GERMANY'S KAISER DEAD.

THE AGED EMPEROR SLEEPS WITH HIS FATHERS.

He Passes Quietly Away Holding the Hand of the Empress—His Death Announced to the Reichstag by the Iron Chancellor—Messages of Condolence from all Nations.

BERLIN, March 9.—Emperor William died at 8.30 this morning.

During the last few hours of his life he suffered no pain. Shortly after 8 o'clock all the members of the family staying at the palace, the Court dignitaries, generals and ministers of state were summoned to the chamber in which the Emperor lay dying. The Emperor was in a half sitting position on a camp bedstead. All the members of the royal family took places at the bedside. The room was crowded, Prince William stood nearest the Emperor, half bending over the couch. He earnestly watched the face of the dying monarch until he expired.

The Emperor died holding the Empress' hand. He had been in a stupor since 3 o'clock. He was delirious for a brief period at 5 o'clock, during which he is reported to have exclaimed: "I am a man of peace, but if Russia forces me to war I shall faithfully side with my ally, Austria."

Announced to the Diet.

At the opening of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day Herr 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 loss of our most 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 sorrows of our exalted sovereign's house are theirs, and that the deeper the universal pain at the decease of our ever remembered Emperor, the stronger and more indissoluble will be the link uniting Prussia's sovereign house and Prussia's people in good and evil days. I leave it to yourselves to make such resolutions as are suitable to the gravity of the situation."

Herr von Koeller, President of the House, closed the sitting with the words: "God protect the Royal house and the Fatherland."

The Tidings Received in the Reichstag.

The Reichstag assembled at 12.30 p.m. amid unusual excitement in the lobbies. It had been agreed that the ringing of the bell, the customary signal for the assembling of the members, should be stopped and that the deputies should enter the hall quietly and without ceremony. All the benches in the House were speedily filled and the galleries were crowded. Profound silence reigned. A large number of Federal Commissaries were in their places at the Federal Councillors' table from an early hour. Meanwhile the plenipotentiaries awaited Prince Bismarck in the lobby and as soon as he arrived they went with him to the hall of the Federal Council, where they had a private conference.

At 12.30 the members of the Council entered the Reichstag and took positions to the left of the presidential chair. Immediately afterward the President was called away for an interview with Prince Bismarck.

At 12.32 Prince Bismarck appeared, and the members rose in a body. The chancellor, after a pause, said:

The Chancellor's Speech.

The sad duty devolves upon me of making to you an official communication of what you already know: that since 8.30 o'clock His Majesty Emperor William has been at rest with his fathers. In consequence of this event the Prussian throne and with this, according to Article XI of the Imperial Constitution, the Imperial dignity has fallen upon His Majesty, Frederick the Third, King of Prussia.

The telegraphic intelligence received by me allows of the assumption that His Majesty, the reigning Emperor and King, will leave San Remo to-morrow, arriving in due course in Berlin.

During the last days of his life I received from the much-lamented King a confirmation of that power for work which only left him with his life, the signature of which lies before me and which empowers me to close the Reichstag at the usual time when its labors are finished. I addressed to the Empress the request that he should sign only with the first letter of his name. His Majesty replied that he believed himself still able to write his name in full. In consequence of which this historical document with the last signature of His Majesty lies before me.

Under the circumstances I assume that it would be in accordance with the wish of the Reichstag as well as of the representatives of the Federal Government, not to separate just now but to remain in session until after the arrival of His Majesty the Emperor. I therefore do not make any use of the Imperial authorization by and depositing it in the archives as an historical document and requesting your President to induce the adoption of resolutions which will reflect the feeling and conviction of the Reichstag.

It does not become me to give from this official place expression to the personal feelings with which the decease of my master, the departure of the first German Emperor from our midst, fills me. There is in fact no need of it, for the feelings which animate me live in the heart of every German.

But there is one thing which I believe I should not conceal from you. It does not concern any sentiments but my experiences. It is the fact that amid the sore visitations with which the ruler just departed lived to see his house afflicted, there were two circumstances which filled him with satisfaction and comfort. One of them was the effect that the sufferings of his only son and successor, our present Sovereign Lord, had produced throughout the world—not only in Germany but in every part of the world. I received this very day from New York a telegram of sympathy showing what confidence the dynasty of the Imperial House has acquired among all nations. This is the legacy which the Emperor's long reign bequeaths to the German people. The confidence which his dynasty has won will be transferred to the nation despite anything that has happened.

