too com

duty. SHOOTING AT THE GOVERNOR

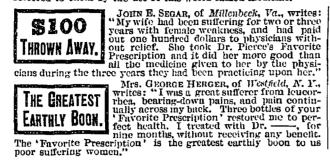
STOOTIST AT THE GOVING OF Sr. PEREBURG, May 14.—It is reported that a Nutlist student has made an attempt upon the life of the Governor of Astrakan. The Governor is said to have been severely wounded, his associant firing at him with a revolver.

RETALIATORY REPRISALS.

RETALIATORY REPRISALS. PARIS, May 14.—The Germa n soldiers em-played in the Schmertz factory at Marinvernar, which was recently closed by the government, have been summarily expelled from the country. It is reported that a similar factory near the frontier is about to be closed. Reprisals are being made on the other side of the frontier, where various persons have been punished for the singing of the "Marseillaise" and shouting "Vive la France."



The following words, in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate discases and weak-nesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to overy sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.



THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER. Mrs. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, White Cottage.O., writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Fa-vorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced tak-ing your medicine. I have had to were a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS. Ment of myself and friends. 1 can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart discase, another from liver or kidney discase, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct discases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering here the destression of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

A stressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass., says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three phy-sicians. I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medic il Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, and enclosing a stamped-en-relope for reply. I have described my case and the treatment letters. In reply, I have described my case of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription.' Had sent the SI.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

A Marvelous Cure.- Mrs. G. F. SPRAGUE, JEALOUS DOCTORS. A Marvelous Cure.- Mrs. G. F. SPRAGUE, of Crystal, Mich., writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors suid they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery', for ten dollars. I took three bulance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herselt in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

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WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y. Address,

40-G



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitutior, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Semi-Annual Braw-ings regularly every six months (June and December).

"We do hereby writy that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the some arc conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this ertificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bassiers will pay all Prizes dran in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented a our counters.

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

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuestay, June 14, 1887.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. maives, \$10; Quarters, \$5; Tenths, \$2; Twentieths, \$1,

LIST OF PRIZES.
1 PRIZE OF \$200,000 is
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APPROXIMATION PRIZER.
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Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to X. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK New Orleans Lr. REMEMBER That the presence of Generals licearrearo and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chaness are all equal, and that no one can possibly diving what number will draw a Prize. REMEEM that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

ALLAN LINE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITEDSTATES MAILS.

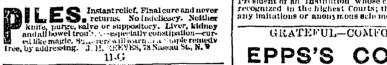
1887---Summer Arrangements---1887

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyste-built IRON STRAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fustest time on record

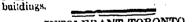
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Con	nmanders.
Numidian	6.100	Build	
Parisian		Lt.W	.H. Smith, RNR
Sardinian	4.650	Cant	J. Ritchie.
Polynesian .	4.100		Hugh Wylie
Saumatian.	3.600	**	W. Richardson
Circassing	4.000	Lt. I	R. Barret, R.N.R
Feruvian	3. 400	Caut	J. G. Stephen
Nova Scotiar	1		R. H. Hughes.
Caspian			Alex. McDouga
Carthaginian	4.600	r	A. Macnicol.
Soberian		×	R. P. Moore.
N-rwegian .	8.531		R. Carruthers.
Hibernian	3.440		John Brown.
Austrian	2.776		John Bentley.
Nestorian	2.760	11	John Franco
Prussian			James Amoury.
Scandinavia	13.600		John Park.
Buenos Ayre	an 3 507		James Scott.
Corean			J. C. Mennies,
Greenn	3.600	н	C. E. Lettailar
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Canadian	2.600		John Kerr.
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Waldensian.		14	D. J. James
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DAMAGING FOREST FIRES. ST PAUL, Minn., May 14.—The Pioncer Press has advices of forest fires along the river north-east of Brainard, two or three townships having been burned over. A heavy rain which fell last evening greatly assisted the settlers in the fight, against the flames. The greatest injury to tunber and logs is in the vicinity of Horseshoe Lake. Several settlers have lost stock and out-buildings.



INTOLERANT TORONTO.

THE "LOTAL" RESOLUTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE MEETING THIS AFTERNOON.

TO THE MEETING THIS AFLERGON. TORONTO, May 13.—The following despatch was received by President Mulligan, of the Toronto branch of the National lengue, from O'Brian yesterday from Montreal: "It is of the utmost importance that a public meeting should be held in Toronto no matter how small the be held in Toronto, no matter how small the hall. The corporation breach of contract only strengthens our position. Quebec solid."

TO-DAT'S MEETING.

