HOLY WAR PROCLAIMED

The Khalifa Calls on the Dervishes to Fight Against Egypt.

Natives Disconsolate at the Prospect—Slatin Pasha for the Front—Osman Digna.

CAIRO, March 21.—The knalifa has proclaimed a jehad (holy war) against Egypt, and called on all Dervishes capable of bearing arms to enrol under his banner. It is said Osman Digna will leave Kassala and join the Dervishes now mustering at Dongola.

Lord Cromer declines to express any opinion as to the situation. The assumption is that he knows very little of the scope of the movement. It is known that the order for the advance was a surprise to him. With the experience gained through Wolseley's dilatory, vacillating tactics in the Khartoum campaign before the British war office, it is practically certain that this expedition will be called forward with sharpness and precision, but it is not at all porbable that a serious advance will be made upon the very threshold of summer. The Soudan and Egyptian troops at Wady Halfa may be pushed on to Akasher, while the English contingent will concentrate at Wady Halfa and organize for effective work. When cool weather sets in, early in September, columns from the Nile and Suakim can make a combined advance on Omdurman, but the guardians of Khalifa Abdula know something of British tactics and may not wait for the cooler weather programme.

Fully 60,000 Dervishes are reported ready to fight. The massacre of Italians at Adowa filled them with warlike zeal, and the fall of Kassala would inflame them with fanaticism. They may take the initial and may fall upon the advance column of the Nile and crush it, even before the main support can reach Massun.

While the natives are all disconsolate in the prospect of war, the English in Cairo are elated. Scores of young men in civil places are striving for permission to join the forces, and scores of English women have volunteered for hospital service. The prospect of fighting creates much enthusiasm among the British. Many serious minded observers predict that the attempt to carry out England's long matured policy in the Soudan will provoke a European war, inasmuch as it will afford Russia and France the pretext which they have been yearning for.

The troops in Cairo are taken by rail to Ghizeh, where the steamers receive and carry them down to Assouan. The North Staffordshire regiment is booked to make the trip on the 26th. The young Khedive is said to be elated over the prospect.

Slatin Pasha, the companion of Gen. Gordon, who has had seventeen years of life and imprisonment in the Soudan, and who now holds the rank of colonel in the Egyptian army, is suffering from injuries received through a recent fall from his horse. He says: "Although I am still lame, I shall go to the front at once. By reason of my knowledge of the country, my information as to the forces in the field and to be brought into it, and my ability to speak the dialect of the Soudan residents, I ought to be able to render good service. I really speak Soudanese better than my native German. I think we shall have fighting inside of a week. Our troops to-day made the first advance beyond Egyptian territory. They are certain to meet opposition. I think we shall find the enemy at least 4,000 strong in rifles, with 5,000 spearsmen and with an irregular cavalry force of about 2,000. The best arms they have are the Remington rifles, and they are quite out of date now. The talk about the Dervishes being able to put 100,000 fighters in the field is absurd. Not half that number of fighting men can be mustered in the whole region. They have some regimental and brigade organizatiou, but discipline is lax. Osman Digna will probably be our chief opponent. The Dervishes will not in this encounter have the fanaticism which the Mahdi inspired in the Gordon campaign. Beside, the people are much dissatisfied on account of the oppression and misrule of their government of late. I am quite familiar with all the tribes that can be brought against us, and we have no fear as to the result of this expedition. Quite a number of European military officers are applying for permission to accompany us. Sidar, who is the nominal commander of the Egyptian army, will go to the front on Tuesday. Much is expected of the trained Soudanese regiments officered by the British, but I would not care to depend much upon Egyptian troops such as I have seen."

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

OTTAWA, March 24.—Sir Charles Tupper made a similar announcement in the House to-day as that which Sir Mackenzie Bowell did yesterday in the Senate to the effect that parliament would not sit after April 24. The debate on the Remedial bill was then resumed. McCarthy's amendment that the bill for a variety of reasons was unconstitutional and should be referred to the Supreme court was voted down and Mr. Wallace moved the adjournment of the debate, after proposing another amendment, to the effect that as the bill would irrevocably fasten legislation on Manitoba it should not be proceeded with.

The house then adjourned, although preparations were made for another all night sitting.