A State Proclamation.

The Staats Anzeiger publishes the following proclamation:

"It is to pleased God to call His Majesty the Emperor and King, our most gracious master, from life after a short illness and after a richly blessed reign. The whole nation mourns with the Royal house the decease of the deeply beloved and venerable monarch, whose wisdom has ruled so long and gloriously over its fortunes in war and in peace."

THE MINISTER OF STATE."

Frederick III.

The new King was proclaimed Frederick III. He signs "Frederick" without any reference to Emperor or King.

An Imperial Message and Ordinance.

The Reichsanzeiger announces that the Chancellor has received the following telegram from Emperor Frederick:

SAN REMO, March 9.—At this moment of deepest sorrow at the decease of the Emperor and King my beloved father, I must express my thanks to you and to the ministers of state for the devotion and loyalty with which you all served him. I rely upon the assistance of you all in the arduous charge which has devolved upon me. I leave here to-morrow.

FREDERICK.

The Emperor has also forwarded the following ordinance to the ministers of state on the subject of public mourning:

With regard to the national mourning which has heretofore been customary, we will not order any provision, but will rather leave it to every German to determine how he will give expression to his affliction at the death of such a monarch, and how long he will deem it appropriate to restrict participation in public entertainments.

In the Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, March 9.—On the assembling of the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Smith, the Government leader, referred, with deep sympathy, to the death of the German Emperor. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, concurred in the remarks of Mr. Smith. General surprise is expressed that the House did not adjourn.

The Queen is Mourning.

The Queen was dressed in deep black when she took her carriage exercise in the gardens of Buckingham Palace to-day. Her face bore a very sad expression. All the officials of the palace and the servants are dressed in mourning. The Prince of Wales, in deep mourning, visited the Queen at 10 o'clock and again at noon. The court has been ordered to wear mourning for a month. The Queen has sent telegrams of condolence to Berlin and to San Remo. The balls which were to have been held at Dublin Castle to-night and on St. Patrick's Day have been postponed.

The Reichsrath Adjourns.

VIENNA, March 9.—The Reichsrath has adjourned because of the death of the German Emperor. The Archduke Rudolph will attend the funeral. The subsidized theatres have been closed.

Emperor Francis Joseph paid a personal visit to the German Ambassador to-day.

Italy's Deep Feeling.

ROME, March 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Prime Minister Crispi said that the ties connecting the Italian and German dynasties and peoples, the identity of the interests they defended and the objects they had achieved, caused Italians to feel deeply the death of Emperor William. He proposed that the President interpret the sentiments of the nation and that the Chamber give expression to their sympathy with stricken Germany and their good wishes for the new Emperor.

The President said that the German Ambassador had just visited him and had requested him to thank the Chamber for the recent vote of sympathy with the Crown Prince. The Chamber, the President said, shared Germany's grief and greeted the new Emperor, trusting that the ties that bound the two nations would never be dissolved. The chamber adjourned until Monday. The Prince of Naples and Gen. Vial, the Minister of War, will go to Berlin to attend the funeral.

The Pope sent despatches last evening and early to-day asking for news of the Emperor. When the death of the Emperor was announced His Holiness sent a message of condolence to Berlin.

King Humbert and Premier Crispi have started for Genoa, where they will meet the German Emperor to-morrow.

French Condolences.

PARIS, March 9.—The Parliamentary Chambers will not adjourn on account of the German Emperor's death. President Carnot has sent a message of condolence to Frederick William at San Remo. He also charged Col. Lichtenstein of his military household to convey his condolence to Count Von Munster, the German Ambassador. M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, went to the German embassy and telegraphed to M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin, to present his condolence to Prince Bismarck. All the French Cabinet called and inscribed their names at the German embassy.

The police have seized a number of scandalous placards of the late Emperor of Germany which were being sold on the boulevards this afternoon. The newspapers unanimously denounce the sellers of the placards and are dignified in their comments on the Emperor.

Painful Recollections.

COPENHAGEN, March 9.—In the Rigsdag the President referred to the death of the German Emperor. He said:

"Although to the Danish people painful recollections are associated with the name of the powerful sovereign who has just passed away, this will not prevent us from duly recognizing a man of world-wide reputation, and it is to be hoped that past wounds will be healed by the growing peaceful understanding between the two nations."

He referred to the illness of the new Emperor in sympathetic terms.

