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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 32.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Bright and Witty Fancies of a Funny Man.

Crisp Shafts of Wit Aimed at Modern Foibles-Unappreciated Talent-Women and Secrets-Criticism as a Fine Art—The Greatness that was Thrust Upon an Author-) hat Nobie Autmal-Too Artificial for a Whole Man-The Beginning of Trouble-Talk and Thought-But He Never Dld.

#### (Copyrighted, 1888) A SOUL-ARSORBING OCCUPATION.

A SOUL-ARSORBING OCCUPATION.

Yes, Albert, it is possible for you to live to the end of your ways performing successfully every day the rare feat of keeping your mouth shut at the right time, of never uttering a sentence until you have first weighed it carefully in your mind, revised it, and adjusted it accurately to existing conditions of things. Yes, you can do that. But, then, you won't do anything else. No, my boy, if you do that always, you won't do any other lingering, solitary, locasome thing in all your life. You will have time to do nothing except to think what you are going to say and how you are going to say it, and then by the time you were going to say it to wall have grown weary of waiting and gone away. have grown weary of waiting and gone away.

GREATNESS TREUST UPON HIM. "This is my friend, Mr. Inkwell, Mrs. Gushington," said the professor; "the author of a work on American genealogy which bids fair to become a household—" "Oh, my dear Mr. Inkwell! I have been dying to see you. I owe to you a list of eleepless nights. I got hold of your book, and actually I could scarcely lay it down long enough to take my meals! It is so faccinatingly interesting." And poor Mr. Iukwell, who has just published the new city directly directly directly one to the second about it his mind. tory for 18 8, is so tossed about in his mind that he desires to crawl into the register, but

## THAT NOBLE ANIMAL.

Professor Gleason, the horse-trainer, says when "a horse has large, round, full eyes, standing out well from the head," he is apt to be intelligent and teachable. We don't know much about horses, but when you see a man with eyes of that description laws round and with eyes of that description, large, round, and prominent—what are vulgarly termed 'pop eye," you can bet your sordid millions he can talk a mile post-stone deaf in half a day. He's a talker. You never in your life knew a pop-eyed man who didn't love to talk—early, late, eyed man who didn't love to talk—early, late, and all the time—about politics, religion, the weather, himself, yourself, anybody, anything, just so he talks. He's no fool; the sign holds in him as it does in Gleason's horse, but, Land of Silence, what a chatterer he is !

# THE LOOK IN GLASS.

No, George, you don't look through the Lick telescope with your tongue. It's another kind of magnifying glass entirely that a man opens his mouth and ahuts his eyes when he gets a focus with it. Wonderful things have benzine through it.

GOOD PLACE TO STORE JOKES. There is only one salt mine in the United States, and that is away down in Louisiana. No wonder so many people in this country are hoppingly fresh

### PROBABLY NEVER WILL BE. "Does cigarette smoking affect the brain?" Can't say, Albert; there have never been any

so hopelessly fresh.

experiments with that combination. MAD FOR WEALTH AND POWER. Another Baltimore girl has married an editor.

It makes one heartsick and sorrowful to see our bright, happy, beautiful young girls thus selling their youth and their love and their lives for gold and a reigning position in society. AT THE FAIR.

"How did you come out in your lottery drawing, Tommie?" "Oh, I winned?" "You should say 'I won." "No, I winned. The prize was a Japanese fan."

# THAT MAKES 'EM SQUANDER, "

"Ah," sighed grandtather, "there are no boys in these days! What is it makes good, true, manly boys so scarce?" "I don't know," said mother, coming in from the kitchen, "unless it's because I wans an armful of wood sawed before dinner. Will-yum! Char-ke! Oh-h Robert! You John! Mary, you'll have to go out to the wood-pile and cut a couple of sticks for me, there's a good girl."

BUT THEY DON'T HERD TOGETHER. Indiana has Ben Hurd from, and Lew Wallace is nominated for President. But Ohio, when Frank Hurd from it, went back on the

# SOME MEN ARE BUILT THAT WAY.

"I am afraid, doctor," said the professor, shaking his head, "that Mr. Longiaw talks faster than he thinks." "Does, if he talks at all," replied the president shortly, and the professor's worst fears were confirmed.

# THE DEGINNING OF TROUBLE.

Real good, hard, sudden, unpremeditated, hearty and soul-felt swearing began about the middle of the thirteenth century. Pins were invented about that time, and the first man who run one clear through the end of his thumb while trying to pin a leather suspender to a buckskin waistband, or rammed one under his finger-nail half way up to his shoulder while sliding his arm around the waist-belt of a girl in the dark, must have made the welkin ring with sudden fluency of Volapuk that carried the ward by storm. This is what you might call an ward by storm. This is what you might call llustration of internal evidence, as it were.

FATE SOMETIMES GUIDES HER KINDLY. A spirited young American lady who married A spirited young American lady who married while studying music abroad writes to a paper to say that "all girls who marry into noble Italian families do not get bad husbands." No, indeed, they don't. That's so. Sometimes they the monkey instead of the count-th mistake is one that is very easily made—and then they do very well, indeed, because the husband helps to support the family.

TOO ARTIFICIAL FOR A WHOLE MAN. "You should est cheese with a fork," says the Home Journal. That's all right for a man with so lower jaw, but in the case of the average man, what's the matter with the human

# A MASTERLY CHARGE.

Commence of the second second second

"Who charged the jury in the Redhand mur der case? Judge Goodlaw?" "No," replied the ex-juror, sullenly, "it was Sheriff Holdfast, and he charged 'em for all that was out, now I fellow,

tell you. Dollar'na half a day for meals that you could get for half the money at the best hotels in town."

STICK TO YOUR OWN WEAPONS.

# A young man in Columbia, S.C., writer "What is the best way to carve a goose?" Wid a razzer, 'Rasmus, wid a razzer." IT ONLY MOVES FOR AN ARSESSMENT.

"Is there such a thing," asks a Princeton student, "as absolute rest?" Well, possibly not; but a Mr. Keely, of Philadelphia, has invented a motor which comes nearer the attainment of that state than anything else ye; known

#### UNAPPRECIATED TALENT,

Young Mr. Softy Badboy, home on short vacation, entertaining ladifriend—"And this is our class yell, Miss Weaknerves—Hoo, hah; hoo pah; hoo, pah! ysh-hoo, ysh-hoo! our pah, nom pah! wsh-hee, wsh-hee! ki-hi, ki-hi, ki-hi! ys-ys, ys-ys, wsugh!" (Old Weaknerves explains next morning while paying a fine of fifty dollars for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit bodily injury and morder that he had had 'on himself only about murder, that he had had 'em himself only about ten days ago, and when the attack came on the young man he lost all centrol of himself, and grabbed up an adze and a buggy wrench a went for him).

## GIVE IT TO THE WOMEN.

Yes, yes, my son, I know a woman can't keep a secret. This is mighty rough on the woman. I know, also, that the President's Message is usually published two or three days before it is delivered. I suppose this is mighty rough on the woman, too. It's rough on all the rest of us, anyhow.

POURED OUT LIKE WATER. Some people are too extravagant for any use. George Francis Train rays that his lecture re-ceipts in Maine averaged five dollars a night. Now, what's the use of throwing money away like that?

#### A RACKER, BO TO SPEAK.

"Dot vas a trustverthy horse dot you rides, Mr. Smallensh," said Mr. Levi. "Yes?" replied the gratified rider. "I didn't know you were a judge of horses." "Vell, I see he pace as he goes; he vos a good clothes horse, Mr. Small—" But he ceased, for what is the use of talking to a man out of hearing.

## CRITICISM AS A VINE ART.

Miss Girlgrad: "I can't bear Howella's novels. They have no sense in them, and all his characters are lifeless wooden figures." Miss Saleslade: "Have you read "April Hopes?" Miss Girlgrad: "No, I never read any of them, Miss Girlgrad: "No, I never read any of them, but I have seen reviews of them in the funny papers, and that's enough for me. Jack Marshmallow, who used to do the 'Flings and Arrows' column in our high school paper used to hit him off splendidly. Jack's gone into journalism since he graduated. He's editor of the Daily Startler, and writes all the articles signed eod, dtf, and 1t. I haven't read any of 'em, but I know they must be splendid. He says he's the only editor on the paper whose articles are signed." are signed.

# BUT HE NEVER DID.

There are no words than these more sad—
" I could have done—if I had had."
The man who chants this sad refrain Has always failed to catch the train.
"He could have bought" the corner lot
For fifty dollars—like as not—
Which, some two weeks ago, or more, Which, some two weeks ago, or more,
You paid eleven thousand for.
The carriage team you bought in town—
Planking eleven hundred down—
"He could have got" along last fall,
For just four hundred, rig and all. he had "-when Jones went in-The Congressman he'd now have been. "If he'd of had" your schooling, say—
A Supreme Judge he'd be to-day.
"If he had had" your start and health,
Millions would scarcely count his wealth. "If he had" read theology,
A second Beecher he would be;
"If he had" turned his thoughts to rhyme,
The ages with his mush would chime;
"If he had ded"—what "If he had had"—what crowns to win!
"If he had had"—he could have been-"If he had had "—how high his throne!
"If he had had "—he now would own. Stale, flat, unprofitable, sad—
"If I had had—if I had had."

# ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

DOMESTIC HINTS. To whiten the hands melt half an ounce of camphot gum, half an ounce of glycerine and one pound of mutton tallow, and apply

every night. To extract ink from wood, scour with sand wet with water and ammonia. Then rinse with strong saleratus water. Salt and water will prevent the hair from falling out, and will cause new hair to grow.
Do not use so strong as to leave white par-

ticles upon the hair when dry. Mahogany furniture should be washed with warm water and scap; an application of beeswax and sweet oil upon a soft cloth, and

polished with chamois, gives a rich finish. Blackheads may be removed by washing the face at night with hot water, then drying briskly with a crash towel and applying a mixture of one ounce of liquor of potassa and two ounces of cologue.

Hold a hot shovel over furniture to remove white spots.

To restore gilding to picture frames, remove all dust with a soft brush, and wash the gilding in warm water in which an onion has been boiled; dry quickly with soft rage. To give a good cak color to a pine floor wash in a solution of one pound of copperas dissolved in one gallon of strong lye.

A free application of soft scap to a fresh burn almost instantly removes the fire from the flesh. If the injury is very severe, as soon as the pain ceases apply linesed oil, and dressing until a good coating is obtained.
When the latter dries, allow it to stand until
it cracks and falls off, as it will do in a day

formed where the skin was burned. A hornet's nest which has been deserted by the hornets, bound on the threat with a place of flannel, will cure the most malignar t sore

throat.

Sunday is the golden clasp that, binds together the volume of the week, -[Long-fellow.

The Debate on the Address.

#### (United Ireland.)

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. William C'Brien, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering by the Irish and Liberal members, resumed the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address. He said:-I have not had the pleasure of listening to this debate, but I have been reading the reports of it attentively in the newspapers, and it seemed to me that, with the honorable exception of the speech of the Solicitor-General for Ireland, all the speeches of gentlemen opposite and the speech of their solitary champion on this side of the House were guided by the key-note struck for them by the Chief Secretary on one of the opening nights of this session. (Hear, hear). They all seemed to me to be more or less artfully designed to draw augry retort from these benches. (Hear, hear). Unhappily it is one of our national characteristics that we are a little too quick and hot-headed to resent injustice, and a most generous use you make of your strength to play, upon that weakness. The whole policy of the Government in Ireland, and the whole tone of their speeches and of their newspapers—and I am sorry to say of those powerful London newspapers that do their work —their whole object seems to be to get at the worst side of the Irish and English characters (cheers)-to stirg and good us into doing thingwhich would put

### NEW LIFE INTO THE NATIONAL PREJUDICES

which are expiring, and expiring in spite of them (Irish and Liberal cheers). Their difficulty is not that the two peoples are disunited; their difficulty and terror is that they are growing too united for their purpose (cheers). It is a noble ambition, but you failed in Ireland, and you will fail in this House also (hear, hear). There was a time when we came to this House with our hand against every man and every man's hand against us, for we expected no quarter, and to the best of cur ability we gave none. There seemed no use in reasoning with the tremendous and cruel forces against us. But that, happily, is now at an end for ever (loud that, happily, is now at an end for ever (loud cheers), thanks to the right hou, gentleman the member for Midlothian (renewed Irish and Liberal cheers) We come to this House no longer as enemies amongst enemies. We find ourselves no longer Ishmaclites in this House, nor in this land of England either. We come here now amongst allies who have staked the whole fortune of their great party on our cause (bear, hear). We believe that

He has failed to smash our organization; he has failed to break the spirit of our people (loud Irish and liberal cheers); he has failed to defame us—I will not say in the eyes of our own yourtrymen, for that is absurd (hear, hear)—but in he eyes of any honest man in these three kingdoms; he has failed in every one of the calcula-tions in which he indulged so heartily last au-tumn (hear, hear), when this House trusted him with the tremendous, the terrible powers of this Coercion Act to extirpate and annihilate us. I think I shall prove fefore I sit down that doom is written upon every clause and every provision of this Act, abject failure and discomfiture and disgrace (hear, hear). I think I shall be able to prove that. Our people, sorely as they have been tried and sorely as they have been proved, have managed to survive the most horrible Coercion Act that ever was directed against human liberty. They have been able to crush and biffle it at every point, and that without one deed that they need look back upon with shame, but with the sheer force of the unconquerable national spirit (loud Irish and Liberal cheers). In the first place, I shall deal very shortly with my own case, and if I refer to it at all it is not in order to notice the gross

# THE HON, MEMBER FOR SOUTH TYPONE.

If it were as Parliamentary as it is true I would call them malignant sneers (cheers). I think it probable that before very long those anyers will be answered in the only way they deserve by the electors of South Tyrone (cheers). It is not in order to answer him that I have referred to the order to answer him that I have referred to the question of my own case, but it is because undoubtedly I recognize that I am the very worst "criminal," the very worst Parliamentary "criminal," who has been convicted under this Act. I am the only one—I believ. I can say it—I am the only one of the imprise ned Irish representatives who could have been proceeded against under the ordinary common law with the shadow of a chance of conviction. Every other colleague of mine who has been convicted has been punished, or is being pupished, for new has been punished, or is being punished, for new and for statutable offences for which no jury in the world would dream for a moment of crimin the world would dream to r a moment of crimin-ally imprisoning them '(hear, hear); and the point that I would like '10 press upon the House is this, that I can justif g my offence in the eyes of every man who this ks more of human nature and human suffering than of party rights-if I can justify my offen e, then a thousand times more forcibly the conviction of everyone of my colleagues app ears to be an outrage upon justice, and their detention in prison

AN INDELIBLE DISGRACE to the man who put them there (cheers). I find that foul misv epresentation has been resorted to for the purp use of misleading the English public as to the off ence for which I was put in prison. Within the last week I have been reading over the papers that were published, and I was sory to find that the head of Her Majesty's Govern-ment, Lord Salisbury, was not above stooping to soon as the pain ceases apply linseed oil, and then dust over with fine flour. When this covering dries hard, repeat the oil and flour dressing until a good coating is obtained. When the latter dries, allow it to stand until it oracks and falls off, as it will do in a day or two, and a new skin will be found to have the skin was burned.

I ment, Lord Salisbury, was not above stooping to encouraging this attempt most unfairly and untituly to posson the English mind against me (he'ar, hear). He made a speech at Oxnord unditule the industry own humble expense. Well, I do not complain of what. It is not the first time or two, and a new skin will be found to have and jibes at the expense of persons with whom he was more intimately allied (hear, hear, and laughter). Burbere is how this great nobleman, the Prime Minister of Ergland, describes to an English audience my offence in Ireland. He asks, "what is there in the case of Mr. O'Brien to excite sympathy?" and then he goes on with these very creditable witticisms of his-

epic (renewed laughter). I hope an Irish bard will arise worthy of the subject (continued laughter). But taking the man apart from his clothes (coars of laughter)"——

(Cries of "Oh, oh," and "Shame." from Irish and Liberal benehes, and slight tittering from Tories below the gangway). I notice that the laughter does not quite rise into a roar on the opposite side. (Irish and Liberal laughter.) Of course as to these remarks I only say that to my mind they are characterized by more or less good taste, except that Lord Salisbury is such a very great nobleman I would be inclined to say with less taste, He went on to ask—
"What is there to excite the sympathy of English Liberals in the cause of Mr. O'Brien, who broke the law, and incited others to break the law? He recommended that men employed (Cries of "Oh, oh," and "Shame," from Irish the law? He recommended that men employed by the Crown for the recovery of just debts scould be met with violence, and in conse-quence of that violence some of them have been braught near to death's door. (Cries of "Shame"). What is there to excite the sympathy of loyal citizens and loyal subjects?" I sha'l tell you very briefly the circumstances under which my advice was given to

#### THE MITCHELSTOWN TENANTS,

and I shall tell you what are the results of that advice (loud Irish cheers), and I will sak the opinion of any candid man in this House when he has heard me—I will sak him whether that he has heard me—I will ask him whether that speech of Lord Salisbury's is not calculated to convey to the average Englishman an impression so false, so mirleading, that I am afraid I should be obliged to travel beyond the region of Parliamentary spithets to characterize it. On the 2nd August they had, practically speaking, as far as this House was concerned, parsed a Land Act enabling the Mitchelstown tenants—over one thousand of them who were leaseholders—to have their rents revised in the Land Court. On the 5th August word reached Land Court. On the 8th August word reached me that the police and soldiers were gathered in Mitchelstown to carry out an eviction campaign, and the effect of that would have been to have prevented the operation of the Land Act on that extate, and practically speaking to de-least the intention of Parliament and to fling those poor people naked upon the world before the relief which was already actually entering the door could reach them (hear). It was technically legal for the landlord, I admit, for a few days longer. But I hold that if ever there was

A CRIME COMMITTED AGAINST SOCIETY, it was the crime that was being attempted, for the day that I went down to Mitchelstown an attempt was already being made to defeat, as I say, the plain and expressed intentions of Parliament, and to plunge this whole community into wretchedness and disorder in order to defeat, by a few days, the operations of a bill which the landlord well knew would vindicate which the standard went went who would be the position of the tenants, as it has in fact since triumphantly done (Irish and Liberal cheers). Well, but what was to be done? If the right hen, ex-member for West Bristol were still Chief Secretary, at all events acting in his early manner, we might still have had some hope that the Queen's troops would not have been WE ARE WINNING the accomplices of an inlamy of this sort (hear, hear). The police and militia were alposite, the Chief Secretary, and his friends have failed in Ireland (loud Irish and Liberal cheers). I found that evictions had already been actually public to have me treated worse than they may be a story to the English people under false of the Chief Secretary, and his friends have failed in Ireland (loud Irish and Liberal cheers). I found that evictions had already been actually public to have me treated worse than they ly carried out there on non-residential holdings, and one in the case of a poor widow where there was no possibility of resistance. Ay, it is the old story in Ireland. They evict without mercy only the we'k, who can make no resistance, and they have no scruple about perpetrating wrong when it can be done in the dark (Irish cheers). I need not describe the feelings that passed through my mind that day when those poor peo ple—my own constituents (cheers)—looked to me in the hour of their helplesness and despera tion to know what was to be done. They saw the ruin that was coming down upon homes; there was just one hope, and I defy anybody to point out another (hear, hear). There wan just one hope for those poor people in all the world. The Norwich election was pending; it was coming off in a few days. Irish evictions were an awkward topic for the Tory candidate (cheers).

THE STORY OF GLENBEIGH AND OF BODYKE was beginning to horrify and excite the English mind, and I knew that Tory statesmen would not scruple to lend their troops to perpetrate a wrong, but I knew also, or guessed, at all events, that they would hesitate to do anything that would make them lose the Northwich election. I had not a moment for consultation with anybody in the world. On my own responsibility, and actually and absolutely on my own responsibility, without consultation with anybody, and on the spur of the moment there and then in the open square of Mitchelstown, and in the hearing of a number of policemen, I did tell the people that, if under those special circumstances those evictions were carried out, before the Land Bill, which was just almost law then, should become law, that it would not be a vindication of the law, but it would be an out rageous evasion of the law, and that they would before all men be justified in defending their homes by every honest effort in their power (prolonged Opposition cheers). I may have been right or I may have been wrong, but I have no doubt on the point in my own mind, and I have not been in the least degree inclined to suffer in my conscience in reference to it. I have no doubt that though technically it was illegal for me to save the people, as it would have been legal for the landlord in two days more to ruin them—I daresay it would be a breach of the

#### TO HOLD THE ARM OF THE EXECUTIONER, even if you knew and that he knew that a re-

prieve was actually arriving at the gates (loud and prolonged Opposition cheers). That was precisely the case of these people (cheers). A tions would not go on without scenes, that would ring through England the eviction campaign was abandoned (great Opposition theering). The very day that I made that speech at Mitchelstown all was peace for the tenants; not another eviction took place, and Captain Plunkett, who came down to superintend the eviction cam-paign, remained, I am glad to say, and I am paget, remained, I am giat to say, and I am proud to say, remained to turn his energies to getting up a prosecution against me instead (hear, near.) Not a single oviction has taken place from that day to this, not an act of viclence was committed. Not a blow was struck, not a hair was injured on the head of a policeman or of a bailiff in consequence of that speech -in consequence of that speech of mine-not one. But it did not end there (cheers). And to excite sympathy?" and then he goes on with these very creditable witticisms of his—
those very creditable witticisms of his—
"I do not refer to his small-clothes (laughter), action—who but for the action of my friend Their vicissitudes would furnish a theme for an John Mandeville and myself would have been upon that gentle and tender sex to associate it be ready by July 1.

beggared and homeless men to-day—these men

EMABLED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE LAND ACT, such as it was. While we were in prison (hear, hear) a Land Commission, carefully chosen, was sent down to the Mitchelstown estate to prosens down to the Mitchelstown estate to prophesy against us and to prove the guilt and the dishonesty of the Plan of Campaign; but for all the gold in the house of Barak they could not do it (hear, hear). These picked Tory officers—two of them convicted rack-renters themselves (hear, hear) they were obliged to declare that these poor tenants, who but for us would have been flung mercilesely upon the world by the landlord, were entitled to remain in their homes, and that they are entitled to remain in them as lower terms and at lower rents than had been lower terms and at lower rents than had been demanded before (loud Opposition cheers.) What happened since? The landlord has actually taken refuge from the judgment of even a Tory landlord Commission in the moderation of the Plan of Campaign (cheers); and three days ago my hon. friend and colleague—and I am proud to call him my hon. friend and colleague—the member for South Tipperary, signed, sealed, and delivered a treaty which secured those poor paople in their homes as thoroughly as Galtos-more is secured to its base. This is the tran-saction as to which Lord Salisbury is not ashamed to say—"He recommended that the man employed by the Grown in the recovery of debt should be met with violence; and in consequence of his recommendation they were met wish violence, and scalded, and some of them brought near to death's door" (hear, hear). As I have told you,

#### NOT A SINGLE EVICTION TOOK PLACE

after the date of my speech—not a single act of violence of any kind has taken place in any way upon the estate—not a blow was struck—not the smallest injury was inflicted upon any officer of the law in consequence of that speech; and the most frightful wreck was averted, and those poor people who were being despoiled of everything they had in the world were secured in their houses for evermore. All I can say is, that if that transaction, instead of being submitted to a tribunal of resident magistrates at Mitchelstown—if that transaction should be submitted to any twelve Englishmen—to any jury of twelve Englishmen from sea to sea—I don't think it is I who would have very much to fear; nor indeed have I any fears of a guilty conscience in cer of the law in consequence of that speech deed have I any fears of a guilty conscience in facing those men (cheers). I should rather think that if there is anybody to whom the cry of shams applies in the transaction—I should think that if there is anybody who has reason to blush at the name of Mitchelstown and to remarked with the statement of the stat to blush at the name of Mitchelstown and to remember Mitchelstown, apart altogether from the
blood that was shed there, I should think it is
not I, but that it is her Majesty's Government
(hear, hear), who had neither the humanity
to forbid these evictions nor the courage to persevere in them (loud Opposition cheers). They
superintended and sanctioned them so long as
there was no prospect of resistance, but they
abandoned them—they had the cowardice to
abandon them—the moments that they threatened to become inconvanient to a Tory candiened to become inconvenient to a Tory candidate (hear, hear), and they had the incredible

public to have me treated worse than they would treat any cut-threat for saving my people, for saving my own constituents, from a fate which the law, which the Land Commissioners. and now which everybody on this earth acknowledges would have been most unmerited, and a most awful calamity if is had happened (cheers).

Now, sir, I won't weary the House, I promise you, by going into all the miserable instances of foul play—(hear, hear)—the vile acts of indecency that were resorted to against me in the usual way, I might say, for unfortunately they are commonplace, every-day occurrences in Ireland under the infamous tribunals that you have set up there and call them justice. I won't go into that matter; and as to

PRISON TREATMENT,
well I certainly am not going into any recital of
the miserable little prison tortures and indignities that were employed to give us pain and humiliation, and what is much more important, to besmirch the character of the Irish representatives in the eyes of the people of Eugland and elsewhere. I think we can afford to pass these things by. (Loud cheers). I believe that our opponents are not so lost to everything that is manly (hear, hear), as not to feel rather ashamed than very exultant about the right hen. gentleman's prison exploits (hear, hear). But there is another order of opponents. I am sorry to think that there are men who are capable of deriving still keener pleasure in seeing that the deriving still keener pleasure in seeing that the torments have told and in seeing us smart under their effects. But I shall not gratify them. And for the simple reason that I don't feel wounded (loud cheers), and I didn't feel in the least degraded (loud cheers). I rather suspect that the right hon, gentleman under all his ignuty brayery carries his conscience not quite jaunty bravery carries his conscience not quite so easily as appears. I confess I did feel very keenly when in prison a letter which the right hon, gedtleman published to a Mr. Armitage, in which, not making any broad and honest charge against me, he conveyed A STEALTHY AND LOATHSOME INSINUATION,

the loathsome insinuation that I sheltered my self under the plea of illness from the enforce ment of prison discipline—a statement as to which I challenge the right hon. gentleman to appeal to any one of three official doctors who examined me for one tittle, I won't say of foundation, but even of countenance for such an assertion (loud cheers). Here we are now face to face (loud and continued Opposition cheering), and I challenge him, in defence of his own character—for it is, after all, his own character that is at stake—I challenge him to appeal to any one of those three officials—one of the principal determ a Pertagnature and the principal determines the principal determi precisely one case of these people (cheers). A reprieve was coming and the reprieve has come (foud cheers). At all events, whether I was right or wrong in law, the result proved that I did not miscalculate the statesmanship and the morality of the Tory party. What happened? The moment it became evident that these evicious would not so any single one or to all of these gentlemen, to give single one or to all of these gentlemen, to give the slightest countenance for that infamous imputation (loud cheers). I find I am rayher warmer on the subject than I wish to br., I warmer on the subject than I wish to br., I have said that I was angry about the letter while I was in prison, but since I have come out of prison, fand have had an opportunity of again reading that letter, and I am angry no longer (hear, hear). If I was a much greater man than I am I trust it would be simple ventures for more found that are streament who gence for me to find that any staveeman who had any reputation to lose, should have penned such a letter—a letter conveying the slightest imputation upon a man whose, mouth was closed (hear, hear),—but I must. say also that there breathed in every sentency, the temper of a beaten and an angry man (cheers), and I was going to say of an angry wom.an (loud laughter, and cries of "Hear, hear,") but I don't want to say it, because it would be

with the production of such a letter as that in such a spirit. I pass that by without further comment. I have been glad to letter aince I left prison—and I feel that it is no letoger necessary for us to defend ourselves in the eyes of the English people, and I believe that there is not a Tory of the fifth magnitude who really in his heart believes for one investor. heart believes for one instant that we are such creatures as to cry out against a mero sentence of imprisonment or its consequences, except those like the hon, gentleman for South Tyrone, who stated that we attempted to set up a distinction between members of Parliament and peasants our comrades, our true patriots, who have been convicted under the Act. Sir, there is not a shadow, not a tittle of foundation for that (hear, hear). We have claimed nothing for ourselves as members of Parliament that we do not claim equally bers of Parliament that we do not claim equally for every man who is convicted under the summary clauses of the Act. If that man is a criminal there is no reason why he should not be tried before the ordinary tribunals and convicted (hear, hear). This is the only thing I shall say upon the matter—that you are perfectly welcome to treat us to all the punishments that would have been sufficient for the year will be the punishments that would have been sufficient for the ments that would have been sufficient for the very vileat crimes in society—the plank bed, bread water diet, twenty-four hours of wittery confinement, deprived of books, it will have materials, of visits, and so forth—rou are positively welcome to heap every material and have ical discomfort and privation upon the it that is your generous and chivifous treatment of political prisoners. You will never hear a murmur or a word of complaint from our lips if you stick to that that the moment you go further and not only treat us as badly as the worst oriminals in accept—when you go further and try and subject us to more you go further and try and subject us to more you go further and try and subject us to

MORAL PORTURE MORAL PORTURE
from which criminals are altogether erempt—
when you ask us to make open and active and
voluntary acknowledgment of our kinship and
equality with criminals, then we say, no! we
will die first (hear, hear). And you will have
to learn the descrition between your criminal
classes and Irish political prisoners, even if you
have to fall back on the coroner's jury and their
vardet to receive that distinction flow! Onhave to fall back on the coroner's jury and their verdict to ascertain that distinction (loud Opposition cheers.) I will say nothing more about it. I will pass on to the rosults, and I will only say that if anybody has reason to blush for them, I do not think it is we thear, hear). I hope I am) not detaining the House (boud Home Rule cheers). The only excuse I camplead is that I do not think I shall have an opportunity very soon of claiming their steation (renewed cheers); but I should like to ask before I sit down—where is all this to end? what object is down—where is all this to end? what object is accomplished? If this is to go on forever and forever, what object can it ever possibly accom-plish except misery to a weak people and worry and eternal shame to yourselves? (cheers). Is the object of the right hon, gentleman to con-Is the object of the right hion, gentleman to convert the Irish people (faughter), or is it to dragoon them (laughter),—to dragoon them out of aspirations which are as deeply lodged in the hearts of a million men as the blood in their veins? (Loud and prolonged cheers). Does the right hon, gentleman in his wildest hour imagine that he has made one single convert throughout the length and breadth of Ireland by his conduct? I suppose the right hon, gentleman will reply by and-bye. I ask him can be mame as much as one single village club which he has stamped out? Can he produce one single man from our ranks whom he has really frightened as the result of all the terrific powers which he as the result of all the terrific powers which he has been wielding to Ireland during the last six months? I put to the hon, gentleman opposite to remember with what shouts and what exultation they passed this Crimes Act with which to trample over us. I remember well the yell of delight with which they hailed the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (I think it was) that this was to be

A DUBL TO THE DEATH between the National League and the Government, and they accepted the challenge. Are you satisfied with the results? (Loud Home Rule cheers.) I put it to the hon, gentlemen candidly, would they have yelled so loudly last autumn is they could have fore seen that the results of the most stringent Coer cion Act, and the most unchecked powers that ever a despot was armed with, would have been so meagre and so miserwould suppress or crush the National Lesgue? Hon. gentlemen are silent now (Home Rule cheers). I remember well the shout of decision that came from the opposite side of the House when I ventured to intimate a doubt whether the act, terrific as it looked, would succeed in crushing

(Home Rule cheers). Ask the deputation of Irish landlor ds who waited on Lord Salisbury the other day with a begging letter (cheers and laughter). Ask them how many of them would be willing to try a fall with the Plan of Camepaign to morrow (renewed cheers.) The fact is the Plan of Campaign has never seen so uniform and unbroken a course of victories as it has had during the last six months (cheers). The greatest number of the important struggles. in which we wore engaged when this act was passed have been brought to a conclusion under the very mouths of the right hon, gentleman's gues. And

upon what terms? I could keep you an hour giving instances; but this I say—that the one thing that applies to them all is that in every single, instance at least the criginal demands of the tenants have been concoded, every evicted tenant had been reinstated, and every shilling of Law costs incurred in the struggle has been borne as an indemnity by the landlords (cheers do no as well as that or better without any Orimes Act as all. I will just give one or two instances of the right hon, gentleman's administration in Ireland. I will just take

(Continued on fifth page.)

