PRICES AND PROSPECTS.

MODERATE GAINS IN THE MOVEMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

No Improvement in the General Industrial Situation—The Reaction in the Breadstuffs Market—The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The moderate gains in the movement of general merchandise throughout the country reported in special telegrams to Bradstreet's last week still continue. All through the west pleasant weather is having an effect upon trade. Groceries, boots and shoes and hardware are relatively in most active request throughout the country.

The subsidence of unfavorable foreign influences led to covering of shorts and strengthens the New York stock market. Money at New York is easy on call, but in banking circles the impression is that a firmer market will be seen about April 1. Call loans are 2 to 2½ per cent.; on time 4 to 4½ per cent. are demanded for all dates.

No general improvement has set in in the iron trade. Cuts in anthracite coal have followed the formal reduction in price. Petroleum is fractionally higher.

There is no improvement in the general industrial situation, except that the strike at Fall River does not promise to last long.

Dry goods are more active at Boston but less so at New York. Woolen goods are quiet. Prices of print cloths are nearly 1-16c. higher. Raw wool is in hand-to-mouth demand at last week's prices. Raw cotton is ⅛c. lower.

There has been a reaction in the breadstuffs markets, the lowest prices being made Tuesday. Wheat went down to 91⅛c., a loss of over 6c. per bushel within a fortnight, but prices were speedily pushed up again, closing 1⅞ above Tuesday's level. Flour has declined 15 to 25c. per barrel.

A free and confident movement in raw sugars, in face of relatively light stocks, advanced prices 3-16 to ¼c. Refined advanced on Friday ⅛c on scarcity of raw. At San Francisco refined has advanced ⅜c to 7⅜c. At New Orleans raw has advanced ⅛c. Coffee has receded about ⅛c on depressing influences.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 220 and for Canada 29, a total of 249, as compared with a total of 261 last week and 281 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 243, made up of 212 in the United States and 31 in the Dominion of Canada.

A MARE CLAUSUM.

President Harrison Issues His First Proclamation

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The following provisions of the laws of the United States are hereby published for the information of all concerned: Section 1956, Revised Statues, Chapter 3, title 23, enacts that "No person shall kill any otter, mink, martin, sable or fur seal or any other fur bearing animal within the limits of Alaska territory or in the waters thereof, and every person guilty thereof shall for each offence be fined not less than $200 nor more than $1000, or imprisoned not more than six months or both, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited, but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorise the killing of any such mink, marten, sable or other fur bearing animal except fur seals under such regulations as he may prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law, nor shall he grant any special privileges under this section.

Section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, approved March 2, 1888, provides that: Section 3—That section 1956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea, and it shall be the duty of the President at a timely season in each year to issue his proclamation and cause the same to be published for one month at least in one newspaper (if any such there be) published at each United States port of entry on the Pacific Coast warning all persons against entering such waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section, and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently cruise said waters and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, pursuant to the above recited statutes hereby warn all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section 1956 Revised Statutes, and I hereby proclaim that all persons found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States in said waters will be arrested and punished as above provided, and that all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes will be seized and forfeited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President,

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The Electric Postal Railroad.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Three hundred miles an hour is the proposed speed for the electric postal railroad of the future. An experimental line has been erected at Laurel, twenty miles from this city. A compromise between the pneumatic tube and the ordinary railroad carries a miniature train of two cars solely for mails and light parcels, without any attendants. The road has three rails, one above the car for carrying the current, and two below which carry the cars. The cars are built of sheet-iron and are two feet square and twenty-one feet long. Speed will be regulated and power or brakes applied by electricity solely. If the experiment at Laurel succeeds it is stated that similar roads will be laid between Baltimore and Washington and elsewhere.

A Victim of the Faith Cure.

FORT HURON, Mich., March 23.—Mrs. Amelia Bartlett, an old resident of this city, died yesterday morning a victim of the faith cure craze. A few days ago she was taken with pneumonia and persistently refused to allow a physician to attend her.

Manitoba's Immigration Boom.

