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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

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#### EDUCATION.

ondition of the Brain in Early Life—Effect on the Mind-of Excitement and Enlargement of the Brain by Disease-Mental Precocity Usua ly a Symptom of Disease.

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

At first, since no organ is fully developed and prepared for the powerful execution of its apprepriate action, or as it is technically called function, let us inquire at what time of life nature has prepared the brain for the performance of the important office of manifestng the mind.

Let us begin with the infant and ascertain what is the condition of the brain in early

The brain of a new-born infant weighs bout ten ounces; that of an adult, generally, three pounds and a half, frequently a little less. But if the mind of an adult has been long devoted to thought, if he has been engaged in constant study, his brain is usually increased beyond this weight. The brain of Byron, for instance, although he had an extremely small head, is said to have weighed four pounds and a balf, and that of the illusrious Cavier four pounds thirteen ounces and a half. The size of this organ increases rom the time of birth till manhood: remains stionary from this period until old age, and then diminishes in bulk and weight. Great differences of opinion exist with regard the period at which the brain attains its full size. According to the ablest physiological writers, this does not happen till be-tween the twentieth and thirtieth year; vhile Sir William Hamilton and the Wenzels paintain that it occurs at the age of seven. This latter seems an almost incredible asserion, but goes to prove the adage that doctors diff.r " The relative size of its everal of the first years of life, and it is not intil about the seventh year that all its parts reformed. During childhood it is "very oft and even slonest liquid under the finger, and its different parts cannot be clearly disinguished." (Bichat.) Still at this time it supplied with more blood, in proportion to is size, than at any subsequent period. It hen grows most rapidly and more rapidly ban any other organ: its weight is nearly oubled at the end of the first six months; ind hence the nervous system, being con-sected with the brain, is early developed, nd becomes the predominating system in

It is during the earliest period of life that time to contract habit, when they have reselved transitory impressions only, and when they await in some measure the impulse of a

though necessary for the above purposes, ry much increases the liability to disease gives a tendency to convulsions and to inmmation of the brain, and to other diseases f the nervous system, which are most com-

It is, therefore, deeply important that the natural action of the nervous system should not be much increased, either by too much exercise of the mind, or by too strong excitement of the feelings, lest at the same time the liability of children to the nervous discases be increased, and such a predominance given to this system as to make it always essily excited, and disposed to sympathize with disorder in any part of the body: thus generating a predisposition to depression of pirits, or, as it is technically called, hypo-

ormer letter, increases the flow of blood to the head, and angments the size and power of the brain, just as exercise of the limbs enlarges and strengthens the muscles of the limbs exercised. The wonderful powers of mind which an infant or child sometimes manifests, and by which he surpasses ordiuary children, do not arise from better capaolty in the mind itself of the child, but from a greater enlargement than usual of some portion or the whole of the brain, by which the mind is sooner enabled to manifest its powers. This enlargement takes place whether the mental precodity arises from too early and frequent exercise of the mind or from disease, and it must arise in one of these two ways. "In my opinion," says Brigham, "mental precocity is generally a symptom of disease, and hence those who exhibited, at a very early period, a wonder-indigeness from the irritation or inindigeness, and hence those who exhibited, at a very early period, a wonder-indigeness, it arises from the irritation or inindigeness, and hence those who exhibited and into quick into quick into quick into into quick into quic disease, and hence those who exhibit it very

the plane, while a mere boy, in a style worthy of the great masters, and the latter, at an equally early age, displaying powers hardly inferior on the barp. The heads of both were unusually large for their age—the intellectual compartment of the brain splendid, and the organ of time very finely developed. As in the case of all prodigies, narily healthy. Meckel observes that Its their brains were overworked, bad health mass is increased in rickets—an effect graduveloped. As in the case of all prodigies, ensued, and death was the consequence, at a early boyhood and girlhood. "I am very well acquainted with another youthful musical genius," says Dr. Robert MacNish, size, increased mental power is the conse-"quite as wonderful as George Aspull and quence of this augmentation. "One of the the Infant Lyra, Giulio Regondi, the cele-brated guitarist. The brain of this boy is very large, and its configuration of the noblest the Medico-Chirurgical Review, "is the predescription, whether considered in a moral or intellectual point of view; but it has been intellectual faculties. Rickety children have intellectual point of view; but it has been too much wrought, and if he survives boyhood, as from the strength of his constitution he has every chance of doing, I am apprehensive that his mental powers will be found to have suffered by his early over-exertion, and that, as a man, he may be no way remarkable! He adds: "This wonderful imagination, this for genius. Still it is possible that he may prove an exception to the general rule, as was the case with Mozart, who exhibited great musical talent and general power of mind at an equally early age, and retained them un-impaired till the last moment of his splendid career." Those of my readers interested in these letters will find in the seventh volume of the Phrenological Journal, page 14, a very interesting case of a precocious child, who died, as usual, at an early age, together with some practical remarks upon it by the editor of that periodical. Dr. Combe treats of the

errors of parents and teachers, in such cases, in the eighth chapter of his admirable work, The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and the Improvement of Physical and Mental Elucation." one of the best works on the subject of health

"in infancy, the regulation of the vegetative

functions ought to be the most important

premature death is frequently the conse-

indeed to be lamented that the influence of

the physical on the moral part of man is

parents who will pay masters very dearly,

in advanced life can support confinement

and intense application with little injury

"to health; they conclude that their young

and delicate children can do the same

from such misunderstood management of

children. The advantages of a sound body

are incarculable for the individuals them

selves, their friends, and their posterity.

Body and mind ought to be calculated in

harmony, and neither of them at the ex-

pense of the other. Health should be the

basis and instruction the ornament of early

education. The development of the body

will assist the manifestations of the mind, and a good mental education will contri-

bute to bodily health. The organs of the

mental operations, when they are too soon

and too much exercised, suffer and become

unfit for their functions. This explains

the reason why young geniuses often de-

seend at a later age into the class of com-

mon men. Indeed, experience shows that among children of almost equal disposi-

tions, those who are brought up with par

ticular care, and begin to read and write

when their bodily constitution has acquired

some solidity, soon overtake those who are

dragged early to their spelling-books to the

ever published, and ought to be in the hands of all parents and teachers. That mental precocity is generally a symptom of disease different portions constantly varies during ought to be specially remembered by parents and teachers, most of whom regard precocity, unless accompanied by visible disease, as a most gratifying indication; and, on account of it, unduly task the memory and intellect of the child. "During childhood, as well as

point of education. A good and healthy organization is the basis of all employment and of all enjoyment. Many parents, how-"ever, are anxious to cultivate the mind at 
"the expense of the body. They think they 
"cannot instruct their offspring early enough 
"to read and write, whilst their bodily constitution and health are overlooked. 
"Children are shut up, forced to sit quiet, 
and to breathe a confined sir. This error is outh. At this period of life, however, which is devoted to the increase of the body, is necessary that the nervous system should edominate; for this system is the source of . " the greater, the more delicate the children, vital movement, and presides over and i "and the more premature their mental powers are. The bodily powers of such ives energy to those actions which tend to

he growth of the organization. Besides, "children are sooner exhausted; they suffer gioal 'Inlancy," says Bichat, "is the age of sen- "from dvanensia, headache, and a boot of tion. As everything is new to the infant. verything attracts its eyes, ears, nostrils, c. That which to us is an object of indiffer-nce, is to it a source of pleasure. It is then oessary that the nervous cerebral system hould be adapted by its early development the degree of action which it is then to

he child acquires an astonishing degree of mowledge; intutitively of course; his senses by degrees open to him the exterior world, and teach him how to act upon the surroundng bodies; his intellect is unremittingly acthus we remark that at this stage of fe the anterior part of the brain acquires a considerable degree of development. But if at this age the mind is remarkable for its aptitude and activity, it is true that the circle of ideas would be extended without order and much profit, if education, or what we may here very properly term "Object did not give them a useful impulse by submitting them in a successive order to different actions of the intellects, to com parison, reflection, reasoning judgment, &c. Man is readily modified or moulded in his early infancy, when his organs have not had

But this great and early development,

mon and fatal in childhood. ndriasis and numerous afflicting nervous

Mental excitement, as has been shown in nothings, but they will be made answerable not only for their natural gifts of intellect. but also for the just employment of their moral powers and the preservation and cultivation of their bodily constitution, since vigor in it is indispensible to enjoyment and usefulness. They will be made acquainted with the natural laws of nutrition and all vital functions, and with their influence on health." (Education: Its Elementary Principles, founded on the Nature of Man. By Dr. Spurzheim.) Sometimes enlargement is accomplished by visible deformity of the head, and then the fears of observant, cautious parents are greatly exercised. Take, for instance, the

flammation of some organ, and frequently of the brain. Its most characteristic symptoms, when it affects the brain, are enlargement of the head and premature development of the intellectual faculties. On examining the heads of those who die of this disease, the brain is found very voluminous, but ordially produced, without disorganization of the when they had not yet emerged from | brain, by increased action in its blood-vessels, and the consequent transmission to it of more blood than usual. Being thus augmented in minds active and penetrating; their wit is astonishing; they are susceptible of lively passions, and have perspicacity which does not belong to their age. Their brains enlarge in the same manner as the cranium does." judgment, this premature mental power which rickets occasion, has but a short duration. The intellectual faculties are soon exhausted by the precocity and energy of this

development. I shall pursue this interesting subject to a conclusion in subsequent lettere.

W. McK. Montreal, Feb. 9th, 1888.

### AIM.

Aim for the beautiful and bright, Aim for the good and true; And as the lark roors in its flight And flowers reach for the dew.

Aim, though thy way be in the night, Still aim with lifted eye; Seek for the hidden stars whose light Shines in the darkest sky.

Aim, though in lowest depths thy way, Thy path lie through the mire; Aim yet to reach high up thy way With hopes that never tire.

So bravely go and upward reach, And oft though thou may fall, Each trial sweeter hopes shall teach

If thou but heed the call. Then take unto thy heart this thought, 'Twill be thy leading star,

If faith be thine each trial's wrought

With beauty from afar. Tis upward to realms that are blest Then walk with soul of trust;

# In skies above go seek thy rest— Not low, within the dust.

THE LENTEN TIME. The feast of Easter must be prepared for by a powers are. The bodily powers of such forty days are among the principal of the litural form dyspepsia, headache, and a host of employed by the Church for exciting in the nervous complaints; their brain is liable to hearts of her children the spirit of their Christian vocation. It is of the utmost importance that such a sesson of grace should produce its inflammation and serious effusions; and a work in our souls, the renovation of the whole quence of such a violation of nature. It is spiritual life. The Church, therefore, has inatituted as a preparation the holy time of Lent.

It was after the pontificate of St. Gregory not sufficiently understood. There are that the last four days of Quiuquagesima Week were added to Lent, in order that the number were added to Lent, in order that the number of fasting days might be exactly forty. As early, however, as the ninth century the custom tenth part to procure them bodily health. Some by an absurd infatuation take their own constitutions as a measure of those of their children, and because they themselves their children, and because they themselves. century, tells us that it was even then the rule to begin the fast four days before the first Sunday in Lent. We find the practice confirmed by two Councils held in the same century. But, out of respect for the form of divine service "Such notions are altogether erroenous,— drawn up by St. Gregory, the Church does not bodily deformities, curved spines and unfitness for various occupations, and the fulfiltiment for future duties, frequently result day, when alone she begins the Lenten rite, she observes the rubrics prescribed for Quinquagesima week.

Thus it was that the Church, by this anticipation of Lent by four days, gave the exact number of forty days to the Holy Season, which she has instituted in imitation of the Forty Days spent by our Saviour in the desert. The first Sunday of Lent being called Quadragesima (forty), each of the three previous Sundays has a name expressive of an additional ten; the nearest to lent, Quinquagesima (fifty); the second, Sexagesima (sixty); the third, Septua-

esima (seventy). As the season of Soptusgesima depends upon the time of the Easter celebration, it comes somer or later, according to the changes of that great feast. The 18th of Fanuary and the 22nd of February are called the Septuagesima Keys, because the Sunday, called Septuagesima, cannot be earlier in the year than the first, nor later than the second of these two days. the time of the Easter celebration, it comes

#### THE LATE ARCHBISHOP LAMY.

Archbishop Jean Baptiste Lamy died at his home in Sonta Fe, New Mexico, at 8 o'clock or the morning of the 18th, in his seventy-fourth school education, strictly speaking, ought to begin before seven years of age. Wal detriment of their bodily frame. No detriment of their body, strictly speaking, ought sohool education, strictly speaking, ought to begin before seven years of age. We shall, however, see in the following chaptor, on the laws of exercise, that many ter, on the laws of exercise, that many is ideas and notions may be communicated to children by other means than books) or by keeping them quiet on benches. When the education shall become practical and applications and control of the strength to rally from its effects. He was born in France, came to America in 1839 and went to Santa Fe in 1851. Having been appointed Bishop of Agathon and Vicar Apostolic of New Mexico. It was to a great extent by his labor that the Catholic Church and its numerous educational and charitable institutions have reached their present degree of prosperity and power in the South. His early life in New Mexico was one of great hardship and danger from hostile Indi-ans on his numerous visits to the churches scatans on his numerous visits to the churches scatbered over a wide area of country and on his
journeys across, the plains to Church councils
held in the Atlantic States. He was made
Archbishop of Santa Fe 12 years ago, with
Colovado and Arizona as suffrages, but resigned
in 1885 on account of the breaking of his health
from age and hard work. He was succeeded by
Rev. J. B. Salpointe, who had been coadjutor.
Archbishop Lamy was known and loved by
more people than any one in the State, and more people than any one in the State, and mourning for his death is general and pro-

FGod planted fear in the soul as truly as he

## THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir G. O. Trevelyan resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He contended that the coercion act had done little to suppress crime, but a great deal to alienate and shock public epinion. The conviction of twelve members of the House of Commons would happily do more than anything else to bring about a settlement of the Liberal Union it as that there is no the leaders of the Liberal Unionless that after six months of the Earl of Carnarvon's regime they had advocated the extension of local Government to Ireland. Why were they now silent when the Tory Government had decided to try to rule Ireland by coercion alone, ignoring a policy of concession, without which it was impossible for the country to be peaceful and prosperous?

Major Saunderson taunted Sir George with Major Saunderson taunted Sir George with shirking an explanation of his change of opinion. He quoted extracts from Sir George's speeches denouncing the league and Mr. Gladstone's policy. Mr. Parnell, he said, had compared Mr. Balfour to a victous cat, and Mr. Healy but two short years ago had likened Sir George to a rat. The Parnellines and the "rat" were close friends now fighing with the "cat." Well, when rats fought with a cat the rats generally got the worst of the Parnell's attack upon the Government last evening was the weakest ever made in the House. The leader of the league could say nothing to justify the terrorism against which the Government was fighting to deliver the people. Every man who really cared for the welfare of Ireland would applaud the Government for destroying an organization that was preying upon the vitals of the country. The Parnellities were men who were never law-abiding and who never would be, let the law be what it might. As Irishman was not a man who naturally sympathized with law of any kind. Irishmen had virtues, but that was one of the defects of the race to which he himself belonged. He denounced Mr. Gladstone as blinding the weekle to the race. blinding the people to the immoral teachings of the league and asked if the moral law of the Gladstonians—"thou shalt not steal—except from landlords"—was likely to educate the

moral sense of the mation.

Mr. Labouchere said that Major Saunderson was the mouthpiers of a Conservative cave which had been formed to compel a reluctant government to protect the interests of Irish landlords. His speech was evidence of the failnandiords. His speech was evidence of the fail-ure of coercion, because he demanded more coercion. (Cheers.). Naturally the Government, in order to retain the country's support, told that continued coercion would lead the Irish to abandon home rule and erect statues to an abandon home rule and erect statues to an eminent uncle and his nephew. (Laughter.) The Government's platitudes were worthy of Caiaphas and Pontius Pilate. Indeed, if there had been a press in Jerusalem the organs of the Pharisees and Sadduces would doubtless have said the best part of the people were on the side of Pilate and only the soum on the other side. He concluded with a severe attack upon the Government with reference to the upon the Government with reference to the Mitchellstown affair which, he said, demanded

a strict enquiry.

Thomas W. Russell (Unionist member for Tyrone) said he was disappointed with the Par-nellites. To be sure they remembered Mitchellstown, but they appeared to have iorgotten Tul-lamore, about which they made such a fusa during the recess. Mr. Russell made a long speech, in which he commended the Government's policy and urged Mr. Balfour to go straight forward and have neither eyes nor ears for anything outside the four corners of the land and to shut his eyes to the pestilential notion that members of the House of Commons and priests sheuld receive different treatment from that to which peasants were subjected. In due time Mr. Balfour would receive his re-Mr. Clancy replied on behalf of the

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was resumed in the House of Commons to day by John Ellis Labsell, who supported Mr. Parnell's amend ment. He denied that the increase of prime in Ireland was owing to the Crimes Act, and asserted that the returns submitted by the Government to support that claim were valueless inasmuch as they failed to give details which would enable the identification of any of the cases they cited. He condemned the action of the Irish Magistrates, many of whom were unothers had been guilty of arbitrary conduct.

The administration of the Crimes Act recked with petty malignity and calculated tyranny. Cheers from the Irish members.) It the Gov-ernment would assent to the appointment of a Select Committee of Enquiry he premised that ample evidence of mal-administration of the Act would be forthcoming. The National League was stronger than ever, and the spirit of the frish people remained unbroken, the reason being that they were convinced that when the

with the utter failure of their attempts to pre vent the progress of the plan of campaign or to euppress the National League, On motion of Wm. O'Brish the debate was adjourned. Mr. O'Brien will resume the discussion to-morrow.

to-day Mr. Labouchere asked if any despatch from the British Ampassador at Borlin suggested that England should give assurances to Italy which would induce her to enter the Austro-German alliance.
Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that be must again decline to pro-

duce the correspondence between the British Government and Foreign Powers regarding affairs in Europe. The House, he said, would recognize that at the present time it would be

would offer an amendment to the address,

That the House be informed definitely that no correspondence exchanged with Italy had resulted in binding action on the British Government in the event of war between Italy and France or if any assurances had been given that they be communicated to the House." (Cheers.
In reply to a question by Mr. Gourley, Sir James Fergusson said he was happy to inform the House that a telegram from Mr. Chamber-lain reported that a fisheries treaty had been signed at Washington. This treaty the Government believed to be satisfactory, although they were as yet unaware of the precise terms. He could not admit that the difference regarding the American fisheries amounted to a serious

Parneilites.

facts were known the electors would sweep away the present mockeny called the government of Ireland. (Irish cheera.)

the present mockey cannot the government of Ireland. (Irish cheers.)

Col. King-Barman, Conservative, declared that the events of the past few months showed that the League was losing power. No real attempts were now made to hold meetings in the proclaimed districts.

Herbert Gladstone taunted the Government

LONDON, Feb. 16-In the House of Commons

unwise to produce such correspondence.

Mr. Labonchere thereupen gave notice that he

dispute. He said that questions relative to

# tiary at Washington, but he was not yet aware

of the results

Mr. W. H. Smith intimidated that the Gofernment did not think it advisable at presen to appoint a committee on grants to the Royal family as suggested by Mr. Gledstone.

Wm. O'Brien resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said that Mr. Balfour had failed to smash the Irish

organization or to weaken the spirit of the Irish people or to degrade them in the eyes of the world. Abject discomfiture and disgrace had attended the crimes act, the operation of which proved it to be one of the most horrible measure ever directed against human liberties. Regard ing his own imprisonment, he said he did not feel wounded nor in the least degraded. With all his jaunty bravery, Balfour's conscience was not as easy as his own. When he was in prison he resented and felt keenly the letter which Mr. Balfour wrote, conveying the stealthy, loath some insinuation that he sheltered himself self whilst in prison under the plea of illness. Now they were face to face, and be challenged the Government to produce the prison doctors to prove the truth of the insinuation (Parnellite cheers). It had been asserted that imprisoned Leaguers had tried to secure distinction between the treatment given to imprisoned members of Parliament and that given to imprisoned pessants. But there was not a title of foundation for the assertion. What the imprisoned members complained of was the moral torture inflicted upon them from which ordinary crimihe resented and felt keenly the letter which Mr. inflicted upon them from which ordinary criminals were exempt. When the Government nate were exempt. When the Government asked them to voluntarily acknowledge their kinship with criminals they answered, "We will die first. You will have to learn the difference between representatives of the criminal classes and Irish political prisoners even if it takes coroners' juries to announce the distinction." Reverting to the failure of coercion, he declared that the crimes act had not exampled out a single village club, The plan of campaign was uncrippled, every cycical plan of campaign was uncrippled, every evicted tenant had been restored and every shilling of law costs incurred had been repaid as indemnity by the landlords. (Cheers,)

(Continued on fifth page.)

#### A FEARFUL CYCLONE.

MANT LIVES LOST AND MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY A WIND STORM.

MOUNT VERNON, 111s., Feb. 20 .- At five o'clock yesterday afternoon a cyclone struck this town, killing fifteen to twenty peope, and it is feared many more, not now known to have been killed, will be found among the ruins of the buildings. Fire immediately broke out all over the city amid the ruins, spreading rapidly, owing to the damage done to the engines by the wind. The storm passed from the seuth-west and swept down with fearful fury, striking first just south of the City Hall, then carried away the third and fourth stories of the Mount Vernor mill. Vernon mill. From there it swept on in a path five hundred yards wide. The Methodist Church fell just a few minutes after two hundred and fifty people had left the Sunday school room. The Commercial Hotel lost its third storey. Next the wind struck the County thouse and rendered it a hear of viving the control of the series of the Mayor had arrived be considered a riot would have taken place and injury would have been done to the sargeant.

A citizen named J. M. Mullan gave outdence which corroborated that of Mr. Horgas, and said that the Sheriff assisted the Mayor had arrived be considered a riot would have taken place and injury would have been done to the sargeant. Court House and rendered it a heap of ruins. By rare luck, however, the county records were saved. The Crews block, on the south side of the square, is levelled with the earth, and under it was found the body of John Crew, the owner of the block, formerly of Chicago. The roof and second storey of Stratton's hardware store were blown away. The large two storey brick school house did not withstand the terrible shock any better than the smallest house in the track of the cyclone. The large two-store, house of George Ward was picked up and car rice about twenty feet and left undurt. less cannot be estimated, but not less than half a million dollars worth of property has been de-stroyed by cyclone and fire in that neighbor stroyed by cyclone and fire in that neighborhood. Reports are coming in from the country, and the storm seems to have swept everything for miles. Incalculable loss of life and great suffering will follow unless outside assistance is given. Many people who escaped with their lives, saved nothing else. Many are walking the streets with no home to go to. The north side of Court House Square is injured considerably. The wounded are being cared for by the physicians in the best possible manner. The railroad shops were badly damaged. The people are out doors who lived in the track of people are out-doors who lived in the track of the storm. The dead and dying, are scattered; throughout the city. Three-fourths of the busi-ness portion of the city is ruined financially. In all 500 buildings were destroyed and many others injured. The dead are now being gathe-ered at the Supreme Court House, which has been converted into a hospital. The latest ports show 39 doed and about 100 injured. Later reports say two more have died. They are Eddie Maxey and Mrs. Col. Cooper. A number of men were struck by falling timbers and whose names cannot be learned at present, are reported badly injured and dying. The storm was preceded by bail but now more than five minutes elapsed until the destroyer bad swept over the town. Build-ings were wrenched and twisted and danked to pieces total wrecks. John Walters and child lest their lives as did Henry Walters, facher of John. Mrs. Walters was found with her babe in her arms both dead. Across the northeast in her arms both dead. Across the northeast portion of the city in the storms path a number of people were killed. In the Evans Bank fourmen were evenated. The L. & N. R. R. passeager and freight depots and round house were badly damaged and master mechanics, offices totally wrecked. The following employes were killed or injured :—Engineer Chas. Gummings, instantly killed; Engineer P. Lilicarp, daugerously wounded; brakeman Kelly, telegraph operator, telegraph operator Allen, watchman Sarrent, engineer Covington, serionsly injured. Sargent, engineer Covington, seriously injured. a course of dietary treatment. "When Twenty-seven bodies have been taken from the steps on my corns," answered the doctor. rums and two hundred and fifty are injured and missing.

A destructive storm is reported at Norscoville,

Ky. There are no particulars yet. Among the killed are Eddie Maxeye, J. Waltsts, Geo. Pierce, Mrs. L. F. Legge and two telegraph operators. Reports are coming from the country, and the storm seems to have swept everything for miles.

Envy is a passion so full of cowardice and hame that nobody ever had the confidence to own it.

Were we as elequent as angels we should please some more by listening than by talk-

The light of friendship is like the light of phosphorur—seen plainest when all around is which way the policeman is coming from."

Who stabs my name would stab my person too did not the hangman's axe lie in the way. would indeed be a most mortifping evil.

#### COERCION'S CLAWS!

AN INSTANCE OF THEIR USE FOR THE PURFORM OF BEVENGE-THE LAW AN INSTRUMENT OF MALICE—PERSONAL ENEMIES OF THE MAYOR OF CORK SEND HIM TO-PRISON.

Conk, Feb. 16. - Mayor O'Brien was yester. day, although a technical misdemeanant, put into prison uniform by force. His case has been overshadowed by those of Messrs. Gil-hooly and Pyne, but really it is one exceed-

ngly more oppressive than any yet. He was the main prosecutor of the Gov-ernor of the jail for indecency with young girls, the Governor escaping on the cowardly plea of the statute of limitations. The Covernor, it is now believed, is persecuting the

Mayor in revenge.
It was proved on the trial that during a riot Police Sergeant Knox was in danger of being injured, and the Mayor, as a peace officer, interfered in his favor. In doing so the Mayor technically assaulted him by pushing him away. The official notes show that the Queen's Comment, who defended the Mayor, said, in addressing the Court, that there was no jury but would say that the Mayor acted as he did in the belief that be had authority to do so as Chief Magistrate of the city for the preservation of peace.

Among many other witnesses the defendant called an eminent solicitor, Mr. M. J. Horgan, who said that he was near the Victoria Hotel and saw what took place. There was a crowd present, who were orderly up to a certain point. Suddenly he heard a lot of hissing and hooting from the crowd, and immediately saw Sergeant Knoz forcing his way through in a florce and determined masner. He made for the hoys with the poles, and as he got near reached his arms to grab at the poles, when the crowd got violent and closed in on him, and sticks were raised

above his head. The constable made a third attempt to get at the poles and then the Mayor came on the hotel doorstops with Mr. Leddie, ligh Sheriff, and went to where the sergeant was and commenced rememetrating with the crowd. During all this time there was great excitement; he could not hear all the Mayor said, but he could see that the seargeant stood size and did not seem to pay any attention to what the Mayor was saying to the crowd. Then the witness saw the Mayor lay his hand on the sergeant's shoulder and the sergeant walked off with him in the direction of Mari-

borough street. From all he saw before the Mayor arrived he considered the sergeant in danger, and un-

to keep off the crowd from the police-ser-

gean). companied the Mayor, who arged Police Sergeant Knox to leave the crowd in the interest of the peace of the city, but the police sergenat declined.

Another citizen, R. A. Alkins, gave similar evidence, and added that Bergeant how appeared very much excited.

Paul J. Madden, ex-Mapor of the city for 1835-S6, said that during that period the authorities allowed him toact in the surpression of riots; that during his year of office the Prince of Wales visited the city, and as he apprehended serious disturbance he waited on Captain Plunkett, who said he would not use any force, military or police, without consulting him. He save a collision threatened between the police and the people, and on his asking the district inspostor to withdraw-his men, tho latter did so and no

disturbance took placa. Notwithstanding the foregoing avidence the Mayor was convicted and imprisoned, the magistrates being unfriendly to him. Even anti-nationalists are disgusted at the

BALECUR'S BEFTTTING: BRAVERY. TWO DETROPIVES EXTENSIONS STREET STREET

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Much measuress prevails in political circles. Col. Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, has resently paid several visits to Lord Sallebury and W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons. Such visits are unusual except when a crisis is

After the Cabinet Council to-day Mr Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, walked to the Iriah Office. He was evidently greatly excited. Although the weather was bitterly cold he was hatless, and walked with his hands clauped to his bead. He was followed by two detectives.

#### BREVITIES.

Many a man has ruined his eyesight by sit ting in the bar-room looking for work, "Doctor, when do you think a man weight most?" asked a patient who was undergoing a course of dietary treatment. "When he

An umbrella dealer tells us "how to open an umbrella without damaging it." It would

be more important to know how to take your. eyes off an umbrella without losing it. "I say, mamma," said a youngster who

had been laboring over a very tough wing of old chicken, "I think that this fowl must have been hatched from a hard-boiled egg." Husband (groaning)—"The rheumatism in my leg is coming on again." Wife (with sympathy)-"Oh, I am so sorry, John. I

wanted to do some shopping to-day, and that is a sure sign of rain." "What is your employment?" asked his.

"What two beautiful children! Are they

twins?" said an old bachelor to an Austin lady with two children." "Oh, yes, they are twins," replied the lady. "Excuse my If some men died and others did not, death ourlosity, madem, but are you the mother of both them?"

The first hard and the

#### --OR---The Story of One Forgotten.

"The Signor Ferrari then flung away the unfortunite Giacomo with so much force that he fell in a heap on the pavement and broke his lattern to pieces. The old man set up a most pitial grouning, but the Signor cared nothing for that. He was mad, I think. 'Get to bed!' he cried, 'and sleep-sleep till you die! Tell your mistress when you see her that I came to kill her! My curse upon this house and all who dwell in it! And with that he ran so quickly through the garden into the high road that I had some than the fallow him. There after had some trouble to follow him. There after walking unsteadily for a few paces, he suddenly

fell down, senseless."
Vincenzo paused. "Well," I said, "what
happened next?" Eccellenza, I could not leave him there without aid. I drew my cloak we'll up to my mouth and pulled my hat down over my eyes so that he could not recognise me. Then I took water from a fountain close by and dashed it on his face. He soon came to me for my assistance, saying that he had had a sudden snock. He then drank greedily from the fountain and went on his way.

next visited a common tavern in one of the back streets of the city and came out with two men. They were well dressed—they had the air of gentlemen spoiled by bad fortune. The Senor talked with them for some time— be seemed much excited, I could not hear what they said except at the end, when these two strangers consented to appear as seconds for Signor Ferrari, and they at once left him, to come straight to this hotel. And they are arrived, for I saw them through a half-opened door as I came in, talking to the Marquis D'Avencourt.

"Well!" I said, "and what of Signor Ferrari when he was left alone by his two friends?" "There is not much more to tell, Eccellenza.

He went up the lttlr hill to his own studio, and
I noticed that he walked like a very old man
with his head bent. Once he stopped and some one. He let himself in at his door with a private key—and I saw him no more. I felt that he would not come out again for some time. And as I moved away to return here, I heard a sound as of terrible weeping." And that is all, Vincenzo?

"That is all, Eccellenza."

I was silent. There was something in the simple narration that touche 1 me, though I remained as determinately relentless as ever.