#### BISHOP MoILVAINE'S ADVICE TO GIRLS.

Don't cultivate that sort of violent friendship which leads to a zort of confidential communication which cannot be made known to your parents. Be very particular as to whom you allow to be familiar with you as your near companion and friends. First, know well the person beand friends. First, know well the person before you allow a closer intimacy; and the moment you see anything wrong in a companion,
think what effect it should have on your intimacy. Learn to say "No!" decisively to any
request or proposal which your judgment tells
you is not right. It is a great thing in a child
to learn to say "No!" when it is right to do so. Make it a rule to hear nothing from any girl which you may not be allowed and would not be willing to tell your dear mother.

Madame Routhier is in town collecting sub-scriptions among the families that spend the summer at Murray Bay for a Roman Catholic church to be a erected there. The building is to cost three or four thousand dollars and is to

# VENDETTA;

The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER XXX U .- Continued. Her eyes gustened with avarice and ex pectancy.

"Oh. let me see them!" she cried. "If they

are lovelier than those I already have, they must be indeed magnificent! And are they all for me?"

"All for you! I replied, drawing her closer, and playing with the small white hand on which the engagement ring I had placed there spackled so bravely. "All for my pride. A little hoard of bright treasures; red rubies, aye!—as red as blood,—diamonds as brilliant as the glittering of diamonds as briliant as the glittering of crossed daggers, sapphres as blue as the lightning, pearls as pure as the little folded bands of a dead child, spale as dazzlingly changeful as woman's love! Why do you start had moved restlessly in my embrace. start? use had similes? Ah, cara mia, I am no poet! I can but speak of things as they seem to my poor judgment. Yes, these precious things are for you, bellissima; you have nothing to do but to take them, and may they bring you much

A marintary pallor had stolen over her face while I was speaking, speaking in my customary hard, harsh voice, which I stove to render even harder and harsher than usual, but she soon recovered from whatever passing emotion she may have felt, and gave herself up to the joys of vanity and greed, the paramount passions of her nature.
"I shall have the finest jewels in all Naples!"

"I shall have the most jewers in an expire: she laughed delightedly. "How the women will envy me! But where are these treasures? May I see them now—immediately?"

"No, not quite immediately," I replied with a gentle derision that escaped her observation. "To-merrow night, our her observation, shall have them. And

marriage night, you shall have them. And I must also fulfil a promise I made to you. You wish to see me for once without these," and I touched my dark glasses,—"is it not so?" She raised her eyes, conveying into their lustrous depths an expression of melting tender-

"Yes," she murmured; "I want to see you as you are !" I fear you will be disappointed." I said with ome irony, " for my eyes are not pleasant

to look at." "hever mind," she returned gaily. "I shall be satisfied if I see them just once, and we need not have much light in the room, the light gives you pain. I would not be cause of suffering to you,—no, not for all you are very amiable," I answered, more so than I deserve. I hope I may

nore so than I deserve. I hope I may prove worthy of your tenderness! But to reto see them for yourself, and choose the best among them. Will you come with me to morrow night? and I will show you where

they are."
She laughed sweetly.
"Are you a miser, Cesare? and have you some secret hiding-place full of treasure like Aladdin?'

I smiled.
"Perhaps I have," I said. "There are exceptional cases in which one fears to trust even to a bank. Gems such as those I have to offer you are almost priceless, and it would be unyou are almost priceless, and it would be un-wise, almost cruel to place such tempting toys within the reach of even an honest man. At any rate, if I have been something of a miser, it is for your sake; for your sake I have personally guarded the treasure that is to be your bridal gift. You cannot blame me for this?"

In answer she shrew her fair arms round my neck and kissed me. Strive against it as I would I always shuddered at the the touch of her lips —a mingled sensation of loathing and longing possessed me that sickened, while it stung my

"Amor mio!" she murmured. "As if I could blame you! You have no faults in my estimation of you. You are good, brave and generous—the best of men: there is only one thing I wish sometimes—" Here she paused, and her brow knitted itself frowningly, while a puzzled, p sined expression came into her eyes, "And that one thing is?" I inquired.

his. Of course I know there is no actual resemblance, and vet..." She passed actual results wife and obij semblance, and yet-" She paused again, and again looked troubled.

again looked troubled.
"Really, carina mia," I remarked lightly and jestingly, "you embarrass me profoundly! This fancy of yours is a most awkward one for me. At the convent where I visited you, you became quite ill at the contemplation of my hand, which you declared was like the hand of your deceased husband; and now this same foolish idea is returning. when I hoped it had gone, with other morbinotions of an over-sensitive brain, for ever.
Perhaps you think I am your late husband?"
And I laughed aloud! She trembled a little,

but soon laughed also
"I know I am very absurd," she said, "perhaps I am a little nervous and unstrung; I have had too much excitement lately. Tell me more about the jewels. When will you take me to see them?

see them?"
"To-morrow night," I answered, "while the
ball is going on, you and I will slip away
together,—we shall return again before any of
our friends can miss us. You will come with

me?"

"Of course I will," she replied readily "only we must not be long absent, because my maid will have to pack my wedding dress, and then there will be the jewels also to put in my strong box. Let me see! We stay the night at the hotel, and leave for Rome and Paris the first thing in the morning, do we not?"
"That is the arrangement, certainly," I said

with a cold smile. The little place where you have hidden your jewels, you droll Cesare, is quite near then? she saked,

"Quite near," I assented, watching her She laughed and clapped her hands.

"Oh, I must have them," she exclaimed.
"It would be ridiculous to go to Paris without them. But why will you not get them yourself, Cesare, and bring them here to me?"
"There are so many," I returned quietly,

"and I do not know which you would prefer.
Some are more valuable than others. And it will give me a special satisfaction,—one that I have long waited for,—to see you make your She smiled half shyly, half cunningly.

"Perhaps I will make no choice," she whis-pered, "perhaps I will take them all, Cesare. What will you say then?" That you are perfectly we come to them," I

She looked slightly surprised.

"You are really too good to me, caro mio," she said; "you spoil me."
"Can you be spoilt?" I asked half jestingly.
"Good women are like fine brilliants—the more

sichly they are set the more they shine."
She stroked my hand caressingly.
"'No one ever made such pretty speeches to me as you do!" she murmured.
"Not even Guido Ferrari?" I suggested

ironically.

ironically.

She drew herself up with an inimitably wellacted gesture of lofty disdain.

"Gudo Ferrari?" she exclaimed. "He
dared not address me save with the greatest
respect! I was as a queen to him! It was only
lately that he began to presume on the trust

"It him he we harband, and then he hereme too familiar, a mistake on his part, for which is a stated to and Andrea swore a good-

nature, unhappily, is an over-sensitive one, and is apt to be affected by trifles. But now, mia bella, farewell until to-morrow — happy tomorrow! - when I shall call you mine, in

A warm flush tinted her cheeks; she came to me where I stood and leaned against me. "Shall I not see you again till we meet in the church?" she enquired with a becoming bash-

"No; I will leave you this last day of your brief widowhood alone. It is not well that I should obtrude myself upon your thoughts or prayers. Stay!" and I caught her hand that toyed with the flower in my buttonhole. "I see you still wear your former wedding-ring. May take it off?

"Certainly." And she smiled while I deftly drew off the plain gold circlet I had placed there nearly four years since.
"Will you lee me keep it?"
"If you like. I would rather not see it

bands of again."

"You shall not," I answered, as I slipped it into my pocket. "It will be replaced by a "Do I new one to morrow—one that I hope may be the symbol of more joy to you than this has

> And as her eyes turned to my face in all their melting, perfidious languor, I conquered my hatred of her by a strong effort, and stooped and kissed her. Had I yielded to my real impulses, I would have crushed her cruelly in my a ms. and bruised her delicate flesh with the brutal ferocity of caresses born of bitterest loathing, not love. But no sign of my aversion escaped me, —all she saw was her elderly-looking admirer, with his calmly courteous demeaner, chill smile, and almost parental tenderness; and she judged him merely as an influential gentleman of good position and unlimited income, who was about to make her ode of the most envied women in all Italy.

The fugitive resemblance she traced in me to er "dead" husband was certainly attributed by her to a purely accidental likeness common to many persons in this world, where every man, they say, has his double, and for that matter every woman also. Who does not matter every woman also. Who does not remember the touching surprise of Heinrich Heine when, on visiting the picture gallery of the Palazzo Durazzo in Genoa, he was brought face to face with the portrait, as he thought, of a dead woman he had loved—
"Maria la morte." It mattered not to him that the picture was very old, that it had been painted by Giorgio Barbarelli centuries before his "Maria" could have lived; he simply deolares—"Il est praiment d'une resemblance ad mirable, resemblant jusqu'au silence de la mort.'

Such likenesses are common enough, and my wife, though my resemblance to myself (!) troubled her a little, was very far from imagining the real truth of the matter, as indeed how should she? What woman, believing and knowing, as far as anything can oe known, her husband to be dead and buried, is likely to accept even the idea of his possible escape from the tomb! Not one !— else the disconsolate widows would indeed have reason to be more inconsolable than they ap

When I left her that morning I found Andres Luziani waiting for me at my hotel. He was seated in the outer entrance hall; I hade him follow me into my private salon. He did so. Abashed at the magnificence of the apartment, he paused at the doorway, and stood, red cap in hand, hesitating, though with an amiabl

amile on his sunburnt merry countenance.
"Come in, antico," I said with an inviting gesture, "and sit down. All this tawdry show of velvet and gilding must seem common to your eyes, that have rested so long on the sparkling pomp of the foaming waves, the glorious blue curtain of the sky, and the sheeny white of the sais of the "Laura" glesming in the sold of the sun. Would I could live such a life as yours, Andrea!—there is nothing better under the width of heaven."

The poetical temperament of the Sicilian was caught and fired by my words. He at once forgot the splendid appurtenances of wealth and the costly luxuries that surrounded him; he advanced without embarrassment, and seated himself on a velvet and gold chair with as much ease as though it were a coil of rough rope on board the "Laura."

"You say truly, Eccellenzs," he said with a gleam of his white teeth through his jet-black puzzled, psined expression came into her eyes,
"And that one thing is?" I inquired.
"That you did not remind me so often of
Fabio," she said abruptly and half angrily.
"Not when you speak of him, I do not mean that. What I me in is, that you have ways like his. Of course I know there is no actual resemblance, and yeb..." She paused again, and thing to you than the caprice of the wind and waves.' But I—see you!—I know otherwise. The woman I wed must love the sea; she must have the fearless eyes that can look God's storms in the face—her tender words must ring out all the more clearly for the sound of the bubbling waves leaping arainst the 'Laura' when the wind is high! And as for our chil dren," he paused and laughed, "per la Santissima Madonna! if the salt and iron of the ocean be not in their blood, they will be no children of mine!"

I smiled at his enthusiasm, and pouring out some choice Montepuleiane, bade him taste it. He did so with a keen appreciation of its flavor, such as many a so called connoisseur of wines

does not possess.
"To your health, Eccellenza!" he said; "and may you long enjoy your life!"
I thanked him; but in my heart I was far

from schoing the kindly wish.

"And are you going to fulfil the prophecy of your friends, Audrea!" I asked. "Are you about to marry?"

about to marry?"

He set down his glass only partly emptied, and smiled with an air of mystery.

"Ebbene! chi sa!" he replied, with a gay little shrug of his shoulders, yet with a sudden tenderness in his keen eyes that did not escape me. "There is a maiden,—my mother loves her well—she is little and fair as Carmeto Neri's Teress.—so high." and he laid his brown hand Teress,—so high," and he laid his brown hand lightly on his breast, "her head touches just here," and he laughed. "She looks as frail as a lily, but she is hardy as a sea-gull, and no one loves the wild waves more than she. Perhaps, in the month of the Madonna, when the white lilies bloom,—perhaps ! one can never tell,—the old song may be sung for us—

#### "Chi sa fervente amar Solo è felice l'

And humming the tune of the well-known love-ditty under his breath, he raised his glass of wine to his lips and drained it off with a relish, while his honestface beamed with gaiety and pleasure. Always the same story, I thought moodily. Love, the tempter,—Love, the destroyer,—Love, the curse! Was there no es cape possible from this bewildering snare that thus caught and slew the souls of men?

He soon roused himself from his pleasant reverie, and drawing his chair closer to mine,

assumed an sir of mystery.
"And for your friend who is in trouble," he said in a confidential tone, then paused and looked at me as though waiting permission to

proceed.
I nodded.
"Go on, amico. What have you arranged?"
"Everything!" he announced, with an air of triumph. "All is smooth sailing. At six o'clock on Friday morning the Rondinella, that is the brig I told you of, Eccellenza, will weigh anchor for Civita Vecchia. Her captain, old Antonio Bardi, will wait ten minutes or even a quarter of an hour if necessary for the—the—"

"Passenger," I supplemented. "Very amiable of him, but he will not need to delay his departure for a single instant beyond the the appointed hour. Is he satisfied with the

you punished him, as he deserved!"

I rose from my seat beside her. I could not answer for my own composure while sitting so close to the actual murderess of my friend and her lover. Had she forgotten her own "familiar" treatment of the dead man—the thousand nameless wiles and witcheries and tricks of her trade, by which she had beguled his soul and ruined his honor?

"I am glad you are satisfied with "Satisfied!" and Andrea swore a good-natured oath and la ghed aloud. "By San Pietre! if he were not, he would deserve to drown like a dog on the voyage! Though truly, it is always difficult to please him, he being old and cross and crusty. Yes; he is one of those men who have seen so much life that they are tired of it. Believe it! even the stormiest sea is a tame fish-pond to old Bardi. But he is satisfied this time, Eccellenza and his torminated.

many thanks, Andrea. And yet there is one sometimes, the look of one who is stunned by a more favor I would ask of you."

He saluted me with a light yet graceful ges-"Eccelenza, anything I can do-command

me."
"It is a mere trifle," I returned. "It is merely to take a small valise belonging to my friend, and to place it on board the Rogdinella under the cars of the captain. Will you do this?"

"Most willingly. I will take it now if it so olesse you.'

"That is what I desire. Wait here, and I will bring it to you."
And leaving him for a moment or two I went into my bedroom and took from a cupboard I always kept locked, a common rough leather bag, which I had secretly packed myself, unhnown to Vincenzo, with such things as I judged to be useful and necessary. Chief among them was a bulky roll of bank notes. These amounted to nearly the whole of the remainer of the money I had placed in the bank notes. at Palermo. I had withdrawn it by gradual degrees, leaving behind only a couple of thousand francs, for which I had no special need. I locked and strapped the value; there was no name on it, and it was scarcely any weight to carry. I took it to Andrea, who swung it easily

in his right hand and said smilingly, "Your friend is not wealthy. Eccellenza, if this is all his luggage!"
"You are right," I answered with a slight sigh; "he is truly very poor—beggared of everything that should be his, through the treachery of thos, whom he has benefited." I paused; Andrea was listening sympathetically. That is why I have paid his passage-money,

and have done my best to aid him. "Ah! you have the good heart, Eccel-lenza," murmured the Sicilian thoughtfully. Would there were more like you! Often when fortune gives a kick to a man, nothing will suit but that all who see him must kick him also. And thus the povera diavolo dies of so many kicks, often! This friend of

yours is young, senza dubbio?"
"Yes, quite young, not yet thirty." "It is as if you were a father to him!" claimed Andrea enthusiastically.

claimed Andrea enthusiastically. "I hope he may be truly grateful to you, Eccellenza."
"I hope so too," I said, unable to resist a smile. "And now, amico, take this," and I pressed a small sealed packet into his band. "It is for yourself, Do not open it till you are at home with the mother you love so well, and the little maiden you spoke of, by your side. If its contents please you, as I believe they will, think that I am also rendered happier by your happiness.'

His dark eyes sparkled with gratitude as I spoke, and setting the value he held down on the ground, he stretched out his hand half timidly, half frankly. I shook it warmly and

bade him farewell.
" Per Bacco!" he said, with a sert of shamefacod eagerness, "the very devil must have caught my tongue in his fingers! There is something I ought to say to you, Eccellenza, but for my life I cannot find the right words. I must thank you better when I see you next "Yes," I answered dreamily and somewhat wearily, "when you see me next, Andrea, you shall thank me if you will; but believe me, I need no thanks."

And thus we parted, never to meet again, he to the strong glad life that is born of the wind and sea, and I to . . . But let me not anticipate. Step by step through the labyrinths of memory let me go over the old ground watered with blood and tears, not missing one sharp Stone of detail on the drear pathway leading to the bitterend.

That same evening I had an interview with Vincenzo. He was melancholy and tacitum—a mood which was the result of an announcement I had previously made to him-namely, that his services would not be r quired during my wedding trip. He had hoped to accompany me, and to occupy the position of courier, valet, major-domo, and generally confidential attend-ant—a hope which had partially soothed the vexation he had evidently felt at the notion of

my marrying at all. His plans were now frustrated, and if ever the good-natured fellow could be ill-tempered, he was assuredly so on this occasion. He stood before me with his usual respectful air, but he avoided my glance, and kept his eyes studiously fixed on the pattern of the carpet. I addressed him with an air of galety.
"Libene Vincenzo! Joy comes at last, yet

sec, even to me! To-morrow I shall wed the Countess Romani -the loveliest and perbaps the richest woman in Naples!"
"I know it, Eccellenza."

This with the same obstinately fixed countenance and downward look. "You are not very pleased, I think, at the prospect of my happiness?" I asked banter-

ingly. He glanced up for an instant, tnen as quickly down again.
"If one could be sure that the illustrissime Eccelenza was indeed happy, that would be good tning," he answered dubiously.

"And are you not sure?"
"No; the Eccellenza does not look happy. No, no, davvero! He has the air of being sor

rowful and ill, both together."

I shrugged my shoulders indifferently.

'You mistake me, Vincenzo. I am well—very well—and happy! Gran Dio! who could be happier? But what of my health or happiness?—they are nothing to me, and should be hear to you. Listen: I have something I wish less to you. Listen; I have comething I wish

you to do for me."

He gave me a sidelong and half-expectant glance. I went on—

"To-morrow evening I want you to go to Avellino.

He was utterly astonished.

"To Avelline!" he murmured under his breath, "to Avelline!"

"Yes, to Avelline," I repeated somewhat impatiently. "Is there anything so surprising in that? You will take a letter from me to the Signora Monti. Look you, Vincenzo, you have been faithful and obedient so far, I expect implicit fidelity and obedience still. You will not be needed here to-morrow after the marriage ball has once begun; you can take the nine o'clock train to Avelline, and—understand me—you will remain there till you receive further news from me. You will not have to wait long.

make love to Lilla.' Vincenzo did not return the smile. But—but," he stammered, sorely perplexed -"if I go to Avellino I cannot weit upon the Eccellenza. There is the portmanteau to pack-and who will see to the luggage when you leave on Friday morning for Rome? And-and-I had thought to see you to the station-He stopped, his vexation was too great to allow

and in the meantime," here I smiled, "you can

I laughed geatly.
"How many more trifles can you think of my friend, in opposition to my wishes? As for the portmanteau, you can pack it this very day if you so please—then it will be in readiness. The test of your duties can for once be performed by others. It is not only important, but imperative that you should go to Avellino on my errand. I want you should go
to Avellino on my errand. I want you to take
this with you," and I tapped a small, square
iron box, heavily made and strongly padlocked,
which stood on the table near me,
He glanced at the box, but still hesitated,
and the gloom on his countenance deepened. I

grew a little annoyed.
"What is the matter with you?" I said at

last with some stereness. "You have something on your mind—speak out!"

The fear of my wrath startled him. He looked up with a bewildered pain in his eyes, and, spoke, his mellow Tuscan voice vibrating with its own eloquent entreaty.
"Ecollenza!" he exclaimed eagerly, "you

must forgive me—yes, forgive your poor servant who seems too bold, and who yet is true to you, —yes, indeed, so true !—and who would go with you to death if there were need! I am not blind, I can see your sufferings, for you do suffer, 'lustricsimo, though you hide it well. Often have I watched you when you have not known it. I feel that you have what we call a wound in the heart, bleeding, bleeding always. Such a thing means death often, as much as a straight shot in battle. Let tricks of her trade, by which she had begunded is a tame fish-pond to old Bardi. But he is satisfied with my action in that affair," I said coldly and steadily. "I your friend found him to be both dumb and myseif regret the death of the unfortunate in the best of the unfortunate in the staps on board."

That is well," I said smiling. "I owe you shou! you?—the look that is in your face you all this while?"

hard blow. I have said to myself, "That look will kill me if I see it often." And your love for this great lady, whom you will wed to-morrow, has not lightened your soul as love should lighten it. Not seem to be seen to lighten it. No! you are even sadde: than before, and the look I speak of com: s ever again and again. Yes, I have watched you, and lately I have seen you writing, writing far into the night, when you should have slept. Ah, signor! you are angry, and I know I should not have spoken; but tell me, how can I look at Lilla and be happy when I feel that you are

al me and sad 9 Istopped the flood of his eloquence by a mute gesture, and withdrew my hand from his clasp.

"I am not angry," I said with quite steadiness, and yet with something of coldness, though my whole nature, always highly sensi tive, was deeply stirred by the rapid, un-atudied expressions of affection that melted so warmly from his lips in the liquid music of the mellow Tuscan tongue. "No, I am not angry, but I am sorry to have been the object of so much solicitude on your part. Your pity is misplaced, Vincenzo, it is indeed! Pity an emperor clad in purples and seated on a throne of pure gold, but do not pity me! I tell you, that to morrow, yes, to morrow, I shall obtain all that I have ever sought-my greatest desirwill be fulfilled. Believe it. No man has ever been so thoroughly satisted with . . . satisfac-

tion . . . as I shall be!"

Then seeing him look still and and incredu lous, I clapped my hand on his shoulder and

"Come, come, amico, wear a merrier face for my bridal day, or you will not deserve to wed Lilla. I thank you from my heart." and and kindness, but I assure you there is nothing wrong with me. I am well—perfectly well—and happy. It is understeed that you go to Avelling to morrow evening?"

Vincenzo sighed, but was passive.
"It must be as the Eccelienza pleases," he

murmured resignedly.

"That is well," I answered good-humoredly;

"and as you know my pleasure, take care that
nothing interferes with your departure. And, one word more, you must cease to watch me. Plainly speaking, I do not choese to be under surveillance. Nay, I am not offended, far from it, fidelity and devotion are excellent virtues, but in the present case I prefer obedience-strict, implicit obedience. Whatever I may do, whether I sleep or wake, walk or sit still,—at-tend to your duties, and pay no heed to my ac-So will you best serve me,-you understand?

"Si, Signor!" and the poor fellow sighed again and reddened with his own inward confusion "You will pardon me, Eccellenza, for my free dom of speech, I feel I have done wrong."
"I pardon you for what in this world is never pardoned excess of love," I answered gently. "Knowing you love me, I ask you to gently. "Knowing you love me, I ask you obey me in my present wishes, and thus shall always be friends."

His face brightened at these last words, and his thoughts turned in a new direction. He glanced at the iron box I had before pointed out

"That is to go to Avellino, Eccellenza?" he asked with more alacrity that he had yet shown.
"Yes," I answered, "You will place it in

the hands of the good Signora Monti, for whom I have a great respect. She will take care of it till I return."
"Your commands shall be obeyed, signore,

he said rapidly, as though eager to atone for his past hesitation. "After all," and he smiled, "it will be pleasant to see Lilla; she will be interested, too, to hear the account of the Excel lenza's marriage."

And somewhat consoled by the prospect of the entertainment his unlooked-for visit would give to the charming little maiden of his choice, he left me, and shortly afterwards I heard him humming a popular love-tong softly under his breath, while he busied himself in packing my portmanteau for the honeymoon-trip—a portmanteau destined never to be used or opened

by its owner.
That night, contrary to my usual habit, lingered long over my dinner; at its close I poured out a ful glass of fine Lacrima Cristi, and secretly mixing with it a dose of a tasteless but powerful opiate, I called my valet and bade but powerful opiate, I called my valet and bade him drink it and wish me joy. He did so readily, draining the contents to the last drop. It was a tempestuous night; there was a high wind, broken through by heavy sweeping gusts of rain. Vincenzo cleared the dinner table, yawning viribly as he did so, then taking my out-door paletot on his arm, he went to his ted room, a small one additional contents. joining mine, for the purpose of brushing it, according to his customary method. I opened a book, and prefending to be absorbed in its contents, I walted patiently for about half an

At the expiration of that time I stole softly to his d or and looked in. It was as I had expected: overcome by the sudden and heavy action of the op ate, he had thrown himself on his bed, and was slumbering profoundly, the unbrushed overcoat by his side. Poor fellow! I smiled as I watched him; the faithful dog was chained, and could not follow my steps for

that night at least.

I left him thus, and wrapping myself in a thick Almaviva that muffled me almost to the eyes, I hurried out, fortunat ly meeting no one on my way—out into the sto in and darkness, towards the Campo Sauto, the abode of the 1 wise though speechl as Dead. I had work to to there—with that must be done. I knew that if I had not taken the precaution of drugging my too devoted servitor, he might, despise his protestations, have been tempted to track me whither I went. As it was, I felt myself safe, for four hours must pass, I knew, before Vincenzo could awake from his lethargy. And was absent for some time.

Though I performed my ta-k as quickly as might be, it took me longer than I thought, and filled me with more loathing and reluctance than I had deemed possible. It was a gruesome, ghastly piece of work—a work of preparation,—and when I had finished it entirely to my satisfaction I felt as though the longer to my satisfaction, I felt as though the bony fingers of death itself had been plunged deep into my very marrow. I shivered with cold. my limbs would scarce bear me upright, and my teeth chattered as though I were seized by strong ague. But the fixity of my purpos strengthened me till all was done—till the stage was set for the last scene of the tragedy. Or comedy? What you will! I know that in the vorld nowadays you make a husband's dishoner more of a whispered jest than anything else-you and your machinery of the law. But to you and your machinery of the law. But to me—I am so strangely constituted—dishonor is a bitterer evil than death. If a'l those who are deceived and betrayed felt thus, then justice would need to become more just. It is fortunate for the lawvers that we are not all incorable men
When I returned from my dreary walk in the

driving storm I found Vincenzo still fast asleep.
I was glad of this, for had he seen me in th
plight I was, he would have had good reason to be alarmed concerning both my physical and mental condition. Perceiving myself in the mental condition. Perceiving myself in the glass, I recoiled as from an image of horror. I saw a man with haunted, hungry eyes gleaming out from under a mass of disordered white hair, his pale, haggard face set and stern as the face of a merciless inquisitor of old Spain, his dark cloak dripping with glattering rain drops, his hands and mails stained as though he had dug them into the black earth, his boots heavy with them into the black earth, his boots heavy with mire and clay, his whole aspect that of one who had been engaged in some abhorrent deed, too repulsive to be named. I stared at my own reflection thus and shuddered; then I laughed softly with a sort of fierce enjoyment. Quickly I threw off all my soiled habiliments and locked them out of sight, and, arraying myself in dressing gown and slippers, I glanced at the time. It was half-past one—already the morning of It was half-past one—already the morning of my bridal. I had been absent three hours and that. I went into my salon and remained there writing. A few minutes after 2 o'clock had struck the door opened noiselessly, and Vincenzo, looking still very sleepy, appeared with an expression of enquiring anxiety. He will an expression of enquiring anxiety. He will drowstly, and seemed relieved to see me attendance on a queen; they looked an attendance on a queen; they looked

Lacrima; I am not used to wine. I have been abler p. I han hed, pretended to stiffe a yawn on my

own account, and rose from my easy chair.
"Veramente," said lightly, "so have I, very "Veramente," said lightly, "so have I, very nearly. And if I would appear as a gay bridegroom, it is time I went to hed. Buona notte."
"Buona notte, signore."

And we severally retired to rest, he satisfied that I had been in my own room all the evening, and I, thinking with a savage joy at my heart of what I had prepared out there in the darkness, with no witnesses of my work save the whirling wind and rain.

#### CHAPTER XXXIV.

My marriage morning dawned bright and clear, though the high wind of the past night still prevailed and sent the white clouds scudding rapidly, like ships running a race, across the blue fairness of the sky. The air was strong, fresh, and exhibitanting, and the crowds that swarmed into the Piazza del Popolo and the swarmed into the Fiazza del Popolo and the Toledo, easier to begin the riot and fun of Giovadi Grasso, were one and all in the highest good humor. As the hours advanced many little knots of people hurried towards the Cathedral, anxious, if possible, to secure places in or near the chapel of San Gennaro, in order to see to advantage the brilliant costumes of the few distinguished persons who had been invited to witness my wedding. The ceremony was fixed to take place at eleven, and at a little before half past ten I entered my carriage, in company with the Duke di Marina as best man, and drove to the scene of action. Clad in gar ments of admirable cut and fit, with well brushed bair and beard, and wearing a de-meanor of skilfully mingled gravity and gaiety, I bore but little resemblance to the baggard, ferocious creature who had faced me in the mirror a few hours previously.

A strange and secret mirth too posessed me,

a sort of half-frenzied merriment that threat-ened every now and then to break through the mask of dignified composure it was necessary for me to wear. There were moments when I could have laughed, shricked and sung with the fury of a drunken madman. As it was, I talked incessantly; my conversation was flavored with bitter wit and pungent sarcsem, and once or twice my friend the Duke surveyed me with an air of wondering inquiry, as though he thought my manner forced or unnatural. My coachman was compelled to drive rather slowly, owing to the pressing throngs that awarmed at every corner ful bride, throng and through every thoroughfare, while the yells eager spectators. of the masqueraders, the gambols of street clowns, the firing of toy guns, and the sharp explosion of colored bladders, that were swung to and fro and tossed in the air by the merry populace, started my spirited horses frequently, and caused them to leap and prance to a somewhat dangerous extent, thus attracting more than the customary attention to my equipage, As it drew up at last at the door of the chapel, I was surprised to see what a number of spectators had collected there. There was a positive crowd of loungers, beggars, children and middle-class persons of all sorts, who beheld my arrival with the utmost interest and excitement.

the utmost interest and excitement.

In accordance with my instructions a rich crimson carpet had been laid down from the very edge of the pavement right into the church as far as the altar; a silken awning had also been erec ed, under which bloomed a miniature avenue of palms and tropical flowers. All eyes were turned upon me furiously as I stepped from my carriage and entered the chapel, side by side with the Duke, and murmurs of my vast wealth and generosity were audibly whispered as I passed along. One old crone hideusly ugly, but with large, dark, piercing eyes, the fading lamps of a lost beauty, chuckled and mumbled as she craned her skinny throat forward to observe me more closely. "Aye, aye! The saints know he need be rich and

generous—pover'uomo, to fill her mouth. A little red cruel mouth always open, that swallows money like macaroni, and laughs at the suffering poor! Ah! that is bad, bad! He need be rich to satisfy her!"

The Duke di Marina caught these words and claused swidth more to the suffering poor! need be rich to satisfy her!"

The Duke di Marina caught these words and glanced quickly at me, but I affected not to have heard. Inside the chapel there were a the hotel, where the wedding breakfast awaited the mere sight-seers by means of a silken rope that crossed the aisle. I exchanged greatings on the wall round me seemed endowed with mysterious life,—the grand heads of saints and martyrs were turned upon me as though they demanded—"Must then do this thing. Hast

though no forgiveness!" And ever my stern soul answered, "Nay; if hereafter I am tortured in eternal flame for all ages, yet now,—now while I live, I will be avenged!"