WINNIPEG, March 22.—About 1000 immigrants arrived to-day, making over 2500 during the past eleven days. The price of farming lands has increased in consequence of the great demand.

SENT TO THE MERCER.

A Girl Who Prefers the Reformatory to Freedom in Hamilton.

HAMILTON, March 22.—Two or three weeks ago a girl named Edith Johnston was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Susan Johnston, her mother, on a charge of vagrancy. She was kept in custody for about a week, but finally let go on promising, though very reluctantly, to reform. She had been going to low dances since the beginning of the year and had, according to her own statement, got well on in the downward path. Yesterday her mother had her arrested again and this morning she appeared before the Police Magistrate. She walked into the dock with a swagger and smiled upon a lot of toughs who had assembled in the auditorium to have a look at her. She pleaded guilty of having no visible means of support and being a common vagrant. She said the "reformity" would not do her any good, but she would rather go there than stay at home. She could not get work in the city, because no one would have her when they heard her name. She looked as bold as possible when the Magistrate spoke to her and played with a little black-and-tan dog while her mother was giving evidence, occasionally getting in a back shot at Mrs. Johnston. The Magistrate sent her to the Mercer Reformatory for 23 months, and as the girl went back to the cells she remarked, "That won't hurt me. I'll have some of my old chums there.'

THAT JEWELRY CASE.

Preliminary Examination into the Larceny Charge Against Andy Maloney.

MONTREAL, March 22.—A select gathering was at the Police Court this afternoon, when Andy Maloney was again brought up for preliminary investigation into the charge of constructive larceny. Thomas Morrison, a carter, testified that on or about Feb. 1 he was called upon by Andy Maloney to take two trunks from his place in Craig-street to No. 3 Argyle-avenue. Andy Maloney went with the trunks. The two trunks in court looked like the ones he took to Argyle-avenue.

Mr. C. Ellis of the firm of P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto, deposed that the jewelry found, with the exception of four items, was the property of P. W. Ellis & Co., and was in possession of George Van Reinholtz, a traveler for the firm. He recognized the trunks as the property of the firm. Van Reinholtz had no right to sell any of these goods without submitting details to the firm.

Maloney was admitted to bail in $4000, himself in $2000 and two sureties of $1000 each. The case was adjourned to Wednesday next.

A deposition has been made by Detective Howie against Van Reinholtz, in which he is charged with appropriating to his own use $14,000 worth of jewelry entrusted to his care as agent of the firm of P. W. Ellis & Co.

Mr. Ellis has also taken a saisie revindication against the Chief of Police.

HAMILTON YOUNG LIBERALS.

A Number of M.P.'s Speak at Their Banquet Last Night.

HAMILTON, March 22.—The fourth annual banquet of the Young Men's Liberal Club was held in Arcade Hall this evening. Mr. Lyman Lee, the president, occupied the chair, and about 250 members and guests were present, including Hon. L. H. Davies of Prince Edward Island, Mr. A. H. Gillmor, M.P. for Charlotte, N. B., C. W. Colter, M. P. for Haldimand, J. S. Willison, President of the Toronto Young Liberals, Mr. Roswell, secretary, and others.

A new departure was made by the club in having only five toasts on the list, and the affair partook of the nature of a political gathering leading off with a banquet.

The speakers of the evening were Hon. Mr. Davies, Mr. Gillmor, M.P., and Mr. Colter, M.P., who replied to the toast of "The Dominion Parliament" at considerable length. Mr. McPherson responded to the toast of "The Reform Association of Hamilton" and John Crerar and J. S. Willison responded to the toast of "The Ontario Legislature."

Another St. George Victim.

WOODSTOCK, March 22.—Scarcely had our town recovered from the shock which it received by the death of three of its municipal representatives when it was again startled to-day by the intelligence of the death of Mr. Jonathan Martin, another of the victims of the St. George railway disaster. He died at 9.30 this morning. It was at first thought that Mr. Martin's injuries were slight, but he never recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home here. He remained at the house of Dr. Kitchen at St. George.

Mr. Martin was 56 years of age, an Englishman by birth, has been a resident of this town for 34 years, and for many years has carried on a large mercantile business, and was in easy circumstances. He has served many years and at various times in our town and county council. Arrangements are being made for a public funeral next Monday at 3.30 p.m.