After a lew moments I said,
"You have done well, Vincenzo. You are aware how gressly this young man has insulted me-and that his injurious treatment can only be wiped out in one way. That way is already arranged. You can set out those pistols you Vincenzo obeyed-but as he lifted the heavy

case of weapons and set them on the table, he ventured to remark timidly,
"The Eccellenza knows it is now Christmas-

day ?"
"I am quite aware of the fact," I said, some-

what frigidly.

Is nowise daunted, he went on, "Coming the Errele the Errele back just now I saw the big Nicolo—the Eccel-lenza has d subtless seen him often?—he is a vinegrower, and they say he is the largest man in Naples-three months since he nearly killed his brother-cblene! To night that same big Nicolo is drinking Chianti with that same brother, and both shouted after me as I passed, 'Hola! Vincenzo Fiama! all is well between us, because it is the blessed Christ's birth-Vincenza stopped and regarded me

Nicolo or his brother to do with me?' finally he said simply, " May the saints preserve the Eccellenza from all harm!

mind was too deeply engrossed with all I had gone through. I could enter into Guido's feelings-had I not suffered as he was now suffering?—nav! more than he—for he, at any rate. ould not be buried alive! I should take care of that! He would not have to endure the agony of breaking loose from the cold grasp of the grave to come back to life to find his name slandered, and his vacant place filled up by a usurper. Do what I would, I could not torture him as much as I myself had been tortured. That was a pity-death, sudden and almost painless, seemed too good for him. I held up my hand in the half-light and watched it closely to see if it trembled ever so slightly. No! it was steady as a rock-I felt I was sure of my aim. I would not fire at his heart, I thought—but just above it—for I had to remem-ber one thing—he must live long enough to re-cognise me before he died. That was the cognise me before he died. That was the sting I reserved for his last moments. The sick dreams that had bowildered my brain when I was taken ill at the suberge recurred to mc. I remembered the lithe figure, so like Guide that had glided in the Indian canoe towards me and had plugged a dagger three times in my heart. Had it not been realized? Had not ide stabbed me thrice? in his theft of my wife's affections, in his contempt for my little dead child, in his slanders on my name Then why such foolish notions of pityof forgivenes, that were beginning to steal into my mind? It was too late now for forgiveness; the very idea of it only rose out of a silly sentimentalism awakened by Ferrari's allusion to our young days, days for which, after all, he roully cared nothing. Meditating on all these things, I suppose I must have fallen by impercentible degrees into a doze which deep ened till it became a profound and refreshing eleep. From this I was awakened by a knocking at the door. I arose and admitted Vincenzo, who entered bearing a tray of steaming

"Is it already so late?" I asked him. "It wants a quarter to five," roplied Vincenzo-then looked at me in some surprise, he "Will not the Eccellenza change his evening dress?"
I nodded in the affirmative—and while I

drank my coffee my valet set out a suit of rough tweed, such as I was accustomed to wear every day. He then left me, and I quickly changed my attire, and while I did so I considered carefully the position of affairs. Neither the Marquis D'Avencourt nor Captain Freccia had ever known me personally when I was Fabio Romani, nor was it at all probable that the two tavern companions of Ferrari had ever seen me. A surgeon would be on the field—most probably a stranger. Thinking over these points, I resolved on a bold stroke—it was this that when I turned to face Ferrari in the combat, I would do so with uncovered eyes—I would abjure my spectacles altogether for the occasion. Vaguely I wondered what the effect would be upon him. I was very much changed even without these disguising glasses, my white beard and hair had seemingly altered my aspect—yet I knew there was someting familiar in the expression of my eyes that could not fail to startle one who had known me well. My seconds would consider it very natural that I should remove the smoke-colored spectacles in order to see my aim unencumbered—the only person likely to be disconcerted by my action was Ferrari himself. The more I thought of it the more determined I was to do it. I had scarcely ficialish dressing when Vincenzo entered with my overcost and informed me that the my overcoat and informed me that the Marquis waited for me, and that a close carriage was in attendance at the private door of

"Permit me to accompany you Eccellenza!"
pleaded the faithful fellow, with anxiety in the Come, then, amico," I said, cheerily. "If

the hotel.

CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

He promised readily, and when I joined the Marquis he followed, carrying my case of

"He can be trusted, I suppose?" asked D'Avencourt, glancing keenly at him while shaking hands cordially with me. "T) the death!" I replied laughingly. "He

will break his heart if he is not allowed to bind up my wounds!" "I see you are in good spirits, Conte," remarked Captain Freccia as we took our seats in the carriage. "It is always the way with the man who is in the right. Ferrari, I fear, is not quite so comfortable."

And he proffered me a cigar, which I accepted. Just as we were about to start the fat landlord of the hotel rushed towards us, and laying hold of the carriage Goor—"Eccelleza," he ob-served in a confidential whisper, "of course this is only a matter of coffee and glorias? They will be ready for you all on your return.

I know—I understand!" And he smiled and nodded a great many times, and laid his finger knowingly on the side of his nose. We laughed heartily, assuring him that his perspicuity was wonderful, and he stood on the broad steps in himself, and, taking me for a stranger, thanked high good humor, watching us as our vehicle rumbled heavily away.
"Evidently," I remarked, "he does not con-

sider a duel as a serious affair."

"Not he!" replied Frecca "He has "You followed:
"Yes, Escallenza,—at a little distance. He known of too many sham fights to be ext visited a common tavern in one of the back able to understand a real one. D'Avencourt knows something about that too, though he always kills his man. But very often it is sufficient

to scratch one another with the sword-point so as to draw a quarter of a drop of blood, and ed the lips of the dying man. Sense and specunonor is satisfied. Then the coffee and glorias are brought as a grantered by constitution returned to those glaring eyes so awfully are brought as a grantered by constitution. are brought, as suggested by our friend the "It is a ridiculous age," said the Marquis,

taking his eigar from his mouth, and compla-cently surveying his small, suple white hand, "thoroughly ridiculous, but I determined it should never make a fool of me. You see, my dear Conte, nowadays a duel is very frequently decided with swords rather than pistols, and why Because cowards fancy it is much more difficult to kill with the sword. But not at all. Long ago I made up my mind that no man with his head beat. Once he stopped and should continue to live who dared to insult should his fist in the air as though threatening me. I therefore studied sword-play as an art. And I assure you it is a simple matter to kill with the sword-remarkably simple. My opponents are astonished at the ease with which I despatch them !' Freccia laughed. "De Hamal is a pupil of

yours, Marquis, is he not?" I regret to say, yes! He is marvellously clumy. I have often earnestly requested him to eat his sword rather than handle it so bourishly. Yet he kills his men, too, but in a butcher-like way—totally without grace or refinement. I should say he was about on a par with our two associates, Ferrari's seconds." I roused myself from a reverie into which I

had fallen. "What men are they?" I inquired.
"One calls himself the Capitano Ciabatti.

the other Cavaliere Dursi, at your service," answered Freccia indifferently. "Good sweerers both and hard drinkers—filled with stockphrases, such as 'our distinguished dear friend, l'errari,' 'wrongs which can only be wiped out by blood'—all bumbast and braggadocia! These fellows would as soon be on one side as the other."

He resumed his smoking, and we all three lapsed into silence. The drive seemed very long, though in reality the distance was not preat. At last we passed the Casa Ghirlande a superb chateau belonging to a distinguished pobleman who in former days had been a irrently neighbor to me, and then our vehicle joited down a gentle declivity which sloped into a small valley, where there was a good-sized piece of smooth, flat green sward. From wistfully.

"Well!" I said calmly, "what has the big lated turrets of my own house, the Villa Romani. Here we came to a standstill. Vincenso mani. Here we came to a standstill. Vincenso jumped briskly down from his seat beside the coachman, and assisted us to alight. The carriage then drove off to a retired corner behind I smiled gravely. "Thank you, my friend.
I understand what you mean. Have no fear for me. I am now going to he down and rest till five o'clock or thereabouts, and I advise you humored little German who spoke bad French that only one private t to do the same. At that time you can bring me and worse Italian, and who shook hands corsome coffice." And I nodded kindly to him as I left bowed low and smiled very amiably. "The him and entered my sleeping apartment, where I was. I had no intention of eleeping; my vices. You have reposed yourself? That is well—sleep steadies the nerves. Ach! you shiver! True it is, the morning is cold." shiver!

I did indeed experience a passing shudder, but not because the air was chilly. It was because I felt certain—so terribly certain, of killing the man I had once loved well. Almost I wished I could also feel that there was the slightest possibility of his killing; but no! all my instincts told me there was no chance o this. I had a sort of sick pain at my heart, and as I thought of her, the jewel-eyed snake who had wrought ail the evil, my wrath against her increased tenfold. I wondered scornfully what the was doing away in the quiet convent where the sacred Host unveiled, glittered on the altar like a star of the morning. No doubt she slept; it was yet too early for her to practise her sham sanctity. She slept, in all probability most peacefully, while her husband and her lover called upon Death to come and decide between them. The slow clear strokes of a bell chiming from the city, tolled six, and as its last echo trembled mournfully on the wind there was a slight stir among my companions. looked and saw Ferrari approaching with his two associates He walked slowly, and was muffled in a thick cloak; his hat was pulled over his brows, and I could not see the expression of his face, as he did not turn his head once in my direction, but stood apart leaning against the trunk of a leafless tree. The seconds on both sides now commenced measuring the

ground.
"We are agreed as to the distance, gentlemen?" said the Marquis. "Twenty paces, I think ?"

"Twenty paces," stiffly returned one of Fer rari's friends-a battered-looking middle-aged rouc with ferocious moustachies, whom I presumed was Captain Ciabatti.

They went on measuring carefully and in si-lence. During the pause I turned my back on the whole party, slipped off my spectacles and put them in my pocket. Then I lowered the brim of my hat slightly so that the change night not be observed too suddenly,—and re-suming my first position, I waited. It was day-light though not full morning,—the sun had not yet risen, but there was an opaline lustre in the sky, and one pale pink streak in the east the sky, and one pate pink streak in the east like the floating peunon from the lance of a hero, which heralded his approach. There was a gentle twittering of awakening birds,—the grass sparkled with a million tiny drops of frosty dow. A curious calmness possessed me. I felt for the time as though I were a mechanical automaton moved by some other will than my

own. I had no passion left.
The weapons were now loaded,—and the Marquis looking about him with a careful business-like air, remarked—
"I think we may now place our men?"

This suggestion agreed to, Ferrari left his place near the tree against which he had in part reclined as though fatigued, and advanced to the spot his seconds pointed out to him. He threw off his bat and overcoat, thereby showing that he was still in his evening dress. His face was haggard and of a sickly paleness—his eyes had dark rings of pain round them, and were full of a keen and bitter anguish. He eagerly grasped the pistol they handed to him, and examined it closely with vengeful interest. I meanwhile also threw off my hat and coat,—the Marquis glanced at me with careless approval.

"You look a much younger man without

your spectacles, Conte," he remarked as he handed me my weapon. I smiled indifferently, and took up my position at the distance indi cated, exactly opposite Ferrari. He was still occupied in the examination of his pistol, and did not at once look up. "Are you ready, gentlemen?" demanded

Freedin with courtsous coldness. "Quite ready," was the response. The Marquis D'Avencourt took out his handkerchief.
Then Ferrari raised his head and faced me fully

the Marquis makes no objection, I shall not.
But you must promise not to interrupt any of the proceedings by so much as an exclamation."

The proceedings by so much as an exclamation.

The proceedings by so much as an exclamation. His lips moves as though he were about to utter

an exclamation,—he staggered.
"One!" cried D'Avencourt. We raised our weapons.

"Two!" The scared and bewildered expression of Ferrari's face deepened visibly as he eyed me steadily in taking aim. I smiled proudly—I gave him back glance for glance,—I saw him waver,—his hand shook.
"Three!" and the white handkerchief flut-

tered to the ground. Instantly and together we fired. Ferrari's bullet whizzed passed me, merely tearing my coat and grazing my shoul-The smoke cleared, Ferrari still stood erect, opposite me, staring straight forward with the same frantic far-off look, the pistol had dropped from his hand. Suddenly he threw up his arms, shuddered, and threw up his arms, shuddered, and with a smothered groan fell, face forward, prone on the award. The surgeon hurried to his side and turned him so that he lay on his He was unconscious,-though dark eyes were wide open, and turned blindly upward to the sky. The front of his shirt was already soaked with blood. We all gathered

around him.
"A good shot?" inquired the Marquis, with
the indifference of a practised duellist.
"Ach! a good shot indeed!" replied the little German doctor, shaking his head as he rose from his examination of the wound. "Excelfrom his examination of the wound. "Elent! He will be dead in ten minutes. bullet has passed through the lungs close to the heart. Honor is satisfied certainly!"

upturned. He looked upon us all doubtfully one after the other—till finally his gaze rested upon us. Then he grew strangely excited. his lips moved,—he eagerly tried to peak. The doctor, watchful of his movements, poured brandy between his teeth. The portial gave brandy between his teeth. The pordial gave him momentary strength—he raised himself by a supreme effort.

a supreme enort.

"Let me speak," he gasped faintly, "to him!" And he pointed to me,—then he continued to mutter like a man in a dream—"to him election." him alone!

The others, slightly awed by his monner, drew aside out of ear-shot, and I advanced and knelt beside him, stooping my face between his and the morning sky. His wild eyes met mine with a piteous and beseeching terror. In God's name," he whispered thickly,

" Who are you?" "You know me, Guido!" I answered steadily. "I am Fabio Romani, whom you once called friend! I am he whose wife you stole! . . . name you slandered! whose honor you despised! Ah! look at me well! your own heart tells you who I am !' He uttered a low moan and raised his hand

with a feeble gesture.
"Fabio? Pabio?" he gasped. "He died-I saw him in his coffinsaw him in his coffin—"

I leaned more closely over him. "I was buried alive," I said with thrilling distinctness.

"Understand me, Guido,—buried alive! I escaped—no matter how. I came home,—to-learn your treachery and my own dishozor! Shall I tell you more?"

A terrible shudder shook his frame,—his

head moved restlessly to and fro, the sweat stood in large drops upon his forehead. With my own handkerchief I wiped his lips and brow tenderly, -my nerves were strung up to an almost brittle tension, -I smiled as a woman smiles when on the verge of hysterical

weeping.

"You know the avenue." I said, "the dear old avenue, where the nightingales sing? saw you there, Guido-with her!..-on the very night of my return from death,—she was in your arms,—you kissed her,—you spoke of me,—you toyed with the necklass on her white

He writhed under my gaze with a strong convulsive movement.
"Tel me . , quick?" he gasped. "Does
. . she . know you?"
"Not yet!" I answered slowly. "But soon

she will—when I have married her!"

A look of bitter anguish filled his straining eyes. "Oh God, God!" he exclaimed with a groun like that of a wild beast in pain. "This is horrible too horrible." is horrible, too horrible! Spare me . . . spare . . . . A rush of blood choked his ut-

spare . . . A rush of blood choked his ut-tterance. His breathing grow fainter and faint er; the livid hus of approaching dissolution spread itself gradually over his countenance. Staring wildly at me, he groped with his hands as though he searched for some lost thing. I took one of those feebly wandering hards with in my own, and held it closely clasped.

"You know the rest," I said gently; "you understand my vengeance! But it is all over, Guido— all over now! She has played us both false. May God forgive you as I do!" He smiled—a soft look brightened his lost glazing eyes—the old boyish look that had won

my lover!" he repeated in a sort of plaintive babble. "All over, now! God
Fabio forgive! "A totable." convulsion wrenched and contorted his limbs and features, his throat rattled, and stretching him. self out with a longshivering sigh, . . . he died! The first beams of the rising sun, piercing through the dark, moss covered branches of the pine-trees, fell on the cluster-ing hair, and lent a mocking brilliancy to his wide-open sightless aves there was a smile or the closed lips! A burning, suffering sensation rose in my throat, as of rebellious teast trying to force a passage. I still held the hand of my friend and enemy—it had grown cold in my clasp. Upon it sparkled my family diamond the ring she had given him. I drew the jewel off; then I kissed that poor passive hand as I laid it gently down—kissed it tenderly, reverently. Hearing footsteps approaching, I rose from my kneeling posture and stood erect with folded arms, looking tearlessly down on the stiffening clay before m. The ret of the party came up; no one spoke for a minute; all surveyed the dead body in silence. At last Cap

He is gone, I suppose ?" I bowed. I could not trust myself to speak, "He made you his apology?" asked the

tain Freccia said softly in half inquiring

Marquis. I bowed again. There was onother pause of heavy silence. The rigid smiling face of the corpse seemed to mock all speech. The Tue doctor stooped and skilfully closed themselfaced appealing eyes—and then it seemed to me as though Guido merely alept and that a touch would awaken him. the Marquis D'Avencourt took me by the arm and whispered, "Get back to the city, amico, and take some wine—you look positively ill! Your evident recret does you credit, considering the circumstances—but what would you?-it was a fair fight. Consider the provocation you had! I should advise you to leave Naples for a couple of weeks—by that time the affair will be forgotten. I know how these things are managed—leave it all to me.

I thanked him and shook his hand cordially and turned to depart. Vincenzo was in waiting with the carriage. Once I looked back, as with slow steps I left the field;—a golden radiance illumined the sky just above the stark figure stretched so straightly on the sward; while almost from the very side of that pulse-less heart a little bird rose from its nest among the grasses and soared into the heavens, sing-ing rappurously as it flew into the warmth and glory of the living, breathing day.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

Entering the fiacre, I drove in it a very little way towards the city. I bade the driver stop at the corner of the winding road that led to the Villa Romani, and there I alighted. I ordered Vincenzo to go on to the hotel and send from thence my own carriage and horses up to the Villa gates, where I would wait for it. I also bade him pack my portmanteau in readiness for my departure that evening, as I teins, for a few days. He heard my commands in silence and evident embarrassment. Finally

smile. "Do you not see, acce, that I am heavy-heated, and melancholy men are best walked bareheaded through a long, cold mothers. Whatever it is, it is certain locked at me no more, but told her based as she walked, and never spoke till she but a time is at hand when this foolist. heavy-hearted, and melancholy men are best left to themselves. Besides, remember the Cainival, I told you you were free to indulpt in its merriment, and shall I now deprive you of your pleasure? No, Vincenzo; stay and enjoy yourself, and take no concern for me."

Vincenzo saluted me with his usual respect ful bow, but his features wore an expression of

obstinacy. "The Eccellenza must pardon me," he said, "but I have just looked at death, and my taste is spoilt for Carnival. Again, the Excellenza 18 sad, it is necessary that I should accompany him to Avelling. I saw that his mind was made up, and I was

in no humor for argument.
"As you will," I answe I answered wearily, "only believe me, you make a foolish decision. But do what you like; only arrange all so that we leave to night. And now get back quickly, give no explanations at the hotel of what has occurred, and lose no time in sending on my carriage. I will wait alone at the Villa Romani

The vehicle rumbled off, bearing Vincenzo seated on the box beside the driver. I watched it disappear, and then turned into the road that led me to my own dishmoured home. The place looked stient,—not a houl was stirring. The silken blinds of the reception-rooms were all closely drawn, showing that the mistress of the house was absent: it was as if some one lay dead within. vague wonderment arose in my mind. Who was dead? Surely it must be I—I the master of the household, who lay stiff and cold in one of those curtained rooms! This terrible whitehaired man who roamed feverishiy up and down outside the walls was not me;-it was some angry demon from the grave to wreak punishment on the guilty. I was dead, I could never have killed the man who had once been my friend. And he also was dead, the same murderess had slain us both, and—she lived. Ha! that was wrong, she must now die, but in such torture that her very soul shall shrink and shrivel under it into a devil's flame for the furnace of hell!

With my brain full of hot whirling thoughts like these I looked through the carved heraldic work of the villa-gates. Here had Guido stood, poor wretch, last night, shaking these twisted wreaths of iron in impotent fury. There on the mosaic pavement he had flung the trembling old servant who had told him of the absence of his traitress. On this very spot he had launched his curse, which, though he knew it not, was the curse of a dying man. I was glad he had uttered it; such maledictions cling! There was nothing but compassion for him in my heart now that he was dead. He had been duped and wronged even as I; and 1 felt that his spirit, released from its grosser clay, would work with mine and aid in her

punishment. I paced round the silent house till I came to the private wicket that led into the avenue : opened it and entered the familiar path. I had not been there since the fatal night on which I had learned my own betrayal. How in tensely still were those solemn pines—how gaunt and dark and grim! Not a branch quivered—not a leaf stirred. A cold dew that was scarcely a frost glittered on the moss at my feet. No bird's voice broke the impressive hush of the woodland's morning dream. No bright med flower unbuttoned its fairy cloak to the breeze, yet there was a subtle perfume everywhere, the fragrance of unseen violets whose purple eyes were still closed in slumber.

I gazed on the scene as a man may behold in a vision the spot where he once was happy. I walked a few paces, then paused with a strange beating at my heart. A shadow tell across my path - it flitted before me, it stopped-it lay still. I saw it resolve itself into the figure of a man stretched out in rigid silence, with the light heating full on his smiling, dead face, and also on a deep wound just above his heart, from which the blood object redly, staining the grass on which he lay. Mastering the sick horror which seized me at this sight, I sprang forward, the shadow vanished instantly, it was a mere optical delusion, the result of my overwrought and excited condition. I shuddered involuntarily at the image my own heated fency had

conjured up; should I always see Guido thus, I thought, even in my dreams?
Suddenly a ringing, swaying rush of sound burst joyously on the silence ;-the slumbering trees awoke, their leaves moved, their dark branches quivered, and the grasses lifted up their green liliputian sword-blades. Bells!and such bells !- tones of melody that stormed the air with sweetest eloquence, -round, rainbow bubbles of music that burst upon the wind and dispersed in delicate broken echoes. "Peace on earth, good will to men! Peace-on-earth-good-will-to-men!" they seemed

to say over and over again, till my ears ached with the repetition. Peace! What had I to do with peace or good-wid? I to do with peace or good-will? The Chric Mass could teach me nothing. I was at one spart from human life—an alien from its customs and affections-for n.e no love, no brotherhood remained. The swinging song of the chimes jarred my nerves. Why, I thought, should the wild erring world, with all its wicked men and women, pro-ume to rejuice at the birth of the Savious !- they, who were not worthy to be saved ! I turned swiftly away; I strode fi-reely past the kitgly pine that, now thoroughly awakezed, seemed to note me with a stern disdain as though they said among themselves: "What manner of smal c esture is this that torments himself with passions unknown to us, in our calm converse with the stars?

I was glad when I so d again on the high ro d, and infinitely relieved when I heard the roid, and infinitely relieved when I heard the rapid tot of horses and rumbling of wheels, and raw my closed brougham, drawing by its prancing black Arabiaus, approaching. I walked to meet it; the coachman seeing me drew up instantly. I hade him take me to the Convento dell' Annunziata, and entering the carriage, I was driven rapidly away.

The convent was situated, I know, some where between Naples and Serrento. I guessed it to be near Castellamare, but it was fully three miles beyond that, and was a somewhal long drive of more than two hours. It lay s good distance out of the direct route, and was only attained by a by read, which from its rough and broken condition was evidently not much frequented. The building stood apart from all o her hati'atians in a large open piece of ground, fenced in by a high stone wall spiked at the top. Roses climbed thickly among the spikes, and almost hid their sharp points from view, and from a perfect nest of reen foliage, the slender spire of the convent chapel rose into the sky like a white finger pointing to heaven. My coachman drew up before the heavily barred gates. I alighted and bade him take the carriage to the principal hostely at Caetellamare, and writ for me there. As soon as he had driven off, I rang the convent bell. A little wicket fixed in the gate opened immediately, and the wrinkled visage of a very old nun locked out. She demanded in low tones what I sought. I handed her my card, and stated my desire to see the Countess Romani, if agreeable to the Superioress. While I spoke she looked at me curiously,—my spectacles, I suppose, excised her wonder,—for I had replaced these disguising glasses immediately on leaving the scane of the duel,—I needed them yet a little while longer. After peering at me a minute or two with her bleared and aged eyes, she shut the wicket in my face with a smart click and disappeared. While I awaited her click and disappeared. While I awaited her return, I heard the sound of children's laughter and light footsteps running trippingly on the stone passage within. "Fi done, Rosie ! " said a girl's voice in

French; "la bonne Mòre Marguerite sera très très fâchée avec toi." "Tais toi, petite sainte !" cried another voice

more piercing and silvery in tone. "Je ven: voir qui est la 1 C'est un homme je sais bienparceque la vieille Mère Laura a rougi!" and both young voices broke into a chorus of re-newed laughter. Then came the shuffling noise the old nun's footsteps raturning evidently caught the two truants, whoever it. I also bade him pack my portmanteau in readiness for my departure that evening, as I proposed going to Avelino, among the mentalism, for a few days. He heard my commands in silence and evident embarrassment. Finally he said:

"Do I also travel with the Eccellenza?"

"Why, no!" I answered with a forced sad evidently caught the two truants, whoever they were, for I heard her expostulating, solding, and apostrophising the saints all in a breath, as she bade them go inside the house and ask the good little Jesus to forcive their naughtiness. A silence ensued, then the bolts and bars of the huge gates were undone slowly—it opened, and I was had led me into the building, to a lofty hall, glorious with sacred paintings and statues, and from thence into a large, elegantly furnished rom, whose windows commanded a fine view of the grounds. Here she motioned me to take a seat, and without lifting her evelide, said :-"Mother Marguerite will wait upon you instantly, Signor.

I bowed, and she glided from the room so

noiselessly that I did not even hear the door close behind her. Left alone in what I rightly concluded was the reception room for visitors. looked about me with some faint interest and curiosity. I had never before seen the interior of what is known as an educational convent. There were many photographs on the walls and mantel-piece-portraits of girls, some plain of face and form—others beautiful— no doubt they had all been sent to the nuns as souvenirs of former pupils. Rising from my chair I examined a few of them carelessly, and was about to inspect a fine copy of Murillo's Virgin, when my attention was caught by an upright velvet frame surmounted with my own crest and coronet. In it was the por-trait of my wife, taken in her bridal dress, as she looked when she married me. I took it to the light, and stared at the features dubiously. This was she,—this slim, fairy-like creature c'ad in gossamer white, with the mar-riace veil thrown back from her clustering hair and child-like face,—this was the thing for which two men's lives had been sacrificed! With a movement of disgust I replaced the frame in its former position; I had scarcely done so when the door opened quietly and a tall woman, clad in trailing robes of pale blue with a nun's band and veil of fine white cashmere, stood before me. I saluted her with a deep reverence; she responded by the slightest possible bend of her head. Her outward manner was so very still and composed that when she spoke her colourless lips ecarcely moved, her very breathing never stir-red the silver of ucifix that lay like a glittering signal-manual on her quiet breast. Her voice, though low, was singularly clear and penetrat

ing.
"I address the Count Oliva?" she inquired. I bowed in the affirmative. She looked at me keenly: she had dark, brilliant eyes, in which the smouldering fires of many a conquered passion still gleamed.
"You would see the Countess Romani, who

is in retreat here? "If not inconvenient or out of rule-" I be-

gan.
The shadow of a smile flitted across the nun's pale, intellectual face; it was gone almost as soon as it appeared.

on as it appeared.
"Not at all," she replied, in the same even
conotone. "The Countess Nina is, by her monotone. own desire, following a strict regime. but to-day being a universal feast day all rules are somewhat relaxed. The Reverend Mother desires me to inform you that it is now the hour for Mass; she has herself already entered the chapel. If you will share in our devotions, the Countess shall afterwards be informed of your presence here."

I could do no less than accede to this proposition, though in truth it was unwelcome to me. I was in no humor for either prayer or praise; I thought mosdily how startled even this im-passive nun might have been, could she have known what manner of man it was that she thus invited to keeel in the sanctuary. However, I said no word of objection, and she bade me follow her. As we left the room, I asked :

'Is the Countess well?"
"She seems so," returned Mere Margrurite, she follows her religious duties with exacutude, and makes no complaint of fatigue. We were row crossing the great hall. I ven-

tured on another inquiry. "She was a favorite pupil of yours, I believe ?" The nun turned her passionless face towards me with an air of mill surprise and reproof.

"I have no favorite," she answered coldly.

"All the children educated here share my at-

tention and regard equally." I murmured an apology, and added with a forced mails: "You must perdon my apparent inquisitive ness, but as the future husband of the lady who was brought up under your care, I am naturally interested in all that concerns her."

Again the searching eyes of the religiouse surveyed me; she sighed slightly. "I am aware of the connection between you," mani belongs to the world, and follows the ways of the world. Of course marriage is the natural fulfilment of most young girls' destinies; there are comparatively few who are called ont of the ranks to serve Christ. The efore when Nins married the estimable Count R. mani, of whom report spoke ever favorably, we reporced grown ly, feeling that her future was safe in the hands of a gentle and wise protector. May his abuly rest in peace! But a second marriage for bad news. I said, gravely, "I am the beater of bad news."

She sank into the chair as though unnervent.

rankly. "I am honored that you do so, madame!' I said earnestly, feeling a cert in respect for this ternly composed yet patient-featured woman; vet though in general you may find many easynable objections to it, a second marriage is, I think in the Counte a Romani's case almost necessary. She is utterly without a protectorshe is very young, and how beautiful! The nun's eyes grew solemn and almost

mouraful. Such beauty is a curse," she answered with emphasis; "a fital—a fearful curse! As a coild it made her wayward. As a woman it keeps her wayward still. Enough of this, Signor!" and she bowed her head; "excuse my plain speaking Rest assured that I wish you both happiness."