Mr. Edgar, who made a strong speech against the remedial bill to-night, raised a point of order that the bill should have been introduced by resolution and not as a bill, since there was a provision in it to levy a tax on the people.

Mr. Speaker decided against him.

Dr. Borden, of Nova Scotia, and Mr. McMullen, of Ontario, opposed the bill, as also did Dr. Weldon.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet, minister of public works, contended that the present parliament ought to settle the whole question. He opposed a reference to the Supreme court to test the constitutionality of the bill, as was suggested by Mr. McCarthy.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Ballington and Mrs. Booth have issued a statement, through Lieut.-Col. Glenn, to the effect that they will under no circumstances take command of the Salvation Army in the United States. This was prompted by a report from London that efforts are being made to induce the Booths to accept their old command. The statement follows:

"Commander and Mrs. Booth will not for a moment consider any proposition whatsoever made to them from the international headquarters of the Salvation Army. While Commander Booth will not refuse to see his sister as his sister, both he and Mrs. Booth are positively determined to enter into no discussion and listen to no proposition concerning the reconsideration of their position. Their step was taken definitely and prayerfully when they publicly, two weeks ago, committed themselves to the starting of a new movement, and no advances whatsoever will lead either of them, or the officers who are at their side, to depart from the declarations they have made. International headquarters is perfectly aware of the resolutions which underlie the whole question and make it impossible for Commander and Mrs. Booth to continue under their orders."

The leaders of the new movement claim that the London officers are playing a trick; that they talk reconciliation to prevent many American officers from the Salvation Army to join in the new movement. At the Fourteenth street headquarters Col. Eadie received a telegram from London on Sunday, saying that the orders to bid farewell were not the result of anything he may have done in pursuits as an officer in the army. Col. Eadie said there seemed to be a sentiment prevailing, for which there was no reasonable excuse, that he had been a disturbing element in the army. He did not say why he had been recalled. He stated, however, that he should be here to attend the grand reception in Carnegie hall to the Booth-Tuckers. This meeting has been postponed a week until April 7, a cablegram having been received which says Commander Booth-Tucker disembarked from the steamer to the tender and returned to Southampton. Mrs. Booth-Tucker, however, is aboard the steamer.

CHICAGO, March 24.—About 150 officers of the Salvation Army were present at a meeting held here yesterday. Commissioner Eva Booth addressed the meeting, which was behind closed doors, on the question of loyalty to General Booth. "I have travelled over Australia, India and all the world," said Miss Booth, referring to the rebellion in the East, "but anything more disgraceful than this lamentable affair I have never witnessed." The cheers which greeted this outburst of the commissioner argued poorly for the success of an attempt to sever the American army from the main branch in England. Secretary Fielding, of the Northwestern branch of the army, said there was not a single officer present at the meeting who would be disloyal to Gen. Booth. Every one of the 150 officers present was solid against secession.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The main features of the new Transcontinental Association were agreed upon at the meeting of the traffic officials, but there are several points which will have to be submitted to arbitration. One of these is the question of differentials, which are demanded by the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Canadian Pacific. It is not settled yet whether the Canadian Pacific will become a member of the association or not, but it agrees to come in if a satisfactory differential is allowed. Several years ago, it is said, the Canadian Pacific was paid a fixed subsidy, amounting to about $500,000 a year, for keeping out of California business.

It is practically settled that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be paid a subsidy of $7,250 a month for maintaining rates. It may not be put in this form, for as two of the transcontinental railroads are still in the hands of the courts it might be charged that the agreement is a violation of interstate commerce law, inasmuch as the effect of this agreement is to abolish competition. It is believed, however, that a way will be found that will at least appear on the face of it to be legal. By the last arrangement a certain amount of space on each steamer was chartered.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the house of representatives to-day, when the commission on military affairs was called, there was a feeble echo of the war talk raised by the President's Venezuelan message. The senate at that time passed Senator Hill's bill removing the restriction to appointments in the army and navy of persons who had held commissions in the army and navy before the rebellion, and who were subsequently engaged in insurrection against the United States. Mr. Boutelle took the floor in opposition to the bill, and the debate that followed was both interesting and entertaining. Mr. Boutelle could see no reason for the passage of the bill. The sentiment behind it was very beautiful, but what practical support would it subserve. Were there any officers who could be commissioned under it?

