MADE (2015) 计记记47年4年1月1日 (1917) - 1 Supplement of the

NEWS ITEMS. The Langtry-Dumoulin case is to be sppealed.

France is to demand \$32,000,000 indemnity The Spanish cortes will likely be dissolved

Immediately. Political parties in Germany are preparing for an election.

A detective has been murdered at Khartol, Russia, by terrorists.

The Turkish Ambassador at Paris denies that the Sultan is ill.

Bevised returns give Mr. Turcotte 184 majority in Three Bivers.

There is some talk of forming an electric light company in Kingston. The Daily News denies the report that Mr.

Gladstone intends to resign. The police have discovered a secret dyns-

mite factory at Tulle, France. The Quebec Steamship Company has de

clared a dividend of 3 per cent. The Sultan is seriously ill, and it is feared his ailment may end in madness.

Mr. Sargent, U.S. minister at Berlin, has been transferred to St. Petersburg.

Numerous murders of both Moslems and Ohristians are reported from Orete.

Two small failures, arising out of the Chicago grain excitement, are announced. An attempt at revolution in the Argentine

Confederation has resulted in a failure. Patrick Kielly has been arrested at Waterford for making an intimidating speech.

Water works are about to be built in Biviere du Loup en bes at a cost of \$95,000. El Progresso has been seized again for having published an article insulting King Al-

The Havana police have captured \$21,600 worth of stolen postage stamps and stamped paper.

The Pall Hall Gazette says Matthew Arnold America.

Prince Jerome's adherents in Paris have been holding a meeting in Paris to discuss his prospects.

The Paris police raided a female gambling house, in which twenty-six women were found playing baccarat. A design by Mr. Hebert is among three se-

lected for final choice by the Brant monument committee. Foreign consuls in Hayti refuse to surren-

der deserters who sought refuge with them during the rebellion. Four more army sergeants have been arrested at Madrid charged with conspiracy

against the government. Nebraska ranchmen are accused of perseenting settlers attempting to settle in the

Northern part of that State. The Swiss Federal Council has ordered the immediate execution of the order for expul-

sion against four anarchists. The U.S. Congress is considering a measure offering a reward of \$25,000 to any vessel

relieving the Greely expedition. Shocks of earthquake have been felt at Agram and throughout Sclavonia. A number

of buildings in Deaksvor were damaged. Orangemen and Liberals in Uister are negotiating with the object of defeating the Parnellite candidates at the next election.

A number of customs officers have been brought to London and instructed how to handle dynamite when found in passengers' baggage.

A German police edict has been published trichine.

Prussia has ordered that the state payment of salaries to Catholic clergy in the diocese of Cologne be resumed, beginning with Jan-A bleaching process by paraffine soap has

been invented in Boston, which, it is said, will revolutionize the bleaching business of the world.

Bismarck has directed the Senate of Bremen to ask for admission to the Imperial Customs Union. The Senate is unwilling to do se, but must yield.

The Madrid Epoca says the Swiss Govern. ment has consented to warn Zorilla that he must maintain strict neutrality or leave the country. He will go to London.

A bag of registered letters made up at the Quebec Post Office, for the West, a couple of days ago, is reported to have mysteriously disappeared, but how has not yet transpired. The U.S. Government has decided to in-

terfere in the matter of the American College at Rome, to be sold by the Italian Government, as part of the Propaganda property. The engineer's plans for the Cap Rouge bridge provide for a centre span of 2,400

fert, consisting of two cantilever arms of 550 feet with a rigid section in the centre of 300 Information has been received of the capture of a Dakota prospector near Turtle Mountain by a band of Indians two weeks ago.

The Indians held the prisoner for a money random. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says the transfer of Mr. Sargent to St. Petersburg is regarded here as a happy settlement of a personal difference which had be

come acute. Gen. Gourko, governor-general of Warsaw recently convened the principal Polish of-Sciais, and gave notice to them that the Ozar meant there should be an energetic Russifica-

tion of Poland. For the first eight months of the present fiscal year the internal revenue receipts in the United States were \$78,000,000, a decrease of \$18,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1883.

