Evening Edition.

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Against Absolutism.

A Crisis in Germany's Political Affairs.

Early Dissolution of the Reichstag Expected.

A Score of People Burned to Death in Madrid.

Lord Salisbury Confined to His Bed by Illness.

A Bering Sea Decision—French Socialists Mob and Break Up a Catholic Religious Meeting—Preparations for M. Jules Ferry's Funeral—Earnings of Cunard Steamers.

Salisbury's Sickness.

LONDON, March 19.—Lord Salisbury is confined to his bed and has been forbidden by his physicians to attend to any business whatever. He has sent a dispatch to Belfast saying that he hopes to be able to address the meeting of Unionists there on April 4.

A Bering Sea Decision.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The commission appointed to define the term "territorial waters," as used in the Bering Sea case, has decided that the term applies to all waters within thirty leagues of the coast line. Even here there is little expectation that this decision will be accepted by any foreign power, except perhaps the United States.

Ferry's Funeral.

PARIS, March 19.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted 20,000 francs for the expenses of M. Ferry's funeral. The funeral will be celebrated with great solemnity. The entire garrison of Paris will attend as a military escort, and Premier Ribot will deliver the funeral oration as representative of the Government.

Ferry's Political Opinions.

LONDON, March 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says of M. Ferry: "He intended to run for the Presidency of the Republic and was determined not to take a Ministerial portfolio while there was a chance for the Presidency. He was adverse to the alliance with Russia, and had an intense antipathy toward England. He used to ponder over German maps and on the wrongs which France had sustained from England. Bismarck took advantage of his tendencies to foment his antipathy towards England.

John Dillon Talks About Ulster.

LONDON, March 19.—John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, in speaking to a Glasgow audience to-night, said that if the trouble with Ulster came to lining ditches, the Home Rule Irishmen could hold their own with anybody. He scouted the idea of the persecution of Protestants by Catholics in Ireland. Nevertheless, he said, the Irish are willing to submit to the humiliation of having clauses for the protection of Protestants in Ireland inserted in the Home Rule Bill.

Business of the Cunard Line.

LONDON, March 19.—The report to be presented at the meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company next Friday will recommend the payment of a 2 per cent. dividend. The gross profit for the year was more than £172,000, of which £32,000 are available for the dividend. The business for the year was exceptionally unprofitable on account of the lowness of freight rates and the suspension of the steerage trade. The new twin screw steamship Campania, will begin her first voyage on April 22, the steamship Lucania some time in July.

Horrible Holocaust.

MADRID, March 16.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire broke out in a pastry cook's shop in St. Sebastian. A keg of spirits exploded and spread the fire to the adjoining houses which were densely tenanted. All the occupants were sleeping, and the flames were around them before they could be warned. Two families on the top floor of a four-story house were suffocated in their beds. Fifteen persons jumped from the windows. Ten of them were killed and three received mortal injuries. Twenty-one persons are known to have perished, and several others whose fate is unknown, are believed to have perished in the ruins.

The Financial Feeling.

LONDON, March 19.—Discount rates were firm during last week at 1¾ for both three months and short bills. Money was in fair demand, with prospects of cheap loan and discount rates, and an easy market for some time to come. Gold was strongly demanded for Austria, but the inquiry was confined to the open market. The balance of trade promises to remain against the United States, which, in the opinion of London financiers, will probably continue to lose gold. Silver continued weak and remarkably quiet. On the Stock Exchange dealings continued to be very limited. American railway securities were weak early in the week, but slightly improved later, though there was a general disinclination to do much business.

At Paris business on the Bourse has been poor during the last week, and prices have been far from firm.

At Berlin there have been signs of weakness on the Boerse during the last week.

French Socialists Mob a Catholic Meeting.

