

ACK

RED EVERY TIME
PLASTER IS
USED.

and Mr. Wright accordingly that the man should have seen the minister. The consequence was that the minister would not do so. Mr. Wright at once to Earncliffe and saw the Sir John asked him to again the minister in question in a meantime he (Sir John) him and the matter would be "The king of the Gaitaneu" at he was not in the habit of favoring from the government, could not be done without a k to the minister first referred to be done at all. That after Mr. Wright decided in his own communicated the fact to a fore leaving Ottawa for home not again to be a candidate of Ottawa if his wishes carried out. They were not at, and Mr. Wright said: "The matter under discussion, unced early in 1891, when he John, telling him that he again a candidate for post. The premier endeavored to him to run, but it was of no delegation of ministers drove him, but still he refused. On came on and Mr. Wright to no part in it, and left on a British Columbia until it was his was Mr. Wright gave. His name was connected he of his death with a senator district which included the Ottawa. It is just likely that have been appointed had there is little doubt but he accepted. This, then, dis the statement that he was political life.

He appeared in court in a school of law, and he intended to argue the case. n, is all he has done to earn. Besides this there are two secretaries, one French and the gish, that the country has to n. J. J. Curran (at last he called "Hon.") who only pays anal visit to Ottawa. At last-ger-general has a case to attend a charge against himself. He purchasing raffle tickets and, a ladies' golf club, and ated at \$30, all against Sir mpton's criminal code. The ain, and the fine which the oeral has laid himself open to

SLABTOWN.

Opium Smuggler's Trial. Mich., Jan. 24.—The case of Kennedy, the noted opium smuggler, in the docket for trial in the dates court before Judge Swan. It will be heard by the court, and the government attorneys of convicting the prisoner has been confined ever arrest in this country, being unable to give bail. He had that the government has least \$25,000 during the past in efforts to secure his capture and that the cost of the at capture and the cost of the duties he has evaded took up a considerably over one hundred dollars.

you are tired and fagged you something nice that will strengthen. Here it is

AMNAL.

Beef Tea combining the finest and Wheat with the tonic

all Grocers and Druggists. Free The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.

Every owner of a horse or cow wants to know how to keep his animal in the stable on very little. Lood Purifier is now recognized Condition Powder, it gives a good strengthens the digestion so that all the food is made into meat and bone. It regulates the bowels and kidneys, keeps the coat smooth and glossy and makes the animal strong and healthy.

Send a postal card to the nearest druggist or to the following address: D. M. Perry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Yates Talks Interesting Transatlantic Matters.

Wales, York and Teck Working

Dufferin's Share in Recent Naval Strength Alarm.

Sir Charles Russell and the Pope—Waddington Not Proud of His English Descent—Corcoran's Feel Indignant—Kaiser Wilhelm's Latest Freak—An Outlet for the Unemployed.

New York, Jan. 23.—Edmund Yates in his London cable to the Tribune says: The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Prince Alexander of Teck had four days' excellent shooting in the Sandringham covers last week, and a heavy bag was the result each day. There have been this season scarcely any of the big battues which formerly took place so often at Sandringham, owing to there having been so few guests at the halls, but the estate is swarming with game, and the Duke of York has been out on a great deal with the Prince of Wales, and also by himself when his father was away.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, who is now at Osborne, has been seriously unwell lately, and the state of his health causes much anxiety. Sir Henry, who is in his sixty-ninth year, has been private secretary of the Queen and keeper of the privy purse since 1878, when he was appointed on the death of Sir Thomas Biddulph, but he had then been for many years in the royal household, and for a long time was equerry to the Prince Consort.

Lord Dufferin is said to deserve a good deal of the thanks due to those who pressed the government into a show of taking action on the navy question, and he deserves still more credit, if rumor speaks truly, in that he insisted on the great deal of the matter was not allowed to stop at a mere show of interest.