The following are the resolutions to be sub-mitted to the public meeting in Queen's park

Initial to the public meeting an expression of 1. That this meeting reprobates the action of William O'Brien in visiting this city for the pur-pose of exciting hostile feeling against His Ex-cellency the Governor-General on account of differences between His Excellency and bis turner in Lebuck and desires (n express untenants in Ireland, and desires to express un-abated confidance in the high character of the

abated connectance in the high character of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and in his fitness to represent Her Majesty in Canada. 2. That this meeting looks with perfect con-fidence to the Parliament of the United King-dom for a wise and just settlement of all que-tions relating to Trained. tions relating to Ireland.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

FOLICE PRECAUTIONS. A special emergent meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday, when ample provisions were made for suppress-ing any disturbance or breach of the peace at the meeting, should Mr. O'Brien put injan ap-pearance with a view of addressing the crowd. O'Brien's friends have not yet succeeded in ob-taining a hall in which to hold their meeting on Tuesday evening. It is dikely they will apply for a mandamus to compel the city to comply with the agreement to rent St. Andrew's Hall for the meeting. for the meeting.

It is Fogg's opinion that fish culture has gone too far. He came to this conclusion after bob-bing forsmelts three hours without so much as a nibble.

nibble. "Don't kill the birds," is a moral maxim that boys and girls of a larger growth stand most in need of learning just now. The Audu-bon Society says that it isn't neeting or hunting that is killing off the birds. It is decking out the toilets of the boys' mammas and sisters that is costing the birds their existence, at the rate of millions yearly." "Oh, you wicked. bad, cruel boy!" extlaimed a young lady sister one day last spring, when her brother Tom came in, a thrush's callow brood fluttering in his cap. "I like that, Miss Feathertop," retorted the wicked, bad, cruel bay. "Look at your head-fit for an Ingun chief on the war path. Im going to raise these fellows if you or mother don't wring their necks to trim your boungts."

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"Vive la France." A RAILWAY COLLISION. MERCOLAN, Miss., May 14. – An extra esgine going south and a morth bound passenger train What three methods and a morth bound passenger train What three methods and a morth bound passenger train What three methods and a morth bound passenger train What three methods and a morth bound passenger train What three methods and a morth bound passenger train What three methods are and a morth bound passenger train Miss. Sauvern, May 14. – An extra esgine milkinen named Journa Bassine, Gaspard Bussière and R. Bussière were just returning going south and a north bound passenger train cillidel three miles north of Waynesboro. Miss, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, last evening.
Fireman Shenaught of the extra engine was killed, and engineer Tew, mail agent Bell and conductor Hickey of the passenger train were hurt.
THE EMPIRE STATE BURNED.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., May 14.—At 130 this morning the steamer Empire State, laid up at Bristel, was decovered to be on fire, and she will probably be a total loss.
DAMAGING FORAST FIRES.
ST PAUL, Mion., May 14.—The Pioncer Press has advices of Brainard, two or three townships having been burnet. A heavy rain which foll last even ing greatly assisted the settlers in the fight.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS.

WHAT THE "CANADA GAZETTE" CONTAINS TO-DAY

WHAT THE "CANADA GAZETTE" OONTAINS TO-DAY OTTAWA, May 14.—The Canada Gazette to-day contains the following appointments:— Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, to be senator for the district of Inkerman; Hon. P. Fortin, to be senator for the district of Kennebec; Mr. Davies, of Windsor, Ont., to be chief inspector of distilleries; Mary Curry, of Windsor, N.S., to be agent of the Dominion Savings bank at that place; W. J. Flynn, of London, to be clerk and landing waiter of Her Majesty's Customs; N. Goodman, of Parkhill, to be revising officer for the electoral district of North Mid flesex; E. Rac:cot, of Sweetsburg, Quebec, to be revising officer for Missisquoi; F. D. Moore, of Lindsay, to be revising officer for North Victoria; R. Carr, to be professor of military engineering in the Royal Military col-lege, Kingston.

lege, Kingston. The Gazette will also contain a statement of the public debt on April 5, and percepter thus information is to be given to the public monthly as in the United States. The net debt on April as in the United States. as in the United States. The net dect on April 6 was \$225,105,961, a decrease on the month of \$759,870. The expenditure on capital account in the current fiscal year at April 6 had been \$4,706,602, of which \$284,932 was made last month. The subsidies paid to railways aggre-gate \$1,336,103.

"Freddie, have you been to school to-day?" "Yes'm." "Did you learn anything new?" "Yes'm." "What was it, my boy?" "I got on to a sure way of getting out for an hour by stuffin' red ink up my nose."

Butcher (to young housekeeper)—How would you like a leg of mutton, or beef, mum? Young Housekeeper (thoughtfully)—We had a leg of mutton yesterday. I guess you may send a leg of beef of beef

Medium-Whom do you wish to see, madan? Madam-My husband. He was allers askin' people in this world, "Is it hot enough for you?" an' now I want to put the same question to him.

