CANADA.

The attitude which the British Government would assume in the event of Commermercial Union being rendered possible be-tween Canada and the United States possesses the deepest interest, especially in view of the utterances of Mr. Chamberlain, occupying as he does a semi-official position. The facts elicited by the following correspondence shed some light upon this question, and will be regarded with a great deal of interest. It is clearly demonstrated that, so far as the English Government is concerned, it was eager, on a previous occasion, to accept the principle underlying Unrestricted Reciprocity, that principle having already been accepted by both the Canadian Government and the American Administration. The pending fishery negotiations have resulted in nothing thus far, and according to a Canadiau Cabinet Minister, "the Conference has not yet approached the edges of an agreement." Under such circumstances, would it not be desirable to consider the propriety of carrying forward the negotiations originally agreed upon by all the governments concerned in 1874, and perhaps going a step farther, and secure a Treaty of Unrestricted Reciprocity between the countries? During the interruption of the negotiations, owing to the holiday season, this mode of settlement might very well have deliberate censideration.

The following letters explain themselves: NEW YORK, December 5, 1887. HON. WILLIAM McDougaell, C.B., Ottawa,

Ontario: DEAR FRIEND :- I send you herewith advance proof sheets of a speech delivered at a Commercial Union meeting, held at St. Thomas, on Saturday evening last, and which, because it discusses a now phase of this question, is being printed in pamphlet form, not only for circulation in Canada, but fer wide distribution among public men, the newspaper press, etc., in England. In the speech an attempt is made to show that the free admission of American manufactures into Canada, as a consideration for the free admission of Canadian products into the United States, need not be permanently injurious to British interests. You recall the tact that Mr. Chamberlain assumes that the English Government cannot possibly agree to such an arrangement, as the discrimination against British goods would destroy the adand Canada. It has struck me that there sist?" must be some correspondence arising out of previous negotiations in regard to this subject, which perhaps would show the attitude of the British Government, and especially with respect to the proposal made in 1874 on behalf of the Canadian Government, and accepted by the United States administration, whereby a large list of American manufactures were to be admitted into Canada free. May I ask you to give me the benefit of your wide knowledge of the various transactions relating to this matter, and especially extracts bearing upon the subject, from documents available in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa? I am, faithfully yours.

ERASTUS WIMAN,

OTTAWA, December 7, 1887. My Dear Wiman,—In reply to your note of the 5th inst,, asking for information as to the nature and scope of the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and lanada, which received the approval of the Imperial Government, I send you the following extracts from the official proposals and correspondence of 1674.

I may premise that the then Canadian Government proposed to settle the claim for compensation for the privilege of inshore fishing, provided for by Article 22 of the Treaty of Washington, by abandoning the reference to arbitration, and dealing with the question in a new treaty of Reciprocity. This suggestion, made by telegram, was promptly acceded to by the English Secretary of State, and the British minister at Washington was lastructed, on the suggestion of this telegraph to "enter into negotiations wi the United States." Lord Darby, then at the head of the Foreign Depart-men', informed Mr. Thornton that "Her Majesty's Government are ready to make, on behalf of Canada, the proposal which the (Canadian) Council de-" sire," informing him that "if the United States Government suggest any modifications in the article of the Reciprocity "Treaty (of 1854), which you are now to propose to renew, it will be equally open "to Her Majasty's Government to suggest on behalf of Capada any modifications or additions which, after communications with the "Government of the Dominion, may appear "expedient." [Dispatch of February 27,