A man named Zelcon, formerly consular agent for Alexandria, has asked the Porte for permission and a concession to build a ship the American College, which is a mere rallway from El Arish to Akabah to unite the adjunct to the main institution? The Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

The Vienna Newi Pric-Press correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Ministry is discussing the advisability of repealing the treaty of Paris so as to allow vessels of all navies to enter the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and the Black Sea.

The actions of Captain Delamere and Sergeant Beakes, of the Queen's Own, for \$5,000 damages each against the Toronto Street Railway Company for injuries sustained last hands of the Congregation of the Propagands, fall, were concluded at the Civil Assizes this by which it has since been held in trust for evening, the jury bringing in verdicts of the Catholics of America, who have ex-\$1,000 for Delamere and \$3,000 for Heakes.

cancellation of a number of sales of crown Wood, of Philadelphia, told me that the lands in the Townships of Halliax, Somerset, Inverness, Ireland, Nelson, Stanfold, Leeds, Bulstrode, Arkhabaska, Warwick, Tingwick, money designed solely for the maintenance of Chester, Horton, Acton, Maddington, Garth the institution. by Stratford; Wolfstown, Ham, Wotton and | Referring to the rumored intention of the wet. When applied promptly the sense of Crops which do not need putting in till warm

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAB. Pages, March 27 .- In the French Chamber of Deputies: to day M: Ferry, in explaining and defending the government's policy in Madagascar, said:—The delegates of the Hovas, with whom negotiations were being conduct ed, left Paris suddenly without paying their hotel bills, just when an agreement seemed imminent. It is hoped negotiations, which have been resumed, will result in a treaty which shall guarantee the protection of the inhabitants of the northwestern district of Madagascar and resident Frenchmen. As the acquisition of land by foreigners, except Frenchmen, is inadmissible to raise the question of sovereignty, would involve war to the death with the Hoves and would necessitate a policy of conquest. It is incumbent upon us to be modest and wise to obtain practical results. If, however, pending negotiations fail, we shall spare no efforts to reduce the Hoves to submission. The Chamber of Deputies adopted, by 430 to 22, the order to

ONTABIO VS. QUEBEC.

maintain France's rights in Madagascar.

Sir,-The people of Ontario may consider themselves exceedingly fortunate that they are not inflicted with the antiquated laws that curse the Province of Quebec. The French revolution, notwithstanding all its atrocities, purified France, and, could it only have extended to Canada, would have swept away much that is unjust and oppressive. Old France lives in the light of the nineteenth century. "Young France," as the French Canadians love to call their would be spared. The rebels scouts retired without listening to the proposals. Major period, and we see young France on Chermside, with two natives, then advanced the banks of the Seine, and Old France on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The laws of Quebec are sufficient to retard the progress of the most favored country the sun ere shone on and as the French are jealous of their rights under the treaty which makes the victors the vanquished, reform until education is more wide spread, is virtually impossible. It is hoped that this career of antiquity only fit for the feudal ages will not be allowed to made £1,200 by his lecturing tour in spread to the Northwest, where there is every evidence that an attempt is being made to innoculate that young giant with decrepid French ideas. The people of Ontario escaped because railroads were unknown in the days when Colonel Simcos and his little band of Royalists departed from their homes in New York, and took with them into the wilderness the laws, habits and customs which prevailed in the Bepublic during the British occupancy of colonial days. The substratum of these laws were those of Great Britain, modified by time, surrounding influence and circumstance. They were equitable, and in the new world untrammelled by precedence, when the doctrine of Paine's Bights of Man taught that every man was equal before the law the injustice enabling the wealthy to protract suits indefinitely, especially in the Chancery Court was eliminated and an element of finality introduced. The consequences are that to-day New York is the Empire State of the great Republic and Ontario the keystone of the Dominion. Where is Quebec at present? Bankrupt, non-progressive, a drain and a disgrace to the Confederation simply because her laws are a blot on modern jurisprudence, Cases linger for years in her costly Courts and one of our practitioners in Montreal boasts that he has kept a case in the court for fourteen years which should have been settled in four months. No probate courts exist as in Ontario and every state of the Union, and heirs and minors have really very little rights that executors are bound to respect. Neither executors, tutors nor guardians are required to give security, nor are they obliged to render account except at the expiration of warning the people against eating raw pork. | their term of office. Until about ten years It points out that perfect cooking destroys ago they had complete control, but are now retain their positions though bankrupt. The injustice thus done to the young has borne bitter fruit, and is one of the many causes of exodus from that misgoverned province. The people of Quebec are not brutal, but they are criminally spathetic, which amounts to the same thing. John Stipern.

