

DISSOLUTION INSISTED UPON.

Rosebery's Government Helpless For Legislation.

The Local Veto Bill Stoutly Opposed by the Irish Party—The Speakership Fight Very Bitter.

Two Peculiar Ecclesiastical Precepts - The Big Shoe Strikes—Influenza and the Death Rate.

New York, March 17.—A special cable from London to the Tribune says: Lord Rosebery is slowly recovering from the effects of the influenza, but his illness has left behind it a serious recurrence in his old troubles, insomnia, and general debility cannot be overcome it is regarded as highly probable that Lord Rosebery will resign the premiership. In any event that result cannot be far off. The force of circumstances will be many weeks compel an appeal to the constitution of the cabinet...

The last week has witnessed another symptom of the rapid disintegration of the ministerial party. The introduction of the veto bill into the sessional program was largely, if not entirely, the work of Sir Wm. Harcourt. The Irish members, while welcoming the assistance of the veto party, chiefly radicals, in their home rule campaign, have never been zealous to purchase that help at the cost of a veto project upon parliament in order to discharge the ministerial obligations to the total party, they took definite action in order to restrain him. It has been intimated to the ministerial whips by more than a dozen nationalist members that they were willing to assist the government with Welsh disestablishment and with the promised resolution about the house of lords, they declined to aid the passage of the veto bill. This intimation, coupled with the possibility of nine demerits being ing into the measure, the Wm. Harcourt's measure, and the certainty that many liberal members interested in the liquor traffic in England and Scotland will also desert the government, if they do not actually join the opposition, seriously jeopardizes the passage of the ministerial program.

It shows further that existing upon Welsh disestablishment, which is sure to be rejected by the lords, and the resolution against the upper house, even the Irish nationalist vote has ceased to be trustworthy. Irish members know perfectly well that the government is hopeless for legislation, and Mr. Redmond's demand for early dissolution is becoming the watchword of the entire party. From these circumstances it follows that dissolution is only a question of a few weeks. The issue just described is so generally accepted by all political circles that surprise is expressed that Arthur Peel was unable to wait till the completion of the session before resigning the speakership.

The color of the week's parliamentary debates has been chiefly notable for the remarkable unanimity of opinion which the members of the cabinet have accepted the policy of their predecessors in regard to the navy. The attitude of Lord Rosebery's cabinet is in striking contrast with the line adopted by Mr. Gladstone and Sir Wm. Harcourt when the latter were in opposition. For this reason, and the fact that the members of the cabinet have accepted the policy of their predecessors in regard to the navy, the attitude of Lord Rosebery's cabinet is in striking contrast with the line adopted by Mr. Gladstone and Sir Wm. Harcourt when the latter were in opposition.

Ballard Smith in his cables says: The definite statement was published here last week and cable to mention that Lord Rosebery had actually resigned. This is not true. Lord Rosebery was with difficulty persuaded from resigning, even up to the very time of his interview with the queen before her departure for Nice. I understand that she extracted from him a promise that he would not actually resign, and Lord Salisbury, whom she actually summoned immediately after the interview with Lord Rosebery, that disruption shall be avoided during her absence. The quarrel over the speakership, however, has attained such bitterness as is unprecedented in the English history of that office. The appointment of Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the secretary of war, is so bitterly opposed by Sir William Harcourt that a fatal split in the cabinet is considered very probable. If it should come the resignation of the prime minister and a general election would be almost compulsory.

With today's great boot and shoe lock-out culminated, and fully 200,000 operatives of all grades are out of employment. Only three centres of the industry—Stafford, Norwich and Bristol—in all England are keeping their factories open. The situation is so serious that there is no public feeling whatever on either side. The Sun's London cable says: The influenza epidemic does not subside as rapidly as was hoped. The official figures of the mortality will show an increase in the death rate in London. The number of weeks is 769. This exceeds the total of the entire year of 1894. The strange winter pestilence is by no means confined to the metropolis. Even in Scotland the death rate in February was the highest ever known and 45 per cent. above any previous February since records were kept. The influenza is peculiarly malignant in certain places. Three sisters died

of the disease in Rochester this week, and it was necessary to postpone the funeral because all the mourners were prostrated by the same malady. The medical profession in Europe holds out no hope of a panacea or practical means of holding the plague in check. Public attention has been attracted this week to two ecclesiastical precepts from high authorities. Archbishop Walsh has established a new qualification for holiness. He has issued a regulation in his archdiocese in which he directs that no one, child or adult, shall be admitted to confirmation, or instructions in preparation for it, who has not been vaccinated, or who has not reached the age of seven years and has not recently been vaccinated.