Arrested on Another Capias.

OTTAWA, March 22.—Mr. W. E. Brown arrived in the city last evening on the train from Brockville which came in a little before 6 o'clock, Detective Montgomery was anxiously waiting for him, and under orders from him Constable McEdward followed up Mr. Brown and arrested him on Wellington-street. In this instance Mr. Brown is arrested on a warrant issued at the instigation of James Leggatt, Montreal, boot and shoe dealer, who claims that Brown is his debtor for $8300. He was bailed to-day in $5000.

A Victory For the C. P. R.

OTTAWA, March 22.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company secured a victory in the Railway Committee to-day, putting their bill through with a couple of minor amendments despite the strenuous opposition by the Maritime Province members, who were full of amendments all designed to compel the Canadian Pacific Railway to complete the projected lines in those provinces. The bill consolidates the entire debenture stock, including all the branch lines, and allows the issue of increased stock at the rate of $2500 per mile to the extent of $12,500,000, the rate of interest being 4 per cent. as at present. The proposed changes cannot become law until the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders is obtained.

Woodstock Jottings.

WOODSTOCK, March 22.—The municipal elections here to-day to fill the vacancies in the council were conducted quietly. In St. George's Ward Mr. Cole is elected by 100 majority over Messrs. Rippon and Oliver; in St. John's Ward Mr. West defeated Mr. Allan by a fair majority.

The death to-day of Mr. Martin, a victim of the St. George accident, will necessitate an election for the third deputy reeveship.

Six boys answering the description of those who escaped from the Mimico Industrial School arrived here on a Canadian Pacific Railway freight train early this morning, but their whereabouts is at present unknown.

Fire at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, March 22.—A fire with what might have been a serious loss to life and property occurred here early this morning. A large frame tenement building in Dundas-street west, in which dwelt about twenty persons, was seen by a neighbor to be in a blaze. On examination he found the whole of the inside to be on fire. He immediately gave the alarm, and the inmates, mostly women, barely escaped with their lives.

THE ASSEMBLY CLOSED.

ONTARIO'S LAWMAKERS RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

Sir Alexander Approves of the Bills Passed at This Session and Reads the Customary Speech.

TORONTO, March 25.—At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor appeared at the Parliament Building attended by "C" Company Infantry School. Sir Alexander gave assent in Her Majesty's name to the bills passed during the session and read this speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In bringing to a close another session of the Legislative Assembly, I desire to recognize the earnestness and zeal with which you have devoted yourselves to the work of legislation.

The measure which you have adopted for developing the unsettled portions of the Province by means of Colonization Railways meets with my hearty approval. I am glad to believe that the revenues accruing from the opening up of the mineral and other lands through which the projected railways will pass, and the profits to be derived from the sale of certain classes of timber not at present marketable, will alone reimburse to the Provincial Treasury the expenditure to be incurred in carrying into effect the policy which has received your sanction.

I am glad to give my assent to the bill for creating the new electoral district of Nipissing. The large territory embraced in that district, and the new settlements springing up within its borders, entitle the district to a voice in the Legislative Assembly, the effect will doubtless be to direct public attention more fully than before to this important section of the Province.

The measure which you have passed for affording an expeditious and simple remedy for determining the claims of settlers in the new districts for damages to their lands by flooding will, I trust, materially aid in accomplishing the object desired.

By the Voters' Lists Act and the Franchise Assessment Act you have afforded increased facilities for enabling every qualified elector to have his name placed upon the assessment roll and voters' list.

The important amendments made to the Shops Regulation Act, the Factory Act and the Workmen's Injuries Act will, I feel assured, be appreciated by all those who are concerned in the beneficial operation of these laws.

I am much gratified with the measures you have adopted for the improvement of the Pharmacy Act; the act respecting the study of anatomy and the Free Libraries Act. Each of these acts deals with important educational interests, and the amendments you have made cannot fail to exercise a salutary effect upon the special departments to which they respectively relate.