The papers have been speculating as to whether or not Lord Lansdowne would accept the St. Petersburg embassy, but the fact is that he refused this position some time ago. Lord Rosebery offered it to Lord Lansdowne very soon after the death of Sir Robert Morier.

Lord Lansdowne's brother, Senator Richard Waddington, the French ambassador, affected to despise his English ancestry; yet, for all that, the same blood ran in his veins as in those of Richard Penderel, the president and conductor of Charles II. in his flight from Worcester. Owing to the death of his elder brother, the ex-ambassador's father became entitled to the title of the perpetual pension. M. Richard Waddington is named after his ancestor, and calls all his children Penderel.

When Baron Freytag, the German ambassador, was at Corville Sir Charles Russell paid a flying visit to Rome and was doctored for half an hour with the pope, when the best impression was created on both sides.

The death is announced of Mrs. Austen, sole surviving sister of Cardinal Manning, whose senior she was. Indeed, she was never able to end of her life to regard him as other than a younger brother, whose improvement she had at heart. When Manning left Oxford and entered the Colonial office, his sister, Elise Ingham, Col. Austen, was member for Kent, and who had a large acquaintance among politicians, was as zealous in his interests as the sisters of Lord Beaconsfield are said to have been in his. There was a Lady Stanhope of those days who was a relative in the Foreign office, and who spoke patriotically of young Manning to his sister: "He writes such a good hand."

"Yes," rejoined Mrs. Austen, "and knows a little arithmetic." A correspondent of the London Standard writes that it is impossible to view with other feelings than those of profound indignation the suicidal policy pursued by the French authorities in perpetrating refusal to allow English and German doctors to practice any longer in Corsica. The Corsicans themselves are against at such high-handed proceedings, which will certainly do a great deal of harm to Ajaccio as a health resort, and which have apparently been solely provoked by the distribution of certain so-called patriotic papers in Paris. One good Corsican medical man has done his utmost to save his foreign confederates, Drs. Troop and Schmidt, from this senseless decree of persecution. The Russian mission is not over popular there, and Corsicans feel disposed to resent the action of Russian officers who climbed up Napoleon's statue and placed a Muscovite flag in his hand. The German consular has been threatened his attention towards sculpture, with results quite as untoward as were the consequences of his interference with science and literature. Ever since the death of his illustrious grandfather, a public subscription has been going on in Germany for immortalizing in some national monument the founders of the empire in general and Emperor William I. in particular. Most of the competitors naturally introduced as subordinate figures Bismarck, Moltke and others. All the others and the various designs are now being exhibited in Berlin. The emperor, however, has summarily set at naught the decision of the jury and selected a model of one Herr Bogen, who simply surrounded the statue of William I. with four emblematic victories and wholly ignored the existence of the other military and political heroes of 1871. The memorial is therefore decidedly a national disgrace, and becomes exclusively a tribute to the glory of the Hohenzollerns, rather than a national trophy.

comes it that while the claims of the unemployed are almost clamorous, by into the ears of the people almost without cessation, especially at this time of the year, the British army remains sixty thousand below its proper strength? We know, of course, that by the regulations recruits are taken only between the ages of 18 and 25 years, which limit, by the way, is constantly extended to embrace likely men not really within it, but these people do not tell us that among the unemployed there are numbers of men who possess all the qualifications for military service. What prevents them from enlisting, if it is not that the profession

of want-of-employment has greater charms for them? Are the unemployed, then, men who will not work? Some of them are convicted of being so. Those who are not too old to enlist may expect that had they taken the opportunity they might now be earning an honest livelihood, while others, the young, who by all accounts form the largest part of the unemployed, and their gathering should be invited by the presiding agitators to join the army. But then the agitators would be cutting the ground from under their feet and their occupation would soon be gone, a fact which possibly they realize.

Alexander Not Assassinated. Belgrade, Jan. 22.—The reported assassination of King Alexander of Serbia is without foundation.