Omaha Girl-Pa, Mr. De Sweet has asked me share his lot. Omaha Pa-Where is it? "Within the two mile limit, fifty-foot east front." "Blass you, my children."



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EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST "Dy a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, which govern the operations of the fine wromerties of Fates of passage between 1 and the state of passage between 1 and the state of the The steamers of the Olarge we followny and loston Service are indiced by particle d as follows, from Boston for Ocean a particle d FROM BUSTON. The Steamers of the Glasgow and Ph-thesephia Ser-vice are intended to be despatched from Pailadelphia for Glasgow := FROM PHILADRLPHIA. THEOUGH BILLS OF LADING.

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Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 28th April, 1887. 40 5

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INTOLERANT TORONTO.

"LEVEREND" ORATORS MAKE FRAN-TIC APPEALS TO THE ORANGEMEN,

And fleap Abuse on the Champion of Lans-duwne's Evicted Traunts-A filgated Meb.

TORONTO. May 14.—A public meeting was 1 in the park this alternoon to protest 1 william O'Brien's mission to Canada, 1 worst parsions were anale by the 2, who were wildly cheered. 1 Howkard presided, and on the platform 1 worst press the Bishou of in were, among others, the Bishop of in were, among others, the Bishop of it is Bishop of Algonia, Professor Gold-bi, Rev. P. ovest Body and Rev. Pro-tarke, of Trinity College, Rev. G. M. i, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Potts, bin and many other clearurgen Dumoulin, and many other clergymen was After the mayor read the proclacalling the meeting, the Bishop of Al-ad the first resolution as follows :----

at this meeting reprodutes the action of Alliam O'Brien in visiting the city for the of exciting hostile feelings against His ney the Governor-General on account the second state of the second second

concept the Marquis of Lansdowne and of his fitters to represent Her Majesty in Canada." His hordship, in moving the resolution, pro-tested against "the great wrong, unblushingly indeemey and audecious impertinence" about to be perpetrated by Mr. O'Brien in coming to T route, and said this

FALS DOMINION WAS NOT THE HOME OF REBELS. Ilis coming was founded on "falsehood and by ocrisy." H. L. Clarke, M.P.P., seconded by ocrisy. the resolution, which was supported by the Bs op of Toronto and carried amidst cheering

agent on the Lansdowne estate, wrote a work agent on the Lansdowne estate, wrote a work entitled the "Realities of Irish Life," in which be eulogized the whole ale emigration. that .40. years are brushed to Canada from the Lans downe (Kerry): estate thousands of people, a large number of whom died of famine fever on the St. Lawrence and are buried in a common the St. Lawrence and are burled in a combeting grave at Grosse Isle, a few miles below Quebec; the facts relating to the deaths of these unfortu-nate exiles are vividly impressed upon my mind through a lecture I heard delivered in this city by Mr. Peter O'Leary some two years ago, and who had just returned from Canada, over which

						evicted.
	From	1846	to	1848		1.200.000
	From	1849	to	1882		2,000,000
1	From	1882	to	1886		57,000
i	1.00	100-	••		••••	

3,257,000 the throne in 1837, that is in these last fifty years, more than three and a quarter millions of human beings have been rooted out of their homes in Ireland, which, in the language of Mr. Gladstone, was equal to so many sentences of death.

This question affects the Canadian people t the extent that the present Governor-General, on whose Queen's county estate evictions have been recently carried out, under what is alleged to be very harsh conditions, is their ruler, and his action whether for good or evil is therefore my action whether for global of early is therefore more or less identified with their country, which, of its generasity a few years agai sent a large sum of money to help to keep the victims of land refism from starvation, and whose Federal Landi ritsin from starvation, and whose redenal Parliament on two occasions (one quite recently) passed strong resolutions of sympothy with the d maid of higher for strong version of Sending r and the hat for charity to support the frish at home is very objectionable, and as larfland on is the principal cance in bringing about the miser valueb, necessitions this fuer-

about the misery which necessitates this begging, it is perfectly fair and legitimate to enquire into its operations and remady the evil if we can. England paid twenty-one millions of pounds to liberate the West Indian slaves, and their englisher the west Indian slaves, and their condition was very little, if any, worse than that of the tenants and laborers in Ire-land under the wretched regime of Dublin Castle and all the evil influences from which it