THE LORDS AND THE FRANCHISE

BILL. LONDON, March 25 .- At the inaugural banquet of the City Conservative Club last night, Lord Cranbrooke said that since the late Government had been driven from office there had been no peace; the present Government had incurred much blood-guiltiness. The House of Lords would not shrink from rejecting the Franchise Bill and appealing to the people from the discredited and decaying Commons, Lord Randolph Churchill said the House of Lords was the political sheet anchor of the nation. The House of Commons was in its last gasp. The nation was impatient to end the agony. Whatever the Government touched was spoiled. It was due to the Tories alone that Ireland was still part of the kingdom, that the highway to India was still in British hands, and that the House of Commons was undefiled by obscure atheism. He declared the liberty of England was endangered by grinding and tyrannical demagogy.

The slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, broachitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ROME THREATENED CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY

BY THE ITALIAN COVERNMENT. SYRACUSE, March 27 .- The Rev. Dr. John turned and is at the Franciscan Convent in

American College at Bome is to be sold by order of the Italian Government he said .-"The Propaganda proper has already been confiscated, and what is to prevent the decree of the Court of Cassation from extending to American College is practically an American institution. Upon moral grounds, too, it should be held sacred from invasion. The property held in its name was originally owned by an order of nuns. Pius IX. provided for the Sisters elsewhere and transferred the building occupied by them to the American hierarchy for the education of ecolesiastical students from this country. Unfortunately, there was no transfer of title by deed. The property afterwards passed into the pended their money upon it and to whom it The Quebec Gazette contains notices of the belongs in equity. The late Archbishop American College was bonded to him for \$160,000. These bonds, however, represented

such a step appear necessary, a direct appeal will be made to the powers, and their intervention will probably secure his continued independence in the Eternal City."

THE SOUDAN REVOLUMN ON COMPORTED | DESTION - A CAVALRY EXIRTSH.

niebias

Serch 28 .- The advance to Tame

con delayed to give the troops a

The 10th and 19th Hussars and days: 16 . morniss mantry advanced to-hight to the wells of Tamanieb, whither the remainder of the force will advance early in the morning. The cavalry reconnaissance to-day ascertained that Osman Digna's force, whose number is uncertain, holds some rugged and rising ground at the end of the valley, where the village of Tamaniah is situated. If Osman fights at all, it is expected the battle will not take place until Friday. Owing to the intense heat and bad water, Gen. Graham in. tends to limit the march to clearing the valley of Tamanieb. The proposed cavalry expedition to Berber has been dropped. Toree hundred Arabs have joined the British camp, but the leading sheiks, excepting Morghani, keep aloof. The cavalry bad a two hours' skirmish with the rebels near Tamanieb. Several rebels were killed and the enemy retired. Before the skirmlsh, Col. Stewart sent mounted natives to tell the rebels that the English would not quarref with them, and would not injure anybody unless fired upon, Chermside, with two natives, then advanced for parley, when the rebels fired a volley. A lively skirmish ensued. The cavalry finally retired slowly, amid the jeers of the enemy. The rebels hold a strong position, and only infantry can be used against them. The number is estimated at \$ 000. They have plenty of camels. The scarolty of water has caused the death of forty camels and rendered eighty unfit for work. During the march the officers frequently ordered the laggards to double their pace, threatening that otherwise they would be court-martialed. Another week of such fierce heat would render the British crack battalions an easy prey to Osman Digna's hordes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. SA good way to extract the juice of peef for an invalid is to broil the beef on a gridiron for a few minutes, and then squeeze the juice from it with a lemon equeezer; put a little salt with it. This may be given as the sick one prefers, cold or hot, or it may be frozen and given in small lumps. Among other pretty ways to finish the edge