1874] I need hardly add that these instructions gave Sir Elward Thornton carte blanche to include manufactures in the "additions" the Canadian Government were at liberty to suggest. The correspondence shows that he so understood his instructions, and accordingly of manufactures to the enumerated commodities contained in the treaty of 1854. The additions in the enlarged list are contained in two schedules. The first (B) enumerates no less than forty "Agricultural Implements"—reapers, mowers, ploughe, threshing machines, fanning mills, &c., &c. The second (C) enumerates a still larger list of "manufactures," including boots and shoes and shoe making machines, cotton jeans, denime, tickings, &c., carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., locomotives, iron bar hoop, pig, &c., nails, spikes, castings, &c., leather solo or upper, mill or factory, or steamboat fix e gines and machines or parts thereof, manufactures of wood printing paper and paper making machines, printing type, presses and machines, railroad cars, carriages, &c., steam engines or parts there-of, ateel, wrought or cast. Indeed, the enumeration is so general and so comprehen-sive that it is difficult for one who is not in trade to point out any material omission. I am disposed to think that this catalogue of manufactures, "the produce or manufacture" of the respective countries, would if made free to-day satisfy the most ardent advocates of reciprocity on our side of the boundary.

The British Government of that day made no onjection to the admission of these American manufactures into Canada as free goods. Nor did that Government demand Canada should place similar goods imported

from England on the free list. The following despatch, from Lord Derby to Sir Edward Thornton, conveys the approval of the Imperial Government, and, think, disposes of the assumption of Mr. Chamberlain-unless Canada has been deprived of her freedom of action in matters of trade since 1874:

"Foreign Office, July 3rd, 1874. "THE EARL OF DERRY TO SIR EDWARD
THOU TON:

Sir,-I have received your despatch of the 17th ultimo, forwarding the amended draft Rec procity Treaty which Mr. Fish has promised to submit to the Senate; and I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government approve your proceedings in the matter.

"A am, &c.,

"DERRY."

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE REGARDING draft treaty agreed to by Mr. Fish on the part of the Washington Government, and by Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Brown on the part of the English and Canadian Governments, in "The correspondence relating to the negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States, presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, 1874."

I remain, yours faithfully, W. McDougall. Erastus Wiman, Esq., New York. .

HENRY NORMAN'S LETTERS. HOME BULE IN THE LIGHT OF CANADIAN EX-PERIENCED

[The following Toronto letter was sent by Mr. Henry Norman, of the Pall Mall Gazette, to his paper for publication yesterday.]
TORONTO, Nov. 26.—The Honorable Oliver Mowat has been Premier of Ontario—and Ontario, it must be remembered, is in most respects synonymous with Canada—for fifteen years, a longer consecutive tenure of office, his friends like to think, than any other Prime Minister in the world. He is at this moment Attorney-General also. He is, moreover, the only specimen I have discovered so far of that very rarest product of Canadian politics a man sgainst whom neither his friends nor his enemies allege shortcomings or misdeeds. In the famous historic picture of Confederation which hangs in the Senate Chamber at Ottaws, he has a place of honor as one of its fathers, and certainly no man in Canada, and probably few men in the world, are more qualified to-day to speak from experience on the abstract question of legislation versus local autonomy. It occurred to me, therefore, possibly a service could be rendered to friends struggling at home by turn-ing some of the light of this experience on to the question of that kind in bitter agitation there. I found the Premier and Attorney-General of Ontario had just got home from his office late one Saturday afternoon and had re-seated himself immediately among his briefs and law books. He is a gentleman of about fifty-five, with a keen but kindly legal face and most engaging manners. I asked him point blank if there had not been a good deal in his prolonged experience of the inner workings of Provincial institutions under the Federal Gov-ernment which would serve to enlighten those who at this moment are struggling for and against local institutions for Ireland. He laughed and said:—"If Ireland would be satisfied with the same amount of Home Rule as our Canadian Provinces pussess, I cannot for a moment imagine that there would be the slightest difficulty or danger in conceding it to

her."
"In what, Mr. Mowat, in a word, does the vantages of a connection between England local autonomy of a Canadian Province con

"Well, in all matters of property, civil matters, in municipal institutions, in education, in the administration of justice, in the preservation of order and in any constitutional change so far as it relates to our own institutions. "And the matters within the control of the

Dominion?" "Are customs and excise, the postal service all relating to trade and commerce, the organization of the militia, the administration of the criminal law. They appoint our judges and pay them; they tax us in any way they like, and finally they have an absolute right of veto however, it is necessary to be a little more explicit. When Confederation was under Jiscussion our only choice lay between the veto of Downing street and the veto of Ottawa. We chose the veto of Ottawa—that was our mistake. Next to no veto at all, we would rather have now the veto of Downing strest, because it is much less likely to interfere with

"A Canadian Province, therefore, is not quite so well off as an American State?"
"No, for a State of the American Union has the control of its own criminal law and is not subjected to a veto."