I have assented with pleasure to the bills you have submitted to me for the further improvement of our Municipal and Assessment Laws.

I thank you for the liberal appropriations which you have made for the public service. The supplies which you voted will be expended with prudence and in the public interest.

The Provincial Secretary stepped up to the Throne and said: It is His Honor's will and pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued; and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

Then the band outside played once more, the few interested spectators departed and the Chamber closed for 1889.

COUNT BISMARCK'S VISIT.

His Visit to London Gives Rise to Much Political Speculation.

BERLIN, March 24.—Count Herbert Bismarck's visit to England following so closely upon that of Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador, has given rise to all kinds of political speculations. The rumors that England is about to join the triple alliance may however be dismissed summarily, as may also the statement of the official press that the Count is merely making a holiday visit. The fact is that the visit has a double object, the most important part of which is the arrangement of details for the Emperor's visit to England during the coming summer and to ascertain the wishes of Queen Victoria as to whether the visit shall be merely of a domestic nature or shall partake of a state character. If it is to be the latter Prince Bismarck is anxious to arrange imposing accompaniments. It is even stated in some quarters that the Chancellor himself will attend the Emperor, but this is doubtful. During the past week Count Herbert has had a series of long interviews with the Emperor at which the matter of his Majesty's visit was fully discussed.

In the second place Count Herbert will take the opportunity to discuss with Lord Salisbury colonial matters affecting the two nations. It is not improbable that some kind of an agreement will be arrived at embodying the principles of a future colonial policy where British and German interests come in contact. The Boersen Zeitung says that Count Herbert Bismarck will endeavor to bring the differing colonial views of England and Germany into harmony. It instances the South Sea Islands, where difficulty has arisen through British annexation of the Herveys, which there is reason to believe Germany regards as contrary to treaty, and adds: "Count Herbert will endeavor to arrive at an understanding on the Samoan question, to which Lord Salisbury has shown himself disposed, and will aim to conclude an agreement in respect to East and West Africa. It is believed in some quarters that England's dispute with Morocco will also come under discussion."

The Post announces that the Samoan conference will be postponed probably until the beginning of May. This may be regarded as indicating a desire to await the outcome of Bismarck's mission. Prince Bismarck's reprimand of Dr. Knappe is much commented on. The Freisinnige Zeitung points out that Dr. Knappe was really driven into a state of furor consularis by Herbert Bismarck's dispatch of Jan. 8, instructing him to effect the necessary reprisals against the rebels, who he said by attacking had brought about a state of war.

The seizure by the police authorities of The Volks Zeitung has created a great sensation, and a legal decision upon the right of the police to suppress the paper is awaited with interest. Even the National Liberal press have not a word to say in defence of what is generally rated as a rash and imprudent proceeding on the part of the police, while the feelings of the Liberal papers are shown by a paragraph in The Freisinnige Zeitung entitled, "Fearless and Enduring," and advising steadfastness under threatened reactionary measures of the Government which look like a return to the times of King Frederick William. The editor of The Volks Zeitung has addressed a letter to the papers denying any relations with the Socialists. An article in The North German Gazette hinting at increased strictness of the press laws is little relished by Liberal journals. Several of last night's papers state that the Prussian Government has already submitted to the Landtag a proposal for amending the provisions of the penal code and press laws.

A Strasburg letter to The Cologne Gazette states that the Government has resolved upon a stricter measure for the Germanization of the provinces—the dismissing of schoolmasters and tutors unable to teach the German language and replacing them partly by Alsatians and partly by Germans.

A scandal has been caused by the bringing of serious charges against Dr. Webz, a member of the West Prussian Diet, and formerly president of the permanent committee of that body. Dr. Webz is officially charged with the fraudulent appropriation of 104,000 marks which had been voted by the committee for certain works. He will probably be compelled to resign.

The inauguration of the Bismarck-Moltke monument has been fixed for March 31.

Marie Van Zandt is having great success in Italian opera at Kroll's Theatre.

Prince Hohenlohe's Theory.