Canada obtained filty years ago Ireland wants to day to enable her to develop the country's many natural resources, and prevent this fre-quent appealing to the charity of the world. No doubt the princely salary which Lord Lansdowne draws from Canada enables him to

sternly resist applications made by his Queen's County tenantry for a just concession in their rents, in proportion to the decline in the prices

of farm produce. Perhaps the following description of evictions. witnessed by the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, the pre-sent Catbolic Bidop of Mrath, may convey to sent Catholic Bidop of Meath, may convey to your renders some idea of the horrors of the work recently performed by the estate agent of and causing noble rivalry in the rising gener-

trict of which he speaks :-"Seven hundred human beings were driven from their hones on this day. The sheriff's assistants, employed on the occasi n to ex-tinguish the hearths and denoil h the tones of B's op of Toronto and carried annihild cheering and waving of hals. There was, however, a by g show of hands in opposition to the resolu-tion, which fact greaty enraged the bigord an' intolerant crowd, and threats were freely and, intolerant crowd, and threats were freely and. The this meshing looks with perfect con-"That this meshing looks with perfect con-the and intolerant of the United King-the solution as follows:— "That this meshing looks with perfect con-the solution as follows:— "That this meshing looks with perfect con-the solution as follows:— "That this meshing looks with perfect con-the uncontony of the grin and ghastly unin the monotony of the grin and ghastly unin "That this meshing looks with perfect con-the they stopped suddenly and recalled—panie which they were directed to destoy with the stricken with terror—from two dwellines, the sold, while willing to give all benefits to this, a citizens, he wanted to be done with this tracting to the Irish vote. Speaking of O'B., he said they did not want to have His Exr. The cy stracked by men strengthing to give all benefits to o'B., he said they did not want to have His Exr. The cy stracked by men strengthing to give all benefits to the strack by men strengthing to give all benefits to o'B., he said they did not want to have His Exr. The cy stracked by men strengthing to give all benefits to o'B., he said they did not want to have His Exr. The cy stracked by men strengthing the resolution, and missted that they should c me down. He ordered a large wincowing show to be secured the beds in which the for victure lay— for the they did not want to have His Exr. The beds in which the for victure lay— for the beds in which the for victure lay— for the day in which the for victure lay— for the beds in which the for victure lay— for the beds in which the for victure lay— for the beds in which the for victure lay— for the beds in which the for victure lay— for the production the could the whith the for which here for the store the day to when fields and below. time—and then direct, d the houses to be an-readed cautionsly and slowly. I administered the last Sacrament of the Clarch to fem of these fever victims next day, and—nate the above mentioned winnowing shret—there was not then a roof nearer to me than the campy of beaven. The score of that evice or day i must senariher all my life long. The wailing of women, the screams, the terior, the const r-nation of children, the speechless agony of men wrung tears of gr ef from all who saw them. I saw the officers and men of a large police force who were obliged to attend on the occasion cry-like children. The heavy rains that usually at-tend the autamnal equinoxies ("esc-nded in cold copions torrents throughout the night, and at In diversion to it. Rev. Canon Dimonlin, in moving that copies copiens torrents throughout the night, and at of these resolutions be transmitted to His once revealed to the houseless sufferens the Excellency the Governor-General and to Lord awful realities of their condition. I visited them next morning, and rode from place to place, administering to them all the comfort and consolation I could. The landed proprie-tors in a circle all round, and for many miles in every direction, warned their teantry agains admitting them to even a single night's shelter Many of these poor reord a single marks shered grate. After battling in vain with privation and pestilence, they at last graduated from the workhouse to the tonub, and in little more than thr e years nearly a fourth of them lay quietly in their graves." These cruel evictions are still going for daily in almost every part of Ireland, therefore I am glad the Canad an people and their press are discussing the subject, for the more light let in upon it the better, as the ooly real check upon wrong doing and human greed is a strong expression of public opinion, hence the liberty I have taken in sending this letter. Trusting you will give it space in your columns. in their graves.

BY JOHN FRANES, MONTREAL. No. 31. " Come, gentle spring ! Etheres! mildness,

come! The softening air is balm, echo the mountains round, the forest smiles, and every

CANADIAN ARBOR DAY, 1887.

mountains round, the forest similes, and every souse and every heart is joy.! Thus sang the poet of the Seasons. Spring is the time of the simping of birds, the Opening of flowers and the bursting forth of buds! Let Canadians thea join in the univer-sal Hymn to the "God of Seasons," as they roll!

by Mr. Feter O Learned from Canada, over which be had been an extensive traveller. In order that Canadian people may under-stand what isndlordarn in Ireland means, I hereby give an extract from the publication of the Irish Press Agency, the figures being founded on Parliamentary returns, and there-fore unimpenchable. "The following is a tabular statement of the "work of extermination carried out by Irish "landlords during the following years:" Persons evicted.