The Archbishop of York sent a letter enjoining on the clergy "the great and diminished use of tobacco" and other acts of self-denial during Lent.

GEORGE IS NO GENTLEMAN.

Wellington Told Him He Was Not and He Had Previously Proved It.

When Lord Liverpool was forming his ministry in 1822 he thought it absolutely necessary to have Canning at the foreign office, although aware that the appointment was objectionable to the Duke of Wellington, the Duke undertook the unpleasant task of communicating Lord Liverpool's determination.

As soon as the king knew what was wanted of him, he broke out: "Arthur, it is impossible. I said, on my honor as a gentleman, he should never be one of my ministers again. I am sure you will agree with me that I cannot do what I said on my honor as a gentleman I would not do."

Another man would have been silenced; but the great soldier, always equal to an emergency, replied: "Pardon me, sir, but I don't agree with you at all. Your majesty is not a gentleman."

The bold assertion startled the king, but the duke went on: "Your majesty is not a gentleman, but the sovereign of England, with duties to your people far above any to yourself, and these duties render it imperative that you should employ the abilities of Mr. Canning."

"Well, Arthur," said the king, drawing a long breath, "if I must, I must." Although he did not like being told he was not a gentleman, George IV. had once, at least, while regent, forgotten he was one. One day when he was flung a glass of wine in Col. Hamlyn's face, he said: "Hamlyn, you are a black-guard!"

The insulted officer could not return the compliment without committing something like treason—it was out of the question to challenge the prince, while to let the insult pass unnoticed was equally filled his glass and threw the contents in the face of his neighbor, saying: "His majesty's toast! pass it on."

HAMIEN ORIED THE REGENT, "YOU'RE A CAPITAL FELLOW! HERE'S YOUR HEALTH."

And they were fast friends from that evening.

TORTURED BY THE SIOUX.

Frank Grouard, the Indian scout, who is now living in St. Joseph, Mo., has recovered from the surgical operation in which an arrow head was removed from his groin after being imbedded there for nearly a dozen years. He was captured, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, by Sitting Bull and a small band of followers when 19 years old, and remained with the Indians during the next six years, a greater portion of the time in the camp of Sitting Bull, through whom influence he was saved from torture and death. "From the time of my capture and up to 1872," he said the other day, "I was not required to undergo any of the self-inflicted tortures of the Sioux, but after I became one of them, to all intents and purposes, I knew what to expect. While we were camped at Grand Mott, one day about, and I was informed that I was to be put to the test. All the Indians gathered around, taking positions where they could watch my face. Sitting Bull, No Neck, Gall, Four Horns, Little Assalbine and other heads of the tribe sat near me smoking their pipes. Four warriors squatted on each side of me and with needles raised up the flesh between the shoulder and elbow on each arm and cut out pieces the size of a pea, taking 480 pieces out of each arm. The skin and flesh were taken off in five rows on each arm. It was not painful at first, but before they were through there was a stream of agony pouring from my arms to my heart that was almost unbearable. I did not open my lips or make a sound while they were torturing me, although the operation lasted four hours. The next time I was tortured all my eyebrows and eyelashes were pulled out. After that I went through the tortures as stoically as the Indians themselves, even including the tortures of the sun dance, where horsehair ropes were tied in the muscles of the breast and back and torn out by sheer force."

SHIPPING BIRTH AND DEATH RATE.

In Lloyd's register of British and foreign shipping it is shown that the total addition of steam tonnage during the year has been 311,850 tons gross, and of sailing tonnage, 109,488 tons gross, or in all 421,338 tons gross. Nearly 92 per cent. of this addition consists of new vessels, not any of those that were added to the register as gross deduction of steam tonnage from the register amounts to 416,385 tons, and of sailing tonnage to 156,619 tons, or in all 573,004 tons gross. About 63 per cent. of the steam tonnage and 55 per cent. of the sailing tonnage included in these figures has been moved from the register on account of loss, breaking up, dismantling, and the like. On the whole, during 1894, the steamers on the official register of the United Kingdom have increased by 186 vessels and 395,474 tons, while the sailing vessels have decreased by 295 vessels and 43,735 tons. The total number of vessels on the register has, therefore, decreased by 109, and the total tonnage has increased by 351,739 tons during the year.

