THE REICHSTAG.

BISMARCK AND VON MOLTKE SPEAK ON THE ARMY BILL

ad Irgo Its Adoption—The Chancellor Deant to France, but Cringing to Russia -the Relebstag Threatened With Dissalu-

BERLIN, Jan. 11,-The Reichstag was crowded to-day, the occasion being the caliing up of the Government's military pill in its amended form for second reading. Herr You Wedell Presdorff, president of the chamher, read the committee's report on the bill. The committee said it was not authorized to advocate any of the proposals in connection with the measure, because none of them had obtained the sanction of the majority of the gemmittee.

Gen. Von Moltke opened the debate in favor of the second reading on behalf of the Government. He said ae did not believe any state should assume the responsibility of increasing the supply of combustible material which at present existed in greater or less degrees everywhere. Strong governments, he contended, were the best guarantee of peace, while danger lay in the ambition of party leaders and their influence on public opinion. If any state, said Gen. Von Moltke, can work effectively to preserve peace, it is Germany, who acts solely on the defensive. For this she must be strong and prepared for war. "Should we, against our will," he continued, "be involved in war, we shall be able to wage it. If this bill is rejected we shall most certainly have war. To-day's vote in the Reichstag on the measure will not fail to have its effect abroad. The army alone renders possible protection to all other political institutions, which must stand or fall with it. The grant for a short term will not be accepted. The eyes of Europe are fixed to day upon this body. I appeal to your patriotism to adopt the bill and show the world your readiness to make any sacrifice, even of your own adverse opinion, if the well being of the father land is at stake." Baron Stauffenberg followed Gen. Von Moltke, and while he was speaking Prince Bismarck entered the chambar. At the conclusion of Baron Stauffen-

berg's speech, PRINCE BISMARCK SAID. "The desire of all the military authorities of the empire is only opposed by Herr Richter, Herr Windthorst and Herr Gritlenberger. It was difficult to conclude peace at Frankfort, and it is at il more difficult to maintain it. A degree of intimacy and mutual confidence exists between Germany and Austria, such as never existed at the period of German federation. We are bound to maintain peace for this quarter of the globe, but for this a strong army is required. Our relations with all the powers are of the best, and our good relations with Russia are beyond all doubt. I abould have considered entering upon war on account of Bulgaria as an act of treason against my Prince Bismurck continued: "What is Bulgaria to us? It is all the same to as wheever governs there. The friendship of Rassis is surely more important to us than that of Bulgaria. We have not allowed ourselves to be induced by any one to make an ecomy of Russia for the sake of Bulgaria. To maintain good relations among the powers is more difficult than you think. We cannot allow our efforts to be nullified by journalistic or parliamentary attacks. Our relations with France continue good. To maintain them is difficult because a long historical process must be accomplished before the feelings of the past are appeased and differences reconciled. We have done everything to induce the French to forget and forgive. We have no present ground to apprehend war with France. Neither have war with France. Neither have we Bismarck proceeded to discuss the financial any reason to fear it it it should aspects of the bill. He disputed the asserhappen. There can be no question about tion that expenses would be incurred which our attacking France, but we must protect the country would be unable to support. Ourselves against attacks. Under no cir- With regard to Hanover, Prince Bismarck comstances shall we attack France, but we shall always be compelled to arm ourselves in such a manner as to be equal to the con-tingency of war. This is the supreme object It might be that his sen had by this time of the army bill. I have firm confidence in thanged his views, but there was no proof the peaceful disposition of the French that he had. It conclusion, the Chancellor Geverament and a portion of the French said the Government could have no further peeple. Still the past teaches us that dealings with the committee. The decision we cannot count upon peace with France lay with the House itself. For his own part as permanent. A government may one he could never persuade himself to waste day seems into power at Paris which time by attending the sittings of the com-will make war upon us. Tais you must take mittee. When Prince Bismarck concluded into account. If we do not prepare, if you say to-day when war comes we shall grant Bismarck became passionate when referring everything, we should be laughed at. Is to France, and was apparently indifferent as there in France a single paper or a single to what impression his words were likely to the Bath." For several years he was engaged public nerson who save we renounce our make. There was a marked difference in his with Sir Cecil E. Trevelyan in enquiry into public person who says we renounce our make. There was a marked difference in his rights to Aleace-Lorraine? The possibility references to Russia. Every word he uttered of French aggression is, therefore, a suffi-cient motive for the bill. France is a strong and well armed power; her army is brave and ready to fight. We must never sit idle with our hands in our laps, however peaceful France may look for the moment. Suppose the French proved victorious, what would we have to expect? We should have the same Franch against us from whom we suffered from 1807 to 1813, and who would again so suck our blood that we would be paralyzed for thirty years. Endeavors would be made to permanently weaken us. Such demands would be made as "Give up Hanover." I am only describing possibilities that might arise in the event of cur defeat. The peace of 1870 is mere child's play in comparison with what peace would be aft r a war in 1600. He who wishes to take the responsibil ty for this, let him. The Federal Gov. brament will not take that responsibility, and they, therefore, submit this hill. They wish to have permanently sufficient trained soldiers in the empire. We have chosen the seven years' term because this was the period of our present compromise, and con stitutional strength depended upon that compromise. The Federal council did all they could in consenting to the septennial period. They had only the interests and security of the Empire and the well being of the fatherland in view. Do you believe that if you refuse to adopt the term proposed in the bill the Federal council will deviate from the original proposal? If a similar demand were made in France, do you think there is any possibility of its being refused? (Cheers.) No ground exists for placing difficulties in the way of the Federal Government in regard to the period of duration of the bill, especially in view of the fact that we have kept strictly to the text and spirit of the constitution.