BERLIN, March 24.—A meeting of the Colonial Society was held here yesterday. Prince Hohenlohe made an address in which he attributed the rebellion in East Africa to the unlimited importation of arms and ammunition. He urged that the powers combine to prevent the real source of the trouble which was affecting all alike.

M'GARIGLE IN TORONTO.

The Noted Chicago Boodler Leaves Banff and Comes Down East.

TORONTO, March 25.—In a fine bold hand there was written on the register of the Rossin House on Saturday this name and address:

WM. J. MCGARIGLE, BANFF.

McGarigle is an uncommon name and it did not take long for the casual observer to conclude that this was the sign-manual of the famous Chicago boodler, who finds Canada is a much more congenial climate than that below the border line.

The only and greatest McGarigle has a wide reputation and his second advent in Toronto created no small amount of interest. In palmy days he was the warden of Cook County Hospital, an immense public charity in Chicago, at that time charges of boodling were rife and it came to pass that McGarigle and another hospital officer were arrested, tried and convicted on the charge of having connived with contractors, whereby they muchly enriched themselves. Both were sentenced to two years at Joliet, the State Prison, and McGarigle's pal went there. McGarigle was placed in charge of Sheriff Matson, who allowed him to call at his house before going to Joliet. At the house the ex-warden asked to be allowed to go to the bathroom, and the permission was granted. By the assistance of his wife he escaped through the window and left the sheriff in the soup. This was in November, 1887.

McGarigle's friends were assisting him and he was put aboard the Canadian schooner "Edward Blake," which sailed down the lakes through the fierce winter gales. When it was too late the authorities got onto the game and followed in a steamer, but McGarigle was beyond the power of the United States law. At Port Huron the Edward Blake was boarded, but the game, which throughout the whole voyage had kept secluded, his identity being unknown even to the captain, was gone. He had quietly got into a row boat and was rowed to the Canadian shore. He located for some time near St. Catharines, where he had friends, afterwards visited Montreal and then went to Banff, that delightful Northwest resort, where he has spent many pleasant months.

Mr. McGarigle left Banff a week ago and Winnipeg three days ago. The C.P.R. train from North Bay that reached the Union Station early on Saturday morning had Mr. McGarigle for one of its passengers. He drove to the residence of some friends in Berkeley-street and later came down town and registered at the Rossin House, being assigned to room No. 161. He was in fine health and good spirits and cordially greeted the few friends he met. While not caring to say much to outsiders about his Chicago affairs he admitted that he would like to have matters settled so that he might go back to Chicago. Asked about the bill which Dr. Weldon, M.P., has before the Dominion Parliament to authorize the mutual exchange of Canadian and American boodlers he said he had no fear as regards himself. While it was proposed that the measure should be retroactive he believed that this clause will be struck out. He will probably visit Ottawa this week.

Mr. McGarigle was in the Rossin House but for a few hours yesterday. He slept there Saturday night and dined there, but the rest of the day was spent with friends outside. He did not return to the Rossin till 1.30 this morning.

PLAYING COWBOY.

Serious Shooting Accident in a Winnipeg Hotel—Poison in the Tea Pot.

WINNIPEG, March 24.—W. H. Evans was accidentally shot in a bedroom of the new Douglas House this afternoon by his companion Harker. The bullet entered Evans' cheek bone below the eye and lodged near the ear, making a dangerous and perhaps fatal wound. Both young men recently arrived from England. Evans is a son of a prominent surveyor of Liverpool and Harker is a son of a minister of Bolton, Eng. Harker was playing cowboy when the accident occurred.

Meredith, a tea merchant, and his wife and child were poisoned by acid from solder in a tea pot. All are in a fair way of recovery.

A Petticoat Bank Robbed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 24.—John Morris refused to put the saving of a life time $1255, in a bank, as he thought it would not be safe, and he and his wife sewed the money in her petticoat. Saturday night three masked men entered his wife's room, gagged her, stole the petticoat from under her pillow and escaped. Wm. Standish has been arrested and Mrs. Morris identified him as one of the thieves.