PLUNGED TO DEATH.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Charlotte Craig, who came to this city five days ago from Montreal, and who resided with her sister on East Forty-fifth street, is dead. It is claimed that while suffering from nervous prostration, and during the temporary absence of a physician and a trained nurse, she jumped from the roof of the house, sustaining a fracture of the skull, the injuries subsequently causing her death.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

COUGHS AND COLDS lead to consumption if neglected. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures quickly and is pleasant to take. It is nature's remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

Only the base believe what the base only utter—Beiler.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Dalton McCarthy's Amendment to the Remedial Bill Disposed of Without Division.

B. C. Cases in the Supreme Court—Trade Advantages Accorded to Spain.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 24.—The house had another day on the Remedial bill, Mr. McCarthy's amendment being disposed of without a division. On Friday the government resolution protesting against the exclusion of Canadian cattle from British ports will come up, so that the remedial measure will not come up again until Tuesday. Mr. Haslam made a brief speech to-night, in which he concisely stated his views in favor of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Costigan informed a deputation from Essex county to-day, who want unlicensed fishing in the Detroit river, that if the request was granted the Department of Fisheries might just as well close its doors.

The Supreme court gave judgment to-day in the following British Columbia cases: Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., vs. Victoria Lumber Co., appeal allowed with costs; Scoullar vs. McCall, appeal dismissed with costs.

An order-in-council has been passed under which Spain is added to the list of countries entitled to participate in the advantages conceded to France under treaty.

Mr. Charlton gives notice to-night of the following resolution: "This House expresses its deep sympathy with the sufferings of the Christian population of Asiatic Turkey and trusts that European interference will be made so as to ameliorate their lot and for this purpose concurrent action by the Christian powers all over the world, including the United States of America, may be secured."

The manufacture of puddled bars, from Canadian pig on which it is intended to claim bounty must hereafter be made under customs supervision, such supervision to be paid for by manufacturers.

OTTAWA, March 25.—It is the intention of the government to ask the house to sit on Good Friday and Easter Monday. Sir Charles Tupper gives notice that the house will sit on Saturdays after next Monday, commencing at 10 a.m.

In reply to Mr. Mara's questions as to the value of mining machinery admitted free of duty in each province since the last return, the Controller of Customs gave the following figures: Ontario, $108,482; Quebec, $15,697; Nova Scotia, $6,544; New Brunswick, $730; Manitoba, $2,551: British Columbia, $8,775. Total, $140,781.

In the Senate the Premier has introduced a bill to amend the act respecting wrecks, casualties and salvage, which empowers the government to take charge of cargoes and tows of sawn lumber and timber wrecked in Canadian waters, retain the same for the owners and, if not claimed, to dispose of them in the usual way.

Senator Macdonald having asked about the removal of the wreck of the San Pedro, Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the Government were determined to secure the removal of that obstruction.

Mr. McLennan's bill respecting the liability of public contractors passed the House to-day.

Mr. Sproule's bill respecting private detective agencies was strongly opposed and the debate was adjourned.

The Alaska boundary commissioners' report was presented to parliament to-day. The summit of Mount St. Elias is said to be 2.41 miles within Canadian territory.

Sandford Fleming's minority report on the Kingston military college has been presented to the house. He recommends that a purely military training be given, limited to two years: He says that the college is over-manned, there being 38 of a staff for 57 pupils.

BAYARD'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

LONDON, March 24.—Sir Walter Henry Wilken, the Lord Mayor of London, presided at the banquet of the City of London Pension Society to-night. Lord Denbigh, Sir William Young, Judge Meadows White and Sir J. B. Monckton were among the guests. U.S. Ambassador Bayard, in responding to the toast of "Kith and kin beyond the sea," made a significant speech, in which he said: "Your kindred beyond the seas are as like as two peas to these of Great Britain. The two peas are patriotism and pluck." Then after a reference to the charitable disposition of the race throughout the world, Mr. Bayard said:

"Your kindred beyond the seas are not always unanimous, nevertheless there is one voice that appeals to them all. Since I came to England I have never found occasion to change my tone. There is nothing I would say at home that I would not say here, and there is nothing I would say here that I would not say at home. I do not expect unanimity. I would almost say God forbid. But do not expect us to speak in a tone to suit everybody, for in the system of government originated here and carried beyond the Atlantic there is something that enables a man to speak according to his own conscience. There, indeed, is the strength of this country and the strength of my own. When the time shall come that man shall not dare to speak the thoughts that swell within him for the public good, God help the country.