Understand, now, that we absolutely adhere

to our demand for the Septemate. We can-not give way even a hair breadth (applause

from the right.) Who can guarantee

of the German army dependent upon ma-

jorities in the Reichstag? By doing so you

change the Imperial army into a parliament-

appeal to the electors to discover whether

hardly expect that the Emper You can

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that is really the wish of the nation. W.

shall see whether the electors will perm

ideas actively to exist, according to w' the strength of the army is to be deter

ny the Reichetzg without the consent Federal Council and the Emperor.

tion of the work to which he has devoted the lust thirty years of his life—the creation of Germany and the army of the German empire.

If you believe that possible, if you awaken the FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE slightest suspicion that these are your sims, and if you do not speedily satisfy the wishes of the Federal Government regarding the defensive power of Germany by complete accept. ance of the bill, then we prefer to deel with another Reichstag. We will enter into no further negotiations with you. The danger is which we might place the German nation by procrastination forces us to promptly obtain a decisive answer or to address ourselves to others who will give us such an answer. The question has been asked why has the Government not waited for the expiration of the existing sentennate? The leading reason was that the Government has been convioced that the system of frontier guarding requires immediate strengthen. We did not wish to endanger the ing. security of the Empire by delaying the bill and were not prepared for any opposition to so moderate a demand. Had we known this before hand we would have done better to first consult the electors as to whether or not

conclusion of the speech, Prince Bismarck was londly cheered. WINDTHORST CAUSES A DREEZE. Dr. Windthorst spoke in favor of the adoption of a term of three years. He protested against Prince Biemarck's reference to Hanover, declaring that Hanover would never seek to regain independence with the aid of a foreign state. On the whole he was satisfied with Prince Bismarck's view of the general situation. He was unable, however, to un-derstand why Germany had no interests in the East. The chancellor could cortainly disselve the Reichstag, but what would be gained by dissolution? What would be the use of the constitution or even the whole wachinery of state if the Reichstag was existent only to signify its assent to measures submitted to it? In conclusion he begged the Chancellor to consider whether he would

they wished to preserve to the German em-

PRINCE BISMARCK AROSE TO REPLY. He said: "The house has heard Count Von Moltke and Dr. Windthorst. The question is whether the latter is superior to the former as a military authority. Were there such patriotism among us as exists in France and Italy, which in times of danger ignores eity to excite oneself here. The question is, pallor was that of death. I ap shall our army be an Imperial or a parlisparty distinction, there would be no necesmentary force? Shall its effective attength be fixed here yearly? Now, this shall not

wreck the bill on the question of its duration,

A voice-"The mavy? Prince Bismarck—"Oh, with the navy the case is different. The Reichstag has always supported the navy, which, moreover, has Iways had Herr Rickert on its side. To say that we wish by dissolving to secure an assembly which will always say 'Yos' to everything is taking an exaggerated view. Grumbling by Parliament when demands are made for the security of the empire is nowhere more customary than is in Germany.
With regard to the Eastern policy, Germany and Austria alike can and will make the interests of the other its own; but that one power should absolutely and entirely sacrifice itself for the other is impossible. Each has interests unaffecting the other; each must, therefore, go its own way. Herr Windthorst, in saying that Russia is ourally, did not hit the mark. In the presence of the good relations existing between Germany and other Powers and the possibility of a war with France, I have counted upon no ally, nor can he. If the delay in passing the bill has encouraged the war party in France, those persons must be held responsible who have caused the delay." Prince reminded the house that the late King George bad tried, through the instrumentality of Napoleon, to procure his reinstatement there, the House adjourned until to-morrow. Prince references to Russia. Every word he uttered showed his anxiety not to offend Russia or the Crown, and they eventually drew up a make her enepicious.