Uneasiness at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—The Imperial theatres have been ordered closed out of respect for the memory of Emperor William. The newspapers generally express the greatest respect for the late Emperor. Some uneasiness is felt regarding the possible political consequences of his death.

Cleveland's Message.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Secretary of State this afternoon sent the following despatch to Minister Pendleton at Berlin:

WASHINGTON, March 9.—*Pendleton, Berlin:* The President desires you to make known through the Foreign Office that the death of the illustrious and venerable Emperor of Germany has deeply aroused the sorrow and sympathy of the people of the United States and the Government. BAYARD.

New York Germans Cabled Sympathy.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The following cablegram was sent to the Empress Augusta to-day:

The German Society of the City of New York beg herewith to express to Her Majesty the Empress Dowager their deepest feelings of condolence. Although oceans separate us from Germany, yet the feeling of reverence and the sympathy with everything concerning the members of the Imperial House are and remain with us lively, heartfelt and deep seated. CARL HAZZIZ, President of the German Society.

A Prodigious World Figure.

LONDON, March 9.—The blow which has been expected month by month for a dozen years back now in its sudden falling finds Europe singularly unprepared. Emperor William is dead, and of all the statesmen, politicians and financial magnates who have been arranging for a decade what to do when the event came, no one appears to know how the thing is to be met. Death has caught the money markets all unawares, and finds the diplomatic chessboard in unparalleled condition.

One realizes now for the first time what a prodigious world figure this great old man has been, and what awful issues have hung for years upon his life. To-day's events raise to fever heat continental interest in the question, How long the Emperor William will live? Here in England this anxiety is swallowed up temporarily in rejoicing that the English Princess, who is the best beloved of her whole race, and who made such a splendid and resolute fight against the whole Berlin Court ring to keep her husband alive, has triumphed. She will be Empress of Germany now, at least for a time, and no intrigues, not even if given the whole weight of her son's influence, can rob her of her rank, her dower and her share in the Crown estates. Whether the Crown Prince will live to be crowned is the most important question of the hour.

A CONSPICUOUS CAREER.

Sketch of the New Emperor—Brilliant Military Achievements.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles, who succeeds the late Emperor on the throne of Germany, was born at the new palace in Potsdam, Oct. 18, 1831, entered the military service at an early age, rose to the rank of general and held numerous important appointments.

In 1866, when the war broke out between Prussia and Austria, the chief of his staff was Major-General Von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army corps, besides the Guard Corps under Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg. Frederick William led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the Battle of Sadowa was the result (July 3, 1866). The Crown Prince appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position and decided the fortunes of the day. His march from Miletin to Koniggratz and his series of victories on entering Bohemia established his reputation as an energetic commander.

In the war between Germany and France the Crown Prince of Prussia acted a most conspicuous part. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier in command of the Third German Army, in all about 200,000 men and 500 guns. On Aug. 4 he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps which was commanded by Gen. Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle.

Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked the united army corps of Gens. MacMahon, Failly and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges. The Crown Prince arrived from Weissenburg with an army of 130,000 men, and began the attack at 7 o'clock in the morning. The French line was turned at two points and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort.

At the memorable engagement near Sedan his troops and those of Prince Frederick Charles were engaged against the greater part of MacMahon's forces, and the Germans succeeded in crossing the River Meuse, this extremely difficult operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Würtembergers, supported by the Bavarians under Gen. von der Tann. He next made his way towards Paris, entered Versailles, threw additional troops round the capital, and remained in the vicinity of the invested city until after the conclusion of peace.

He was created a Field Marshal of Prussia and a Russian Field Marshal in 1878. When the Emperor had been wounded by the assassin Nobiling the Crown Prince was appointed Regent till his father's recovery.

The Prince married, Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has seven children: Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859 (commonly called Prince William, and married to the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg); Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862; Fredericka Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 20, 1868; Sophia Dorothy Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870, and Margaret Beatrice Feodore, born April 22, 1872.

Those who have met the Crown Prince in private life describe him as a singularly frank, open-hearted and unassuming gentleman, of a remarkably sweet and genial disposition, equally removed from hauteur and timidity. That he has been the idol of the German people is abundantly proved by the eagerness with which every fact connected with his illness is caught up, and the sympathy lavished upon his anxious wife and family. That he may yet be spared to long fill the exalted position he is so well qualified to adorn is the heartfelt prayer of millions not only in Germany but throughout the whole civilized world.

GERMANY'S FUTURE EMPEROR.