"Tennyson says 'Whether bound by friends or foes, man may speak the thing he will,' and I believe the echo of these words is as strong in the country of my birth and where my best hopes lie, as in yours. Here lies that which shall keep both countries moving onwards and upwards in the cause of civilization. We will never suppress the truth for fear of evil consequences, but will tell it whether we live or whether we have to die."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, $1.50

"A COMMON EMPIRE."

Mr. Chamberlain on Relations With the Colonies—Tribute to Canadian Loyalty.

Dr. Montague's Eloquent Reciprocation of the Expressions of the Colonial Secretary.

LONDON, March 25.—Dr. Montague, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Sir Robert Herbert, General Galloway, Hon. Stavely Hill, Admiral McClintock, Sir B. Colmer, and Messrs. W. E. M. Tomlinson, S. Gedge and T. T. Buckhill, Q. C., members of parliament, and many Canadians were present to-night at the dinner given to Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Canadian club. Mr. Chamberlain replied to a toast proposed by the chairman of the club to the health of Lord Aberdeen with which the names of Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain and Hon. Dr. Montague were coupled.

The Colonial Secretary was given an enthusiastic reception as he rose to reply. He said that he felt honored to be associated with Dr. Montague, and that it was a great pleasure to meet the many representatives of the Great America, which stands first among the kindred nations forming the British Empire. He had visited Canada and had met many of its leading statesmen, notably the great Sir John Macdonald, that most imperially minded man, whose guiding ideal was to maintain intact the local independence of Canada in close alliance with the mother country. At times he did not have an easy time. There were many prominent men on both sides of the Atlantic who had once assumed that it was the manifest destiny of Canada to be absorbed into the great republic on its southern frontier. (Cries of "No, never!"

Mr. Chamberlain continued: "That was the opinion. It is an ancient controversy and I will not refer to it now, except to mark the contrast between the doubt and hesitation then and the determination now of every son of Canada to maintain the local constitution in his special identity and at the same time to draw closer the bonds which unite him with the great parent state. The recent isolation that seemed to threaten us evoked from all the colonies, especially from Canada, an outburst of loyalty and affection that reverberated throughout the world, which testified a sentiment deeper than words can express and which dispelled the idea that such expressions of loyalty and affection were superficial and would not bear the test of serious conflict, so that if war broke out the mother country would not be left to her fate and the colonies would take care of themselves.

The shadow of war did darken the horizon and to none was the shadow more ominous than to our fellow-citizens of Canada. Yet though, if it had happened, it would be borne in the first instance by Canada, with no hesitation, the people and parliament of Canada said that although the matter did not affect their interests, it affected the honor of the British Empire, and they would make common cause with us and were prepared shoulder to shoulder to bear with us all that might arise. This decision was emphasized by the debates in the Dominion parliament, and the moral was summed up in the eloquent speech of Mr. McNeill, who is quoted as having said: "The British people, one people—the integrity of the common empire." This orator struck the right chord when he said the empire of Great Britain is the common heritage of all its sons and is not the appanage of the United Kingdom. Many speeches were made to the same effect in the Dominion parliament, and a resolution was passed by acclamation, repeated allusion being made to the opportunity which every community in the Empire was bound to seize, and the hope was expressed that something would be done to bring us nearer. We echo that hope, continued Mr. Chamberlain, and ask you in this demonstration not to allow this almost universal expression of loyalty in the colonies to pass away without a serious effort by colonial and imperial statesmen to transform these high sentiments into practical results."