Discovered a New Weapon. Chicago, Jan. 22.—A movement which, if successful, is likely to have a wide-spread influence throughout the United States, will be inaugurated here to-morrow. For some time past the labor leaders and socialists of the city have been coming to the conclusion that there is more efficacy in the ballot box for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes than in dynamite bombs and revolution. If the wage earners could secure control of the city council or the balance of power in that body they argue that much could be done to promote the interests of the masses.

With this idea prominent they will to-morrow convene a conference of the representatives and leaders of the various labor organizations of the city, and also representatives of the English, German, Scandinavian, Italian, Bohemian and Polish socialists. The intention is to bring into existence an organization directed against the aldermanic campaign of the coming spring. In at least 21 wards of the city the wage workers are in a majority, and it is thought by concentrating their efforts on these particular wards they can secure the election of a majority in the city parliament. Dominant nationalities are to be regarded in the selection of candidates. In one ward it will be the Swede or the German, in another a Bohemian, in others Polish, Englishmen, Americans or Irishmen. The movement has gained strength by the recent action of the authorities in prohibiting outdoor meetings as well as parades of the unemployed, which has literally had the effect of placing Chicago under a sort of despotic rule, which is not enforced in any other country on the face of the globe, with the exception of Russia.

Harrison's Death Mask. Chicago, Jan. 23.—Justice Bradwell was called upon today to decide the question of ownership of the death mask of the late Carter H. Harrison. On the day after the assassination of the noted Democrat a mask of the features was taken by Ernest Fuchs, the noted sculptor, who proposed to use it in making a statue of the deceased. A proposition to that effect was made to one of the sons, but the negotiations fell through. The labor unions of the city then took the matter up, and initiated a movement looking to the erection of an equestrian statue in Union Park. A model was prepared, but this scheme still hangs fire. Recently Sculptor Fuchs made preparations to go to New York, still the intention of erecting a statue, and learning of this Carter H. Harrison, Jr., secured a writ of replevin with which the sculptor's studio was invaded by a police constable during his absence and the mask was confiscated. The question which Justice Bradwell is called upon to decide today is that of ownership. Young Harrison's statement is that he gave the sculptor permission to take the death mask on condition that it became the property of the family after proper payment for his services. Fuchs is a German, and does not understand the processes of American law, and was consequently considerably frightened when he found that his studio had been invaded by force. The model of the equestrian statue was in court today, and the likeness was pronounced and singularly accurate, while the pose of the familiar soft hat is perfect, and the figure sits in the saddle with as much ease and grace as did the major in his life time. The taking of evidence will occupy the entire day, and judgment will probably be reserved.

SWEEPING REFORMS.

Improvements Requested by American Boards of Trade.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The large assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce was crowded to suffocation this morning when the venerable Frederick Frailey of Philadelphia, who within a few weeks reaches his eightieth year, called to order the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Boards of Trade of the United States. The speaker, who has represented various local boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations, and is probably the most influential federation of the kind in the world. The sessions of the body are devoted to the discussion of matters relating to the improvement of the country with a view to influencing the action of congress thereon by communicating to it such recommendations as are of importance to the country at large. The local boards of trade, the national organization were unanimously in favor of holding the present convention in this city in order that their delegates might come in close contact with their representatives concerning certain congressional legislation upon which the improvement of the country is to be taken action. No less than 40 questions for discussion are named in the printed programme distributed this morning, while a perfect avalanche of motions and notices of resolutions were handed to the secretary. Among the most important are the following:

New York board of trade and transportation—A bill authorizing the registration and protection of trade marks; commercial relations with neighboring countries upon broad and comprehensive principles of reciprocity; tonnage bill; a national monetary commission; that third and fourth classes of mail matter be consolidated at 8 cents a pound, and a system of navigating naval reserves.

St. Louis Builders' and Merchants' Exchange—The free bankrupt bill; stimulation of commerce and trade with foreign countries; repeal of the interstate commerce law.