Berlin, Jan. 13 .- In a speech yesterday Bismarck said he would never have interfered in the Caroline Islands if he had known Spain would object. He asked Dr. Windtherst whether he believed that the Catholic constituencies would elect opposition deputies when Culturkampf was settled, and the Tope had made peace with the German Government.

Herr Hasenelover declared on behalf if the Socialists that they would oppose every increase of the army. He vehemently criticized the contemptuous manner in which the chancellor referred to the Reichstag, and said that in every other parliament in the world a minister who so treated the majority would be forced to resign. The chairman called Hastaclover to

Both Hasenclever and Windthorstreprosched Bismarck for his blunt explanation of German and French relations which they said would excite instead of column France. Bismarck made no reply.

PRESS OPINIONS. The National Zeitung says: Although our relations are good the relations existing between Aus ria and Russia might entangle Germany in a war with Russia."

The Vienna Fremdenblatt says Bismarck's

allies than the Germans.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The Free

"The declaration in Bismarch" adenblatt says:

"The declaration in Bismarch" sepecth of Gergaria confirms the statemer dungary and Bulthe Austro-Hungarian to delegation that German delegation delega burg ready to settle at Vienna and St. Peterspacific basis. Bi all differences on a just and
Bulgaria has b marck's decisive reference to
where. It is to ad a sobering influence everywhere it is to be poed; twill have a salutary 1847, and on his re-election in 1852 and
the transport to that gentleman's private character; "A statement of facts connected with
the election of Right Hon. W. E. Gladatone
where it is to be poed; twill have a salutary 1847, and on his re-election in 1852 and always the same majority in the house? that the sy soon as P of the German army decendent man man ulgarians disregard the interests of

sn' threshurg considers the speech of Bismarck of that of Mr. Sadi Carnot, at the reassembling the French Senate, as tending to a preservation of peace, which, it says, every government of Europe is trying to strengthen and support.

London, Jan. 13.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says the speeches in the Reichstag give no gratification to the Russian.

Reichstag give no gratification to the Russian. ary force. In this case we might have to " Reichstag give no gratification to the Russian press after the remarks of M. Floquet, whom

The Novoc Vremyer, the Novosti and other papers leceive the German speeches with the of Orinance in Lord Saliebury's Cabinet a nineticth year, will contribute to the destruction greatest sopplicism and distrust.

THE DEAD MINISTER.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR STAF-FORD NORTHCOTE.

The Queen and Mr. Gindstone Express their Sympathy-Press Tributes-The De.d Statesman's Career.

London, Jan. 12. - The body of Lord Idder leigh lies in Lord Salisbury's room, The Prime Minister arrived sharely after Lord iddesleigh was taken ill and while the doetors were trying to rally him. He is greatly affected by the death of his former minister Mr. Manners, Lord Salisbury's private secretary, says: "The moment Lord Iddesleigh came inside the antereom he sank down upon a chair. I was in the next room. Hearing groans I immediately went is to the anteroom and litted him to the sefu. Doctors were in immediate attendance, and remedies were applied, but he never spoke. pire its present possessions. As it is, we He died twenty minutes after he was taken must now insist upon our demands." At the ill. His son, Hon. Henry Stafford Northcote, He died twenty minutes after he was taken was sent for, but did not reach his father until ten minutes after all was over. Hel fa later for the Pynes, in Exeter, the family seat, to tell his mother of her husband's death. The body of Lord Iddesleigh has been removed to the family residence in St. James place. There will be no inquest, the doctors certifying that death resulted from failure of

the heart's action. The Queen was deeply affected by the news of the Earl's death, and immediately sent a telegram expressing her sympathy with the widow and family. Mr. Gladstone, who always highly esteemed Lord Iddesleigh, was much affected, and Mrs. Gladstone sent the following telegram: "We are solely grieved by the news of the death of one ed eminent, respected and heloved. We must reserve a more particular expression of our