of a silk lounge quilt are these: Put a border of narrow ribbon on in strips, make a point on the end of each ribbon, and under these, allowing it to show a trifle; below them put a rufile of lace. The other way is to omit the iace, and put a tassel or small ball on each Point.

Usstor oll or olive butter are recommended as a good waterproof dressing, and can be used to soften walking boots, especially the former. Begin by pouring the oil from the bottle all around the welt so that the angle between the cole and upper leather is quite filled with oil, and then proceed all over the boot, including the edges of the soles, rubbing it in with the hand. When one is done, have a turn at the other, and so alternately until you have got in about a tablespoonful and a half to each boot. The tongues, heing thinner leather, should be quite saturated. Subsequent dressing will not require so much oil. Shoes thus treated, it is said, take very little labor to polish and keep bright with blacking.

"I had," said my neighbor, "some tough beef steak; it was useless to attempt to broil sity the most superficial. To be sure, the it; I could not afford to throw it away, so I cows can be milked, and the question as out it in small pieces and put it in a small which is the best when fresh, may be, with saucepan, with a lump of butter, a little water | proper precautions against trickery, tolerably and some pepper and salt. It simmered gently for an hour; I then took a bowl of is not the one that does the best immediately flour, some baking powder and a little swest after calving, but, on the contrary, it is milk, and stirred a stiff batter; this I dropped | generally the one that does best immediately by spoonfuls on a buttered tin and steamed for half an hour; when done I dropped the cut best throughout the year, is the one that dumpling in the gravy with the pieces of beefsteak, adding water and butter enough just to cover the dumplings, with baked potatoes, tomato sauce, baked squash; and with bread and butter, fresh apple ple and choose, It is the old stor; we had a frugal but by no means untempting | here. Monday dinner."

SIMPLE REMEDIES. TOTAL Half a teaspoonful of common table salt dissolved in a little cold water and drank will instantly relieve "heart burn" or dyspepsia. If taken every morning before breakfast, increasing the quantity gradually to a teaspoonful of salt and a tumbler of water, it will in a few days cure any ordinary case of dyspapsis, If at the same time due attention is paid to sore throat it is equal to oblorate of potash, and is entirely safe. It may be used as often as desired, and, if a little is swallowed each time, it will have a beneficial effect on the throat by cleansing it and allaying the irritation. In doses of one to four tesspoonfuls in half a pint to a pint of topid water, it acts promptly as an emetic, and, in cases of politoning, is always on hand. It is an excollent remedy for blics and stings of insects. It is a valuable astringent in hemorrhages, particularly for bleeding after the extracting of teeth. It has both cleansing and healing properties, and is therefore a most excellent application for superficial ulcerations. Mustard is another valuable remedy. No family should be without it. Two or three tea-Kroeger, who for ten years has been English | spoonfuls of ground mustard stirred into half confessor at St. Peter's Rome, has just re- a pint of water acts as an emetic very promptly, and is milder and easier to take than sa't this city. In relation to the report that the and water. Equal parts of ground mustard and flour or meal made into a paste with warm water and spread on a thin piece of muslin, with another piece of muslin laid over it, forms the indispensable "mustard plaster." It is almost a specific for colic when applied for a few minutes over the "pit of the stomach." For all internal pains and congestions there is no remedy for such general utility. It sots as a counter irritant by drawing the blood to the surface; hence in severe cases of croup a small mustard plaster should be applied to the child's neck. The same treatment will relieve almost any case of headache. A mustard plaster should be moved about over the spot to be soted upon, for if left in one place it is liable to blister. A mustard plaster acts as well when at a considerable distance from the affected part. An excellent substitute for mustard plesters is what are known as "mustardleaves." They come a dozen in a box and are about four by five inches. They are perfectly dry and will keep for a long time. For use it is only necessary to dip one in a dish of water for a minute and then apply it. Oommon baking soda is the best of all remedies in cases of scalds and burns. It may be used on