A bleeding Christ suspended on his cross gazed at me reproachfully with long-enduring gazed at me reproachfully with long-enduling eyes of deathful anguish—eyes that seemed to They are apt to shake their neads, and to look say, "O erring man, that tormentest thyself upon it as a misfortune rather than a blessing, upon it as a misfortune rather than a blessing.

L'altare è la tomba dell' amore," is a very commonly besay, "O erring man, that tormentest thyself upon it as a misfortune rather than a blessing with passing passions, shall not thine own end "L'altare è la tomba dell' amore," is a very comapproach spedily?—and what comfert will thou

bave lo thy last hour?" And inwardly I answered, "Noue! No shred of c asolation can ever again be mine, no joy, save fulfilled revenge! And this I will possess th ugh she heavens should crack and the earth split asunder! For once a woman's treachery shall meet with punishment-for once such strange uncommon justice shall be done!

strange uncommon judges snau oe cone:

And my spirit wrapped itself again in sombre
meditative silence. The sunlight fell gloriously through the stained windows;—blue, gold,
crimeon and violet shafts of dazzling radiance glittered in lustrous flickering patterns on the snowy whitene s of the marblealtar, and slowly softly, majestically, as though an angel stepped forward, the sound of musicstole on the incenseladen air. The unseen organist played a subline voluntary of Palestrina's, and the round, harmonious notes came falling gently on one another like drops from a fountain trick-

ling on flowers.

I thought of my last wedding day, when I had stoud in this very place, full of hope, intoxicated with love and joy, when Guido Ferrori had been by my side, and had drunk in for the first time the poisoned decrease of terrotation from the loveliness drought of temptation from the loveliness of my wife's face and form; when I, poor fool, would as soon have thought that God could lie, as that either of these whom I adord could play me false. I draw the wed-ding-ring from my pecket and looked at it—it was sparkingly bright and appeared new. Yet it was old -- it was the very same ring I had drawn off my wife's finger the day before; it drawn (it my wires anger the cay peters; it had only been burnished afresh by a skilled jeweller, and showed no more marks of wear than if it had been bought that n orang. The great bell of the Cathedral boomed out

eleven, and as the last stroke swung from the tower, the chapel doors were flung more widely open :- then came the gentle rustle of trailing robes, and turning, I beheld my wife. She approached, leaning lightly on the arm of the old Chevalier Manciel, who, true to his creeds of gallantry, had accepted with alacrity the post of paternal protector to the bride on this this occasion; and I could not well wonder at the universal admiration that broke in suppressed murmars from all assembled, as this most fair masterpiece of the devil's creation paced slowly and pracefully up the sisle. She were a dress of clinging white velvet made with the greatest simplicity,—a lace veil, priceless in value and fine as a gossamer, draped her from bead to foot,—the jewels I had given her flashed about her like little scintillating points of light, in her hair, at her waist, on her breast and un-

covered arms.

Being as she deemed herself, a widow, she had no bridesmaids; her train was held up by Vincenzo, locking still very sleepy, appeared with an expression of enquiring anxiety. He smiled drowsily, and seemed relieved to see me sitting quietly in my accustomed place at the writing table. I surveyed him with an air of like two faires who had slipped out of a strandard armsize. midnight dream, in their little loose gowing of Vincenzo! What has become of cold-colored plush, with wreaths of mandows while?"

Cold-colored plush, with wreaths of mandows deficient tumbled curly hair. They

"Eccellenza," he stammered, "if was the had been well trained by Nina herself, for on arrival at the attar they stood demurely, one on each side of her, the pretty page occupying his place behind, and still holding up the end of the velvet train with a charming air of hauteur and

velvet train with a charming air of hanteur and self complacency.

The whole cortege was a picture in its way, as Nina had meant it to be; she was fond of artistic effects. She smiled languishingly upon me as she reached, the altar, and sauk on her knees beside me in prayer. The music swelled torth with redoubled grandeur, the priests and acolytes, appeared, the marriage service commenced. As I placed, the ring on the book I glanced furtively at the bride; her fair head was bent demurely—she seemed on the book I glanced furtively at the bride; her fair head was bent demurely—she seemed absorbed in holy meditations. The priest having performed the cermony of sprinkling it with holy water, I took it back, and set it for the second time in my wile's soft white little thand—set it in accordance with the Catholic hand, set it in accordance with the Catholic Ritual, first on the thumb, then on the second finger, then on the third and lastly on the fourth, where I left it in its old place, wondering as I did so, and murmered, In Nominee Patris et Filii et Spiritlis Sancti, Amen!" whether she recognised it as the one she had worn so long! But it was evident she did not;—her calm was unbroken by to much as a start or tremor; she had the self possession of a perfect ly satisfied, beautiful, van, and utterly heartwoman.

Absorbed in strange, half morose, half speculative fancies, I scarcely heard the close of the solemn service. I was roused by a delicate touch from my wife, and I woke, as it were, with a start, to hear the sonorous, crashing chords of the Wedding-march in Lohengrin thundering through the air. All was over:—my wife was mine indeed—mile most thoroughly—mine by the exceptionally closested by the by the the exceptionally close-tied knot of marriage—mine to do as I would with "till death shall us part." How long, I gravely mused, how long before death could come to do us this great service. And straightway I began as one great service. And straightway I began counting, counting certain spaces of time that must clapse before; I was still absorbed in this mental arithmetic, even while I mechanically offered my arm to my wife as we entered the vestry to sign our names in the maraiave register. So occupied was I in my calculations that I nearly caught myself murmuring certain numbers aloud. I checked this, and recalling my thoughts by a strong effort, I strove to appear interested and de-lighted, as I walked the aisle with my beautiful bride, through the ranks of admiring and

On reaching the outer doors of the chapel several-girls emptied their full and fragrant baskets at our feet; and in return, I bade one of my servants distribute a bag of coins I had brought for the purpose, knowing from former experience that it would be needed. To tread across such a heap of flowers required some care, many of the blossoms clinging to Nina's velvet train,—we therefore moved forward Blowly.

Just as we had almost reached the carriage, a young girl, with large laughing eyes set like flashing jewels in her soft oval face, threw down in my path a cluster of red roses. A sudden fury of impotent passion possessed me, and I crushed my heel instantly and savegely upon the crimson blossoms, stamping upon them again and again so violently that my wife raised her delicate eyebrows in um zement, and the pressing people who sto d round us, shrugged their shoulders, and gazed at one another with looks of utter bewilderment—while the girl who had thrown them shrank back in terror, her face paling as she murmured, "Santissima Madonua! she murmured, "Santissima Madonua! ma fa paura!" I bit my lips with vexation, ma ja paura!" I bit my lips with vexation, inwardly cursing the weakness of my own behavior. I laughed lightly in answer to Nina's unsp ken, half-alarmed inquiry.
"It is nothing—a mere fancy of mire. I hate red roses! They look to me like human blood in flower!"
She shuddened alartic

n nower:
She shuddered elightly.
"What a horrible idea! How can you think of such a thing?"

great number of people, but my own invited | we.
great number of people, but my own invited | we.
great number of people, but my own invited | we.
great number of people, but my own invited | we.
great number of people, but my own invited | we.
great number of people, but my own invited | we. guests, not numbering more than twenty; Inis is always a record to the pace apportioned and embarraisment everywhere, even in the to them near the altar, which was divided from sunny, pleasure-loving South; every one is glad the mere sight-seers by means of a silken rope when it is over, and when the flowery, uniform the sight-seers by means of a silken rope when it is over, and when the flowery uniform the sight-seers by means of a silken rope when it is over and over the silken rope. that crossed the aisle. I exchanged greatings with most of these persons, and in return received their congratulations; then I walled with a firm deliberate step up to the high altar and there waited. The magnificent paintings mosphere of undoubted chilliness; the women were dull, being rendered jealous of the bride's beauty, and the richness of her white velvets and jewels; the men were constrained, and could acarcely force tremselves into even the appearance of cordiality, they evidently thought that, with such wealth as mine, I would have done much better to remain a bachelor. In truth, Italians, and especially Neapolitans, are by no means an illustratio concerning the suppositions.

> It was a relief to us all when we rose from the splindidly appointed table, and separated for a few hour. We were to meet again at the ball, which was fixed to commence at nine o'clock in the evening. The cream of the event was to be tasted thin,—the final toasting of the bride was to take place then,—then there would be music, mirth and dencing, and all the splendour of almost royal revelry. I escorted my wife with formal courtsey to a splendid apartm nt which had been pre-pared for her, for she had, as she t ld me, many things to do,—as, for instance, to take off her bridal robes, to study every detail of her wondrous ball costume for the night, and to super-intend her maid in the packing of her trunks for the next day's journey. The next day! I smiled grimly. I wondered how she would en-joy her trip! Then I kissed her hand with the most profound respect and lefe her to reporeto refresh and prepare herself for the brilliant

festivity of the evening.
(To be Conttinued).

Amy, speaking of the responsibilities of matrimony: "Would you be afraid to merry on a thousand a year, Iom?" a bit, if I could only find a girl with an itcome of that amount. 11



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Residence State of the

MAROH 14, 1888

The Month of Coids, Dixonac-Cycles-A Privilege Little Appreciated—A Rude Month-Street Press of Women -Country Visits.

DISEASE-CYCLES.

It is a well known physiological fact that certain diseases have their seasons, that is, at certain periods of the year, one disease or more certain periods of this is, therefore, most useearly knowledge of this is, therefore, most useearly knowledge of this accordant with the best bedroom—the guest chamber in fact.

The hostess, with true housewifely pride, turned down the snowy sheets, and displayed mattress after mattress isobs. ul, as enabling one to make calculations beforehand by which one may run a good chance of escaping those almost universal results of disordered health. By timely foresight and prodent precaution a great many of the ills that flesh is heir to may be provented.

Now that spring is upon us, this remark ap plies with double force, for really this is, in our dimate, the most dangerous season to life in the whole year. Sudden changes of temperature, a severe, binding frost one day and an open than the next produce their natural consequences on the human frame. Even if one is sequences on the matter of clothing the effects may be felt, and by young and old alike. How much more so when one is careless in such matters. A PRIVILEGE LITTLE APPRECIATED.

Man seems to have a great advantage over Man seems to have a great advantage over the lower animals by being enabled to don or the lower animals by being enabled to don or doff his coat at pleasure, but the advantage doff his coat at pleasure, but the advantage is more seeming than real, if he have not the forethought to make good use of it. It is this forethought to make good use of it. It is this forethought to make man fit to be a one great dis inction that makes man fit to be a habitant of any climate on the earth. But what avails it if he does not profit by experience.

perience.
There seems to be a sort of fatuity in the way
in which people disregard warnings. Year
in which people disregard warnings. Year
after year, thousands go down to the grave from
after year, thousands go down to the grave from
after year, thousands go down to the grave from
after year, thousands go down to the grave from
after year, thousands go down to the grave from
a people of the seems to be a yet, in no one year does there seem to be a diminution in the number, except indeed, a rare diminution in suc naturous, except actoos, a rare thing with us in Canada, the spring season be

thing with us in Canada, one spring season ce one of exceptional clemency. After the long, cold winter we are apt to hail After the long, cold winter we are apu to half every stray glimpse of sunshine and every breath of genial air as an assurance that spring is not only on its way, but come at last. Then off go the fur caps and overcoats, perhaps even off go the fur caps and overcoats, perhaps even a woolen undergarment is furtively shed, one feels delightfully cool and comfortable for an hour or two, then a little change comes up in the weather, one experiences a slight chill, and the usual consequences ensue.

A RUPE MONTH.

What might be called the rythmic succession What might be called the rythmic succession of disease, but what we prefer to call, the recurrence of cert in diseases at certain stated intervals affords an intensely interesting study to an inquiring mind. We are all of us more or less interested in preserving our health, and to that end are really desirous of obtaining scientific data to go upon. We have it here.

The weather of February has always had a reputation for producing the very worst kind of

The weather of February has always had a reputation for producing the very worst kind of colds—persistent, aggravating ones. Match shares this had pre-eminence with February as a cold producer. Whatever work of this kind a cold producer is a pen laggard in, March either february has been laggard in, March either finishes up or shoves forward to a speedy conclusion. Its raw winds search out all the faulty or enfeets at places in a physique with relentless export. While rheumatism racks the limbs. While rheumatism racks the limbs, or energy. While rheumatism racks the limbs, neuralgia, under a host of names, tortures the nervous system. The dentist finds the rough winds of March blow him nothing but good, and the plumber, a kindred spirit by the way, rubs his hands in gleeful anticipation of the princely revenue this month is sure to bring him.

STREET DRESS OF WOMEN.

It is enough to make one turn misanthropist, or rather misogynist, which is pretty much the same thing, to notice the way in which women are clothed for this most inclement month. I say "are clothed," advisedly, for one would suppose, to look at them, that they could really have had no choice themselves in the matter, so nave had no choice themselves in the matter, so completely is comfort, not to say fitness, left out of the question in their attire. One cannot walk the streets of any Canadian city without having this fact thrust under observation. It might not perhaps be so likely to provoke compant if it were not that women are still conmight not perhaps be so likely to holder that went, if it were not that women are still considered the weaker sex, in spite of so much proof to the contrary furnished by themselves in this alone—the manner of their clothing.

In weather that compels men to pull their likely appropriate to their overcoafs to

cups over their ears, button their overcoats to the chin, and even, that last concession of maculina prile to the exigency of the occasion, take to muffiers and fur gauntlets, women sally forth in tiny hats or bonnets, perched on top of of the head, leaving the ears, those most sensitive organs, exposed to the bitter cold. Nor is this all. The cloud, that flimsy excuse for the thick closely woven muffler, seems so dowdy and clumsy, that it too is thrown aside and the throat and neck suffer. The bair, the natural protection for the head, being drawn up under the hat, according to the dictates of fashion, leaves the back of the neck pare, thus inviting those terrible and persistent headaches which, becoming chronic, baffle the physician's sk.ll. and lay the groundwark of serious constitutional discreters. The feet and bands also, which should at this time be as carefully which should at this time be as carefully shielded against cold, as during the depth of winter are allowed but the scantilest covering consistent with even the moderate account. most moderate amount of animal warmth.
kid and the thinnest of paper-leather are used in the manufacture of women's boots, and often the comfortable cloth or felt overshoe is dis carded as increasing the apparent size of the foot. Merino is the wear for stockings for a similar reason. Where rubbers are worn the case is worse than with the leather boot alone, except the former are warmly lined, but as this adds materially to cost, they are too often worn unlined. What protection can a merino stock ing, a tightly buttoned kid boot, and a pair of unlined rubbers, give against the weather? Very little indeed. The hands fare quite as badly, if not worse than the feet. Thin kid gloves are constantly advertised by the shops during the winter, and it is safe to assume that they find plenty of purchasers. Gloves of this can be bought for twenty-five cents a pair, while a pair of kid mittens warmly lined cost three or four times that sum. One must pay for comfort, as for everything else that is th having, but how many are willing to give the price? Apart from the question of econo and really there is no economy in purchasing poor articles, gloves are supposed to give a more pely look to the hands, but when they are ill

made, as the chrap ones invariably are, they only produce a distorted appearance.

What has been said here has been said in all kindliness. There are many women to whom these strictures do not apply, who dress fittingly and yet conformably to the prevailing custom at all seasons of the year.

# COUNTRY VISITS.

If you are contemplating a visit to the country at this season, don't make it. Besides the discomfort and annoyance produced by the uncertainty of the weather, there are other draw-

backs to be considered in the matter.

Country folks enjoy a well-deserved reputation for kindness and hospitality. But some of them have small knowledge of the principles of hygiene. 'Casual visitors and old-time "callere" have found out this to their cost. The deathly whill some out the host bed is no doubt. still communicated by the best bed is no doubt still tresh in the minds of many. The unused spare bed-room, in many a farmhouse, is a veritable chamber of horrors. Unaived, unheated, for month after month, may be, it becomes damp and unwholesome. Other evidences of non-occupancy are also painfully apparent, and leave a depressing effect upon the mind. Often to aggravate matters, the spare bed-room is an afterthought in the builder's brain, and then the hapless occupant for the time gets the full benefit of every blast of wind that sweeps around the house preper, and feels as if the

There are numerous instances of severe ailments contracted in such rooms. One or two may serve to illustrate. A lady accustomed to all the comforts of a well appointed city home, accepted the off-repeated invitation of an acquaintance in the country to spend a few days at the house of the latter. The drive was long, the weather gradually became colder, part of the journey was on an open higher through a server in the young girl's reach, if she will but stretch out her hand to take them. But in order to retain these, she must be worthy of them. A base pretender indeed is that ne who should seek or accept such knowing that they are unde erving? Those who fritter time away in a round of senseles so-called pleasure, who are the glaves of feature. the journey was on an open highway, part through unshelt red fields. She arrived, thoroughly chilled, but this caused no alarm on the part of her hospitable entertainers. As she appeared very tired, she retired soon after sup-per, and was shown with all due solemn by to "the best bedroom—the guest chamber in fact. mattress after mattress, light and springy, and to crown all, a most inxurious manmoth feather-bed, all made of down from her own geese, the farmer's wife said. Truly it was a cosy uest, inviting the tired one to repose. But is had almost been the couch of death. A chill is had almost been the couch of death. A chill came on at the first contact with the cold sheets, and then rheumatic pains slight at first, but gradually becoming worse, ran through every limb. Blankets and coverlets there was no scarcity of, but still the bed fell like one of ice. Had she got between the blankets, that might have made a difference, but, as it was, that did not suggest itself as a possible alleviation. The inmates of the house had retired early, so it would not do to disturb them. Besides would it not be reflecting on their hospitality to criticize not be reflecting on their hospitality to criticize their household arrangements. So article after article of her own out-of-doors clothing were piled upon the bed, cloak, fur jacket, all without giving much increase of warmth. Then she re-membered lying in the stillness and darkness there that the coiling had looked weatherthere that the ceiling had looked weather-stained, as if from frequent leakage of rain, and that the walls had been glittering with frost. Not a word, however, of all this was said to the affable host and hostess next morning, and as it would seem capricious and unreasonable to return home at once, the full term of the visit was put in. The bed did not seem so cold after the first night, the guest having served as a warming pan. The room had been a recent addition to the house, and having a flat roof snow settled there and melted. One side of the room alone joined the house. A cold drive of ten miles home finished the work begun by the cold bed-room, and se-vere inflammation of the lungs set in to be followed by a painful and slow recovery.

The itinerant preacher and the laples school-teacher seem to be the special victims of country hospitality. Not long ago I read a letter on this very subject from a minister warning his clerical bretheren on this point. He suggested

clerical bretheren on this point. He suggested to them in such a case to get between the blankets, and spoke of a travelling rug also as having afforded him signal service in warding off the effects of country lospit lity.

As a rule, houses in the country are not sufficiently heated. Farmers are not as lavish as formerly in the matter of fuel. Wood fires cannot safely be kept on at nighe, so long before the country the house is almost us call as outside. morning the house is almost as cold as outside. Sometimes only one, or at the most two fires are kept up, but these warm only the rooms in which the stoves are, unless indeed the stovepipes impart some feeble warmth to a room above. Coal stoves are, of course, to be found here and there in country homes, so that a moderate degree of heat is diffused at night. But it must be borne in mind that houses in the country, being isolated and often built in exposed situations, require great attention bestowed in properly heating them.

At any rate, there is yet a great guli between town and country customs It may be that our city life has had an everlas ing influence upon us, and that we are not so hardy as our country cousins, but let them try the experiment of sleeping themselves in those ice-cold beds that they so bounteously provide for their city friends—a thing I have noticed they are not at all likely to do—and then talk of their superior

CANADIAN GIRLS. In order that the caption of our "talk" today be not misleading, it may be as well to
hasten at once to say that no maiden of "the
blood royal" is by it intended. The papers are
filled every day with accounts of august personages, and minute details regarding their taking
of, and recovery from, such maristocratic disherself, and attractive enough to others, may be a princess, in her own right, in as much re-ality as are the daughters of the heir apparent to the throne.

And our Canadian girls are princesses in the truest sense of the word. If graceful figures, charms of feature and of manner, and cultured tastes can vindicate their claim to the title. Better than all this, the bounding pulse of health bears body and spirit high above the touch of low and sordid everyday cares. The bracing atmosphere of a northern climate has co led the blood of youth and kept it sweet and pure. And so, though life lies broad and fair before, and paths are open on every side in the pursuit of pleasure, the maidealy feet keep securely in such sheltered ways as are always suce to win the dear sanction of home.

ROYALTY AT HOME. When the scions of a royal line are at home in the realm that owes fealty to them, with what distinction are they treated—every one vying in showing most homage to them. ire their steps attended and everything that might have a tendency to annoy or discompose how it disappears before the thoughtful over sight of those to whom the comfort and happi-But kings and queens have been taught wis

dom by the repeated reverses that have fallen apon the high and mighty of the earth, and have been forced to con ciligently the chronicles written by the impartial muse of history. Hence it is that many royal homes are. in so far as relates to the training of the young members of the family, almost faultless models, there-fore well worthy of imitation by the people. Of course this only applies to essentials—the education of body and mind simultaneously, the rules of health, of good conduct and intellectual exercises, which occupy the growing years of the young. An idea of the position in life they are afterwards to fill is constantly held before them that they may be sedulous in acquiring all knowledge calculated to fit them

With the closing of school life they do not escape from tutelage. Guardians and guides are provided for them at every step, and a complete system of governance surrounds them, calculated to keep them from going very far astray on the one hand, but on the other, it must e owned often tending to render rather incomplete the development of individual character.

A MAIDEN IN HER FATHER'S HOUSE. A maiden in her father's house is a princess in the very heart of her dominion. There is in the the very hear of all true men, a tender pity touched with a reverence that is always stirred by the contemplation of the ordinary disabili-ties of woman's lot, and the patient beroism with which they are so often borns. This chivalrous feeling awakes with double force for the young daughter of the household. The brother has her in mind when he checks a comrade's sneer at virtue, and the father is enlisted in her cause when he aids the friends of humanity to rescue from further infamy even the lost and despairing of her sex. But closer comes the thought of her when innocence makes its appeal. "I felt as though it were a daughter of my own." No remark more commonly heard than this, when a young girl has been protected against insult in city streets. Cold, matter of fact men, little given to the utterance of sentiment, still less to the idea of posing as a champion, make such remarks unconsciously—yet they reveal much of the gentle gracious presence at home that inspired them. No homage deeper nor truer than this—that the very memory of us should lead our dearest ones to loftier thought and action for our sake.

A BASE PRETENDER. The highest prizes life can offer-love and the little brothers and sletters.

poverty, and cringe to ill-gotten we ish

Yet none are more executing than these that all answard signs of deference be shown to them.

But it is always painful to on emplate the worldling, and when that worldling is a woman we know that though Time be slow to punish, y t in the end it always discovers fraud and unmasks the pretender.

A PRINCESS ABBOAD.

I have often thought that there is something cruel, if not absurd, in the bringing up of some young girls. That is in the way they are brought up in America. Let them have all the freedom possible. Freedom is as necessary to mental and moral well-being as freeh air is to bodily health. But let it be freedom within the is not always practiced is too clearly evident, as almost any traveller may recall from personal experience. How often has the silly meaningless chatter of a duet or trio of girls spoiled the pleasure that some might have taken in the trip. This has been so often commented upon that one might be justified in hoping that the nuisance might abate—but there is no sign of its abating. Older people are forebearing. A great deal is readily forgiven to youth. No A great deat is reachly lorgiven to youth. No matter how loud or even boisterous the conversation may become, it is reldom indeed that it calls forth a word of reprimand from those persons present. There seems to be such an utter forgetfulness of the presence of other people, on the part of these disturbers of our peace, that we refrain from intruding our per-sonality in a circle which has forgotten everything and everybody outside of its own narrow limits—which in its thoughtless indifference to the feelings and desires of others evinces a selfishness more often associated with maturer years. And when the chatter ceases for a moment, through sheer inability of the overexcited brain to furnish more ideas, how bored and tired the chatterer becomes. Discontent and peevish ennui spread over the features co lately lit up with a feverish vivacity, and the

lately lit up with a feverish vivacity, and the whole countenance changes, and saddens and ages. The truth is, the girl has been given more liberty then she knows how to use.

Again, in the matter of out-door amusements, well and wisely has reform been working in these latter years in taking girls from the tambour-frame and piano-stool that spoiled the girlhood of their mothers. Exercise, of a pleasurable kind, too, in the open air, is about the best relief and relaxation possible when school-hours are over, and such a change at once had best relief and relaxation possible when school-hours are over, and such a change at once had scarcely been hoped for; but here also abuses of privileges have crept in. Skating has had its day; that is, in so far as that the wild furore of excitement caused by it has begun to subside. Toboganning, another healthy pastime, is rapidly running through its gamut also. Illness brought on by long continued exposure to intense cold in rinks so often resulted fatally that parents took alarm and forbade excessive exercise in that direction. Some of the most obstinate cases of rheumatism and kindred disorders afflicting the present generation of women have arisen from neglect of precaution in attending skating rinks in and out of season. Now tob canning is signalizing its period of duration as a fashionable amusement by marking its unfortunate victims for

life. Let greater moderation be shown in the pursuit of amusement as amusement merely, let less time to taken up in it and let a saving mar-

gin be left for the real duties and responsibili-ties of life.

Already the young American girl enjoys a measure of liberty and choice of pursuits that are not accorded to princesses in the old world.

It should be here not only to atone for the errors of the past, but to show for the future that the gift has not been misapplied.

MARIANA.

DONT let that cold of yours run on. You think it is

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be de-lightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of pecple can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves. Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

Mrs. Kendricks (the landlady)-Is you seat comfortable, Mr. Dumley, or are you to near the fire? Dumley-No, I am not too near the fire, Mrs. Kendricks, but I think lan-er-a trifls too near the Lutter.

THE BUTTER MARKET always makes a wide distinction between butter that is of a rich golden color and that which is white and lardy. Dairymen should always use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s improved Dairymen should Butter Color, which will give the gilb edge at all seasons of the year. Pure, strong and

reliable. A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones .- [Chesterfield.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti Consump-tive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several heros, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

The Philistines made a great mistake when they imagined they had Samson where his hair was short.

DO NOT SUFFER FROM SICK READACHE & moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small

Sheriff (to condemned man eating his last breakfast)-Will you have some of the ham and eggs? Condemned man-A couple of the eggs, please, but no ham. Pork gives me indigestion. DEPEND UPON IT.

Accidents will happen despite all care, and Accidents will happen despite all care, and painful injuries, such a Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, result. Every family should therefore keep Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand, it is the greatest family remedy for all Pains, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough, yield quickly to this excellent remedy.

What between school slate trusts and castor oil trusts, there is an exceedingly bright outlook for the children of this great republic during the coming year.

AS PARMELEE'S VEGETABLE PILLS contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues, truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. Cairneross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

It is the little things that tell-especially

Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

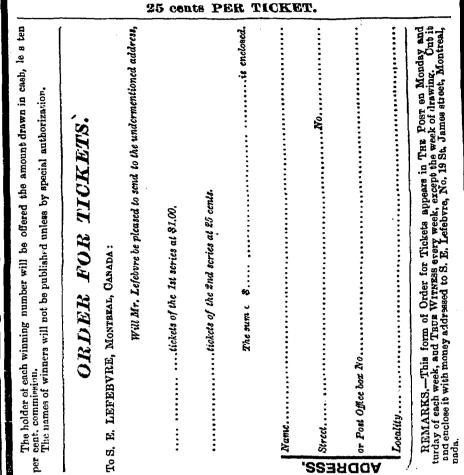
CLASS D.

THE TENTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 21st of MARCH, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

1st SERIES—value of prizes. \$50,060 capital prize: A lot worth. \$5,000 \$1.00 PER TICKET.

2nd SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES. \$10,000 1,000



THE MARDI GRAS DAY WAS ANTICIPATED.

PATED.
On February 7th, 1888, Tuesday (always Tuesday), at noon, the 213th Grand Monthly Drawing of the L uisiana State Lottery took place at New Orleans. The event had been anticipated, as the 14th, the second Tuesday in February, was Mardi Gras Day, a legal holiday, strictly observed. It was under the sole management of Generals G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Juhal A. Early, of Virginia Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia. No. 71 575 drew the gret capital prize of \$150, 000. It was sold in fractional tenths of \$1 ooo. It was sold in fractional tenths of \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., held, one by Robert Poutz, Frankfort, Mich., through First National Bank of Manistee, Mich.; one by Mrs. V. Gilly, No. 206 St. Phillip street, New Orleans, La; ore by J. C. Paul, Michigan City, Ind., through First Nat'l Bank there; one by Geo. J. Johnson, Baraga, Mich., thro' Wm Coach, of Baraga; three tenths to correspondents in San Krancisco. three-tenths to correspondents in San Francisco, Cal., paid through Louisiana Nat'l Bank, of New Orleans: one by the Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, Cal.: one by Matthew Steffens, Harrison St. Police Station, eases as measels, or, it might be, whooping cough. It may serve a politic purpose to chronicle such events in careers otherwise singularly undistinguished. However that may be, we have little to do with thom here. The natural order of nobility supersedes the artificial one, and any man's daughter, in this country of ours, if she be but true enough to herself, and attractive enough to others, may

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose,

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose,

Ratthew Steffens, Harrison St. Police Station, Chicago, Ill., etc., etc. Ticket No. 42,412 drew the Steffens, Harrison St. Police Station, Chicago, Ill., etc., etc. Ticket No. 42,412 drew the Third Capital Prize of stopped to open a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pasumonia. Or consumption. Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dan gerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offenshed. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offenshed.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose,

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, Bonne Terre, Mo.; one by C. H. Soudley Abbavillle, S.C.; one to the S. W. Nat'l Bank of Phila., Pa.; the rest went elsewhere. Ticof Phila., Fa.; the rest went elsewhere. Inc.
kets Nos. 13,048 and 25,477 each drew one of
the fourth two prizes of \$10,000, sold in fractions, also scattered everywhere. Any information may be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, about the 215th Grand Drawing on Tuesday, April 10th.

# OBITUARY.

Me. Maurice Egan, mother of Mr. Thomas D. Egan, so favorably known to the readers of the New York Freeman's Journal, died on Feb. ruary 28th, at the home of her husband in Woodstock, Ont., after a short illness. At her death she had all the consolations of our holy religion, and was surrounded by her loving husband, sons and daughters. For about twenty-five years, as Woodstock had no Catholic church, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up in Mr. Egan's house and all the mission priests made their home and were always comfortably entertained there by Mrs. Egan, so that she was called by many of them "The mother of priests." She was greatly respected by every one who knew her, and there were very few in the town who did not look on her calm and beautiful face in death. Her life was summed up in her latest words: "If it is God's holy will." The funeral took place from her late residence to the church the pall bearers being her five sons and son-in-law, who took the place of her son Juliu, who could not come in time. The Sol mn Reguiem Mass was sung by the pastor, Rev. M. T. Brady. Rev. George H. Northgraves was deacon, and Rev. H. P. Molphy subdeacon. The panegyric was Northgraves was deacon, and Rev. H. P. Molphy subdeacon. The panegyric was preached by Father Northgraves, who dwelt feelingly on the pure Christian life she had led, saying that her whole life was a constant preparation for death, and the never-ceasing care she took for the Christian education of her children. Her early training in this way shone throughout her life. Two of aer brothers were the Rev. Drs. Madden, of the diocese of Kingston. Mrs. Egan was the mother of a family of fourteen chilwas the mother of a family of fourteen children, ten of whom survive her—six sons and four daughters. Three of the daughters reside at home; the fourth is Mrs. J. H. Price, of St. Thomas.