Frederick William Victor Albert—A Youthful Major-General—The Nation's Hope.

Prince William, the eldest son of Emperor Frederick William, and the heir to the German throne, received the title of major-general as a birthday present from Emperor William on Jan. 27. Two years ago—he is now 29—Prince William ranked only as a major, and people in general looked with surprise at the slowness with which he advanced, yet all praised the thoroughness of his military education. Innumerable princelings were then above him, as well as untitled men of not much longer service, for a Prussian Prince receives his straps at the age of 10. He was compelled to work like the rest of his comrades, equally subject to military discipline. Early and late he was with his regiment, ordered about as an ordinary major, saluting his superiors, with little or no attention—in a military way—paid to his royal rank. But all this is changed, and he wears now the brilliant insignia of a Prussian major-general. The late Emperor spoke of him by telegraph, he being stationed at Metz, and a few days later he presented himself to his grandsire in his new regimentals, seemingly happy at his increased importance.

Prince William is a young-looking major-general. He lacks the prominent, rugged features of his father and the handsome lines of his grandsire. The Hohenzollerns have no hereditary physical characteristics. Even Prof. Virchow failed to find any cranial ones in his scientific examination of the ancestral skulls. They have never intermarried, having the purest blood of all royal families, a custom which tends to preserve and intensify peculiarities. Prince William has the appearance of a young man of 25. His upper lip shows a sparse blonde moustache, his nose is slightly Roman, with a medium forehead, and his hair stands back like Beethoven's. But, despite the comparatively weak chin, his cold blue eye has a brave, daring expression, which reminds one a little of the Great Frederick, whom he is fondly said to resemble in character. He is slender in build and shorter in stature than his brother, the "Naval Hohenzollern." His right hand is badly crippled and his right arm at least two inches shorter than his left, a defect which has caused as much annoyance and mortification as ever Byron's deformity did. He tries upon every occasion to conceal it, but tries, of course, in vain. Yet the skill he possesses is remarkable. He carries his sword upon parade as well as any officer, and has become a most excellent fencer, rides like a Cossack, and shoots with unerring aim.

No officer in the army is more popular than this royal scion, and none is more clever. No wonder that his men are attached to him. He has a pleasant word for all, and cracks his joke with the common man as though he were of his number. His training has been very democratic. He attended school at Cassel, boarding with one of the teachers, and treated exactly as one of the other boys. Taking his lunch one day, he noticed one of his comrades eating the black bread which the poorer classes use in Germany. Wishing to taste it, he offered to "trade" with the boy—the son of a poor mechanic, who, of course, was only too glad to do so. It pleased the Prince's palate so much that he made an agreement to exchange lunches with the boy every day, and thenceforward he always feasted upon the black bread baked in the house of the mechanic. He was graduated after seven years at Cassel among the first in his class, to the great satisfaction of his parents, who attended the commencement. He afterward—as is the Hohenzollern custom—attended the university at Bonn, and joined the famous Saxo-Borussen Corps, over whose annual meetings he presides, and is as eager as any in relating the pranks of his student days, and to-day one meets him in the streets of Berlin in civilian's clothes, mingling with the people like the "citizen King."

The nation look upon Prince William as the wearer of the mantle of Frederick the Great, and believe him destined to fulfil the cherished hopes of Germany, further the plans of a Bismarck and Moltke, and cement the union of the Fatherland.

—A neglected cough brings on consumption—the most fatal and prevalent of all physical ills that flesh is heir to. To check the malady in its early stage, before the deadly miasma develops tubercles in the lung, use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which also annihilates bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, piles, kidney troubles and soreness of the muscles and joints.

Real Estate Booming.

E. J. S. Vicars, real estate, loan and insurance agent, 10 King-street west, has formed a partnership with Thomas Scully, and will continue the business at the same address. They advertise a long list of properties in to-day's "World," including some of the choicest parcels of property in the city, and those who intend investing in real estate will do well to examine it. Owners of property wishing to realize promptly will find the above firm one of the best mediums in the city. Their business is daily increasing, thus showing the confidence buyers and sellers place in the firm.

Our New Baby.

My, oh my! if that little boy of ours ain't the smartest baby in this town, then I don't know anything. Good looking? Well, I guess so—he is just the cutest and best looking baby ever was, and I am going to have just one of the nicest carriages I can find for that boy. I have seen some carriages that just suit me, neat, light, easy-running and noiseless. Oh, yes, it's at the Diamond Stove Store, No. 5 Queen-street west. They have such a lot to choose from, too. 138

"Gold Point."