Wholesale Associated Grocers—The more thorough enforcement of the interstate commerce law; the amendment of the Philadelphia Board of Trade—The Torrey bankruptcy bill; an executive department of commerce and manufacture; no income tax; revision of the banking and currency laws; permanent establishment of the national banking system, and the retention of the state bank tax; no radical change in the tariff laws; sale of \$200,000,000 bonds to protect the treasury gold reserve.

Grocers' and Importers' Exchange—No state bank circulation; construction of canal to Lake Erie; Chesapeake, Delaware and Raritan bays.

Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce—A national bankrupt law; amendments to

ORDERED TO RIO.

Admiral 'Duarte' Squadron Lying at Pernambuco.

Directed to Sail for the South

Progress of the War in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul.

General Hippolyte, Chasing the Insurgent Army—Why the Revolutionists Abandoned the Siege of Bage—Manifestations of War in the Rio Grande Rebels Detained at Montevideo.

Montevideo, Jan. 23.—A report has reached here to the effect that the cruiser Nichoroli, the gunboat Paranahyba, and the torpedo boat Sampson, lately purchased in England, the latter of which is in the flagship command of Admiral Duarte, commander of the loyal fleet in northern Brazil, have been ordered to leave Pernambuco for Rio de Janeiro.

The insurgent army in Rio Grande do Sul, pursued by General Hippolyte and his forces, has arrived at Santa Ana, and will push on today to Porto Alegre to Uruguanay. The insurgents declare the prolonged siege of Bage has exhausted their supply of ammunition and provisions, and this alone prevented them from giving battle to the loyal forces.

Owing to the request of Minister Monteiro, Brazilian representative in this country, the police have detained ten cases of munitions of war destined for the Rio Grande insurgents. Pelozo's fleet is still here, but will soon go to Bona Erense.

The Celebrated Hoffman House.

New York, Jan. 23.—Grosvener Hubbard posted an announcement yesterday that the Hoffman house will be sold by auction on Feb. 13th. He directs that there shall be sold "all the furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, works of art, linen, glassware, and all other assets, property and effects now owned and used by the Hoffman house or its receiver, in the business of conducting hotels or restaurants at the following places: The Hoffman house, Broadway and 25th street; the Hoffman Cafes, at 7 Beaver street and at the corner of Exchange place and New street, and the Hotel Claremont. The sale also includes all leases held by the Hoffman house, whether in the name of the Hoffman house, Edward Stokes or any firm or person for the benefit of the Hoffman house." Mr. Hubbard is referee in an action for foreclosure brought against the Hoffman house by the First Loan and Trust Co. The sale will be made at the New York real estate salesrooms by William Kennel.

The Glasgow Dealers' Protest.

London, Jan. 23.—The Scottish protest against the embargo on Canadian cattle arrived in London today, in pursuance of the instructions given by the board of trade. They will demand the removal of the embargo in the spring, and are hopeful that they will be successful in this mode of procedure. Otherwise they intend to bring all possible pressure to compel the government to lift Gardner's restrictions on the trade.

MAINTAINING THE GRAIN EXPORTS.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—The trial of Dr. Eugene F. West, charged with the murder of October of Adèle Gilman, a young milliner of Colosse, whose mutilated remains were found in the bay, commenced in Judge Wallace's court today. Five jurors were obtained, and the case then went over until to-morrow.

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San Francisco, Jan. 22.—A large land slide occurred here last night near the North Pacific docks, wrecking the homes of Engineer Briggs and Conductor Brady of that railroad. No lives were lost. Recent storms are supposed to have caused the land slide.

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Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Romero, the Mexican minister, received the following telegram from President Diaz, dated January 22, at the City of Mexico: "Colonel Lusano Ortiz, of the federal army, telegraphed to me yesterday from Amoyco del Maricao, Chihuahua, as follows: 'I overtook a man, a man, Luján's hand and defeated them after fighting. All their horses, saddles and ammunition are in my possession. They lost 26 killed, among them Luján, their leader. At the beginning of the engagement Octavio escaped with three men. The federal troops and the armed citizens are accompanying us as we pursue the flying

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the interstate act which will relieve American railroads of the competition of companies not subject to its operation; approve the interstate commerce law; a national clearing-house; amendment to national bank act for prompt punishment for violation of its provisions; forfeiture of unearned land grants.