of the good done in times or old and in the cays of other years. What a beautiful picture! A lesson for all generations of men! Behold the great King, casting saide for a day bis. Royal robes, and joining with his people in the good work of making gardens, playting trees, decorating and beautifying the land; and then proclaiming to al peoples and lands, as recorded in Holy Writ: "I make me cridens and orchards, and I a't peoples and tanos, as recented in holy with: "I made me gardens and orchards, and I planted trees in them of all kinds of funits." Therefore, Arbor Day, in this and every land, is just a following in the footsteps and adopting the lessons as laid down by the wirest and greater to mem—by King Solomon. Compared one much to two mem. The late

greatest of men-by King Solution. Canada owes much to two men. The late James Little, formerly of Caledonia, in the county of Heldinand. His particular study or "hobby," during his long lifetime, was the preservation of our forests, and no one in Canada from the executioned was so well fitted to write from long experience was sa well fitted to write on the subject. And the Hon, H. G. Joly has devoted much time and study to lorestry and the planting or renewing of our forestry and the planting or renewing of our forest, and, we believe, it was through or by him that Arbor Day has become an established thing or fixed institution in Lower Canada.

Those Arbor Days will have a decided and permanent effect for good and will create a taste in the rising genera ion for the plantang and growing of trees. A noble taste and worthy to be encouraged, it instills a love of country. Trees planted in our young days around the home of our youth stand like sentinels—beacons —that ever live and are always fresh in the memory of the wanderer. They grow on and flourish, and when the wanderer returns in after years to visit the home of his youth, the members of his family may all be dead or sentered, (as in the case of Those Arbor Days will have a decided and

Castle and all the evil minuences from which it draws its power. The Canadian people revolted in 1857, and, with arms in their hands, successfully demanded self government, and to-day they are a pres-percus and progressive nation as the result of the concessions which they then won, and what Canada obtained filty ware a pres-percus and progressive nation as the result of the concessions which they then won, and what

prelude to a coming spring. The school boys and gorls of the present day who have their rastes festered and encouraged, who have their rates instead and chooraged, both by precept and example, will not only grow up having a practical knowledge of tree planting, but they will never suffer the trees so planted by them to begin the be destroyed. From every point of view the observance of Arbor Day is good, both in its practical effects and its educating influences on the future. The time is not far distant when every paish or township in Canada will recognize the import

your Governor-General:— The following description of an eviction scene in the County of Westmeath is by an eye witness, Dr. Nuity, now Catholic Bishop of Meath, and then a Curate resident in the dis-with our anateurs, far below their original position, and, again, the trees selected are too large for planting. Select young trees and plant them as the our the sub former ly grew. Go rear the surface as they formerly grew. Go lo k at our forest trees; the roots in most cases will be found running on the surface or slightly below.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Plants do bettar when not watered often, but copiously. It is claimed that sorrel can be eradicated

from fields by the generous application of un-beached wood ashes.

Good onion seed, planted early and well in good rich soil, well manured, is almost cer-tain to produce a large yield if properly culti-Just marked off and juit into stock 4 cases New All-Wool Striped Nun's Voling in all the most fa hiorable shades, suitable for Ladies' vated.

In pruning very yourg pear trees encourage growth of word in proper directions, instead of fruit production at the expense of development.

The sulky or riding plough, on which the ploughman is carried around the field while the work is done, revolutionizes all the old ideas about ploughing.

Peach trees are being planted extensively in New Jersey, where they have not been grown before for many years, and the prospert is that peach growing in that State will be a success.

Young chicks will cat wheat when they are two weeks old, and they should be given plenty of it. When they droop from rapid feathering they should be allowed a seaal proportion of meat daily.

If you be troubled with bark lice, wash the tree thoroughly with soft soap made into a suds. And, by the way, it will always pay to carry the water on wash days and apply around the fruit trees.

To grow asparacus fr. in seed pour hot water on the seeds sufficient to cover them and allow them to stand two or thre days. Then sow the seeds in boxes or earth and transplant as toon as he young plants shall be large ecough.

If fruit is marketed, have boxes, crates, etc. ready, and lock out for a s flicient force of pickers. As soon as the small webs are seen in the trees remove them. Daily jarring the plum trees and catching the chirchlos on sheets is the only way to treat this insect.

There is no advantage in having early planis unless they be well manured and forced in growth after being transplanted. The object of starking the plants in hotbeds is to have them ready for the ground when frost shall have passed, and if they be not then well managed to maturity the labor bestowed in the beginning may be lost.

A saving of lator may be made in the garden A saving of fator may be made in the gertien by using the rake frequently. Very young weeds may be easily desiroyed by passing the rake between the rows, while by allowing the weeds to become well rooted the hoe may be necessary. Economy of labor is in keeping weeds and grass down, as their seeds germiante, which renders the task easier.

When lambs are well at night and are found d ad in the merning the result is some imes due to forced and high feeding, inducing futy degeneration of the heart. Overpr. duction of fat, with a d-ficiency of bone and muscle, is very injudicious treatment, and may be avoided by feeding met ich beneficien in denoided by feeding material abounding in phosphates and nitrogen rather than in fat and starch.