A Train Captured by Tramps.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 24.—A large party of tramps boarded a freight train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad near Alliquippa last night, and for five hours held the train, refusing to allow the crew to move it unless permitted to ride on it. A telegram was sent to Pittsburg for assistance and a special train with officers was sent to the rescue. Twelve tramps were arrested but a large number escaped.

The Northern Pacific's Acquisition.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The Inquirer states that a well known railroad man said to-day that the Northern Pacific Railway has secured control of the Wisconsin Central, and through it an entrance to Chicago. The directors will meet in New York Wednesday to formally approve the lease, but the company is already in practical control of the Wisconsin Central.

Killed on the Railway Track.

RIDGETOWN, March 23.—Mr. Duncan Gillies, an old resident of this county, was struck by an east bound Michigan Central freight train here last night and instantly killed. He has a son traveling for a Toronto wholesale house. The cause of the accident is not definitely known.

A Mystery Cleared Up.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 24.—In a cave on the western side of Bear's Mountain, Daniel Schram yesterday found a human skeleton. It proved to be the remains of John Hodel, an inventor of this city, who seven years ago left home while despondent and had not since been heard from. A bottle found in the cave had contained hydrochloric acid.

Murder in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 24.—Buddy Lee, a colored puddler, was shot in the mouth and killed early this morning by Charles Allen, also colored. The murder occurred in Yellow Row, a disreputable house, and was unprovoked. Allen was intoxicated and imagined Lee had insulted his wife.

Disastrous Floods in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, March 24.—Owing to tremendous floods the Verrugas bridge, the most famous on the Oroya Railway, 108 feet high and which originally cost $300,000, has been swept away. This renders almost impossible transportation from that part of the country, thus ruining many miners.

After the U. S. Consulate at Toronto.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—William Henry Harrison Webster of Buffalo was presented to Mr. Blaine yesterday by Congressman Farquhar, who filed his papers for the consulate at Toronto.

C. E. Chomley of Niagara Falls arrived last night. He wants to consul at Clifton, Ont.

A Gold Find in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., March 24.—Placer gold is said to have been discovered in the bluffs on the Missouri River opposite Townsend. Nearly everybody in Townsend has staked off a claim.

Firebugs in a Connecticut City.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 24.—There were four incendiary fires here last night. The loss in each case was small.

Burglary at Oshawa.

OSHAWA, March 24.—A few barrels of cider were stolen from the cellar of Dickie & Babcock last night.

THE ATTACK ON WEBSTER.

DEFEAT OF THE MOTION TO REDUCE HIS SALARY.

Labouchere Seeking to Lead the Liberals Out of "Respectability" and Aiming for the Party Leadership.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Vernon Harcourt, resuming the discussion regarding the Parnell Commission, declared that Attorney-General Webster's identification with the Commission had destroyed the impression that the Government would be impartial and added weight to The Times' charges. If the Attorney-General had not advised the Government Parliament should not vote a salary for services he had not performed. He condemned the Attorney-General's apology for the Pigott forgeries as mean, contemptible and disgraceful and expressed the hope that he would make a better apology.

Attorney-General Webster replied that but for the duty he owed those who trusted him he would not have noticed the charges made by Sir William. If he were capable of the conduct imputed to him he would be a disgrace to the English bar. He was private counsel for The Times. It was immaterial whether he had been right or wrong in assuming that position, although it was doubtful whether he had been prudent.

Mr. Redmond's motion to reduce the Attorney-General's salary was rejected, 286 to 28.

In response to a further question Attorney-General Webster defended his course at great length. Mr. Parnell also addressed the House. Some epithets were bandied across the floor, and the chair was repeatedly forced to call members to order.

Labby May Be Leader.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Mr. Smalley cables The Tribune from London: The microscopic investigation into the alleged relations between the ministry and The Times, Pigott, LeCaron and the rest is pursued daily in the House of Commons by the Gladstonians and Parnellites with ever-increasing zest. There are, however, several more important matters pending. Not the least important is the question whether Labouchere is to lead the Liberal party. He leads already, perhaps, the entire Radical left wing of the party, and he and his colleagues are impatient with the more respectable Gladstonians. "It is respectability which ruins us," he is reported to have said recently. It was not his own respectability to which he referred. His speech on Tuesday was an attempt to get rid of respectability and to take the lead into his own hands. "I will not," said Labouchere in the House of Commons, "give the Government an opportunity of getting a single sixpence; so long as they refuse to consult the country we will put every obstacle we can in the way of the transaction of public business." He has been as good or as bad as his word. With a view, as he said cynically, of giving practical effect to his policy, he the same night put down twenty notices of motion.