Chicago Board of Trade—Stricter immigration laws and better enforcement of those now in existence; to protect the public and railroads from train robbery; to better enforce the interstate commerce law; prompt action upon the tariff bill; to issue par value of national bank currency for bonds deposited; to sell \$250,000,000 four per cent, 50-year bonds for redemption of currency notes.

Eastern Merchants' Association—Reform of the consular service.

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce—Uniform classification of freight; expert monetary commission.

Toledo Produce Exchange—No state banks of less than \$100,000.

Portland (Ore) Chamber of Commerce—Governmental aid in the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

Trenton Board of Trade—The survey of a deep draft ship canal between New York and Philadelphia.

Winnington (Del.) Board of Trade—Improvement of the Delaware and Christina rivers.

Pittsburg Coal Exchange—Improvement of the Monongahela river.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

St. Louis, Jan. 24.—It is officially announced to-day that freight trains will be able to use the new Burlington tracks into St. Louis from the north on February 1st. This route crosses the Mississippi river at Alton and will divert a large amount of traffic from the former route from the east and north on the early in its history. Options have been obtained for a right of way to a point about four blocks north of the new union station where another passenger depot for the Burlington and the M. & T. will probably be built. The plans for the new union station, which will be opened for traffic this spring, appear to contemplate an approach from the north although all the tracks at present enter the shed from the south. It is believed in railroad circles that there will be two separate railroad depots with one or more tracks leading from one to the other.

Providence, R.I., Jan. 24.—The Democratic house of representatives assembled here this afternoon in pursuance of a resolution adopted in Newport last June. Governor Brown several days ago announced that he would not interfere with the meeting, on the ground that if it afforded any amusement to the Democrats they are welcome thereto. He has prepared his annual message, which will be read to the house, the senate having the alternative of accepting or rejecting it as it deems expedient.

Columbus, O., Jan. 24.—The convention of delegates of the United Mine Workers of the Ohio district, which took a temporary adjournment on the 11th instant, re-assembled to-day for the purpose of canvassing the vote of the various local bodies on the proposition to accept a cut in wages sufficient to make the district a part of the Pittsburgh district. The reduction has been favored by 14th President John Nugent and Secretary McBride of the national body, and it is believed that the vote is largely in the affirmative. The canvassing of the vote will not be completed until this afternoon.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 24.—Governor Peck is giving a hearing this afternoon on the application for the pardon of Rose Goldsby, the pretty young milliner who, in 1891, was convicted at Lancaster of the crime of poisoning Ella Malley of Richland Centre, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary at Waupun. The crime grew out of a love affair. The application is presented by L. H. Bancroft, who assisted ex-Assistant Attorney-General Chynoweth in the defense of the prisoner, and who subsequently carried the case to the supreme court. The application for a pardon is supported by several hundred citizens of the county.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—James Collins and Francis Currier, footpads, who are the leaders of a gang containing 40 cents, received a sentence this morning of twenty years each in the penitentiary.

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STROEBEL'S DOOM.

Lord Aberdeen Signs the Order-In-Council To-Day

Confirming Sentence of Death

Tuesday Morning Will See Execution of the Crime.

Captain Irving Concludes an Important Transaction With Acton Harrows—Western Publishing Company to Have Sole Advertising Privileges on C.P.N. Bonds.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Albert Stroebel, the murderer of Marshall, now under sentence of death in Victoria jail, will pay the penalty of his crime on the scaffold on the 30th inst. To-day Lord Aberdeen signed an order-in-council, passed at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet, allowing the law in this case to take its course.

The iron and hardware manufacturers have again returned to the city, and will meet the tariff committee once more.