The sons are as tollows:—Thomas D., who has the usends of friends among our readers, New York; Maurice, at home in Canada; John, with the Western Union Telegraph Company, Sacramento, Cal.; Dr. Joseph, New York; Lewis, traveller for a wholesale firm; James, bookkeeper, St. Thomas. All these are in well-to-do circumstances and highly respected in their different walks of life. James, the eldest of the family, died at college while studying for the priesthood. The last eulogium was the words of a venerable priest: "She is one of the few whose life was a constant prepara-tion for death." May she rest in peace!

I HAVE been afflicted with catarrh for over 25 years. It became chronic and there was a constant dropping of mucous matter. It extended to my throat, causing boarseness and great difficulty in speaking, indeed for years I was not able to speak more than 30 minutes, and often this with great difficulty. I also, to a great extent, lost the sense of hearing in the left ear, and of taste. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm all droppings of mucous has ceased and my voice and hearing has greatly improved.—Jas. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monmouth,

The Master's work may make weary feat. But it leaves the spirit glad. -[Mrs. Charles.

A MUNIFICENT BEQUEST. It is with the greatest pleasure that we announce to-day that Mr. Wm. Brennan, one of the most philantrophic parishoners of St. Ann's Church, has just made over to the Little Sisters of the Poor, who recently established a home for all classes and creeds on Forfar street, all his Basin street property, which is valued at the handsome sum of \$50,000. The gratitude of the Little Sisters to Mr. Erennan can be more easily imagined than described.

JUST HEAR THE CHILD SCREAM! said Mrs. Smith to her sister, Mrs. Davis, as the sound of a child's shrieks came across the garden from a neighbor's house. "What kind of a woman have you for a neighbor? Does she abuse her children?" "No, indeed," replied Mrs. Davis; "she is one of the most tender mothers in evistance; but you see the helicage in the in existence; but, you see, she believes in the old-fashioned styles of doctoring. When a child needs physic, she fills a spoen with some nauseous dose, lays the little victim flat on her lap, ous dose, lays the little victim flat on her lap, holds his nose till he is forced to open his mouth for breath, when down goes the dreadful mess. Then come the yells." "No wonder," said Mrs. Smith. "Why doesn't she use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellet's? They are effective without being harsh, and are as easy to take as sugar plums. I always give them to my children." "And so do I" said Mrs. Davis.

The consolation race-Women.

WELL WORTH TRYING.

A medicine which has stood the test of time for many years and always given the best satisfaction as has Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is cer tainly well worth trying for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and all Throat troubles, for which it is so highly recommended.

First Tramp—"Run, run, Jack!" Second Tramp—"Eh? Has that farmer got a gun?" "No, he's got a wood pile."

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regu lates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhus and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers friend, 35 doses, 35 cents,

There wants nothing but a believing prayer to turn the promise into a performance.

A THOUSAND DEVILS cannot terment one worse than that arch fiend of disease,—Rheumatism. At last a remedy has been found that counteracts the rheumatic poi-The positive cure for Rheumatism is Paine's Celery Compound.

Meddle not with him that flattereth with his lips.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerva Restorer. No Fits after first d. y's uso. Marvelous cures Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa. 25-G The locomotive engineer dreads a misplaced switch; children don't.

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell: It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use

Cupid is always shooting and forever making Mrs.

Pleant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of A man with a cork leg ought to have

springy step. The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled. Men love in haste, but they detest as

Mr. Henry Graham, Wingham, writes: was in North Dakota last May, and I took s bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis

covery with me, as I did not feel safe without it. While there a lady friend was suffering with Indigestion, Biliousness and Headache. I recommended the Vegetable Discovery to her and she tried it, and the result was that it did her so much good that I had to leave the balance of the bottle with her."

If Satan everlaughs it must beat hypocrites; they are the greatest dupes he has.

## SPHINX ECHOES

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

106.-WE LAUGH AT IT. I'm such a funny little fellow, Ha, ha! Sometimes I make folks fairly bellow. Ha, ha!

Hew much the young men love me! No joy they place above me,
How all young ladies smile
When I their thoughts beguile!
I see old men unbending,
Old wives their laughter blending When I dash in so gay, And have it all my way, Ha, ha! I am so tunny, So mirth-provoking sunny.

I make you all so mellow, Ha, ha ! You love the dear little fellow, Ha, ha !

107.—A REVERSAL.

I'm beautiful and grand, though far away, And with my sisters stand in fair array; Reverse the reading of my name, and, lo, What undermining geets their presence show A kind that all of us abhor and hate, And death, by violence is oft their fate.
NELSONIAN.

108.-A STAR.

1. A letter. 2. A Turkish arrow. 3. A short lyric tale set to music. 4. An arched ceiling formed of beams of wood covered with lath and plaster. 5. In no degree. 6. Unctuous. 7. A distinguishing mark. 8. An abbanistics. 9. A letter. breviation. 9. A letter. U. C. Woodford.

109.—BEHEADINGS. When as a verb I come to view I tell what angry women do; If a beheading I survive, I'm then a frigid adjective; If you remove my head again You'll find that I am pristing then. Again repeat decapitation And I am an abbreviation For one who holds an honored station. NELSONIAN.

110.—CONCEALMENT. HOW MANY BURIED INSECTS. Now, Spring doth ruffle all the trees, The dogwood's like a bride, And many couples o'er the leas
Do take a buggy ride. The people soon begin to pant, And fishes in the sea Are bragging over those who can't Parade the waters free. You should be ever in the wood, Beneath the beechen shade. If you would see the lesser deer, Come out to promenade.

Across.—1. Certain boards to game on. 2. Relating to the navel. 3. An altar screen. 4. An inhabitant of Germany. 5. An insect. 6. A letter. 7. An insect. 8. Firing of a building. 9. To send forth anew. 10. Hoofed quadrupeds. 11. A certain kind of grass. Diagonals.—Down and up, left to right (the same). Possibility of being remedied. Centrals.—Down—Without censure.

Aspiro.

III.-AN HOUR GLASS.

112.—A CHARADE. ' Light, playful talk " for whole secure-Evil, loud noise, and years mature— Which, spaced aright, we may define As being "sick in life's decline." As being "sick in life's decline."
"In life's decline," good luck betide!
Therein I see a horse to ride.

113.—A QUEER BIRD. I did in idle fashion stray Along the moorland yesterday; I saw a rare bird whistle by, On briliant wings it seemed to fly; A little buzzing song it sung, It had a forked and possonous tongue. A gallant engle sailed aloft, A cliff o'er hung with herbage soft; And seemed, with calm unflinching eye, To contemplate the earth and sky. Straight did the flying falcon dart, And strike the gazer to the heart, Who shook, his noble bosom bled, And o'er the cliff he tumbled-dead. Down fell the murderous hawk also, It's name and nature do you know? A slim, warp-waisted, cruel thing, And most unerring on the wing.

114.—A BEGINNER'S ENIGMA. The whole, of fourteen letters, is an island in the western part of Europe. 5, 4, 7, 9, 3, is a girl's name.

6. 8. is a drink. 13, 14, 8, 10, is to guide.

98.—Er.

A PRIZE.

FLEURANGE.

A suitable and very desirable prize will be awarded the sender of the best low of March answers. Try for it, sending the solutions

ANSWERS.

99. - Man-drake. 100.—Several solutions have been found possible, two of them being indicated by these diagrams: 15 7 7 7 7 6

2	5	4	3	1	6
3	7	2	5	4	3
8	1	13	1	6	1
6	1	5	2_	2	5
3	4	2	5	4	3
1	G	2	5	4_	3
	. —	. —	. —		

ļ	2	5	5	2	5	2
1	2	5	1	6	4	3
1	2	5	3	4	4	3
Ì	4	3	3	4	6	1
	5	2	3	4	1	В
	<b>B</b>	1	6	1	1	6

101.—Andromeda. 103.—Martha, Marth, Mart, Mar, Ma, M. 104 -Knee-pan. 105.-Sore, core, ore, re, e.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Holloway's Pills .- Nervous Irritability .- No part of the human machine requires more constant supervision than the nervous system—for upon it our health—and even life—depends. These Pills strengthen the nerves, and are the safest general purifiers of the blood. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symp-toms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the saved by purchasing that inexpensive specific or diminished nerve tone. Holloway's Pills are throat, lungs, atomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, which does not describe and is thorough and pure. •6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY the Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada Subsc. ri'on, per annum \_\_\_\_\_ 81.56 paid strictly in advance \_\_\_\_\_ 81.66 THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING GO., 701 Craig Street, Montreal,

Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST OF TRUE WITNESS will receive one of our splendid Litho. Pic tures, grouping Gladstone Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt.

WEDNESDAY......MARCH 14, 1888.

PROF. PATTON, the new President of Princeton University, says there is no hope for the heathen after death. Now, will somebody say what Prof. Patton knows about it any way? Where does he find his authority for shutting the gates of God's mercy on tha heathen '

Now that the shock of Emperor William's death has passed off, the world discovers that things go on pretty much as usual. U:slike most emperors by conquest, his death is not a signal for revolution. He was grauted time to consolidate his empire and Duke." Now Lord John, in the fulness of his heir succeeds to the throne without years and the immortal gag of his couplet. trou ble or danger.

MR., JONES, treasurer of Manitobs in Mr. Green way's Government, was elected by a large n sajority last Saturday. The people of at its annual meeting in New York a few the P. mirie Province are determined to days ago it was decided to continue the pubstrengt ien the Reform Cabinet in order that | lication of the United States Catholic Historiit may c ompel the Ottawa autocrat to come | cal Magazine, although the enterprise cannot to their terms. Toryism, with monopoly, be regarded in the light of a financial sucexclusion, , isolation and stagnation as its cess. The society, however, is in a prosresults, is played out in the North-West as in | perous condition, and is doing a work that will all the oth er provinces. It still holds out at | be more and more appreciated with the lanse Ottawa th, rough unspeakable fraud and un- of time. Its efforts for the preservation of paralleled corruption, but even there its historical records that would otherwise in the strength is a nore apparent than real.

WE read is the Waterloo Advertiser that Mr. Richard White, of the Montreal Gazette purchase of the Bedford Times assisted in the by the Baker. Spencer syndicate last week-Under such spu usorahip the Times should become an able or; ran of the "combines" and monopolies that are sucking the life's blood mers of this country. Perout of the consu may have condescended to haps Mr. White give some valuab le directions for running a paper. It was once face-"party exigency" that Mr. Dick White intiously remarked dustriously digs b alt while his more distinguished brother The mas fishes."

SIR JOHN has discov ered that there was considerable truth in his remark, "We cannot check Manitoba." He tried to do so, however, and Mr. Martin at Ottawa Should the just demand s of the delegates be not conceded, and should the ey go back without a hey will at once appeal Satisfactory settlement, t. are a unit in the sunto their Parliament, who authority to complete port of their claims, take o the Throne setting the road, adopt a petition t manding separation forth their rights and de upon the usurping from the Dominion, based vernment, and will powers of the Dominion Go their Parliament also pass a resolution of authorizing them to take nos. waion of the cusnich they propose toms dues at the frontier, wh fully recognized. to hold until their claims are

No one doubts the propriet V of oremating has led to this. The Standard newspaper the dead under certain circu matances. In- (a recognized authority), under date January deed it may be advanced as at a unassailable 23rd, states that "bottem has not yet bill in the Ontario Legislature granting manproposition that all who die of infectious been touched in the fall of silver," therefore diseases should be incinerated : wa sanitary we must expect that future Governors precaution. Some persons ha ve religious of Indla will be worse off than Lord Dufferin. and sentimental objections to cre wation, but the only objection of real momen the that in income is cut off. The fall in the price of case of death by poison all trac e of orime silver is no joke. It concerns all. There is would be removed. But taking all things more in it than people think. Its baneful plicity and thoroughness of this act are in Into consideration it may be said t hat if cremation be not adopted for all cases. Eshould be enforced by law when death resu &s from contagious maladies. Fire is the great purifier. Ashes to ashes is as valid & dust to dust.

CANADIAN farmers cannot be fooled souch longer on the tariff question. These prote thive combines forming on every side are instructive to him. They strip the subject of the sop histries and cunning misrepresentations w th which it has been enveloped, and show him as a plain fact of dollars and cents how "prote, > tion" increases the cost of implements, clothing, food and other supplies. The makers of threshers and reapers have a combination that raises 1 the cost of their wares; so that while the price of wheat and of most farm products has fallen by reason of increased production in countries where pauper labor is employed, protection increases the cost of farmers' machinery and tools. But for protection, combines would not have the opportunity to oppress.

is shown by the provision in the Dominion

ceptable to the volunteers, but still they must feel mean when they reflect that he is sent over them as he might be over Saypoys, spects they did not flourish to the extent of Fantees or other inferior troops permitted to wear the British uniform, but not allowed to aise above the ranks.

PROHIBITION dosen't seem to have made church goers of the Maine people. There are church facilities for 350,000 persons or about half the population, but the average attendance is only 135,000. The figures gathered show that in half the "Union" churches in the state no services are held ; that a little over one-quarter of the Congregational pulpits are empty; a little less than half the Beptiat pulpits are without pastors; about one-third of the Free Baptist pulpits also vacant : oneninth of the Methodist pulpits are without pastors; a little over half the Universalist churches are without pastors; one third of the Quaker Churches are closed; one-quarter of the Christian Churches are in the same condition; also that one-quarter of the Episcopal, one-half of the Advent and one-sixth of the Unitarian churches are pasterless.

By the death of the Duke of Rutland, Lord John Manners, author of the famous couplet,

" Let arts and learning, law and commerce die, But save, O, save ! our old nobility."

succeeds to the family honors. It has been the fate of this family to furnish a butt for the wits of successive generations. It was the late Duke who was laughed out of Dab lia by the exclamation of a gallery god, "Manners! you spalpeen." And when Disraeli was asked why he did not make himself a duke, he replied, "Why, Rutland is a once more sets the world laughing.

THE United States Catholic Historical Society has been established four years, and course of time be destroyed, mutilated er forgotten, is a work deserving all honor and encouragement, and one of incalculable value to future Catholic historians.

THE withholding of the most important of the protocols connected with the Fisheries Treaty, from the Parliament of Canada, by Mr. Chamberlain, is another striking instance of the contempt that person entertains for Canadian opinion. He disposed of our rights and sailed for homewithout thinking it worth while to submit the documents to our government and parliament. We can sympathize with the annoyance felt by Sir Charles Tupper in having to make the humiliating confession before the Commons, but we feel that the treatment we have received at the hands of the Brummagem screwdriver, is no worse than we deserve. Our meskness, subserviency and inging "loyalty" is of a sort that merits kicks not pattings. Parasitic colonialism that will not be shaken off, is disgusting. It was hard enough to have the dirt put upon us, but rubbing it in is going a little too far.

ANENT Lord Dufferin's resignation of the

iceroyalty of India, a correspondent of the Cork Constitution discloses some curious facts concerning the annual income of the Viceroy. Instead of receiving £20,000 sterling, as formerly, he gets now only £13,000 sterling, and the difference, £7,000 is lost to him owing to a falling exchange within the past fifteen years. The depreciation of silver No wonder he resigned when one-third of his effects upon industry and commerce are not marked contrast to the cumberous, tricky and recognized yet by the majority. It is a most serious matter, and promises to endanger the Empire, for it strikes at the root of our monetary system—the greatest evil that could that it shall come into force on the first of occur. The monetary conditions of England are new approaching a stage when the State | fications are abolished. must take immediate cognisance of them. How to remedy the injurious consequences resulting from the fall in the price of silver most weighty question occupying consideration at the close of this century.

THE likelihood of Newfoundland entering the Confederation is again discussed since the a resident of the municipality for which he Governor-General invited a deputation from the aucient colony to discuss the terms of he has entered his vote, has resided within union at Ottawa. Time has demonstrated that Newfoundland will never amount to any. thing while she remains in her present isolated condition. Dominionism may not be a state of perfect political bestitude, but it is better than a continental freeze out, such as the same privilege is extended to a student in A FINE fastance of how colonialism pau- island has been enjoying for the last twenty perises and knocks the spirit out of a people odd years. With Newfoundland united with the rest of British North America the Militia Act which debars Canadian officers contour of the Dominion would be complete, situated, unless he is not so entered in any the policy which has raised the from the command of the Militia. Just vexatious questions such as that of the fancy a parliament, supposed to be national. Fronch Shore and the fisheries, would have declaring by statute the incompetency of to be finally settled, for Canada could not native officers to serve their country in the permit the gates of her river to remain in the houses, houses of industry or charitable in the dawn of a new era. Russia has deter. capacity of generals. Under this humiliating, hands of possible enemies. That Newfound. stitutions receiving aid from the Province are mined on another advance on the Balkans disgraceful provision we must import an offi. land is bound to come in is manifest. Like disqualified. Enfr-nohised Indians—those and has indulged in a military demonstration eer from England to succeed Gen. Middleton, the other provinces, she undertook to build a Sir John Ross is the coming man. He has a railway; like them, too, she discovered the as other chizens—are given the same prividistinguished record for active service in the undertaking was be vond her strength, and the leges as their white neighbors; unenfran-

purse of the Dominion. As a rule, they all got what they wanted; and if in other retheir desires, their leading men were comfortably provided for, and those who did not like the change could go to the States. By all means let Newfoundland come in and share with us the greatness, the debt, the taxation the prosperity and the N.P. of Canada.

Concerning Mr. Balfour's statement in Parliament that the Luggacurran tenants were cursing the Plan of Campaign, the Leinster Leader of February 25th says :-

The evicted tenants are in no sense in an angry or fretful mood because of their evic tion. They are not in the least way unhappy because of it. Why indeed should they? It three or four months the country subscribed for their use as much money as would keep them for half-a-dezen years in as much comfort, aye, and in better comfort, then they could hope for on the snipe land that they rent from Lord Lansdowns. The country will, if need be, repeat testimony to the courage of men of Luggacurran, and of their faith in their determination to persist in the fight until victory crowns their struggles. The tenants have prepared and signed a refutation of the Chief Secretary's foul slunder. They repel his libel in clear and indignant language. Every evicted tenant came forward and signed the document. They make it clear that eviction has no terror for them now that they have braved the ordeal. They did not enter upon the struggla without reckoning the cost.

ROYAL BLOODS.

EUROPEAN royalties do not cut a very respectable figure just now. Within a few weeks the despatches have told how the Crown Prince of Austria acted in a manner that would disgrace the most degraded of men. While drunk he took a companion to his wife's bedroom to show her to him, and on another occasion he halted a faneral procession while he jumped his horse over the coffin. Another sprig of autocracy. Paince William of Germany, who will in a short time become an Emperor, acted in a brutal manner towards his mother. One would think that, considering her presont afflictions, her son would have shown an example of kindness and respect, but he proved himself a blackguard. Glancing at Russia we find that the Czar, whose armies are now massing and menacing the peace of Europe, is continually drunk. As for England our own jolly Prince has within a recent period excited commented by misconduct in category as the two beauties who are heirs to empires on the continent. A London correspondent describes the heir to the British throne as one of the most useful coadjutors of the International Peace League in two hemispheres. While all the capitals of Europe are agitated by fears of impending hostilities and rumors of movements and massing of troops, he says the and quietly giving a helping hand to every good and perfect work." To those who suppose that the prince leads an easy existence the correspondent says he is one of the hardest worked men in Europe. "There minutes he could tell us all about the channel tunnel, the Panama canal, cattle shows, telephones, ambulances, electric tramways, emigration-in fact everything." Personally he is a good friend. There are scores of instances of the exercise of a "gentle gift of sympathy," which makes him leved by all who have experienced it. This is a very good report and not undeserved. And though he may get a little off once in a while he shows in brilliant contract-

MANHOOD SUFRAGE IN ONTARIO. Mr. Mowat has again set an example of progressive statesmanship by introducing a hood suffrage. Since the passage of Sir John Macdonald's Franchise Act atrocity the Liberals have taken their stand on the broad principle of manhood suffrage, and now Mr. Mowat gives effect to the will of the party so far as his province is concerned. The simexpensive measure concocted by Sir John as a rider to his infamous Gerrymander Act. The first section of Mr. Mowat's act provides January, 1889. Property and income quali-

to the German and Austrian scallawage.

Every male porson of the full age of 21 years, who is a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and is not disquali (from 60d to 45d per cz) promises to be the fied by the fourth and fifth sections of the Ontario Election Act, who at the time fixed for the return of the assessment roll to the clerk has resided for twelve months in the Province of Ontario, who was at the time is entered, and who, from that time until the electoral district, is a duly qualified

The temporary absence of a lumberman, mariner or fisherman, in the prosecution of his calling will not disqualify him, and the any institute of learning, but such a student is not to be entered as a voter in the munici. pality where that institute of learning is

other municipality. Criminals under sentence, patients in lunatic asylums, and persons confined in poorpossessing the same rights and responsibilities Crimes and India. No don't he will be no lonly refuge was an appeal to the pride and chierd Indians not residing on reserves must something which the threatened nations es lable during the los-oream season.

have the same property qualifications as heretofore; and unenfranchised Indians, without qualifications, will be debarred from voting.

TO BE AND AND THE STORE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

In the lumbering and backwoods townships, such as those in Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma, where no assessment rolls or voters lists are kept, the qualifications remain as heretofore. It is an easy matter for a qualified citizen to get on the list of voters. In the first place, the assessor will place upon the list every persen who makes affidavit of qualification in the form appended to the Act. The assessor is also called on to make reasonabla enquiries as to what persons in his district are entitled to vote, and is to place them upon the list without affidavit. He must also make an affidavit that he has not placed on the roll the name of anyone not entitled to vote, and that he has not intentionally omitted the name of any qualified person.

The penalties for personation or attempted personation are very severe. It is provided that every person who at an election applies for a ballot in the name of some other person, living or dead, or who, having already voted, applies for another ballot, is to be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, in addition to any punishment to which he is now liable, and every person who aids or abets him in such offence is to be treated as a principal offender. There will be an appeal in matters pertaining to the for these disturbers at present, but let there voters' Hat to the Court of Revision and to be a great war, with its inevitable disasters the County Court Judge.

Altogether the Act is an excellent one and shows in its spirit and letter the difference after Sedan. This is the spectre more dreaded between Mr. Mowat, who strives to act at Berlin and Vienna than the half million of squarely with the people, and Sir John, whose Franchise Act is an abomination and a

A DIVURCE HORROR. Let those who are advocating the establishment of a Divorce Court in Canada, read and pender the eadly tragic story of Mrs. Heaton Manice, who committed suicide the other day in the Leland Hotel, Chicago. At the Coroner's inquest, on the remains of this unhappy woman, it was stated in evidence by Attorney Sullivan that "she was hounded everywhere she went by private detectives who were seeking her ruin. If she only opened the door of her room the baleful eye of a hidden watcher was upon her; if she tried to walk the streets, one of those bloodhounds, in human guise. was at her heels. A sense of morbid fear that she could not dispel, took possession of her whole being, and to escape this public. But it would be gross injustice to she ended her life with a bullet," place the Prince of Wales in the same And this deadly persecution was carried on for the purpose of advancing the interests of Heaton Manice in the divorce proceedings he had instituted against his wife. He brought the suit on the ground of adultery, and he had to prove adultary to win it. That executive would have raised a storm strong is why the poor girl lay dead by her own

hand." The story of which the above is the sequel is briefly told. Mrs. Manice was the wife of Prince of Wales "goes on constitutionally a rich, but weak minded young New Yorker, who was endeavoring, or his relatives were for him, to throw her aside by resort to divorce proceedings. They had made the charge of adultery without specifying a single instance of unfaithfulness, because it was the is not a single enterprise likely to benefit only charge, if proved, that would prevent the world, of which he has not a written Mrs. Manice trom claiming a share of his of government when it has ceased to be respectaccount in compendious form. In five fortune, or at least a comfortable income from him for the rest of her lifetime.

In order to obtain evidence with which to convict her of the alleged unfaithfulness, detertives were employed to shadow her night and day. High-bred and sensitive this persecution preyed upon her mind to a fearful degree, Go where she would the shadow of a mysterious man was always beside her. On one occasion, when she visited her lawyer, she seemed to walk with difficulty. The memory of that omnipresert shadow was too much for her sensitive nature, and rather than erdure it lorger she put the muzzle of a' revelver to her heart and deliberately pulled the trigger. Not a title of evilence was ever obtained that she had committed the elightest indiscretion to warrant the terrible persecution which finally drove her mad and ended in her death. While these villainous proceedings were being enacted Mr. Manice appears to have been enjoying himself in Europe, whole she was living for six months upon \$200, which the court al-

lowed her from the estate of her husband, Reflections upon the state of society where such things are of ordinary occurrence are obvious. They lead to the conclusion that when divorces can be obtained as in the United States, evils that sap the foundations of all morality are certain to exist and develop into the most aggravated forms of social disease. We want none of it in Canada, and we trust that no amount of superficial reasoning will ever induce the Federal legislature to countenance the establishment of an iniquitous an institution as a Divorce Court.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William has ceased to live. His death at this juncture of affairs may well cause apprehension throughout Europe. His aversion to war is well known. Probably from having had so much of it during his long reign, and knowing that Germany wants quiet more than anything, he threw his great influence on the side of peace. But when he passes away a new order must come in. Bismarck will, of course, remain at the head of affairs and continue Fatherland from a third-rate power to the position of first among the continental nations. Still it is evident that we are at against Germany and Austria as a sort of intimation that she is not to be baiked of her

teem worth fighting for, and will go to war to maintain. While he lived the eld Emperoriwould, perhaps, have been able to avert this catastrophe, but after him will come a fiery youth within a short period, for the fatal nature of the Crown Prince's malady is admitted. Bismarck is old, Moltke is old. Lither or both may follow the Emperor any day, and their cautious, conservative policy be followed by one of aggression, which under rash guidance may undo in a year the fabric of national greatness which has taken near a

century to complete.

Under the Emperor, Germany has been literally drilled into its present shape. It is in its essence a military empire projected and governed on principles of military science. A survey of its condition reminds us of how little the nations of Europe have really advanced under the monarchical system. The vanced under the monarchical system. The military idea dominates all others, because standing armies are needed to pressive the autocrats from their own people and from time to take a belloon expressive continuous training to the power and knowledge ounded to income any reply." A good straight blow is bad enough, but when it is accompanied by a sledge hammer in full swinging order, it is about time to take a belloon expression. each other. Undoubtedly the Emperor was much beloved, but the love was personal, not him in his desire to have the divorce laws of imperial. Socialism is seething below the surface in Germany, and has its response among the revolutionists of Russia and Senate chamber with his eloquence before he France, all of whom are united in the one gets through. He has much to say and many desire of making the Republic triumphant. A system of cast-iron militarism is too strong to one or more of the nations engaged, and the velesno will flame up as it did in Paris Russian troops on the Polish frontier. All these possible contingencies may well cause anxiety in the capitals of Europe, for there can be no doubt but that the death of the Emperor will precipitate great events.

GRAVE CONSTITUTIONAL QUES-

Sir John Macdonald, following the example of Lord Salisbury, has adopted Bismarck's method of dealing with parliaments. It is rather amusing, however, to see him playing off my social standing," Lansdowne as a sort of Imperial buffer, between himself and the justly enraged people of Manitoba. But it is quite in accordance with the present decayed spirit of the people. Sir John treats the parliament where he commands a nurchased majority with the contempt it deserves. Lansdowne, of course, falls in with his game and becomes a willing tool in the degradation of popular institutions. The idea of the Governor-General presuming to negotiate directly with the Manitoba delegates, Messrs. Greenway and Martin, in contempt of the principles and precedents of responsible government is a stinging proof of how far and how low we have fallen as a people. In anti-Pacific scandal days such action on the part of the enough to blow the Governor-General across the Atlantic.

In like manner the invitation to Newfound land to discuss terms of union with the Dominion is extended by His Excellency as if he were empowered to take the initiative in such matters whereas by the terms of his commission he is expressly confined in his actions to the advice of his Ministers who, in turn, cannot shift their responsibility to his shoulders or do anything without the consent of Parliament.

But what is the use of explaining the theory ed or even regarded by a minister who has liament into a big committee of boodlemen.

The indignation expressed by the Hon. Mr. Laurier, Hon. Peter Mitchell and Sir Richard Cartwright at these proceedings was what we should have expected from leaders of the Liberal Opposition. They have shown that the domi. nent Toryism has only obscured, but not destroyed the spirit of Parliament. The Newfoundlanders will be strangely obtuse if they do not appeared to be ill. Her face was asby white ( see in the rebellions attitude of the Manitobans her eyes were almost colorless, and she a likeness of their own future, should they accept the invitation of the spider to the fly.

It appears to us, however, that Sir John is carrying out a policy that had its origin at London, and which is not difficult to understand. The British Government is anxious, in view of European and Assatic complications, to establish the American wing of the empire, on conditions which will secure the friendship of the United States, and relieve it of appreheusion from this quarter in case of war. By uniting Newfoundland with Canada the Dominion would be greatly strongthened, and Her Majesty's advisors could easily thereafter take the next step in the programme of their deplomacy concerning America. Regarding the question in this light we are content that the game should proceed. Ergland recognizes, if Candians do not, that the inevitable tendency is towards a union, more or less intimate, of the United States and Canada. She favors that union for two reasons, namely, Carada has ceased to be a profitable, while it has become a dangerous, appendage to the Crown, and such a union would secure the friendship of the United States forever.

But while these views are identical with our own, we hold that they could be brought to bear without doing violence to constitutional usage. What we protest against is the manner in which Sir John Macdonald has gone to work The action of the Governor-General, taken, we must think, at the Premier's suggestion, as an outcome of the negotiations at Washington, is not only offensive but mischievous. A Tory never trusts the people, and Sir John is no exception to the rule. But, whatever may be the underlying motive, the Opposition are bound to test the feeling of parliament on the constitutional question.

25 PIANOS MUST BE SOLD.

The N. Y. Piano Co, of 228 St James street are offering in our advertising columns 25 pianos of different makers, including Weber, Dunham, Chickering, Decker Bros., Yose, Hale, and Chickering, Decker Bros., Vose, I other the pianos, at very low figures.

To anyone wanting a good piano and who do not wish to pay the price of a new one, this is a splendid opportunity to get a bargain. Call at N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street.

It is said that a young lady who was hypnotized ate a raw potato with relish, thinking it was preserved fruit. The science of hypnotism can be acquired, and a young man proy. The balance of power, however, is who possesses the gift will find it very valuNOTES FROM OTTAWA

In and Around Parliament

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 12.-Mr. Hugh Sutherland OTTAWA, March 12.—Mr. Hugh Sutherland expects to be detained here for a few days more by important business and will not be able to go to New York to negotiate with capitalists for the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway before the latter part of the week.

Mr. G. H. B. Secretan, chief engineer of the North-West Railway Company, which is now constructing a line of railway from Brandon to Battleford, it in the city. He expects that by next fall about 150 miles of the road will be constructed.

structed.
Mr. T. G. Williams, of Pembroke, in an open letter referring to Mr. Teggart's statement in the House of Commons that the Scott Act had not caused drunkenness to decrease, say, "Such a statement coming from a pot-house orator who is not avacated to have any knowledge quick." time to take a balloon excursion

Senator Gowan says he has the country with Canada changed. The hon, Senator expects to have his bill carry.
Senator Alexander will, it is said, fire the

subjects to speak on. S-nator McDonald is expected to return to

Ottawa to-day. He will support Senator Gowan's divorce bill and a measure for the adoption of restricted reciprocity Ex-Speaker Kirkpatrick is is Kingston. He

is expected to arrive back to-day.

To a Journal reporter Lord Lonsdale says he

has enjoyed his brief vieit to Ottawa.