PARIS, March 19.—Socialists at Roubaix to-day stormed a hall in which Catholics were holding a private meeting. When the rioters had broken in the doors several Catholics tried to bar their progress into the meeting. The rioters threw them down and forced their way to the platform, where the priests had raised an altar and placed a crucifix. They spat on the crucifix, broke it into fragments and tossed the pieces into the congregation. The priests hoping to allay the excitement began to intone anthems. Their calmness only aggravated the ugliness of the mob. The priests were attacked, knocked down, carried to the doors and thrown into the street. While some of the rioters drove out the men, women and children of the congregation, others smashed the furniture in the hall. Many women and several men were severely injured. The police did not arrive in sufficient force to control the mob until after the hall had been emptied of the Catholics and all the furniture been destroyed.

Germany's Political Crisis.

BERLIN, March 19.—Before the final vote on the army bill, the committee left the Government face to face with a definitely hostile majority. Chancellor Von Caprivi had conferences with the chiefs of the parties represented on the committee. The negotiations left the Government and the committee more hostile than ever toward each other. The report of the committee will be submitted to the Reichstag after Easter. Every indication now points to the Reichstag supporting the committee. It is now expected that the Reichstag will be dissolved at the end of April. The closing speeches in the committee had a pronounced election character. Herr Richter declared the rejection of Herr Bennigsen's compromise was proof that there was no possibility to deal with a Government behind which was an imperious will. All the parties, he said, might now combine in defense of constitutionalism against absolutism.

Herr Von Bennigsen denounced the stand made by Chancellor Von Caprivi, as precluding all hope of an arrangement, and assuring the certainty of shipwreck to the bill. The obstinacy of the Government would precipitate a general election. Were the Ministers aware, he asked, of what dissolution implied? It would bring about the wildest scenes of political confusion, and would cause disorders hitherto unknown to the German electors. Herr Bennigsen warned the Government that they had no chance to rally the country to their side. They could rely upon no party except the Conservatives, and not even the Conservatives unless they made terms with the agrarian faction.

Owing to the political crisis, Chancellor Von Caprivi will not accompany Emperor William on his visit to Rome, where his majesty will take part in the celebration of King Humbert's silver wedding.

WORK AND WAGES.

Serious Strike in the New York Clothing Trade Threatened.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 18.—The Reading Company is engaging machinists and engineers at different dispatching points hereabouts with orders to hold themselves in readiness to be forwarded on short notice to the New York and New England road, where a strike is in contemplation.

The new labor bureau which has been established by the Montreal Knights of Labor on Saturday received a grant of $500.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Matters reached a culminating point yesterday between the clothing manufacturers and the United Garment Workers, and unless the suit is amicably settled before March 23 a lockout of 500 cutters will be declared, which will be followed by a strike of between 7,000 and 8,000 tailors. This will mean a fight between the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor.

MANCHESTER, March 19.—The operative cotton spinners of this city have offered to resume work forthwith if the reduction in wages be limited to 2½ per cent. They also suggest arbitration as the means of settling future disputes. The strike of the cotton spinners, which has lasted almost five months, was caused by an attempt of the masters to enforce a 5 per cent. reduction.

TOLEDO, O., March 19.—The Ann Arbor strike situation has been quiet to-day. General Manager Ashley says the road is in no danger of a blockade.

It is given out to-night that all the engineers on the Wabash will go on strike within the next 48 hours in sympathy with the Ann Arbor men.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 19.—The entire force of the Big Four yards switchmen went out on strike this morning at 4 o'clock, and the yards are again tied up. The switchmen claim that the road has not lived up to its agreement to take the men back after the compromise of two weeks ago.

REDUCED TO RUINS.

Blaze in Owen Sound—Fatal Fires at Rockford, Ill., and Lewiston, Idaho.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., March 19.—The American Hotel block was gutted by fire yesterday morning. The losses are: American Hotel, $5,000, insured for $3,000; R. M. Ness, hotel-keeper, $3,000, insurance $1,500; J. R. Boyd, butcher; Wilkins, barber, and J. Pilcher, grocer, loss slight.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 19.—The residence of Henry Bodeker, of Freeport, was burned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Bodeker and his wife were found burned to death.

