

## THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

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

The By-Elections—The Premier Expected to Outline His Programme—A Grand Reception Awaiting Him—The Federal Contests.

The political horizon is beginning to look threatening and the Hon. Mr. Mercier next week will have the oncoming clouds. There are at present nine vacant seats in the Provincial Legislature, the elections for which will take place soon after the arrival of the Premier. Several chiefs of the Tory wigwag had a pow-wow this morning in view of the approaching fray. Mr. Tarte, ex-M.P., editor of *Le Canadien*, Hon. Mr. Dugas, Legislative Councilor, Mr. Tasse, ex-M.P., and several other prominent Tories attended. The questions in which war will be waged are, among others, the recent decision of Mr. Broussard leaving the seat vacant. In Missoula, the annulling of Spencer's (Tory) election by the courts opens another contest. In Vercheres, the Tory standard bearer, Mr. Goyette, will have to fight the battle over again, and in Vercheres the resignation of Laurier, Liberal, brings up another contest. In Maskinonge and Tarnoussis, where two Tories, Caron and Deschenes, succeeded in getting at the head of the poll only to have their election annulled, will again have to face the issue. Goyette, in Laprairie, will also, by the courts decision, seek re-election at the hands of a constituency. The other contests in which elections have been contested are: Laval, where Leblanc, Tory, got in; Megantic, where Johnson, Tory, was returned; and in Ottawa county, where Krohn, Nationalist, had his election contested. The writs for all these elections will be issued as soon as the Hon. Mr. Mercier returns. In nearly every instance the candidates will be the same as at the general elections.

**PREPARING A DEMONSTRATION.**  
A meeting of the Club Nationale will be held this evening for the purpose of making final arrangements for the reception of the Premier. He is expected to arrive Monday week in New York via the steamship "La Gasconne," of the French line. A large demonstration, amongst whom will be several members of the Club, as well as many prominent party leaders, will meet the hon. gentleman in New York and accompany him home. An immense demonstration, consisting of a torchlight procession, etc., will take place on his arrival. It is expected that this will give the Premier a good opportunity to give.

**AN OUTLINE OF HIS PROGRAMME.**  
The policy the Government intend pursuing during the coming session of the Legislature. The results of his visit to France, information relating to the floating of the Provincial loan, and the desirability of the country participating in the great exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889, it is thought, will also form interesting subjects to be touched upon. An intimation as to policy to be pursued after the coming by-elections will not be the least interesting of his expected address on the occasion.

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

**MISSISSAUGA.**  
In the County of Mississauga, owing to the recent death of Mr. Cloyce, M.P., of Bedford, it is reported that Mr. McCorkhill will be the nominee of the Liberals. He has already been chosen as the candidate for the local House of Commons. It seems probable that he will contest the seat for the Commons. However, a meeting soon to be held in the county will decide the matter. His opponents are likely to be Hon. George Baker, Tory, and Col. Gilmore, a disaffected Conservative, so that the fight will be a triangular one, with the best prospects of success for the Liberal nominee.

**MASKINONGE.**  
It is said that efforts are being made to have Mr. Corneliussen, C.O. of the last time, and Corneille & Enard, be the stand-bearer of the Tories in Maskinonge for the local House.

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

## BLUNT'S NEW BOROUGH.

HOME RULERS WILL RUN HIM FOR LOWER WALES—TREMENDOUS OVERTON ON HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON—IRELAND REMEMBERS ROBERT BLUNT.

LONDON, March 5.—The suggestion that Mr. Wilfred Blunt be made the Liberal candidate for a Parliamentary seat in the first safe constituency in which a vacancy should occur was put forth immediately after the result of the election at Denbigh was announced, and the death of Mr. Frank Ash Yeo, the Liberal member for the lower division of Glamorganshire, Wales, has revived it.

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

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

**IN MEMORY OF EMMETT.**  
The enthusiasm aroused by yesterday's celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett was by no means confined to Dublin. Various other places fittingly observed the day, and the speeches delivered at all of them are almost identical in tone. Any of them might have been uttered by the authorities as well as the orators, for the utterances were not addressed to the masses, but to the authorities, exhorting them not to pay exorbitant rents, they were considered beneath the notice of the Irish constabulary or detective whose ideas of royalty rest upon a cash basis.

**UNIONISTS AND TORIES FUSE.**  
Friday night's division in the House of Commons on Mr. Russell's Trafalgar Square meeting is a fine topic of discussion, as confirming the true amalgamation of the Unionists and the Tories on all questions. There is no longer any question of the Liberal Unionists as a party, but they are now only for the purpose of uniting the constituents of the members who profess to belong to that party, and there is scarcely any doubt that the deluded electors are beginning to see through the imposture.

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## CHURCHILL'S BROADSIDE.