feelings until later." ANOTHER DOCTOR'S STORY. In an interview this evening Dr. Longston said: "I was summoned on Downing street about 3:15 p.m. On arriving I found Lord Salisbury and several gentlemen in a room with the Earl of Iddesleigh. The Earl was dving on a sofa. He was in a semi-conscious condition and excessively pale. His eyes were closed, his pulse was scarcely perwere without effect. I cannot say precisely when he died. If he was not dead when I arrived he passed away soon after without a struggle. The Earl was older physically than he was in years. In his condition the cold journey from Exeter yesterday was very Without a post mortem examina injudicial. tion I cannot say positively, but I think the doceased suffered from fatty degeneration. He might bear much fatigue and excitement without ill result. There was nothing unusual in his andden collapse. It by no means follows that the Barl was laboring under ex-

PRESS TRIBUTES. LONDON, Jan. 12.-The Morning Post, in an article on the death of Lord Iddesleigh, says :- "It is difficult to avoid the conclu sion that such a severe blow may in some degree affect Lord Salisbury's Government. Lord Iddesleigh was one of the most singleminded and honorable gentlemen that ever gave their life's labor to the public service." The Daily News says :- "It is not in

human nature to altogether ignore the dis-tressing circumstances which in all human probability hastened Lord Iddesleigh's death, and those who are responsible for thus harrying a true and loyal colleague may be left to the judgment of their own consciences."

A DIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Right Hon. Benry Stafford Northcote, born in London October 27th, 1818. He was educated at Eton and at Bulliol College, Oxlegal secretary to the Board of Trade. On the death of his grandfather, Sir Stafford Henry Northcoto, the eleventh baronet, in 1851, he succeeded to the family title and estites. In acknowledgment of his services as one of the secretaries to the great exhibitien he was created a "Civil Companion of the condition of the civil establishments of report presented in 1864, which led to the Civil Service being thrown open to public competition. He represented Dudley in the Conservative interest from March, 1855, until April, 1857, and eat for Stamford from July, 1858, till May, 1868, when he was first elected for North Devon, which cor s ituency, though it nad rejer ted cial secretary to the Treasury during the first half of the year 1859, and he was appointed president of the Buard of frade in Lord Derby's third administration in June, 1866, when he was sworn of the Privy council. labors res' alted in the treaty of Washington in 1871. When Disraeli formed his Cabinet in 1874 , Sir Stafford Northcote was nominated chance ellor of the exchequer, and he became

, leader of the Conservative party in the ouse of Commons after the elevation of Disraeli to the paerage as Lord Beaconsfield. clear and impressive words show that the peace of the world has nothing to fear from German The New Fricie press of Vienna says: "I see alliance in the ordinary sense of the world has nothing to fear from German The New Fricie press of Vienna says: "I see alliance in the ordinary sense of the world have a fear and the sense of the same year. It was elected a governor of the Hodson's Bay Company in January, 1869, and presided over the control of a conflict with Russia, A stria will have to depend upon herself or a stria will allies than the Germans.

Year of the world has nothing to fear from German Jenuary, 1869, and presided over the control of the Royal Science Association, held at Bristol the same year. He was elected a feel of the Royal Society in 1875. He is allies than the German Jenuary and Landau Jenuary and Landau Jenuary and Landau Jenuary at the same year. He was elected a feel of the Royal Society in 1875. He is the author of "The Case of Sir Eardley Wit-Previous to the resignation of the Conservathe author of "The Case of Sir Eardley Wilmot considered in a letter to a friend," published in 1817, being a vindication of Mr. Gladstone, who had been charged with recalling the Governor of Van Dieman's Land on account of rumors which had reached him with respect to that gentleman's private char-1847, and on his re-election in 1852 and , where it should be remembered 1853;" "Twenty years of financial policy:
must hier of Europe will lessen as a summary of the chief financial measures passed between 1842 and 1861," and Speech which are to maintain peace."

which are to maintain peace."

PERFERENCE, Jan. 13.—The Journal de for the Purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Steep considers the speech of Bismarck the Speech of Bismarc Walter Stofferd, Lord St. Cyres, who was born in 1845. His second son, Henry Stafford,

of the Usbinet, was married in 1873 to Alice, the adopted daughter of Sir George Stophen, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which interprise the deceased peer was, it is understood, a large shareholder, and of which Mr. H. S. Northests was until recently a Lart night, three genial friends with me.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, of Beamsville, Ont., had what was thought to be a cancer on her nose, and we about to tubmit to a cancer dector's operation, when she tried Bardock Blood Birters, which effected a radical cure. This medicine cures all blood diseasos.