We had by this time reached the door of the chapel, through which the sound of the pealing organ poored forth in triumphal surges of melody. Mere Marguerite dipped her tingers in the holy water, and signing herself with the cross, pointed out a bench at the back of the church as the one that strongers were al lowed to occupy. I seated myself, and looked with a certain soothed admiration at the picture with a certain soothed admiration at the picture was the sharp, quick breath; she thought I knew all sharp, quick breath; she looked at the diamage of the church as the original land. She looked at the diamage of the church as the original land. sparkle of twinkling lights—the bloom and fragrance of flowers. There were silent rows of nues blue-robed and white veiled, kee ling and absulpd in prayer. Bahild there a little cluster of youthful figures in black, whose drooped heads were entirely hidden in veils of it?"
flowing white muslic. Behind these again, one woman's elight form arrayed in heavy mourn ing garments: her veil was black, yet not so thick but that I could perceive the sheeny ali ter of golden hair—that was my wife, I knew. Prous angel! how devous she locked! knew. Pious angel! how devout she locked! I smiled in dreary scorn as I watched her; I cursed her afresh in the name of the man had killed. And above all, sprrounded ! with the lustre of golden rays and encrusted jewels, the uncovered Host shone serenly like the gleam of the morning star. The stately service went on, the organ music swept through and through the church as though it were a strong wind striving to set itself free,
but amid it all I sat as one in a dark dream, scarcely seeing, scarcely hearing—inflexible and cold as marble. The rich plaintive voice of one of the nuns in the choir, singing the Agnus Dei, movel me to a chill sort of wonder. "Qui tollis peccata mundi,"—"Who takest away the sins of the world." No, no! there are some noxious to you. I promised that I would site sins that cannot be taken away—the sins of faithless women, the "little" sins as they are called nowadays; -- for we have grown very lenient in some things, and very severe in We will imprison the miserable wrete who steals five france from our pockets, but Je veux the cunning feminine thief who rote us of our prestige, our name, and honorable standamong our fellow-men, escapes almost scot free; she cannot be put in prison or sentenced to hard labor, not she! What can be done with such as these? Much has been said latterly of the wrongs perpetrated on women by men; will no one take up the other side of the question? We, the stronger sex, are weak in this, we are too chivalrous. When a woman flings herself on our mercy, we spare ber and are silent. Tortures will not wring her

secrets out of us; something holds us back from

betraying her. I know not what it can be,

rather than he will diagnoce a woman.
But a time is at hand when this foolish But a time is at hand when this foolish chivalry of ours will die out. On changera tout ceta! When once our heavy mesculine brains shall have grasped the novel idea that woman has by her own wish and choice resigned all claim on our respect or forcearance, we shall have our revenge. We are slow to change the traditions of our forefathers, but no doubt we shall soon manage to quench the last spark of knightly reference left in us for the female sex as this is evidently the point for the female sex, as this is evidently the point the semale sex, as this is evidency the point the women desire to bring us to. We shall meet them on that low platform of the "equal-ity" they seek for, and we shall treat them with the unhesitating and regardless familiarity they

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the unnesting and regardless familiarity they so earnestly invite!

Absorbed in thought, I knew not when the service ended. A hand touched me, and looking up I saw Mère Marguerite, who whis.

pered—
"Follow me, if you please,"
"Follow me, if you please," I rose and obeyed her mechanically. Outside the chapel door she said—

"Pray excuse me for hurrying you, but strangers are not permitted to see the nuns and boarders passing out." I bowed, and walked on beside her. Feeling

forced to say something, I asked—
"Have you many boarders at this holiday
season?" ason: "Only fourteen,' she replied, "and they are

children whose parents live far away. Poor little ones!" and the set lines of the nun's stern ace softened into tende ness as she spoke. We do our best to make them happy, but naturally they feel lon-ly. We have generally fifty or sixty young girls here, besides the day scholars."
"A great responsibility," I remarked.
"Very great indeed!" and she sighed; "almost terrible. So much of a woman's after scholars.

life depends on the early training she receives. We do all we can, and yet in some cases our ut. most efforts are in vain; evil creeps in, we know not how,—some unsuspected fault spoils a character that we judged to be admirable, and we are often disappointed in our most promis-ing pupils. Alas! there is nothing entirely without blemish in this world."

Thus talking, she showed me into a small, comfortable-looking room, lined with books and softly carpeted.

This is one of our libraries," she explained, "This is one of our libraries," she explained.

The Countess will receive you here, as other visitors might disturb you infthe drawing room. Pardon me," and her steady gaze had something of compassion in it, "but you do not look well. Car I send you some wine?"

I declined this offer with wants to the contract of the

I declined this offer with many expressions of gratitude, and assured her I was perfectly well. She hesitated, and at last said anxiously-"I trust you were not offended at my remark

concerning Nina Romani's marriage with you! I fear I was too hasty?"

'Not so, madame," I answered, with all the earnestness I felt. "Nothing is more pleasant to me then a frank opinion frankly spoken. I have been so accustomed to deception-" Here I broke off and added hastily, "Pray do

not think me capable of judging you.

She seemed relieved, and smiling that shadowy, flitting smile of hers, she said— "No doubt you are impatient, Signor; Nina shall come to you directly," and with a slight salutation she left me. Surely she was a good woman, I thought, and

vaguely wondered about her past history, that past which she had buried for ever under a mountain of prayers. What had she been like when young, before she had shut herself within the convent walls, been like when young, before before she had set the crucifix like a seal on he heart? Had she ever trapped a man's soul and strangled it with lies? I fancied not—her look was too pure an 1 candid; yet who could tell? Were not Nina's eyes trained to appear as though they held the very soul of truth?

A few minutes passed. I heard the fresh voices of children singing in the next room-

"D'ou vient le petit Gesu? Ce joli bouton de rose Qui fleurit, enfant cheri Sur le cour de notre mère Marie." Then came a soft rustle of silken garments, the door opened, and my wife entered.

### CHAPTER XXVII.

She approached with her usual panther-like grace and supple movement, her red has parted in a charming smile.

ing out her two hands as though she invited at embrace; "and on Christmas morning, too She paused, and seeing that I did not move speak, she regarded me with some alam "What's the matter?" she asked in fainte tone; "has anything happened?"
I looked at her. I saw that she was fulla

and gazed at me with terrified eyes. Sherombled. Watching her keenly, I observed a these outward signs of trepidation with deg satisfaction. I saw plainly what was pas-ing in her mind. A great dread hat seized her—the dread that I had tound out her treachery. So indeed I had, but the time had not yet come for her to know the time had not yet come for her to know it. Meanwhile she suffered—suffered acutel with that knawing terror and suspense cating into her soul. I said nothing I waited for to speak. After a pause, during which he cheeks had lost their celicate bloom, she said forcing a smile as he spoke-

"Bad news? You surprise me! What can't be? Some unpleasantness with Guido? Hat you seen him?"
"I have seen him," I answered in the same

formal and serious, I answered in the sair formal and serious tone; "I have just left his He sends you this," and I held out my diamon ring that I had drawn off the dead man's first If she had been pale before, she grew pale now. All the brilliancy or ner comments faded for the moment in an awful haggardure with fingers t All the brilllancy of her complex

size with a bewidered sir.

"I do not understand," sie murmured plantly.

"I gave him this as a rememb and lantly. his friend, my husband; why does he ret

Self-torture i criminal ! I studied her wit dark amusement, but answered nothing. denly she looked up at me and her eyes!

"Why are you so cold and strange, Cesar she pleaded, in a sort of plaintire which "Do not stand there like a gloomy senting tell me at once what has happened. I remained standing where I was, inflexi-silent. She glanced at me again, very timic

and whispered atresh. Ah, you do not love me !" she murn "You could not be so stern and silent if I loved me! If there is indeed any bad no you ought to break it to me gently and kind you ought to break it to me gently and kind I thought you would always make everything

easy for mu—"
"Such has been my endeavor, madame him—you remember! I have kept my well He is silenced for ever!"

She started.
"Silenced? How? You mean— I moved away from my place behind chair, and stood so that I faced her as I sp I mean that he is dead," She uttered a slight cry, not of sorrow by

wonderment.
"Dead! She exclaimed. "Not possible to be she will be

She listened attentively. A little color back into her cheeks.
"In what way did he insult you?" the in a low voice.

The state of the s

I told her all, briefly. She still looked

anxious. "Did he mention my name?" she said. I glanced at her troubled features in pro-ound contempt. She feared the dying man might have made some confession to me! I

answered—
No; not after our quarrel. But I hear be went to your house to kill you! Not finding you there, he only cursed you. She heaved a sigh of relief. She was fafe now, she thought! Her red lips widened into a cruel smile.

now, she thought:

a cruel smile.

"What bad taste!" she said coldly. "Why
he should curse me I cannot imagine! I have
always been kind to him—too kind."

Too kind indeed! kind enough to be glad
Too kind indeed! kind enough to be glad
when the object of all her kindness was dead!
For she was glad! I cin'd eee that in the murderous glitter of her eyes.

'You are not sorry?" I inquired, with an air
of restended surprise.

of pretended surprise.

"You are not sorry?" I inquired, with an air of pretended surprise.

"Sorry? Not at all! Why should I be? "Sorry? Not at all! Why should I be? "Sorry? Not at all! Why should I be? "Borry? Not at all! Why should I be? "Sorry? Not at all! Why should I be? "Take care beautiful hypocrite! take care! Take care lest your "poor Fabio's" fingers should suddenly n'p your slim throat with a convulsive twitch that means death! Haven only knows how I managed to keep my hands off her at that meant! Why, any groveling beat of the fiel: had more feeling than this wretch whom I had made my wife! Even for Guido's sake—such are the strange inconfor Guido's this wretch whom I had made my wite! Even for Guido's sake—such are the strange inconsistencies of the human heart—I could have slain her then. But I restrained my fury; I steaded my voice and said calmly—
"Then I was mistaken? I thought you would be deadly grieved, that my news would shock

be deeply grieved, that my news would shock and annoy you greatly, hence my gravity and appirent coldness. But it seems I have done

She sprang up from her chair like a pleased She sprang up from her chair like a pleased child and flung her arms round my neck.

"You are brave, you are brave!" she exclaimed, in a sort of exultation. "You could not have done otherwise! He insulted you and you killed him. That was right! I love you all the more for being such a man of honor!"

I looked down upon her in loathing and disgust. Honor! Its very name was libelled coming from her lips. She did not notice the expression of my face;—she was absorbed, excellent actress as the was, in the part she had chosen to play

collent actress as she was, in the part she had chosen to play

"And so you were doll and sad because you feared to grieve me! Poor Cesare!" she said in childlake caressing accents, such as she could assume when she chose. "But now that you se! am not unhappy, you will be cheerful again? Ye!? Think how much I love you, and how happy we will be! And see, you have given me such lovely jewels, so many of them too, that I scarcely dare offer you such a a triffe as this; but as it really belonged to Fabio, and to Fabio's father whom you knew, I think you ought to have it. Will you take it and wear it to please me?" and she slipped on my finger the d'amoud signet, —my own ring!

and wear it to please ma?" and she slipped on my finger the d'amond signet,—my own ring!

I could have laughed aloud! but I bent my head gravely as I accepted it.

"Only as a proof of your affection, cara mia," I said, "though it has a terrible association for me. I took it from Ferrari's hand when—"

"Oh yes, I know!" she interrupted me with a little shiver; "it must have been trying for you to have seen bim dead. I think dead people look so horrid,—the sight upsets the nerves! I remember when I was at school here, they would take me to see a nun school here, they would take me to see a nun who died; it sickened me and made nie ill for days. I can quice understand your feelings. But you must try and forget the matter. Duels are very common occurrences, after all!"

are very common occurrence, after all!"

"Very common." I answered mechanically, still regarding the fair upturned face, the lustrous eyes, the rippling hair; "but they do not often end so fatally. The result of this one compels me to leave Naples for some days. I go to Avellino to right."

"To Avellino ?" she exclaimed with interest.

"Oh I know it very well. I want there once

"Oh. I know it very well. I went there once with Fabio when I was first married." "And were you happy there?" I inquired

The red lips curled mutinously.

"Because sht is ro sly and silent. Some of the children here adore her; but they must have something to love, you know," and she laughed

merrily.
"Must they?" I asked the question automatically, merely for

the saked the question automatically, merely for the sake of saying a mething.

"Of course they must," she answered gaily.

"You foolish Cesare! The girls often play at being one another's lovers, only they are careful not to let the nuns know their game. It is very amusing. Since I have been here they have what is called a target for me. They give me flowers true. a 'craze' for me. They give me flowers, run atter me in the garden, and sometimes kiss my dress, and call me by all manner of loving names. I let them do it because it vexes Madame la Vicaire; but of course it is very

I was silent. I thought what a curse it was this necessity of loving. Even the poison of it must find its way into the hearts of children, young things shut within the walls of a secluded convent, and guarded by the conscientious care

of holy women.
"How long do you purpose remaining here in retreat?" I asked. "There is nothing now to prevent you returning to Naples. She pondered for some minutes before reply

ing, then she said:
"I teld the Superioress I came here for s week. I had better stay till that time is expired. Not longer, because as Guido is really dead, my presence is actually necessary in the

city."
"Indeed! May I ask why?"

She laughed a little consciously.
"Simply to prove his last will and testament," she replied. "Before he left for Rome, he gave it into my keeping."

A light flashed on my mind.

"And its contents?" I inquired.

"Its contents make me the owner of every-

thing he died possessed of !" she said, with an air of quiet yet malicious triumph.

Unhappy Guido! What trust he had rereposed in this vile, relf interested, heartless woman! He had loved her, even as I had loved

her,—she who was unworthy of any love! I controll d my rising emotion, and merely said with gravity:
"I congratula's you! May I be permitted

to see this document?"

"Certainly; I can show it to you now. I
have it here," and she drew a Russia-leather
letter-case from her pocket, and opening it, handed me a sealed envelope.

"Break the seal!" she added with childish "He closed it up like that after I

eagerness. "ad read it." With reluctant hand, and a pained piteous. With reluctant hand, and a pained piteousness at my heart, I opened the packet. It was as she had said, a will drawn up in perfectly legal form, signed and witnessed, leaving everything unconditionally to "Nina, Countess Romani, of the Villa Romani, Naples." I read it through and assumed it to her

through, and returned it to her "He must have loved you?" I said.

She laughed.
"Of course!" she said airily. "But many people love me;—that is nothing new; I am accustomed to be loved. But you see," she went on, reverting to the will again, "it specifies, "cverything he dies possessed of;" that means all the money left to him by his uncle in Rome, does it not?"

It thought so," she murmured gleefully, more to herself than to me; "and I have a right to all his papers and letters." There she paused abruptly and checked herself.

(To be Continued.) Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers. [WEITLEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

HOUSEHOLD TALKS. HALF-WAY THROUGH FEBRUARY.

Flozen February-A Team of Fishes-The Month of Lustration—The Saxon Sprout-Kele—The Oak Cell of St. Bride-Candlemas-"St. Gregorie's Day."

FROZEN FEBRUARY.

Well, here is February again, with tuque wel pulled over his tingling ears, and mocassined feet to keep off the chillblains. Poor old fellow! How glad we are always to see him. For does he not bring us St. Valentine, and—but breathe it not too suddenly in the startled ear of spinsterhood-once in a while-leap year. We cannot, here in Canada, think of him otherwise than as an old habitant, and slanderers of our sex have not hesitated to dub him matchmaker. He has visited our world so often that, in order to support his steps he has to carry a trusty staff. This is also the tally wherever he notches his stormy days as they pass.

"Lay your staff in the corner, old friend. Assaycz-vous bon-homme. Draw up your chair to the fire, and listen with us to the wind whistling in the chimney. Have you no recollections wherewith to pass the time? You have journeyed so long and far, we would fain hear what you have tell. What, not a word! You must be on your way sgain. Well, fare you

well, come again next year."
A gust of cold air as the dcor is opened, a nod of the head from our tacitum and not too frequent visitor, and we turn shiveringly to the fire again,

And plie fresh fuel on the hearth to give us botter cheer,"

as our poet D'Arcy McGee has said. But we are not done with February just now, as many a driving storm and genial halfchecked hint of spring will yet attest.

A TEAM OF FISHES. February in his fish-drawn wain arcse upon the port's sight as the constellation Pisces, the starry sign of retaining spring rolled into place in the crowded zociac. Not alone Ovid, and our English Spenser, but a host of others in ancient and modern times, have sung of "chill Enhance".

Februar." THE MONTH OF LUSTRATION. In the Fast: we are told:-

In ancient times purgations had the name Of Februa, Lustrations are from hence, from hence the name
Of this our monto of February came."

In Greek and Roman times this was the In Greek and Roman times this was the season of expiation of sin. Propitiatory offerings were made to the gods for crimes committed intentionally or ceremonials neglected. These offerings called Fibrua signifying "to purify." Neptune held this month under his away, and caused the flood-gates of his domininions to be opened to let the dolphingary was through. Driving sleet and half wain pass through. Driving sleet and hail marked its passage. Poor ancients! Well might they supplicate with tears and gifts the mighty lord of ocean's realm to stay his hand, lest earth should be drenched in his

THE SAXON "SPROUT-KELE." Not alone "the priests of Pan processions made"this month. The Saxon housewife was busy, too, and hung the kail-pot over the first with thrifty care. For with the coming of February sprouts began to form on the kelewart (cale-wart) the plant most used in broth in early times. So we find that cabbage soup was as much relished then as now.

wrath.

THE OAK CELL OF ST. BRIDE, February was ushered in, in comparaticely modern times by the feast or birthday of St.
Bridigh or Bridget. The parish of St. Bride's,
in London, is dedicated to her especial care.
This young Itish maiden, abbess in time over I remembered the time she spoke of,—a time of such unrea-oning, foolish joy!

"Happy?—Ob, yes; everything was so new to me them. It was delightful to be my own mistress, and I was so glad to be out of the convent."

"I thought you like the nuns?" I said.
"Some of them—yes. The reverend mother is a dear old thing. But Mère Marguerite, the Vicaire as she is called—the one that received you—oh, I do detest her!"

This young Itish maiden, abbess in time over the fact that women as a class are extremely conscientious in the expenditure of money given into their hands for the wants of the house. They feel that it is their duty to see that no portion, however small, of this allowance goes to waste. In fact they place an altogether to have exercised a wonderful charm over call to be carressed by her. That she possessed by making their housekeeping scheme a comprehensive one that they are doing a great work. A great work truly, but and age, who desired to emulate the purity and seclusion of her life. She seems to have strength, two things that we cannot buy when and seclusion of her life. She seems to have been very open-handed too, as when she was in her mother's house, attending to the duties of the dairy, she gave away all the milk and but-ter to the poor. No wonder that among a race proverbial for generosity, she should have become the patroness of all Ireland.

CANDLEMAS. In the feast of Candlemas the idea of purifi-In the feast of Candlemas the idea of purin-cation or purgation of sins, practised in Pagan countries, has come down to our own times. The days lengthening perceptibly at this date, the use of candles was often dispensed with in the evenings. We can scarcely imagine in these later days of electric light and natural gas,

what the "throwing of candle and candlestick way" on Candlemas meant.
There is an old superstition concerning Candlemas, to the effect that if Candlemas Day be sunny and pleasant, the season will be had; but if it be a dreary day, good weather is in

An old distich has it :-"When Candlemas day is come and gone,

The snow lies on a hot stone.' ST. GREGORY'S DAY. Any lover of white been soup-and what

interested in the foltowing rhyme by an old poet, for agricultural colleges did not exist in hose days :-

"Goe plow in the stubble, For now is the season
For sowing of fitches,
Of beans and of peason.

Sow runcinals timely,

And all that he gray,

But sow not the white

Till St. Gregory's day."

St. Gregory's day wus on the 13th.

Here midway in the month we must pause, as St. Valentine's Day fullows clovely after, and already has winged capped Mercury left poor old February far behind, a most knee high in drifts, striving with stiff fingers to cut the ninth notch on his stick.

"THE GOOD OLD TIMES."

I confess I never had much sympathy with those persons who strive to exalt a past age at the expense of their own. "The good old times," with reverence be it said, were all very well for the good old folks who lived then.

They would not do at all for the wide-awake innovators of our present day.

Take for instance the means of locomotion that were in use then. The heavy, lumbering that were in use then. The heavy, lumbering stage-coach, the cumbrous omnibus, for journes by land, the slow sailing vessels, and the canal-boat for water-trips. Who in their senses would dream for a moment of the desirability of exchange in such things as these. Our railroad train, with its neat and well-appointed cars, the marvellous speed with which long distances are traversed, this alone is something to far outbalance any compensating disadvantages. True, when we read of some railroad dieaster, by which lives are lost and railroad dieaster, by which lives are lost and great suffering entailed on the living, we are reminded that good is seldom unmixed with ill in this world, but let us also remember that much of this missery is attributable to the haste or negligence of those who undertake to manage the mighty machine. Much might be avoided if ordinary foresight and intelligence had been used. A switch misplaced, a signal wrongly read, even a telegraph message disregarded, as was the case in a recent great railway accident. was the case in a recent great railway scindent, any of these may, and often do, have far-reaching consequences. But I question much if, after all, the old small-like rate of progression had not equal disadvantages. The labor of equipment for such journeys, the heavy expense, the perils of exposure, the slow-wearing sustaineral

pense, all these mind-racking cares and imme-diate personal aches and discomforts contri-buted to make travel in olden times anything but the cheap and pleasant luxury it now is.

The steamships, too, that in a few days accomplish distances that weeks were required

for before, what a blessing to any age these alone would be.

Thus much by way ef preliminary, and now we are out in the open sgain. MODERN PROGRESS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

In the single domain of house-keeping how much has been changed of late years! How many patented inventions for the aid and use f the busy housewife have been introduced! Surely, with every help that science can suggest, with h ushold periodicals by the score ready to impart the results of the experience of the most thoughtful and experienced workers in this peculiar sphere, one would think that the "Golden Age" had at last arrived for wo-

But what do we find? Not only that modern invention has racked its brains in vain to light-en her hands, but that every year weighs more beavily on her shoulders than the preceding. This should not be, and it lies with her to say

that it shall not be, and it her with her to say
that it shall not be.
So long as the present state of things continue, so long shall shallow-minded cavillers of
the apposite sex, and—to their shame be it said
—censorious critics of our own be heard to declare that women so often fail in this their one ancestral heritage, from want of brains, or from want of will, of energy to use the means put at their disposal for the accomplishment of what is to many a life-task indeed—the making and the keeping of a home.

UNUSED HELPS.

How often, in going through a house, we see some one of the almost countless inventions to lighten woman's work in the household lying unused. It may seem strange to the superfic all observer that this should be. In a department where economy is the rule, how is it that such waste is permitted? The mere money value alone of these machines is considerable, and their purchase pre-supposes a want. Be not too their purchase pre-supposes a want. Be not too hasty to pronounce a judgment, therefore, on her by whom the domestic management of that house is arranged, nor dilate so repeatedly and pointedly on the money lying uncless in that unused help. The housewife doubtless knows the money value of it more than any one else, for has she not practised many an act of almost painful self-decial in order to buy that very article. To me the sight of such worn-out or discarded helps always has a pathetic s gnifi-cance. Anything that has outlived its useful-ness, be it man, or anything fashioned by man, is a sad sight.

AN INSTANCE IN POINT.

A lady speaking once on this very subject to a friend who was making a call, said:—"Oh yes, it is too bad, as you say, that I have no further use for that really expensive sewing machine, but the truth is, by discontinuing to use it, I have hindered it from becoming still more expensive to me. In my earlier married life I could not understand what a friend of mine once told me, that a certain physician, a well-known specialist in women's diseases, had said to a patient of his that sewing machines and climbing chairs were killing off the women faster than anything else. But I soon learned this for myself. The agent who sold me that machine said its use was endorsed by leading physicians, as it was too easy and light-running to injure the most delicate woman. I am by no means delicate, nor am I constantly sewing; but a few month's running of that machine, in addition to my other housework, was likely to have cost me my life. It cost me a fortnight's serious illness as it war, and that is more than I am willing to give, even for a \$100 sewing machine.
This lady's experience was like that of many another. "Too many irons in the fire." And here we have touched on the very marrow of the

UNDERTAKING TOO MUCH.

Women, in assuming charge of a housesold generally undertake too much. In no other department of social life is economy more insisted on than in the administration of domestic affairs. I suppose a good deal of this is due to the fact that women as a class are extremely

strength, two things that we cannot buy when once they have left us, are freely lavished on bare material needs, and while youth remains the supply seems inexhaustible, but if the mine be worked day and night and in a thousand di-rections for year after year, at length it begins to show signs of being worked out. A wise woman, if she has net been wise before, will stop in time wasting herself over tasks that she can day some other to do for her, keeping only to a certain round of daily duties that will prove a healthful exercise instead of a weary

load. THE BUSINESS MAN AS A MODEL FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

I have often thought if we women would only take the ordinary methods and plaus of proce-dure by which a man of business regulates his life into our house affairs, it would be very much better for all concerned. If a merchant or a professional man sees that he has need of assistants he gets them at once. A woman on the other hand will shrink and hesitate and do with one girl where she should have two or worst mistake of all, without any, and all the time her own days of life running away never to be replaced, and a thousand rightful enjoyments placed within her reach, but this insane desire of spending herself instead of spending money, prevents her from finding out the real beauty and meaning of life.

One mistake also the house mother makes the man of business would never make. She pays as much for poor and inefficient help as for the really competent. This lies at the root of the servant-girl question, on which we shall shortly have something to say.

A REASONABLE HOPE

is one that is based on previous knowledge of experience, therefore those who use B. B. B. may reasonably hope for a cure because the previous experience of thousands who have used it shows it to have succeeded even in the worst cases.

An underground railway in Boston would have to be put down pretty deep to get it out of the mud .- [Somerville Journal.

A RARE COMBINATION. There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many acquirements as does Burdock Blood Bittors in its wide range of power over such diseases as Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Scrofula and all humors

Barber (who has just finished the shave)-"All right, sir; there you are, sir; how do you feel now, sir?" Customer—"First rate. There's nothing like getting out of a bad

PART OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil with much satisfaction for Colds and Sore Threat. I would not be without it at any cost, as I look upon it as the best medicine sold for family use." Miss E. Bramhall, Sherbrooke, P.Q. ...

All the world's a stage, and most of the men and women in the business merely Bupers.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first d. y's usc. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phua. Pa. 25-G

A selection from Burns is considered the most appropriate hymn for a crematory

# NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,

Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Dioce 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.

25 cents PER TICKET.

in The Post on Monday and the week of drawing. Cut it 19 St. James street, Montreal, 16'45 TICKETS Order for Tickets appears Wirness every week, except eased to S. E. Lefebyre, No. S.—This form of ( h week, and TRUE ) with money address

SIR JOHN SHOWS HIS TEETH. HE ORDERS THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TO RE-FRAIN FROM ATTENDING HOME BULE

per

recommended.'

MEETINGS. OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—A prominent Government official is authority for the statement that Sir John Macdonald has issued orders to members of the civil service forbidding them to take any part whatever in Home Rule meetings or demonstrations, and that it was at the request of the British Government that Sir John recently firected that all public employes be required to take the oath of allegiance.

BETTER THAN A HERO. "What a coward that Major Smith is," said Jones to Robinson, "why the very sight of gun-powder would make him ill. How did he ever powder would make him ill. How did he ever manage to become an officer in the army?"
"Don't say anything against Smith," answered Robinson, "he once saved my life." "Saved your life! Nonsense, impossible! What do you mean?" "I mean that I was in the first stages of consumption; I was losing strength and vitality every day with the terrible disease, when Smith advised me to take Dr. Pierse's Golden Medical Discovery. I had tried all kinds of medicines without success, and my physician had given me no hope; yet, here I am, as well as ever a man was, and I owe my life to Smith and to the wonderful remedy he recommended."

Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he does not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market-cart into a chariot of the sun.

COLU, SILVER, COPPER, BRONZE Diamond Paints, each sell for 10 cents a pack-age. A bottle of Diamond Paint Liquid and a large size camel's-hair brush cost but ten cents. All users of Diamond Paints should try Diamond l'aint Liquid. The best mixer for the Paints.

Troubles spring from idleness, and grievous tolls from needless case.

A YOUNG GIRL'S GRIEF at seeing her charms of face and form departing, and her health imperilled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life, was turned to joy and gratitude after a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It nurified and enriched her blood, gave a healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels and other organs, and her return to robust health speedily followed. It is the only medicine for women. Sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

A torn jacket is soon mended, but hard words bruize the heart of a child.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all threat and Lung Affections, also a posi-tive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full direction for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 9-13eow

The bucket-shops are not so called because the "tiger" is "bucked" there, but the police thought so yesterday.

PRIZE BUTTER.

We venture the opinion that four-fifths of all the butter which has taken prizes at the fairs and dairy shows in the last five years has been colored with Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color. The best makers all use

"She's still notoriously in love." "And he?" "Oh, he's perfectly submissive, as be comes a \$10 man with a \$100,000 wife,"

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommend-ed. I tried one box of Parmetee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. At the last regular meeting of Branch 26, C.M.B.A., the recording secretary was instructed to frame and publish resolutions of condolence in behalf of the branch:—

ADDRESS,

In Memoriam. "God's finger touched him and he slept,"

Tennyson.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call away to himself our late brother Thos. Quan from this earthly life to a future state beyond the grave, be it

Resolved, That Branch 26, C.M.B.A., do re

cognize in the death of our late respected brother, Thomas Quinn, the loss of a genial and kind friend, his sorrowing widow a still greater loss of a devoted husband, and his dear young children a kind and protecting father, who was a much respected civizen.

Resolved, That we, the members of Branch
26, do, at this meeting, our earliest opportunity, units in offering our sincers sympathy to
to his sadly afflicted family, and pray that God,
in His mercy, may be pleased to bless and console them in their sad bereavement, and that through His mercy, the loving partner of our

poor late associate and comrade member, may be strengthened to bear her great trial, and spared for many years to watch over and rear spared for many years to watch over and rear upher young family.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our departed friend, the charter of our branch be draped in mourning for the space of 30 days; also, that a copy of these resolutions he seek to be departed. also, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Thomas Quinn, recorded in our branch minutes, and the same be published in the Montreal POST and London Catholic Record.

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable pre-paration, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhos and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

Strawberries are \$4 a quart. There ought to be gold in quartz of this kind for the producer.

A LUCKY MAN WHO GAVE \$5,000 AS

A XMAS PRESENT. On Thursday noon Mr. L. C. Atwood, our City Tressurer and Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, announced that he was the helder of the coupon of ticket No. 8,180, which won the prize of \$100,000 in the December drawing of the Louisiana State Lettery, one-twentieth part of the ticket, or \$5,000, having been received from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. A few moments after its arrival he presented the money to his wife as a Christmas gift.—Benicia (Cal.) New Era, Jan. 4.

An Explanation.—"See here, waiter, how is it that I find a trowsers button in this salad?" "Dat am part of de dressin', sah."

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

Mr. John L. Sullivan will return from his whaling voyage in April.

" It is a Great Public Benefit."-These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas Eslectric Oil by a gentleman who had thorough ly tested its merits in his own case—having been cured by it of lameness of the knee, of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as lameness.

The way of the transgressor may be hard. but it is easy enough.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes :- "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas Edectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me." Nothing can constitute good breeding that

has not good nature for its foundation, Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of

corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach? None but the contemptible are apprehen-

sive of contempt. Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? Why don't you try Carter's Liberto And They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only dares do more is none.

The same

WHAT AM I TO DO! The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man

is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all evente.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constitution may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrholds or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this, if not effect a cure, try Green's August Flower; it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

A STRONG PROTEST.

FATHER WHELAN DRNOUNCES SOME SOCIETY WAYS—A MORAL LESSON ON DANCING AND DEINKING.

(Ottawa Journal.)

Ottawa society, with all its social taxations, yesterday received rough treatment at the hands of Father Whelan, pastor of St. Patrick's church. His remarks, it is claimed, are calculated to revive the stories affoat regarding the alleged existence of wholesale immorality at the Capital.

At High Mass a week ago, l'ather Whelan intimated, in an unmistakable tone of voice, that he had received information from a Prothat he had received information from a Protestant gentleman—a trustworthy source, to the effect that certain Catholics had been guilty of certain breaches of impropriety. He would make an investigation, and if necessary, ecclesiastical consure of the guilty parties would follow. He looked somewhat angre when he faced his congregation yesterday. Everybody present was on the tip-toe of expectation, auticipating it seems, the condemnation of reople supposed to have attended the evangelical services in the Protestant churches. But Father Whelan created a bigger sensation than was expected, holding his congregation spellbound for 15 minutes, by his vigorous denunciation of society ways.