LEWISTON, Idaho, March 19.—In a fire at the City Hotel Friday night, Mrs. Meyers and her two children were badly scorched. Frank Sheevy, a young man, was burned to death.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 19.—Fire last night destroyed the immense distillery of James Walsh & Co., in Covington, Ky. The loss is put at $250,000.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Fire broke out about 7 o'clock in the Tremont Temple on Tremont street, opposite the Tremont House, and before noon the entire structure was gutted, entailing a loss roughly estimated at $375,000. Fireman Patrick Dunn had a leg broken.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., March 19.—E. W. J. Morse & Co.'s large cotton thread factory at South Easton was burned about midnight Saturday. Loss estimated from $175,000 to $200,000; partially insured.

The Western Wheat Crop.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19.—From all information that can be secured regarding the new wheat crop in the Western States it can be said that it is far from encouraging. In Illinois the early-sown wheat is in good condition, but late-sown has been injured by the severe winter. In North and South Dakota and Minnesota the winter has been long and severe the roads are rendered impassable by enormous snow drifts and it is impossible to give a reasonable estimate.

Steamships Arrived.

March 18.	At	From
Bovic	Liverpool	New York
Westland	Antwerp	New York
Moravia	Hamburg	New York
March 19.	At	From
Aurania	New York	Liverpool
Phœtia	New York	Hamburg
La Champagne	New York	Havre
America	New York	London

British News Budget.

Bold and Illegitimate Appeals to Popular Passion.

Ulster's Plan of Campaign is to Resist the Tax Collector.

Austria's Unhappy Empress the Victim of Insomnia.

Scions of German Nobility in Disgrace—Norway's License System Produces More Drink and Less Drunkenness—A Purloiner of Electricity—Gladstone Himself Again.

LONDON, March 20.—It is now fully apparent that the country is to be plunged at once into a most desperate political struggle, with all the worst features of a national election, but without the natural climax of a decisive ballot. The ballot is to be transferred next month from Parliament to the people. The methods to which the Tory party has committed itself is not short of insurrectionary. Popular clamor and threats of violence are expected to accomplish what cannot be done by obstruction and argument at Westminster. It is the first time during the present reign that the minority party in Great Britain, with no question before the people, has made a bold and illegitimate appeal to popular passion. This new departure in British politics will furnish a spectacle which the world may watch with the confident expectation of plenty of lively features. The surrender of the Government this week to Tory obstruction is undoubtedly a severe blow to the home rule cause, but perhaps it was inevitable. Mr. Gladstone's slight illness, which at the time threatened more severe consequences, was the immediate cause of the change of programme. He is now in full fighting trim again, and the Government is prepared to meet the opposition on its own ground of popular agitation.

Ulster's Plan of Campaign.

The Ulster agitation is really serious. The home rule opponents there have practically unlimited funds at their disposal. Lord Iveagh, one of the great Guinness brewery firm, is said to have subscribed $250,000, and promises to make it more if required. The talk about big purchases of arms is humbug, as the importing of arms into Ireland is prohibited. But there is no doubt that among the Orange rifle clubs there are lots of old-fashioned weapons. These are being ostentatiously furbished up for the campaign. The Orangemen have no real intention of taking the field. That is a mere platform expression. They do think, though, that if home rule comes into operation they can offer successful resistance to the collecting of taxes, because if the police and the military are called out to enforce payment they will refuse to act. Still the entire force would not mutiny, for if it did it would virtually be establishing a military despotism, and there is no people in Europe who would be less ready to tolerate such a form of government than the English.

Austria's Unhappy Empress.