Early weeding is important with root crops; keep the spaces between two rows clean by the use of a hand-cultivator in small gardens, and a horse implement in large ones. Cu: out the plants with a sharp hoc, leaving them in little clusters six or eight inches apart in the row. These clusters may be thinned later to leave but a single plant in a place.

The casiest and surest way to destroy Canada thisles is to give an absolute summer fallow by which no green thing is allowed to appear above the surface. Shallow ploughing once in two weeks during one season's growth will do this. If there be rocks, stumps, &c., all these places must be heed thoroughly at each ploughing. If the remaining weak roots should send no tops the next year a thorough cultivation in corn will kill out those remaining. The prevention of any green plant from making leaves for one whole season will totally erad cate it.

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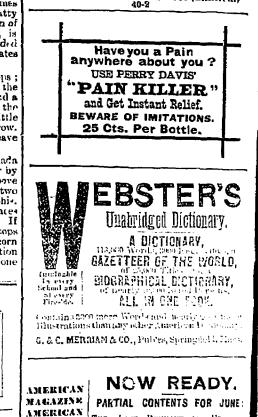




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REMOVAL.-The General Offices and Ware REMOVAL.—Ine treneral onces and Ware rooms of the MONTREAL FURNITIRE CO. are now removed from Craig street to their Factory, 967 ST. JAMES STREET WEST, between Rich-mond and St. Martin streets, where they will be prepared to receive all orders from the trade for the month of Kumburg and Cohing Streets the manufacture of Furniture and Cabinet work of every description. Drawings and specifications for new designs on application

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Illustrated. Emina C. Cooke,

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Brussels Carpels. The price is as usual : \$1.10 per yard ; also, just received, a splendid line of the lower grades (f Brussels, with borders to match. S. CARSLEY.

o file. Helders are now asking more money,

Black ty is are quoted at 85c to 89c. OATS.—There is still a good enquiry, and we learn of sales at 25c alloat. We quote prices 26c to 27c in store and 27c to 28c alloat. BARLEY.—The market is more active, al-though prices are in favor of buyers. It is wild file is all that can be obtained for fair

said 50c is all that can be obtained for fair qualities of malting barley, and we quote 45c to 50c for malting and 40c to 45c for feed. A lot of 5,000 bushels sold at 48c to 50c is store. Rre.—The market firm at 56 to 57c affost, 56c being refused. Our quotations last week should have read 55c to 55c, instead of 45c to

BUCKWHEAT .- There is a very slow demand, and prices are parely nominal at 75c per 100

to \$6 25: Flax seed remains quiet at \$1.10 to \$1,20. HAY.—Pressed hay is selling at \$11 to \$12 per ton as to quality in car lots.

PROVISIONS, &c.

Ponk, LAND, &c .- A fair seasonable business has been done in pork on the basis of \$17.50 to \$17.75 for round lots, and at \$18.00 for smiller

TAPESTRY CARPETS TAPESTRY CARPETS TAPESTRY CARPETS TAPESTRY CARPETS TAPESTRY CARPETS TAPESTRY CARPETS Just put to stock, a fresh importation Tapestry Carpets, consisting of all the latest designs and colorings, with borders to match. S. CARSLEY.

Rev D. Potts, in seconding the resolution, mapping ech which roused the audience to the wildes electronen . Reashed, shall the Penians of the Carteri States, represented by O'Donovan Rossa, settle this predexing Irish question? Shall their second consins in Ganada settle it? (Ocas of "N-ver," and cheers.) No, the sottle-men of the question tests with the British Parliament, but offere one concession is given they must first and foremost insist that British law

and or by must the maintained. Rev. G. N. Miltigan supported the resolution, which was put and again declared carried, although there was another large show of hands in operation to it.

Salishury as Prime Minister of Great Britain, said that the trouble in Ireland was due not to the Londords, but to the tenants, who were no digiters, boycotters, etc. He said O'Brien was coming for "the toul and audacious pur-pisse of inciting loyal citizens to rebellion by the parade of blatant and impudent falsehoods, and that the very purpose of his visit was an out-rageonalie." He characterized O'Brien as one of the most audacious liars of the present time. The resolution was seconded by James L. Hughes, public school inspector, and declared carried.