"Is there any probability of Canadian local autonomy being restricted or extended?"
"Certainly, the latter. It is not satisfactory to us that the Dominion should appoint our judges, and we can therefore, sympathize with the Irish in their disapproval of that provision in Mr. Gladstone's bill. In fact the only mistake originally made was that the Dominion did not give the Province quite enough power,"
"We may take it, therefore, that the only friction between you has been because of the too great limitation of home rule?"

"Precisely. The friction between Upper and Lower Canada before the Confederation has, to take one example, been entirely dispelled by the home rule we have erjoyed. The French used to vote Ontario down, now they manage their own affairs and we manage ours, and there is not a misunderstanding left between us, but if Confederation were to be done over again there is no doubt that more power would be given into our hands, or perhaps in discussing home rule I should say, 'to our elbows.' Formerly, as in Ireland and England to-day, it was necessary for us to carry all our petty local affairs, such as building a bridge or laying a sewer, to a parliamentary court which was composed of people nine-tenths of whom knew nothing and cared nothing about it. In the transference of Provincial difficulties to Provincial shoulders most of them have eva-

porated.'
"Do the Canadian provinces prize their Home "They prize them above everything. I do not think we could possibly exist at all under legislative union—in fact such a thing is perfectly ridiculous. There is not a single projectly ridiculous.

vince that would consent to it, and it would not work if they did. A large measure of the Canadian Commissioner (Hon. George Home Rule is absolutely necessary to the despreyen) proposed the addition of a large list patch of business and to good and efficient government."

"Have you an opinion as to the amount of Home Rule which might safely be granted to

"No, I have not, because that depends so much upon local conditions of which I can have but a very imperfect knowledge. As a rule, however, I should say that the deeper the difficulties at issue, and the longer the time they have been in existence, the larger must be the measure of home rule to remove them. I will say, however, that the present condition of legis-lative union between England and Ireland seems to me absurd, and I do not think it is pes-sible for it to continue. I believe it to be absolutely essential for Ireland to have Home Rule in some form or other."

So ended a little interview on a big subjectone more straw perhaps on the back of the tot-tering camels of Hatfield and Highbury. HENRY NORMAN.

*Mr. Norman pays an unintentional compliment. Hon. Mr. Mowat is in his sixty-eighth vear.—Ed. Globe.

A HIGH VALUATION.

"If there was anly one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip H. Erant, of Monteith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "astonishing good

Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is made from pure 99% Crystal Cream Tartar and English Soda, hence is the best that can be

Holloway's Cintment and Pills .- Diseases of Advanced Years.—The grand climacteric it was 71,411. She had only put \$1 in as a being passed, mankind passes to old age, joke more than anything else, and she has then the digestion becomes impaired, the decided that joking pays.—Sioux Falls (Dak.) nervous system grows feeble, and the physical powers become enervated. Now arise congestion of the liver, lungs, or head, followed by dropsy, asthms, or apoplexy, which frequently afflict and often destroy the aged. As the liver usually becomes torpid, its activity may speedily be revived by rubbing Holloway's Ointment thoroughly over the pit of the stomach and right side, at least twice a day, and taking the Pills at the same time.
This treatment also disperses all other congestions by varying the parts rubbed accord-You will find this despatch. as well as the ling to the situations of the mischief.

"THE BALLAD OF OBRINE AND HIS BREACHES OF DISCIPLINE." Air-Shannon Shore.

Funny Folks, one of the best friends Home Rule has in the English comic press, has an amusing series of woodcats this week illustrating the history of the larceny of Mr. O'Brien's clothes and their replacement, to which is appended the following balled, every verse having an appropriate illustration, that in which he discovers his new closhes being especially good :-

They'd shut up bould O'Brine.
That Patriot so foine,
In a cell to sleep upon a plank or floor;
Whin the Press began to murmur, he
Was tuk to the Infirmary,

An' whoile he slept his clothes was tuk away in Tullamore.