—These cigars are hand-made by the Cuban method, the filler being of choice Vuelta Abajo and the wrapper fine Sumatra, imported directly by ourselves. We do not see how any heavily taxed imported cigars at 10 cents can equal these in value. It is the best 5-cent cigar on the market. Spilling Bros., 115 Jarvis-street, Toronto. 136

Cunard Line.

A. F. Webster, agent, reports the following Torontonians booked to sail from New York on SS. Aurania to-day: Mr. Robt. Darling, Wm. Spence, wife and family, Wm. Oldham and R. H. Wilkes and wife.

And They Want It.

The retail trade mark of Smith & Bryson, the absconding Trenton dry goods merchants, who swindled so many Toronto people, was "Go it my lads."

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. for your children while teething. It has been used by millions of mothers during the last forty years for their children. Cures wind colic, diarrhœa. Be sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. 136

THE NAIRN BILL REFERRED

THE COMMITTEE WILL EITHER AMEND IT OR END IT.

The Registration Clause to be Expunged—Hon. Mr. Fraser's Early Closing Bill Read a Second Time—"Spare the Deer" Says Mr. McAndrew.

The proceedings at the Legislature yesterday were rather drowsy to the spectator. The bill of business was lengthy, but nothing it contained called out anything like eloquence. A long and rather wearying debate took place when the Nairn Bill was brought up for a second reading. All of the old arguments against it and favorable to it were tossed to and fro. But a very important conclusion was arrived at. The bill was referred to a special committee on the understanding that if it was reported at all it would be reported with the registration clause struck out. Among the bills read a second time were Hon. Mr. Fraser's early closing of retail stores bill and Mr. McAndrew's to prohibit killing deer or moose in Ontario till 1890.

The Judges Differ.

Mr. French asked: Whether the attention of the Attorney General had been drawn to the interpretation placed upon the words "occupied lands" in sub-section 1 of section 2 of The Line Fences Act, whereby, as contended by some County Court judges in appeal, the whole act is rendered nugatory, the object of the act being manifestly to provide a means for fencing unenclosed lands, whereas by said sub-section it is provided that the act shall not apply to "unenclosed land." Was any remedy proposed?

"The Attorney-General: My attention was not called to the subject till I saw my hon. friend's question on the paper. I have since made inquiries with regard to it. I have correspondence with the judges to ascertain the judgments pronounced and I find that the statement in the question to the effect that the act has been rendered nugatory is erroneous. The judges appear to differ in regard to the force of the terms. No remedy is proposed.

Not a Present.

Mr. Whitney asked whether it was the intention of the ministry to introduce, during the present session, legislation in the direction of increasing the severity of the penalties for corrupt practices at elections.

The Attorney-General: No further legislation on the subject will be introduced during the present session.

Matters of Routine.

These bills were introduced and read a first time:

By Mr. Leys—An act to amend the Municipal Act.

By Mr. Guthrie—An act to amend the act to secure wives and children the benefits of life insurance.

By Mr. Balfour—An act to amend the Municipal Act.

These bills were read a third time:

Mr. Leys—To incorporate the Peterboro and Chisholm Lake Railway Company.

Mr. Balfour—To define the boundaries of the town and township of Sandwich.

Mr. Field moved for an order of the House for a return showing the amount received from poll tax in every city, town and village in the province for the year 1886. Agreed to.

Fighting the Battle Over Again.

The Nairn bill, respecting lien receipts, came up for the second reading, and was discussed for an hour. All the objections urged by the manufacturers were rehearsed, and the ills of the law without being redressed by this bill were set forth by Mr. Nairn. Messrs. O'Connor, Bishop and Whitney supported the bill, and Messrs. Fraser, Creighton, Craig, Hudson and others opposed it.

Why the Manufacturers Objected.

The chief objection urged by manufacturers to the bill, was that it compelled them to register at considerable expense every sale made on which they took a lien, or failing this, that the amount of their lien and the amount paid on it from time to time be printed on the article on which the lien was held. The reason of placing this provision in the bill was explained. Cases were cited where articles, upon which liens were held, had been put up at auction and sold for cash. After a while the manufacturer came along and claimed the article and took it while the party that held the lien had the money and the party who paid the money for the goods had nothing.