Emperor Francis Joseph has returned from Switzerland to Vienna alone, having failed entirely to persuade the Empress to accompany him. She will continue her restless traveling up and down Europe probably for the rest of her life, and it is doubtful whether she will ever again set foot in Vienna except to pay an occasional hurried visit to the vault wherein rest the remains of her suicide son. The Empress suffers terribly from insomnia. During her stay in Switzerland she walked at least 30 miles every day in the hope of tiring herself into sleep, but in vain. She obtains upon an average only three hours' broken sleep nightly, and it is feared that she will become utterly worn out. Fortunately she has resolutely resisted the temptation to take opiates, and if she continues firm in this wise and courageous course the physicians are not without hope that in a few months she will be restored to health.

Norway's License System.

The British consul-general to Norway, who has been investigating the operation of the Gothenburg system in that country, has just made a report. He says the consumption of liquor was 17 per cent. greater per head last year than in 1890, but there was a decrease in the cases of gross inebriety. This he ascribes to the great vigilance of the police and the increase in penalties for drunkenness. He adds that the country is flooded with raw whisky straight from the still.

Crispi's Dissolute Son.

Political and financial scandals in Italy continue to develop features as dramatic as those of France. The betrayal of Crispi by his son is this week's incident. The ex-Premier discovered that many of his private political papers had disappeared. He learned that many private letters from Garibaldi and Mazzini and documents of State were in the hands of his political enemies. It was proved that his dissolute young son had stolen the papers and sold them right and left. The young man has been sent to the House of Correction on his father's application.

The Cambridge Crew Improving.

The performance of Cambridge in rowing over the Thames course in 19 minutes 55 seconds has raised the hopes of the light blue and made the people think that there will be a close race. Cambridge has improved much this week. The crew had everything in its favor—smooth water, wind behind them, and a rattling good ebb under them—when they made the good time mentioned. They lasted the course, however, and finished with a grand burst, beating a strong scratch eight in the last mile. Oxford has done some smart rowing, also, and it is evident that every man in the boat does his work. Their progress through rough water with the boat half full of water was good. There is little betting, odds being three to two on Oxford.

A Purloiner of Lightning.

There was a man in Boston a few years ago who was prosecuted for stealing 1,000,000 feet of gas. He has an emulator in St. Petersburg who has been detected in the theft of a few thousand amperes of electricity. He had a small factory next to an electric light plant. He bored a hole through the wall, tapped a wire from the dynamo, and drew off enough current to run an electric motor and supply power to his machinery. How Russian justice dealt with the purloiner of lightning is not reported.

Gladstone Is Himself Again.

Mr. Gladstone, has wholly recovered. He returned to the House of Commons Friday evening looking quite well. His voice, which is the prime test of his condition, was strong, and he was in excellent spirits. The best proof of his recovery is his going out to dinner with one of the Rothschilds that night. A guest of the dinner party said to-day that he was never so amazed as at Mr. Gladstone's exuberant vitality. There were some young men at the dinner, but he was the most youthful of them all in his manner. He talked on every conceivable subject with lively interest, and did not leave to go home until after 11 o'clock.

German "Noblemen" in Trouble.

German army officers have swooped down upon London in the past week and the streets in the West End have taken on somewhat the appearance of pictures of Unter den Linden. Tall, military young fellows, with fresh complexions and enormous yellow mustaches waxed to a fine point can be picked out everywhere. They are here with a view to hushing up what threatens to be the most serious army scandal Germany has ever had. Some of them are fugitives hiding from the law; others have come here to help their comrades in disgrace and to attempt to smooth matters over and to pave the way for return. In all 74 officers are implicated. They represent the noblest families, the richest and the oldest in all Germany. There is hardly an honored name that has not some connection with the scandal. The specific acts charged are gambling, not paying debts, all sorts of wild orgies and general conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The explanation for all this wrongdoing is the old one of idleness. Peace has endured too long, so these young fellows, with high spirits, plenty of money and nothing to do, naturally fell into evil ways. The official investigation will begin early in April.

Cholera Reappearing.