"I think you've caught a Tartar. Now I mean to lie abed all day and snore; So in all sorts of weathers He reposed upon the feathers,

As one noight he lay a sighin'

"Begorra," says the Martyr,

And detoid the regulations of them all at Tullamore.

An arrow came a flyin' Wid paper wrapped around it, an' stuck into the door And on finding that this treasure meant

Directions for self-measurement, O'Brine he was on pleasure bent at gay old

Next day a Saxon Wardher
Came to the "Parlour Boarder"
(As the toyrants call the Martyr) bearin' with him food galore;
He had coffee, and he'd tay,
And new laid eggs that day,

But divil a dhrop of whiskey could be got in Tullamore.

Says O'Brine, "There'll be a row, sirs, In the bread I foint my trousers, In the coffee I have found a coat and vest and something m re; In the egg, sure, I expect I

Have a collar and a necktie;
"Tis mesilf will lead the fashions here at grand old Tullamore. In Blarney tweed our Hero

Did bould defoy that Nero this classic appellation I do mane the Governore),
Who stood deaf, an' dumh, and mute,
Wond'rin' how the juice that shuit
smuggled to th' Infirmary at watchful
Tullamore.

THE COLLAPSED CNTRAL BANK.

THE SHAREHOLDERS HAVE A MEETING, BUT NO LOVE FEAST-LOTS OF SRAKY LOANS.

TORONTO, Dec. 13 -A meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank was held this morning, and at times it was of a rather stormy character. Mr. Campbell, provincial liquidator, submitted his report. He had no doubt that the funds of the bank will keep pace with any demands for the redemption of circulation, and the outstanding offculation is now less than \$300,000. He was unable, owing to the limited time at his disposal and calls made upon him by creditors of the bank, to present a statement showing his estimate of the value of the assets us he would desire. The bank's assets amount to \$2 591,300. consisting chiefly of notes and bills made by almost all sorts of people in every kind of business, and some not in any kind of business, ranging from \$10 to \$10,000 or more, spread over the entire Dominion and extending into the United States. Some of such paper is secured by collaterals of other notes made by different parties; some are secured by collateral of warehouse receipts of goods of almost every description and quality stored at various places in the province; some by mortgages on real setate and atock. There is also some real estate held which the bank has had to take for debts otherwise uprealizable. There is also a very large mass of paper depending for security on the names each bill bears. The homoial standing and pros-pect of ability to pay has to be weighed and determined. During the short period of time he had been able to give to the subject, he found that hopeless losses to a con siderable amount had been sustained by the bank. There are other accounts not by any means shandoned, the value of which it is impossible for any person to say at present, but which will result in losses more or less. Creditors, in his opinion, should have no reason to feel dissatisfied, except with the delay which must necessarily take place in liquidating the estate. From reports from branches he telieved, with one exception, Brampton, there will be but trifling losses from them. The general statement submitted is as follows :-Notes in circulation.....\$ 289 000 by other banks.....

Rest.... 45,000 Total.....\$2,806,000 Notes of other banks on hand....\$ 25,000 Due from other banks in Canada.. 142,700 Dominion Government stock 29,700 Loans...... 2,591,300 Total assets...........\$2,806,000

65.000

Profits accrued and reserved.....

Assets immediately available.. 119,000 It was stated that shareholders would have to be called upon for double liability, but it was not yet known whether the full amount would be required. During the discussion it came out that the directors owed the bank following sums :- Blain, \$16,000, and Blain and McDonald conjointly, \$21,000; McDonald, \$112,000; McLean Howard, \$13,000; Trees, \$6,000; Blackett Robinson, \$23,600; Chisholm, \$24,000, and that securities for such were in some instances doubtful. Henry O'Brien, barrister, had \$5,000 without any security. and Cox, broker, had \$160,000, with little or no security. Trees, vice-president, blamed the cashier for recklessly loaning money without proper security. Provisional liquidation, said he, would consider it his duty if anything warranted it, to take criminal proceedings against any director implicated. It was decided to recommend Mesers, Archibald.