Mayor Howland then addressed the meeting, thank ng them for

THEIR ORDERLY BERAVIOR,

and urging them, amidat crics of "never," to and urging them, amidat cries of "never," to give O'Brien a fair hearing if he came here. A vote of thanks to the mayor for presiding brought the meeting to a close. Cheers were then given for the Queen and for Lord Lans-downe, and then the crowd, with uncovered heads, joined in singing the national anthem. Mayor Howland has sent the following cable-gram to Lord Salisbury:— "Great mass meeting in Queen's Park, Toronto, regarding O'Brien's mission and to express confidence in Lord Lansdowne, and also looks with confidence to the British Parliament for a wise and just settlement of the Irish

for a wife and just settlement of the Irish question.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-NE38 :

Sin, -Afew days ago I saw in United Ireland a long extract from The TRUE WITNESS relat-ing to the dispute between Lord Lansdowne and his Queen's County tenants.

and his Queen's County tenants. I may just say that in heart and sentiment I am Irish, but English born and reared, and therefore have not been subject to the malign influences of Irish landlordism, which enables me now to look upon its work more importally than if I had been brought up in Ireland. Last summer, however, I visited Ireland for the tirst time in my life, and in my travels through the various counties from Dublin to Queenstown I was literally astoonded at the poverty of the people, the evident want of pro-gress to be seen everywhere, and the general backward condition of the country; for this there must be a cause, inasmuch as outside of Ireland must be a cause, inasmuch as outside of Ireland the Irish people are as energetic, intelligent and

as successful as any other race in the world. That cause, in my opinion, is to be found in Irish landlordiam, supported as it is and has h en for centuries by the power of England, the b. is of its operations being to squeeze as much as possible out of the people, and spend as little as possible in Ireland, and this specially applies to the Lansdownes, as the prosent and the fo mer holders of the title have been the greater portion of their lives absentees.

「神秘ないになっては」。 you will give it space in your columns, Yours truly, E. G. MCAULIFFE. London, Eng., May 4, 1887.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with d uches, shuffs, powders, syringes, astringents, or any similar application, because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affects t surfaces, and snould be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balsam.

It is reported that the Bulgarian regents are mediating the proclamation of King Charles of Roumania as prince of Bulgaria, thus virtually making of the Danubian Balkan provinces one kingdom, Roumania having, it is said, consented to the scheme. This policy is attributed to the init, tive of England, and is said to have the approval of Germany.

Don't be so economical as the man was who used an oilcloth handkerchief in hot weather because it washed so easily.

"You can't play on me," said the piano to the amateur who broke down on a difficult piece of music.

Death by electricity would make capital punishment a more shocking affair than it is at present.

The woman who paints her face is naturally ashamed of her cheek. 7 M.W.

The more you puff a cigar the smaller it besir. Stuert Trends, the father of the present comes. And that is the case with some men.

and rich meadows. Theirs was not the duty to head the civ of :-"Woodman, s' are that tree!" all shared a like fate. The duty, however, of the present generation is to decorate and beautify these now treeless farms, by planting partians of each with trees, which will not only be pleasant to the yes, but will increase the value of the farms, for which a conneg generation will thank us. Trees, graves and forests, have received par-

ticular attention and study of the sacred writers in every acc, and have graced the sector whereas in every acc, and have graced the peet's lines, notably the l'salues of David! Who has not read of the "Goodly cedars"—the cedars of Lebanon, and the stately ocks of Bashan? Some of these giant celars, on the same

slopes of Lebanon, may have been twigs, or more saplings, at the rise of one or other of the great Empires of the East, and were, centuries afterwords, still green in middle age, on the down fall thereof !

We have, in Canada, our own tall reaching cedars and our stately spreading oaks. Let us not forget these trees in our future Canadian Arbor Days !

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business during the past week has been moderate in all the lines slithough some houses complain that there is ample room for improve-ment. Remittances are said to be fair. Travellers orders are satisfactory.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

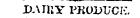
FLOUR-Business during the week has been fairly active and prices decidedly firm. Orders for Superior have been filled on Lower Ports and Newfoundland account at \$4.05 to \$4.10 and Newroundlished account at \$4.00 to \$4.10. Extra has changed hands at \$3.85 to \$3.90, and spring extra at \$3.55 to \$3.60. In patents there has been a good trade passing, quite a number of transactions being recorded daily, at prices ranging from \$4.25 to \$4.75, medium being quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.15. In bag four, there ranging from \$4.25 to \$4.75, medium being quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.15. In bag flour, there have been sales of extra at \$1.825 to \$1.85, in fancy at \$1.80 and 500 brls sprine extra at \$1.75. We quote:-Patent \$4.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.30 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine, \$3.85 to \$3.90; Enney, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Spring Extra, \$3.55 to \$3.05; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Mid-dlings, \$2.65 to \$2.75; Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.35; 1 Ontario bags (strong) b. i, \$1.80 to \$1.90; On-tavio bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.75; Ontario bags (superfine), \$2.45 to \$1.60; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 106 lbs.), \$4.35 to \$4.45. OATMEAL.-There is a full demand, prices re-main steady. We quote as follows:-Car lots \$3.95 to \$4 per bb], and jobbing lots at \$4.05 to \$4.25. Granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Commeal, \$2.35 to \$2.50 per bbl Baax. Car lots on track \$16 to \$16.50, and \$ broken lots at \$17 to \$17.50; monilie \$17 to \$20 we adding add stard on \$2.60 for \$2.00 for \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Commeal, \$2.35 to \$2.50 per bbl Baax. Car lots on track \$16 to \$16.50, and \$ broken lots at \$17 to \$17.50; monilie \$17 to \$20

broken lots at \$17 to \$17.50; moullie \$17 to \$20 as to quality, and grue \$18 to \$20. WHEAT.—Thore is still a fair enquiry for wheat, and 90c has been bid for choice hard Manitoba, which we quote 97 to 99c. In white winter there have been sales at 95c, and values are quoted at 95c for Canada white and red winter.