The man, whom I call deserving the name, is one whose thoughts and exer tion : are for others rather than himself .- Sil W. Scott.

THE DEAF MADE TO HEAR. " After eight verra suffering from deafness so had that I was unable to attend to my business, I was cored by the me of Hogyard's Yellow Oit. With gratitude I make this known for the heaefit of others afflicted." Harry Ricards,

If economy is the result of spending small sums profitably, happiness in life is the result of spending the hours profitably.

FOUR YEARS OF SUFFERING. Mrs. Torrance McNish, of Smith's Falls, Ont., after four years of intense suffering with scroiula, from which her head became bald, was cured by Bardock Blood Bitters after the

FOUR WAYS OF READING. The yearly issue of new books by the press

best medical aid had failed.

of the great European States and of our own country is more than a hundred a day. Those already published who can compute? I have been asked to give some practical hints about reading, and I want first to tell you of four persons who stand for four types of readers. A very bright lady friend who might have been anything she chose to be as a scholar in art and literature, said to me the other day, after putting down a nevel of the most ephemeral kind, "How I wish I had not got into this bad habit of reading nothing but novels and the newspapers! Why, now I can't fix my mind on anything solid!" She did not fully realize the truth of what she said; did not see that her character had not the strength, her conversation or her knowledge the foundation, that it needed. How one can live on whip-syllabuh and Charlotte Russe and caramels in preference to roast beef, broiled chicken, or even a hoiled dish, is a mystery. The lack of nourishment is evident. The first-named trides are capital in their place for dessert after the good dinner. Then I recall another lady who reads very many books. With a large library, a book cinb, a pamphlet society, and a score of newspapers, she is usually deeply immersed in literature. Where does all this knowledge go? Right through her brain and out into nowhere! No definite gain for all those hours. Ask for a certain fact, a date, a name, an anecdote, a quotation, she is con-fused, and gracefully changed the subject. Reading without reflection is like eating without digestion. Nutrition and growth are arrested. Then I remember a good family who intend to read productly and he thorough and careful. And they select for reading about in the family a history like Clarendon's five heavy volumes on a comparatively unimportant theme. Callers drop in or father gets tired and falls asleep on the loange, and Alice tries to teach her Scotch terrier a new trick. You see? It hasn't sufficient value and interest to hold the attention. The fourth. A gentleman who is proprietor of one of the largest and most popular hotels in one of our largest cities must be a busy man. Yet I know such a one who is one of the best and most satisfactory talkers that I meet. I said to him one "Do let me ask you how it is that you had time to be informed on all the news of the day, and can talk intelligently on new books, politics, &c." He said, "When I was a poor boy, working hard ell day, a kind old gentle man used to lend me his New York Daily ford, taking the degree of B.A. in 1839, M.A. occurred to me, 'What can I rememin 1842, and Hon. D.C.L. in 1862 He and in 1842, and Hon. D.C.L. in 1863. He was ber of what I have read for the past private secretary to Mr. Gladetone while that three weeks? What has been going statesman was president of the Board of on in England, in Germany, in France? Trade (1843-45), and on being called to the What new book has been published? What Bar at the Inner Temple in 1817 he became progress has been made, and in what direcprogress has been made, and in what direction.' So, patting aside my precious papers, I went all round the circle—politics, act, news, literature, &c.—1311 I felt I was certain of some things. I have kept up that habit ever since. What I read, I make mine, and if I can't read a bock, f read a good review of it, and feel that I he we perhaps the best of it."

woll-informed and intelligent. - Kate San-

Definite knowled ge is the key to success. One

hour each day given to reading in the right

way will mak a young man or a young woman

A STUDY IN PHRENOLOGY. Some time ago an Earlish gentleman found a farge turnip in his field of the shape of a man's head and with the resemblance of the features of a man. Struck with curiosity, he had a cast made of it, and sent the cast to a him a few voars proviously, continued to return him until his elevation to the House of Lords in 1885. He was finance to the Teansure was finance in judgment it was reported that it the head of a selectrated profes or, and requested an opinion thereos. After sitting in judgment it was reported that it denoted a man of scate mind and deep research; that he had the organ of quick perception and also of persoverance, with another that indicated credibity. The opinion was transmitted to the owner of the cast, with a From March, 15,67, till December, 1868, he letter requesting as a particular fivor that he was secretary of state for India. He was a would send them the head. To this he politely member of the Joint High commission, whose replied that he would willingly do so, but he labors was prevented, as he and his family had eaten as prevented, as he and his family had eaten it the day before with their mutton at dinner.