HIS SEVERE ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT'S LAVISH EXPENDITURE ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, March 8.—The debate on the motion of Sir Walter B. Bartlett, Conservative, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to ascertain and report upon military measures necessary for the protection of the Empire was resumed at the House of Commons to-night by Lord Randolph Churchill. He commenced his speech by reminding the House that not less than 178 millions were connected with the army and navy service, and that the debate had disclosed their

withstanding the immense increase in expenditure, the military position of England was deplorably bad. The remedy of these members was the expenditure of more money, but his remedy was reform in the expenditure. Enough had already been paid to maintain both services in a state of splendid efficiency. But the English system was without a parallel in any other country, military men who had been trained in the business of arms being untrained to civilians who were utterly untrained. It would be just as reasonable for the Premier to nominate Mr. Labouchere Archbishop of Canterbury or to make Mr. Chaplin Lord Chancellor. (Laughter.) Military training seemed to disqualify a man from managing the War Office. That must be altered. The financial control after the estimates are granted ought to be placed in the hands of responsible officers. English officers were made spending animals, instead of, like the German officers, rivaling one another in economy. Stores for a German regiment could go to the front on twelve hours' notice without prolonged letters from the War Office. That could not be done in England without piles of folios passing and repassing for several days. The German Corps d'Armee was maintained upon £1,500,000 as against £7,000,000 for English corps. This monstrous waste extends to every branch of the service. Rigid and vigorous enquiry and radical reforms were imperatively necessary. He could not vote confidence in the existing system. It was hopelessly bad. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, intimated that the Government would sanction an enquiry into any definite matter connected with the estimates, but would resist the appointment of a Royal Commission of a vague general character.

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

## SECRET MARRIAGE.

## THE BUTLAND ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

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

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

**AN ARISTOCRATIC ROMANCE.**  
The late Duke was known many years ago to have formed a deep attachment for a lady under circumstances which gave rise to a general impression that some form of marriage ceremony had taken place. The lady has lived in great seclusion and after a time was almost forgotten by those who had frequently speculated on her relation to the Duke. Since that period the Duke is known to have been reticent on the subject. One fact was frequently remarked by his intimate friends, that he was never known to acknowledge in any shape Henry Manners as his presumptive heir, although never denying the apparent heirship of his brother, Lord John Manners.

## CLEARING UP A MYSTERY.

Various causes were assigned for this, but no one ventured to address the Duke any enquiry upon so delicate a subject. It was, however, universally felt to be strange that the next heir in the ordinary course of events—for his father had reached the Scriptural span of life—should receive no recognition, direct or indirect, from the Duke, particularly as Henry Manners, now by courtesy as presumptive heir the Marquis of Granby, was of irreproachable character, and had long filled a position of trust and responsibility as first private secretary to the Prime Minister.

## AN UNEXPECTED HEIR APPEARS.

But an explanation of this mystery is now given by the rumor, and, if it be true, is amply sufficient to account for the Duke's reserve towards Henry Manners. It is said that the rightful heir to the dukedom is forthcoming in the person of the eldest son of the late Duke by his secret marriage. His existence, it is authoritatively said, has long been suspected by Lord John Manners, and now communications have been made which leave no doubt that the claimants will shortly appear upon the scene.

## A QUESTION OF LEGITIMACY.

I am told, however, that great doubt exists in the minds of the Manners family as to the validity of the marriage in question, and that their rights will certainly not be abandoned without a struggle. It may be that the question will have to be decided by a lawsuit, the House of Lords, or that a private settlement may be arrived at.

## A MINISTER'S DISGRACE.

HIS FORGES SEVERAL MONEY ORDERS AND IS FINALLY ARRESTED.

TORONTO, March 8.—James W. O. Gibson, described as a minister of the gospel, was lodged in a police cell this afternoon on a charge of forgery. The circumstances of the life of this individual are curious. His parents reside at Dovercourt and are very respectable people. It is said that the prisoner was educated and ordained as a minister, and occasionally filled the pulpit in country towns during the absence of regular pastors. Some time ago the Rev. James went out to Dakota and while there in some way got possession of twelve blank money orders belonging to the American Express Company. On the 11th of last month he arrived in Toronto and at once having forged the name of the express company's agent at St. Mary's, Dakota, to one of the orders, cashed it at the branch of the Dominion Bank, Dundas street. On the following Monday he cashed ten others, each one being for \$49.50, at the branch of the Dominion Bank, corner of Queen and Esther streets, and immediately afterwards disappeared. In due course the orders were handed over to Mr. Irwin, of the American Express Company in Toronto, and he at once gave his cheque for the amounts named in the eleven orders. When they were sent to New York for collection the forgeries were discovered and a private detective was detailed to hunt Gibson down. He located the fugitive in Lockport, New York, and from there followed him to Toronto. Gibson arrived by the noon train and was at once arrested by Detective Davis. The prisoner, some two years ago, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church, Bowmanville, for three months, during the absence of Rev. Mr. Warner, the pastor, and preached again in Bowmanville two weeks ago. He had made an engagement to preach in the Methodist Church, Dorchester, a week ago last Sunday, but slipped out as soon as he secured the cash on his forged money orders.

## THE KAISER DEAD.

## The Veteran Emperor Passes Away This Afternoon.

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

BERLIN, March 9.—Emperor William died at half-past eight o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock this morning the following bulletin was issued: After a slight flickering of his vital powers yesterday evening the Emperor's weakness never ceased during the night and has now attained a high degree. Signed, Von Laur.