The subject he proposed to speak upon was he said, a painful one. Considerable guesswork he said, a painful one. Considerable guesswork and conjecture had been indulged in during the week revarding his remarks on the previous Sunday. It was not his intention that they should have created so much speculation; many good people erroneously thought he had made a cap, and forthwith he had looked about them to see whom it would fit, only to discover in their opinion it was calculated to fit a great many. His information was to the effect that within his parish existed four houses of assignation, one of which at least was used for the definition one of which at least was used for the definition. ation, one of which at least was used for the de-bauchery of young and innecent girls. The frequenters included single young men and married men—some of them Catholics. On the roads leading out of the city, to the north, to the south, to the east and to the west there ex-isted dance houses, frequented by the so-called lower classes. His information was to the effect that the frequenters remained there until two and three o'clock in the morning, the ergies of these individuals not being concluded even then. But could it be denied, asked Father Whelan in an awesome tone, as his eye swent the congregation from gallery to altar, that the so called lower classes were not entirled to the

same enjoyment as the upper classes.

According to his Protestant informant there was more freedom, more lexity and later hours at social gatherings in Catholic houses here than in the households of Protestants. With the latter the hours for dancing possessed a limit. Man, of course, is a social animal, and no harm exists in innocent amusements. sonally, he was not a prohibitionist nor an extremist: but there was a time and place for everything, even for liquor. Surely the dance afforded sufficient excitement without requiring the introduction of intoxicating liquors.

THE DROKEN PLEDGE.

Only a few days ago a young man came to him and renewed a temperance pledge taken three months before. The victim withstood every temptation until the other night, as a party, he accepted liquor from the fair hand of a lady. Before this he refused to enter bar-rooms. After the party he kept up the cele-bration with his companions, and went to bed,

SOCIETY IN QUEBEC.

Fother Whelan proceeded to draw a contrast between Ottawa and Quebec society. The aucient Capital, he said, had a Catholic tone. At the Licutemant Governor's ball a few nights ago the waltz and polks were tabooed from the programme. If any lady at Quebec were to appear in full dress she would receive well merited punishment. Referring to the custom provailing in the early Church, he explained that peo-ple guilty of such conduct would also merit a

penalty as effective as the modern boycott.

In Ottawa and Quebec things were different. Here the ladies, pagan-like, appeared in semi-nude costume. Father Whelan believed in increased social interceurse between Catholic families, and while realizing that they must associate with Protestants, hinted very strongly that Catholics should not allow themselves to be led by the nose. In conclusion, Father Whelan asked the leaders of Catholic seciety the so-callled leaders-to unite in bringing

about a much needed reform. HOW FOR THE INFORMANT.

This is the question everybody is asking. "He has no principle and has exaggerated the situation," said one gentleman. "The in-formant is a chronic kicker, who must have been left off recent invitation lists," ventured auother. "I would like to get him by the ears," exclaimed an irate young lady, who feared that her pa would interdict dancing in future.

There is one surplus that should be reduced at once and that is the surplus snow

on some sidewalks. THE REVOLT which is caused in a dyspeptic stomach by a meal digestible by one which is in average health, can be permanently subdued and the tone of the organ restored by the systematic and persistent use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptio Cure, which imparts tone to the digestive viscera, and removes all impurities from the

The fisherman has no difficulty in making both ends meet when he catches an eel.

I have been sufferer from a catarrh for the past eight years. Having tried a number of remedies advortised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm, I did to with great reluctance, but can now testify with pleasure that after using it for six weeks I believe myself cured. It is a most agreeable remedy—an invaluable Balm—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Ave., Brooklyn.

Approved valor is made precious by natural

Holloway's Cintment and Pills.—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions wrapped round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes en-dangers life. Though aparently local, diseases of this nature are essentially blood diseases, but a little attention, moderate perseverance, and triffing expense will enable the most diffident to triffing expense will enable the most difficent to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment checks the local inflammation and alleviates the throbbing pains. These directions also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and regulating the contribution. strengthening the constitution.

I dare do all that may become a man; who

The Carles and Art Comment

SHE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY the Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 Craig Street, Montres'

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.....FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

IT is stated that the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie is about to retire from politic life owing to ill-health and a desire for rest.

OTTAWA civil servants must shut up on Home Rule, by order of the British Government. And so we are to have a taste of Balfourian coercion n Canada.

IF a combination of men to control the Le made so.

For the consolation of the Canadian sharehelders in the burst-up Dominion Cattle Company we would recall what Phil Sheridan once said of Texas: "If I owned Texas and hell, I'd rent out the former and live in the

AMERICAN opinion of Lansdowne is well and tersely expressed by the Troy Times, which says :- " The Dominion will not miss him. On the other hand it will hear the news with complete equanimity. It has not in years had a more unpopular representative of British sovereignty at Ottawa."

THE Moncton Times publishes a Leap Year list of gentlemen in that town eligible for matrimony, styles them "shining marks for Cupid's arrows," and tells the ladies to go for them. After reading the list we have come to the conclusion that the "eligibles" are a spoony lot if they don't put a head on the editor.

BALFOUR has had to abandon the prosecution of newspapers for publishing the proceedings of "suppressed" branches of the National League. This shows how thoroughly coercion fails to coerce, and is only the beginning of the backdown the Tory Government will be compelled to make along the whole line of its cruel and foolish policy.

No more convincing proof of the wisdom and thrift with which Ontario has been gov. ed by the Liberals, in comparison with the corruption and waste in Quebec under the Tories, could be given than the statement of the treasurer of Ontario. He could beast I friend, the Prince of Wales. To an interviewer of a surplus of nearly seven million dollars. while this Province is nearly twenty millions in debt! Such is the penalty we are paying for the luxury of Tory local government.

GLADSTONE LIBEBALS have won a splendid victory in the Southwark west division of London vesterday. Mr. Causton, their candidate. was elected by 3,638; Beddall, Unionist, 2,444a Liberal majority of 1,194. At the general election the Liberal majority was 113, the figures being 2,566 and 2,453. This is, perhaps, the most significant proof yet given of the strength with which the popular tide has set in favor of Home Rule in England.

THE way the sugar combines rob the people is shown by the report of the year's operations of the Sugar Refining Company of Halifax, Nova Scotia. It has paid \$100,000 of its mortgage debt and 13 per cent of a dividend, besides adding between \$30,000 and \$40,000 to its rest account-all out of one year's profits. Such is the Canadian Tory idea of Canada for Canadians.

in parliament, according to his promise, and | tineers :after pinning the Secretary's miserable lie. showed conclusively how his brutal administion of coercion had utterly falled to subdue the National League or intimidate the Irish people. The Tory game is up, and we should not be astonished were Lord Dufferin's recall the first move in a reversal of a policy which | Evangelistic, revival, as they call it, going on has covered the government with confusion, at Ottawa for several weeks past. We are shame and disgrace.

The reception tendered to Mr. Sullivan, M.P., in London, marks an epoch in the dementia is not uncommon during revivals, struggle for justice to Ireland. It is no longer | and brings to mind the horrible case of Freethe British nation which is keeping Ireland in man the Pocassat fanatic who murdered his misery-but a political party. When that | child with a knife, pleading afterwards that he party is driven from power, as it will be in the natural course of events, Ireland will ob. tain her rights, and the national fued which it is the interest of the Tories to perpetuate, will be brought to an end. Mr. Parnel echoed the same sentiment in Parliament, and it cannot be long before wisdom and justice will triumph over stupidity and fraud.

the parish guardians in the old country willingly give £5 a head to get rid of their of judgment, under the spell of a powerful thieves, vagabonds, paupers and prostitutes forever. We are glad to see an effort made in our city to counteract this evil, which has already assumed threatening proportions.

"DEVELOP our mines and let our timber stand," says a Toronto paper. This shows how little some people know of the practical aspect of mining in Canada. It is safe to say that more timber is destroyed by miners and prospectors for mines than by any other agency. The first thing these people think of is how to clear the ground quickest. Fire affords the most available, effective means, thus the timber disappears. The miner must follow the lumberman, or there will be no lumber.

WE are glad the Society for the Protection of Women and Children has taken action anent the Liber Commission revelations. It is evident that excessive work and cruelty are not the only offences for which the factory system is responsible. Immorality, hitherto only suspected, is now fully proved. It only needed this to clinch the demand for the enforcement of a stringent Factory Act. If that which has been passed at Quebec is not stringent enough. it should be amended. As for jurisdiction, Mr. Mowat has put the Ontario Act in force and it has not been disallowed.

T. P. O'CONNOR in the London Star shows the reverse of sympathy for the dynamiters. He says: "If these men had succeeded in their purpose it is probable that they would have production and arbitrarily raise the price of killed more friends than enemies of Ireland. a universal necessity of the people be not a The masses of the English people are on our conspiracy under the law, it should quickly side. A bomb thrown into any single quarter in any part of England or Wales or Scotland, where the working classes dwell, would in nine cases out of ten destroy men and women who sympathize as strongly as any Irishman er Irishwoman with the sufferings and hopes of

> Elsewhere we reproduce another letter by Mr. Charles Thibault in reply to an Ottawa traducer of the Irish and French Canadian people. Mr. Thibault presents and array of facts and figures which show him to be thoroughly conversant with his subject, and quite capable of disposing of the stories of those persons who seem to be never weary of slandering two races whose great crime is that they are Catholic. This is not the first time the Irish have found able defenders among French-Canadian literateurs, but we feel especially grateful to Mr. Thibault for his clever and convincing letter at this time when efforts are being made to detract from the fair fame of our people.

An inspired Ottawa despatch attempts to confuse the public mind concerning the terms of the fisheries treaty. It contradicts the Washington reports in every particular. We venture to assert, notwithstanding, that when the text will have been made public it will be found to agree substantially with the American view. That concessions have been made by Canada is admitted, and that no reciprocal trade concessions have been made by the United States is also admitted. Canada therefore must have got the worst of the bargain whatever the 1 and his countrymen, details may be.

ALL those who dots apon royalty will hold their heads higher than ever since John L. Sulliyan has come out squarely in defence of his the other day, he said with that delicious magnanimity which so well becomes him :-

"I would like to speak a word for my friend, the Prince of Wales. I see they have been accorning the Prince pretty heavily in the press for his alleged misconductat the Opera Comique. I wish they would let up on him. I would consider it a personal favor. The Prince is a splendid fellow, a bang up brick, and lately down on his luck. I'm not down on his ma, be cause I know old ladies will be old ladies the world over; but hang it, I never pass by the Castle without thinking if Albert Edward were only king he would stand a fight in the banquet ing hall."

Since the days of the union a terrible ven geance has always dogged the steps of the men who were guilty of shedding Irish blood. From the days of "carotid-artery cutting Castlereagh" to the present, every man who took a hand in coercing Ireland has either died, gone mad, or broken down. Even their abettors and instruments have had a miserable fate, and as Lansdowne can testify, a nameless horror walks beside them everywhere. The cables to-day say Balfour went bareheaded in the bitter cold through London streets like one demented, after a cabinet council meeting on Saturday, followed by WILLIAM O'BRIEN met Balfour face to face | detectives. As was written of the mu-

> "This be their fate forevermore-Nor find content on any shore Within the haunted universe."

THERE has been a great religious, or rather therefore not astonished to read that a man, evidently crazed, attempted to murder his own child and, when asked his reason, said he wanted "to sacrifice her to God." This sort of was commanded to do so by the Lord, after the manner of Abraham. We have seen something of Ottawa revivals, and cannot say they have done any lasting good. Lord Cecil set the city wild with religious fervor twenty years ago, but after he went away his converts fell back into their old ways of sin, and the sect to which he belonged, which could not find a

of people, conscious of their sins and in terror preacher and the contagion of animal magnetism, religion in its true sense.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FELLOWS, of New York, has determined to indict Jay Gould and Russell Sage before the grand jury in the matter of the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific railways trust. The charge against these millionaire operators is that, holding \$3,000,000 of Denver Pacific railroad bonds in trust for the Kansas Pacific bondholders, they wrongfully converted the securities which they thus held as trustees. Under the New York law such an act is graud larceny, and the punishment prescribed is imprisonment and fine, the former not less than five or more than ten years, and the latter nut exceeding the value of the property misappropriated, with interest from the time of misappriation and 20 per cent. additional. As the offence alleged occurred eight years ago, the amount called for in case of conviction would be \$5,500,000. It is a good sign when millionaire railway wreckers are laid hold of by the law and compelled to give an account of their oper ations. The American people are waking up to necessity of looking sharply after this most dangerous class of criminals.

BALFOUR'S achievements in Ireland have been summoned up as follows: He has been just six months coercing Ireland. He has in that time prosecuted nearly one thousand persons, of whom 500 were sent to jail. Men have been prosecuted for carrying tar barrels, for cheering released prisoners, for lighting bonfires and for refusing to sell beer to Balfour's officers. Within the last two weeks 298 relation of cause to effect. At the same time Balfour oriminals" have been arrested. Of this number 151 were prosecuted for lighting tar barrels or bonfires, assembling with bands, holding meetings or otherwise expressing joy at the release of a Coercion act prisoner or sympathy with an arrested neighbor or evicted tenant. Fifty-five were prosecuted for rejoicing at William O'Brien's release alone, seven were prosecuted for making speeches, sixteen for attending a meeting of the National League in a proclaimed district, forty-one for alleged boycotting and intimidation, sixteen for stopping hunting parties, six for resisting bailiffs who were seizing stock, seven for rioting and two for making gestures at the | which they and their fathers worked to wanpolice, which was a cross between a laugh | deridle and revengeful through the mounand a boo. Among the number were four tains, if the unhappy farmer striving to priests, three members of Parliament, one wrest a living from a barren soil is to see editor and eleven women and girls. And yet | himself harried on one side by the rackcoercion is a dead failure.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE HON JAMES | shape of the ejectment-issuing County Court McSHANE.

We are informed on the very best authority that the action taken against the Hon. J. Mc-Shane, in the Laprairie election case, will not | for them in the press, their priest if he venagain appear in the courts. This news will be | tures to protect them or raise his voice on received by his friends, and even the political | their behalf, the shopkeeper or blacksmith opponents of the hon, gentleman, with the greatest satisfaction. Since Mr. McShane became a Minister of the Crown be has shown fair play to all classes of the people, and he uss shown an energy and decision in his official duties that reflect credit upon himself

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will assemble at Ottawa next week. Did that Parliament truly represent the people, we would regard its assembling with the hope that the many wrongs and impositions under which the country is suffering would be remedied. But we have no such hope. A subservient majority, elected by government!" wholesale fraud and corruption, will sustain an unprincipled minister whose last thought will be to lift those burdens from the people which were imposed to perpetuate his power.

a ministry faithful but fear of an independent Parliament, but when we see the houses of Julia in "Don Juan," who-Parliament the tools of the ministry, either revolution is at hand or liberty is at an end Fortunately we possess in our Federal constitution a safeguard against the encroachments of a tyrannical and unscrupulous government. As it is, the establishment of monopoly and a system of taxation whereby private persons are permitted to combine for the purpose of fleecing the people in return for liberal contributions to the fund for debauching the electorate, has created widespread discon-

But parliament will give no heed to the cry of the people. All the placemen at Ottawa and their business allies care about is to con tinue the system out of which they are richly providing for themselves and their relatives. amassing huge fortunes and appropriating the national resources. History has made us too change without violence. "We are a band of steel," said Sir John Macdonald at Quebec, and well do the people realize it. So long as discontent finds an easy refuge in the neigh. boring country, resistance to robbery in the name of Government will be feeble. But there are indications accumulating every day which show there are limits to such government. The greatest of these is that farming | taught the British that discretion was the has ceased to be profitable in Canada. In this sentence we have written the doom of Canada, if a change be not speedily brought | continent have emulated the example of about. And when we find that a hopeless- Davy Crocket's coon with touching ness, almost amounting to despair, is the pre- fidelity. All Uncle Sam has to do is to raise vailing feeling among the workingmen the picture needs no deeper shading.

Yet these things are the natural results of causes apparent to all. Whenever a man, entrusted with the functions of Government, thought more of preserving his own power than of the good of his country, he invariably | belonging to the greatest empire the world

being permitted to land is no obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by being permitted to land is no obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by being permitted to land is no obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by being permitted to land is no obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by being permitted to land is no obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by being permitted to land is no obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by being permitted to land is no obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by by being permitted to land is no obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by by being permitted to land is no obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by by being permitted to land is no obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by by being permitted to land is not obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by by being permitted to land is not obstacle, for nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass by by being permitted to land is not obstacle.

mente. should not prevail he debauches the prevent them. They know that British in terror of the vengeance of their masters, judiciary and appoints his own creatures to statesmen have long abandoned the idea of return as elected to parliament whomseever opposition to their claim of domination over he nominates. In this way he has secured a this continent. England's heart is in the majority in the parliament which assembles east, not the west. at Ottawa next week. These precious representatives will meet, dine, glorify him, long to see her great, glorious and free, this get drunk as usual, pass laws of latest surrender is beyond everything humilof the chains of restriction and no rights the United States need care to monopoly, divide the taxes of the people respect, none that England is not prepared to among themselves under all sorts of lying sacrifice. Surely this ought to teach our truly pretexts, and, when a certain number of loyal countrymen that it would be better at weeks have passed, they will be dismissed to once to come to a final understanding on all make good the plunder of the session. There- questions with the Great Republic and share fore for the parliamentary blessings we are in its independence and progress than to about to receive may the Lord make us truly continue in the condition of a Pariah thankful. For twenty-one years we have seen among the nations, to be bullied this rascally programme annually performed and robbed whenever our big neighbor with little variation, and now on the eve of covets anything that is ours. Engits twenty-second presentation we turn from land will not fight for us; we it with loathing. With a partizen Senate and a corrupt Commons parliamentary institu own account, so what is the use of our claimtions at Ottawa are a roaring farce.

THE CURSE OF KERRY.

The record of Tory misgovernment in Ire land is dreary reading, but perhaps the most sickening part of the story, barring Clanticarde's infamies and the dragoonings of Woodford, is to be found in the overcionist annals of Kerry. United Ireland points out how this police ridden county heads the list in agrarian crime, and also in the record of eviction, which bears to agrarian crime the the police tax in Kerry has been growing in proportion with eviction and crime. In the four years, from 1884 to 1887, the extra police tax of Kerry amounted to £32,386 11a 3d, or \$162,000! Kerry is one of the most impoverished counties in Ireland, and these four years the severest since the great famine. Side by side with this evictions are going on continually, human beings being driven from their homes at the rate of a couple of thousand a year. "Surely," exclaims United Ireland, "the wonder is that the criminal record of Kerry is not worse. If this goes on, if bands of young men continue to be cast adrift from the farms on ranter and on the other by the collector of the ever-growing blood-tax, if the people are to know the benefits of the law only in the Judge, and the travelling Coercion Stipendiary who sends to jail the member they elect to Parliament, the editor who pleads who refuses to be the body-servant of the policeman who breaks their heads, and every tenant-farmer who does not touch his hat to the emergencyman occupying his evicted holding-if this goes on it is hard to see how it is to end for Kerry except in the whole population taking to brigandage en masse. Talk of Bulgaria under the Pashas and Bashi-Bazouks ! Baside Kerry under Balfour, with its extra police-tax and its extra-policemen, its emergencymen of the field and its emergencymen of the judicial bench, its rack-rentings, its batonings, its imprisonings and its evictions,

SOLD AGAIN!

Bulgaria was a model of treedom and good

Sir Charles Tupper went to Washington declaring he would never consent to the sur-Everybody knows that nothing will make | render of Canadian rights, but it seems he only followed the famous example of Dunna

" Swearing she would ne'er consent, consented." From what has been made known of the treaty agreed to hy the Fisheries Commissioners, it is evident that England has added another of those peculiar diplomatic triumphs to her record by which she sacrifices this country to the exigencies of Imperial politics. Everything the Americans demanded has been conceded and, in the words of Mr. Chamberlain spoken before he left England, "Canada must submit." For the rights conceded to the Americans we receive absolutely nothing in return. A more dismally humiliating surrender could not be imagined short of ab solute abandonment. Practically it is abandonment, for it will be impossible to exclude American fishermen from the inshore fisheries without again raising the whole question. familiar with such experience to hope for a The one thing Canadians care about-a measure of reciprocity—has been refused. Oce of the great means, by the use of which we could have hoped to gain from the United States some concession in the way of trade, has been given away forever.

But we are not astonished. From the be ginning of these negotiations THE Post anticipated no other result. Since Comwallis better part of valor in dealing with Americans, the representatives of England on this his gun, and the British lion sings out: "Is that you Sam? I know you are a dead shot. Don't fire and I'll come down!" Such has been the history of British diplomacy on this will triumph over stupidity and fraud.

It is time that our people and our government awakened to the danger of permitting or origin actions and English "philantropists" to dump upon our shores the social wreekage of their congested cities. The \$20 which the law says overy immigrant must have before being permitted to land is no obstacle, for the social wreekage and our governited at land is no obstacle, for no rare the highly wrength feelings of a wast.

It is time that our people and our governited a land is no closed, which could not into the space of mesting big enough, has found ample space of whether the orient learns in the pool of his country, he invariably place of mesting big enough, has found ample space of mesting big enough, has found ample space of mesting big enough, has found ample space of whether the orient learns in the present day it has been naught but triokery, fraud, debauchery. He has reduced political corruption to a science. After laws have been passed for law white sleavery described before the world ample space of a long time in a small hall on Sparks. What is the history of Sir John Macdonald? From the beginning to the greatest empire the world ample space of a long time in a small hall on Sparks. What is the history of Sir John Macdonald? From the beginning to the greatest empire the world ample space of a long time in a small hall on Sparks. What is the history of Sir John Macdonald? From the beginning to the greatest empire the world ample space of a long time in a small hall on Sparks. The the Means of the Means of the Means of the few present day it has been naught but triokery, fraud, debauchery. He has reduced political corruption of a last of the ment is always succeeded by reaction, and the he must be returned to corrupt the people.

What is the helisto

And for fear these Canada and England will not raise a hand to their identity concealed, so much were they

To Canadians who love their country and creation for the better riveting listing. It is a plain declaration that we have cannot hope to successfully go to war on our ing any rights or presuming upon a rivalry when loss and humiliation are foregone con-

It is urged that Canada ought to make some sacrifice for the good of the empire, then why not make the sacrifice complete at once and end all chance of discord and danger forever It every time the Yankees choose to pick a quarrel, England is ready to placate them by surrendering a slice of Canada, what sense is there, what comfort can there be, in being devoured piecemeal? All these concessions, however, only go to prove that England looks to the absorbtion of this country by the United States as its manifest destiny. But meantime we, as a people, are undergoing a process of exclusion and isolation from the benefits of American progress. Sensible men perceive what the inevitable result must be and hence arises the agitation for commercial union. They want to enjoy in their own day and possess the advantages now which they are convinced will come in time to this country when the bars are let down and a just, reasonable commercial system will prevail all over the continent.

INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY.

Reading Roman history, our compassion is excited for the slaves who were driven to unremitting toil in chain-gangs. Coming to our own times, we can all remember how the sympathies of the civilized world went out to the negro slaves in the South.

But can it be said that, with all our boasted enlightenment and humanity, slavery has ceased? Perhaps, here in Canada, we but follow in the footsteps of the much lauded Angle Saxon, with whom, according to the Englishman Warner, slavery has existed from remote time, in some form or another, down to the present day. While other people made slaves of alien people, our Anglo-Saxon enslaved his own. It is related that they conducted slavery in the most detestable manner. Parents sold their children. relatives their kindred, whom they deported to Ireland for sale, the youth of both sexes being taken to the shipe in droves, tied by ropes. In colonial days Bristol city did a flourishing business in sending kidnapped English children to the plantations. Sir John Hopkins improved on this by enslaving the African. But the character of our Anglo-Saxon friend has not changed. In his factory system he has continued his old game. A Hochelaga cotton factory operative testified before the Labor Commission in this city the other day that children were taken into work there at 8 years of age. He had known the factory to work 13 hours a day. There were children working there now barefoot! Just think of it, O ye Christians of Montreal! in such weather as we have had this winter! He further stated that children were sought for in the Saguenay district by agents of the factory, and the promises made by thege agents were not slways fulfilled. Sometimes the work is carried on from 6 25 a.m. to 9 p.m. Boys with bare feet have to pass through a passage conraining snow. They earn so little money that they cannot afford shoes! Not one quarter can read or write ! Other witnesses corroborated the above testimony, one man stating that the children worked from 6 30 a.m. to 9 p.m., with only 45 minutes' intermission, and that he often saw the foreman kiek the boys. Fines are also imposed

which exceed a child's earnings. In yesterday's Post we read that a girl employed in one of the factories in this city has taken proceedings against a man, also employed in the same factory, whom she charges with having dragged her along the floor by the hair, struck her in the face, and otherwise abused her. The man was her foreman, and took this means of chastising the

Is there a man or woman with a spark of humanity who can read these sworn statements without shame and sorrow? Or can we say that the factory system of to-day is much of an improvement on the slavery practiced by the Angle-Saxons or the apprenticeshipping of the Bristol merchants? Rather may it not be said with truth that the instinct for enslaving the poor and the helpless is as fierce. as cruel, as inhuman in these days of spivelling sanctimoniousness as it was in the times concerning which we have quoted Warner.

Economists, following the lead of Herbert continent, and Canada has had to stand and | Spencer, are fond of praising industrialism, deliver. After this let us cease talking about / as they call it, as a vast improvement on mil-Itarism. But Frederick the Great rightly

There was a time in our country when the Industries now crowded into the citie" yere carried on with dignity, health and off all over the land. Every village had its skilled mechanics, and honest, independent labor found a ready market at every cottage door. There was not only a chance, but a certainty for every mechanic and working. man securing a generous livelihood and laying away something for a rainy day. Handicraftsmen knew their business in those days and every cross-roads almost, had its sturdy industry. Our young men and women did not wander off to cities, nor did agents of factories invade remote districts to enslave little children.

Now all is changed. Combined capital has crushed individual industry out of existence, and herded the workers logether in huge mills, where they become automatic attend. ants on machinery. Places where there is a want of everything that makes life worth living-air, sunshine, human kindness, liberty, character, independence, even proper rest, food and protection from the snows and frost of winter.

Hunger goes with bare feet, want with nakedness, vice with ignorance. Crime, disease, death fill up the back-ground of this diabolical picture of modern industrialism, On the other side we see the smooth-faced, olly-tengued-economists let us call thempatting their sleek round bellies and joining in a hymn of praise to God that they were born in these happy days of industrialism, big dividends, syndicates. watered stocks. combines, protection and the National Poli-

What is it Carlyle says of "the Supreme Scoundrel of the Commonwealth, who, in ' his insatiable greed and bottomless atrocity, "had long boodwinking the poor world, gone himself, and led multitudes to go, in the way of human baseness; seeking temporary 'profit (scrip, first-class claret, social bonor and the like small ware), where only eternal loss was possible, and who now, stripped of 'all his gildings and cunningly devised 'speciosities, swung there an ignominious 'detected scoundrel; testifying to all the earth: 'Be not scoundrels, not even gilded secoundrels, any one of you; for God, and "not the Devil, is verily king, and this is where it ends, if even this be the end of " it !' "

But behind this dismal picture we believe there is a profound sense of justice and goodness in our people if it could only be brought to bear on this problem. It will not, however, be brought into play by companies that insure virtus and honesty, as they would a store house or a steamboat. This is the sort of honesty that skips across the border for fear of detection, and the company pays the insurance. In like manner, when stocks are too big, prices falling in a glutted market, fires take place. Away in smoke goes the product of the toil of the barefoot childrenenough food and clothing to make the poor. pals weaklings comfortable for life. But the companies pay the insurance and everything At Hamilton the other day, the Times of

that city relates, a minister of one of the

churches lamented that an epidemic of dis-

honesty, unprecedented in its character, had

prevailed in Canada during the last nine or ten years. He mentioned, among its effects, bribery in elections, forgery and theft in con nections with banks and other financial insti tution. The preacher did not attempt to give any reason why the people of Canada should have been more dishonest, on an average, from 1878 to 1888 than from 1868 to 1878. He did not say that the preachers had been less able and earnest, or the devil more active, in the later period than in the earlier. There is a very obvious explanation, however. The Tories came into power in 1878 and established the system out of which has grown industrial slavery. Another preacher, Canon Dumoulin, at St. James Cathedral, Toronto, last Sunday, speaking of the approach of Lent and the time for repentance, said in effect : Read the records in the daily papers-how they startle one, even in our own fair city. The court lists contain every species of crime, even the most degraded crimes that brought their curse on Sodom and Gomorrah-and yet our city is farfamed for its purity. By the Labor Commission, now in cession in a neighboring city. facts were revealed that should shame tha rerpetrators into oblivion, and the law should pronounce no mild panelty. This state of things, and in a Christian professing country, would degrade a heathen civilization.

This is what Macdonalism has done for Canada. No wonder Alexander Mackenzie retires into private life, and Edward Blake, like Rufinus of old, turns his back upon a country where such things are possible.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahoney. January, 1888.