process soon commences. It is the best appli-cation for eruptions caused by poisonous ivy and other poisonous plants, as also for bites and stings of insects. Owing to colds, overfatigue, anxiety and various other causes, the often scanty, highly colored and more paded with phosphates, which settles bottom of the vessel on cooling. As

oda as can be picked up with a ten see, dissolved in half a glass of cold ad drank every three hours, will soon the trouble and cause relief to the 1 (39) of it islon that always exists from the interruption of the natural flow of urine. This treatment should not be continued more than twenty-four hours .- Hall's Journal of Health.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHURNING. Sweet cream just removed from the milk does not churn as readily as older cream that has been "ripened," if any one knows exactly what that term signifies. Oream that is too warm sometimes gives trouble, but if it is too cold it is very sure to. Very thin cream is longer in coming than cream that is moderately firm, but a very frequent cause of delay in bringing butter is from filling the churn too nearly full of cream: Something depends, too, upon the character of the churn. A churn that agitates the cream with great violence, as when the floats are small, and are revolved at a high rate of speed, is likely to tear the cream in pieces and beat it into a froth, like eggs under a beater. The churn however, is usually less at fault than the cream or the operator. If cream is churned very slowly there may be so little friction that it will never come. By slow churning the temperature may change so much during the operation as to prevent success. If a plain box or barrel churn is filled very full, and the cream swells, the revolutions may go on without agitating the cream at all, and if the churn has a crank and floats the cream may be revolved in a solid body without friction, except upon very small portions et the cream. As a rule, a churn should not be much more than half full of cream at any time, though much depends upon the character of the cream. If it has been raised from scalded milk it will churn under almost any condition. It is in cool weather in spring and fall that trouble is most frequent, but very hot weather, unless Ice is used, is almost as bad. Those who change from the use of the old-fashioned open pans to some one of the new deep-setting systems, are pretty sure to have more or less trouble in churning, chiefly because in deep setting the bulk of the cream is increased, and the churn is consequently much fuller when used. This alone is often a sufficient explanation of the cause of the difficulty when cream refuses to be changed into butter.-New England Farmer.

THE BEST COWS.

There is no point in issue between the breeders of dairy cattle about which there is such a diversity of opinion as that of judging the merits of milch cows. With horses the watch makes the criterion with runners and trotters, while draft animals can be tested by the dead pull, and carriage or park horses need most to please the eye. With beel cattle the scales and handling generally give very good satisfaction, though the butcher's block should be the ultimate criterion. When, however, we come to cows in milk to determine which is the best, there are so many innate or latent virtues and vices it is hard indeed to tell which is the best in a herd without long and patient study, and even then they vary so in each year's performance, the decree of one season is often overruled by the experience of another.