When the reporter got ready to leave, he saked about Violet Cameron, the actress. The Earl did not display any hesitation in talking

It is a long story," he said. "My relations with the actress have been wholly misunder-stood. I engaged her to make a dramatic visit to America just the same as any gentleman would undertake an ordinary speculation. I never proposed to visit New York, until I learned her blackmailing husband De Bensande proposed to go there with her. Then rather than lose £10,000 sunk in the enterprise I decided to to see £40,000 subk in the encerprise I decided to embark too. The divorce proceedings taken by the husband who tried to blackmail me, have been discontinued. De Bensande leat every suit against me. My relations with Violet Cameron, who is now in London, have not affected

Mr. Harry A. Costigan, Collector of Inland Revenue, Winnipeg, is here the guest of his father, Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland

Revenue. Mr. Wallace, M.P., is of the opinion that from the evidence already furnished the com-bings day has come. They must have their coffin made, lie down and be acrowed down.

J. W. Bengough, editor and artist of Grip.

Canada's great and only carricaturist, will give one of his amoung entertainments in the Grand Opera House on the evening of April 4th. The Senators and members of the House of Commons are expected to attend in a body, and it is already said that standing room will be at a

Several members of the Reform party are of the opinion that the ression will close about the

first week in May.

Hon, Edward Blake, it is expected, will arrive back in Canada before the House closes and occupy his seat. An unanimous desire seems to prevail to see the hon, gentleman back in the

Hon. Messrs. Greenway and blartin expect to again interview Sir John and his colleagues to-day.

Hon. Senator Schultz takes a drive with his

attending physician every day. He expects to be as healthy a man again by the time he leaves for Manitcha to enter upon his duties as Lieutenant-Governor. Liberals and C neervatives alike wish the hon, gentleman the best of health and prosperity.

The Citizen is at it again, Editorially in Saturday's issue it accuses Sir Richard Cartwright of having lost his temper, and in defending the Conservative party from and masterly attack made concludes that "since the day that Sir John Macdonald selected Sir Francis Hincks instead of Mr. Richard John Cartagorius and Mr. Richard Mr. wright to be Finance Minister, in the stead of Sir John Rose, he has 'nursed his wrath to keep it warm.'" This is about the one hundredth it warm." This is about the one hundredsh and twentieth time within the past sixth months that the Citizen, when attacking Sir Richard, has said "since the day that Sir John Macdonald," etc., etc.

Time makes many charges, and on rare occasions extraordinary changes. The Citizen for years has been decrying Hon. Mr. Mills, he was everything that is bad, one of his failures being that he was 'a meagrely educated school master." But a change has come, opinion is altered. In Saturday's issue, the Citizen says:
—"Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, one of the heat read members of the House of Commons, and to some extent an authority on constitutional law, has raised the question whether or not the House has power to disfranchise a constituency.'

Deputations keep pouring in. What a blessing the tariff is for Canada. It gives an opening to all who desire to make their alleged grievances known to be honored with an interview with one or more of the members of the C owo. Last but not least Mensra. Ferguson (Wellund) and Rykert, M.P.'s, accompanied by Mr. Fred. Nicholls, have interviewed the Minister of Customs on behalf of the silver plated works at Thorold. They ask that a specific duty be imposed on German spoons and forks im-ported into Canada instead of an ad valorem, or if more agreeable to the Government, an increase in the ad valorem duty would be acceptable. German spoons and forks are of an inferior quality, and the deputation urged that the Canadian article could not compete with what they desig nated so "shoddy." They hold that the people of Canada would bearing by such action, instmuch as they would get a superior article at a reasonable price.

Now the day the present sersion or ened Sr Charles Tupper informed the Montreal Gazette, the confidential organ of the Government, that there was to be no change in the tariff. Why, there was to be no change in the tariff. Why, therefore, these deputations? Is not Sir Charles' word to be relied upon or have the manufacturers and business men fearned that what he says is always to be taken with a grain of salt.

It is asked at many corners and in many places how is it that "Secretary Fairchild, in ais report submitted to Congress early in December, estimated that the Treasury surplus would reach \$140,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year, and that it is now stated at the Treasury Department that the surplus at the end of June, 1888, will probably reach the sum of \$155,000,000." And the Conservative knowing ones are as mum as oysters. They hate to have any reterence made to our \$5,000,000 de ficit, and crouch themselves liked kicked rats when they are told that nearly \$5,000,000 are paid to already well paid civic servants for extra

The Manitoba Legislature must of necessity be further adjourned. It will be impossible for Premier Greenway and Mr. Martin to get back to Winnipeg in time to meet the House There are quite a few sore heads here. The Governor-General last Thursday invited the Hon. Messrs. Greenway and Martin to dine at Rideau Hall and they dined. A few of the money-grabbing followers of Sir John are incomed to the state of the

dignant at the Governor-General for having done so, claiming that masmuch as the Manitoba delegation are in bitter opposition to Sir John's per and the C.P.R.'s treasure the disallowance policy it is an insult to the Gevernment of Canada to invite the traitors to Rideau Hall. Other Conservatives say it's all right, that the Governor-General has a right to invite whom he pleases, and others are of the opinion that all must go with the wind. But the even minded, generous and patriotic Liberals say, "Honor

of Manicous, sucy and current to the attention even of the Governor-General. By every process conceiveable the Toxics here By every process conceiveable the Totals are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are different as to the disallowance is a different as to the disallowance is a different as to the disallowance of the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that the public believe that the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that there are trying to make the public believe that the public believe that the public believe that the trying that the public believe that th a milway custers, cowers Martin. The y and Attorney General Martin. The izen, in its usual style, in the issue of Friday izen, in its usual style, in the issue of Friday izen. A rumor was afloat yesterday to lash, says: "A rumor was snoat yesterday to lash says: "A rumor was snoat yesterday the effect that a coolness had sprung up between the effect that a coolness had sprung up between Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Mar-Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Mar-til. The trouble is said to have arised in this way:

During a conversation, Mr. Martin, who is somewhat of a fire-brand, is reported to have somewhat of a nre-brand, is reported to have said: "I don't care (adjective) whether there is a rebellion or not in Manitoba., there must be no compromise," to which Mr. Greenway is credited with replying: "Then you had better send in your resignation." end in your resignation. A viler conception of what is actually the de-

A viler conception of what is actually the de-termination of Manitoba's two honored repre-sentatives could not have been made. Both the Premier and the Attorney-General state positively that they are not here to compromise, but to secure to Manitoba all that she is entitled to, and what she must receive, even though it be necessary to appeal to the Privy Council in necessary to appeal to the Privy Council in England. There is no nonsense about these gentlemen. They are not John Norquay and his clique. They are honorable and gentlemen they are honorable and patriotic intellemen, who have come to Ottawa to serve their province faithfully, and who will return

home with no flimsy excuse. Mr. L. A. Billy, of Ramouski, who was elected M.P. for that constituency in 1882, has been appointed a Puisno Judge of the Superior Court

deputation from the Montreal Board of Trade arrived in this city on Saturday and will interrisw the Government in regard to the

interview the Government in regard to the St. Peter's Lake debt question.

Mesers. Hickey, Bergin and McMillan.

M.P's., have waited on the Postmastar-General to urge that some better postal facilities should be introduced on the Canadian Pacific short line between Smith's Falls and Montreal. As matters stand they say no postal car is attached to any of the four passenger trains which daily run over that route.

The Militia General Orders issued on Satur-

day contained the following appointments: In permanent corps, Canadian Artillery, to be Lieutenant from 27th Dec., 1887: F. Mondelet Gaudet, R.M.C., formerly a lieutenant in Militia; Lieut. Gaudet detailed for duty with "C" Battery until further orders; Lieut. Oscar C. Casgrain Pelletier, R.S.A., Canadian has been confirmed in rank from Artillery, has he Jane 16th, 1887.

Applications for letters patent of incorporaion have been made by the Labrador Fishing Company. They are asking for power to catch fish in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, to own assamships and other vessels, and to do salvage steamsnips and other vessels, at Montreal, and work, etc. The head office is at Montreal, and the capital stock is p.ac-d at \$500,000. The incorporators are F. Benou, John Nelson, ir., W. H. Pards, G. S. Brush, A. Boyer, J. Lessard, F. A. Tetre and A. N. Montpetit.

The combinations are getting it hard and fast. The parliamentary committee on combines has determinedly got to work, and all that is ration. that is rotten must come out. The first shot was fired last Friday morning, when Messra. Matthewson and Lightbound, of Montreal, were examined. Their story gave opening to the eye, quickening to the ear and food to the mind. The enquiry brought to the surface, amongst other things, the following :

1. Sugar combines d d not originate on the part of the refiners, but were the result of action taken by wholesale grocers.

2. This action culminated in a meeting held in

Montreal in Arril, 1887, when the refiners were told by representatives of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, that there were certain merhants throughout the Dominion who refused to oin the Guild, and were asked to discriminate against these merchants to the extent of half a cent a pound on granulated sugar.

3. The refiners agreed to charge a quarter of a cent more on this sugar against those who were outside the Guild, but this was found not to keep the trade in the hands of the Guild and the refiners agreed to charge half a cent more.

4. Even this, however, was found not to work, in consequence of the low state of the markets, nd a different action altogether was arrived at. Under this those wholesale dealers outside the combination had not only to pay one eighth of a cent per lb more, but were not allowed the two and a half per cent discount.

5. In addition to this a person outside the ombination who wished to purchase 500 barrels of granulated sugar, was compelled also to purshass 1,000 barrels of yell w sugar. All the reflueries of Canada

to this combination.

7. Any person could join the combination who did not sell direct to the consummer and

was wiling to eign the agreement.

8. The members of the Guild would probably make a gross profit of 5 per cent a pound on

guar.

9. The merchant realized about \$ of a cent per pound on 15 barrens and half a cent for quantities under.

10. There was no doubt that the profits on sugar had increased by these combines.

11. If the combination continued it would spread from the wholesale to the retail grocer, who would insist upon getting his cent a

pound.
12. It would be right enough for the grocers to combine among themselver, but the great objection was that they combined with the refiners, who were supported by the tariff and had no right to join the merchants
13. The manufacturers should either be com-

pelied to leave the combinations or the Gorvernment should lower the duties.

14. The combines owed their crigin to the

15. The law should clearly define what constituted a combination, and make an arrangement between the refluers and the wholesale merchant a conspiracy and actionable at law. Mr. Matthewson, in the course of his remarks

and: Matthewage, in the course of his remarks said: "He positively, persistently, distinctly, continuously and everlastingly objected to such an organization. He was threatened with being boycotted if he did not enter the gaild, and the promoters and he would not be able to get goods at all if he did not. He then pointed out now he check mated the conspirators and got even with the black-mailers. Their modus operandi was equivalent to a highwayman placing a pi-tol at one's head and demanding his money. He had been subjected to all sorts of annovances, and

ROBBED PRACTICALLY OF HIS BIGHTS. In point of fact, if any British subject in the heart of Africa was so treated, Great Britain would soon have an army and a fleet of ships to offer him protection. The refuers had made extraordinary profits last year, and he wanted to know how they accomplished that. While the prices of sugars in England were high, and the anti-conspirators could not get a supply, the Canadian black mailers kept up the prices."
At the evening session of the committee the

first witness examined was Charles Stark, jobber in jewellery, of Toronto. Mr. Stark said the Canadian Association of Jobbers in American Watches was an organization which re-fused to sell to any one but members. He objected to it for the same reasons that Mr. Lightbound and Mr. Mattewson objected to

the sugar combines.

The committee adjourned until Tuesday next. Mr. George H. Drummond, of Montreal, and Edgar A. Wills, Secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade, will be summoned to appear on

The other combines mentioned during the investigation were "The Tobacco," "Eddy's Matches," "The Fickles," "The Crackers," "The Undertakers," "The Coal," The Jewellry," combines, etc., etc.

OTTAWA, March 12. Mr. Jemes Costello, lumberman, of Brude-

be to him to whom honor is due," and Green- be pursued towards Manitoba. They are op-

Mr. G. R. Pugaley, President of the Regina and Long Lake Railway, is at the Russell.

Representatives of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways have arrived in the A deputation has arrived in the city from

Montreal composed of Messrs. G. A. Drum mond, A. W. Ogivie, McLennan and Ward of the Allan Line to ask the Government to take over the St. Peter schannel debt, which amounts to about \$2,000,000 or an annual interest charge

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

# Mr. O'Brien's Speech.

(Continued from first page.)

THE CASE OF LORD DE FREYNE. in County Rescommon. Just as this Act was

passing Lord De Freyne's agent, Mr. Mac-Dougall, wrote:-Snot the men in your district who are able to

pay rent and won't. We will see, now that the Coercion Bill has become law, whether we won't make them honest men. (Laughter.) It turned out that the dishovest

men were Mr. MacDougall and his master (cheers). Mr. MacDougall had confidence in the Crimes Bill and in the right hon gentleman last autumn. Where is Mr. MacDougall tadars? to-day? He is gone (cheers), he is dismissed, and everything that the tenants were then demanding has been conceded (renewed cheers). It was the very day after I came out of prison that I learnt that the new agent had had an interview with two of the most prominent of the campaigners of the estate, and that he not only agreed to the tenants' terms, but that he agreed to refund a sum of over \$1,700 which Mr. MacDougall had dishonestly extorted from them on a portion of the estate before the Plan of Campaign was started (cheer.). This money was wrung from the tenants by sheer terrorism by serving 150 writs of jectment against the togants before they had the protection of the Plan of Campaign; and and the cash that come in that the subscriptions, now, such is the force of the Plan, with the Crimes Act in full vigor, that this landlord has not only been obliged to concede the tenants' terms, but he has been

OBLIGED TO DISGORGE THE MONEY that was unjustly and dishonestly wrung from these poor people while they were defenceless, and has been obliged to pay every shilling of the costs of 150 ejectments. (Cheers) Now, sir, that is Lord de Freyne's impartial opinion as to how the cat is jumping as between the Crimes Act and the Pian of campaign after an months. (Laughter.) Now, I will quote another instance—the famous, or rather infamous. estate management of Bodyke, which horrified England last summer, and for which Her Majesty's Government provided no remedy what-ever? What is the result? Last year Colonel O'Callaghan, one of the most hardened rack-renters and one of the most desperate fighting renters and one of the most desperate fighting men besides, in Ireland, refused to accept £970 to cover 1½ year's rent of 57 tenants. He has now accepted £1,000 to wipe off two years' rent of 72 tenants, after incurring some £500 in legal expenses (cheers and laughter). That is to say, after legion all his money and after costing the control of the condition of the control of the control of the control of two years' rent of 72 tenants, after incurring some £500 in legal expenses (cheers and laughter). That is to say, after legion all his money and after costing the condition of your Act design and the condition of the committee, in shing up, a midst much lengths, by the candidates for the committee, in shing up, a midst much lengths, by the candidates for the committee, in shing up, a midst much lengths, by the usual annumement "the first five are elected.") This is how the majesty of the right hor. gentleman affects the people of Ireland (cheers). The whole of your Act design and the condition of the committee, in shing up, a midst much lengths, by the usual annumement "the first five are lected.") This is how the majesty of the right hor. gentleman affects the people of Ireland (cheers). The whole of your Act design and the committee of the usual annumement "the first five are lected.") of 72 tenants, after incurring some £500 in legal expenses (cheers and laughter). That is to say, after losing all his money, and after costing the British taxpayer over £1,000 for expenses for his evictions (hear, hear), he has now come to the conclusion that the Crimes Act is "no go," and he has struck his flag to the Plan of Cambana has struck his flag to the Plan and he has struck his flag to the Plan of Campa gn upon far worse terms to him than he would have got before the Crimes Act was passed (chers). Let me read a letter which passed (cheers). Let me read a letter which came this very day from the principal man on the estate to my hou, friend, the member for East Mayo. The Rev. Father Peter Murphy

East Mayo. The Nev. Father I test Mainly says:—

"My dear Mr. Dillon—A thousand thanks for cheque. You have acted nobly by us, and we have every rewon to thank and be grateful to you. What pleases me most of all is that our victory over Colouel O'Callaghan is complete, and approved by all who understand the matter fully. He did his utmost to get the tenants to purchase, and he would, I think, sell on any terms rather than yield to the Plan, but we absolutely refused to purchase as long as the reperemained around our necks. We would not entertain the idea of purchase as all until restored to the holdings, and free as the mountain air to meet on equal terms. The next gale is not to meet on equal terms are the meants to meet on equal tertain the idea of purchase as an arm transfer to the holdings, and free as the mountain air to meet on equal terms. The next gale is not to be asked until the end of June, reductions conceded to the different degrees of poverty were 15 per cent upwards to 25, 30, 40. The costs of evictions were £450, and the other costs in legal proceedings were at least £150. He said he should pay the agent £50 out of the £1,000 given him, and that be or the £1,000 given into, and that he was paying 5 per cent. for moneys borrowed besides. I have received a very great number of letters congratulating us on our success. We have a receeded wonderfully I thank God and all our friends, and you amongst them."

(Cheers.) This is the way in which the right hon, gentleman has beaten the power of the Plan of Campaign. These poor tenants have won in spite of him, by merely adhering to that Plan of Campaigo. What other lesson has he taught them? The tenants have won, and every man who was evicted retook possession of his holding in defiance of the Crimes Act, and has held on his holding ever since (che re). The other lesson the right hon gentlemen—this triumphant Cromwell—has taught them is this—that, thanks to their own pluck and not to the right hon, gentleman's mercy,

MOBE SECURE IN THEIR HOMES TO DAY than the right honorable gentleman is in his tenancy of the Treasury Bench. (Cheers and laughter.) It is the same way with every estate we have had to deal with I am at this moment officially aware that on several estates where that officially aware tout on several especies where that strugg e is till proceeding the landlords are bas-ing their hopes and are opening their negotia-tions, not with the right hon, gentleman of Dub-lin Castle, but with the members of this criminal in Castle, but with the members of this criminal and illegal conspiracy, a conspiracy on whose dishonesty we have heard so many homilies from right hon, gentlemen opposite. There are at this moment only three really great estates in Ireland on which the landlords are offering any great resistance. One of them is the Brooke latter in the County Wayford where Contain etate in the County Wexford, where Captain Hamilton is emergencyman by profession. The next is Lord Massereene's property, where the agents are also emergencymen by profession; and the third is the estate of Lord Clanricorde. It must be a proud thing for Englishmen to know that on the last property the right hon, gentleman is exercising one of the most abomin able systems of petty persecutions that ever was practized in order to strike down the defences of practised in order to strike down the detences of these poor people, to smother their voice, and to tie their hands in their struggle with a man who in the Queen's own law courts has been branded

22 A MONSTER OF CRUELTY AND AVARICE (loud cheers). I will only say that I wish Her Majesty's Government joy of all the credit that they will get out of their holy alliance with Lord Clanricarde, and I wish Lord Clanricarde.

munity more satisfactory and more honestly than an army of Land Commissioners (cheers) The writ having been issued for L'Assomption, the nomination of candidates will take place on the 27th instant, and polling on the third of doubt it is, but it has succeeded in 99 cases out doubt it is, but it has succeeded in 99 cases out of 100 throughout last winter without any struggle at all, and to refute this we challenge those who talk about the dishonesty or the cri-minality of the Plan of Campaign (cheers). We is traceable to the Plan of Camp ign fr. m and to end of Ireland (loud cheers). I challenge you to name any one case in which the demands we have put forward have been declared by any tribunal or commission in the country to be dis-honest or exaggerated, and 1 challenge you to adduce any one siegle case in which the

> eo far as the Plan of Campaign is concerned.
> (Irish cheers) Remember always that the Plan of Campaign is the merest segment of the Irish difficulty. It is a mere rough and ready way to cure the blunders of your legislation, and to cure your folly in not closing with the hill of my here friend the member for Curk the bill of my hen. friend the member for Cork. (Irish cheers.) We are the mere Uhlans and vedettes of milious of Irishmen who take rank under the standard of my hon. friend. (Cheers.) Let me for a moment examine the statements of the right hon, gentle-man. We heard it stated over and over again in the most momentum manner that the authorty of the National League and that of Her Majesty's Government could not co-exist in Ireland—that one or the other must pack up and go (laughter) Is the National League going? zo (laughter) Does it show the slightest sign of going? (Irish cheers.) There are 1,000 branches of the National League in Ireland (cries of "More") There are rather more, because the Government has added more branches by its act (Irish cheers). No more than two hundred and thirty branches have ever been nominely grappled with. There are 1,500 branches, something like five-sixths of the whole organization, on which not a finger has been laid (cheers) Why? Is it because the right hon, gentleman has conceived a certain affection for the National League? Is it because the branches are declining in power or have altered their principles because of this Act of Parliament? No, it is because the Government have made such a disastrous and grotesque mess in attempting to suppress 200

branches that THEY DARED NOT FACE THE RIDICULE, the colosial collapse, that would result from any attempt to crush the whole of the organization (loud cheers). Everyone who knows the sup-pressed counties of Kerry, Clare, and my own county knows that the branches hold their meetings just as usual. We know by the figures way, and that they are regarded with more sacredness and efficacy then usual by the whole community. I have told you that the branch meetings are being held. I will read you a report of one at Duballow, which appeared in United Ireland:-

"At the meeting Mr. Pomeroy was in the chair. Balloting for officers to go on the committee for the present year took place with the following result."

Mind you, there was a most vigorous compe tition and close voting for office, the only emo-nument of which, as the Chief Secretary for Ireland knows well enough in his heart, will probably be a couple of months on a plank-bed (loud cheers). (The hon member, smidst much merriment, then read the names and number of votes polled by the candidates for the commit-Why, because you know you will have to

SEND TROUSANDS OF FEOPLE TO JAIL, the Government have had Kerry to themselves for the last five or six years. We could only stand by. Between them be it, and let them divide the honours (Opposition cheers and laughter). The right hon, gentleman tells us, indeed, that the number of persons partially hypothed has decreased. Well I don't know boycotted has decreased. Well, I don't know what local policemen may be pleased to call "persons partially boycotted" (bear, hear). I am very sure, however, that the list would go up and down according to the requirements of the Government (Irish cheers). The real test is this -- Let the right hon. gentleman give us a list of the land-grabbers who have taken farms (Irish cheers), and let him give us a list, and I only wish he would, of the land-grabbers who, even since this Act has been in torce, have dropped their neighbor's goods like hot potatoes (re-newed cheers). Boycotting? I say that, so far as unjust or wicked boycotting is concerned. I claim that more has been done to suppress it claim that more has been done to suppress it and put it down by my hon, friend the member for the Harbor Dublin, the secretary of the National League, than the right hon, gentleman could do in a century. (Irish cheers). I shall always, as long as I live, hold that there is a perfect right in the community to exercise its legitimate influence on men who for their own incound gready manuals and rase and greedy purposes are

THE PESTS OF SOCIETY

(cheers). I admit that there are two classes of intimes at the right hon. gentleman's mercy-putilic speakers and public newspapers. Public speakers are the nearest appendages of our or-ganization; but why are they at his mercy? Simply because we refuse to be driven from the daylight, and because we choose to try this question by public meetings, as Mr. Wilfrid Blunt (cheers) tried it at Loughrea by the light of day (Irish cheers). If we chose to go about and deliver our speeches in private, we should run a coach and four through every provision of this act with the most absolute impunity (hear, this act with the most absolute impunity (hear, hear). My friends, the members for East Clare and West Cork, were for months and months engaged in the business of the Plan of Campaign, and also my friend the member for South Galway. They have actually been for months on the business of the Plan of Campaign, even with more than the country that with warrants over their heads for speeches that they delivered to the people (Irish cheers). Again, perhaps. I may be giving the Chief Secre-tary a tip (laughter), but I don't object to it a bit. My hon friend, the member for South Tipperary, was a far and away more formidable person than I was in the Plan of Campaign organization on the Mitchelstown estate. But because he happened to be a man of few words he will be voting with us in the lobby to-morrow night instead of reposing on a plank bed in Tullamore, as he would if he had spoken out his mind at the market cross (cheers). I don't mind

a degree that we find that one man's failure from week to week (loud cheers). be to him to whom honor is due," and Greenbe to him to whom honor is due, and Greenbe to him to whom honor is due, and Greenbe to him to whom honor is due, and Greenbe to him to whom honor is due, and Greenbe to him to whom honor is due, and Greenbe to him to whom honor is due, and Greenbe to him to whom honor is due, and Greenbe to him to whom honor is due, and these onesingle campaign estate is sufficient to keep
the peace of the whole community (cheers
well compensated. Another instance of Shylock wanting the pound of flesh.

The write having been issued for L'Assomption,
The write having the monor is the meetings are need in spite of nim mear, near,.

He might as well issue a proclamation suppression the sun in the heavens, and then go about smashing the faces of the sun dials for recording the fact that the sun was shining ss usual (laughter and cheers). Worse still is the miserable guerilla war on the newsvendors and the bullying and intimidating of little children (hear, hear). The Chief Seerctary might have remarked that the right hon, gentleman who sits next to him is a person who, in former Canadian Pacific railways have arrived in the minatty of the Fight hon. gentleman city, and are expected to-day to confer with the challenge them. The right hon. gentleman will have so opportunity of forcing my words down years, might so easily have come under that same Odler, Q.C., arrived in September.

The right hon gentleman who sits next to him is a person who, in former years, might so easily have come under that same any single deed of outrage or of crime that in the plant of Campaign for many to the Plant of Campaign for many to the plant of the plan make no reproach to him, for he was an ex-tremely good customer (laughter). If he had not parted with his Irish business as he did, in a most timely manner in view of subsequen legislation, the right hon, gentleman would b liable to three months on a plank bed. (Home of \$50,000. They are accompanied by Sir Donald Smith and Mr. J. J. Curran and were heard this morning before the Privy Council. The speakers were Messrs. Drumm.nd, McLennan and Ogil-y. The Oovernment promised to consider the matter.

The Earl of Arran is a guest at Rideau Hall.

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The Rule cheers and some Ministerial interruption. lutely

ONLY ONE REDERMING FEATURE

of the right hon gentleman's policy in Ireland, and that is its colossal and monumental failure, and that is the one thing that roftens the minds of the Irish people against the deeds he has committed. Within the last few weekscommitted. Within the last lew weeks—
probably in view of the sitting of Parliament—
the right hon gentleman has made a more
prodicious show of energy than ever, striking prodicious show or energy than ever, common out right, left and centre, outraging the feelings of the Irish people, and insulting and mailtenance men of honor and courage. Notmaltreating men of honor and courage. Not-withstanding that for the last few weeks he has been more wild and desperate than ever, the feeling against the right hon, gentleman in Ireland has been steadily settling down from a passionate and almost uncontrollable of indignation to a feeling not quite flattering to the right hon, gentleman's vanity, though perfectly reassuring to his friend, who surround him with detectives-a feeling-well I won't more particularly describe it than say that the hop. member for Cook very aptly illustrated it the other night by the apologue of the lion and the cat (Irich cheers). hon, gentleman has the distinction of having developed an entirely new department of the Irish difficulty among Her Majesty's soldiers (cheers). When my friend Mandeville and myself were hurried away in a special train in the middle of the night to Tullamore I felt it rather keenly, but I was considerably consoled when I learned that the next use the right hon. gentleman had to make of special trains was to ship Her Majesty's soldiers away from Tulla-more for cheering Mandeville and me (Irish cheers), and do not let them rice off upon the statement that these were mere Irish soldiers. The Chief Secretery was understood to say that they were Irish soldiers.

Mr. O'Brien—They were, undoubtedly, but there was a Scotch regiment there, a regiment of his own countrymen, the Scottish Fusiliers, and hy some unhappy accident they also had to be driven away by special train for some awkward manifestations at Mitchelstown (Irish cheers and laughter). He had to employ police patrols to watch the prison efficials (Irish cheers). Yes, the police patrol in Tullamore iail was not between the outer world and me out between me and the jail officials, And not only that, but to my own knowledge—the right hop, gentleman cannot even count on the Royal Irish Conetabulary—to my own knowledge he had to employ police-men to watch policemen (laughter and Opposi-tion cheers.) That is what the right bon, gentleman calls holding his own in Ireland (ironical cheere). He has done one thing, and really now I remember it is about the only thing he suc-ceeded in, and he botched that (laughter), or nearly succeeded in—kicking about a number of bonfires that were lighted through Ireland on the occasion of our release. He did that in many instances, and had the heads or ened of the miscreants who lit bonfires and who chetred for us and for the right hon gentleman, the member for Midlothian. He has kicked out a few benfres of Irish Nationality, but the spirit that lighted them is beyond his power (loud Irish and Opposition cheers). The late Mr. Forster—and I do not recall the circumstances for the purpose of insulting his memory—the late Mr. Forster went you one tittle of information. With all your recounces and your terrors it is one of our proudest boasts that, with an organization of over 500,000 members, you cannot ind among them one single informer if you go all through I reland (loud cheers), though I have no doubt that the market price for the article was high enough (Irish). of my hon, friend were a mere pack of broken men and reckless boys. If they only gave him

A LITTLE TIME. said Mr. Forster, for his policy in Ireland, it would make his triumph clear. That was seven years ago. Does the wildest man in this House imagine that the second experiment at Tullamore is going to be more successful? Do any of the right hon, gentleman's best friends claim that he is a better man or a braver man than Mr. Forster, or that he is the deeper states man of the two? No. sir, the right hon, gentle man is, no doubt, in a position to inflict misery uron our people-misery and untold suffering. We acknowledge that the mere sufferings in prison are only a part, and a very small part, of the frightful sufferings, calamities and troubles the right hon. gentleman is bringing upon many an humble family in Ireland.

A BRUTAL PERSECUTION is going on at the hands of every village con-stable, every brutal constable who has a quarrel with the people; but the Irish people, you may depend upon i', will bear the strain (Opposition cheeps). We have now tested the right hon. gentleman's strength and our own, and we are not cowed (Irish cheers), we are not dis-heartened (hear, hear). We are not even embittered. The right hon, gentleman, the member for Midlathian, has accomplished within two years what seven hundred years of cosicion what seven hundred "(Opposition cheers)"—and what seven hundred years more of coercion will leave unaccomplished still. (Loud Opposition cheers.) He has knitted the hearts of the two peoples; he has knitted them by a more sacred and enduring bond than a bend of terror and of brute force. He has done that, and our quarrel with England, our bitterness towards England, has gone— (Opposition cheers)—and it will be your fault, it will be your coime if it ever returns, a crime for which history will stigmatize you lerever. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

YOU ARE THE SEPARATISTS TO-DAY.

(Opposition cheers). We are for peace and for the happiness and for the brothschool of the two nations (cheers). If you are for eternal two nations (cheers). It you are for eternal repression and eternal discord and eternal misery for you as well as for us, we are for appeasing the dark passions of the past. (Opposition cheers). We shall be amply compensated if we should be destined, as I hope, please God, we may, to be the left of the long and mountail site free. the last of the long and mournful list of men who have had to fight for it, and believe, upon the day of victory we will grant an easy amnesty to the right hon, gentleman Opposite for our little troubles at Tuliamore, and we will bless his policy yet as one of the most powerful, though unconscious, instruments in the delivery of our country floud and prolonged cheers): When Mr. O'Brien sat down, the House felt -the Conservative side as well as the Opposi-tion-that Mr. Balfour could not, without

damage to his reputation, defer his reply to the following day. A shout for "Balfour, Balfour," filled the House, and was oft repeated, but the Chief Secretary would not stir. Mr. Finlay, a ness. His son accompanies him.

This afternoon Mr. Innes will enquire whether the Government intend during the seming state the Government intend during the seming state of intended as a seming state of the grant of the gentleman has only made it more secure and libel. It is about time for a change to be made. Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith are business with less publicity. The machinery business with less publicity. The machinery of the Plan has now been perfected to the perfect out of the plan has now been perfected to offence that they recorded the right hon, gentleman was glued to his speak, so vehement was the demand for Balfour. The touch one, and the perfect out of the plan the right hon. gentleman was glued to his speak, so vehement was the demand for Balfour. The treat has done victoriously. Then about the right hon. gentleman was glued to his speak, so vehement was the demand for Balfour. The treat has done victoriously. Then about the right hon. ge renegade Liberal, was on his legs, but could not or the simple; the Governmentihey would distranchise Ireland under a Liberal administration.—Clinton New us some clothes."

uy us some clothes."