The 49th number of the thirteenth volume of this the leading Catholic publication of America comes richly freighted, as the table of contents shows:—Christianity and Modern Science, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. Why Tastes Differ, Prof. St. George Mivart, F.R. S. Some Peculiarities of the Syriac Office, Rt. Rev. James A. Corceran, D.D. The Sacredotal Jubilee of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D. The Central Error of Modern Philosophy, Rev. R. F. Clarke, S.J. A Pilgrimage to the Birthplace and Cloistered Home of Thomas A'Kempis, John Gilmary Shea, Lil.D. Individualism and Exclusive Ownership, James A. Cain, The Apostle of Alaska, Rev. Henry The 49th number of the thirteenth volume of

Salome, L'Eglise et l'État en Angletere Depuis Conquete des Normands jusqu'a sos Jours, Tonquete des Normands jusqu'a sos Jours, le Glories of Mary, The Bed Christian, Songs The Glories of Mary, The Bad Christian, Songs of a Lifetime, Ownership and Natural Right, Explanation of the Psalms and Canticles in the Divine Office, The Story of Ireland, L'Indiana-Snite d'une Femme Apotre, India. ferentism, Ancient History.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

The Rebrusy number of this periodical is a splendid specimen of a class of literature new very popular and deservedly. The high character of the articles, the beauty of the illustrations and the machanical cost up of the magazine. racter of the arunes, the beauty of the missizine tions and the mechanical get up of the missizine are all proofs of the intellectual expansion and refined taste of the public for whose delectation it is designed. This megazine enjoys a liberal patronage from those who take a lively interest patronage from those who take a fively interest in the historical, biographical, educational and industrial interests of the six New England States. It is the aim of the publishers constant. thy to broaden its scope, so that it will be of value, not only to every New Englander, whevalue, not carry to every new Englander, whether resident or otherwise, but to every person who takes an interest in the history of the United States. Address: New England Magazine, 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

# IRELAND AND QUEBEC. Reply to "Connaught."

To the Editor of the Ottawa Journal:

SIR:-Having been away from Ottawa for a few days, I see, on returning, that "Connaught has continued his distribes and his incoherence on "Ireland and Quebec" in your columps, and before withdrawing from the contest, nmns, and before withdrawing from the contest, I would voluntarily allow him to rot, carefully hidden under his carapace, if he had not previously spat out, in the manner of the yellow ously spac duty in the distance of the year viper, his odious venom, before retiring from the stage. In canda venenum. Therefore I am forced to answer him in order to administer a powerful antidote to your honto administer a powerful antidote to your homest readers. I avow frankly, Mr. Editor, that I would had a hundred times preferred fighting with open face, like ancient heroes, than to strike on the posterum of a coward, who hides himself after his furious insults. But, however, I will have laid down once more in their natural tomb, the ideas of hatred announced by a fanatic (aux abois) in distress. It will be a noble fanatic (aux abois) in distress. It will be a noble vengeance, and you will have contributed, Mr. Editor, to the good work. I thank you in advance once more. "Connaught" was very careful in not refuting my assertions nor my facts established about Ireland's mismanagement by the English Government. We fall himself campbed by the aviernment. He felt himself crushed by the eviction can be impact to us the sad news of the eviction of Marchael form the crushed Clarific Company. 200 people from the estate of Lord Clanri carde. It is the continuation of the atrocious persecution which lasted since so long in Ire land. "In fact, from 1800 to 1870," says M. Boyd Kinnear, M.P., an anti-Home Ruler, there were forty chercion bills passed against Evictions have been as follows from 1849 to 1882, a period of thirty-three

Families re-admitted to keep their Evicted houses. families. From 1849-51.. 363,000 1852-60.. 110,000 28,000 8,000 1851-70... 47,000 1871-80... 41,000 1881-82... 21,000 4,000 119,000 582,000

Say 2,000,000 people evicted, or about 35 per Say 2,000,000 peccess evicted, or about any per 100 of the whole population of the island, within that short lapse of time. "Comnaught" states that it is easy for the Irish to pay their rents! If it was the case, why did the Tribunals diminish them? Those of the Marquish of Waterford's tenants alone have been reduced from £266 19s 6d down to £217 17s 6d. B. Farring to the improvements of the land the owing to the improvements of the land the court reduced the rent to £415s. Thousands of similar cases could be given. The land courts are composed of landlord's friends. How is it then that they reduced their revenues? The natural conclusion being that they are better than the courts are the statement of the court o lieved exorbitant, even by the enemies of the Irish people. Then it is easy to understand why "Connaught" hides himself with such care. Being known, he would have to blush because of his own audacions lies. Hypocrisy is still a kind of honor that vice renders to virtue. Since the last fifty years let us give a list of the favors the English Government bestowed upon

Expatriated ...... 4,200,000 Emigranta dying during voyages on 57,000 Killed in the suppression of public 300 

ranny..... Died in English prisons..... Irish newspapers suppressed.....

And all this is of no account in the eyes of Connaught and of his sympathisers! "Conaught" asserts that if Ireland had been illtreated in the past, she has now to reason to complain! My answer to this are the words sed by a Protestant Englishmen, Mr. John used by a crocestant Enginemen, air. John Stuart, in Boston, Mass., on the 29th January last past. He says: "I desire to give a few facts bearing upon two sides of the shield: How Protestants creat Catholics; how Catholics areat Protestants. Let me first call your attention to the central authorities, to the various bodies which form that system of government universally condemned and known as 'Dublin The Lord Lieutenant or Viceroy is by law required to be a Protestant; the Chief Secretary as a matter of fact is always a Protestant. The Pris ns Board with four members, the Poer Law Board with three members, the Education Board, the Fishery Board, and the Public Works Board have but two or three Catholics in the whole number. That highly powerful official, the Inspector-General of the Constabu'ary, is also a Protestant. No wonder that Sir George Trevelyan, who preceded Mr. Balfour in the office of Irish Secretary, says of these functions: They are managed by such a machinery that the views of the vast majority of Irishmen have in their management no influence whatever.' Let us turn to the magis tracy. There are a dozen paid or resident magistrates in various parts of the country, who may be relied on to do the will of the Dublin authorities. Of these five or six are Projustices of the peace who are unpuid and largely drawn from the ranks of the clergy and land owners. And before I give you the figures, please observe that the last census showed

Episcopalians to number.................639,574 Jews.... Melhodists, Congregati malists and Bap-

A total of 1,175,000, or 23 per cent. of the opulation. On the other hand the Catholics number 3,961,000, or 77 per cent. If the Catho-lic magistrates outnumbered the Protestants by more than three to one the result would not be more attonishing. Here, then, are the actual figures. In the County Fermanagh, half of whose population is Catholic, there were in 1886 one Catholic magistrate and 77 Protestants; in Dublin County there were 150 Protestants, 64 Catholies; Cock County, 286 Protestants, 107 Catholics; County Mayo, 97 Protestants, 26 Catholics. To avoid lengthened detail, I group togother the cities and towns and find hat the Protestants outnumber the Catholics The magistrates sit in quarter session. They largely control the county business, and we are told "that in the ness, and we are told "that in the Catholic districts of Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrote and Monaghan there has not been appointed one single Catholic to any elective position. Mr. Dawson, a former Lord Mayor of Dublin, who looked into this matter, Mayor of Dublin, who looked into this matter, and that "in the whole of Armagh and Down to place of honor or emolument was given to a Catholic, and this is true of railways, banks a county most condicilly offers you on the auspi-

or while a since out it

and factories." To prove my point I would instance the cities of Derry and Belfast. Up to last year, though Belfast contains 70,000 Catholies, not one has ever sat in the City Council.
And though three-fifths of the inhabitants of
Londonderry are Catholice the City Council
does not employ one solitary Catholic in any de partment. Ireland has usually sent about 100 representatives to Westminster. Of these, in 1832, 143 were Protestants; in 1848, 40; in 1868, 38; in 1874, 28. In Dublin there have been 18 Protestant Mayors, though Catholics preponderate in the City Council. Something like \$42,000 are paid in salaries to city officials; of this \$20,000 is paid to Protestants chosen by the Catholic majority on the ground of fitness. In Cork there have been seven Protestant Mayors, and \$9,200 out of a total of \$12,200

mayors, and 59,200 out of a total of \$12,200 is paid to Protestant officials. Limerick since 1841 has selected 13 Protestant Mayors; Waterford, 12. Galway has been more liberal, for the chairman of the Local Board, the chairman of the Harbor Board and the Poor Law Guardians are all Protestants. Dungaryan contains 7,400 Catholics and 120 Protestants, yet the chairman of her town government has been a Protestant. And before such an audience it needs only one word of reminder that the sentiment of Irish nationality rises to-day above sectarian separation, and that in the Protestant Church this very year is counted the brave, skillful and highly esteemed leader of the Irish party Charles

Stewart Parnell. Through his bad instinct "Connaught" attributes all the evils of Ireland to the influence of the Catholic Church! For some purpose evil ot the Uatholic Church! For some purpose evil does good, and I am almost proud that "Connaught" has brought me on that ground. A little more and I would go and thank him! I would almost cherish him! Does not the guenon love her little ones? Poor blind man. Where would you be without the Roman Catholic Church? Where would be order and little ones? virtue, respect to authority, law and men, and morality? Throw a look where that church reigns no more. A few decades past, a litte before England began her great movement of raturn towards the Catholic Church, ber blessed old mother, an official enquiry estab-lished that 65 per 100 of her population could not read: 47 had no knowledge of God, and 34 could not distinguish evil from good. Horrible, but true ! alas !! Stricken by these sad facts, England was moved, and the most celebrated men of that country came back to the old Catholic fold, Was not the noble Duchess of Kent, mother of our Gracious Queen, a Roman Catholic? Catholic faith has

a Roman Catholic? Catholic faith has achieved such rapid progress in England within the last forty years that the Queen now counts twenty-seven Roman Catholics Privy Councilors to help her in the administration of the affairs in the Empire. Lately the Viceroy of India was a Catoolic convert, the Marque of Ripon. Is not the Lord Catholic of the Mayor of Lordon to-day a Reman Catholic The Catholic Church now boasts of a grand and complete hierarchy in England; and of late when the devoted sons of Ignace of Loyals were driven out of France by the French Jewish fiends, where did they retire, if not near the Queen of England, who them a home, bread and pro-It was the Catholic Church that has offered them a given liberty to slaves, and who preached equality to all men no less than eighteen centuries before Wilcerfores had advocated the abolition of negro trade by English traders. "Connaught" aims at the destruction of that Church! But then, what would become of the throne, without moral strength, without divine authority, without religious basis? Was not Bismarck himself obliged to ask the assistance Bismarck himself obliged to ask the assistance of the Pope to stay the progress of Socialism? Will not England soon pray Leo XIII. to act as an artitrator for a final settlement of the Irish trouble? You wish to destroy the Catholic Courch! But it is written that the "gates of hell will never prevail against her." And what Noro Calarius. Diocletian and others of hell will never prevail against her." And what Nero, Galerius, Diocletian and others could not effect, "Connaught" thinks he is able to do!!! "True," says "Connaught," the Irish tenants, as a class, are in a degraded and impoverished condition. I trace them (the conditions) to the influence that fills Quebec with such poverty and suppossition and falls like a blight upon

ty and superstition, and fells like a blight upon every land where it preponderates ' false as Satan himself. I will prove it in a following letter, answering at the same time the remarks of "Reader" about Mr. Thibault's sta-

Yours, Charles Thibault. Ottawa, 9th February, 1888.

A NOTABLE SILVER WEDDING.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD MURPHY CELEBRATE THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR MARBIAGE. Thursday last Mr. and Mrs. Edward Murphy

Thursday last Mr. and Mrs. Edward Murphy celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The worthy couple had made orrangements to celebrate the event in a very quiet manner, and in the morning attended a special mass at St. Patrick's Church. The rev. paster of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Dowd, who had narrowed the marriage caranger 25 transhad performed the marriage caremony 25 years ago, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, on ago, cinciated. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, on entering the church, accompanied by the members of their family, were greeted by a full choir under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler. During the day the happy couple were the recipients of many choice gifts.

In the evening the officers of the St. Patrick's T. A. R. Sonetz, numbering about 20. pro-

T. A. & B. Society, numbering about 20, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Murphy and gave him and his wife another surprise. The following gentlemen composed the deputation Mesers. P. Doyle (second vice-president) Mesers. Sharkey, James Tierray, Thomas Lattimore, P. Reynolds, Edward Ryan, Wm. Gore, John Kirby, James Milloy, J. Carey, J. H. Kelley, J. Abbey and J. J. Costigan (secretary). The officers of the cociety requested their fellow-member, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C. M.P., to read the following address:

To Edward Murphy, Esq., its respected vicepresident, and to his devoted wife, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of their marriage, February 16, 1888:

DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR AND MADAM. The important relations which you, our worthy vice president, have had with our society during the last forty-eight years, and the encouragement given both by word and example to the cause of temperance by you, his estermed wife, make it a pleasing duty, indeed, to congratulate you both on so happy an event as the celebration of the twenty-fith anniversary of

your marriage. On your most happy union, the practice of On your most happy union, the practice of every Christian virtue has had its reward. Blessed with kindred sympatries you have found the marriage yoke light and sweet. Between you, self has been unknown. Joys and trials have ever been in common and equally shared. May this happiness be yours, without interruption, to the end, and may the crown of length of days" retard that for many long

Our heartfelt prayer is that your domestic Our heartfelt prayer is that your domestic happiness may go on increasing with increasing years, and that all the hopes of a loving father and mother may be fully realized in the welfare of your loving children.

The services you have rendered our society during so many long years, and the self-sacrificing example of rare devotedness to the cause of temperature are so for heavend all praise that

of temperance are so far beyond all praise that we are at a loss to express the thanks we owe you. If we are sparing in our acknowledgments it is because we wish to leave you to enjoy the only reward you covet-the consciousness of having labored in the cause of your Divine Master, by promoting the welfare of all around

you.
To you, Madame, not only our society, but every generous work of charity and benevolence, is deeply indebted for your untring zeal and unceasin sacrifice. Whilst in every phase of citizenship you, our worthy vice-president, have

cions occasion of the silver jubiles of your mar-

Signed on behalf of the Society, James A. McCallen, S.S., rev. president; P. Doyle, second v.ce-president; Jas. J. Costigan, secre-

Mr. Murphy sithough taken considerably by surprise made a brief and happy reply in which he expressed thanks on his own and his wife's behalf for the honor conferred upon him.

#### THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The Government's new rules of procedure provide that the House of Commons shall sat from 3 p.m. until 1 a.m., with a dinner hour; that the closure rule may be applied if there is a majority of 100 (instead of 200 as at present) in favor of such action, and that the Speaker may suspend for the sitting grossly disorderly members. Other rules greatly increase the Speaker's powers. Committees to deal with bills relating to law, trade, shipping and manufactures are revived.

LONDON, Jan. 17.-The new parliamentary procedure rules in the main meet with approval. The Parnellites will not oppose them. They are confident that the new rules can be used in the future to gag the Conservatives.

Baron de Worms, on his return from the continent, will be appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonial office. In the Commons last night Sir Richard

Webster, Attorney-General, said that Mr. O'Brien's speech was doubtless animated by some real passion, but it was impossible to doubt that there was a deal of acting about it. At any rate, if it was not acting, it was neither more nor less than incitement to violation of the law. Mr. O'Brien had said that the Conservative majority in 1885 was secured by foul means. That must mean an alliance between Parnell and the Conservatives. But that had been denied by Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and Baron Su. Oswold, and asso by Mr. Parnell himself in a letter dated Jan. 31, to the Attorney General. (The Attorney General here read the letter to the House,) Mr. Parnell here interposed that the letter in question was correct so far as he was concerned, but he did not at that time know of the nego-tiations between Lord St. Oswald and Mr. Mc-Carthy. The latter said Mr. Parnell had stated that Lord St. Oswald had informed him that if the Conservatives came into power co-ercion would be dropped. Sir Richard then proceeded to defend the administration of the Crimes Act. On motion of Mr. Balfour the de-

bate was adjourned.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury promised to submit the fisheries treaty, just signed at Washington, to Parliament, as soon as the Government re

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, this evening, Mr. Balfour resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He commented upon the vehement character of Mr. O'Brien's attack last evening, and said it was nothing but what he (Balfour) is accus tomed to from the same quarter in the weekly attacks in United Ircland. His palate for such stuff was jaded by his having had to consume a diet of the same kind for some months. He 'iad been told that he took a strange pleasure in mere purposeless human suffering, which to his languid life imparted a delicious excitement. There was much more said about him in the same strain. He consoled himself with the refl ction that attacks of even a worse character had been made upon Mr. O'Brien's present allies. United Ireland, Mr. Balfour said, had compared Sir G. O. Teevelyan to a skunk, a coutlefish and a hangman. Mr. O'Brien had likewise drawn a comparison between Mr. Gladstone and Judas Iscariot, and for continuous weeks, United Ireland had insinuated, ay, more than insinuated, that Mr. Trevelsan and Earl Spencer had conspired to shield men guilty of the most horrible and nameless crimes. Mr. O'Brien-"I never did. I stated that the result of their misguided action was to shield those persons, but I never alleged that they did

Mr. Balfour said he could refer to the words of United Ireland to prove his statement.

Cries of "quote." Mr. Balfour replied : "Certainly not." He said he would never think of sullying his lips by repenting such language as had been used toward S.r G. O Trevelyan and Earl Spencer in July, 1885. Blame from the source whence such foul-1885. Blame from the source whence such fourness proceeded was indeed the highest praise. Referring next to the allegations that the Earl of Carnarvon favored a Dublin parliament, and had opened negotiations with Mr. Parnell with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour quoted the denials of Lord Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon. The latter declared that he never had said one word interest that he is not the proceed the denials of the control of inconsistent with union. He hoped the denials, if they would not satisfy Mr. Parnell, would at

east satisfy Parliament. Proceeding to compare the Crimes' Acts of 1882 and 1887, Mr. Balfour maintained that the latter did not, while the former did, create new crimes. For instance, the provision known as the Curlew clause of the act of 1887 aimed to give the executive better powers to enforce existing laws, and the facts proved how bene-ficial was its operation. Mr. O'Brien had ficial was its operation. Mr. O'Brien had boated that his advice to the people of Mit-chellstown, combined with a portion of public opinion in England, had saved the people from wholesale eviction. Government action, Mr. Balfour declared, had been medified by neither. It was nothing new for the Irish party to preach resistance to evictions. That was their tettled

policy. It had never been disavowed.

Mr. O'Brien rose to explain that his advice to the Mitchellstown people applied to a special case. He denied that he had in any other in-

atance counselled resistance to the law.

Mr. Balfour, next referring to the imprisonment of members of the House, twitted Sir George Trevelyan with making a weak remark to the effect that it was a sickening thing for members of Parliament to be imprisoned. was a sickening thing that they should deserve it said Mr. Balfour, and it would have been much worse if the Government had given the leading violators of the law a special privilege to dely it with impunity. A children fuss defy it with impunity. A children fuse had been made over their prison clothes, which was hardly worth while noticing. Complaint had been made of a letter he wrote during Mr. O'Brien's imprisonment, at a time when Mr. O'Brien's friends were spreading every kind of calumny regard-ing his treatment, with the object of stirring the passions of the British democracy. All the letter stated was that Mr. O'Brien was suffer ing from weak lungs and an excitable disposi-tion. Regarding the tortures in the prisons, he requested the English prison inspector to make a special enquiry with the result of showing that it was usterly untrue that there was any harshness in the treatment. As a matter of fact, Mr. C'Brien's health improved in prison. He was two pounds heavier when he left than when he went in.

Mr. O'Brien—"That is inaccurate. I was

Mr. O'Brien..." That is inaccurate. I was five pounds lighter."
Mr. Balfour said he cou'd lay upon the table of the house the official records on the rise and fall of Mr. O'Brien's weight, Turning to the operations of the Crimes Act, Mr. Balfour contended that the condition of Ireland had immensely improved as compared with its condition during the period of the with its condition during the period of the Gladstone Government. The Opposition talked about a union of hearts and policy. Doubtless the Irish party meant to make good use of the English Radicals. The latter were making good use of the Parneflites. They could meanwhile exchange sentiments. As long as the community of political interests continued there would be a union of hearts, but when the community of interests ceased the Radicals would again have applied to them the epithets now treely bestowed upon the Government. The Parnellites had not altered their morality, although the Liberals had altered theirs. What

a spectacle did the Liberals now present! Who a short time ago would have supposed that a single man on the front Opposition bench would advocate forcible reriage.

May God spare you many years among us, among your children who are your pride and consolation, among the members of St. Patrick's parish, who esteem and respect your social and Christian virtues, and in our society whose cause you love so well, and whose interests you have so long and faithfully cherished.

Signed on behalf of the Society, James A.
McOallen, S.S., rev. president; P. Doyle, McOallen, S.S., rev. president; P. Doyle, Tolkingan secre-Ireland and utter ruin and fearlessly executed their duties. And they had their reward in the respect and admiration of every true friend of liberty and order.

GLADSTONE BEPLIES TO BALFOUR.

Mr. Gladstone followed Mr. Balfour. He said the found little in the Chief Secretary's speech that tended to assist them in getting at the truth of the questions before the House. There was the question whether the Conservative leaders had communicated with Mr. Parnell on the subject of Home Rule. The denish made by Mr. Balfour did not get rid of the Irieh members' assertions. Mr. Parnell stated that he found himself in entire agreement with Lord Carnarvon on the Home Rule question. That had not been denied (cheers). It was stated that Lord Carnaryon spoke for himself, but he was Viceroy of Ireland at the time for the Con-servative Government, which now held that Home Rule in any shape meant the separation of Ireland from the Empire.

Mr. Balfour, interposing, said that the letter from Lord Carnarvon clearly implied that he did not express any opinion upon Home Rule to Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Lord Carnarvon had never explicitly denied Mr. Parnell's state-ment. If he did, where were his words in de-nial? Continuing, he said the Liberals were culled separatists because they wished to give effect to the National aspirations of Ireland. while having supreme regard for the unity of the Empire.

great length, and is described as one of his finat efforts. After a reply from Mr. Goschen, the division on the amendment was taken. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 317 to 229. The division was conducted on strictly party line. All the Liberal Unionists voted with the Government. Lord Hartington was absent, as he is suffering from a bad cold.

Mr. Gladstone's reply was more rhetorical than argumentive. His voice at times had renewed symptoms of weakness. While referring to an extract from a newspaper he found diffi culty in reading the passage and turned to Mr. Morley to help him, when the latter whispered the cue to the extract. Mr. Gladstone tried to resume reading and then turned to Sir William versions reading and then turned to Sir William Vernon Harcourt for assistance, after which he said to the House, "This I regret to say is not the only point on which I begin to find that warning has been given me that I am not so young as I was." At the end of this touching allu-ion sympathotic cheers burst forth on both sides of the House. Afr. Gladston's speech is considered one of the finest efforts of his parliamentary life. Michael Davitt, who was in the lobby listening to Mr. Gladstone, remarked afterwards to Mr. Parnell, "the grand old man is good for fifty years more." Mr. Parnell replied, "Yes, he will live to witness the triumph of Home Rule."

Some of the remarks of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gindstone said, had apparently been levelled at bimself. His (Gladstone's) Nottingham speech had been absolutely misrepresented. As to the statement regulding the Irish Executive's practice of obtaining information by permitting the police to concert crime, he protested then as now against the practice as dangerous to society and odious in itself. he felt more rejoiced than his words about Mitchelstown. He used them for the sake of preventing enormous mischief and suffering, probably bloodshed. It was the agents of that were the breakers of the law at Mitchelstown. It was cruel, wanton, disgraceful bloodshed, almost without example. Mr. Bilfour had become by implication a breaker of the law, for he gave the act his authorizative approval, as if it were to be the model rule for the conduct of the police.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS UNTRUSTWORTHY. Mr. Gladstone declined to accept as authentic the Government statistics of crime under the Coercion Act until the cases cited were thoroughly investigated. The only case given had been met with a point-blank contradiction. Supposing the Government express confidence in their ability to make permanent resistance to the policy of Home Rule.

(Parnellite cheers.) He did not disguise the
of his flock. Mr. Lord came to the town in
strength of the combination against Home

July, 1886. He was a popular proacher, Rule, which included nearly the whole wealth and all the elements of the social strength belonging to high rank and station in the country. But the Irish nation and the country. But the Itish nation and the growing English popular feeling were on the side of Home Rule. To delay the settlement of a question of this kind between Nations was dangerous in the extreme. If the resistance to the national voice of Ireland, was pushed too far, those who now guided the mind f that Nation might lose the eir power and be displaced by ruder and more dangerous spirits.

Let the Government bethink themselves and consent to legislate for Ireland as they did for England and Scotland, in occordance with the constitutionally expressed wishes and permauen, convictious of the people, and thus at last preent to the world the blessed spectable of a of Tuckerton, a deacon in the church. by

Mr. Gochen next spoke. He said that the country would notice that the name of Gladstone had been stretched by O'Brien. He had blessed the Plan of Campaign. (Crues of "No! No!")
At any rate he had not cursed it. He had preserved a discreet s:lence so as not to commit him-

Here the news of the result of the Southwark election was passed along the Irish benches, and all the Nationalists rose from their seats and waved their hats and cheered enthusiastically.

Mr. Goschen, resuming, said that the Parnel lites might triumph over winning the ex-Premier to their side. He admitted that it added to the stupendous task in which the Government is engaged, but not to a degree to make them shrink. They would not allow menaces trom America, Ireland or Mr. Gladatone to divert them from their duty. (Cheera.) Six William Vernon Harcourt thought this would be a memorable debate. The Govern-

ment, he said, had invited the judgment of the country on their humiliating failures. The metropfilis, their pet preserve, to-day had given remarkably pronounced judgment. He quite felt for Mr. Goschen in the embarrassment the news caused him in the middle of his speech. (Laughter.)

CONTEMPLATED TARIFF REFORM. CHICAGO, Feb. 20 .- The Chicago Tribune

(Republican) says : Even in the so-called protection States like Connecticut, New Jersey and Michigan the vote of 1884 shows that ultra protection is the weakest political issue which can be tendered by the Republicans to the Democrate in a presidental campaign. The road to victory next fall is not via the indorsement of the present system of ultra tariff bounties which are draining the heart's blood out of the Western farmers, mortgaging their farms to the protected day, and the Lewis-Corbin agreement has been classes of the East, keeping them in a condine versely denounced. Chairman Davis arrived tion of quasi slavery on their own home-steads, compelling them to pay out of the low free trade receipts for their produce two prices for their merchandise, reducing them to hopeless popury and forcing them to go through life with empty pookets. This system is protection to them with a vengeance, and had better not be submitted to their suffrage for endorsement next November, as the candidate depending upon it to seat him in the White House we fear will be wefully disappointed in the result on the count of

machines—Hemlook.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THE TREASURY HAS A SURPLUS OF NEARLY SEVEN MILLIONS.

TORONTO, Feb. 14 -The following bills were introduced and read a first time : To smend Assessment Act-O'Connor. To authorize trustees of the Toronto General Burying-ground to sell certain lands-Metcalfe. To amend Municipal Act-Nairn. To confirm certain mortgages and conveyances made by the churchwardens of Christ Church, Hamilton—Awrey. To amend General Road Companies' Act—Monk.

THE BUDGET.

The Treasurer made his financial statement, which occupied nearly two hours in delivery. The following is a summary :--

1887-Total receipts.....\$3,846,924 53 Total expenditure.... 3,454 372 43 Total liabilities at present pay-

384,259 29 liabilities at present payable. 6,665,352 69 1888---

Estimated receipts...... 3,403,233 90 The treasurer then summed up his figures

by stating that according to estimated expenditure of \$2,983.63, submitted yesterday, there would be a balance to credit of pro-vince next year of \$414,500. He stated that the expenditure for immigration purposes had been going down every year in accordance with public sentiment, and there would be still further reduction made this year. Referring to the public accounts, he said that during the past year grave discrepancies to the amount of \$14,680 had been discovered

Mr. Gladstone's speech was continued to in the accounts between the various banks with which the Government did husiness and the Treasury Department, extending back to the year 1867. Special auditors were called in, and after a searching investigation, all but \$5.873 was satisfactorily accounted for. In regard to this latter discrepancy, which ocourred during the years of 1875 to 1879, inclu-

sive, two conclusions were inevitable. Either the banks had erroneously charged cheques or cheques had been forged and cashed. result of the investigation pointed to the latter conclusion, and grave suspicions rested upon a former officer of the depertment, who was discharged about three years ago, and who is now employed by the Dominion Government. He regretted not being able to report definite progress in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion and Ontario, owing to the absence of some members of the Dominion Government in England, and to others being engaged in fishery negotiations. Substantial progress had been made towards settling by arbitration matters in dispute between Ontario and Quetec. His Government would employ the most eminent counsel obtainable to protect the interests of Ontario, and he hoped all dis-puted points would soon be settled on a basis satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Ciark (Toronto) replied for the Onposition. He characterized the treasurer's tatement as fluent and ingenious, but the bulance sheet of assets and liabilities lacked clearnes, accuracy and reliability. The words "presently payable" in the heading of liabilities were misleading. The assets column was inordinately swollen, and enormous liabilities were left out altogether. The province had been borrowing money for the last three years at the rate of a quarter million dellars year, and yet no mention of this liability appeared. Nine-tenths of the people of Ontario and half the members of this House did not know that the province had a debt at all.

HE FELL FROM GRACE.

A SORROWFUL STORY OF A MINISTER'S UN-

FAITHFUL CONDUCT. NEW YORK, Feb. 20 -- Ffteen Baptist ministers and thirty deacons from New Jersey churches in the Canadian Association will July, 1886. He was a popular preacher, and particularly interested in the young cople. He had a wife who was quite a musician, and three children. Miss Carrie Pharo desired greatly to learn music, and the parson and his wife, taking a fincy to her, agreed that Mrs. Lord should give her music les ons in return for assistance in the sewing and household work. " Caddie," as she was called, was a constant visitor at the paracaage, and, indeed, as far back as last July the gossips had begun to talk about the intimacy between the pastor and the girl. But they had nothing tangible to base their stories on until a fortnight ago, when Miss Pharo was suddenly taken violently ill. Dr. Price. truly, and not a nominally, united Empire. the way, was called in. The girl then, in (Loud cheers.) tears, said that her pastor was responsi-ble for her condition; and said that he had assaulted her in his ewn house one day last July. When she told him she would expose him, she said he cried and begged her not to, because exposure would ruin them both.
The other deacons were tell, and they notified Mr. Lord to suspend his duties as pastor until the charges could be investigated by a council. Mr. Lord has gone to Philadelphia for legal odvice. Robert Pharo, the father of the wronged girl, says that he will not allow. his daughter to go before the council, though members may take her sffidavit. He is an old man and is almost prestrated. It is said criminal prosecution and counter suits of libel will be the outcome.

# THE GREAT STRIKE.

THE END STILL NOT NEAR-THE LEWIS-CORBIN ARRANGEMENT CONDEMNED BY THE STRIK-

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Feb. 20 -Almost 2,000 miners of this section met in Robbia's Opera House yesterday to act on the order for resumption of work. Two votes were taken, the first being almost unanimously against going to work. After addresses by James Breunan of the joint committee, James Maskell and others. who stated that the strike was lost as fought se far; that many families were starving with no hope of speedy relief, and that the offer made was fair and reasonable; a second vote was taken and resumption was agreed to with only one dissenting voice. It is understood that the Lehigh Valley Company has agreed to the same terms as the Reading Company, and that work will also be resumed at their packer col-lieries here this week.

Mr. CARMER, Penn., Feb. 20.—Mass meetings have been held throughout this district tohere from Pottsville to-night, and is now con-ferring with prominent labor leaders here. Unless the conference results in a change of senti-ment among the strike's, fully 1,500 miners will refuse to return to work to-morrow morn-

ing.
POITSVILEE, Feb. 20.—The striking railroad
men are furiously indignant over what they denounced as an unprincipled betrayal, and they and their leaders will do all in their power to neutralize the Corbin-Lewis agreement and frustrate the order for resumption.

President Corbin sent to this city yesterday a personal donation of \$20,000, to be distributed The most appropriate wood for sewing the relief of their families until such time as they will again be able to support themselves. (It shows.)

AN AMERICAN VICTORY. BUT THE ENGLISH AND CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS EXPRESE THEMSELVES SATISFIED— WHAT SECRETARY DAYARD SAYS.