In order to meet the objections of the manufacturers to the onerous scheme at first proposed and at the same time to give the people a means to ascertain whether there was a lien on any article which might be put up for sale, it was suggested that the manufacturers be compelled to put their names on all machines made by them, and that all machines be numbered, and that information in regard to liens on such machines be supplied, under penalty in case of refusal, by the manufacturers to all applicants for such information.

No amendment to meet the objections made by proprietors of supply stores was made.

It Goes to a Committee.

The second reading was passed and the bill was referred to this committee: Messrs. Mosart, O'Connor, Bishop, Drury, Phelps, French, Whitney, Clarke (Wellington), Meredith, Hudson, Awrey, Hardy and Guthrie.

Mr. Gilmour's amendment to the Assessment Act was given a second reading.

Mr. McAndrews' bill to prohibit the hunting or killing of deer or moose in the province till 1890 was read a second time and referred to the Game Committee.

Mr. Freeman's bill to prevent the seed grain fraud by making it unlawful for any traveling agent to sell any grain for more than three times the market price of ordinary grain of the same class was read a second time.

A Boon For Dairymen.

Mr. Wood (Hastings), briefly explained the provisions of his bill to provide an inexpensive and easy way for incorporation of cheese and butter manufacturing companies. Seven people could form such a company, a justice of the peace and sign, in duplicate, a desire to incorporate themselves as a company. Rules and regulations can be adopted, and the two duplicates sent to the County Registrar. The latter will sign them, return one and keep the other. This is the whole process. The bill passed its second reading, and was referred to the Municipal Committee.

The House rose at 5 o'clock.

After recess the House went into committee on a number of private bills.

Upon the committee's rising these bills were read a second time:

Mr. Ballantyne's, to enable the County of Perth to sell certain lands.

Mr. Bronson's, to extend the limits of Ottawa aid to re-arrange the wards.

Mr. Meredith's, to authorize London to sell the lands known as the "Exhibition Grounds."

This Government motion was moved by the Attorney-General:

The Attorney-General—That Government orders may be taken on Mondays after other orders of that day are disposed of, and that Government orders shall have precedence thereafter, on every day, over all other business except private bills.

A Long-Sought-for Regulation.

This Government bill was read a second time:

Mr. Fraser's, to regulate the closing of shops and the hours of labor therein for children and young persons.

As the bill now stands the chief provisions are: Any municipal council may, on being petitioned by two-thirds of those engaged in any line of trade, pass a bylaw making it illegal for those in that line of business to keep their stores open after a certain hour, to be fixed by the petitioners. The bylaw cannot be repealed unless more than a third of those engaged in this business petition for the repeal. The hours of labor are fixed at not more than 74 hours a week, with an hour and three quarters for dinner and supper each day subtracted. Chairs are to be supplied for young women in the stores when they are not engaged at work. Hotels and restaurants and drugstores are exempted from the provisions of the bill, also those engaged in driving vans and express wagons.

Hon. G. W. Ross, to enable high schools or collegiate institutes to expropriate lands for high school purposes.

The House adjourned at 8.50.

What the Engineers Want.

A deputation waited on the Attorney-General and the Minister of Education at 6 o'clock yesterday, to solicit aid for the establishment of night schools for stationary and marine engineers, so that they might get the advantage of the theoretical training that is given to mechanical and civil engineers in the school already established for them. These gentlemen composed the deputation: Messrs. John Guth, A. M. Wickins, Frank Sutton, Chas. McFallen, W. S. McMalcolm, W. P. McNielly, O. St. John, W. Polson, L. S. Montgomery, T. B. Cole, P. P. Keny, S. Mills, W. Kennedy, P. H. Ellis and E. W. Fox.

Two Bills Slaughtered.

The Municipal Committee met yesterday and passed Mr. Waters' bill to define the duties of county councils in regard to keeping streams clear of driftwood and Mr. Guthrie's bill to authorize municipal councils to pass a bylaw fixing the time of nomination at 7 in the evening instead of at 12 noon. Mr. Waters' bill defining the duties of county councils as to maintenance of bridges and Mr. Mousk's amendment to the Road Companies' Act were slaughtered.

Ferdinand Sheiverea will deliver an address to men only in the Horticultural Pavilion Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NEXT WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

"Held By the Enemy" at the Grand and the "Little Nugget" at the Toronto.