Era.

the De Lisle, the Cawtholic, Mr. Evelyn drove thorns into the side of the Government, and thorns into the side of the Government, and expressed his deepest regret for having voted last year for coercion. His thrusts at Lord Salisbury were galling. He accured his lordship with the vile and secret intention of using the Act—which he obtained upon false pretences—in a cruel and abominable manner. Coming from a Conservative, Mr. Evelyn's speech fell upon the Givernment benches like a shower of molten lead. Probenches like a shower of molten lead. Pro-fessor Stuart then took up the whip, and laid it on with such vigor that more than Mr. Balfour winced under his cuts. The Attorney General having spoken from his brief, Mr. Morley twitted Mr. Balfour with his cowardice in not answering Mr. O'Brien, and then turned to Mr. T. W. Russell, whom he pilloried as the spokesman of the ascendency rump in Irsland.

LETTER FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CURRENT NEWS AND RUNNING COMMENT. (From an Occasional Correspondent.)

SIR.—The failure of our Federal Government o fulfil the terms of Confederation by establishing "continuous steam communication" be-tween this province and Mainland is keenly felt at this season of the year. Our mail service has been very irrogular this winter, so much so that we are asking ourselves if we are to be allowed to drift out of the Union. The long talked of subway across Northumberland Straits, estimated to cost five millions dollars, seems as far away as ever, although it has been pronounced quite feasible. C nsidering that the powers that he at Ottawa can find millions or other objects, which were not stipulated for in the terms of Union, their fifteen years reglect in this matter is a glaring breach of

OFF TO LUGGACURRAN.

The announcement that Lord Lanedowne is soon to vacate Rideau Hall has not coused many salt tears down here by the sea. It is a relie to know that the oppressor will hie himself away without having shown his face in a province which has not yet recovered from the effects of land tenure. Having vid ourselves of landlordism we feel that the departure of Fitz maurice from Canada will be a good riddance. THAT FISH TREATY.

If we have reason to rejuice over the depar ture of a tyrant, we have much greater cause to protest against the proposed treaty. hopes that by entering the confederacy, we would be no longer the victims of the Circumlocution flice, at London, which sent Chamber lain out to quit claim our fishing grounds to Brother Jonathan. You say: "It will not pay a Canadian to fish any longer as a Canadian." I am at loss to know how a Canadian will have the face to call our fisheries Canadian Under articles 10 and 11, they are more American than anything else. If the Birmingham humbug had thrown in a few cargoes of produce, he would have left us of produce, he would have left us without anything we could call our own except a good appetite. The spectacle presented by the British lion at Washington is in striking contrast with his deviltry in Dubliu. The handful of Irishmen in the United States Congress caused more terror to Joe Chamberlain and his associates than ever the infuriated beast caused on Irish soil. But if the Americans were a poor, defenceless, uncivilized race-like the Alghanistans or Zuius, the whole world would resound with the echoes of John Bull and his newly-tamed quadruped. Verily Canada is between the devil and the deep sta.
Used by fossilized British politicians as a confor Yankee fi-hermen, Canada, natheless, rejoices in the glorious privileges of British protection ! MILMAN MURDER CASE.

The latest development of this case is a memo rial, signed by a number, if not all, of the jury men who found Milman guilty, to the Ministe of Justice, asking for a commutation of his sentence. This precious document has been prepared by Milman's counsel, and, I am informed, sets forth that the jury entertained some doubts relative to the footprints which, it was alleged, were those of Milman and the Tuplin girl. Just think of it! Twelve men send man to the murderer's c ll on the 4th of Januery, and before the 4th of March sign a docu-ment retting forth that they were doubtful as the time. It is we'l for them they are not in Texas.

THE SCOTT ACT.

Since this law was sussained last November some 15 offenders have been imprisoned and ar many more fined for violations of the Act.

WATER WORKS.

The contract for our water works has been awarded by the newly-elected Commissioners, the works to be completed, and everything in full operation, next autumn. The source of ampuly is a magnificent spring, which seems in exhaustible, three miles out-ile the city. The cost is not to exceed \$155,000.

COLES-WHELAN MONUMENTS.

It is proposed to erect two monumen's, at a cost of \$1,000 each, on Parliament Square, in honor of the late Hone, George Coles and Ed ward Whelan. The project has been under consideration for some time, and has met with hearty approval throughout the Island, but for reasons not generally known those who have the matter in hand do not seem to be in touch with public sentiment. It is to be hoped they will have them ready for unveiling at the nex antiversary of Mr. Whelan's death, December 10th, 1888. We cannot affird, in this boodle age, to forget that we once had patriots. More

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 5, 1888. 

WILL NEWFOUNDLAND ENTER. THE ANCIENT COLONY ASKED TO JOIN THE CON FEDERATION.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 8.—The Halifax Herald will publish to-morrow a special cablegram from St. John's, Nfld., showing that prac tical steps have been taken to embrace the ancient colory of Newfoundland in the Canadian Confederation. The following correspon dence was laid before the Newfoundland Ligis lature to day :-The Governor General of Canada to the Governor

of Newfoundland: March 6, 1888

It is considered by my Government that, i your Government approves, the time would be convenient for the discussion of the question of the admission of Newfoundland into the Federal union, and that no difficulty would be likely to arise in arranging the terms. Under these cir-cumstances could you send a deputation to Ottawa with power to negotiate? In our opinion the deputation should represent the Opposition as well as the Ministerial party. As the Canadian session has begun and may be short, I would suggest the expediency of the deputation sailing by the steamer sailing on the 19th inst.

The Governor of Newfoundland to the Governor-General of Canada:

March 7, 1888. .I have received your telegram and laid it before my ministers.

WHAT IT DID NOT PREVENT.

The N. P. was promised as a cure for all commercial ills. See how well it has done its work during the last six months: The London Bank, failed, The Central Bank, failed,

The Federal Bank, into liquidation, The Guelph Bank, private, failed, and the heaviest failures in commercial circles besides that have been known for years. The "machine" wants to be readjusted. What a howl the Conservative papers would have raised had such a list of fallures occurred

under a Liberal administration, -- Clinton New

EMPHATIC GUARANTEES WHICH ARE JUSTIFIED BY AN EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLIC EXPERIENCE. Having branch houses and laboratories in seven different quarters, and, therefore, having a wold-wide experience, we. H. H. Warner &

Oo., justify ourselves in making the following tatements: OUR THEORY PROVED.

First. - For the past decade we have held that First.—For the past decade we have held that 93 per cent. of diseases or ginate in the kidneys which introduce uric acid into the system, a poison that is injurious to every organ, attacking and destroying first the organs which are weakest. We have also held that if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented, or, if contracted, cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease was incarable. We have treme kidney disease was incarable. We have proof to the contrary, however, in hundreds of thousands of cases in every section of the globe. Warner's Safe Cure is the great-at specific known. Its reputation is established everywhere, and its influence surpasses all other

HOW DISEASE CREETS ON.

Second.—The kidneys being the rewers of the Second.—The kidneys being the rewers of the human system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order unless these organs are doing their full duty. Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order because they never give them any pain. It is a peculiarity of kidney disease that it may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or of the practitioner. It may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary heaten, which departure increases as ago comes  $\epsilon n$ , the kidney poison in the blood gradually undermining and destroying every organ.

SCIENTIFIC SPECIFICS.

Third -We do not cure every known disease from one bottle. This is an impossibility. Warner's Safe Remedies include seven scientific specifics, each one of which has a specific purpose which the others cannot fully perform. RECOGNIZED STANDARDS.

Fourth.-Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the people all over the globe, even in countries most conservative and most opposed to the manufacture of preprietary medicines, as standards of the high est excellence and worthy of the patroage of all people.

STRONG GUARANTERS.

Fifth.-We make the following unqualified ouarantees: GUARANTER 1 .- That Warner's Safe Remedies

are pure and harmless.
Guarantee 2.—That the testimonials used by us are genuine, and so far as we know absolute-ly true. We will forfeit \$5,000 for proof to the

contrary.
Guarantee 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies have permanently cured many millions of people whom the doctors have pronounced incurable. People who were cured ten years ago report the cure permanent and completely satisfactory. Warner's Safe Remedies will sustain every claim, if used sufficiently and as directed.

Sixth.—Ask your friends and neighbors what
they think of Warner's Safe Cure. We do not

ask you to believe us alone. YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

MRS. JAMES BURNS, of 18 Division St., Toronto, writes that her daughter was given up to die, by the best medical man in the city, from Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, but that Warner's Safe Cure not only saved her life, but restored her to health.

. A. BAKER, of Toronto, Supt. Fire Patrol Co. of Canada, suffered from lame back for three years. Physicians treated him for Bright's Disease, but he obtained no relief. Four tles of Warner's Safe Cure made a well man of him.

W. J. Hamilton, of Amberst, Nova Scotia, was cured of hemorrhage of the kidneys after doctors failed to cure him and the last dying rites of the church had been given him.
MRS. HAYWARD, of 321 Church St., Toronto,
was cured of Chronic Dyspepsia with six

buttles of Warner's Safe Cure. John Gives, of Galt, is a living monument to the power of Warner's Safe Cure over En-

largement of the Liver. We could give thousands of similar testinonials. Warner's Safe Cure does exactly as

represented.

Seventh—We were forced into the manufacture of Warner's Safe Hemedies in obedience to a vow made by Mr. II. II. Warner that he would, if the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure restored him to health, spread its merits before the entire world. In ten years the demand has grown so that the laboratories have been established in seven quarters of the globe. Not only is Warner's Safe Cure a scientific specific—it cures when all the doctors fail. thousands of the best of physicians prescribe it

regularly, its power over disease is permanent and its rejutation is of the most excited charac-

GOSCREN ON FINANCE. BEDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEED.

LONDON, March 9.-In the House of Conmons to-day Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his proposal to lighten the countres financial burgen. The time for a bold sche ve for the conversion of the debt, he said, has arrived. Without anticipating the budget, he had a balance to face any financial operation necessary. Hedidour fear that foreign complications would interfere with the success of the plan. The Governm nt were less anxious now regarding the political situation in Europe than they were two months ago. He proposed that Parliament keep the power to pay off dissentients at such periods and in such manner as l'arliament might determine upon. He would take 21 per cent. as an indication of the credit of the country, which the Government were bound to utilize in order to recure to the taxpayers some advantage. A system of gra-dual reduction of interest with each stage guaranteed for a certain number of years would be most successful. Three sorts of stock now existed, which were divided as follows: £323,000,000 of consols, £166,000, 7000 of new threes and £69,000,000 of rejuced threes. Ten years notice would be re-quired to pay off the consolered reduced threes. 000 of The new threes could be paid off without notice. He proposed to follow the principle that there should be one large at ck, not stock of different denominations. He saw no reason why the threes should not be amalgamated into one great stock, with quarterly instead of half-yearly dividends. There were strong arguments to offer in favor of the creation of 2½ per cent. stock. Regarding annuitants and rates of in terest, however, the Government had decided not to follow the course of a 23 per cent. stock, but would accept a 24 per cent. stock, descending automatically after fifteen years to 21 per cent., after which a 21 per cent. stock would be guaranteed for twenty years or more. He also proposed that assent should be presumed unless dissent was expressed by March 20 for the extension of the time for trustees to April 12. A clause could be inserted relieving them of responsibility of conversion. He offered holders of consols and reduced threes £100 5s for every £100 of stock if they would forego their right of one year's notice provided they assented before April 12, otherwise the conversion would be at par. Consol holders would be re-lieved under the new scheme from the constant fear of being paid off. If the scheme were accepted the country would save from April £1,400,000, and after 14 years it would save \$2,800,000 annually. Mr. Goschen's proposal was carried.

Little Johnnie's Advice.- Johnnie, a bright boy of six years, while being dressed for school, observing his little overcoat much the worse for wear and very much repaired, turned quickly to his mother, and asked: "Ma, is pa rich?" "Yes—very rich, John-nie; he is worth two millions and a half."
"What in, ma?" "Oh, he values you at one million, me at one million, and baby at half a million !" Johnnie, after thinking a moment: "Ma, tell pa to sell the baby and

HON. MR. MERCIER'S RETURN THE SIGNAL FOR THE COMING STORM.

The Bye-Elections-The Premier Expected to Outline His Programme-A Grand Reception Awaiting Him-The

Federal Contests. The political horizm is beginning to look threatening, and the Hon, Mr. Mercier next week will burst the overhanging clouds. There are at present nine vacant seats in the Provincial Legislature, the elections for which will take place soon after the agricult of the Premier are at present nine vacant seats in the Frouncial Legislature, the elections for which will take place soon after the arrival of the Premier. Several chieftains of the Tory wigwam had a pow-wow this morning in view of the approaching fray. Mr. Tarie, el-M.P., editor of Le Canadien, Hon. Mr. Dionne, Legislative Councillor, Mr. Tasse, ex-M.P., and several other prominent Bleus attended. The counties in which war will be waged are, among others, Shefford, where the recent decease of Mr. Broussard leaves the seat vacant. In Missi-que, the annulling of Spencer's (Tory) election by the courts opens another constituter, Villeueuve, the Tory standard bearer, in thickel ga, will have to fight the battle over again, and in Vercheres the resignation of Lussier, Liberal, brings on another contest. In Maskinorge and Tamiscouats, where two Tories, Caron and Dechesne, succeeded in getting at the head of the poll only to have their lettin annulled, will again have to face the unic. Goyette, in Laprairie, will also, by the Courts decision, seek re-election at the hands of his constituents. The other counties in which letions have been contested are: Layal, where Leblanc, Tory, seek re-election at the hands of his constituents. The other counties in which 1 ctions have been contested are: Laval, where Leblanc, Tory, got in; Megantic, where Johnson, Tory, was returned, and in Ottawa county, where knothen, Nationalist, has had his election contested. The writs for all these re elections will be issued as soon as the Hon. Mr. Mercier returns. In meanly every instance the candidates will be the nearly every instance the candidates will be the same as at the general elections. PREPARING A DEMONSTRATION.

A meeting of the Club Nationale will be held this evening for the purpose of making final arrangements for the reception of the Premier. He is expected to arrive Monday week in New York via the steamship "La

Gascoigne," of the Frerch line. A lirge deputation, amongst whom will be several members of the Cabinet, as well as many prominent party leaders, will meet the hon, gentleman in New York and accompany him home. An import mense demonstration, consisting of a torchlight procession, etc., will take place on his arrival. It is expected that this will give the Premier a good opportunity to give

AN OUTLINE OF HIS PROGRAMME and the policy the Government intend pursuing during the coming session of the Legislature.

The result of his visit to France, information The result of his visit to France, information are circumstances which gave rise to a relating to the floating of the Provincial loan, and the desirability of the country participating in the great exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889, it is thought, will also form interesting subjects to be touched upon. An intimation as to policy to be pursued in the coming by e-elections will not be the least interesting of his expected address on the corasion. pected address on the occasion.

THE FEDERAL CONTESTS. The contest in L'Assomption, owing to the annulling of the last election, will be between the same candidates, Messrs. Gauthier, Nationalist, and Rocher, Tory.

MIRBIBQUOI.

It is said that efforts are being made to have Mr. Cornellier, Q.C., of the law firm of Ouimet, Cornellier & Emard, be the stand-bearer of the Tories in Maskinonge for the local House.

TRMISCOUATA.

It is pretty certain that Mr. Tarte will run for the Legislature in this county.

BLUNT'S NEW BOROUGH. Home rulers will run him for lower wales-TREMENDOUS OVATION ON HIS RELEASK PROM PRISON-IRELAND REMEMBERS RUBERT EMMETT.

LONDON, March 5. The suggestion that Mr Wilfred Blunt be made the Liberal caudidate for a Parliamentary soat in the first safe constituency in which a vacancy should occur was put firth immediately after the result of the lists in the minds of the Manners family as to ber for the lower division of Glamorganshire. Wales, has revived it.

At the last general election Mr. Yeo was returned without opposition and, although the Tories or Unionists might see fit to put up a candidate in opposition to Mr. Blunt, there is not even the remotest possibility that he could

AN OVATION TO BLUNT. As Mr. Blunt will be released from prison on Tuesday, and will doubtless have an enthusiastic reception both in Dublin and London, nothing could be more fitting or more in accord with the sentiments utt red by the Liberal managers during the Deptford canvass than that he should be made a candidate immediately after his election is certain.

IN MEMORY OF EMMETT. The enthusiasm aroused by yesterday's celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett was by no means confined to Dublin. Various other places fittingly observed the day, and the speeches delivered at all of them are almost identical in tone. Any of them might have been regarded by the authorities as seditious, but as the utterances were not ad-dressed to tanan's, exhorting them not to pay exorbitant rents, they were considered beneath the notice of the Lish constable or detective whose ideas of royalty test upon a cash basis.

UNIONISTS AND TORIES FUSE. Friday night's division in the House of Commons on Wr. Russell's Trafalgar Square meeting is et lea live topic of discussion, as confirming the the ute amalgamation of the Unionists and the said on all questions. There is no longer by doubt that Liberal-Unionism is a misnomer, continued in use only for the pur-pose of anticading the constituents of the members who pro en- to belong to that party, and there is searchly any doubt that the deluded electors are by inning to see through the impo-

GOOD WAGES-A DOLLAR AN HOUR. Enterprising, ambitious people of both sexes Enterprising, ambitious people of both sexes and all ages should at once write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Ma., le-raing thereby, by return mail, how they can make \$1 per hour and upwards, and live at home. You are started free. Capital not needed. Work pleasant and easy; all can do it. All is new and free; write and see; then, if you conclude not togo to work, no harm is done. A rare opportunity. Grand, rushing success rewards everybody. rushing success rewards everybody.

CHURCHILL'S BROADSIDE. HIS SEVERE ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT'S LAVISH EXPENDITURE ON THE

BRITISH ARMY. London, March 8.—The debate on the motion of Sir Walter B. Bartellut, Conservative, for the appointment of a Reval Commission to ascertain and report upon military measures necessary for the protection of the Empire was resumed in the House of Com mone to night by Lord Randolph Churchill. He commenced his speech by reminding the House that no less than 178 members were

Control of the Contro

unanimity on .u. gone, namely, mat all loured the man on the first money orders.

withstanding the immense increase in expen diture the military position of England was deplorably bad. The remedy of these members was the expenditure of more money, but his remedy was reform in the expenditure. Enough had elready been paid to maintain both services in a state of splendid efficiency. But the English system was without a parallel in any other country, military men who had been trained in the business of arms being subordinate to civilians who were utterly untrained. It would be just as reasonable for the Premier to nominate Mr. Labouchere Archbishop of Canterbury or to make Mr. Chaplin Lord Chancellor. (Laughter.) Military training seemed to disqualify a man from managing the War Office. That must be altered. The financial control after the estimates are granted ought to be placed in the hands of responsible officers. 'English officers were made spending animals, instead of, like the German officers, rivalling one another in economy. Stores for a German regiment could go to the front on twelve hours' notice without prolonged letters from the War Office. That could not be done in England without piles of folios passing and repass ng for several days. The German Corps d'Armee was maintained upon £1,-500,000 as against £7.000,000 for English corps. This monetrous waste extends to every branch of the service. Rigid and vigorous enquiry and radical reforms were imperatively necessary. He could not vote confidence in the existing system. It was

hopelessly bad. (Cheers.) Mr. Stanbope, Secretary for War, intimated that the Government would sanction an ecquiry into any definite matter connected with the estimates, but would resist the appointment of a Royal Commission of a vague general character.

The motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission was negatived.

SECRET MARRIAGE.

THE BUTLAND ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

LONDON, March 7 .- The rumor of the Duke of Rutland's secret marriage is startling British society circles. It involves the succession to the immense possessions of the Rulland family and its honors and titles.

The rumor as yet extends to only the friends of the Duke, who now lies unburied.
What reaches me is to the following effect, which is suggestive of a plot for a novel or a drama.

AN ARISTOCRATIC ROMANCE. The lame Duke was known many years ago to have formed a deep attachment for a lady under circumstances which gave rise to a period the Duke is known to have been reticent on the subject. One fact was frequently remarked by his intimate friends, that he was never known to acknowledge in any shape Henry Manuers as his presumptive heir, although never denying the apparent heirship of his brother, Lord John Manners.

MISSISQUOI.

In the County of Missisquoi, owing to the recent death of Mr. Cloyes, M.P., of Bedford, it is reported than Mr. McCorkilli will be the nomines of the Liberals. He has already been chosen as the candidate for the Local House, but it seems likely at present he will contest the seat for the Commons. However, a meeting soon to be held in the county will decide the matter. His opponents are likely to be Hon. George Baker, Tory, and Col. Gilmour, a dissatisfied Conservative, so that the fight will be a triangular one, with the best prospects of success for the Liberal nominee.

MASKINONGE.

It is said that efforts are being made to have Mr. Cornellier, Q.C., of the law firm of Ouimet, secretary to the Prime Minister. secretary to the Prime Minister.

AN UNEXPECTED HELR APPEARS. But an explanation of this mystery is now given by the rumor, and, if it be true, is amply sufficient to account for the Duke's reserve towards Henry manners. It is said that the rightful heir to the dukedom is forthcoming in the person of the eldest son of the late Duke by his the eldest son of the late Duke by his will both reside in the Charlottenburg Palace, this existence, it is authority outside the capital.

Denote March 9.—The French newspaper Koe:ler, President of the House, closed the capital outside outside the capital outside out amply sufficient to account for the Duke's John Manners, and now communications have been made which leave no doubt that the claimants will shortly appear upon the scene.

election at Deptford was announced, and the death of Mr. Frank Ash Yeo, the Liberal mem that their rights will certainly not be abandoned without a struggle. It may be that the question will have to be decided by a lawsuit, the House of Lords, or that a private settlement

may be arrived at. In any case the Duke's death has caused a dark cloud to arise over the prospects of those whom the world has long known as the late Duke's exclusive kinsfolk.

THE TRUTH MUST OUT. After the funeral on Friday there will not be much probability of secrecy, for either a new writ must be moved for to fill up the seat left vacant, if there be a true transfer of Lord John Manners to the Peers, or else any delay in mov-ing for a writ would indicate that a claimant was about to take steps to make good his pretensions, and that the routions of Lord John Manners and his son Henry were doubtful.

A MINISTER'S DISGRACE.

HE FORGES SEVERAL MONKY ORDERS AND IS FINALLY ARRESTED.

TORONTO, March S .- James W. C. Gibson, described as a minister of the gospel, was lodged in a police cell this afternoon on a charge of forgery. The circumstances of the life of this individual are curious. His parents reside at D vercourt and are very respectable people. It is said that the prisoner was educated and ordained as a minister, and occasionally filled the pulpic in country towns during the absence of regular pastors. Some time ago the "Rev." James went out to Dakota and while there in some way got norsession of twelve blank money orders belonging to the American Express Company, On the 11th of last mouth he arrived in To ronto and after having forged the name of the express company's agent at St. Mary's, Dakota, to one of the orders, cashed it at the branch of the Dominion Bank, Dundas street. On the following Monday he cashed ten others, each one being for \$49.50, at the branch of the Dominion Bank, corner of Queen and Esther streets, and immediately conflicting rumors the definite news of the Emafterwards disappeared. In due course the peror's death was at first received cautiously. orders were handed over to Mr. Irwip, of the American Express Company in Toronto, and he at once gave his cheque for the amounts decease was posted on the bulletin boards of the named in the eleven orders. When they were sent to New York for collection the forgeries were discovered and a private deteclocated the fugitive in Lockport, New York, rick William. and from there followed him to Toronto. Gibson arrived by the noon train and was at ence arrested by Detective Davis. The prisoner, some two years ago, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church, Bowmanville, for three mouths, during the absence of Rev. Mr. Warner, the pastor, and preached again in Bowmanville two weeks ago. He had made an engagement to preach in the connected with the a my and navy services. Mathodist Church, Doverount, a week ago Princess of Wales just before the and that the debate had disclosed their last Sunday, but skipped out as soon as he ac-

THE KAISER DEAD.

The Veteran Emperor Passes Away This Afternoon.

THE RESERVE STATES OF THE SECOND OF THE SECO

Universal Regret Throughout Germany and Prussia-His Last Moments-The Anxiety of his Children and Grandchildren -Biographical Sketch of the Kaiser's Illustrious Carcer.

BERLIN, March 9.—Emperor William died at half-past eight o'clock this morning.

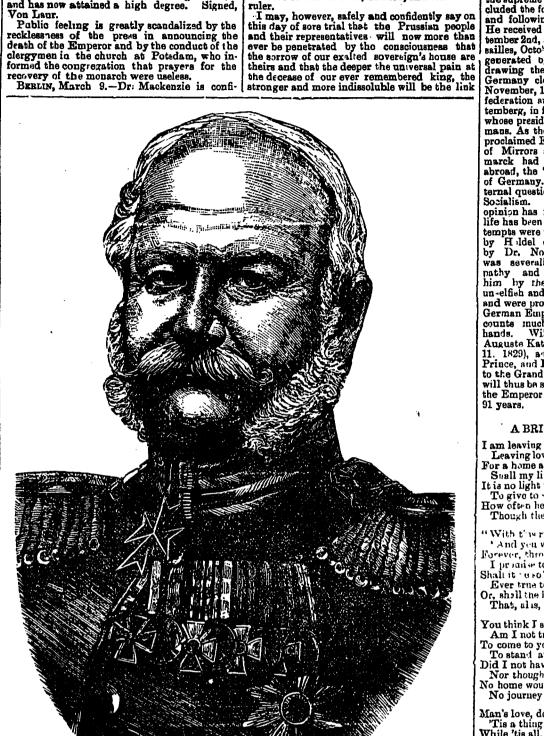
At 9 o'clock this morning the following bulletin was issued: After a slight flickering up of his vital powers yesterday evening the Emperor's weakness never ceased during the night nd has now attained a high degree. Signed, and has nov Von Laur.

will adjourn as a mark of respect for the close of this war (1864) made it clear that a death of the Emperor. The general impression is that there will be no change in the political situation so long as Prince Bismarck lives.

London, March 9.—The Paris and Vienna bourses are firm to-day. The Hamburg and Frankfort bourses are closed.

IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Brilin, March 9.—At the opening of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day Hon. Von Puttkamer, Vice-President of the Prussian Von Puttkamer, Vice-Fresident of the Prusaian Ministerial Council, arose and said:—"I have the sad duty to make a most painful communication to the House. It has pleased God to call His Majesty the Emperor, in the twenty eighth year of his glorious raign, from his earthly existence by a peaceful death at 8.30 o'clock this morning. You will not expect me at this most solemn moment, whon sorrow and care so deeply stic our hearts to attempt to depict the feelings. stic our hearts, to attemp to depict the feelings with which the whole rati n is filled through the love of our beloved, exalted, and venerable ruler.



EMPEROR WILLIAM I.

comment at great leneth on the results of the accession of Prince William to the throne of Germany and on the probability of war.

New York, March 9.—The Times London despatch says the blow which has been expected month by month for a dozen years back, now in its sudden falling fin's Europe singularly unprepared. Emperor William is dead, and of all the statesmen, politicians and financial magnates who have been arranging for a decade what to do when the event came, no one appears to know how the event is to be met. Death has caught the money markets all unawares and finds the diplomatic chess board in unparallelled confusion. One realizes now for the first time what a proligious world figure this great man has been and what awful issues have hung for years upon his life.
To-day's events raise to fever heat continental interest in the query how long the Crown Prince will live. Here in England this anxiety is swallowed up temporarily in rejoicing that the English Princess who is best beloved of her whole race, and who made such a splendid and resolute fight against the whole Berlin court ring to keep her husband alive, has triumphed. she will be Empress of Ge many now, at least for a time, and no German intrigues, not even if given the whole weight of her son's influence, can rob her of her rank, her dower and her share in the Crown estates. We ther the Crown Prince will live to be crowned is the most important question of the hour.

QUEEN VICTORIAS CONFOLENCE. London, March 9.—Flags are at half-mast generally throughout England on account of the the death of the Emperor William. At 11.15 o'clock this morning, Prince Henry of Battenburg conveyed a message from the Queen to Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, expressing Her Majesty's sorrow at the Emperors death. The balls which were to have been held at Lubliu Castle to-night and on St. Patrick's Day have been postponed.
San Remo, March 9 — The Crown Prince and

Princess of Germany will leave San Remainmediately for Berlin. Berlin, March 9.—The Bourse is closed on

account of the Emperor's death.

LONDON. March 6.—Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales were informed of the death of the Emperor at 9.30 this morning. The news reached the clubs before the members assembled. Special mes engers informed the Ministers, the Prince of Wales, the foreign ambas-sadors, the various members of the House of Lords and persons prominent in political circles. The excitement of yesterday has been renewed and the German Embassy is besieged by callers. In consequence of yesterday evening newspapers. Large crowds gatheled about the newspaper offices, and many were the expres-sions of sorrow and regret, mingled with sympathetic remarks as to how the death of the SAN REMO, March 9. -Frederick William

passed a fairly good night. During the early part of the night he was reatles, but he slept better afterwards. LONDON, March 9.—The Queen has sent tele-

grams of condolence to Berlin and to San BRUSSELS, March 9.—The King and Queen of Belgium left here on their way to London to at-tend the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales just before the news of the Rome, March 9 .- The Chambe of Deputies

Koe:ler, President of the House, closed the sitting with the words, "God protect the royal bouse and the fatherland."

FREDERICK THE THIRD. When the Reichstag met to-day Prince Bismarck with deep emotion informed the members of the death of the Emperor. He also announced that the new king would assume the tide of Frederick the Third.

BERLIN, March 9 .- The Staats Auziener publishes the following proclamation: "It has pleased God to call His Majesty the Emperor and King, our most gracious master, from life after a short illness and after a richly blessed reign. The whole nation mourns with the royal house the decrease of the deeply beloved and venerable monarch whose wisdom has ruled so long and glorious over its fortunes in war and

(Signed)
THE MINISTER OF STATE.

THE EMPEROR'S LAST MOMENTS.

Berlin, March 9.—Eye witnesses of the scenes at the death of the Emperor state during the last few hours of his life he suffered no pain. Shortly after So'clock all the members of the family staying at the palace, the court dignitaries, generals and ministers of State were summoned to the chamber in weich the Emperor lay dying. The Emperor was in a half sitting p sition on a camp bedstead. All the the same bedside. The room was crowded. Prince William stood nearest the Emperor half bend ing over the couch. He earnestly watched the face of the dving monarch until he expired. the face of the dving monarch until he explice.
St. Petersburg, March 9.—The Imperial theatres have been ordered closed, ont of respect of Emperor William. The newspapers generally express the greatest re-spect for the late Emperor. Some uneasiness is until the grave yawns."

felt revarding the possible political consequences

"Ob, it's such drudgery!" save the car-

of his death.