THE LUCKY ONE FOUND BY MRS. J. M. MASON.

She picked up her Argus-Leader and noticed that ticket 71,411 of the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery had drawn the prize of \$15,000. It struck her that her ticket was somewhere near that number. She was nearly tickled to death to find that Argus-Leader, Nov. 15.

Sam Jones, the revivalist, had the audacity to say before a Boston audience that he did not believe in "culture with a big 'C.'" And Boston now believes in Jones with a small "j,"

Try them.

THE "TIMES" YARN. MICHARL DAVITT, LAUGHS AT THE IDEA OF A DYNAMITE FUND.

LONDON, Dec. 14. - Michael Davitt, in an interview to day, said : "The Times' revelations were concooted either by ite anti-Irish scare department or somebody in New York ambitious to obtain a sensation advertisement. In either case such a scare at the present time, when two men, innocent or guilty, await trial in London for alleged connection with a dynamite conspiracy, is most cowardly. I predict that when New York interviewers visit the rooms in Chamber street to-day and give their impressions to-morrow about the place and its staff of clerks the fund of £200,000 will shrink infinitely nearer nothing than did Falstaff's men in buckram. There is not a journalist, detective, Government official or public man in New York or any other American city, who does not know that Rossa's whole party cannot command as many farthings as the Times endows them with pounds. Anyone who has read the United Irishman in the last six months knows that Rossa has been engaged in defending himself against unfounded charges by former friends, who affirmed that he had betrayed some men, now undergoing sentence for alleged complicity in dynamite plots. Mad as Russa is, he is utterly incapable, in my opinion, of betraying anyone to the English Government, but that he or his successor controls the vast sum mentioned by the Times is as probable as that the London unemployed have large banking accounts. The plot is about as visionary as the fabulous fund with which it is to be effected. The Times never admits that the dynamiters repudiate the Parnellites in language equally as etrong as that of the Times itself. The Times' daily denunciation of Gladstone and his policy might be inspired by Rossa's writings, only the London edition of the New York anti Parnellite organ has as yet not binted at any assassination, as Rossa's paper did in November, 1886, for my attacking the violent policy at Chicago. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every 1,000 Irishmen in America support Parnell and oppose criminal violence. Nothing is more calculated to recruit the lessening ranks of the dynamiters than the writings of a paper like the Times and the anti-constitutional acts of the Government, which such papers encourage. If a plot really exists it is the natural outcome of these actions."

ALFONSO OPENS THE CORTES.

(From a Madrid Letter.)

The haby king of Spain, having reached the mature age of seventeen months, was on hand at the opening of the cortes. His royal legs being yet too weak to support him with the dignity becoming a monarch, he sat on his mother's knee during the drive from the palace, and on entering the cortes was handed over to a buxom and gorgeously-attired Asturien nurse. His majesty resented the change by grabbing at his nurse's hair and her gold and silver bangles. They managed to pacify him, however, and he allowed himself to be taken into the Senate Honse withcut a protest. Here there was a mighty gathering of princes, grandees, ambassadors and legislators, many superbly appareled and astrous inundations have also occurred, says blazing with decorations (and jewels. His there are 270 people homeless, representing Majesty did not seem to like the look of these whose lives are destroyed, and adds things, and commenced to whimper. The queen, looking regal indeed in black velvet robes and diamond coronet, had him placed in his nurse's arms alongside of her on the throne dais. He stopped whimpering for a while, and kopt his big eyes fixed on his royal mother's coronet, but when the queen commenced to read her speech in a dignified and measured tone to the grand assembly, King Alfonso XIII., possibly thinking he wa being scolded, protested audibly. The gorgeous nurse strove to pacify him, and succeeded for a moment. When, however, reference was made to Spain's cordial relations with other powers, his majesty sobbed loudly, and the sobbing developed into a howl as his mother spoke of her friendly feelings toward the Sultan of Morocco. Happily at this critical moment King Alfonso's on the breast of old Marshal Concha, upon which he gazed in silent ecstacy until the ceremony had concluded. Then when the Queen got into her carriage and clear of all the grand people, she hugged the baby and said he had been a good boy, just as any mother would have done.