The boards at the Grand Opera House next week will be "Held by the Enemy," and the siege promises to be a success. The drama has been strengthened both in dialogue and situation since its last presentation here. "Held by the Enemy" is now being played at the Vaudeville Theatre, London, and on Feb. 28 celebrated its 300th representation. It will be represented here by the same cast, and with all the scenery and effects that were seen during its late run at the Star Theatre, New York.

Commencing on Monday evening at Jacobs and Shaw's Toronto Opera House will be presented "Little Nugget" by the Sisson & Cawthorne company of comedians. The Chicago News says: "There is just sufficient plot to make it interesting. After the first act, it merges into specialties that keep the audience in a happy humor until the close."

The thawing weather yesterday was the means of crowding the platform of the "Battle of Sedan" building. The light was unusually good, and of course the picture of the great battle was seen in all its beauty. To-night, after 7, is People's Night, the admission being only 25 cents.

The announcement that arrangements have been made for the return of Mrs. Scott-Siddons for one night will be welcome to the thousands that were unable to obtain seats upon the occasion of her last visit. This talented artiste will appear at Association Hall in a new program on Tuesday, April 3. Due notice will be given of the opening of the box plan.

"Passion's Slave" at the Toronto and "Rag Baby" at the Grand. These are the closing performances at the theatres this week.

Be sure to hear Ferdinand Sheiverea's address to men only at Horticultural Pavilion, 3 p.m. Sunday.

CATARRH.

A New Home Treatment for the Cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal living membrane of the upper air passages and eustachian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Beale endorse this, and these authorities are not to be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases has been to apply an irritant twice weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, allowing it no chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his treatment, and since then his method has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him are permanent, and even still, there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite, of which they know nothing, by remedies the result of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases.

Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of stamp to pay postage. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King-street west, Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

The Letters of a Coal Rogue.

From The Freemason's Journal.

In Mr. Nethercote's "Pychley Hunt" an episode of exceptional interest is related. A deserter from the 58th Regiment, named Henry Couch, induced the Rev. Lionel Smith, rector of Passenham, near Stony Stratford, England, to lend him ten shillings. Being incarcerated for this offence in Nottingham Jail, Couch wrote Mr. Smith a series of letters, invariably heading them with a Scriptural quotation. The following occurs in the second letter:

"I heard related at Stony Stratford the other day, and memory serve me rightly in memory, a part of a sermon delivered by yourself, in which you stated that it often struck you how the devil mind laugh when he sees men take the broad road, the broad, broad way, and momentarily the downward path to perdition. I entirely agree with you; and it recently struck me that men ride like a Cossack, and have the same posting down the road from Passenham to Paulsbanger on the afternoon of the 3d ultimo; he must have received a ten-shilling bill from them—one at me, the other at your reverence. Pray, sir, take great care of yourself before the sessions, I am given to understand, you are a great patron of the noble sport of fox-hunting. It is doubtless an invigorating amusement; but if in one of these excursions you should be tempted to break your neck over a gate or hurdle, though it would be consistent with my profession as a Christian to forgive that gate, I certainly should never forget it."

In another letter he says:

"In order to facilitate my defence I have consulted a legal gentleman, who will undertake it for £2. I shall have no difficulty in obtaining the whole of the money, with the exception of £3 19s 11½d, and this amount I see little prospect of getting. Would it be too much to ask you, who are a minister of the Gospel which affirms that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive,' and that 'he that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord,' who is a very punctual paymaster, and wishes to oblige me? Now I want the loan of that amount, for a very short time, on my own personal security. I don't wish you to give it me; I want it on a loan. Place it on your ledger under the 10s you so obligingly lent me at Passenham. I promise very faithfully that you shall have the 19s and 11½d. I refer you for the payment of the £4 19s 11½d to Proverbs, chap. xix., verse 17, where you will find that the money is in very safe hands."

A $160,000 Deal.

Mr. J. F. Thomson sold to the Land Security Company a part of the Brockton addition property lying east of the Northern Railway, and belonging to Mr. S. H. Janes, for $160,000.

The Salvation Army in India.

From The London War Cry.

MY VERY DEAR "WAR CRY:" You will be glad to know that the Jubilee Fifty are learning the language and spreading out all over South India, and we have already established forts in Coimbatore, Erode, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madras. Hallelujahs, we are widening our borders! We just hear of eight or nine real full Brahmins getting salvation at Trichinopoly. Staff-Capt. Reed has just taken charge of Madras with a party of lasses, and a report of sixteen souls during five days is glorious. Even caste-bound heathen India shall yet be won for Jesus. Please do all you can to help us, but most of all we want officers.