The reappearance of cholera at old and new points is announced daily. It is again prevalent in Moscow, although not officially confessed. Italian authorities are using drastic measures to stamp out the contagion at two or three points in northern Italy.

AT THE CAPITAL.

[Special Correspondence of the ADVERTISER by Telegraph.]

OTTAWA, Ont., March 19.—There is a good deal of speculation as to what course Mr. Edgar will adopt in reference to the report of the Royal Commission on the Caron scandal in vindication of his action last session. The evidence has been printed, and the matter will be brought to the attention of Parliament in some form, but it is not likely to delay prorogation so far as can be seen at present.

Erastus Wiman lectured here last night in the opera house on commercial relations with the United States.

The criminal case of the Queen vs. Thomas McGreevy and Nicholas K. Connelly will, it is expected, be called at the assizes on Tuesday.

Mr. J. V. Ellis, ex-M. P., editor of the St. John, N. B., Globe, is in the city on a visit.

ERASTUS WIMAN

On the Trade Relations of Canada and the United States.

OTTAWA, March 19.—Erastus Wiman addressed a large audience at the Opera House last night on the trade question between the United States and Canada. He said the economic change, which in the United States would follow the application of Democratic principles, if they were adhered to would be to create a foreign trade for the United States, which would be second only to the international trade now so vast as to surpass human estimate. In this connection Canada was likely to play an important part, for she could supply raw material and cheap food products to better advantage than any other country. It was, therefore, a question what position would be occupied by the Dominion, because it was most unlikely that unless she lowered her tariff generally she could not expect to get free admission of her products unless she gave an equally free admission to manufactures, into which these products found their way.

The speaker urged a tariff reform that should meet the reduction of taxation in the United States. He said that the question of uniform tariff and discrimination against England were in a certain sense removed by the changed attitude of the American Government, and the question now presented for the Canadian people was whether by different modes of taxation on the one hand and economy of administration on the other, there was not a chance to get by reciprocity of tariff a real reciprocity of trade.

The opportunity of the hour was practical continental free trade, and if with it an equal measure of free trade could be created with Great Britain, the advantages to Canada would be enormous, her prosperity assured and her political stability forever secured. Mr. Wiman was listened to throughout with the greatest attention and was frequently applauded.

TUPPER CONDEMNS THE GOVERNMENT.

He Says the Canadian Ministry Made a Great Mistake—They Must Carry It or Resign.

LONDON, March 20.—Sir Charles Tupper, in the course of a long interview respecting the French treaty, said the action of the Canadian Ministry was the greatest mistake it was possible to conceive. The treaty was the first ever negotiated by Canada's own plenipotentiary and secured to Canada far greater concessions than the United States obtained by a similar arrangement. Moreover, in view of the French presidency of the Bering Sea tribunal it was of the utmost importance to maintain the entente cordiale with France. The only modification in the treaty after the draft submitted at Ottawa were changes in Canada's favor. The treaty was essentially a Government treaty which they were pledged to carry through the House or resign. If Sir Charles had in the negotiations acted against instructions or betrayed Canada's interests in this case they ought to remove him from office.

Many Made Glad!

The Steamship Sarnia Safe in Port.

She Steamed in With a Temporarily Mended Shaft.

Not a Sign of the Missing White Star Liner Naronic.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 19.—The overdue mail steamer Sarnia is reported at 9 o'clock to-night off the harbor, coming slowly under her own steam, but accompanied by the Sound steamer Newfield. The Sarnia had to anchor at quarantine for inspection by the health officers, but the Newfield came on up and crowds assembled to get any news she had. The Newfield had sighted the disabled ship about noon and ran down to her. Carrier pigeons were released at intervals from them till 5 o'clock, but they failed to reach their loft.

The Newfield encountered a hurricane yesterday from one to six, and sustained considerable damage. The Allan steamer Sardinian, which arrived to-day with weekly mails and some 600 passengers, reports meeting the same storm, and the officers say the wind was so strong that the men could not remain on the deck. Otherwise the Sardinian had splendid summer-like weather all the way.