GRANTED EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 24.—Captain and Mrs. Irving of Victoria have left for Montreal, after spending several days in this city. While here Captain Irving made an arrangement with the Western Publishing and Advertising company, for the exclusive advertising privileges on the C. P. N. company's bonds. Under this arrangement the C. P. N. bonds will be distributed daily on the boats between Victoria and Vancouver, both ways.

Optimism Among the Coal.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—The steamer Empress, Captain Leese, which has been overdue for several days, arrived yesterday from Nantamoo with a cargo of coal. The trip usually takes four days, but so much heavy weather was experienced that the time was lengthened to nine days. Immediately upon her arrival the customs inspectors and searchers began their work, as the steamer has such a reputation as a smuggler that the officers always look for a "find." Their vigilance was rewarded late in the afternoon. An inspector who was digging around in the coal found 23 tins of opium, which were seized.

Let Hawaii Alone.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 24.—Mr. West offered the following substitute for the Hawaiian resolution offered yesterday by the foreign affairs committee: Resolved, that it is unwise and inexpedient to consider the project of annexing Hawaiian territory to the United States; that the people of the Hawaiian islands should be left to choose or maintain their own government, and that any foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands shall be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States.

Mrs. Stanford's Allowance.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Judge Coffey has made an order granting Mrs. Jane L. Stanford an allowance of \$10,000 a month pending the settlement of the Leland Stanford estate.

American Flour Exports.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24.—Over 200 winter wheat millers, representing the southern and western states, are in response to a call for a national convention of representatives of this industry to discuss many important questions relating thereto. Among these is the formation of an organization to include all the millers of the west and northwest and southwest for the purpose of influencing congress to modify the existing Mexican-American tariff laws. Another question to be considered is the establishment of trade relations between the millers and the merchants of Copenhagen. Upon this subject an address will be delivered by Danish Vice-Consul Thyrse Segarde, who will submit a list of brands of flour and mill products used by the merchants of Copenhagen, and which will enable the millers of this country to take steps towards introducing their brands into Denmark.

Manitoba Grain Exports.

Quebec, Jan. 24.—A grain exporter from Manitoba visited Quebec recently chartering steamers for the shipment of grain to Europe. He was partly successful, and was highly pleased with the accommodation offered at the Louise embarkment.

An Old Colored Slave.

New York, Jan. 24.—Quite a number of society men and women have taken stock or otherwise subscribed to a benefit which is to take place this evening at St. Paul's colored Baptist church on Seventh avenue for a colored woman who is said to have been a slave in Thos. Jefferson's family while the latter was an occupant of the White House. Her name is Minnie Jefferson, and documents which she has preserved show beyond peradventure that she is 107 years of age. She has living three children, 56 grandchildren, 8 great grandchildren and one great-great grandchild. At any time of day or evening she is to be found in a little room in the basement of a house on West 27th street, where she is surrounded by four generations. Aunt Minnie was born in the Shenandoah valley, and bought her freedom for \$100 shortly before the war. Her husband was a drummer in the Continental army at the time of Cornwallis's surrender.

New American Tariff Bill.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 24.—A number of important amendments were made by the ways and means committee to-day in the customs and internal revenue sections of the tariff bill. The tax on cigars was fixed at \$1 a thousand; petroleum was put on the free list; crude opium was taken from the free list and put on the dutiable list at \$1 a pound. Importations made from New Zealand hemp are to come in free. To the paragraph relating to condensed milk, upon which the houses recently placed a duty of two cents a pound, the committee added a clause that the duty should be computed by adding the weight of the package. One stone, including diamonds, are left at ten per cent. On pearl buttons there is a tax of one cent a piece, per gross. The paragraph relating to the free importation of medals, gold, silver

and copper, was enlarged to include trophies of all sorts, such as prize cups for yachting races and the like. The reciprocity provisions of the McKinley bill was struck out of the bill. Several amendments were also made to the income tax section. Section 2 was amended so that in computing incomes necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business shall be deducted. The ways and means committee decided to report the income tax bill to the house to-day by a vote of 9 to 7. The motion to report the bill was sustained by all the Democrats with the exception of Coghane and Stevens. A majority report is being prepared.