SCOTLAND.

The Udston Colliery Disaster Relief Fund now amounts to £11,010 8s 11d, which is about £7,000 under the amount required.

A proposal to have the net-fishing season in the Forth salmon fishery district extended from 25th August to 14th September was recently discussed at a meeting of the Board, at Stir

The epidemic of measles is still raging in the Island of Eriskay. There have been eleven deaths from measles in the island within about two months.
Wilhelmina Goodall, domestic servant, was

recently taken before Sheriff Grierson at Banff on a charge of murdering her daughter. After emitting a declaration, she was committed to prison for further examination.

The square of ground in Glasgow situated in Tureen street, having a frontage to Anderson street, on which is situated Messrs. Ligat's mill and other buildings, has been acquired by Mr. Mayberry, property agent, Hope Street.

Messrs. Gourley Brothers & Co., Dundee, have contracted to build a steamer of 3000 tons for Messrs. William Thompson & Sons, Dundee, to replace the steamer Carmons, which was lost in the spring of this year. The vessel will be of steel, and fitted with triple expansion engines.

The late Miss Jane Jeffrey, Portobelle, has bequeathed the sum of £5,000 to the University of Edinburgh, for the purpose of founding two Bursaries or Scholarships for the young men attending the University of Edinburgh and studying for the ministry in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Police Inspector Shanks, the much respected member of the Southern Division of Police, of Glasgow, died somewhat suddenly on Saturday night Deceased, who was a native of Elgin, joined the Glasgow police force in 1863, and worked his way up from the ranks to the position which he filled with so much credit. At a jury trial in Inverness, Myles Martin, who was one of those implicated in Borniskit-

waig riots in Skye last year, was charged with improper conduct to a girl five years of age on 29th September last. The jury, after hearing the evidence, found the charge clearly proved, and Sheriff Blair sentenced him to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.

On Tuesday night, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Dumbarton, convened by Provost Babtic, was held in the Burgh Buildings, for the purpose of taking into consideration the pro priety of erecting a public memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late William Denny, shipbuilder, Dumbarton.

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That pure blood is the life nourishment of the body, and means perfect health, no one can deny. Cleanse the blood from all impurities with B. B. B., the best blood purifier

A pretty fancy for a lace pin is a long bar MINISTERS, LAWYERS, TEACHERS, and of frosted silver, on which, huddled together others whose occupation gives but little exer- as if "a-cold," is a row of birds of different cise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for kinds, while on a swinging bar below is the torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. legend: "We're happy this weather, because we're together."

MILLIONS HOMELESS.

Disastrous Floods in China-Incalculable Loss of Life-Hon Province a Big Lake-Necessity for Immediate Measures of Relief.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 .- The steamship City of Sydney errived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama. Chinese papers give details of a disaster occasioned by the Yellow river overflowing its banks in the province of Honau, and describe it as one of the most appalling occurrences in loss of life and property recorded in recent times. The river proke its banks on the evening of September 28, southwest of the city of Ching Chow, and not only completely inundated that city, but also ten other populous cities. The whole area is now a raging sea, ten to thirty fact deep, where it was once a densely populated and rich plain. The former bed of the Yellow river is now dry and the present lake was the bed of the river centuries ago.