Labouchere's chief allies or agents seem to be Healy and Sir William Harcourt. Gladstone is absent from the House on account of his brother's death, and Sir William succeeds to his authority during his absence, which is expected to last at least a week, Gladstone having gone to Scotland to attend the funeral. Before he comes back the Liberal party may be irretrievably committed to a policy which presages nothing but disaster. That policy is something more than obstruction. If the threats mean anything, they mean that the minority will not allow the Government to be carried on. No money will be voted if they can prevent it, and no business will be done. It is a policy of paralysis. Should it be supported by the minority as a whole what Prince Albert once said will have come true. Parliamentary government will be on its trial. What Labouchere and Sir William Harcourt threaten is nothing less than a negation of the parliamentary system. That the country will never stand.

The Missing Actress Found.

LONDON, March 22.—Mabel Love, the young Gaiety Theatre actress who disappeared a few days ago, and was supposed to have eloped with a prominent young nobleman, was found to-day by detectives in Dublin. She was alone and declares that she ran away from home on account of a tiff which she had had with her mother. She will return to London to-night in charge of a detective, who will restore the young woman to her parents.

A White Book on Samoan Affairs.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Government has issued a white book on Samoan affairs. It shows that on March 9 Prince Bismarck wrote to Herr Steubel, the newly appointed consul of Germany to Samoa, describing the conduct of Dr. Knappe, his predecessor in the office, as lacking in calmness and coolness and as contrary to the lines of Emperor William's policy, with which Dr. Knappe had been well acquainted. Knappe, Prince Bismarck wrote, apparently lost his head owing to a letter from Herr Branders, Tamasese's Prime Minister, which was published in the last white book and the presence of three men-of-war at Samoa.

Referring to Knappe's subsequent proposal to annex Samoa, Prince Bismarck reiterates his view that to seek to effect a change in the political situation in Samoa without the consent of England and America would not accord with treaty arrangements. Knappe's action reverting to the question of annexation is incomprehensible because his experience and instructions ought to have shown him that his desire to annex Samoa was opposed to the policy conducted by the Chancellor in conformity with the Emperor's intentions.

The Pesth Riots.

PESTH, March 22.—In the Lower House of the Diet to-day Herr Orlean denounced the police for interfering with the students' demonstrations. Premier von Tisza replying referred to his efforts to consolidate Hungary. He deprecated appeals to the mob and said he would never admit that the majority should submit to the tyranny of the minority. The police had only done their duty.

How Kahle Supported His Mother.

FREEPORT, March 22.—Walter H. Kahle was arrested here to-day charged with extensive robbery of the mails. He has been employed in the baggage room of the Northwestern depot and it was his duty to transfer the north bound mail from the Northwestern to the Illinois Central trains. Tuesday night inspectors hid themselves in the baggage room and caught Kahle robbing one of the pouches. He said he committed the crime because he supported a mother. No idea can be formed as to the amount of his peculations. His room was found full of mail matter.

A Philadelphia Defaulter.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Robt. Craven, secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, was yesterday found to be an embezzler to the extent of $10,000. This amount was not stolen from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore directly, but from two branch roads. Craven confessed and was discharged from the company's service. His bondsmen will make the shortage good.

A Cincinnati Husband's Crime.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Patrick Trainor, formerly a prosperous contractor, but who became dissipated and lost his business, quarreled with his wife to-day because she had nothing to eat in the house. Trainor thrust a red-hot poker through his wife's cheek, breaking her jaw. She will probably die. Trainor was arrested. The pair have six children.

How to Write Advertisements.