In the showing, of course, the examination upon which the judges must rely is of neces. well determined, but, after all, the best cow before calving. That is, the one that holds to the owner. returns the great ctual experiment to This is often prove the utter amazem he owner, especially

the first seasont's th wher uses the scales. he tortoise and the quality of yield is Again, the q 1311

ly to the man who of the greatest / it liter maker is more sells milk, while: . anxious about the cream. This point is difficuit to determine on a short acquaintance with the cow. Practical science seems unable to solve the problem. Nothing but the churn seems to be able to settle the question outside of elaborate and expensive analysis. Having tried all the modern appliances for cheap and expeditious tests, we are inclined to think the mouth the best judge after the diet. There is no better remedy than all. With care and considerable practice above for constipation. As a gargle for tice most people can tell rich milk tice most people can tell rich milk when they taste it, though there are possible, and many ways to deceive the tongue. Milk that has stood long enough for the cream to rise and is then thoroughly mixed again, will taste much richer than it would when first drawn from the cow. This is probably owing to the lumpiness of the cream, which takes hold on the organs of taste more readtly .- American Dairyman.

BLOODY MILK. Young cows, in very high condition, are often liable to affections of the udder. Keep the animal indoors; give plenty of bedding to prevent bruising of the bag; preferably keep her in a box-stall. If the bag is tender, bathe it several times daily with a mixture of equal parts of tineture of arnics and soft water. Draw the quarters clean of milk thrice daily, without much pulling of the tests. If pain is occasioned by milking, it is best to draw the milk by means of a milk tube, carefully inserted. Give sloppy or steamed food, besides sliced apples or roots, and good, aro. matic upland hay. But bloody milk is due to a variety of causes, and to treat it most processfully it would be necessary to know it) cause,-Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. ?runing fruit trees in winter is practised

by some persons. It is better to defer the work until toward spring, but if done before. and particularly if branches an inch or more in diameter are cut off, it is advisable to cover the wounds with a thin coating of wax to exolude air and moisture. This is a good rule when large limbs are out off at any time, except early in the fall, at which season the condition of the wood and the dryness of the atmosphere preclude all tendency to decay. But the cutting off of large limbs is always more or less injurious, although trees in vigorous health are generally able to overcome it in great measure. If pruning is done in time, it will rarely be necessary to out off a limb larger than one's finger.

PREPARING FOR THE GARDEN. The success of a garden depends much on the surface of the burned place either dry or its early: preparation and planting in spring. Pope to leave Rome, he said: "The Pope relief is magical. It seems to withdraw the weather arrives, are greatly benefited by the trip in a rowboat.

will never leave Rome voluntarily. Should best and with it the pain, and the healing thorough preparation and the pulverising and, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BE enriching of the soil "It is well, therefore to apply in winter all the manure which may be wanted. Pulverised by frost, and leached in To sufferers and the medical profession. My to the soil by rains and melting snows, it motive is not one of money only, but for will be worth more than it spread in lumps soience and the good of suffering humanity. mixed. All new gardens for vegetables should be arranged for horse-cultivation, by extending the plants in drills across it from end to end. This will greatly reduce the labor of keeping it clean, and the few minutes required to cultivate it once a week will clean by the frequent passing of the narrow one-horse harrow or cultivator. Gardens which are already laid out may be modified by re-arrangement, so that much, if not most, may be subjects: to horse-cultivation, and the amount of hand hoeing materially lessened. There are many crops which are commonly planted in beds, and kept clean, if at all, with hand labor, which may be arranged in drills for this purpose.

> THE FATHER OF PROBIBITION. WHY MEAL DOW BEGIN HIS CAMPAIGE WHICH

HAS LASTED HALF A CENTURY. POBILARD, March 26 .- To-day Gen. Neal Dow celebrated his 80th birthday in a quiet manner. He is still very vigorous, and probably has lest nothing of physical or mental strength within the past few years.

Mr. Dow was a testotaler from early youth. The custom of offering wine among refreshments at social parties in Portland was largely put down by him and his two sisters, who, the first of all in that city, entertained their friends in large numbers without intoxicants. He was drawn into the warfare against the liquor traffic accidentally.

There was a lady well known to Mr. Dow and his family, whose husband, an educated man, holding an important public office, was a dipsomaniac. This lady sent for Mr. Dow one day and told him that her husband was sway again " on a time." Mr. Dow went to a certain rumshop where Mr. Blank resorted and told the rumseller the whole story, en- GREAT SPEECH ON THE QUESTION treating him not to sell the man any more liquor. The rumseller replied :--

"It's my business to sell rum, and I have a license for it. I'll sell to anybody who asks for it who has the money to pay for it. I support my family by selling liquor."