The Sarnia will not come up to the city till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It was learned that the Sarnia's engineers, after working night and day, repaired the broken shaft, so that the steamer took in her sea anchors Friday afternoon and went ahead under steam about eight knots an hour, reaching here as above stated. All the 700 and odd passengers are well and well cared for.

The Sarnia's officers say the latitude and longitude given by the steamer American in her report at New York was totally wrong, the disabled vessel being 200 or 300 miles from the position given by the American.

NO NEWS OF THE NARONIC.

None of the steamers arriving to-day, although they came different courses, saw or heard any tidings of the missing Naronic. It is now 37 days since the steamship Naronic left Liverpool, and during all that time she has not been sighted by any passing vessel, nor has any trace of her been seen.

THE NARONIC HEARD FROM.

Lifeboats of the Missing Steamer Found Floating

Near the Banks of Newfoundland—Lost Beyond a Doubt—The Occupants May Have Been Picked Up.

BREMEN, March 20.—After long-continued anxiety regarding the fate of the White Star line freight steamer Naronic, which sailed from Liverpool Feb. 11 for New York, and which had not since been heard of, intelligence has been received showing beyond doubt that the vessel is lost. The British steamer Coventry, Capt. Wilson, from Ferdinand, arrived at this port yesterday. She reports that at 2 o'clock on the morning of March 4, while in latitude 42° north, longitude 46° west, she passed a lifeboat painted white, bearing the name Naronic. The boat was floating keel upward. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day another lifeboat from the Naronic was passed. This boat gave evidence of having encountered heavy weather. The mast and oars of the lifeboat had been lashed together and attached to the painter and then thrown overboard as a sea anchor to keep the boat's head up to the wind and sea. Judging from appearances neither of the boats had been long adrift. The position of the drifting boats was about south by southwest of Sable Island, on the banks of Newfoundland. There is a chance that the occupants of the boats were picked up by a passing vessel.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—A vessel which passed Deal to-day, signaled that she had on board eleven shipwrecked people, and the White Star officials say there is a strong probability that they are part of the crew of the Naronic. The arrival of this vessel is eagerly awaited.

HOW TO MAKE SOUPS.

Mrs. Ewing's Third Cooking Lesson—Theory and Practice in the Culinary Art.

"Through the eye to the mind" has never been more fully exemplified than in the lessons now being given in this cooking class. The perfection with which Mrs. Ewing gives exhibitions of her art makes one naturally in love with the kitchen department, and each would be an excellent object lesson even were the whole done in pantomime. The absolute cleanliness, the freedom from any but the most savory odors and the perfect product of the oven, stewpan and broiler, when presented to the class, seem to relieve the process of cooking from the air of drudgery hitherto considered inseperable from it, and make cooking more like a morning pastime than a daily disagreeable duty.

Mrs. Ewing began, as before, by the Socratic method of teaching, which was fully reciprocated by the class, and the conversation was animated and practical, as usual. "If you do not wish to put the steak on the table just when cooked, would you cover it?" was a question that elicited a copious illustration that no one could possibly forget, and meaning that if covered so that it will not steam it will be all right. Beef tea, that extract usually so wretchedly made but so relishable when properly prepared, was the first on the programme. The round of beef should be freed from fat, cut into slices, with cold water just enough to cover, and allowed to boil two or three minutes. When containing the brown particles in was nutritive, but if allowed to settle is simply a stimulant, and in the estimation of many physicians of the highest repute the best stimulant known to the medical profession. When this was fully prepared it was submitted to the class, and each member tested it with her own spoon.

Why dinner should begin with soup was next explained; then how stock should be made and the temperature at which it should be cooked to secure the finest flavor. Principles were then dealt with, showing how various soups could be made from the same stock, and all the thousands of so-called kinds of soups were classified into the following: Plain soups, clear soups, vegetable soups and mixed soups, and a representative of each classification made and submitted to the class. Under the latter came "white soup," made from a mixture of chicken broth, celery water and cream, thickened to a smooth consistency, and which would make a most appetizing dish for an invalid.