New York, Feb. 16.-A Washington de spatch to the united press to night says :--It is learned this afternoon that the manuscripts of the treaty signed last night by the members of the Fishery Conference were prepared by the confidential scoretaries of the conference a week ago. The meetings of the past few days were confined to discussion of minute details, but it was at last decided to sign the prepared manuscripts without alteration. The text of the treaty makes about 4,000 words. What the American fishermen may or may not do within three miles of the coast promontaries is the burden of the song, and the legal phragings of the document are the combined effect of the Hon. John S. D. Thompson. Consulan Minister of Justice, and Sceretary Baland. Throughout the many meetings of the conference during the three months it has lasted, the discussions were practically confined in the the treaty signed last night by the members of discussions were practically confined to the Secretary of the State and Sir Charles Tupper, In the sessions before the holiday adjournment Mr. Chamberlain delivered the leval shots, prepared by Sir Charles Tupp r, but in the late meetings Mr. Chamberlain, like Minister West,

largely confined himself to casting ballots.

"I am really very glad at the outcome of our protracted visit here," said SIr Charles Tupper to day to a representative of the united press.

"It means the end of all the fishery disputes and the American records will be disputed. and the American people will be satisfied, I am assured, when the treaty will have been read by them. Your distinguished Secretary of State will be commended on all sides. Yes, matters and the American people will be satisfied, I am will be commended on all sides. Yes, matters are at an end, Lady Tupper and I will leave Washington to morrow afternoon for New York and go then to Ottawa."

The Canadian Minister of Justice was seen next. "I am smiling broadly for the first time time in three months," he said. "We are all

time in three months," he said. "We are all much pleased with each other, and each side believes just what it wants in the treaty. I leave to-night for Ottawa, with the pleasantest memories of the hospitality of this handsomest city."

"I came over from England with two days' notice," said Gen. Cameron, official recretary secretary to Sir Charles Tuppper, "to stay three weeks, and I'm going back on the first steamer from New York. A lovely city this, but so is London to a Londoner."

WASHINGTON Feb 16. The Solvein tents.

Washington, Feb. 16 —The fisheries treaty, which was signed last evening, was the sunject which was signed last evening, was the sunject of much epeculation and discussion at the Capitol to day. While declining to give any specific information as to its provisions. Secretary Bayard to-night said to an Associated Press reporter that for many years the great contention among American fishermen had been for a fair and just construction of the treaty of 1818, and that the present treaty had been formed by the American necotioaters with a view to meet the American negoticators with a view to meet the needs and necessities of our tishermen, and he believed that if the treaty is ratified that end will have been accomplished. From a trustworthy source it is learned that our fishermen are secured all the commercial privileges for which they have been contending, with the exception of the right to purchase bast in Canadian waters, which is expressly withheld. Their right to enter Canadian ports for fresh water and repairs is conceded. Certain bays, which are specified, are to remain under the explanation involved to the explanation involved to the explanation of th clusive jurisdiction of Canada. There is nothing in the provisions of the treaty, it is said, which necessitates the re-moval of the duty on Canadian lish or in any way changs our tariff system. In its important features the treaty, it is stated, is favorable to the United States, and while new and valuable privileges have been acquired, this has been done without any costly sacrifice on our part. Secretary Bayard said to-night that published reports purporting to give the essential features of the treaty were unauthorized and wholly wrong. The American negotiators left for their homes to-day. Sir Charles Tup-per and Chamberlam will remain in Washington a few days longer. The latter expects to sail for England in about a work.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

HON. MR. MERCIER IN ROME-THE QUEBEC CEN-TRAL RAILWAY MATTER SETTLED.

Hon. James McShane arrived in town from Quebec Monday. On Saturday he received a cable message from Hon, Mr. Mercier, dated from Rome, in which the I remier says his health has greatly improved. It was also learned that sit in solemn judgment on Thursday upon a the hon, gentleman had quite a lengthy inter-scandal that has forn West Creek, N.J., to view with the Holy Father there, in the course had a momentary appearance of success from the operation of the Coercion Act, were they going to legislate forever on the same line? He had never heard the Ministers the Baptist Church of that town, will have to the property of the Coercion Act, to the bard the Ministers the Baptist Church of that town, will have to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to the property to the property to the coercion Act, to the property to the property to the property to the coercion Act, to the property to t

and appeared much interested in the analis of the province. The Premier expects to be in Montreal for St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. Hall, M.P., of Sherbrooke, managing director of the Quebec Central Railway, and Mr. Steel, the general superintendant, headed a very influential deputation which waited upon the Hon. James McShane, as Minister of Hailways, in Quebec, on Saturday, when a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at between the Government and the company in reference to the line. The Government engineer's report showed that the line was in a very dangerous state, upon which report it was decided to give the company the option of either closing down or puting the road in a fit c ndition for traffic. As a result of the investigations an agreement was arrived at by which the company guaranteed to put the line in proper order, and 800 tens of rails were immediately purchased in Quebec for the purpose, and from 500 to 1,000 men put to work this morning. The absence of red-tap ism in put-ting this important business thr ugh was commented upon by Mr. Hall as leff-cting great credit on the business capacity and decision of the Hon. Minister of Public Works.

A DEFINSIVE SYSTEM FOR CANADA.

The Minister of Militia, recognizing the desirability of arriving, if possible, at some definite conclusion as to the practicability of a defensive system for Canada which will be consistent with the country's wants and present means, has recommended to the Privy Council as the most simple and least expenlive plan in which to ascertain this, the formation of a committee at headquarters to consider the whole subject. The recommendation has been approved, and the committee organized as follows: Lieut General Sir Fred. Middleton, commanding the militia of Canada, chairman ; Adjutant General Powell, Major-General Oliver, Commandant R. M. C., Kingston, and Lieut.-Col. Irwin, inspector of artillery. It is understood that in each military district the services of the local cflivers—the commandants of permanent corps in those districts which are as acting sdjutants general, under their control. the D. A G.'s in the other districts-will be invoked to report to the General Committee on the state of the defences-if any exist in their districts, or the force which could be utilized, and on the resources in men, supplies, etc., that could be made available hy the department in case of emergency. During the holidays it is proposed that the officers of the R M. C. and a certain number of cadeta shall be employed to make a topographical survey of the country. The central committee will among other things report upon the practicability of any scheme for the defence of the Dominion which have already been presented, and suggest any modifications or new schemes that it may deem expedient. It will also consider the question of the formation of torpedo corps, tho places where such could be most profitably stationed. Generally its duty will be to formulate a report upon the several points which have from time to time been raised in connection with the question of Canada's deiences.—Ottawa Correspondent of the Empire.

Here is the latest conundrum out: What mixed number does the present year reprement?--18.

In speaking of a winter storm, which part of an animal might you name? Its nose.

Same of the second second

### LETTER FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2 -The cruel and barbarous sentence which the Chief Secretary has instructed his henchmen to press upon that venerable priest and benefactor of his country, Father McFadden, has stirred the souls of our people here to an extent never before known. The sentence was passed yesterday, and it may be that, acting upon the advice of their good pastor, - who fortunately is still with them until the appeal is decided—the Gweedore peasants will remain quiescent, but I do not believe it possible that they will quietly allow allow the man whom they almost adore to be quietly shut up in a prison cell without at least

#### IN SOME PRANTIC WAY

showing their devotion and love for the gentle priest. While he remains among them there is no fear, but it will be quite a different thing when that day comes—as come it will—that the hated officer of the law will lay his polluted hands upon the sainted person of Gweedore's apostle.

The gentlest of men and mildest of gentlement, Wilfred Scawen Blunt, still occupies an apartment in the mansion by the sea, to wit Galway jail. 'Tis true he has been accorded the honor of infirmary treatment though even that slight concession was not given until his health broke down, yet we given until his health broke down, yet we learn that the prison's board have not acceded to the visiting justices' recommendation that he should be supplied with writing. If we turn for light to guide us to the sunshine materials. Were they men of any spirit these same justices would resign in a body and thus mark their sense of the insult put upon them. This would be a blow too heavy to contemplate, and as a consequence pressure has been brought to bear upon the small minority who were disposed to hand in part of valor. They are landlords all, and Tories all, some of them military men with a strong sense of discipling and discipl their resignations to the prison's board, and strong sense of discipline, and thereby bangs

#### THE WHOLE TALE

Galway (town) police have hitherto borne the reputation of being less savage than their brothers-in-arms-or I should say brothersin-batons—of Loughrea, Mitchellstown and such like places. The word has, however, evidently gone round that they have not been able to show a propor record of broken heads, and they, nothing loth, have promptly responded, as if saying: "There now, Mr. B, you were quite mistaken. The Galway vored to serenade Mr. Blunt, at last hit upon the charmingly simple expedient of launching out upon the mights become a state of the service of the good chances offered. Those who take hold of our work make \$1 an hour and unwards. pest-swept Lough Corrib, whose waters lave the prison walls. The feat was successful beyond the expectation of the musicians, and, not take hold, why, no harm is done. Those though determined efforts were made England's naval power, to capture "God save Ireland" and that a march on the "Wearing of the Green" twas all useless and the serenaders rowed off through an unguarded arch and again backing their gondolas returned to the city of the tribes.

#### THE ANGER OF THE POLICE

knew no bounds and when darkness set in they sallied forth, hacking and hewing at all comers. Quiet souls in England and America may retort why did not the people go home? That was no protection. The Galway Express, a rabid Tory and landlord organ, reports the case of a man named McHugh who was sitting at his employer's fire when the policemen dashed into the house, cut his skull open knocking the poor fellow half-way into eternity. His employer-a lady-tried to protect McHugh and for her pains had the gallant (?) constabulary batons plied on her arms until they fell powerless at her side. This, be it noted, is reported in a violent Tory newspaper. Oh we are a discontented race

There was not a true Irishman in all this Isle whose heart did not thrill with joy when it became known that for a brief period at least William O'Brien was safe from that old man of the sea, whose fingers are clutched around the threat of this fair land.

### BLAZES BALFOUR,

to give him his new title, must have ground his canines with rage when he learned that his undaunted opponent had determined to take a much needed rest. It is beyond the probable stage, it is an absolute certainty, that this cowardly dastard had a warrant signed, scaled and all but delivered to have our Willie, as he is affectionately termed, cast into Tullamore. The hint was given, and without delay Mr. O'Brien left tion laid hands on an individual corresponding Dublin, and will recuperate on the continent. It would have been madness, centrobbery of 300,000f. in Paris. aye, suicide, for him to remain, knowing what he does know of Balfour's policy and plans.
No man has a right to rush into danger when his conduct can only do harm. Were Parliament sitting it would be quite a different thing, the fierce white light of Parliamentary debate could be turned upon the doings of this dwadling dude, but in the meantime, at least, it is better far to compel him exercise his talents upon those who have not a vote or voice in Westminster.

THE VISIT OF LORD RIPON AND MR. MORLEY to Dublin is an event that may well cause a feeling of jubilation in every Nationalist. The eminence of the one and the ability of the other makes it extremely difficult for the Unionists to cind anything disagreeable to say. They stutter and stumble and in a thousand ways render themselves ricleu'ous in their awkward efforts to poohpools the visit. Tirst we had the usual steree typical "no importance," then nobody who was anybody would have his name on the reception committee, and last of all "the departure of Jumbo drew a larger crowd than their visit would." Such silly stuff. From every town and hamlet came reports that their saief men would present addresses. Then his Freeman's Journal came out with column apon column of names of

EMINENT, RIOH AND TALENTED GENTLEMEN who had sent in their names. The list was analysed and compared with the Harlington-Goschen committee, it was clearly shown that place hunters were in a decided majority on the latter list and that the former was the honest expression of Ireland's sons. As the time draws near the cavillers grow silent, and ten to one they will allow the pro-ceedings to pass over with scantiest notice A sure test of pique. All Ireland and his wife will be here to morrow and Friday. The chairman, along with a doputation from nearly every board of commissioners, will present addresses to the distinguished statesmen. On Friday evening there will be a conversazione, and by Saturday night the visit will have become a matter of history. It is a thousand
pities the two gentlemen could not be pernuaded to travel down to Galway, and there
on the spot investigate the condition of the wretched serfs trying to eke out an existence on hits of land consisting principally of bog,

Don't hawk, and You, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

stones and water.

(FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.) SUNSHINE ON THE CROSS.

drear. When warblers piped adieu to the woodland brown and sear.

To no holy aspirations could my weary spirit soar, It harmonized with nature in the gloomy look

she wore; The barren hope of worship that checked my

heart's desire
Was tinctured with a bitter to quench devotion's fire: In sad dejection rising the portals to regain— A flood of light burst gently athwart the win-

dow pane, And looking to the chancel, that bore angelia gloss, A brilliant ray of sunshine had rested on the

Cross.

Although no clouds seemed riven the lustre lingered still, Evoking sweet emotions that emis a joyous thrill:

A sudden inspiration dispelled all petty fears, And I gazed upon that altar as not before in For, I felt that there concentred, to the way-

ward days of youth, Was the one celestial haven, the Christian's only sooth, He wild soe'er the tempest of the demon's rag-

ing strife; However dark and dreary be the thorny path on the Cross.

Again in humble silence I bowed before that shrine, Shocked to think what idle faith was in this

No prudent barrier stemming our pleasure greed But slight excuses drawing from duty God

Such is our legal title, why should we halt or

faint; In days of strife yet coming let us our armor Hordes of hell in vain attack the shield of fervent prayer :

In the days of adverse trial, in doubt, in peril, Be ours that balmy solace the sunshine on the Cross.

P. J. LEITCH, Montreal.

#### A RUINED LIFE

free, and put you on the highway to fortune. Both sexes, all ages. No special ability or train ing required. You can live at home and do the work. After you know all, should you conclude h determined efforts were made who are enterprising will learn all, by at once the constabulary, well aided by addressing Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

On Tuesday, the 31st, a farm servant at Jerriche, named Gilbert Douglas, aged 19, met his death on the circular track of a horse-power threshing-mill.

Mr. Jas. Paton and Mr. Muir had an inter view in London with the Secretary for Scotland, on Monday, the 30th January, in reference to the Glasgow Exhibition.

Damage to the extent of £12,000 to £15,000 was caused by fire which occurred on Sunday, the 23th, in the premises of Mossrs T. & J. Bernard, Gorgie, near Edinburgh. Mr. Firth was, at an aggregate meeting of

Dundee Liberals and Radicula on Monday, the 30th, chosen as the Home Rule candidate to contest the seat with General Daly. At a meeting of Gladstonian Liberals at For-

far on Saturday, the 28th, Mr. John Rigby, Q. C., was unanimously adopted as their candidate for the county at next election.

The exhibition of pictures in the South In-

or grumplers we are, never satisfied with anything, always cry for more—we drew the line however at batoning.

The exploition of pictures in the South Institute, Stirling, under the anapices of the local Fine Art Institute, was formally eponed on Saturday, the 28th, by Mr. Committee on Saturday. Saturday, the 28th, by Mr. Campbell-Banner man, M.P.

Sir Archibald Campbell, M.P., who is at present in Cannes, has sent £50 to the Lord Provost of Glasgow for the relief of the distress at present existing among the crofters in the West of Scotland.

Mr. James Knott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has just presented to the Council of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen a valuable 58-ton sailing yacht, suitable for their work among the smacksmen on the North Sea.

At Dromore on Wednesday the 1st, 16 young men were charged with making fires at Dromore on the occasion of the release of Mr. O'Brien, and were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, with hard labor.

An important capture has just been effected

By the prevailing rough weather on Friday, the 27th, the boats which arrived home on Sa-turday, reported a great loss of lines. The crew of the Maggie Caird lost 11 halfs, or eight 800 nooks. Another five half, another three halfs, and so on.

A return of the shipping trade at Inverness during the past four months shows that, as com-pared with the corresponding period of last year, the number and tonnage of vessels which carried inward and outward cargoes is about 50 per cent. less.

Lord Derby on Saturday, the 28th ult., cut the first so of the St. Helens and Wigan Junction Railway. A banquet was given in the Town Hall, St. Helens, at which his Lordship spoke of the great advantages of the new line to the town and district.

The man named Wilson, alias Woods, alias

Dickson, alias Murphy, apprehended in connection with the mail bag robbery on board the Rayal Mail steamer Alligator on the 20th ult., has been formally committed for trial. He will probably be b ought before the High Court

at Edinburgh on an early date, Intelligence reached Dunbarton on Tuesday, Intelligence reached Dunoarton on Tuesday, the Slat, of the death of Rev. Hugh Morton, of the High Street U, P. Church, Dumbarton. The Rev. Mr. Morton died at Colbeg, Baldernock, on Monday evening, whither he had gone about six weeks ago to recruit his strength. Since Dr. Halley retired from active work, he has lived to see two of his successors dic.

#### NATIONALISTS AND POLICE. RIOI WHICH BESULTS IN AN INJURY TO MR. PYNE, M.P.

DUBLIN, Feb. 16.—While Mr. Pyne, who was rearrested yesterday at Kilmacthomas immediately after admission to bail pending an appeal from his sentence of three months' imprisonment for violating the Crimes act, was eing taken to the depot for convoyance to being taken to the depot for convoyance to Clonmel, a large mob congregated and stoned the police. One of the missiles struck Mr. Pyne on the head severely injuring him. Upon his arrival at Clonmel Mr. Pyne was taken before a magistrate who remanded him for a week, without bail, to answer the second charge. The Court of Queen's Bench has liberated Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., on bail.

### WILL BE FULLY MET. Indications of Dyspepia, such as Sour bioneeritg speech Stomash, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Rusing and Souring of Ford, Wind on the Stomach, or Choking and Gnawing sensation at the pit of the stomach, are fully met by Burdock Blood

Bitter, which has cured the worst cases on

# SPHINX ECHOES.

Kneeling in a chapel on an autumn evining Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Mainc, U. S.]

> 82.—AT YOUR DOOR. I am no merchant, young or old, Yet by me many things are sold— Satins and silks and laces rare, With other things to deck the fair. Sometimes with fibres made of steel, I burdens bear, but no pain I feel, And though not clad in robes of state, I oft decide the price and weight. Sometimes I aid the ship to quide Across the acean deep and wide; Sometimes when I am grave and plain, simply precious dust contain; But if you wish my name to know. You need not o'er the world to go, Or heights, or depths, or seas explore, You oft will find me at your door. M. C. WOODFOED.

83.—A PALINDROME. Near the confluence of two rivers Flowing eastward to the sea, In a pastoral county, stands a town, Which, though old, shews no decay.

On Albion's shores you need not seek me, 'mong Scotia's fens and moor; But in a country seeking justice, Where the land is rich and people poor.

Tho' years may pass and time may fly, And men like leaves decay and die; The exile still calls me his home,— I'm still what's called a palindrome. LEWIS FARRELL.

84.—A MATHEMATICAL PUZZLE. A solution of this problem is requested :-A solution of this problem is requested:—
A, B, C and D presess a field of mangoes and a pet monkey. They agree to divide the mangoes equally by number amongst each other, giving any odd number over to the monkey.

For this purpose they put the mangoes in a heap in the field, agreeing to divide them next day as arranged. However, each, though "honest," mistrusts the other, with the result that A first comes in the night and divides the that A first comes in the night and divides the heap into four equal portions, and then finds one morgo over. He takes one of the four por-tions and rives the odd one to the monkey. B comes soon after, and not aware that A has been already, he divides what he finds into four portions and again finds one over. He takes one portion and gives the monkey the odd one. C follows and Joes similarly, also having an odd one for the monkey. D also follows and repeats the division, taking a portion and finding an odd ore for the mankey. Eventually in the morning all four come and divide equally amongst themselves what they can find, and again have one over for the monkey. The monkey thus gets five mangees. How many did A. B, C and D individually get, and what is the least number of mangoes that could effect such

#### 85.-A NUMERICAL ENIGMA. To 1 to 6

You may affix A variety of meanings; "Select," with care, 'Uncommon," "rare"-

Be "chary" in your gleanings. From letter 7 To 11 In "won" or "moved combine;

In all you see Uncommonly "Select" or superfine.

TRANZA. 86.—DECAPITATIONS.

I. What sober old bird if you take off its head Would change to a dissolute person instead?

And what animal is it, so frisky and wild,

Would change to another, domestic and mild? III. Out of a fruit that grows most fair, You will, if you b-head with care,

An act of violence see. And then, to find what doth remain, If you behead the fruit again, An animal 'twill be.

Mrs. E. G. S.

87.-A DOUBLE ACROSTIC. SIX LETTER WORDS.

The primal indicate scholars. The primals reversed give the finals, meaning to lose one's

1. Dried plums of a certain kind. 2. Of use 3. A geographical name. 4. Part of the foot. 5. A carriage. 6. A small fish Chas. Eurch.

88.-A CHARADE.

An insect will my first disclose;
A tree or shrub my second shows;
My whole is omething plain and white,
And found in books, though useless quite.
NELSONIAN.

89.-A METAGRAM.

Now, with my whole, ye winds, Litt up your voices;
And now, decapitated, cry again,
In weird and wild-wood noises. Ten, tailles, give a childish shriek : Curtailed again, in wonder speak.

ANSWERS.

74.—Time. 75.—Mark Twain. 76--Pose, sup-pose, re-pose, de-pose, dis-pose, im-pose, op-pose, ex-pose, com-pose, trans-

 $\mathbf{B}$ 

pose,
77.—Lamina.
78.—The dentist and the barber. BAR PARED

BANANAS NAMED GNAWS ARE

80.—Triple letter enigma. 81.-Leap year.

ENGLAND AND THE IRISH ALLIANCE. New York, Feb. 17.—The Tribune's London despatch says:—The exact relation which England occupies to the powers carrying the triple alliance may be defined as not an engagement but an understanding. There is no treaty, no promise, no writter undertaking of any kind by which Italy could in the event of war call upon Great Britain for help. But Lord Salisbury has given both Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispi assurances which they regard as satisfactory. assurances which they regard as satisfactory. They may be called personal, but they are binding the prime minister so long as he remains prime minister. Should Italy be attacked the English fleet will protect the Italian coasts. This is romething more than conjecture. It has tw.ce been affirmed by the leading Conserva-tive organ which as a rule discusses foreign affairs in accordance with ministerial wishes and not without official knowledge. The leading Vienna papers asserts the same thing and extend the English obligation to the defence of of the Austrian coast. France is known to be engaged in active negotiations for a defensive trenty with Russia. M. Flouren's recent elec-tioneering speeches seems to strike German

HOME HINTS.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenilla, Parry Sound, Ont. : aya: "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for Croup, Sore Throat and county for the standard of the standard for the stan Why fritter away time in the pancake a cut foet, and can highly recommend it to everybody."

#### A VISION.

T. D. SULLIVAN, M.P.

Mr. Sullivan must have been in high phenomenal spirits for a prisoner, when he wrote "A Vision," the reading of which by every man, Tory or Liberal, who is familiar with Balfour's personal appearance and peculiarities, will be a delightful treat. Here it is:

A VISION RENDERED INTO POETRY. Once within my little study,-while the fire-

light, gleaming ruddy, Threw fantastic lights and shadows on the wall and on the floor,—
I was thinking of two nations that, for many

generations, Had known naught but deadly hatred and contentions sad and sore, Naught but deadly strite and hatred and contentions sad and sore .--Going on for evermore.

And I thought-all this is blameful; 'tis not only sad but shameful,
All this plundering and oppressing and this

spilling lakes of gore.

Tis the nation that is stronger that has been the other's wronger; Let her play this part no longer, but this

cruelty give o'er—
Turn to ways of love and kindness, and this And have peace for evermore.

While unto myself thus speaking, on the stairs I heard a creaking, As of some one softly sneaking up to listen

at the door.
Then said I: "You need not fear me; you can just come in and hear me; Take a seat, or stand anear me; let us talk this matter o'er;—
'Tis a grave and serious subject; let us talk it calmly o'er."

Then I opened wide the door. Then a being, thin and shanky—white of visage,

tall and lanky,

Looking ill at ease and cranky,—came and stood upon the floor.

In his hands some keys be dangled,—keys that harshly clinked and jangled, And over his right optic a large pane of glass he wore-

When it fell he slowly raised it, and replaced it as before.

This he did, and nothing mose.

'Now," said I, the shape addressing, "don't you think twould be a blessing, If this Angle-Irish conflict, coming from days of yore-If this age—long woe and sadness could be changed to peace and gladness.

And the holy ties of friendship could be knit

from shore to shore, And no words but words of kindness pass acress from shore to shore?"
Quoth the lank one, "Tullamore!"

At this word I marvelled truly, for it seemed to come unduly,
As a misplaced exhibition of his geographic

So, my thread of thought resuming, I said:
"There are dangers looming
Over England's wide dominion that 'tis useless to ignore; What shall strengthen and sustain her when

the battle thunders roor?"
Answer made he, "Tullamore!" Then said I: "Across the waters, Erin's faithful

kons and daughters Now have fierce and bitter memories, burning in each bosom's core; Think what peace and joy would fill them and what happiness would thrill them If but England yielded freedom to the land

their souls adore."
But his word was "Tullamore!" 'Think," said I, "of England's masses: every day that o'er them passes

Hears their murmurings and complainings

They object-and 'tis no wonder-to the rule of force and plunder That so long has kept them under, squeezing

swelling louder than before.

blood from every pore, Have younny word of comfort that their patience may testore? His reply was "Tul'amore !"

From my vision quick he glided; in my heart
I then decided

popinjay brought o'er.
She had missed a chance of glory that would brighten all her story:
But, I said, that lanky Tory was a humbug and a bore.

DEFINITE WARNIEG.

These words from both peoples soon will ring from shore to shore—
"We are friends for evermore."

Neglected coughs and colds so frequently produce serious results as to constitute a definite warning. There is no better, safer or more p easant remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Colds and all throat and lung

### STABBED TO DEATH.

troubles than Hagyard's Yellow Oil,

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TRAGEDY. QUEBEC, Feb. 14.—Napoleon Leclerc, accused of the murder of Adelard Passant, is said to be a respectable, quiet, hard working man. The particulars of the occurrence and its cause are as follows: His wife, who is only 22 years of age, used to encourage her visitors, which maddened her husband, and its cause are as follows: His wife, who is only 22 years of age, used to encourage her visitors, which maddened her husband, and finally he became goaded to desperation. Last night the deceased, Adelard Passant, in company with account of the day, and although he spoke of his abiding faith in the future of our great Dominion, he had a warm place in his heart for his native land, whose green topped hills and pretty lakes afforded him the subject of many with account of the day, and although he spoke of his abiding faith in the future of our great position. pany with several others, went to Leclerc's an interesting and pleasant story, of house at 9 o clock. The house, situated on Bedard atreet, is a two-storey frame building, Bedard street, is a two-storey frame building, divided into two tenements. The down stairs portion is inhabited by a widow and her portion is inhabited by a widow and her family; the accused and his wife live up stairs, which is reached by a back entrance,—and one hus to climb up a flight of stairs to a small landing about four feet square in order to knock at the door. When the parties to knock at the door. When the parties reached the landing the accused rushed out to Life we are in Death.' For many years, in storm or in supshine, that seek reached the landing the accused rushed out from one of the apartments and stabbed the first person whom he met, which was Adelard Passant, who immediately exclaimed, "I am stabbed," and fell over. He managed to walk out of the yard on to the street and turned I to Catherine street, which is about 40 feet away. He proceeded along Catherine street, wards of 80 sleighs and cutters in the line of procession, which wended their way from his aving tracks of his blood all the way, until he reached the corner of St. Ambroise street, where he fell to the ground. Godias Paquet, Jean Girard and Napoleon St. Jean picked him up, while a man ran for a carter and another for a priest. The deceased was driven to his home, where Father Durocher arrived at the same time and administered the last sacrament. Leger Leclerc, Madame Leclerc, Napoleon Leclerc and Girard were arrested and placed in the cells at No. 3 station. An inquest was commenced this afternoon.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Rem we the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dosc. Try them.

Call a Chicago girl large-hearted and generous, if you choose, but never refer to her as big soled.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Ex terminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced. Our own being farnishes us with an evident THE COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE PRIZE-WINNING NUMBERS AT FEBRUARY'S DRAWING.

"我就是是一个时间,这一点,不是一点的人,你就是一个好好,这些好了好,你的现在,我的一个好好,你就是我的事,不是这一个的。""我们就是这个人,我们就是这个人,我

The following is the official list of the prize winning numbers at the National Colonization Lottery, the drawing for which took place on Wednesday and yesterday:-FIRST SERIES.

One real estate valued at \$5,000-No. 62887. Real estate valued at \$2,000-No. 91062. Building lots in Montreal valued at \$300 each 1722, 11196, 40182, 65949, 61730, 676.7, 73350,

89744, 2169, 12747. Bedroom or drawing room suites valued at \$200 each-3614 15545, 167000, 33606, 36847 42106, 82124, 93095, 6683, 15670, 27560, 65294 41176, 45633, 86700.

Bedroom or drawing room suites valued at \$100 each—11438, 15164, 23467, 35611, 57812, 71013, 81658, 8\*271, 14715, 16510, 26892, 37152, 69494, 81354, 86680, 99573, 14790, 19657, 34854,

Gold watches valued at \$50 cach—1249, 2578, 2742, 5585, 5680, 6711, 7224, 8968, 9208, 11983, 12030, 123 6, 13826, 14296, 14485, 15096, 18388, 19968, 20611, 22253, 22447, 23239, 24701, 24857, 25118, 25987, 26593, 26507, 27675, 28411, 30899, 34379, 34788, 36358, 27407 32411. 32539 36571 32763. 38562, 40703 43558 37 24, 37930, 38780, 43093, 41591. 4:910. 43054. 43496. 51852, 57365, 49164, 51214, 52109, 53712 57672 57827 54488. 56131, 56306, 60:78 71352, 71516, 71840, 73270, 78140, 79225, 80236, 81512, 82454, 83683, 87355, 88850, 92782, 92939, 93356, 94189, 8597. 70834 70261 81665. 82108 90493, 91470 96159, 96411

Silver watches, valued at \$20 each—Number 62887 having drawn capital prize, \$5,000, all tickets ending by 57 have drawn each a \$20 watch.

Silver watches valued at \$10 cach-Numbe 91062 having drawn second capital prize, \$2.-000, all tickets ending by 62 have drawn each a S10 watch. SECOND SERIES.

One real estate valued at \$1,000-32409. Real estates valued at \$500 each .- \$1186,

Thrashing machines valued at \$150 each.— 3163, 4218, 49521, 85842. Gold chains valued at \$40 each.—2550, 19240, 39649, 50024, 53794, 69210, 77654, 87,571, 2919, 43009, 50794, 55620, 71372, 78166, 91534, 3025, 27424, 43044, 51918, 57676, 71772, 80716, 3025, 27424 43044, 51918, 57670, 71772, 80716, 94532 10550, 28914, 43423, 52072 60748, 73538, 84656, 94943, 12394, 29768, 43899, 52850, 02316, 73793, 87248, 95336, 15731, 31201, 47315, 53290, 84069, 741\*5, 87,513, 95576, 18526, 37612, 23932 Toilst sets valued at \$5 each.—Number 32409 having drawn capital prize \$1,000, all tickets from No. 31909 up to No. 32909 inclusive have

drawn each a toilet set worth 35.