Mr. Chamberlain then reviewed the growth of the feeling for Imperial Federation and said: "Although experience has shown that the final realization of our hopes of Federation is a matter of such vast magnitude and great complication that it cannot be undertaken at the present time; it does not follow on that account that we should give up our aspirations. It is only a proof that we must approach the goal differently and not try to do everything at once, but must seek the line of least resistance. The boldest might shrink appalled before an attempt to create a new government for the British empire with large powers of taxation and legislation over countries separated by thousands of miles of sea. We may, however, approach this desirable consummation by a process of gradual development. We may endeavor to establish some common interests and common obligations, to deal with which it is natural that some sort of representative authority should grow up. The greatest obligation is imperial defence. The greatest interest is imperial trade. The former must be reached through the latter, as was the creation of the German empire. At first the reichstag was convened to deal with the commercial interests of the German states. Gradually it embraced national and political objects, and became the bond of unity and the basis of the empire."

Remarking that it was natural that Canada should take the initiative, Mr. Chamberlain cited the resolution of the Ottawa conference in favor of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and the colonies, and also Mr. McNeill's resolution in the Canadian Legislature on Tuesday in favor of an ad valorem duty on foreign imports. Although he foresaw very serious dislocation of trade with England, if such a proposal became effective, Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the proposals merited respectful consideration. This proposal would involve at least a small duty on food and raw material, and would thus increase the cost of living and pressure on the working classes. It would also tend to increase the cost of production, and would thereby prejudice us in competing with foreign countries in neutral markets. It is useless for us to shut our eyes to these facts. In return we should get a very small consideration in the shape of a preference, may be two per cent. and perhaps even five per cent. in competing with foreign manufacturers in the colonial markets.

"This is a very startling proposal for a free trade country and seems in its present form impossible for us to adopt. I am a pronounced free trader, but at the same time I am not so pedantic that if sufficient advice were offered I would not consider a diversion from the strict dogma. But, so far, no sufficient quid pro quo has been offered to induce England to take a certain loss and the possible risk involved in revising her present commercial policy. The preference would be much smaller in the case of British goods imported into the colonies than in that of colonial goods imported to Great Britain. It is still more important to remember that our foreign trade is so gigantic in proportion to the foreign trade of the colonies that the burden of taxation would fall with much greater weight upon the United Kingdom than upon the colonies."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to invite the colonies to continue their efforts and expressed the opinion that the Marquis of Ripon's dispatch to the governors of the colonies on this subject in 1895 had not closed the doors to more favorable proposals which might be advanced in the future and he called particular attention to Lord Ripon's statement that an arrangement creating a customs union comprising the whole Empire by which the aggregate customs revenue might be equitably proportioned among the principal communities would in principle be free from objection. Mr. Chamberlain regarded this as an alternative, and not, as it was generally regarded, an impossible alternative. "Its advantages to the colonies would be so enormous," he continued, "that it appears to me that the colonies themselves will be bound to give such a suggestion their careful consideration."

Going into details, he said: "In such a general free trade arrangement it is quite clear that exceptions must be made in the case of articles such as tobacco and spirits, which are chiefly taxed for revenue purposes. If we are to make even the slightest progress in such a direction, protection must disappear, and the only duties must be revenue duties, not protective duties in the sense of protecting the industries of one portion of the Empire against the industries of the other. I cannot help thinking that if a council of representatives of the whole empire should be called to consider such an arrangement—although the subject would present enormous difficulty—with the existing good will and the ultimate goal in view, something like a working agreement would be reached, and free traders, even if they had to abandon their principles to some extent, must remember the enormous gain that would compensate for the loss in our dealings with foreign countries. For the States, forming the empire, are, after all, more likely to develop and increase in prosperity, population, wealth, power, commerce and enterprise than any foreign states."

Apologizing for speaking on the subject at such length, Mr. Chamberlain added that he spoke for himself alone, but that the subject was so important that he desired to provoke a discussion, above all, in the colonies. "It is a dream, if you like," said Mr. Chamberlain, "but it is a dream no man need be ashamed of, to create an empire greater and more potent than any history has ever known. Nothing can be done, however, in any direction until Great Britain and her colonies have decided upon imperial unity founded on the common weal."

The speech of the colonial secretary throughout was listened to with the greatest attention, and his various points were cheered with enthusiasm.

Dr. Montague, in responding, said that it was because he fully realized the important influence the colonies must exercise upon the future of the British Empire that in Canada Mr. Chamberlain was appreciated as no colonial secretary ever before had been appreciated. No hearts beat truer to the interests of the empire, he said, than those of the Canadians. Canadians were, however, no suppliants to England, except in the matter of defence, for which they right loyally expressed their admiration and gratitude. One thing the Canadians especially desired was that the tide of emigration from Great Britain should be turned to their shores. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, would be doing a work that would send his name down to posterity with the greatest possible honor, if he would turn his practical attention to encourage the flow of emigration to Canada. He thanked them heartily, he said, on behalf of the Canadians for the manner in which the toast had been drunk.