Advertising is a form of "drumming" or canvassing, with the drummer or canvasser left out. It lacks the advantage of direct personal address, the adaptation of statement or offer to each case, and the display of samples; but, on the other hand, it is infinitely cheaper than personal canvassing or visitation, in proportion to the number of possible customers reached. Though the agency of the canvasser be omitted, it does not follow that his professional methods are unsuited to the substituted service of the advertisement, so far as they can be applied. A drummer or canvasser who is master of his business is careful to observe certain fundamental rules. He never begins operations upon a customer-expectant by soliciting an order, but starts off by an exhibition and a description of the thing he has to sell, dwelling upon its utility and value, the skill and labor involved in its production, and the impossibility hitherto of getting anything equal to it at the price now fixed upon it. Criticisms and objections he does not attempt to meet by direct argument or statement—a course that he knows would only tend to arouse the contentious faculty in his hearer; but he keeps right on with his explanation and commendation of his commodity, working in his counter-points indirectly and inoffensively. He makes incidental reference to prominent persons who have used, or bought or praised the article, avoiding, however, any appearance of supposing that the judgment of his present auditor could be affected by what others have done, or said, or thought. When he sees that the desired impression has been made, he works carefully round to the point that he has had in view all along, and gradually unfolds the advantages to the desired customer of giving an order; and not till the latter has conditionally or prospectively committed himself does he enter upon the last stage of inducing an unconditional and immediate purchase. However much his patience and other feelings may have been tried, he preserves a sunny demeanor to the end, knowing from oft-repeated experience, and from observation of human nature, that in a majority of cases the end will crown the means and salve his momentary wounds.

The procedure above outlined is not capable of full or invariable application to every case or kind of advertising, but it embodies a set of principles some of which will nearly always be found to fit the circumstances of the special instance. Where an advertiser is not cramped for space and can put his announcement in the form of ample narration, he is sure to follow the rules, consciously or unconsciously, if qualified for the business of advertisement writing, and the more fully and closely he follows them, as laid down above, the more effective will be his advertisement.—Printers' Ink.

To clear Jellies and Soups.—The success of jellies depends greatly on their clearness, and to secure this an experienced cook advises the following process, also applicable to soups: When the jelly or soup is made and the fat all removed, put it into a very clean saucepan, with the whites (lightly whipped to a froth) and shells of two or three eggs for an ordinary quantity of soup, jelly, etc. (two whites and shells for the first quart and a half, and one for each succeeding quart is a fair average), and bring it all well to a boil, whisking it all the time to prevent its burning; then pour it through a napkin (if for soup) or a jelly bag (for jelly) previously wrung out of scalding water. If not sufficiently clear, rinse the napkin or bag and run the soup or jelly through it again. The bag should be absolutely (not relatively as it often is) clean, and should be hot from having boiling water run through it, or from being wrung out of scalding water, and last, but not least, neither soup nor jelly should be handled while being run through the bag, as any pressure will muddy it irretrievably.

Take Life in Earnest.

I meet with a great many persons in the course of a year, whom I admire and like; but I feel daily more and more to need, and as life rises every year more and more before me in this true reality, is to have intercourse with those who take life in earnest. It is very painful for me to be always on the surface of things; and I feel that literature, science, politics and many topics are of far greater interest than mere gossip or talking about the weather, and yet as they are generally talked about, still upon the surface—they do not touch the real depth of life. It is not that I want much of what is called religious conversation; that I believe is often on the surface, like other conversations; but I want a sign which one catches as by a sort of intuition, that a man knows what he is about in life, whither tending, in what cause engaged and when I find this, it seems to open my heart as thoroughly and with as fresh a sympathy, as when I was twenty years younger.—Dr Arnold.

Not So Much to be Pitied.

"See the poor trees," said a poetic minded girl to the young man with whom she was walking. "They look so lonely and comfortless standing there with no covering whatever out in the bitter cold."

"Oh, well, it doesn't make so much difference now, even if they do feel it."

"Why not?'

'They will be re-leaved in spring."

That friendship was broken up!

Lambton has joined the great array of Ontario counties petitioning for total Prohibition.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND.

GOOD WORK IS DONE AT SIGNAL