THE LOSS OF LIFE IS INCALCULABLE, and the statement is made by missionaries that millions of Chinese are homeless and starving. Thomas Paton, one of the American missionaries, writing from Honau province, under date of October 28, says: "The nowly gathered crops, houses and trees are all swept away, involving a fearful loss of life. The country was covered with a fine winter braid, which is gone, and implies complets destruction to next year's crop. 'Bread,' bread,'is the cry of thousands who are on the river bank. Benevolent people go in boats and throw bread among the masses here and there, but it is nothing compared with the requirements. The mass of people is still being increased by continual arrivals even more hungry than the last. There they sit stunned, hungry and dejected without a rag to wear or a morsel of food. Huts are being erected for them. What it will be in two months I cannot conceive. The misery is increased owing to the bitter cold weather.' The Yellow river has long been known as China's corrow, and the present disaster has served to reassert its right to the terrible title. As yet

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER

are very meagre. It has occurred in a dis-trict where but few foreigners are, and the reports furnished by the officials and published in the Peking Gazette convey a very inadequate account of the extent of the loss of life and property, and the sufferings of the survivors. The Government in Honau reports to the throne that " nearly all the people have been drowned in the district reached by the water, the survivors being those who escaped to the high ground or took refuge in trees where they re mained till they were rescued." This gives but little impression as to what the extent of the disaster really is. The Chinese Times, in the province of Chihil, where disthat the misery in that province is trifling as compared with that caused by Huango-Ho or the Yellow river. The extent of ground swept over by the overwhelming flood, given in English figures, is over 7,000 square miles, the land thus submerged formed a part of one of the richest and most densely populated plains in Northern China.

THE NECESSITY FOR LIBERAL AID

may, therefore, be imagined. Already considerable sums have been contributed towards the relief of aufferers. The Emperor of China has given two millions of taels, and the Chinese have started subscription lists in Shanghai, to which foreigners have liberally contributed. Millions have been rendered houseless and entirely deprived of all chances of carning their livelihood, for their fields will either become permanent lakes or uninhabitable swamps. It is feared that the distress which will be felt during the coming winter will equal in intensity famine of ten years ago when charitable do-nations, contributed to from all parts of the world, were utterly inadequate. It is stated that owing to the action taken by the Yellow river it no longer flows toward the sea, but seems content in converting Eastern Honau and Northern Nganwhui into a lake. It may ultimately flow into the sea through the Kiangon, or it may even possibly join the Yangtese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15-[Special].-Five thousand men were swept away at one rush while endeavoring to stop the great gap made by the Yellow River. Four thousand more met the same fate in Honan.

A FREQUENT ANNUYANCE.

Who is there that is not frequently annoyed by distressing headaches? Sufferers from sick or nervous headache will find a perfeet cure in Burdeck Blood Bitters. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

> A GERMÂN GENERAL'S VIEWS. TRUST IN GOD, BUT BE READY.

BERLIN, Dec. 16 .- According to the Reichsanzeiger's version of Gen. Von Schellendorff's speech on the military bill to-day, the Minister of War said the object of the bill could be perfectly summed up in the words of the Emperor on the opening of Parliament, that the Empire by God's help should become so strong that it would meet every danger with calmness from whatever quarter it might be attacked. The minister continuing, said that danger threatened not from the warlike disposition of aliled powers, for German people always leaned toward peace, but from attacks by other people. The empire was strong and it had allies, but in war its might depended only upon its own strongth. The bill aimed to increase con-siderably the numerical strength of the army through the extension of the term of service in the landsturm, and the additional strength given will be of great value, and with the physical hardiness of the Germans no difficulty will be experienced in giv-ing effect to the provisions of the bill. The Germans, he felt sure, would not be sparing of their powers when the time came for beating off the enemy. After referring to the technical military arrangements required under the bill, the speaker concluded by ex-pressing the wish that the day whon it would become necessary for to the measure to practical use was far off. Still, he said, everything must be ready if an attack were made for the German army to enter upon the warpath armed in the most perfect manner, so that their flags

Sir John Lubbook, in his lecture on "Savages," says that the negroes never kissed until they were taught by the white propie.

would again lead the German people to vic-

tory.

Joaquin Miller writes from his summit home in California that the Golden Gate is his doorway and that San Francisco is at his

DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION Imparts a brilliant transparency to the aking

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER," And Get I-stant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 C s. Per Bottle.

OPIUM Horphine Wabit Cured in to 20 days. No paydil care Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon.

NO MORE PILLS!



MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT! lecause it is agrecable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYBPEPSIA,

SICK HEADACHE.

PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

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