Comrades, come over and help us. We give you all a loving welcome. God's for India and yours affectionately, Y. D.

Calcutta, Dec 1.

New Firm of Assignees.

Messrs. Blackley & Anderson have opened office as accountants and assignees at 53 Front-street west. Mr. David Blackley is well known in Ontario as an expert accountant, and has had an office in Hamilton for some years past. Mr. Geo. Anderson, jr., is well and favorably known to the business men of the province and is also an expert.

Address to men only by Ferdinand Sheiverea at Horticultural Pavilion, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Spring, Gentle Spring.

—There is not the least doubt but what spring is at hand, and Matthews, the gents' furnisher, 162 Queen-street east, is up with the season with a full stock of spring goods at very low prices. The latest styles in spring ties and collars. 36

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

The British bark Lanoma, from Launceston, Australia, for London with a cargo of wool, has been wrecked near Weymouth. The captain and eleven of the crew were drowned.

—There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup. 3

HIGH FLYERS AT LONDON.

THE RACE HORSES OF COL. PETERS AND T. D. HODGENS.

C. N. Gates Has Them in Training—Latest About the Mitchell-Sullivan Fight—East Toronto Cricketers—The Walking Match at St. Catharines—Other Notes of Sport.

Charles N. Gates, the well known trainer and rider, returned from London yesterday where he has been for the past few days making arrangements with Mr. T. D. Hodgens and Col. Peters, whose horses he will train this season. The trainer called at The World office last night and gave a list of Mr. Hodgens' horses and also those of Col. Peters.

The Elmwood stock farm owned by Mr. Hodgens, is situated about three miles from London and has within its limits some of the best bred stock in Canada. Among the lot are the two imported horses, Albert and New Count, and both came from racing families. Following is a list of those that will be trained:

Albert, 6 years, by Albert Victor—Hawthorn Bloom.

New Count, 5 years, by The Miser—Princess Charles.

Curtolima, aged, by Judge Carter—Tolima.

Colonist, 5 years, by Caligula—Vanguist.

La Blanch, 2 years, by Caligula—Blanch Chapman.

Strathlene, 2 years, by imp. Strathino—Tolima.

Albert, who heads the list, was imported to the United States in May, 1886, and purchased by Mr. Hodgens at Lexington that fall. As a 2-year-old he was unsuccessful, but in his 3-year-old form ran several times, winning the Seaton Delaval Stakes. He is a good-looking dark bay horse, standing a shade over 16 hands, with good bone. New Count known as Penury in England, was imported by Mr. Hodgens in 1885, being urged at the Wimbledon Stud Farm, near Exeter, England, and is a more fashionable bred horse than his stable companion Albert. New Count's descendants are all great winners, he being the grandson of Hermit and Prince Charlie, the great grandson of Newminster, Blair Athol and others and the great great grandson of Derby St. Leger and Oaks winners. New Count is a beautiful bay with black points, showing great bone and magnificent symmetry. Should Albert or New Count not stand training they are certainly valuable to the breeding interests of Canada. Curtolima who is claimed among the brood limas who is expected here having won the first Woodstock Plate. The last few years she has been used for breeding purposes, and if her trainer does not think it well enough of her chance for some of the spring events, she will be sent back to the farm. The 2-year-olds are to be sold in a fine looking lot. They will be trained this spring, but it is not likely that they will leave the farm, as they have no spring engagement, but may be tried in the autumn. Some stakes for the fall meetings on the other side, Colonist and La Blanche are entered for the Dominion Derby at Montreal in 1889.

Col. Peters string consists of three, as follows:

Bonnie Boy, 5 yrs., by Lord Byron—Blink Bonnie.

Bonnie Gertruda, 4 yrs., by Lord Byron—Blink Bonnie.

Chancellor, 3 yrs, by Caligula, dam half-bred.

Bonnie Boy is a candidate for the Queen's Plate, and is said to have a great chance for that event. It is probable that the trainer's brother, Charlie, will have the mount. The Colonel is very anxious to have him pilot him. Should Allie ride him it may be relied upon that the stable and the London followers will back him. Bonnie Gertrude is spoken of as a nice filly and fast, while Chancellor, who is a big, powerful colt, will perform over the jumps.

Both stables are to be trained by "Charlie," who will leave for London at the end of next week to take charge of them. They will be here in London till the second week in April