A GIRL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A Case Where the Expression "Snatched From the Grave" May be Appropriately Used.

While in conversation with Mr. James McLean, says the Penetanguishene Herald, we were given the particulars of a case deserving of widespread publication. It refers to the remarkable restoration to health of Mr. McLean's daughter Agnes, 18 years of age, who had been so low that her recovery was deemed almost impossible. Miss McLean's condition was that of very many other girls throughout the land. Her blood had become impoverished, giving rise to palpitation of the heart, dizziness, severe headache, extremely pale complexion and general debility. At this period Miss McLean was residing in Midland, and her condition became so bad that she was finally compelled to take to her bed. A doctor was called in, but she did not improve under his treatment and another was then consulted, but without any better results. She had become so weak that her father had no hopes of her recovery and did not think she would live three months. The lady with whom Miss McLean was residing urged the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Almost from the onset an improvement could be noticed. The use of Pink Pills was still continued, each day now adding to her health and strength, until finally she was restored to perfect health, and has gained in weight until now she weighs 140 pounds. [Mr. McLean says he is convinced that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his daughter's life, and does not hesitate to advise their use in all similar cases. There are thousands of young girls whose pale and weak complexion betokens early decline, and to them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable. They rebuild the blood, bring back the bloom of health to the cheek, and fully restore health and strength. Sold by all dealers or sent on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.]

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Rome, Jan. 22.—The Ministers decided to-day to postpone until February 20 the meeting of the Chamber, because the financial programme was far from complete, and also because the Government fear the effect of the Parliamentary debate upon the troubled districts. Socialists and Radical deputies would surely persist in discussing at length the disturbance of Italy and Sicily and their criticisms of the Government, it was feared, would incite the people to fresh outbreaks. By February 20, however, the ministers expect that the pacification of the disaffected towns will be complete. The Bishop of Massa has issued a pastoral letter, instructing the clergy of his diocese to impress upon the people the obligation to resist Anarchist agitation and preserve order.

Brussels, Jan. 22.—A dispatch to the Independence Belge from the Congo Free State says that the German authorities in East Africa are partly responsible for the recent attack on Kasongo, by the Arabs, in which Captain Pontier was killed. Rumalis, the Arab leader, the dispatch adds, recruited his force at Ujiji, under the eyes of the Germans, who did nothing to prevent him from obtaining as many men as he could. The reports of the severe slaughter during the battle have been confirmed, though the advantage of the contest remains with the Belgians.

Yokohama, Jan. 22.—The Canadian Pacific railway company's steamer Empress of India, from Victoria, on January 8, arrived here at 7.30 a.m. to-day.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 22.—The Argentine Times says that Jabez Spencer Balfour, who is wanted in England for the part he took in bringing about the collapse of the Liberator Building society and several other societies of that class, has been arrested at Salta, capital of the province of that name, the northernmost province of the Argentine Republic. He will be taken to England on a steamer sailing from Buenos Ayres on Saturday next.

London, Jan. 22.—Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists in the house of commons, spoke at length on the subject of Imperial defence. This subject, he said, was at present of paramount interest. Any nation or combination of nations which was able to wrest from Great Britain her supremacy on the seas could bring her to her knees without landing a single soldier on English soil. He did not believe any government was justified in expecting a long era of peace. The French and Russian governments were pushing forward with all speed the work in their dockyards. Certain movements of late years in Asia were only too obviously directed against England. While there are indications that France and Russia were earnestly bent upon peace, their main arrangements were evidently prompted by the assumption of conflict with England sooner or later, single-handed or combined. He believed that the English people were amicably inclined towards France, but he must admit, with the deepest regret, that the French were hostile towards England. Finally Mr. Balfour appealed to the electors to influence their representatives in parliament by all possible means to assist in quickly and effectively strengthening the country's defences. He could pledge the opposition, he said, to co-operate cordially with the government in every effort to increase England's navy and land military power.

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