GAGGED AND ROBBED.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Christopher Schrage, who is 76 years old and lives alone on South Jefferson street, was bound and gagged by two men at 11 o'clock and robbed of money and papers amounting to more than $60,000. No arrests have been made and the police are at sea in the matter. At the time the robbery occurred Schrage was alone and it was some time before he was discovered. The valuables taken included $43,053 worth of Cook county and Chicago bonds, mortgages amounting to $5,000, besides $9,000 in registered government bonds $560 in currency and $1,000 in gold. The men gained entrance to the house by pretending that they were desirous of renting some rooms, and as Schrage was showing them through they bound and gagged him. They did not injure the old man to any extent, but threatened him with death if he attempted to make any noise for at least half an hour after they had left the house.

MURDERER HOLMES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—H. H. Holmes, the murderer, has been offered by a New York newspaper $7,500 flat for a truthful and detailed story of his criminal career.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

The "Times" Warns President Kruger—Mutinous Conduct of British Hussars—Armenian Sufferers.

Serious Reverses of Cuban Insurgents—Nansen's Success Still Hoped For.

LONDON, March 25.—The Times has an editorial this morning which warns President Kruger that it is impossible to discuss with him the essentials of the London convention which fixes the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal. "In any case," the Times continues, "he must decide without delay whether or not to accept the invitation to come to England. The invitation cannot remain open indefinitely, and if it is declined we must take measures to support the just claims of the Uitlanders."

At the annual meeting to-day of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, on motion of Sir Andrew Kaye Rollitt, president, a resolution was adopted expressing the appreciation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at the friendly feeling displayed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in recording their strong desire for a method acceptable to both nations for settling in a conciliatory spirit any differences which may arise. Similar resolutions were passed acknowledging the receipt of a letter dated February 12 from the National Board of Trade, Philadelphia.

It is reported here that the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, will shortly come to London to discuss with the government certain features of the Venezuelan question.

Mutinous conduct on the part of the Thirteenth Hussars is reported from Dundalk. Cavalrymen are said to have hacked to pieces twenty-eight saddles and bridles. Several of the hussars have been arrested in consequence of this demonstration.

A dispatch from Athens to the Times reports the renewal of the murders of Christians in the Island of Crete and the existence of a panic there, owing to the belief prevailing among the Cretan deputies that the Turkish troops are waiting for the Christians to retaliate for outrages, when they will seize the occasion to begin a general massacre of the Christians under the leadership of the military governor. On this account the deputies have invoked the protection of Greece.

A Berlin despatch says that there is no foundation for the report circulated in the United States and Canada that Dr. Kaiser, director of the Colonial department, has resigned.

A special from Madrid says a Cuban reverse that may harm the insurgent cause more in its moral effect than in a tangible way has just been sustained in the province of Santa Spiritus, where Spanish forces have captured all of the archives of the insurgent government.

The Brazilian government has adopted measures to suppress monarchical intrigues.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society at St. Petersburg, Baron Toll read a letter from Prof. Brogger, of Christiania, professing the belief that Dr. Nansen had discovered the Pole and was returning by way of the new Siberian islands. He thought he would possibly reach Norway in the autumn. Baron Toll concurred in this view that if he had not returned by the autumn there would still be time to send an expedition in search of him.

The Vienna correspondent of the Chronicle says that Russia refuses to assent to the Egyptian debt commission paying the expenses of the Dongola expedition.

The following message has been received from the treasurer of the international relief committee at Constantinople, dated March 23: "Need increasing; nation perishing."

Inquiries at the French embassy in Berlin to-day resulted in a statement being made that the officials were not aware that M. Herbette, the French ambassador, had been recalled, or that it was intended to recall him as had been reported in the United States and Canada.

She neglects her heart who studies her glass.—Lavater.

The soul on earth is an immortal guest.—Hannah More.

The man lives twice who lives the first life well.—Herrick.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

TRADE MARK.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.