CORN .- The market is quiet and prices are

Quoted at 46 to 47c in bond. PEAS.—The demand for peas is quiet, and business during the past few days have been put through at 67c affoat, and in store at 65c

quantities. Lard is quiet but steady. Smoked in a s have moved off fairly well. Tallow is very quiet with a few small lots selling at 41c. We quote with a rew sman ross sening as age, right quote :- Mostreal short cut pork, per hbl. \$17.50 to \$18.00; Canada short cut clear per ST.50 to S18.00; Canada short ent clear per bid., \$17.50 to 38.00; Cricago short ent clear, per bil., \$17.50 to 38.00; Cricago short ent clear, per bil., \$17.50 to \$18.00; Hams, eity enry ger fil., 12e to 12ke; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 60; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., log to 10ke; f and, Canadaan, in pails, per lb., 9ke to 9ke; Bacon, per lb., 10e to 11e; Tal ow, common, refined, per lb., 4ke to 4ke.



BUTTER .- The wind up of the present reason has proved a most treacherous one for creamery as well as dairy. There have been sales o creamery during the past few days at 160 to 19 for the local jobbing trade, whilst old dairy has for the local jobbing trade, whilst old dairy has been pushed off at prices ranging from 92 to 15c. A round lot of Morrisburg was sold at 13c, said to be a fair lot. We quote :--Creamery, 15c to 19c; Townships, 14c to 17c; Morrisbarg, 13c to 17c; Brockville, 13c to 17c; Western, 10c to 13c, low grades 13c to 10;

17c; Brockville, 13: to 17c; Western, 10c to 13c; low grades, 9: to 10:. CHEKSE.—There will be a few lots of new cheese shipped this week of very good quality for April make, costing 11c to 12c, here a few boxes above the outside figure. In Belleville sales were made yesterday at 10fc to 10gc, but in the Ingersoll district there have been sales below 10c. In this market rules for local ac-count have been made of both new and old at 12c to 13c. 12c to 13c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—Under more liberal supplies the egg market has shown decided weakness, with sales during the past few days at 124c, and that figure is said to be the highest that can now be obtained, which shows a decline of 1c to 14c beanse.—Sales have been made at \$1.20 to

\$1,30. Car lots are quoted at 90c to \$1.10 as to quality.

HONET .- A small business has been done sales of comb in cases 2 lb, boxes at 14c, and we quote 13 to 14 tc. In 60 lb, boxes there was bus uess at 13c. There is some enquiry for trained honey, and prices are quoted at Sc to lic per lb.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP .-- A better demand has been experienced for maple syrup, with transactions at 60c to 70c per tin, and at 7c per Ib. in wood. Sugar has been placed at 74c to Sc. Hors.—The market is still demoralized. We quote choice hops 14c to 17c and medium at 9c to 12c : inferior, 5c to 7c.

POTATORS .- During the week prices have advanced, and we quote 90c to 81. Oxions.—Market quiet at \$3 to \$3.50 per brl

ASHES .- Prices remain steady at \$4.40 for Dots.

FRUITS, &c, APTLES.-Stocks of choice are small. Job-

So per bbl.: common stock, \$2.50 to [\$3.50; choice selections, \$5.50; EVAPORATED APPLES .- The demand is quiet by all competent judges to be very superior in-

at 12c to 14c as to size of lot. Dried apples

at 12c to 14c as to size of lot. Dried apples stendy at 52 to 6c per lb. FINE APPLES.—The market is quiet, with sales from S2 to S4.50 per dozen as to size. DATES.—New arrival: 6c to 6kc per lb. BANANAS.—The stocks are liberal, reds at S1.50 to S2.50 per bunch, and yellow Jamaica at S1.50 to S3. Aspinwalls S3.50 to S4. OHANCES.—The market is firm with sales at S4 per box, and we quote S4 to S4.50, Valencia in cases being quoted at S7.50 to S8. LEMONS—Lemons sold up to S3.00, the range being S1.50 to S3.25 per box, which are smuch lower than the prices realized at the sale a year ago. We quote S3 to S4 per box.

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AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

Improved Plablock),



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