LONDON, March 9.—The Lord Mayor has postponed two banquets which he was to have given shortly, in consequence of the death of the Em-

THE KAISER'S REMARKABLE CAREER. Wilhelm I. (Frederick Ludwig W.), King of Wilhelm I. (Frederick Ludwig W.), King of Prussia and Emperor of the Germans, is the second son of Frederick Wilhelm III. of Prussis, and was born March 22, 1797. He early entered the army, and took part in the campaigns of 1813-14. The accession of his brother Frederick Wilhelm IV. (1840) gave Wilhelm the governorship of Pommern, and in 1847 he entered the United Landtag, which his brother had so tardily granted, but his absolutiat principles were obnoxious to the people, and he fled to England on the troubles of 1848. He re-entered the Diet the following June, but mixed little the Diet the following June, but mixed little in its political struggles, contenting himself with suppressing by force of arms a rising in Baten in favor of a constitutional government. The illness of the King unfitting him for governing, Wilhelm was appointed Regent October 9, 1858, till the death of the former brought him to the throne, October 18, 1861. His first care was the better organization of the Prussian army, and this involved him in a conflict with the Liberal Chambers, which would not sanction the Liberal Chambers, which would not sanction the increased expenditure for the scheme. Wilhelm now appointed as his prime minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Otto Von Bismark-Schonhausen, and in the rersonality of the great minister, Wilhelm, and Prussian history itself have been merged. Bismark took up the King's plans and ideas, and carried them through with his energy of character and iron will. A contemptuous dissolution of the chambers removed obstacles to the army scheme and

struggle was imminent between Austria and Prussia for supremacy in the German States, and Bismark declared for a settlement of "blood and iron." The people regarded it as a "war of brothers," and petitions from all sides were presented to Wilhelm in favor of peace. But the obstinacy of Austria destroyed such hopes, and hostilities began June 7, 1866. On July 2 Wilhelm took supreme nommand of the Prussian Army, and the next day the Austrians suffered the great and decisive defeat of trians suffered the great and decisive defeat of Koniggratz. Wilhelm now returned to Berlin, and a newly elected House of Representatives forgave all unconstitutional conduct in the enthusiasm of victory. North Germany was now led by Prussia; Wilhelm only required to led by Prussia; Wihelm only required to bring in the Southern States to form the German Empire. They were wavering, when the declaration of war by France (July 15, 1876), decided them to throw in their 1.t with P. ussia. Wilhelm again assumed the supreme command of his armies, which included the forces of the south German princes, and following in the wake of their successors. He received Napoleon's sword at Sedau, September 2nd, and fixed his headquarters at Versailles, October 5th. The common sympathies generated by the war had meanwhile been drawing the southern and northern states of Corners were signed in Germany closer, and treaties were signed in November, 1870, between the Northern Confederation and Hessen Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, in favor of a German Confederation, whose president should be Emperor of the Germans. As the result of these King Wilhelm was precident of these King Wilhelm was precident Emperor. 18, 1871, in the Hall proclaimed Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. Wilhelm and Bismarck had now attained their great object abroad, the "Unity, independence and liberty of Germany." They have since turned to instant ternal questions—Ultramontanism, Education, Socialism. Bismarck's contempt for public opinion has revived disaffection; the Prince's life has been threatened, and in 1878 two atlife has been threatened, and in 1878 two attempts were made to assessinate the Emperor—by Hiddel on May 11th, and on June 2nd by Dr. Nobiling. In the latter Wilhelm was severally wounded, and great sympathy and affection was expressed for him by the people, who acknowledged his un-elfish and untring efforts on their behalf, and were proud of him as the restorer of the German Empire and who are during the sacand were proud of him as the restorer of the German Empire, and who endured on these accounts much at his and Prince Bismarck's hands. Withelm married Marie Louise Auguste Katharine, of Suchen-Weimar, (June 11. 1829), and had by her Friedrich, Grown Prince, and Louise Marie Elizabeth, married to the Grand Duke Friedrich, of Baden. It will then be such that the time of his death will thus be seen that at the time of his death the Emperor had attained the ripe old age of A BRIDE TO HER HUSBAND. I am leaving my home for you, darling,

Leaving love that is perfect all true : For a home and a love that are all untried,— Suall my life be as happy with you It is no light thing for a maiden To give to a stranger her heart; How often he proves all unfaithful, Though the vow is, 'till death do us part.'

'With t'14 ring I then wed," you have spoken, And you with my goods I endow; Forever, through good and through evil, I promise to love you as now.' Shall it eso? Shall age find you faithful, Ever true to the pledge you have given?
Or, shell the love tie prove so galling,
That, alis, it ere long must be riven?

You think I should trust you? Oh, dearest, Am I not trusting you with my life,
To come to you freely and gladly,
To stand at the altar your wife?
Did I not have all faith in your honor, Nor thought you as true as the sun, No home would we make with each other, No journey for life be begun.

Man's love, dear, is not like a woman's, 'Tis a thing quite apart from his life; While 'tis all, 'tis the very existence, Of the faithful, the true-hearted wife,
Then love me, 'tis all that I ask for;
Keep the promise this day you have given;
While I, if I fail in my promise, I hope I may never reach heaven!

DISCOVERY OF MORE SARCOPHAGI. DISCUSSION AS TO WHETHER ONE IS THE SAIL-COPHAGUS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

NEW YORK, March 8.-The Times London special says, in May, of last year, Hamdy Bey discovered in the course of excavatious at Sidon, eleven sarcophagi, four P con clan and seven Greek. The former had been already described and idustrated in a French arenselogical jurual, but Hamdy saved the Greek ones to make a book about them which will shortly ap pear. All these are now in Constantinople in boxes, and will be exhibited as soon as a fitting room can be prepared. One of the Greek sar-copling is of such huge proportions, magnificent of scurpture and coloring, that from the start the discoveries first assumed it to be the tomb of some Asyran king. But Hamdy devoted deep research to the work of studying the sculpture, and concluded finally that the sarcophagus was that of Alexander the Great. Its acculpture on this theory represents the battle of Arabela, a loon hunt, and the battle of Caraira all the adjaces him, applied of of Granicus, all the relieves being splendid and of almost unexampled artistic merit. The sarcophagus is nearly 12 feet long, 7 high and 5½ broad, and the total weight is 25 tons, of which the cover weighs 100. It is all of fine parian marble. A photograph of it has been sent to a number of French savants, including Renan, and some of them are those activities. and some of them are there studying it.

The Herald this morning gives the opinions of leading savants of Europe and the United States on the subject, and they generally concur that the sarcophagus is not that of Alexander the Great. It is well known that Alexander was buried in a magnificent tomb at Alexander. There is no evidence to show that the sacrophagus was ever taken to Saida or

THE DRUDGERY OF LIFE.

"On, it is such drudgery!" said a house-keeper the other day. "It is the same old thing over and over from morning till night, from day to day, week to week, until month

penter, as he takes up his tools for another day of herd work.
"Such drudgery!" exclaims the merchant,

as he plods down town to his business day after day. "Such drudgery !" sighs the lawyer, as he turns over Blackstone; "the endless wear-

ing of these Courts."
"Such drudgery!" cries the preacher: one theme year after year with never a change. "Such drudgery !" yells the editor with a groan, as he slumps down upon his stool of

torture and grasps his old stump, "What in the name of — Oh, what! what! what! what! — Death always skips the editor." "Such drudgery!" exclaims Mrs. Mara-

bout, as she rings for her maid to change for the fourth time her costly dress. "Oh, the drudgery of this eternal round of fashion." And so the cry goes up and down the scale of human life. Drudgery at the hottom, drudgery at the top—all, all is drudgery that we must do. Whether it be the task of earning the daily bread or toiling in the weary, endless round of society.

Mr. Blaine's besom friend, Mr. Manley, of Augusta, Maine, telegraphed last night to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, a message of jubilation over the Republican successes in the municipal election throughout Maine. Mr. Manley thinks the result an indication that "Maine repudia es the free bers removed obstacles to the army scheme, and dication that "Maine repudia es the free Bismark skilfully met the disaffection at home trade message, and emphasizes its condemnaby turning attention to the Danish war. The tion of the surrender in the fishery treaty."

# OZZONI'S COMPLEXION Removes all pimples, freckies and discoloration For sale by all first-class druggists, or maile to the company of the company

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." And Get Tostant Restof. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 C s. Per Bottle.

# Campbell's athartic Compound

IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIQUE DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. Brandow, Man., 21st Oct., 1886.—I find Campbell's Oath-artic Compound the best article I have ever used for costive-ness or billousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly, A. N. McDovald. Sold by dealers in family medicines everywhere. 25c. per bottle.

Suffering from the . flects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treat se (scaled) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.



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sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits,
Evilensy, etc. INFALLIBLE If taken as
directed. No Fits alter first Jay's use.

Treatise and \$2 trial botto free to Fit patients, they
paying express charges address of afflicted to
DE. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Ps. See
Druggists BEWARE OF INITATING FRAUDS.

For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto,

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





CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the trombles incldent to a billous state of 'he system, such as Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pillsare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while "hey also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the layer if they apply cured."

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing compinant; but fortunately their goodness does not call here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing

who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all so I: head

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose.

very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by draggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

/(Palmo-Sulphur Soap.



Is Maryelously
Efficient in clearing the Skin of Impurities, and keeping the Skin of Impurities, and keeping it in a perfect state of health. It beautifies the composite of health. It beautifies the composite of the Renowned Scap has not proved efficacious. In the Bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the Renowned Sulphur Springs. Linens and Woolens washed with it are rendered superlatively while, and are disinfected when germs of disease linger in the material. The value of Sulphur as a Cleansing and Purifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask for Palmo-Sulphur, and refuse all others, and you wont be deceived.

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THE LOST CHILD.

I've lost a child-O, tell'me, did you meet My little darling in the sunny street, My news darring in sur suriny sureds, With wind brown hair, bright eyes and flying Like swift-winged birds?

"How large was she?" Why, just a tiny thing;
Tis such a short time since I used to sing

thing;
Tis such a short time since I used to sing
Low sleepy songs and feel her soft arms cling
About my neck.

"How old is she?" Why, really I forget;
Just old enough to love and kiss and pet,
Only a merry little maid and yet
Only a merry little maid and yet
Not quits a child.

It seems but yesterday I saw her go,
Leading her playmates in a laughing row;
Leading her playmates in a laughing row;
Her smiling face.

You thought her older, more than twelve, you say? That cannot be until another May

That cannot be until another May
Opens the buds and brings the happy day
That gave her life.

"Is that the child? almost a woman grown,
She holds her girlish head high as your own;
Some will find her though she goes alone,
Y u need not fear."

I know she's tall and cares no more for toys—
That's Harry with her, making all this no se;
Why don't he go and play with other boys
I'd like to know.

Tis five years since her twelfth birthday was green
With tender leaves, and all the months between
Have slipped away till she is seventeen.
The child is lost!

-Wide Awake. -Wide Awake.

# FIRE'S VICTIMS.

An Awful Holocaust in a Springfield Newspaper Office.

Terrible Fate of the Employees—Some Heartrending Episodes and Narrow Escapes—The Choices of Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7 -The new witnessed in this city. Six of the employes met a terrible death, most of them jumped from the fifth story and were crushed into a shapeless mass below. Six others were badly injured. The fire was first discovered in the mailing room, and clouds of smoke were pouring out of the lower story windows before the fifty souls in the upper floor were aware of their danger. The flames shot up an old elevator in the rear,

CUTTING OFF ESCAPE BY THE STAIRWAY, and most of the employed who escaped found their way to the ground by way of the roof in irresistible overcame the fear of death. "I the rear. The unfortunate men and women who crowded into the clitorial rooms met a horrible fate. Some were cut off in the composing room, and there is still a terrible suspense, as several fell back into the flames. The employes who rushed into the editorial room, were cut off from the escape in the rear, and had

TO FACE THE HORRIBLE ALTERNATIVE of burning to death or jumping to the sidewalk below, with the probability of receiving frightful injuries. The fire department responded promptly, but it seemed an age be fore the firemen reached the windows on the fifth storey. A ladder was placed to reach to the fourth storey and the sight of rescue so near seamed to madden the suffering persons at the two windows above, and one by one they dropped to the sidewalks below. Six persons fell in this way. Some of them were forced off and some leaped madly, while the crowd below grouned and turned their heads away as they

WHIRLED THROUGH THE AIR.

The dead are as follows: Henry J. Goulding, foreman, Union composing room, burned to death; Miss G. Tnompson, proof reader, and Mrs. Frederick E. Farley, who were employed in the editorial department, fell from the window; Mr. Lamzn, of Quebec, jumped from the window; W. E. Hovey, of Boston, tell to the sidewalk; Mr. Brown, a composi-

The list of injured is as follows : Thomas Donohue, compositor, left leg broken at the knee, and bad cut on the head; Timothy Dann, compositor, arm and leg broken; Jos. W. Witt, compositor, badly burned. He clung to the window until the fire forced him to drop, but he fell on the ladder and was eaved. G. F. Ensworth, compositor, compound fracture of the leg; Thomas Donohue, compositor, broken thigh, fatally injured. It is thought that the fire started among the

lumber in a closet on the ground floor.

THE FLAMES WERE DRAWN UP THE ELEVATOR and spread through the composing room. There were more than thirty compositors, men and women, on the fifth floor. There was no fice escape. Dense black smoke issued from the windows in clouds, and by the time the fire department arrived the top windows were filled with poor despairing human beings who did not seem at first to realize their dreadful position. The crowd underneath cried to them to have courage, and on no account to jump or try to climb down, and they at first reamed disposed to obey, but ac slow were the 1 dders in being erected that a panic seized the viotims. The scene as the unfortunate people began to fail from the blazing window was horritle. Shricks broke from the growd as each of the

VICTIMS FELL INTO THE STREET BELOW: There was a great clapping of bands when a woman was seen descending the ludder. The roise of the crowd was husbed a second as the ambulances began to gather the wounded and remove them to the hospitale. The only available article for quenching the flames in the office was an old watering can. There were no force pumps or fire buckets of any kind. A large canvan sheet was stretched over the sidewalk. Three men jumped into this, but broke through and fell out on the pavement. A woman also fell through the canvas and landed on the sidewalk insensible.

Geo. D. Ware, the Associated Press operator, had a narrow escape. Ho was sitting in a room on the Worthington street side of the blook when the alarm was sounded. The rooms in front and the passageways were thick with smoke as he jumped up to run. In the same room were Mrs. Farely, Mrs. Howard, the New England editor, Mr. Warren, the news editor, and Mr. Hill, the managing editor. No one had suspected the presence of fire until all way of escape by the elevator appeared to be cut off. Alrs. Farley started for the elevator. "I shouted to her," said Mr. Ware, "to go the other way, and took hold of her. The amoke was so dense in the Passageway that one could have lived there hardly a minute. Mrs. Farley struggled to death; Mrs. Hattie E. Farley, 23, society death; Mrs. Hattie E. Farley, 23, society free herself, and succeeded. She rushed out to the frost of the building. I followed Mr. Warren and Mrs. Howard through the window to the root on the east lead and died at hospital; J. Lauzon, 35, compositor, lately from Canada. Injured—F. G. Ensworth, probably fatally hurt; H. H. Myrick, ing furthest from the corner when Mrs. Farley fell. He atood his ground and reached out his arms to eath her. She fell on his neck. this wing, him to the ground on the side of the building for the diseases of the Stomach, Liver on his neck. this wing, him to the ground and feached out his arms to eath her. She fell on his neck. this wing, him to the ground and feached out his arms to eath her. She fell on his neck. this wing, him to the ground and feached out his arms to eath her. She fell on his neck. This wing him to the ground and feached out his arms to eath her. She fell on his neck. This wing him to the ground and feached out his arms to eath her. She fell on his neck. This wing him to the ground on the safe place of Turkey. A big turkey is shoot must be in contemplation. 

Mr. Landford was soon restored to conscious ness and is not seriously hurt. Mr. Hill, the managing editor, was in the room when he heard the first cry of fire. The forms had just been sent down and the men were en-joying the customary relaxation after the hurry of the afternoon. Four or five of them were in the room smoking, chatting and joking. It seemed less than a minute before the smoke burst up into the composing room, and the compositors took the slarm. Mr. Hill ran out and told the men and women to start for the roof in the rear. Many of them did so. He felt perfectly safe for a few minutes as he saw the men climbing over the roof near the old quarters of the office. About fifteen of the thirty-five employes, however, rushed to the front, and six of them crowded into the room of Editor Shipley on the corner. With Mr. Hill in the room were Dan Phillips, Timothy Dunn (the galley boy), Mrs. J. H. Farley, another woman, and a compositor. Mr. Hill opened the window and shouted

"FOR GOD'S SAKE PUT UP A LADDER." The crowd below looked dazed. He took off his coat and threw it into the street, and then picked up books and files of the paper and hurled them out. He did all these and other things to attract attention. The smoke became very dense at this time, and Mr. Hill could not breathe. A crowd gathered in the window of the composing room nextadjoining, where the smoke was even still denser. Fred. Easworth was there and tried to break into the corner editorial room, where the smoke was not so thick. The laider was started finally, but to those who knew their lives depended upon speedy succor it seemed only to come creeping up the side of the building Mrs. Farley saw the ladder. In her anxiety she could not brook the slowness of its coming and frantically jumped for it. She seemed to roll down the place and struck on the walk in a heap. The copy holder started to follow, but Mr. Hill caught her by the waist and held her fast. "Don't jump. The ladder will reach us," he said, with as much composure as possible. Forks of flame shot through the partitions. Dan Phillips began to choke. He could only say, " Ned (Mr. office of the Evening Union was burned out at four o'clock this afternoon. The blaze was attended with the most slokening horror ever attended with the most slokening horror ever wife, too," said Mr. Hill. "This is pratty hard, ain't it?" said one,

AND THEN ALL PRAYED. It would be difficult to recall or record the words of those prayers. The woman was still struggling to free herself from Mr. Hill's grasp and throw herself to the ground to escape the flames. The smoke curle ! sround them in triumpb. One and then another dropped to the sidewalk, and the agonized group at the window could hardly keep back the impulse that sometimes comes to a man to throw himself down a steep place. Scare must go down, I must go down," shouted the woman in Mr. Hill's arms. The crowd tried to shout words of encouragement as a wave of flame shot through the window, singeing Hill's hair and clothes.

THE LADDER CAME AT LAST. and the copy holder, who had fought with such fury to free herself from the firm grip of Mr. Hill, now caught. The crowd was breathless. The hiss of the first stream of water was the only stream heard. The woman grasped the rounds firmly and went down it safely. "Go ahead said Mr. Hill to another, "I can wait," and the group went down sliding and tumbling over the rounds, but reaching the ground in safety.

EDITOR HILL WAS THE LAST TO LEAVE. He swung himself under the ladder and made his descent with another man in front. It was reported that Mr. Hill was killed. Luckily the report was not true. Choking and blackened with smoke he staggered along groping his way to the telephone office and told his wife that he was safe. Jos. Wittey, one of the compositors who was somewhat burned, said that when the alarm was first given in the composing room every one was startled, and looking around saw a line of smoke in the direction of the stairway. Very strangely nobody hurried, although all immedistely started for the stairs, expecting no difficulty. On reaching the read of the strirs, however, they found the passage filled with thick, black smoke, and they retrated and sought the elevator. After ringing repeatedly and getting no answer, they seemed to give up hope. The smoke now poured in-to the room in great volumes and drove them to the windows. They made attempts to break the skylight at the suggestion of Foreman Goulding, but all their efforts proved failures. They were now cut off from the roof. When those on the street cried to them, "Go to the roof!" the imprisoned people could only shake their heads in despair. Mr. Wittey went to one of the middle windows on Main street and leaned out close to the sill to get air, Beside him were Foreman Goulding and Miss Thompson, the proof reader. Miss Thompson asked Mr. Goulding: "Do you think we will ever get out?" Goulding answered sorrowfully: "I don't know. I'm afraid not." Miss Thompson at this time was lying on the floor with her haudkerchief over her mouth by Mr. Wittey's advice. The isst Mr. Wittey knew of Mr. Goulding or Miss Thompson, the former was leading the latter presumably to the other window, where Miss Thompson was

AFTERWARDS SEEN TO BURN Mr. Wittey himself got upon the sill as the fire came nearer, and finally let himself down upon the sign of the Daily Union beceath the window, clinging to the wall first with both hands, but afterwards with one band. Two or three others got upon this sign from each window that it covered, and from tan sign several men jumped. The first one to leave the sign was a young man at Mr. Wittey's side, who had also been one of the first to get out on it. He let himself down to the top of the fourth store; window, where a little ledge of brick protruded, and here he clurg for some time nutil a blanket was beld beneath. He then dropped, turning over twice, and fell into the blanket, bursting through it and tearing it to rage. He turned sick at this and still more so when he saw a woman who had tried to hold on just outside the aill of the corner window, waiting for the ladder to be brought, finally give way and fall. She fell on the ladder, turning over and over and strik-ing the ladder again and again. Wittey still held on, each horrible fall only making him keep a tighter grip till be was at last resoued by means of a ladder. A prominent citizen who witnessed the terrible scene denounced in strongest terms the work of the hook and ladder department. It was not long after the work of rescuing ocased before mattresses began to arrive, and everything possible was done for the injured.

done for the injured.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 8.—'The following is a corrected list of the killed and injured in yesterday's fire:—Dead—H, J. Goulding, 32, married, foreman of composing room, burned to death; Mrs. Hattie E. Farley, 23, society editor; Miss Gertie Thompson, 18, proof-reader, hurned to death; O. L. Brown, 22, compositor; W. E. Hovey, of Boston, 25, fell striking on his head and died at hospital; J. Lauzon, 35, compositor, lately from Canada. Injured—F. G. Eusworth, probably fatally injured; Thomas Donahue, probably fatally hurt; H. H. Myrick, badly injured.

A BALFOUR BALLAD.

I am a statesman bold, And I've frequently been told There are other ways of killing dogs than hanging 'en;
And my plan to make it hot
For the Irish patrio'
Is subtler far than bludgeoning and banging

When the hero of the West Isn't strong about the chest

cultivate his tendency to phthisis
By giving him a cell my Tullamore hotel Where the balmy air in winter time like ice is

And the manager with the waiters In the morning grabs his gaiters, His ulster, and his trousers, and his cardigan; And he cuddles in his quilt, And reflects upon his guilt,

Vowing never to put in for three months' hard again.

The nature of his bed Makes his shoulder blades all red, Till he lings to have some padding for his skeleton: And the story of his woes

So long and poignant grows

That he finds the prison slate too small to tell it on.

And the hacking of his cough
As his coll he shuffles off,
Never strikes me through with shudders of repentance,

Nor spoils my wine and wassail At the Four Courts and the Castle; consumption wasn't mentioned in my sentence,

Though the dogs may make a fuss They can't find fault with us If a higher Power relieves the land they lumbered: And we reverently say, He gave. He took away. Every hair we left upon their heads was numbered.

THE U. S. COMBINES.

BOTH CONSUMER AND PRODUCER AT THE MERCY OF THE MIDDLEMAN.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 6 .- The General Laws Committee to-night submitted to the Senate the report of its investigation of rusts. It says: "During the investigation the formation, management and effect of the following combinations, commonly known as trusts, were made the chief subjects of inquiry-sugar, milk, rubber, coltonseed o'l, envelopes, elevator, oll-oloth, standard oil, butchers, glass and furniture trust. However different the influences which gave rise to these combina tions may be, the main purpose, management and effect of all upon the public is enabling combinations to fix the price at which they would purchase the raw material from the producer, and at which they would sell the refined produce to the consumer. In any event, the public are at each end of the industry. 'The producer and consumer' is, and is intended to be in a certain sense at the mercy of the syndicate combination or trust. The re-port reviews the history of the sugar trust and says:—"The Trust exercises abso-lute control of all the industry and in its dis-

cration takes in new corporations, which surrender their stock at a valuation agreed upon, and in return receive certificate of stock in the Sugar Refineries Company. It is obvious that in effect this combination, representing eighty-five per cent. of the augar refining is the same, to wit: - The aggregation of capital, the power of controlling the manufacture and output of various necessary commodities; the acquisition or destruction of the competitive properties all leading to the final and conclusive purpose of annihilating the competitive capacity of the Atlantic cuast, and all the sugar refineries in the Scate can greatly affect and, for a time at least, control the raw material or refined product, and this without regard to the interest of the consumers. The Standard Oil Trast, the report says, is the original trust Its success has been the incentive to the formation of all other trusts or combinations. It is the type of a system which spread like a disease through the commercial system of this country. It was organized in 1882 by about fifty persons, who were engaged in the production, redaing or carriage of the commodity known as "coal or kerosing oil." Its principal office is in New York city. The history of the trust is given, and the committee say that with its capital of

\$148,000,000 it is one of the most active and possibly the most formidable on this continent. When it is remembered that all this wealth is the growth of twenty years, that this property has more than doubled in value in six years, and that with this increase the trust has made aggregate dividends during that period of over fifty millions of dollars, the people may well look with apprehension upon such rapid development and centralization of weslib, wholly independent of legal control, and anxiously seek out means to modify, if not to prevent, the natural consequences of the devices producing it.

WELL SPOKEN OF. "I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil very highly, it cured me of rheumatism in my fingers when I could not bend them." Ida Plank, Strathory, Ont. A medicine forexternal and internal use in all painful complaints. ...

### U. S. TARIFF REDUCTION. AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 6 -The Democratio majority of the Ways and Means Committee to-day submitted to full committee the Internal Revenue Bill. It provides that on and sfier July 1, 1888, all taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff all special taxes upon manufacturers and dealers in said articles, and all taxes upon wholerale and retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall be repealed. The total reduction in revenue made by the till is about \$25,000,000, made up of \$20,000,000 on tobacco and \$5,000,000 on various special taxes removed. By a party vote the bill was added to the Mills Tariff Bill, making one bill of both. There was a special controversy in the Committee on the question of allowing hearings on proposed tariff changes, and the subject will again come up to morrow.

THE LITTLE SEED.

A little seed lay in the carter's path;
A little shoot bowed in the strong wind's wrath;
A little shrub grew, by its roots held fast;
Then a stout tree braved all the winter's blast.

A little cough started-'twee only light; A little chill shivered the hours of night : A little pain came and began to grow,
Then consumption laid all his brave strength low

Be wise in time. Check the little cough, cur the little chill, dispell the little pain, ere the little ailment becomes the strong, unconquerable giant of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken in time, is a remedy for these illa.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that a commend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ABCHER, H. D., seating with the commend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ABCHER, H. D., seating with the commendation of the commenda I recommend it as superior to any prescription H. A. Archer, H. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MULTRY Street, N. Y.

ARE GIRLS GROWING SMALLER? The girl of the period ranges from 140 pounds down; in some cases to eighty pounds or less. Between these two limits may be found almost all the healthy loveliness of the fair sex in America. In England France and southern Europe they are the ame as in this country or smaller.

Eighty pounds of femininity is, of course, not much, viewed from a material standpoint, although it was probably about the weight of Cleopatra, if archioological research may be depended upon, and she was rather more than too much for any of the champions of her day. Cleopatra is the exception which proves the rule as to progressive thinness. All the other belies of antiquity were large, ample ladies of generous proportions and great health. Semiramis was taller than most of her guardemen. The mind falls to consent to a petite Boadices. Charlemagne's mother was nearly six feet tall. Margaret of Anjou was large. Elizabeth could not be described as small, and in fact, most of the historic dames, of whose size we have any vague idea, were big beyond all modern ideas of what a woman should permit herself to be, beginning with our great Mother Eve, who was a gianters, according to the Arab tradition, which still points out her tremendous tomb. The facts are meagre, but even within the experience of men now living, the movement toward osseousness has been ap-

All of these reflections were caused by a statement made to a Missouri Republican reporter by the oldest inhabitant, who was at nis usual task of depicting the glories of the Consulship of Alancus. "I just came across in the garrot the other day," he said, "a corset that has a history. It is a souvenir of the girls of half a century ago. It belonged to one of the prettiest young ladies who lived in St. Louis in 1836 She was an acknowledged belle, and by common consent her form was a model of beauty. I tell you, sir, she was none of your ethereal creatures, but a magnificent woman that weighed 150 pounds, and yet in those days she was con-sidered small. She was certainly below the average size of the girl. I knew."

"But about the comparative siza?" "Well, don't this and present corsets show it? Say that they are both averages of their time, and one is fully six inches greater in circumference than the other. But that ien't all of it. The mothers of the present unneration were built, as a rule, more nearly to the cld Reman model. They were large limbed and strong, with a healthy cheet cupacity and ability to draw a long breath. Here is abother proof of it."

And he produced two garters, one of the good old lines, marked exhibit "A," the other a recent one, marked "B." The longer one was of a sort of felt cloth, the other of silk. It was but one more curio out of the oldest inhabitant's museum, and

the bureau drawer.
"I've got lots of those sort of things,"
said he, with a eigh. "When I was a young man we used to collect them such keep them. That garter belonged to a lady who is still living, and she has had eight children and a dezen grandchildren. The smaller garter was worn by one of her granddaughters, who is now a woman grown. Now, if anything could prove the case more strengly I would like to know what it is. Both were worn by their owners when about the same age, and I got the second one only a month or two ago. But what else could you expect? When I was a young man the ladies used to cat come: thing. A common lunch in 1840 was a piece of cold beef off the round, a lot of bread and butter, and a couple of glasses of porter and wine. The girls were not ashamed of it. But nowadays a lunch is a very different thing indeed. The common menu is a little sour lemonade, a small piece of cake, and some chocolate candy, or some other sort of indigestible monstrosity that people coght to be put into penitentiary for feeding to their girli. The American stock, born of such mathers as we are cultivating, can't hold its oan against the big-boned, strong-built fore!gner."

WRITS FOR NEW ELECTIONS. OTTAWA, Ont., March 9.—(Special).—Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, of Ashland, Ohio, lectured on "The Ireland of To-day," at the Opera House

last night. The writ for a new election in L'Assomption has been issued. Nomination is fixed for March 27, and polling on the 3rd April. The writ for a new election in West Hasling, made vacant by the death of the late Mr. Robertson, has been issued. Nomination is fixed for the 15th and polling on the 27th inst.

ANOTHER ITEM. Mrs. J. Thompson, of Elma. Out, writes that

she suffered from general weakness and was so reduced that at times she became almost unconscious. Three bottles of Burdrek Blood Bit-ters completely cured her, and she now recom-mends B.B.B. to her friends and neighbors.

"Which is right, Edward, 'the wages of sin is death, or the wages of sin are death?" "Neither, Annabel. The wages of sin is wealth."

MRS. CHAS. SMITH, OF JIMES, OHIO, WRITES: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

A GAY DECEIVER.

WHY MISS MIDAS BROKE OFF HER ENGAGEMENT WITH A SWINDLING LOVER. New Haven, Conn., March 6.-Quite

citement has been caused among the Hebrew residents here because of a marriage that has been rudely broken off. Some time ago Louis

his representation Mr. Midas was going to advance him the money, had not one of their relatives gone to New York to make some enquiries. The loan was refused because it was ascertaine that Kohn had left New York. It is alleged that he deceived and deserted a Hebrew and Germany the figures are higher; in after he had succeeded in fleecing her out of \$2,000, all the money she had in the world This news, of course, abruptly terminated the engagement. Kohn went to Chicago, and the girl whom he had cheated followed him there, it s said, and had him arrested.

> Telephone girls are saints, for there is al ways a "hallo" around their heads.

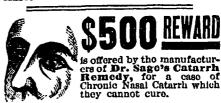


BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SIGK HEADAGHE,

Billous Headache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion,
Billous Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptiy relieved and permanently
curred by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Pursative Pellets.
In explanation of the remerial power of these
Pellets over so great a v: "lety of diseases, it
may truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a gland or tissue
escaping their sanative influence. Sold by
druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the
Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Dull heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and scrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a \_ensation of dizziness, with mental depressic a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without resistance with the control of the stantage recase. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting h! of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is a common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Hemedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNEII, the famous meamerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold a only from chronic masal catarrh. My fami!" physician gave me up as such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure bas been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

Thomas J. Rushing, Esq., 2902 Pinc Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from entarrh for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sago's Catarrh
Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for entarrh now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS. Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bettle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."



**WORM POWDERS** Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

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

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our break fast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills: It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to abtack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatsi shaft by kerping ourselves well fortified with ture blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service of restet.