THE FARM.

The Principles of Cattle Feeding, An Address.

By Prof. Shutt Before the N. B. Farmers and Dairyman's Association.

Cattle feeding should be conducted on a rational basis. We must understand the character and nature of foods and how they produce the results in formation of milk or beef. We find starch, sugar, fibre, fat, albumenoids and some organic elements taken from the soil. Starch and sugar are carbohydrates. These differ from albumenoids in possessing no hydrogen. Wheat straw differs from wheat bran, because the latter has a larger proportion of albumenoids. We can have these constituents in a partially locked up and therefore indigestible condition, or in a digestible state. Digestibility depends more on the animal than on the food. The cow can digest more than the horse, as it possesses four stomachs and the horse only one. Food may be likened to the fuel that goes into the stove. We take in the food, digest it in the stomach and convert it into blood. The heat of the body is dependent upon the food required to keep up this internal heat. For this starch, sugar, fibre and oil are used. These are the heat and energy-producing foods. Oil is of the greatest value, being two and a half times greater than starch. Protein is chemically an albumenoid. Lean of meat is an albumenoid. The function of albumenoids is to repair the waste and create muscle and hair, and the same produces milk. The value of foders depends on the digestibility of their constituents. Foders may be considered under two heads, coarse or bulky, low in albumenoids, and concentrated, or those that contain a larger quantity of albumenoids. Animals require a certain minimum quantity of both constituents. In the daily food of the milk cow we must have 24 pounds of dry matter, which must consist of a certain proportion of albumenoids, viz. 1 to 5-1. Nitrogen is as essential for animals as plants. Without this proportion of albumenoid we can expect no good results in milk or flesh. The animal must first supply its own heat and energy before producing a profit. The food must be bulky to produce the distension required by the digestive apparatus. The concentrated foders are oats, barley, wheat, peas, Indian corn, wheat-bran, linseed-meal, cotton-seed meal, wheat-shorts. Cotton-seed meal is very valuable as a nitrogen supplier, two pounds being equal to six pounds of wheat-shorts. Coarse or bulky foders are hay, corn, possessing less albumenoid but more fibre and more water; the dry matter is poor. It is equally important to use suitable bulky food as well as the concentrated articles. A judicious mixture is essential. Corn does not answer as the sole food for cattle, because its dry matter is not rich in albumenoids. So that to use corn only is to overtax the cow's capacity. Nor should concentrated foods alone be used, as they run digestion. Corn is about the cheapest coarse fodder to grow. Corn should be sown broad-cast, and the plants should be cut as they are ready for maturity. The value doubles by the corn being allowed to fully mature.

Varieties of corn differ, and should be selected according to locality, so as to have it ripe early. The Long-leaves is one of the early corns. The value of a fodder depends on the quantity of dry matter that it contains. The cheapest fodder is that which produces the largest quantity of cattle food per acre. The cow likes and needs a change of food. It is beneficial to man and beast to avoid monotony in food. While corn is the best staple, yet its account presents a number of points to be noted. It is not a good food for cattle, as it does not digest and bring in other elements of some value.

A proper balance between bulky and concentrated foods is obtained by a judicious mixture of them.

Mr. Frier asked whether it would be better to under-treat or over-treat cattle. Prof. Shutt answered that cooking would be an assistance in leading more quickly to the ultimate assimilation. Timothy hay and roots would not be a model combination. Food for the milk cow should be succulent, and on this account presenters of the silo is recommended. To the hay and roots should be added 2 to 5 pounds of bran or other concentrated foods. Straw and turnips would be a starvation ration. Clover cannot well be put in silo, because of the great quantity of water, which is rich in nitrogen, and the silage should be cut when in bloom. Clover should be cut when in bloom.

The object in growing the sunflower is to supply fat and make the ensilage a well-balanced fodder. In the west corn and horse-beans should not be sown together, but in the eastern provinces they will do well together. Turning to rotation of crops, we should take out in successive years different kinds of plant foods. The underlying principle is not to completely exhaust the soil of any one element of plant food.