Public feeling is greatly scandalized by the recklessness of the press in announcing the death of the Emperor and by the conduct of the clergymen in the church at Potsdam, who informed the congregation that prayers for the recovery of the monarch were useless.

BERLIN, March 9.—Dr. Mackenzie is con-

will adjourn as a mark of respect for the death of the Emperor. The general impression is that there will be no change in the political situation so long as Prince Bismarck lives.

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

## IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

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

"I may, however, safely and confidently say on this day of sore trial that the Prussian people and their representatives will now more than ever be penetrated by the consciousness that the sorrow of our exalted sovereign's house are theirs and that the deeper the universal pain at the decease of our ever remembered king, the stronger and more indissoluble will be the link

close of this war (1864) made it clear that a struggle was imminent between Austria and Prussia for supremacy in the German States, and Bismarck declared for a settlement of "blood and iron." The people regarded it as a "war of brothers," and petitions from all sides were presented to Wilhelm in favor of peace. But the obstinacy of Austria destroyed such hopes and hostilities began June 7, 1866. On July 2 Wilhelm took supreme command of the Prussian Army, and the next day the Austrians suffered the great and decisive defeat of Koniggratz. Wilhelm now returned to Berlin, and a newly elected House of Representatives forgave all unconstitutional conduct in the enthusiasm of victory. North Germany was now led by Prussia; Wilhelm required to bring in the Southern States to form the German Empire. They were wavering, when the declaration of war by France (July 15, 1870), decided them to throw in their lot with Prussia. Wilhelm again assumed the supreme command of his armies, which included the forces of the south German princes, and following in the wake of their successors, he received Napoleon's sword at Sedan, September 2d, and fixed his headquarters at Versailles, October 5th. The common sympathies generated by the war had meanwhile been drawing the southern and northern states of Germany closer, and treaties were signed in November, 1870, between the Northern Confederation and Hessen Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, in favor of a German Confederation, whose president should be Emperor of the Germans. As the result of these King Wilhelm was proclaimed Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. Wilhelm and Bismarck had now attained their great object abroad, the "Unity, independence and liberty of Germany." They have since turned to internal questions—Ultranationalism, Education, Socialism. Bismarck's contempt for public opinion has revived disaffection; the Emperor's life has been threatened, and in 1878 two attempts were made to assassinate the Emperor—by Hildebrand on May 11th, and on June 2nd by Dr. Nobeling. In the latter Wilhelm was severely wounded, and great sympathy and affection was expressed for him by the people, who acknowledged his unselfish and untiring efforts on their behalf, and were proud of him as the restorer of the German Empire, and who were on these accounts much at his and Prince Bismarck's hands. Wilhelm married Marie Louise Auguste Katharine, of Sachsen-Weimar, (June 11, 1829), and had by her Frederick, Crown Prince, and Louise Marie Elizabeth, married to the Grand Duke Friedrich, of Baden. It will thus be seen that at the time of his death the Emperor had attained the ripe old age of 91 years.

## A BRIDE TO HER HUSBAND.

I am leaving my home for you, darling, Leaving love that is perfect all the time. For home and a love that are all married, Shall my life be as happy with you. It is no light thing for a maiden To give to a stranger her heart; How often he proves all unfaithful, Though the vow is, 'till death do us part.'

"With a ring I then wed," you have spoken, And you with my good I endow; Forever, through good and through evil, I promise to love you as now. Shall I love? Shall age find you faithful, Ever true to the pledge you have given? Or, shall the love tie prove so gallant, That, alas, it ere long must be given?

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

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

## DISCOVERY OF MORE SARCOPHAGI.

## DISCUSSION AS TO WHETHER ONE IS THE SARCOPHAGUS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Times* London special says, in Mar. of last year, Handy Boy discovered in the course of excavations at Sidon, eleven sarcophagi, four Ptolemaic and seven Greek. The former had been already described and illustrated in a French archaeological journal, but Handy saved the Greek ones to make a book about them which will shortly appear. All that are now in Constantinople in boxes, and will be exhibited as soon as a fitting room can be prepared. One of the Greek sarcophagi is of such huge proportions, magnificent of sculpture and coloring, that from the start the discoverer first assumed it to be the tomb of some Assyrian king. But Handy devoted deep research to the work of studying the sculpture, and concluded finally that the sarcophagus was that of Alexander the Great. Its sculpture on this theory represents the battle of Arbela, a lion hunt, and the battle of Granicus, all the relieves being splendid and of almost unexampled artistic merit. The sarcophagus is nearly 12 feet long, 7 high and 5 1/2 broad, and the total weight is 25 tons, of which the cover weighs 100. It is all of Egyptian marble. A photograph of it has been sent to a number of French savants, including Renan, and some of them are there studying it.

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

## THE DRUDGERY OF LIFE.

"Oh, it is such drudgery!" said a housekeeper the other day. "It is the same old thing over and over from morning till night, from day to day, week to week, until months roll into years, and no hope of an end to it until the grave yawns."

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