Made-simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thes:

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# CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

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



We the undersigned Banks and Binkers will pay all Prisee drain in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may R. M. WALUSLEY, Pres. Louiste la Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOUN, Pres. Union National Back,

#### INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Levis ature for Educational and Charitabus purposes —with a capital of \$1,000.000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwholming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution ado; ted December 2d, A.D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quartery Orawings regularly every three months (Barch, June, September and December). A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIY A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS D. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 10, 1888—215th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

Def Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1. DAPITAL PRIZE OF \$1 \$150,000.... \$150,000 50,000 \$150,000 20,000 20,000 10,000 21,000 5,000 20,000 1,000 20,000 600 95,000 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 20 PRIZES OF

do do do 100 do 500 do AFFROXIMATION PRIZES
100 Approximation Prizes of \$300... \$80,000 100 ... 20,000 ... 100... 10,000 50... 50,000

2,179 Prizes, amounting to...... \$535,000 Application for rates to clubs should be made only of the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information wr.te charly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Ourrency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, Lz., or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters to 

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

draw a Prize.

REWEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is
GUARANTEPD BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS
of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the
President of an Institution whose chartered rights are
recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, boware of any initations or anonymous schemes

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HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Naccessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet southingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a nover-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen-

eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Grut, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratis, at the above address dely between theh ours of and14, or hy letter:

You can live at home and makes more money at work for us youth pure. Terms rings. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



This Powder nover varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More seconomical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cass. ROYAL RAKING FOWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

#### LITERARY REVIEW. In The American Magazine for March,

lovers of Indian antiquities will find much to Interest them in an article by Charles Ellis, describing and illustrating the natural fea-tures of Mackinac Island in Lake Huron. Mr Ellis has been fortunate in discovering a very curious Indien legend of the Creation, which accounts for white men as well as red, but not in a flattering way. To the question, "What do the Anarchists want? a fall answer is given by Z. L. White, in a careful resure of their origin, doctrines and purposes. The article shows by quotation from their own utterances how deep and radical is the enmity of Anarchists toward all law. law, government, morality, religion and society, and how unscrupulous are their plans for destroying the persons and property of all who oppose their projects. A touching account is given by Dwight Benton of a venerable woman who for sixty years has served painters and sculptors in the capacity of a model. Her face and figure appear in a thousand works of art—one of which, Horace Vernet's "Judith and Holcfernes," is repro-duced in the frontispiece of the magazine. Though now earning only a scanty pittance, she is continually helping others in her pro fession who are poorer than herself, while her natural cheerfulness triumphs over age and penury. G. O. Shields and Hanniba Plain, in two illustrated articles describe striking scenes of the lumber industry in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. King Log in Æsop'r fable was the emblem of solidity; in these Western sketches he and his fellows seem endowed with superhuman vigor. Incidentally we learn from one of these descriptions how the current use of the word bom" in speculation and politics must have originated. Before many years the quaint features of the Moravain and Harmonite communities that still linger in the secluded villages of Penasylvania will be numbered with the past. The American Magazine, in two illustrated articles, has caught glimpses of the curious survivals, and thus placed them permanently on record. In a brief paper George Newell Lovejoy gives an account of an interview with Bryant, near the close of the post's life. "The Thrashin'," the second of the series of "Boy-Life on the Prairies," is contributed by Ham-Life on the Prairies, is contributed by Hamlin Garland. The pen pictures of happy toil and rural festivity, though in homely prose, narrowly approach poetry. It will be news to most readers that the manufacture of wampum used as a currency by Indian tribes, has continued in New Jersey down to very recent years. Doubtless the mint or factory recent years. Doubtless the mint or factory for this circulating medium of which Col. Norton gives an account with illustrations, is —or perhaps was—the last of its kind. The Seaside Institute, a building for the accommodation of working-women at Bridgeport, Conn., is described by Joel Benton in an illustrated article under the title of "An American Palace of Delight," He regards the founding of such institutions as among the most practical of methods for recent years. Doubtless the mint or factory among the most practical of methods for checking the discontent of the laboring classes There are short stories by Tobe Hodge and other writers, poems by Heory Abbey, W. Austin and Laura F. Hinsdale. Julian Hawthorne continues his essays on "Literature." The pulpit department contains an article on "Physical Healing," by Joseph R. Kerr, D.D., and "Originality of Service," by Wm. L. Taylor, D.D. Jenny June tells about the uses of libraries, in "Household Art," Dr. F. W. Hutchinson gives some valuable points on preserving health in March, The portfolio is made up of short humorous sketches and poems.

A writer says : "Servants must remember that even good housekeeping is not one of the fine arts, but merely an occupation, a trade, if you please." Then must servants remember something nobody else knew. . If keeping a house well turnished, swept and garnished, fires lighted and lamps trimmed and burning, linen-room full and larder stocked, three meals daily, well cooked and on time, on \$15 a week, isn't a fine art-if it isn't a finer art than fiddling or painting, then we are ready to due the unhallowed bones of Michel Angelo from their uncarned rest and turn in the cows to browns over the dust of Paganini. Good housekeeping is the finest art known to me tern civilization, next to splitting gold-leaf. —B h Burdette

# COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN AND FLOUR,-There was no importand chan in the grain market, business having outlined quiet, owing to the continued light offerings and the small demand. We quote:—Canada red winter wheat, 850 to 870; white winter, 850 to 870; wheat, 850 to 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; Canada spring 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86c to 87c; No. 2 do 83c to 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83c to 84c; peas, 73c to 74c per 66 lbs. in store; cats, 42c to 43c per 34 lbs.; rye, 50c; barley, 65c to 70c; corn, 70c to 71c, duty paid, and 62c in bond.

The demand for flour has continued slow and the market was quiet with better business doing, but prices were unchanged.

We quote:—Patent wither, \$4.40 to
450; patent spring, \$4.40 to \$4.65;
traight roiler, \$4.00 to 4.55; extra, \$3.80 traight roller, \$4 00 to \$ 55; extra, \$3 80 to \$3 55; experime, \$3 00 to \$3 50; extrong pakers', \$4 20 to \$4 50. Optario bags—Extra, \$1 80 to \$1 95; superfine, \$1 35 to \$1 70; city strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.) per 196 lbs., \$4 40 to \$4 50; oatmeal, standard, orls., \$0 00 to \$5 45; ostmeal, granulated, brla., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, \$0 00 to \$6 00; rolled oxts, \$0 00 to \$6 25.

Provisions.—There was more enquiry for

thin mess pork, per brl, \$0 00 to \$17 50 mess beef, per bri, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Indian mess beef, per lb, \$0.00 to \$0.00; hams, city oured, per lb, 11 to to 12 to; hams, canvassed, per lb, 12 to 12 to; hams, green, per lh, 000 to 91c; flanks, green, per 1b, 81c to 00c; lard, western, in pails, per 1b, 92 to 103c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 92c to 93c; bacon, per 1b, 104c to 11c; shoulders, 00c to 83c; tallow,

com refined, per lb, 410 to 420.

DEESED HOGS—The receipts of dressed hogs for the past few days have been larger, there being five or six car lots received which,

the market was more active with a moderate amount of business at steady prices. We quote pearls \$7.50, first pots \$4.25 to \$4.30, and second pots at \$3.75 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.-The receipts of eggs were heavy, and the offerings were large, for which the demand was slow. The market was weak and prices declined considerably with a downward tendency at the close. We quote Canadian at 19c, and American at 17c to 18s per

BUTTER.—Business is active. We quote:— Creamery, 19 te 22½c; Townships, 17 to 21c; Morrisburg, 17 to 20; Brockville, 16½ to 19½c; Western, 14 to 183.

CHEESE-There has not been much doing lately, and we quote: Finest September and October 113:, fine 1140, finest August 11c, fine 104 to 1030, medium 9 to 930.

<del></del>					
RETAIL 1	MARKETS.				
GRAIK.	MEATS.				
	Veal\$0 08@\$0 13				
White 0 83@ 0 80	Hogs, 100 lbs. 6 50@ 7 25				
Sneitze 0 93/2 0 95	Politicanik. Ih 13 DSA D 19 (				
Oats U NS@ () 41	Hams, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13				
Corn 0 70@ 0 72	Bacon, per 1b. 0 10@ 0 12 Lard, per 1b 0 07@ 0 10				
Barley 6 70@ 0 75	Lard, per lb 0 07@ 0 10				
Peas 0 68@ 0 74	Pork, per bbl.16 50@17 50				
Beans 1 25@ 2 35	Rolled Bacon. 0 08@ 0 12				
Buckwheat 0 35@ 0 45	YISH.				
PRODUCE.	Sea Balmon, lb.\$0 12@\$0 18				
Butter, fine\$0 25@\$0 30	Hallbut U 096 0 14				
Butter, Town-	Cod 0 03@ 0 08				
ships 0 11@ 0 12 Butter.bakers' 0 15@ 0 17	Mackerel 0 10@ 0 15 OYSTERS AND LOBSTERS.				
Cheese, flue 0 10@ 0 13	Oysters, select,				
Theese, good 0 96 0 10	per quart\$0 45@\$0 80				
Eggs, fresh 0 22@ 0 23	Uniters COM -				
Eggs, limed 0 12@ 0 18	per quart. 0 35@ 0 50				
Potatoes, bush 0 50% 0 90	Ovsters, shell.				
furnipe, bush. 0 40@ 0 60	per bush 0 90ca 1 70				
በልምተላየል ከተወከ በ <b>ፈበራን በ ደ</b> ብበ	Tabletone 16 (100/2010 1010				
Inions, bush. 0 85@ 1 25	POULTRY AND GAME.				
Bouts, bush 0 30@ 0 46	Geose, per 1b, \$0 10@\$0 11				
Dnions, bush. 0 85@ 1 25 Boots, bush 0 30@ 0 45 Apples, bbi 1 50@ 3 50	Powls, pair 0 35@ 0 50				
FLOUE.	ITERESE ID O TOM O TO I				
Patent\$4 35@\$4 85	Pireons 0 35@ 0 40				
Choice 4 15@ 4 25	Prairie Ch 1 15@ 1 40				
Spring 8 50@ 3 75	nipe diz 3 75@ 3 00				
SUGAR. Cut losf\$0 7 @\$0 74	Plover, doz 2 50@ 3 00				
Crushed 0 7 @ 0 74	MISCELLANEOUS. Coal, stove\$7 00@\$7 10				
Granulated. 0 6786 0 7	Coal, chestnut, 6 75@ 16 85				
Coffee, "A"	Coke 6 500 7 50				
standard 0 6126 0 7	Wood, hard 7 51@ 8 00				
BAI/T.	Wood, soft 4 50@ 5 25				
Liverp'l, bag \$0 40@\$0 50	Hides, No.				
Canadian, in	1.per 16.\$0 075@\$0 084				
small bags, 2 50@ 3 50	Hides, No.				
Factory 11180. 1 20@ 1 25	2,parlb.007 @ 004				
Kureka fact'y	₩ooi, in U21 @ 028				
filled 2 30@ 2 40	Calfskins,				
Turk's Island. 0 28@ 0 30	017 0 06 @ 0 094				
MRATS.	Sheensk's, 0 40 @ 0 70				
Beef, 100 lbs. \$4 75@\$6 75 Steak, per lb. 0 09@ 0 13 Roast, per lb. 0 06@ 0 12	Tarlow, Ib. 0 04 @ 0 044				
Roset neeth to take a rel	100 4 40 @ 0 00				
Corned 0 0724 0 09	Hops 0 11 @ 0 20				
Mutton 0 07@ 0 12					
	,				

London, Ont, March 12 -GRAIN-Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1 30; wheat, Delhi, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1.30; wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, \$1.30 to \$1 30; wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs, \$1 28 to \$1 30; wheat, red, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1 35; buckwheat, \$1 00 to \$1 10; oats, \$1 25 to \$1 27; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 17; pess, \$1 10

SHREP AND LAMBS .- Very scarce. Among the sales for the two days were one bunch of 48 sheep, averaging 135 lbs, sold at \$6.50 esoh; a bunch of mixed sheep and lambs, not very good, averaging 75 lbs, sold at \$440 each; a lot of 17 mixed, averaging 85 lbs, sold at \$350 each; a lot of of 7, averaging 85 lbs, sold at \$5 each, and a pair of sheep, averaging 140 los, sold at \$7 50 each, and a few

minor bunches. Hogs-Scarce, wanted and unchanged in price, which is about 50 to 523 a pound. All

there being five or six car lots received which, however, were all sold ahead. The market was quiet with only a small jobbing business at \$5.50 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs.

Ashes—The receipts of ashes were fair and the market was quiet with only a small jobbing business at \$5.25 a head; three sold for \$20 the lot, and the market was quiet with a scale of the sold at \$6.25 a head; three sold for \$20 the lot, and

one for \$8 50.
Milk Cows—Are selling at medium prices, but are not much enquired for.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Report for week ending March 10th, 1888:— Receipts for weed, 335 cattle, 14 sheep, 10 hogs, 7 caives; sales, 253 cattle, 14 sheep, 14 hogs, 72 caives; on hand for export, 74; for sale 8. There was very little demand for export cattle, There was very little demand for export cattle, but for good butcher's cattle the demand was greater than the supply and prices advanced from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) cast. We quote the following as being the average values here: Export, good, average 1,250 to 1,400, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., med., average 1,100 to 1,200, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., med., average 1,000 to 1,100, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); c; do., med., 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); jo to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. oulls, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); sheep, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); to 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); hogs, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); c calves \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$\(\frac{1}{2}\); sheep, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); to 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); hogs, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); c calves \$\(\frac{1}{2}\); to \$\(\frac{1}{2}\); as each.

HORSE MARKET. At the Montreal Horse Exchange during the week 301 horses were received and 217 shipped out. Trade during the week was good the sales being 41. averaging from \$90 to \$150 each. Mr A B Thompson, of New Brunswick, N J, bought 20 extra fine horses at an average cost of \$122 each, weighing from 1,150 to 1,250 ba each. Mr John Hloks, of Mitchell, Out, is here with a load of good working horses, two or three teams weighing 3,000 lbs. We have also 75 extra fine horses on hand for sale, good workers and drivers. Prospects for the early part of next week are

### A GIGANTIC COMBINE.

can buyers expected.

not very favorable, as there not many Ameri-

Probably the most gigantic combine in this city, is that of the fire insurance companies, known as the Fire Underwriters Association, which is so strong that it can bid defiance to public opinion and fix its rates according to its own aweet will. It can at any time get up an agitation upon the efficiency of our city's Fire Department, and put up its rates on a helpless community to whatever figure it sees fit, as the Fire Under-writers combine boasts of being without a single "kicker." This being the case, and the exaggerated acreeches concerning the bad service of our Fire Department having done good drummers' duty, up went the rates with terrific bound, scoring an advance of no less than 20 per cent. upon former figures. And under this barefaced operation the public appeared to be struck dumb, not even daring to open its month, lest another advance should be sprung upon it. Of course the fire insurance nabobs could afford to smile at the helplessness of their patrons, ter in the latter's faces they can flaunt their boast of baving "not a single kicker." Complaints from our busi-ness corporations and merchants have been to \$1 15; beans, per bu, \$1 50 to \$1 90; barley, per 100 lbs. \$1 05 to \$1 30; rye, per 100
lbi, \$0 00 to \$0 00; clover seed, bu, \$4 50
to \$4 75; timothy seed, bu, \$1 50 to
\$2 25; flax seed, bu, \$0 00 to \$0 00.

combine in this city.—Trade Bulletin.

# Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FLOUR AND FEED-Extra patent flour, roller, \$2 75 to \$2 75; patent flour, roller, \$2 25 to to 300; carrots, per bush, 200 to 250; chickens, per pair, 40: to 60c; ducks, pair, 50c to 80c; turkeys, εach, 75c to \$2; onions, per bush, \$1.20 to \$1.30; potatoes, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.20; apples, per bag, 40c to 60c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$6.50 to \$6.75; beef, per cwt, \$3 to \$7; muttor, per lb, 6c to 7c; lsmb, per lb, 10c to 11c; veal, per lb, 0. WOOD MARKET. - No. 1 quality, \$4 to \$4 50;

Wood Market.—No. 1 quality, \$4 to \$4 50;
No. 2, \$2 25 to \$2 75.

Toronto, March 12.—Wheat, fall, per bush,
801 to 821; Wheat, red, per oush, 801 to 820;
wheat, spring, per bush, 75c to 81c; wheat,
goose, per bush, 72c to 740; barley, per bush,
731 to 792; oats, per bush, 482 to 490; peas, per bush, 70c to 71c; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7 to \$7 25; chickens, per pair, 550 to 75c; butter, per lb rolls, 200 to 25c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 20; to 22; potatoes, per bag, \$1 to \$1 05; apples, per bri, \$1 75 to \$3 00; onions, per doz, 15c to 20c; onions, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 40c to 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 25c; cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per bag, \$1; paraley, per doz, 200; hay, \$11 to \$17; atraw, \$8 to \$12.

HALIFAX, March 12 .- Apples, \$250 to \$440; butter, large packages, 200 to 21c; packages retail, 23; beef per 1b by the quarter, 5; to 6; carrote, \$1 15; chickens. quarter, 50 to 60; carrots, \$1 15; chickens. 450 to 50c; dried apples, 70 to 7½c; eggs, per dozen, wholesale, fresh, 180 to 20c; fresh nogs, 7½n to 7½c; geese feathers, 350 to 450; geese, 500 to 70c; hama and bacon, per 1b, 10c to 120; hay, per ton, \$14; lumb by the carcass, 50 to 60; mutton by the carcass, 50 to 60; oats, per bushel, 400; parsnips, \$1 25; potatoes, \$1 50 per hal; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; turkeys, 130 to 13½c; turnips, 75c; veal by the carcass, 40 per 1b; wool skins, 60c to 700.

# TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO March 11.—There was a good demand for cattle. Among Friday and Saturday's sales were one lot of 20 head, averaging 1,150 lbs, sold at \$40; one lot of 21, mixed cattle, averaging olose on to 1,100 lbs, sold at \$40 each; a lot of 12 head, averaging 1,175 lbs, very good, sold at \$44 each; one dozen head, averaging 1,050 lbs, sold at \$41.25 each; a lot of 20, averaging 1,100 lbs, sold at \$43 each; a lot of 17 head, averaging 960 lbs, sold at \$33 oach; a lot of eight, averaging close up to 1,100 lbs, sold at \$42.50 each; a lot of eleven, averaging 1,600 lbs, sold at \$35 each; a lot of eleven, averaging 1,600 lbs, sold at \$35 each; a lot of 14 head, averaging nearly 1,100 lbs, sold at \$36 each; a lot of 24 head, averaging 1,025 lbs, sold at \$34.50 each; a lot of 13 head, averaging 1,175 lbs., sold \$45 cach; a nother lot of mixed and poor solu at \$30 each; a lot of eight at \$31 each, and smaller lots at various prices, but nothing smaller fots at various prices, but nothing coticeably low for the quality. The demand was briek.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. DOES FARMING PAY-LARGE VS. SMALL

These figures are only those of sales or of

products unsold now on hand at market prices. There are many things that are proper credits of the farm not brought into this account, such as family provisions, rents, firswood prepared for the stove, fruits, vegatables, dairy products, horse-keeping for family use, etc., none of which are brought into the account.

The yield of my crops the past season was

about as follows, the dry season having shortened it somewhat, though but little less than the average of previous years:—Wheat per acre, over 30 bush., about 31; barley, a little short of 40 bush.; oats, 50 bush.; com, 60 bush, shelled; beans, about 15 bush. potatoes, 150 bush.; and hay, 14 tons, estimated. Fruit less than half a crop. The aggregate of products sold and on hand for sale at present market prices are given: RECEIPTS.

ILDODIT IS:		
Wheat sold	\$1,366	00
Barley	1,318	44
Cattle	1,235	5(
Beans		
Fruit	368	19
Pork	200	0
Corn above farm wants	200	00
Potetoes	90	01
Нау	50	0
Pasturage	91	1;
•	\$5.667	57
Diduct expenses		

			_
Daduct expenses	2,		5
Net income		336	_
Paid for labor. Paid for fertilizers. Paid for seed Blacksmith's bill Threshing bill Blinding twine. Stock purchased. Sundry repairs Tuols and implements	•	315 125 75 102 23 256 147 110	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Toold and improments		330	_

This gives about 71 per cent income on capital, estimating land and stock at \$100

The number of acres occupied it 450 : some 50 acres in timber and about 50 acres swale land that affords only pasturage. I make no accounts of dairy products, for I aim only to produce for family use, though I do occasionally sell a crock of butter. A family of ten persons have had support from the farm, not estimated. Ten or twelve cows are kept but caives are allowed to take a large portion of

Every day's labor on my farm is paid for at going wages for the best help. I have no foremas, bu order and direct the work myself; my time is worth perhaps as much as that of other men of my age, appropriate three score and fifteen years. I proaching three score and fifteen years. I do not inventory stock, for I keep about the same from year to year, and stock and farm tools when purchased are charged to farm expense. I seldom buy feed, for enough is raised to supply the wants for feeding, but lo not often will corn outs, hay or straw; shere crops are fed ind manures are economized for the farm, and maintain its fertility.

# VETERINARY.

[The Vetorinary Department of TRE TRUE WITNESS is in charge of a practical veterinary surgion. The bene-fits of this column are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made for these answers. In case private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.]

G. S.-I have a cow that ate a let of dry bran she is very dull ever since, will not feed and gives very little milk, and is very uneasy.

Ans.—Give her 1½ lbs. of Epsom salts with 2 ounces of ginger, dissolve in a quart of hot water, give when cool; repeat in 24 hours if it does not operate; milk her every day, but don't use the milk for two days after the salts operate.

E. G.—Horse 7 was and a silked himself

use the milk for two days after the salts operate.

E. C.—Horse 7 years old, calked himself with opposite foot, is very same. What will I do? Ans.—Put the foot in warm water for a half hour and apply a poultice of linseed meal for 4 days; have the hoof cut away from the injured part; when inflammation is subdued you may blister it to hasten the growth of horn.

P. Q.—Mare II years old with quarter crack; she is very lame. Ans.—Remove the shoe and apply a poultice of bran for two or three days until soreness has left the foot; have the crack well paved ont to the bottom, then fire at the top of the hoof in a transverse line to the crack, with two other lines down the side of the hoof,

with two other lines down the side of the hoof, on either side of the crack, in the form of the letter V, then apply a blister; 2 drs. cantherides to I cunce of lard, mix, lard in 4 days and wash

to I onnee of lard, mix, tard in 4 days and wash off with warm water and soap, shoe with bar shoe for two months.

J.H.—I have a horse with two enlargements on each side of the neck about the size of a pigeon's egg. Ans.—Apply the following twice a day, rubbing in well: Iodide of potassium, 4 drs.; iodine, 2 drs.; lard, 2 ounces; mix.

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

What's the tariff to do with it, anyhow Just look at ladies' bonnets, how high they are; and yet there is very little protection



Have already remained in Montreal longer than first intended, but destring to grant as far as possible the requests of many invalids and friends they will remain at the ALBION HOTEL one week longer, thus CLOSING THEIR PRESENT VISIT ON SATURDAY MARCH 1771 NIGHT, MARCH 17TH.

They thank their many friends and patrons for the kindness and patronage be-towed upon them and trust, by the pursuance of the same honorable business and professional methods and efforts to fully merit a continuance of same.

In remaining at Moutreal so long patients at other points have been disappointed, b. t they have an assurance that THIS VISIT WILL NOT BE EXTENDED BEYOND THE TIME STATED ABOVE.

FROM MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 1978, UNTIL SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2478, THEY WILL BE IN QUEBEC AT HENCHEY'S HOTEL; and trom Monday Morning, March 26th, until WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2878, IN SHERBROOKE, AT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. DR. KERGAN and his associates conduct the

largest institution in America, devoted ex-clusively to the treatment of all forms of Chronic, Private, Nervous, Hereditary and Constitutional Diseases and Deformities of every

Their success and reputation is thoroughly established, and their patrons include Canada's most wealthy and respected citizens.

They consult with and advise FREE OF CHARGE all invalids. In thousands of cases their good and timely advice has of itself saved unfortunate young men and women from lives of misery and uselessness.

Every patient has the benefit of the skill and experience of Dr. KERGAN'S entire Medical Council. Visit them at Montreal, Quebec or Sherbrooke if sick, ailing or deformed. DR. KERGAN'S ADJUSTABLE DEVELOPER in

creases the size of any external part or organ gives life and strength to withered or paralyzed arms, limbs, etc.

DR. KERGAN'S PULMONOPLENE, the most wonderful and beneficial instrument ever in vented for supplying the various kinds of medi cated air to persons suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Asthms, Bronchitis, etc. Either of the above instruments are supplied FREE OF CHARGE to persons ordering accompanying treatment.

If you cannot call during above dates, write for necessary question blanks, full particulars, etc., to headquarters. Address letters to the Medical Director,

Dr. J. D. KERGAN

Cor. Michigan Ave. & Shelby St., DETROIT, MICH.

PIUM Morphine Habit Cuved in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebannon, 0.

CATARRH CREAM BALM
Cleanses the
Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and
Inflam mation.
Heals the Sores.

EAST FIRE TRUES Senses of Taste CASP and Smell. TRY the OURE. HAY-FEVER

Restores the

A particle a applied into each nostril and is sgreeable irice 50 cents at uru: glate; by mall, registered, 60 cts SLY BROTHERS, 285 Greenwich as New York

FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government, Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Gream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

HOPS.

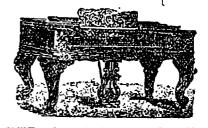
Cable advices report a steadler tone in the London market, with sales at full prices. In New York best state are at 12: to 13c. The Utica Hera'd says:-" There is very little to be said about the market here. A few lote continue to be taken to supply orders, and 10 11 and 12 cents have been paid for different qualities during the past week. The highest price mentioned brought the best hop that was to be had. The only trade going is for the purpose of filling orders in hand, and some of these are contract; made months ago. It is a dull market, and seems likely to remain so. The possibility of a high license law does not help trade very much."

ONE GOOD POINT

Out of the many possessed by Burdock Blood Bitters is that it may be taken at all seasons the year, and by either young or old. In this waythe three busy B's are always at work and doing good.

A pennilssa maiden writes :- "Can you tell me how to change the color of my hair, which al' the young men tell me is red?" "Certainly I can. Get rich; they will then call it goiden or auburn."

# 25 Pianos



The NEW YORK FIANO COMPANY, 228 and 230 St. James street, of or the following fine stock of second-hand instruments at very low figures and easy terms, prices from \$50 up: -

WEDEN.

Per'or Grand; magnificent tone; very little used; as good as new; can be had at a bargain. WEBER.

Concert Grand; this is an artist's plano; a magnificent instrument for large parlor or concert room; in perfect WEBER, Equare; only used a few months; could not be distinguished from new; at great reduction.

WEGER, Square; in p riect order; plain case, almost equal to new. CHICKERING, Square, fine tone; used only a very short time; 71s octus; sui scale; magnificent resewood case; cost new \$750.

DUNHAM, Equare; fine rosewood case; all in perfect order; used only at a few concerts; at a great reduction.

DECKER BROS. Square; ,large size; '.<sup>1</sup>3 octaves; resewood case; no cusonable offer refused.

VOSE. Upright, 713 octaves; latest improved scale; as good HALE.

Upright; fine resewood case;  $7^{1}$ 3 octaves; only used a short time. MILLER. Boston fquare; \$475, \$15 cash, \$8 per month; 7 octavos; 4 round corners.

DOMINION, Upright; fine French walnut case; 7 octaves; nearly new. WILLIAMS, Square; 71s octaves; large size; in perfect order.

WEBER & CO. Fquare; 7 octaves; in fine order; price \$195, \$20 cash \$8 per month. NEW YORK PIANO CO.

Fquare; 715 octaves; fine case; good tone. HOOD. Equaro Grand; 713 octavas; fine rosewood case; 4 round corners; cost new \$650.

HOOD, Square; rosawood case; 71g octaves; in perfect order \$225. \$25 cash, \$10 per month. NEWHALL,
Roston Equare; reserved case; \$150,\$10 cash, \$7 per mouth.

CRAIG. Upright; fine 7-octave piano; large size. CADBY,

Upright; French walnut case; 7 octaves; good tone. CHALLANGER. Upright: French walnut case; good tone; 7 octaves. METROPOLITAN,

iew York; almost new; squarc, 7 cotaves HALE, N. Y., Square Graud; full carved case; 3 strings; only a short time in use. DUNHAM, N. Y.,

Square; resewood case; good tone; \$140, \$10 cash, \$7 per month. BROWN. Equare; good plane for practice, \$50, \$5 per month. THOMAS,

Grand; good tone; \$75, \$10 cash, \$5 per menth. A large stock of NEW PIANOS of the following makers always on hand. WEBER, Decker & Son, YOSE, HALE.

Old Pianos taken in exchange at full value. Planos tuned and repaired. N. Y. Piano Co.,

228 and 230 St. James st.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Gastoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

A LARGE VARIETY of Cotton and Live Sheeting just received at S. Caraley's, will find it pleasant to purchase there.

"MARVELLOUS VALUE" in Feather Trimes which promises to be the most Fashonia Trimming of the day. It is light, durable economical, and sold at S. Careley's.

Housekeepers say that at S Carsley's the can always depend upon getting all kinds of Linen for domestic purposes. This Spring to stock is larger than ever.

WINDOW SHADES WINDOW SHADES WINDOW SHADES WINDOW SHADES

An elegant line of New Opeque Winds Shades, with beautiful Dedoes, has just be placed in stock; also, a full line of pla n Opeque plain and figured Lancaster Coth, Window Hollands, with 17 inches to 108 inches. 17 inches to 103 inches. S. CARSLEYS

There seems to be nothing which a won enjoys better than to stir up the dust in a re and lettle it settle again.—Tid-Bits.

NEW FANCY TIDIES NEW FANCY TIDIES NEW FANCY TIDIES NEW FANCY TIDIES

The most beautiful line of New Fanty To ever imported into the Dominion has just be marked at extremely low prices and plud stock. They are all in New Colors and m handsome.

8. CARSLE

NEW ROMAN STRIPES NEW ROMAN STRIPES NEW ROMAN STRIPES NEW ROMAN STRIPES

A splendid line of New Roman Ships just been received. As a medium and low-Curtain material for Window and Por they are unequalled. CARSLI

TABLE COVERS TABLE COVERS TABLE COVERS TABLE COVERS

A new importation of Plush, Raw Sh Tapestry Linen Covers has just been nex For beauty of colors and newness of design cannot be excelled. Prices lower than en same class of goods. 8. CARSLE

A man having huried a wife, a woman usual size, a neighbor a few days after attempted a little in the consolation is

remarking: "Well, Mr. ----, you have met heavy loss "
"Yes," replied the mourner, "she me close upon 400 io."—Tid-Bits.

NEW TABLE LINEN NEW TABLE LINEN FEW TABLE LINEN NEW TABLE LINEN

Just in, a splendid assortment of I

NEW TABLE LINEN NEW TABLE LINEN NEW TABLE LINEN

Another lot just to hand of Scotch Damask, choice patterns, all widths.

TABLE NAPKINS
TABLE NAPKINS
TABLE NAPKINS
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Just in for Spring Trade, a full assort Breakfast and Dinner Napkins, bleach

LINEN DOYLEYS
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LINEN DOYLEYS
LINEN DOYLEYS

Plain and Fancy, White and Cress Red Borders. A very large assortments S. CARSI

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In Damack and Washed Huckabat for use. Now on hand, the largest and shown,

LINEN GLASS CLOTH LINEN GLASS CLOTH LINEN GLASS CLOTH LINEN GLASS CLOTH

Single and double widths. Very ! of all kinds of Dish Towellings. S. CARS

LAWN TENNIS FLANNS
LAWN TENNIS FLANNS
LAWN TENNIS FLANNS
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In all colors, wide and narrow

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Just received and put in stock, alament of Union Flannel for Ladies Si S. CAI

MONTREAL, 14th March

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Employee States

Cilldren Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.