A clorgyman sat in a chair to be shaved, The artist began: "Was shaved you? Have your hair cut? Try a bottle of our Teycophegus? Have a "tampoo?" The clergyman turned to the barber, and said: "Let me up. If I have got to say my catechism, I prefer to say it sitting up. But I came here to be shaved.'

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." In other words, "half a 'loaf' is better then no loaf."

Elsewhere in this issue we present a large advertisement of H. H. Warner & Co., setting forth the fact that up to December 27 1886, they had sold the enormous amount of 26,587,335 bottles of "Warner's Safe Cure in North America alone, to say nothing of the European and Australian trade. These figures seem almost incredible, but coming as they do from a house so well known and honorable, we feel sale in attesting to their truthfulness. "Warner's SAFE Cure" has certainly been a great boon to the suffering, and its success has depended altogether upon its own merits. For Kidney, Liver, Blood and Urinary trouble, and capecially for Female Complaints, its equal was never known, and for this reason it deserves all the praise which it received.

Your life should be foll of actions and good actions; now each action resulting in a little glory, a little joy, a little pain.

Basicache is almost innactively relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Sackache Plasters. Try one and be free few days ago, when his father was pushed out from pain. Price 25 cents.

"OUR TOASTS."

BY T. D. SULLIYAN.

Taked of the times; but soon we thought To try the question out, if we Could do as Romand says we ought.

Said one—"Let's boast that mighty land,
And drak 'confusion to her for a'"—

We poured the wine, and, glass in hand,
Unto our feet at once we rose.

"Success!"—but no,
Our hearts beat slow;
The words stuck in our throats the while

The woods stuck in our throats the while; Thea load we laughed,

And ere we quaffed, Our toast was this—"Our own Green Isle!"

"That time we failed, another said:
"But let us try the task once more,
And teast the foreign arm that shed
Our fathers' blood from shore to shore; The knaves who seized her fair domains— More oft by fraud than warlike toil;— The clowns who wrecked our neight tames, And fattened on the sacred spoil."

We rose ;-but no! Words would not flow! Then grasped we, each, another's hand; And with a shout Our toast rang out : "The heroes of our Native Land!"

Then sp ke a third:-"Let's pass them by,-Those gloomy years, for ever flown,-And see what winning ways may lie In later times, or in our own. Come, let us toost the thousand alls 'I hat waste our country's life away.

And praise and bless the land that fills. The isle with grief and wee to-day." We rose:—but no!—
With cheeks aglow,
Our hearts' blood pulsing fast and free,—
We rai-ed each draught

And when we quiffed, Our toast was—"IRELAND'S LIBERTY!"

Then, of the group, one other spoke,
And said, "Good friends, I hold it plain,
God never made for bond or yoke This race, so long assailed in vain, The free, bold spirit that He gave To cheer their hearts, no fee can kill; The hope He gave to guide and save Our people true is living still." We rose—and oh!

With cheeks aglow, And joyful tears on every face, With cheers and shout Oue toast rang out "The Future of the Irish Race!"



CURES ALL HUMORS. from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Grent Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boits, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrotulous Soren and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, Whito Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, Whito Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for atreatise on Scrotulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundhoss of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrotulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly tatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Prence thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Curo," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alternative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lings, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

If you feel dull drowsy, debilitated, have sullow color of skin, or yollowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and conted tongue, you are sufering from Indigestion, Dyspeppia, and Torpid Liver, or "Billoushess." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

equal.
For Weak Langs, Spitting of Blood,
Shoriness of Breath, Bronchitis,
Severe Conglis, Consumption, and
kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy.
Send ten cents in stamps for Br. Pierce's
book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE \$1.00, FOR SETTLES Warld's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 603 Main St., Duffalo, N.Y.

ierce's Little

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a viel.



\$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they

for a case of catarzh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, one asive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarri. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's Catarria, "Dold in the Head," and Catarrial Headache. 50 cents.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

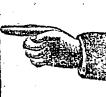
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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, District of Montreal.—Damo Marte E. H. Selinda Burlend, of Chambly Basin, District of Montreal, wife of Charles O'Relliy, of same pince, merchant, Plaintiff, vs. said Charles O'Relliy, Defendant An action for separation as to property has this daybeen instituted by Plaintiff against Defendant.

Montreal, 28th December, 1886. PREFORTAINE & LAPONTAINE.
Attorneys for Plain'll.

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