The next drawing will take place on the 21st of March.

THE LATE MR. JOHN RYAN. ONE OF RAMSAY'S OLDEST AND WEALTHIEST RE-SIDENTS PASSES PEACEPULLY AWAY-HIS REMARKABLY SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

Another of the few remaining links in the chain connecting the present with the past in the history of the township of Ramsay has been severed by the cold hand of death, and the figure of Mr. John Kyan, the wealthy Ramsay farmer, so faminar to all of our citizens, and so well and favorably known throughout the township, has passed forever from mortal view.

When the announcement of his death was made in tewn on Saturday last profound sorrow was depicted on every countenance, more particularly as he had been in town on the previous Tuesday, feeling as well as ever, with the exception of a slight cold, and had made arrange ments with the pastor of St. Mary's to go for a drive on Thursday. But on Wednesday he was takes all; on Thursday contact to his bed, and on Friday he received sairitual nourishment and the last rites of the Church from the Rev. Father Foley, and ou Saturday morning passed quietly away. at the ripe age of 70 years. Deceased was born in the Parish of Billinahinch, County Tipe in the Parish of Bullmannes, county perary, Ireland, in the year 1818, and came to this country in 1846 first engaging with the late then James Wylie, father of Mr. James H. Wybe, and with whom he remained for about two years, and from whom he purchased his I then decided

I then decided

That if this was England's message by this popinjay brought o'er, the had missed a chance of glory that would of the family, which acgregate about thirten hundred acres, and comprise some some of the best and choicest farm lards in the township. Mr. Ryan was generally conceded to be the wealthest farmer in Ramsay, a rough estimate setting him down for at least \$50,000, white his taxes were several dollars in excess of those of axes were several dollars in excess of those of any other ratepayer in the township. Shortly after he settled on his first farm deceased was united in wedlock to Miss Mary Gleeson, daughter of the late Michael Gleeson, of Ramsay, and sister of Moures. Patrick and James Gleeson. Starting with what little money he saved while employed with Mr. Wylie, and with the assistance of his stundly partner in life Mr. Even soon made estimable partner in life, Mr. Ryan soon made estimate partner in fife, Mr. Kyan soon made for himself a cozy and comfortable home in what then might justly be termed the wilds of Canada. Having received a good education, and being a shrewd business man, deceased climbed gradually up fortune's difficult ladder until he finally reached the top, and at death had the great pleasure and satisfaction of know-ing that his widow and large family of five sons and five daughters were left well provided for. He was well read and posted on all the leading was always among the first to co-operate in any wo k for the benefit of the church. Let it be said with the esteemed pastor of St. Mary's, whose brief reference in Sunday's ser-

### A PATHETIC STORY.

procession, which wended their way from his late residence to St. Mary's Church, where a

solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, and then all that was mortal of a popular and highly esteemed citizen of Rameny was laid to rest in the new Catholic cometery. We join in extending to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.—Almonte Gazette.

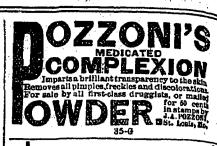
We get many pathetic stories from all quarters of the globe, but none has been more pathetic or startling than the one from Buda Pesth that on Wednesday of last week Janos Meryessi, 84 years of age, attempted suicide by drowning in the Danube, because he was unable longer to support his father and mother, aged respectively 115 and 110 years.

The family are Magyars from the extreme south of Hungary. The authorities doubted the story of the old bergar, but investigation confirmed it in every particular.

No stronger instance of filial devotion is to be found in song or story or history than this

No stronger instance of missi devotion is to be found in song or story or history than, this octogenerian's desperate despair because he could no longer support his father and mother, who had lived beyond a century of time.

One way for this country to reduce its oash and incontentable proof of a Detty, and I be-lieve nobody can avoid the cogency of it who Valuation.



1. 1. 1. " TAC. 40 (10)". F. 37 x

HAVE TOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." And Get I stant Reifef. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

### NO MORE PILLS!

25 C s. Per Bottle.



BILIOUS DISORDERS ACID STOMACH, DYBPEPBIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE

CHILDREN LIKE IT!

IT CURES

FRICE RECEPTED ROTTER A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A Consumptive Cared. When death was hourly expected, all remedies har failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with many herbs of Calcutts, he accidentally made a prepation which cured his only child of Cansumute His child is new in this contry, and enjoying the of health. He has proved to the wold the His child is now as the has proved to the wold that of health. He has proved to the wold interest of health. He has proved to the wold permanenty outed. The Doctor new gives this recipe free, only asking two 2-cent estamps to pay expenses. This had also cures Night weats, Nauset at the Stowich, and will break up a fresh Co d in twenty-four hours. Me dress than proved Co., 1, 32 Race street, Philadelphi dress than proved Co., 1, 32 Race street, Philadelphi amounts this paper,

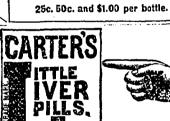




PAUL MORTON, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago, II COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

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# CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles ind dent to a billions state of the system, such as Di-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remain able success has been shown in caring

Readache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, enring and preventing this annoying complaint, while 'acy also correst all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the live and regulate the howels. Even if they only cur

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but four mately their gouldness does not end here, and these who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be williss to do without them. But after all rick head.

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

Cartor's Little Liver Fills are very small as very easy to take. One or two pills make a det. They are strictly vegetable and do not grace purge, but by their gentle action please all about them. In vials at 25 cents: itse for St. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Efficient in clear
ing the Skin of Inpurities, and keep
ing it in a perfect
state of health. It
beautifus the ow
plexion, while so
a Healing again
for Sores of
Wounds it passes. There
is are Form of Eruptive Disease for which this
Renewned Scap has not proved efficacious. It
the Bath it is as beneficial as the waters of
the Renowned Sulphur Springs. Livens and
Voclens washed with it are rendered superiatively white, and are disinfected when sens
of disease linger in the material. The valuof Sulphur as a Cleansing and Purifyin
sent is everywhere recognised. Ask for
Falmo-Sulphur, and refuse; all others, as
you wont be discovered.

#### THE MADONNA.

It was in years agone—long, long ago—
When life was full of childhood's visions rare,
When life ne'er knew a sorrow or a wee,
I saw a picture of a Lady fair.

The picture hung upon a chapel's wall, The picture nung upon a chapt. B wall,
And the soft glimmer from the taper's glow
Berezled, as on the picture it did fall,
The work of some inspired Angelo.

It was a picture of the Queen of Love, The guiding star of Life's tempestnous sea;
The guiding star of Life's tempestnous sea;
It was of Her who reigns in Heav n above,
The Queen of Heaven, and of thee and me.

Ah! I remember how that picture wrought
A sacred awe into my childish heart;
And, gazing on that picture there, I thought
How sweet 'twould be with Mary ne'er to part! Thro' all the years since then that I have seen, Thro' all the years that swiftly swept by me, That picture of the Queen to me has been A blazing sta: upon Life's stormy sea.

Back to that little chanel of I turn, Back to that little change over L turn,
To see that Mother as I raw her there;
Back, back in fancy do I oft return,
To see that picture of the Virg n fair.

The sight of that sweet picture clings to ne, The sight of that sweet picture chings to it e,
Of childhood's years an heirloom to my heart
And memory. O, Mary, would that we
Could be united with thee, ne'er to part!

## CLIPPING HIS CLAW.

BALFOUR NOT ALLOWED TO MUZZLE THE IRISH PRESS-WHAT MEANS THIS BACK DOWN?

IONDON, Feb. 16.—The announcement that the Government has decided to abandon the prosecution of Irish newspapers for publishing reports of the meetings of proclaimed branches of the National League causes general surprise. The clause of the Crimes act known as the press clause "was formulated expressly with a view of imprisoning Irish editors in accordance with the interpretation given to it by Tory magistrates, and over the question of its incorporation in the bill there was a protracted and bitter fight, the Government insisting upon precepting the severity of its provisions.

serving the severity of its provisions.

As soon as possible after the Coercion act As soon as possible after the Coercion act went into paration this clause was put in force, and quite a large number of Irish editors, including Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, have been made to feel its rigors. The suggestion, therefore, that prosecutions under this clause are to be suspended, in the zenith of Mr. Bal four's career of bentality and tyrangy has so are to be suspended, in the zenth of Mr. Dat four's career of brutality and tyranny, has set people to wondering what form of outrace is to be substituted for that of imprisoning editors of newspapers for the heinous offence of printing

GETTING THEIR SECOND WIND.

In the absence of a more plusible explana-tion of the Government's proposed action, it is suggested that the Freeman's Journal has given tion of the Government's proposed action, it is suggested that the Freeman's Journal has given the correct answer in its accusation against the Government of having employed police agents in Londonder: y to vivefy the ghost of Fenianism. The crop of editors to be harvested and gamered in Irish jails being very small, and there being very It its political capital to be made out of their implementation that Government has sought to secretly incite more violent offences to the end of bagging a larger number of prisoners and producing a great degree of political effect in England by representing the incorrigible lawlessness of the Irish.

Whether there has any truth in this theory or not it certainly finds many believers, and the percentage of persons in England who believe the Irish people capable of committing any species of ferocity against the Queen's loyal subjects and violating any or all of the laws of Her Majesty's Government is very far below the percentage of Irishmen who believe that reching is too mean, dishonest or dishonorable

the percentage of Irishmen who believe that nothing is too mean, dishonest or dishonorable for the present Government to stoop to in order to uphold its policy of oppression.

### BALFOUR TOO BRASH.

It is burely possible, however, that the Ministry, while not admitting that Mr. Balfour has gone too far in the enforcement of his Irish policy, still believe that he has been everzealous, and that the abandonment of press prosentions is the beginning of a considerable medification of the Government's methods in

#### MR. LABOUCHERE. IRELAND'S CONSTANT FRIEND.

Aspecial article in the San Francisco Weekly hronicle on Mr. Labouthere, the fearless editor Chronicle on Mr. Labouthers, the fearless editor of Irel and's constant friend, Truth, shows how far reaching is the interest taken in the men who are to-day laboring to undo much of the mischief caused by centuries of misrule in Iraland. It is a very flattering notice of Laby, and brings into relief many noble a tributes of this versatile editor. "I do not believe," said the editor, "that a man with a kinder heart exists—nor one who is more ant to cast £5 notes about nor one who is more apt to cast £5 notes about on the sly." The following stories told of him may be new to some: Occe, it seems, when serving as an attache of legatio, and ordered to serving as an attache of legatio, and ordered to proceed to another station, he demanded his expenses, and was bidden to collect them at the end of the journey. He said nothing and calmily disappeared. He was supposed to have proceeded on his way, but, not turning up at his destination, was reported missing. Detectives were sent out to find him, and the telegraph was set to work but all was in vain. The papers were full of sensational paragraphs reporting the disappearance of the favourite attache, and at last his sorrowing friends no less than the public at large came to the conclusion that he had been cruelly murdered. There was a trehad been cruelly murdered. There was a tremendous furs, as may be imagined. Yet, when three months had passed, and the serrowing friends were just beginning to resign themselves to their sad loss young "Labby" suddenly turned up. And how? In tattered clothes and worn out boots, and with a heard reaching to his waist. When questioned by the officials as to how he arrived in such a state, he answered gravely, "That his travelling expenses had been refused him; that under these circumstances he was obliged to walk; that unfortunately he was a had walker, or, (this with the utmost innocence), of clurse he would not have been so late." Alchough every one knew he had not walked, what was there to say? On another occasion, hearing that there had been a row about so much stationery having been used by the younger official members, he applied "for a stick of sealing wax to seal important letters and despatches." He was refused, and aco pted the refusal with respectful silence. Several weeks went by, and then refused him; that under these circumstances he silence. Several weeks went by, and then came an inquiry from the head office why no dispatch of lesters had been received, and no reports made. Labby replied that the letters, departs had been received. despatches and reports had been sent off as usual. A fortnight later came another official inquiry as to why no attention had been paid to the request to forward important documents, and again the reply that all had been depatched with the utmost integrity. Profound mystery prevailed, and everyone in the Embassy was had up to be examined and cross-examined. At last it came to young Labouchers's turn, and when he was a ked for evidence respecting the correspondence, he replied with his usual sano correspondence, he replied with his usual sang froid that he believed it to be quite safe. The commission were naturally much taken aback, and after beating about the bush for some little time the delinquent owned that he had three months' letters locked up in his keening; and when an explanation was demanded, he declared with an air of injured innocance that he had applied in vain for scaling wax, and pointed out to the commission how stringent was the ed out to the commission how stringent was the rule that no official dispatches should be sent off

without being duly sealed. For some years Labouchers tock a great in-For some years Labouchere tock a great interest in the stage, and owned the Queen's Theatre, where he directed affairs in the most capable manner, although he had had no previous experience in theatrical matters. One night, just before the curtain was to rise on a new play he was on the stage in his usual somewhat careless out-door attire—an Inverness cape and chimper-not-hat—doing all he could to Theatre, where he directed affairs in the most capable manner, although he had had no previous experience in theatrical matters. One night, just before the curtain was to rise on a new play he was on the stage in his usual somewhat careless out-door attire—an Inverness cape and chimney-pot-hat—doing all he could to instill her role into the principal actress, who, like the other performers in the play, was wearing the garb of ancient frome. Suddenly

the curtain went up, and Labouchere, not able to beat a retreat, was discovered. Not in the least taken aback he gazed solemnly at the audience, and, with a majestic wave of the arm as he drew his Inverness cape round him, exclaimed, "We shall meet again!" and then vanished à la Corsican brother in a ghostly vanished à la Corsican brother in a ghostly manner through the wings. The senantion was immense, and so great the laughter that it was some little time before the play could proceed. Another story which Labby is rather fond of telling of himself is that he was once taken for this footman by a lady calling at his house, who said, "Oh, you naughty man; if your master could only see you now!" One of the great man's first political opponents said to me one day. "Labouchere is an odd creature. Though day, "Labouchere is an odd creature. Though an honest man he is so fond of posing as a an honest man he is so fond of posing as a regue." Certainly he takes a great delight in making people open their eyes. I remember hearing one night when he had a party of friends at Pope's Villa, he was disturbed at dinner by hearing that a man wished to see him on important business, and would not be denied an audience. Labouchere was absent from the table for about ten minutes, and on his return was asked "Well, and how did you get rid of the bore?" "Oh, I pitched him into the river and he sank," was the reply. And, oddly enough, so it is said, the man was heard of for the last time.

The state of the s

# STRANGER THAN FICTION.

the last time.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A MAN WHO WANTS TO BE A PRIEST.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—On Saturday night last Henry Hoffmeyer, a trusted private watchman in the employ of Marshall Field, was asked whether he had seen a brother wa chman on duty at any time within two weeks. Hoffmeyer and he had not. Soon after midnight, George said he had not. Soon after midnight, George Hillier, the watchman guilty of neglect struck Hoffmeyer with a loaded cane, felling him to the ground. To-day, when Hillier was arraigned for the as, sault, Hoffmeyer's counsel said:—"My client 18 no coward, and he would have defended himself with his revolver but for one thing." "What was that?" asked the magistrate. "Next week," said the lawyer, "Mr. Hoffmeyer will be ordained a priest of the Catholic Church, and had he shot his assailant his chance would have been gone." This statement led the Post correspondent to believe that the witness had a hisrespondent to believe that the witness had a history, but no such thrilling narrative as was after-ward learned was anticipated. Hoffmeyer's life has been one full of events connected with some of the most tragic occurrences in modern Euor the most tragic occurrences in modern European history. Having graduated from the University of Gottingen in Hanover, Germany, he went to Hamburg, and studied seven years for the priesthood. In 1870, when 23 years old, he was taken from his studies by order of Bismarck, and for eighteen years his sole ambiting has been to return to his cultiment. sole ambition has been to return to his calling as a priest. In those eighteen years he has passed through experiences that would fill several volumes if written. The same mandate that took him from his studies in the Jesuit college forced him to enlist in the German army, then engaged the Francis Benevian war. The volume men preparing for Prussian war. The young men preparing for the priesthood were so well drilled that they were valuable as soldiers, and the laws of the country made it possible to take them at any time before they were ordained. A month after he collisted Hoffmeyer fought in the battle of Gravelotte under Captain Von Steubens. After the battle Hoffmeyer was promoted from a private to eggent limitaries. from a private to second lieutenant. His education fitted him to command. At Sidan he was severily wounded. He had fallen in range of a galling gun. One builtet carried a portion of his skull away, one bullet carried a portion of his skull away, one pierced his side, and one shattered the bone of his left thigh. For four days he lay on the buttlefield with 20,000 other wounded men. When Lieutenaut Hoffmeyer was picked up and taken to the hospital his life was de-paired of, but he recovered, though his injured lung prevented him from ever doing active services again. When Paris surrendered Hoffmeyer was detailed there by General Von Moltke. During the riots of the Commune he mounted his detailed there by General Von Moltke. During the riots of the Commune he mounted his horse, but was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs and was never well afterwards until a few years ago. He requested a furlough and was sent to a fort near Amsterdam. Here he had a three days' leave of absence, and in company with six others deserted and field to Irelated In 1877 Bismarck issued an order for all desetters to return, or they would be brought back by torce. The lieutenant did not wait, but sailed for America. Ever since he came to America, Hoffmeyer has been struggling to become a priest, but as he had no papers from the

into the streets and commenced to work for our come a priest, but as he had no papers from the German University, his efforts were in vain. The story of how he secured those papers is interesting. In 1881 be the voters commenced to come our way in clusters. was employed at the stock yards, when a carriage driving by halted. A voice called him. He went up, and to his surprise recognized his old commander, Captain Von Steunized his old commander, Captain von Steu-bens. The officer, in company with his six brothers, was visiting here. The captain said he would do all in his power for the lieutenant, but Hoffmeyer mistrusted him and took out naturalization papers. When that was done he wrote to his uncle in Germany and a formal de-mand was made for his credentials. Being an American citizen, his demand was acceded to, and at last the papers arrived. That was last Saturday, the day he received the injury on the head. He will now receive his ordination and return at once to the home of his childhood to visit his patents.

### GRAND DEMONSTRATION

OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH. The temperance demonstration at St. Ann's The temperance demonstration at St. Ann's she at the only shurch last evening was a great success. Long before the appointed hour the sacred edifico was filled and every available space occupied. The following societies were present in force:—St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society; St. Ann's T. A. & B. society; St. Mary's T. A. & B. society; St. Mary's T. A. & B. society, and also representatives from other societies. The officers of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. society received the members of the sister societies, and acted as honorary ushers for the occasion, performas honorary ushers for the occasion, performing those duties with great satisfaction to all concerned. Seats of bonor were arranged in the sanctuary, and were occupied by the fellow-

all concerned. Seats of honor were arranged in the sanctuary, and were occupied by the fellowing: Messrs P. Reilly, vice-president of the convention; James J. Costigan, secretary of the convention; Patrick Doyle, vine-president, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society. B. Taylor, vice-president, St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society; Edward Ryau, marshal-in-chiaf of the Iruh Societies; George Murphy, P. Reynolds, A. Brogan, A. A. Paterson, M. Sharkey, Robert McCoy, W. Davis, John Kerby, T. Latimore, T. J. Finn, James Meek, T. Butler, G. H. Feely, John G. Sansen, William Gore, T. O'Connor, James Tiernay, M. J. Ryen, J. H. Kelley, Andrew Cullen, John S. Riley, Thomas Smith, S. Orton, James Milloy, and other officers and delegates of the convention.

The proceedings were epened with the recitation of the Rosary, conducted by the Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R.
Rev. James A. McCallan, of St. Patrick's, president of the convention, ascended the pulpit and preached the sermon from the following text: "Wose to that man by whom scandal cometh," St. Mathew, 18th chap. The rev. father, during the course of his eloquent effort, said murder is an awful crime, expiated very often in this life by the death of the murderer, but the ruin of a soui is by far the greater orime. The drunkard scandalizes wife, mother, children, neighbors and all with whom he comes in contact. The rev. father concluded by an eloquent exhortation, calling on all present to second the clergy in their efforts to prevent the ravages of drink. He said the temperance societies were doing noble work; why should not all present hasten to swell the ranks of those most praiseworthy organizations?

The rev. father them administered the pledge

The rev. father then administered the pledge

CASTORIA

#### for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes discovered by the company of the gestion, Without injurious medication.

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

solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Father Girard, superior of the college of Sherbrooke, was celebrant, assisted by Rev. Fathers Catulle and Capel, as deacon and sub-

After the Benediction ashes were sprinkled on the heads of the faithful by the Rev. Father G. M Godts, assisted by the other rev. fathers

The musical portion of the services was admirably rendered by the choir, aided by an efficient orchestra, under the direction of Mr. D. J. Holland. Mr. P. Shea presided at the

#### ARABI PASHA TO LADY BLUNT.

A letter, of which the following is a translation, was recently received from Arabi: LADY ANNE BLUNT.—May God protect her (after salutations). I have the honor of receiving your letters, dated Oct. 14 and Nov. 10, and I have read the cuttings from the Dublin paper, and found them full of horrible things not to be and found them full of norrible things not to be met with among barbarous nations, and yet they were enacted by a free government like England. I do not understand how it is competent to the police to attack women and children with batons and other weapons. What an infamous thing! What an ambomination! What horror! It makes one shudder—makes my hair stand on end. It is defined fool and man. But I thank God that defying God and man. But I thank God that you are safe and well, and I rejoice in the support you are receiving and in your success, and I trust that Mr. Blunt's earnest endesyor to obtain justice for Ireland will not be slackened in the slightest degree by any reverse of fortune parallel to that which overtock the Egyptian people. I pray for him to the Most Powerful for help in all his actions. With my incerest regards to your daughter, and with best rememfegards to your danginer, and with obstrement brances from my son Mahamed Bey and his family. May God protect you and help you, the servant of this country. Your sincere friend, Ahamid Araai, the Egyptian.

#### THE ONLY WOMAN MAYOR.

(New York Journal of Commerce.)

Several persons have asked us recently if woman was ever chosen n tyor of any city in the United States, and what came of it. The following racy paranraph from the Indianapol's cournal is a better reply than we were able to give and will be interesting to many of our readers. We object to the term "female," as that applies to sex and not necessarily to a woman. A doe is a femal.

an. A doe is a female.
"Female mayors are no good," said the excity marshal of Argonia, Kau. "Why, Mrs. Salter has just killed Argonia. I used to bave a botel there and was the city marshal, but I

mination was made unanimous. We into the streets and commenced to work an insult to his wife. We wouldn't doit, and the voters commenced to come our way in clusters. We get full of whiskey and enthusiasm, and at 4 o'clock every one was votin' for our candidate. Well, you know as how she was elected. We had a joblification, and when she elected. took her seat I ke a man all our fun was busted.
"I seut up to Kansas City for some crabapple cider just to please the boys. She heard of it and asked me to stop it. You can't fight a woman and she the mayor. Then I started a little poker room, more for rociability than anything else. Ching wars only ten capts. She anything else. Chips were only ten cents. She heard of it and came to me and I had to stop. heard of it and came to me and I had to stop. Then the druggist, before she was elec ed, used to keep blue giass bitters, lemon tye and extract of malt, and a few other things like that. He don't do it now. The mayor heard of it. Then the two oilliard rooms were running. They're closed up now The mayor don't think it is fashionable to push the isonier. That's the way it is with everything. I just couldn't stand the town so I came up here."

"She's the only weman mayor on earth, is she not?"

she not?"
"That's just what she is. You ought to see the letters she gets, foreign letters and the lake, askin' for her autograph, and askin' her if it is true that she is the mayor, and all questions like that. When I was marshal I used to act under her, and many's the letter she has shown

ANOTHER GLADSTONIAN VICTORY. LONDON, Feb. 16.—An election was held to-day to fill the Parliamentary seat made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lacaita, a Liberal member. The election resulted in the election of the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Firth, by a vote of 7,856 to 4,217 for Gen. Sir H. D. Daly, the Unionist nominee. At the last election Mr. Lacaita polled 8,216 votes, and Gen. Daly,

#### For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicino for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is



It fills a place herotofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of norvous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

Recommended by professional and business men.

Soud for circulars. Price \$1.00. Sold by druggists. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors Montroal. P. Q.

The sea duck is not reductive unless it is a canvas-back.

# The Original LICE OF LITTLE LITER LIVER OOR BITOTS PILLS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PLERCE'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 sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

# SIGK HEADAGHE,

Bilious Hendache,
Dizziness, Constipatiou, Indigestion,
Bilious Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptiy relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
Pellets over so great a vivicty of diseases, it
may truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a glaud 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.

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Hemody, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATAINVII.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the masal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and aerid, at others, thick, terucious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, lacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a lensuition of dizziness, with mental depression, 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 manifesting ht? 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. Sago's Catarrh, Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryan, and Catarrhal Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

# "Untold Agony from Catarrh." "Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of thaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold a pay 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. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

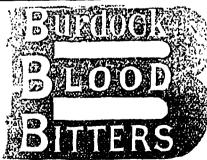
"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
THOMAS J. RISHING, Esq., 2022 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from catarrh for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could 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 catarrh now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure." a permanent cure.

### Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runnan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., eays: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle 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."

# WEAK MEN.

Suffering from the . fects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, o'c., I will send a valuable treat so (sealed) 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, Moedus. Coun.



WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. EILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA. FLUTTERING ANDIGESTION, LAUNDICE, ERYSIPELÁS. SALT RHEUM,

HEARTBURN,

OF THE HEART APPOITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

MEADACHE, top every species of diseases arising from strondered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. "TERUES CO., Proprietors, Toronto CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEDEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. Dame Robecca Gable, wife of Frederick Haker, manufacturer, both of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

Montreal, 1Pth January, 1888.

25-5 G. F. COOKE, Attorney for Flaintiff.

Tio 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the horses feet. Write ERSWEERS' SAFRIY RAIR HOLDER Co. 148-G

NPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER: A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Brawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quartery Brawings regularly every three months (Barch, June, September and December).



We the undersigned Banks and Bonkers will pay al. Prises dra. n in The Louisiana State Lotterics which may be presented at our counters. 5. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisto za Nat'i Bank.

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND QUARTERLY DRAWING

## In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 13, 1888. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars sach. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5:

Gaus		TOTAG	ъφ,		W LIBIT	COLE	φo;
Ten	ths \$	32 ; T	vent	ileth	18 <sup>°</sup> 81		
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	PRIZE	OF Z	กเบบบ	18			25,000
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500	PRIZE	B OF	200	arc	*****		100,000
		APPR	AMIXO	TION P.	RIZES		
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	\$30	0,000 P	rize or	0,		••••	50,000
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1 1100	Private	of \$100	dould	od by	#100	'838 '	00,000

3,136 Prizes amounting to,.....\$1,055,000 For Club Rates, or any farther information, apply to the undersigned. Your hendwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivory will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.
Send PUSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders

or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN

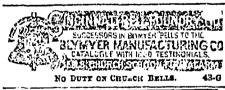
or M. A DATPITER.
Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

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 Prize.

REWEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is CLARASTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL EANIS of New tricans, and the Tickets are slaved by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes







WEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Mudicing Rank Amought the Loading Mooder-ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, 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 Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Astims. For Glandular Swellings
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas. Gout, Rheamatism
and every kind of Skin Direase, it has never
been kown to fail
Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor
Helloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street,
London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 14d., 2s. 6d.,

4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 83s. each, and by all medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the arrwe address daily between theh ours of aud14, or hy letter. DPROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPRIOR COURT, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 415.

Dame Edesse Clement, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Plorre Jules Godin, Inn-keeper, of the same place, duly authorized a ester in justice, has, this day, instituted an action for separation as to properly against her said bushend.

Econtreal, January 19th, 1888.

BERGEVIN & LECLAIL.

# ALLAN LINE.



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

# 1887---Winter Arrangements--1888

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

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built leon STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight company to use this certificate, with fao-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements." record.

Tonnage. Commanders

Vessels.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- Unituye.	Commanacrs
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
Assyrian	3,970	W. S. Maile.
Austrian	2.458	John Bentey
Buenos Ayre	an 4.005	" James Scott,
Canadian	2,906	" John Kerr.
Carthaginian	4.214	" A. Macnicol.
Caspian	2,728	Alex. McDough
Circassian	3.724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.
Concean	3.488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Greenan	3.613	" C. E. LeGalla
Hibernian	2.997	" John Brown.
Lucerno	1.925	" Nunan.
Manitobair	2.975	" Dunlop.
Monte Videa	n3.500	Building.
Nestorian	2.689	John France
New foundlar	ıd 919	" C. J. Mylins.
Norwigian	3,523	" R. Carruthers.
Nova Scotiai	13.305	R. H. Hughe
Parisian	5.359	Lt. W. H. Smith, RN
Peruviaa	3,038	Capt. J. G. Stephen
Phœnician.	2,425	D. McKillop,
Polynesian .	3.995	" Hugh Wylie,
Pomeranias.	4,364	W. Dalziel.
Prussiau	3.030	" Janues Ambere
Rosarian	3,500	Building,
Sardinian	<b>4</b> .376	Capt. J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian	3.647	W. Richardson
Scandinaviar	3.068	John Park.
Siberian	3,90-L	P D Moone

R. P. Moore. D. J. James. Waldensian.....2,256 The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURSIA 78, from Fort and on THURSIA 78, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyleto receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Land Mails and tended to be despatched from Halifa. From Portland to Liverpool, via Helifax :

Siberian ..... 3,904

From Baltimere to Liverpoel, via Halifax : Sarmatism. Jan. 10
Circassian. Jan. 24
Polynesian Feb. 4

Rates of passage from Montreal via Halifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$78.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$36.50. Steerage, \$25.50. Raics of passage from biontreal via Portland:—Cabin, \$57.50 \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$55.50; Steerage, \$25.50. Rates of passage from Baltimore to Liverpool:—Cabin, \$00, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$39. Steerage, \$20.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.
The Steamers of the Hellfax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via at John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX. 

GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from (blasgow for Boston (via Halifax when decasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:

PROM BOSTON Carthaginian About Dec. 12
Siberian About Dec. 28
Seandinavian About Jan. 8 The Stramers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia Service are intended to be desputched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:—

Hibernian About Dec. 9
Norwegian About Dec. 23
Maniloban About Jap. 8 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and

Via Boston, Portland and Halifax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston an Albany, New York Central and Great Wester Railways (Merchane' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

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

For Freight, Fassage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Haire; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charle Foy, Belfast; James Scott& Co., Queenstown Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-churc street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 7 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSaile street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Tronto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montrea Nov. 18, 1887.

STOPPED FREE
Marcell'us success.
Insano Persons Bestored. Marrell us success.

Indian Persona Restored.

Dr. KLINE'S GREAT

Nerve Restorer

for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only

sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits,

Epilepsy, etc. Invalidate it taken as

directed. No Fits after first day's use.

Treatise and S2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they
paying express charges on box when received. Send

names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to

Dr. KLINE, 921 Arch St., Philadelphis, Pa. See

Druggists. Br WARE OF INTATING FRAUDS.