Mr. Dow indignantly replied :-"It's your business, then, to sell rum, and you have a license for it? You support your amily, do you, by destroying other people's families? Heaven helping me 1'll change all that!"

Mr. Dow led Mr. Blank home, and from

that day commenced an active, persistent, unceasing warfare against the grog shops. numerable meetings were held all over the State, in small towns and villages as well as in large towns and cities, everywhere denoun- | pamphlet form. cing the liquor traffic. When public opinion was prepared for the overthrow of the grog shops, as Mr. Dow supposed, he prepared a bill entitled "An act for the suppression of drinking houses and tip-pling shops." His friends said it was teo radical. He went to Augusta with his bill in his pocket, had a public hearing in the Bepresentatives' Hall before a joint select committee, which agreed unanimously to report the bill without change. The next day was the last one of the session. That night Mr. Dow had his bill printed, it was placed on the deaks of the members early in the morning, and on that day was passed through all its stages to be enacted, and went into effect on its approval by the Governor.

Within six months the jails in five of the counties were empty, as well as the houses of correction of Cumberland County. The open liquor traffic came immediately to an

CANADIAN LONGEVITY.

During the debate on immigration in which many remarks were made on the salubility of the Canadian climate, the following note was handed to Mr. Curran from the reporters' gallery, and passed around amongst the ministry. "Please draw the attention of the House to the remarkable longevity and tenacity of life prevalent in Canada. The following is a striking example: When the workmen were building the Ice Palace at Montreal they broke a block because a dark-look ing object was observed in the interior, From out of the fragments jnmped a young Canadian boy beating his arms and exclaiming, 'It's a cold day when I get left. I fell into the river last fall, but they can neither drown nor freeze me, you bet." — Ottawa correspondence Montreal Post.

ADVERTISING CHEATS!!! "It has become so common to write the

beginning of an article in an elegant, interesting manner, "Then run it into some advertisement that

we avoid all such,
"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as

"To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything

else." DID SHE DIE " No

"She livgered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was oured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medioine."

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver, theumatic trouble and nervous debility, "THE REMEDY SO favorably noticed in all the papers,

"Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting

all other medicines. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrowdness "And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so paipable to every one's observation."

"Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief, "And now she is restored to us in good bealth by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using

it."-THE PARENTS. FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used
Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering
from a disease declared incurable."
"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utios, N. T.

The man Traynor who once crossed the At lantic in a dory now proposes to make the THE SPIROMSTER GIVEN FREE. GIVEN AWAY.

To convince the public and prove to the sceptical that the spirometer is the best instrument ever invented for the treatment of diseases of the air passages, and that it is all I have ever claimed for it. Anyone suffering from bronchitis, catarrh, catarrhal desfuess, be trifling compared with long and laborious althms, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 81 Lafayette avenue and consult the hand-labor. The crops will grow vigorously call at 81 Lafayette avenue and consult the by keeping the soil constantly meliow and surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, can have a Spirometer free, the medicines alone to be paid for. I do this to show the confidence I have in the treatment, and to convince the medical profession and others who are still sceptical (notwithstanding the thousands of people who have been cured by it) that the Spirometer I have invented and the medicines used with it will ours a larger percentage of these diseases than any other treatment in the world, and is now used in all the leading hospitals in Europs. li unable to call personally write for list of questions which will enable the surgeons to treat you successfully by letter. M. Souvielle, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. 70-12

> Jno. Hando, of Greenville, S. C., some time ago gave a morigage on his person to Jas. Taker for debt. Hando failed to pay the amount and Taker proceeded to sell him at auction. Hando secured an injunction and the case is now before the Supreme Court.

> > —-THE---

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