Mrs. Ewing also explained how excellent spring and summer vegetable soups could be made without any meat stock whatever. Many new and valuable hints were given, and the class seemed entirely satisfied with the instruction imparted.

COUGHS and COLDS.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, etc., try Tolu, Tar and Tamarack. One bottle will usually cure the most distressing cough. Sold in 25c. bottles by all druggists.

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THE CITY OF ROME,

As Seen by a London Pastor Traveling Abroad.

The Colosseum—The Catacombs—Scenes Connected With the Life and Imprisonment of the Apostle Paul—Interesting Notes.

The fifth of the series of interesting letters written by Rev. Joseph Philp in Southern Europe was read to his congregation at the Centennial Church last night. It was dated Brindisi, Feb. 16, 1893, and portions of it are as follows:

"I intended to write to you from Rome, but my time was so fully taken up that I was unable to do so. There were many things in Rome that interested me very much. It is a beautiful city, growing with great rapidity ever since it became the capital of free, united Italy. I esteemed it a very great privilege to walk and write in the city of the Cæsars, the capital of the great Roman empire of prophecy and of history. It was my privilege to look upon ruins of walls and temples and aqueducts that were built centuries before our Saviour walked this earth. It was more interesting still to stand in the great Colosseum, where many Christians fought with wild beasts and died for the cause of Christ. Then I visited the Catacombs, where many hid themselves from the hand of the persecutor and left their ashes in quiet and hope to rest awaiting the trump of God. But the most interesting spot of all I visited in Rome was the Mamertine Prison. I went to it twice that twice I might go over the place where Paul was kept in chains. It was a low, dark, damp cell, not more than twelve feet square. As I stood in it with bowed head (for it was not high enough for me to stand erect in), I did not wonder that Paul shivered and longed for the cloak he had left at Troas, that he might shelter himself from the cold. I thought of him as old and crippled and rheumatic, rejoicing in God, and saying: 'I am now ready to be offered up. I have fought a good fight and have finished the course; I have kept the faith.' I thanked God for his life, his spirit and his work, and that I was permitted to enjoy the same salvation and preach the same gospel, but not in bonds.

"A little later I stood on the very spot where Paul stood when he appeared for trial before Cæsar; of these places I have no doubt. But as for relics they are met with everywhere; nails from the cross, pieces of the manger, chains with which apostles were bound and which miraculously united themselves together, and dust of old time saints, etc. Then there is such bowing before images and dust, and such climbing of staircase on knees, kissing the steps as they climb.

POUNDED THE PUGILIST.

Jim Hall Assaults a Cabman, Whose Comrades Avenge Him.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Jim Hall, the pugilist, while intoxicated lost night, assaulted a cabman. The other cabmen in the neighborhood rallied to their unfortunate brother's defense, and Hall was thrown down, kicked and pummelled by the enraged men until he cried for quarter.

Double Tragedy at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 19.—About 7 o'clock last evening, while Philip Howard, a colored man of about 30 years of age, and Mrs. Jane Little, a white woman, wife of James Little, a colored man, both of Drummondville, were walking down the Michigan Central track near Wesley Park, they were struck by a work train as it came around a curve and frightfully mangled. Both will probably die.

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Have All Your Neighbors Got One?

To induce every housekeeper to test the washing, cleaning and labor-saving properties of Cottam's Washing Compound we sell twenty 5-cent packages of C. W. C., three 25-cent tins of Cottam's Baking Powder and one 25-cent tin of Cottam's Mustard for $2. These articles we guarantee good, and at regular price or no sale. To every purchaser we give a new, well-made and durable washing machine worth $3. The best in the market, having many advantages over others. Send for circular.

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