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

# GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the flue properties of well-selected Cocca. Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast 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 attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatzleafth by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." — Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or mifk, Sold "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

Service Gezette.

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

JAMES EPPR & CO. HONGSPARE TO CHEMISTS
22-G LOSTION, ENGLAND



the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, slumi or phosphata powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL RAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall sir. et, N.Y.

#### COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL Feb. 21. The market to-day was not as lively as on Friday last, probably owing to the inclement weather of last evening, which prevented farmers from coming to town. Wholesale

business is quiet.

PROVISIONS.—We quote:—Canada short cut, per brl, \$17 50 to \$18 00; riess pork, western, per brl, \$0.00 to \$16 75; short cut, western, per brl, \$0.00 to \$16 75; short cut, western, per brl, \$0.00 to \$18 50; thin mess pork, por brl, \$0.00 to \$18 50; mess beef, per tor, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Indian mess beef, per tor, \$0.00 to \$0.00; bams, city cured, per brl, \$142 to \$122; bams, canyagased. mess beef, per toe, \$0.00 to \$0.00; hams, city cured, per lb, 11½ to 12; hams, canvassed, per lb, 00; to 00c; ham, green, per lb, 00; to 9; flanks, green, per lo, 8½ to 00c; lard, western, in pris, per lb, 9½ to 10½c; lard, Canadian, ir pris, 9½c to 9½c; bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11c; aboulders, 00c to 8½c; tallow, com refined, pris, 4½c to 4½c.

Butter, Brings is fair. Creamery, 20c

to 22½; Towns., s., 17½ to 21c; Morrisburg, 17c to 20c; F.occ., ille, 16½ to 19½; Western, 15: to 18:.

CHELSE-There is not much doing. Finest September and October 1140, fine 114c, finest August 11, fine 1010 to 101c, medium 9c to

GRAIN AND FLOUR-We quote: Canada red winter wheat, 85c to 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; Canada apring 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 861 to 870; No. 2 do 831 to to 741c per 66 lbs. in atore; cats, 42c to 43c per J4 lbs.; rye, 50c; barley, 65c to 70c; lows.—FL corn. 70c to 71c, duty paid, and 62c in bond. winter, \$4 40 to 4 65; patent spring. \$4 40 to \$5 to \$5 50; oatmeal, \$6 to \$6 35; cornmeal, \$6 55; straight roller, \$4 00 to 4 25; extra, \$3 to \$3 80; provender, \$1 15 to \$1 25; bran, \$3 80 to \$3 95; superfine, \$3 00 to \$3 50; strong bakers', \$4 10 to \$4 25. Ontario bags

Evira \$1 \$0 to \$4 65. The flour market has continued quiet. Patent Extra, \$1 80 to \$1 95; superfine, \$1 35 to \$1 70; city strong bakers' (140 lb. eks.) per 196 lbs., \$4 40 to \$4 50; catmeal, standard, bris., \$5 45 to \$0 00; oatmeal, granulated, brls., \$5 70 to \$0 00; rolled meal, \$6 00 to \$0 00; rolled outs, \$6 25 to \$0 00.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Red winter\$0 83@\$0 87	Mutton50 07@\$0 10
White 0 8364 0 86	Voal 0 08@ 0 15
- Spring 0 8%a 0 85	Hoge, 100 lbs. 7 00ct 7 50
Oats 0 38@ 0 41	Porksteak, 1b. 0 08@ 0 13 Hame, per 1b. 0 10% 0 13
Corp 0 70@ 0 72	Porksteak, 1b. 0 08@ 0 13 Hame, per 1b. 0 10% 0 13
Barley 0 70% 0 70	Bacon, per 1b. 0 11@ 0 12
Dong 0 (00) 0 74	Lard, p-r lb 0 056 0 10
Peas 0 68@ 0 74	
Beans 1 25@ 2 35	Pork, per bbl.17 00@17 50
Buckwheat 0 35@ 0 45	Rolled Bacon. 0 08@ 0 10
PRODUCE.	YISH.
Butter, fine\$0 22@\$0 23	Sea 5almon, 1b.\$0 15@\$0 1B
Butter, Town.	Hallbut A 15@ G 18
ships 0 15@ 0 17	Cod 0 03@ 0 05 Mackerol 0 15@ 0 18
Butter, bakers' 0 150 0 17	Mackerol 0 156 0 18
Ohecse, fine 0 11@ 0 12	OVERTURE AND FORETERS
Cheese, good. 0 10	OYSTHES AND LOUSTERS. Oystors, select,
Terre from 0 1000 0 10	Distribution Asouth Co.
Eggs, 11081 U 22@ U 23	per duart\$0 45@\$0 00
Rggs, freeh 0 22@ 0 23 Eggs, limed 0 12@ 0 16 Potatoes, bush 0 60@ 0 00	Oystors.com.,
Potatoes, nuen U 6004 U 905	por quart U 35% U 50
Turnips, bush. 0 40% 0 60 Carrots, bush. 0 40% 0 50	Oysters, shell,
Carrots, bash. U 40@ 0 50	per bush 1 00@ 1 70
Unions, sush. U 8504 1 201	Lobscors, Ib U OF@ Q 10
Bects, bush O 300 O AM	PODLURY AND GAMB.
Apples, bbl 1 25@ 3 75	Genea, meth, 40 076441 10
FLOUR.	Fovris, pair 0 25@ 0 50
FLOUR. Patent\$4 35@\$4 66 Choice 4 15@ 4 26 Spring 3 50@ 3 76	Turkeys, th. 0 100 0 15
Choice 4 156 4 26	Pigeons 0 35% 0 40
Spring 8 500 2 76	Prairie Ch 1 25@ 1 50
SUGAR.	nipe dow 2 75@ 8 00
Cut lost \$0.7 @c0 72-1	Plovor, dor 2 50@ 3 00
Crushed 90 7 @ 0 71	MIBORLLANGOUS.
Granulated 0 6786 0 7	Cool stone of the A
Coffee, "A"	Coal, stove\$7 000\$7 10
	Coal, chestnut, 6 750 6 85
standard 0 812@ 0 7	Coke 6 50@ 7 25
BALT.	Wood, hard 7 50% 8 00
Liverp'l, bog \$0 40@\$0 50	Wood, soft 4 50@ 5 50
Canadian, in	Hides, No.
small bags. 2 50@ 3 50	1, por 16.\$0 071.6\$0 0814
Factory filled. 1 20@ 1 251	Hides, No.
Brireka factiv	2. mar lb. 0.07 (2) 0.02
filied 2 30@ 2 40 7 Turk's Island. 0 28@ 0 30 0	Wood, 16 U 21 (a. 0 24
Turk's Island. 0 286 0 3010	alfskins.
Beef, 100 lbs., \$4 75@\$6 75	heensk's 0 40 @ 0 60
Steak, per lb., 0 usa n iiin	Paulow, th. O Od & O Ods
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Beef, 100 lbs\$4 75@\$6 75 8 Steak, per lb 0 08@ 0 1117 Roast, per lb 0 06@ 0 1014 Corned 0 06@ 0 08	Tone wholes 0 11 2 12 1
	Tolai cupico" O II @ ID
Terrane El Ci	and the same of th
TORONTO, Feb. 21	-The receipts at the
cattle market here ver	sterday amounted to

market here yesterday amounted to only 14 loads, and with this small supply it followed, of course, that business all round was more brisk and prices were, while not quotably higher, very much firmer. The bast butchers' cattle was selling on a basis of from 34c to 4c and occasionally 41c per pound; medium qualities about 30 to 34c, and inferior at from 2½c per lb. Shoop and lambs were both in small supply and were wanted. Lambs were selling at from \$4 50 to \$5 5 50 each. One lot of 120 pound sheep sold for \$6 each; saveral lots of sheep sold at from \$5.25 to \$5.50, and more would have \$5.20 cach; a lot of 13 sold at \$5 50, and many mixed lots at prices running from \$4 to \$5 a head. Hogs—Really nothing doing, as less than half a dozen came in. Prices are easy. Store hoge are not wanted, but fat hoge will find a ready sale at 50 to 510 a pound. Calvet—Are scarce and in request at good ordinary prices. Those of good quality were selling well at from \$6 to \$8 each. Calves of prime kind are much wanted.
Milk Cows—Not enquired for and apparently not wanted; but a few very good found purchasers at from \$36 to \$42 and \$43 each.
HALIFAX, Feb. 20 —Prices now are as fol-

lows:—Apples, \$2 50 to \$4 40; butter large packages, 200 to 210; packages retail, 23c; beef per lb. by the quarter, 5c to 6c; carrots, 70 to 7½c; eggs, per dozen, wholesale, fresh, 23c to 24c; fresh hogs, 7½c to 7½c; eggese feathers, 50c to 70c; hams and bacon, per lb, 103 to 12c; hay, per ton, 214; lamb by carcass, 5: to 6c per lb; mut-tion by the carcass, 5: to 6c; cats, per bushel, 40: parsnips \$1 25; potatoss, \$1 50 per brl; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; turkeys, 13c to 14c; turnips, 75c; veal by the carcass, 4c per lb; wool skins, 69s to 70c. Kingston, Feb. 21.—The local market was

quiet and prices steady. About 200 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 80 to 82c for fall, 76 to 80c for spring, and 72 to 74c for goose. Barley quiet, with sales of 600 bushels at 72 Oavs steady, two loads selling at 46 to 47c. Pess are quited at 69 to 70c. Hay in limited supply and prices ready, 25 loads sold at \$10 to \$12 for lover and \$13 to \$15.50

for timothy. Straw quiet and prices ateady, with sales at \$9 to \$11. Dressed hoge firm at \$7.25 to \$7.50. Beef \$3 to \$5 for forequar ters, and \$5 to \$7.50 for hindquarters. Mutton \$8.50 to \$8; lamb at \$9 to \$10. Veal \$50 to \$850.

TORONTO, Feb. 21.—Wheat, 1-11, per bush, 80 to 81c; Wheat, red, per bush, 80c to 81c; wheat, spring, per bush, 79c to 80c; wheat, goose, per bush, 71c to 74c; barley, per bush, 720 to 790; oats, per bush, 450 to 470; peas, per dush, 67c to 690; Dressed hoge, per 100

tallow, per lb. 4; lard, 9 to 10; chickens, per pair, 35 to 50; ducks, per pair, 60 to 70; and champions; Michigan, 78c to 85c; New geese, each, 50 to 60; turkeys, each, 60 to York 80; to 87c; Wisconsin, 72c to 83c; \$1 25, butter, fresh rolls, per lb, 29 to 25; Hollands, \$1 per bu. Poultry—Fancy, small bulter, by the tub, per lb, 16 to 19; cheese, hen turkeys sold at 11½c to 12; choice young private sale, per lb, 12; eggs, per dozen, 18 gobblers, 10c to 10½c; mixed, 10½c to 11c;

CHICAGO. Feb. 20.—Butter—Fancy Elgin to fancy Wisconsin, 25: to 26:; fair to choice, 25: to 27c; choice to fancy Iowa, 24c to 25c; good to fancy Wisconsin, 25: to 26c; fair to good oreameries, 18c to 22c; fancy dairies, 19c to 200; good, 153; packing stock, 12c to 13c; ibs, \$7 to \$7 25; chickens, per pair, 400 to rolls, 130 to 180. Cheese—Cheddars—Full-550: butter, per lb rolls, 200 to 250; eggs, cream fall-made 10% to 1120; flats, 1120 to new laid, per doz, 21c to 250; potatoes, per bag, \$1 to \$1 05; apples, per brl, \$1.75 to \$2.50; onions, per doz, 15c to 200; onions, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 40c to 100; choice, 60 to 7c; common, 20 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 25c; cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per bag, \$1: pargley, per doz, 50c; choice, chess, 12c to 14c; Limbar, 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 25c; cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 50c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, 40c to 75c; beets, 40c to 75c; beets, 40 bag, \$1; parsley, per doz, 200; hay, \$11 to 220 to 230. Supplies of ice-house are not 16; straw, \$7 to \$11. PETERBOROUGH, Feb. 20.—Wheat, fall, per bushel, new, 76c to 78:; wheat, spring, do, 70s to 74c; Arnecta wheat, 60c to 65c; flour, patent processes, per cwt., \$2 to \$5 50; flour, bakers per cwt., \$2 to \$5 50; barley per bushel, 68c to 78c; peas, new, 70c to 77c; cats, 42s to 47c; rye, 50c to 54c; potatoes, new, per bag, 90c to \$1; cabbage, per head, 7c % o 10c; baeta, per bag, 40c; cairons, per bag, 55c to 40c; carrots, small red per bag, 55c to 40c; carrots, small red per bag, 55c to 40c; carrots, field, per bag, 15c to 20c; bsef, by the quarter per cwt, \$5 to \$6; pork, by the quarter per cwt, \$6 50 to \$7; mutton, per lb, \$6 to \$6; pork, by the quarter per cwt, \$6 to \$6; pork, PRIERBOROUGH, Feb. 20.—Wheat, fall, per mon to fair sold at 150 to 17c. Supplies of hogs, \$5.50; hogs, live weight, \$4 to \$4.50; demand fair and market firm. Scotch sold at tallow, per lb. 4; lard, 9 to 10; chickens, per 883 to 90c for magnums, 85c to 883 for regents

#### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

no change in the situation. Wheat was small way at \$4 to \$4 25; good sold at \$2 25 steady, at \$1.36 to \$1 37 per cental. Oats to \$2 50, and poor ranged down to \$1 per bri. ran about \$1.26 to \$1.28 per 100 lbs. There was no reportable supply of other grains. No clover or timothy seed came forward. The beef supply was large, and a change in prices prevailed; \$4 50 to \$6 50 was marginal. Pork was steady, at \$6 50 to \$7 per cwt. The poultry offerings were confined to local dealers, with prices at our tabular quotations. Butter wat scarce, and prices ruled from 22 A number of extra fine horses are yet on hand, to 25 cents for best roll, and 18 to 20 cents and two more loads are coming early in the for inferior tubs. Eggs went at 18 to 20 cents nez dezen.

A short supply of vegetables and fruit was offered. Hay was plentiful, and it composed the largest part of the saleable commodities. Prices were rather easy at \$11 to

OTTAWA, -The present quotations are as follows :- FLOUR-No. 1 brand, per brl., \$4 25 to \$4 50 ; trong bakera', \$4 25 to \$4 60 ; patent per bushel, 50c to 60c; buckwheat, per bushel, 652 to 752. MEAT—Beef, per hundred pounds, \$4 50 to \$7 00; beefsteak, per lb, 10c to 15c; roast beef, per lb, 10c to 15c; sheep, live weight, \$3 50 to \$4 50; mutton, per lb, 50 to 8c; lamb, per lb, 00c to 00c. Wool-Fleece, unwashed, per lb, 15c to 20c; fleece, washed, 22c to 25c; factory yarn, per lb, 40s to 50c. Pork-Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7.50 to \$8.00; hams, per lb, 12c to 15; smoked bacon, per lb, 10s to 15c; lard, per lb, 10t to 12s; dry salted bacon, 9s to 13s; rolled bacon, 10c to 15c; mess pork, per barrel, \$18.50 to \$19.00; back pork, per barrel, \$17.50 to \$18. Figu -Herrings, fresh, per doz. 20c to 25c; herrings, salt, per barrel, \$4.25 to \$4.50; haddock, per lb, 51 to 7c; smelts, per ln, 85 to 10c; brook trout, per lb, 12c to 15c; cod, per lb, 45 to 6c; finnan haddies, 7c to 10c; tommy cods, per gal, 13c to 20c. GAME AND POULTRY—Chickens, per couple, 600 to 900; turkeys, each, \$1 to \$1 75; geesc, each, 603 to 751; ducks, per pair, 70c to 804; patridge, per brace, 40c to 80c. DARRY PRO-DUCH-Butter, in pails, per 1b, 19a to 23a fresh prints, 230 to 25c, cheese, 12c to 15c rkim cheese, 7c to 9c; eggs, per doz, 22c to 30c.
Hiddes, rough, per lb, 4½c to 5c;
shearing and lamb skins per lb, 30c to 60c;
sheepskins, each, 70c to \$1; tallow, per lb, 30 to 45. VEGETABLES — Potatoes, per bag, 850 to 950; cabbage, per head, 153 to 253; beets, per dozen bunches, 200 to 300; onlons, per gallion, 200 to 250; celery, per bunch, 53 per gallion, 203 to 250; celery, per build, 35 to 10c; carrots, per bag, 45c to 50c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 455. Coal—Stove, \$8; chestant, \$8; Egg, \$7 75; Furnace, \$7 75; American soft, \$8 50; coke, \$5. No charge for weighing. Wood—Tamarao per load. \$2 75 to \$3 50; Maple per cord, \$3 50 to \$4 MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, per ten \$9 to \$11; Apples per barral. \$2 to

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Flour—The market is dull. Sales of 18,000 barrels. Fine, \$2 05 to \$2 65; superfine, Western and State, Western and State at \$2 90 to \$3 35; good to choice at \$3 40 to \$5 00; common to choice white wheat Western extra at \$4 40 to \$4 60; fancy do at \$4 64 to \$5 00; etxra Ohio at \$2 90 to \$5 00; extra St. Louis at \$2 90 to \$5 00; patent Minnesota extra good to prime at \$4 40 to \$4 65; choice to fancy city mill extra at \$4 40 to \$4 75; 1,500 bar-rels of fine at \$2 05 to \$2 65; 1200 barrels of superfine at \$2 45 to \$3; 1000 barrels of extra No. 2 at \$2 90 \$3 95; 5900 barrels winter wheat extra at \$2 90 to \$5; 7300 barrels Minnesota extra at \$2 90 to \$5;. Southern flour is quoted in moderate demand. Common to fair extra at \$3 30 to \$4; good to choice do. at \$4 10 to \$5. Rye Flour—steady. Super-fine at \$3 50; extra at \$3 25 to \$4; good to choice do. at \$3 10 to \$3 85; fancy at \$3 75. Buckwheat flour is nuoted at \$2 to \$2 20. Corn meal—Quiet and steadiln held, Grain —Wheat—Receipts of 1100 bushels; exports of 23,836 bushels. Sales of 140,000 bushels; fairly active, a shade better for export. No. 2 spring nominal at 89½; No. 1 hard at 92½ fob; No. 2 red at 88½ to 88½; store and elevator at 89½ to 89½; affoat at 89½; No. 1 red nominal at 92½. Rye—dull. Barley—dull. Corn—Receipts of 9350 bushels; exports of C: Uorn—Receipts of 9350 bushels; exports of 48,224 bushels; sales of 36,000 bushels, higher but very quiet. No. 3 at 58 to 58½; steamer at 58½ elevator; 59½ afloat. No. 2 at 60 to 60½ atore and elevator; 61½ afloat. No. 2 at 38 to 60½ atore and elevator; 61½ afloat. No. 2 at 38 to 81½; do white at 39 to 39½; No. 2 at 38 to 38½; do white at 40 to 41½; No. 1 white at 42½; mixed at 40 to 41½; No. 1 white at 42½; mixed at 40 to 41½; No. 1 white at 42½; mixed western at 38 to 41; white do at 41 to 47. Provisions.—Tallow is quoted steady at 4½. Pork—ateady. Mess at \$15 for old, new at \$15.75 to \$16 00. Besf—dull. Lard—higher and clising firm. Western steam part at 7.95 closing at \$2.00.

per ton, \$9 to \$11; Apples, per barrel, \$2 to

to 20; hay, per ton, \$12 to \$13; atraw, per poor and thin, 8c to 9c; old gobblers, 7c to load, \$3 to \$4; wood, hard, per load, \$3 50 to \$4; wood, soft, per load, \$2 50 to \$3.

Sc. Choice to fancy chickens, 9c to 9½c; to \$4; wood, soft, per load, \$2 50 to \$3. London, Ont., Feb. 21.—The market was small to-day, and with the exception of hay and meat the supply was short in everything.

Grain deliveries were small, and there was small way at \$4 to \$4 25; good sold at \$2 25

#### HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20. At the Montreal Horse Exchange, during last week, 256 horses were received and 164 shipped out, principally to the American mar

Trade during the week was fair, the sales being 37, averaging from \$96 to \$160 each.

A number of extra fine horses are yet on hand,

Buyers have been rather scarce, but have been advised of a number coming next week, which will make trade more brisk.

#### CATTLE MARKET,

MONTREAL, Feb. 20th.

The receipts at the above yards for the week have been 450 cattle, 50 sheep, 47 calves.

There has been no improvement in the trade this week, owing to the supply being far in excess of the demand. There was some 200 lamb left over from the previous week, and Lent having set in the offerings were from 1 to 1 cent

Buyers were scarce at Thursday's markets, which caused a number of cattle to be left over, and sh ppers will have to take lower figures to sell out. Some choice cattle sold to Messrs. Cormack & Co. and Messrs. Gould & Morgan

tormack & Co. and Messre. Gould & Morgan for export purposes.

We quote the following prices:—Exports, good, over 1250 to 1400 lbs., 3\frac{2}{2} to 4\frac{1}{2}c; do., medium, over 1100 to 1200 lbs. 3\frac{1}{2} to 4c; butcher'e, good, 1900 to 1100, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}c; do., medium, 2\frac{1}{2} to 3c; do., culls, 2 to 2\frac{1}{2}c; sheep, good' 3\frac{1}{2} to 4c; calves, good, 85 to \$10 cach; bors. 5\frac{1}{2} to 3\frac{1}{2}c; sheep, hogs, 51 to 51c,

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

### COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Canadian life insurance companies wrote last canadian life insurant, a companies whose last year \$23,642,342 new but iness, and received \$2,987,110 in premiums, and paid claims amounting to \$354,519. The net amount of insurance in force December 31 was \$103,822,094.

It is understood that arrangements are about ments for the local trade.

The business failures occurring throug hout the country during the last seven days, as reported, number for the United States 236, and for Canada 37, a total of 273, as compared with a total of 289, last week, and 279, the week previous to the last. The figures for the corresponding week last year west 267 failures, 231 in the United States, and 36 in Cauada. The failures in Canada still seem to be numerous.

The report of the Bank of British Columbia The report of the Bank of British Columbia for the half year ended December 31, shows an available balance of £31,184, which the creditors propose to apportion thus: £20,625 in the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2½ per cent. £5,000 added to the reserve fund, which will then amount to £100,000, and £5,559 carried forward.

Toronto will be the headquarters of another financial institution shortly to be formed. Ap-plication will be made under the provisions of the British American Land and Investment Company. The capital stock will be \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares. We trust it will not be in charge of the late Central Bank man-

The Trade Bulletin has this to say for our banks:—"We would venture to say without fear of contradiction, that if all the worthless paper now lying under discount in the different banks of the country, and doing duty as so many solid assets, cauld be made public, the present market value of certain stocks would take a decided tumble, and it would be found that the developments in the Central Bank's affairs, disgraceful as they are, would be equalled, if not surpassed."

The Country Gentleman, published at Trov.

If not surpassed."

The Country Gentleman, published at Troy,
N. Y., has the following: "The February report of the Department of Agriculture states that there has been an increase of 5 per cent. in horses, of which there are now 13,000,000 in the

western at 38 to 41; white do at 41 to 47.
Provisions.—Tallow is quoted steady at 4½. Pork—ateady. Meas at \$15 for old, new at \$15.75 to \$16 00. Beef—dull. Lard—higher and clising firm. Western steam part at 7 95, closing at 8 00 asked; city steam consumptive demand from the factories, though the buying is mostly in a small way for present wants. The feeling is strong, but with no indications of advances at present. The reports from Para and Liverpool are also firm in tone. Central American grades are in good demand, part at 7 95, closing at 8 00 asked; city steam

African grades are fairly active, with only moderate offerings. Fine Pars, 73c.; coarse, 51c.; Nicaragua scrap and sheet, 54 to 54½c.; Esmeralda saurage, 55 to 57c.

#### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Some Things Wor,h Knowing.

REMEDY FOR THE MRS. O'LEARY COW. Take a half inch or three-eighths rope, double it, pass it around the body of the cow forward of the udder, bringing the ends through the loop, draw tight and make [ast with a slip knot, and the cow will not kick. says a friend of Mr. Coburn's Indicator, because she can't arch her back. A cow does not kick unless she gets her back up. FRATHER RATING HENS.

Feather eating among poultry appears to be a habit acquired rather than the effects of disease, and no one has appeared with a specific for its cure. The experience of many growers, however, seems to point to the fact that the inciting cause may be traced to idleness, too close confinement and a deprivation of exercise, together with a want of green food, worms and insects, and possibly some articles not usually given in their food which are necessary for their contentment when they are not allowed to forage at large for themselves. Charcoal pounded or ground fine and mixed with soft food has been found useful in more than one instance, and a small lump of lime in their drinking water is advised, also the hanging up of a cubbage or piece of meat where they can pick at it, and where the habit has been confirmed in a few it will be best to separate them from the flock. When a hen eats her eggs it is best to kill her before she plenty of lime, broken bones and oyster shells to make hard shelled eggs; besides, remember never to throw out egg shells in large pieces where the hens can get them, as it tends to teach them the habit.

REMEDIES FOR HOG CHOLERA.

A number of South Carolina planters are claiming that soda is a sure cure for hog cholera. One says that by the use of soda (bicarbonate) alone, as soon as the first symp tons of the disease were noticed, he checked it. Another used sods and salt together, mixed in moderate quantities with the food. An old Kentucky breeder of swine places salt first in importance as a preventive of cholers, and believes that salt, of all substances, is the best promoter of digestion as well as antidote against worms. This breeder has adopted the plan of salting all his animals in water-tight troughs, keeping a supply of salt on hand continually. He also feeds some charcoal with the salt to swine that are closely penned, and gives ashes co-casionally under all conditions.

LAYING TILE DRAINS

At the annual meeting of the Indiana State Tile association, numbered with other pertinent statements made, were those of a member from Fort Wayne on the way to lay tile in ditches. He advocated the employment of an engineer to lay off work and letting the farmer put in the tile at his leieure. A member from Nesterville advised that the ditches be dug about three feet deep, sloping from the top to the bottom. Long handled tools were recommended and workmen advised not to stand in the bottom of the ditch, but to lift in the tile with books and place them carefully in line. He also advised in laying a drain that one should begin at the mouth and work back to the head.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING PIGS

On the agricultural grounds of the Illinois university, a number of experiments have beed made in feeding pigs. One series of experiments were made to determine the comparative value of cornmeal and oatmeal Two lots of hogs were fed. Lot 1 ate during the period of five weeks, 408.25 pounds of oernmesl, costing \$2.23, and 408.25 pounds of greend oats, costing \$3.35, making a total cost of food of \$5 68. The increase made was 145 5 pounds, which makes the cost of food per 100 pounds of increase \$3.70 The increase produced by commeal cost \$2.58, and by shelled corn \$2.30 per 100 lbr. It thus cost \$32 more per 100 pounds of increase with the mixed food than with cornmeal, and \$1.60 more than with shelled corn. Another experiment made was one in feeding corn in the ear, shelled, and ground into meal. Conclusions arrived at from results gained were that: Looked at from all sides, when fed dry, whole corn produors better results than commeal. Where the difference is simply due to the cost of grinding the corn, the difference in the cost to be made by the Grand Trunk Railwa, and of producing 100 pounds of increase at the Montreal Warehousing Company to give the storage on all flour shipped to thus port for corn, will be twenty-five ceuts or more, export, from February 15th to May 1.5th, with a lower rate of freight than that charged on shipments for the local trade.

### VETERINARY.

[The Veterinary Department of THE TRUE WITERES is a charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The benefits of this column are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made for these answers. In cases, private advice by mail is required it is necessary to cmc. 'Ose a fee of one dollar.

P.A.S.— ost a horse last week, he was a good feeder, gave lenty of cats and hay, took him out, went well for a while, when he atopped, tremblad, parapisal, got stiff in the hind quarters, finally lost pure, or of himself altogether and died; what was the nutter with him? Ans.—Arjoturia, caused by high feeding and no exercise which predates a large amount of although cise, which produces a large amount of albumen in the blood, the result from exercise is an in-creased oxidation of albumen changed into various compounds.

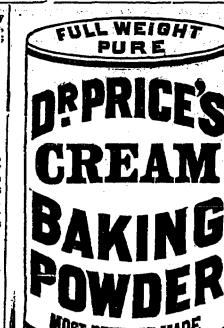
S.G.—Horse lifts the hind leg up with a jerk and lets it down with great force, he can work all night, what alls him and can you give a cure! Ans.—String halt, a lesion of the nerves,

J.C.—I have a horse that is hurt in the loins. When he walks gather hind legs under him and extends the fore limbs in a jerking manner or in jumps. 2. Cow with bac hard, hot and tender, will give milk on one side but none on the sore side, can you give me a cure? Ans.—Feed your horse on bran mashes and give the following: Alos 7 drs., ginger 1 dr., lard to make a ball, and remove the shoes, place the feet in cold bran poultices. 2. Give 1½ lbs. of epsom salts, 2 of ginger dissolved in a quart of hot water, give when cold, foment the parts with hot water and apply iodide of potasium, 2 drs., to 2 ors. of lard. to 2 ozs. of lard.

A. M.—I have a valuable watchdog that has been blind for over a year, but I can't see any thing the matter with his eyes, they are clear and bright-looking. When he walks he snuffs the sir. Ans.—Your dog is affected with amanosis, treatment is of no avail in this stage of the malady. In the early stage tireture of of the malady. In the early stage tincture of iodine on the outside of the orbits and internally give strychnia 1-30 gr., or mox vomica ½ gr. wice a day.

The peculiar thing about it is that the man who can see so plainly just where he went and made an unconscionable ass of himself last year will go right ahead and do the same thing sgain in 1888.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK.

ANOTHER IRISH GAIN.

London, Feb. 18 —Thomas Ryburn Buchan an, the Gladstonian candidate, was to-day reteaches the trick to others, and for a preventive make the nests in dark places and feed division of Edinburgh. He received 3,294 votes against 3,248 for his opponent Mr Raleigh, Liberal Unionist.

Mr. Buchanan was formerly opposed to Irish home rule and was elected to Parliament by the Some months ago he announced his conversion

and gave notice that on the reas-embling of Parliament he would resign and seck re-election

False friends are like our shadow, keeping close to us while we walk in the sunshine, but leaving us the instant we cross into the

I will not be as those who spend the day in complaining of headache, and the night in drinking the wine that gives the headache.



### PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

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Dr. KERGAN'S

American Medical & Surgical Institute

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> NEW SPRING GLOVES

A fine assortment of Men's new Spring Gloves S. CARSLEY.

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Men's Silk Ties, 25c each. Men's All-Wool Gloves, 40c per pair. Men's L. W. Socks, 23c per pair. Men's All-Wool Flannel Shirts, \$1.25 each. Men's All-Wool Sock, 15c per pair.
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Men's Cardigan Jackets, 75c each.
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MONTREAL, February 29th 1888. CARSLEY'S COLUMN

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