Col. Blair pointed out that owing to there being less warmth and sunshine and more moisture in the maritime provinces than in Ontario, corn could not be grown to so good an advantage here as in Ontario, while turnips grow to better advantage. Sixteen cents worth of sunflower seed with butter cost 13-1/2 cents cents worth of hay at 86 per ton and turnips at 82 per ton.

BATTLE SHIPS AND ARMAMENT.

According to a service journal the Italian government has decided to do up the great battleships, the Danubio and Duilio, while the British government has been asked by naval experts to do with the Inflexible and other battleships which are armed with muzzle loaders. The Danubio was launched in 1873, three years after the Inflexible, and was the most powerful battleship of her time. It has been found necessary to supply her with new boilers, and as this will involve the pulling of the ship to pieces advantage will be taken of the operation

TO REPLACE HER FOUR 100-TON GUNS WITH 15 10-1/2 INCH BREECH-LOADERS, AND THE DUILIO'S BATTERY WILL BE SIMILARLY ALTERED. IT WOULD BE JUST AS EASY, EXPERTS HAVE URGED FOR THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT TO RE-EQUIP THE INFLEXIBLE AND SHIPS OF HER PERIOD AS IT IS FOR THE ITALIANS TO RE-ARM THE DANUBIO AND DUILIO.

The Record says that the refusal of the admiralty to authorize the change rests upon substantial grounds. "The Italian battleships in spite of their age," the paper says, "are still held available for sea service, and it is of the highest importance that they should be modernized; but since the Inflexible was commissioned two, if not three, generations of battleships have seen the light of day in England. From the Inflexible we went to the Admirals, then to the Royal Sovereigns, and now to the Majestic; and the Inflexible and her consorts have ceased to be regarded as available for sea service, but are invaluable for the purposes of coast defence. True, the guns cannot be fired so quickly or so long a range as the more modern ordnance, but when the damage that is 'wooded' in the Inflexible is borne in mind, it will be granted that the guns of the Inflexible can, when within range, still inflict considerable damage. The question that weighs with the admiralty is whether it is worth while to alter the armament, the cost of converting no alternative, but in our case newer, faster and heavier battleships are being built with some approach to rapidity and, rightly or wrongly, the admiralty holds the view that, possessing a certain amount of ascertained defensive power, the cost of converting such a ship as the Inflexible from a muzzle to a breech-loader battleship, which would be at least £30,000, exclusive of guns, is not a prudent investment."

TRAVEL IN OLD TIMES.

How Some Snowbound Coaches Beguiled the Time With Cock Fights.

Of course the railways have done away with much of the difficulties of travel in snow time. When a train is snarled up now there are no such inconveniences as happened in the case of the mail coaches. There is delay, but there is generally enough to eat and drink, plenty of companionship, and a much larger area to live and breathe in. A friend of mine, much my senior, however, once told me what occurred to him in a snow storm between Edinburgh and London. He was a merchant of great position and quite above the temptation to exaggerate matters, like a merry story teller, and his narrative impressed me the more accordingly. Three times on their way south both outside and inside passengers had to get off the coach and push the wheels through the drifted snow, and when crossing Shap Falls (the bleakest spot on the road) they got stuck. James Payn writes in the London Illustrated. After fruitless endeavors to move the coach the guard rode off with the mailbag and the passengers were left to their fate. There was no one to be had at Shap, so they could only get there, and after many hours they contrived to do so. Fortunately there were no women passengers, or it is possible they would have succumbed. They were shut up at that inn for eight days, during which they had no communication with the outside world. "And I suppose," I said, "you had no books?" "Books! Think of books at Shap! In those days! No, nor even a pack of cards." "What did you do with yourselves?" "Well," said my respectable friend, "it seems queer to say so at this time of day, but the only thing that saved us from boredom was cock fighting from morning to night." That is what they did for eight days instead of telling stories to one another, as would have been the case in a Christmas number.

FOR SAVING THE CAZAR'S LIFE.

It is understood in Russian court circles that Prince George of Greece and Italy saved the czar's life in Japan, when shortly after a high post in the Russian navy. The prince of all the consorts (at least of the Princes of Wales, on whom members of the Danish royal family, not to mention the Emperor and Empress, as a tricycle when at Fredensborg in Denmark.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE FIGURE NINE.

The figure nine has been coincidentally connected with the career of William, Kaiser of Germany, from the date of his birth until the present time. To begin with he was born in the city of Eschwege, in the year 1862, on Jan. 27—figure which, if added together (2 plus 7) make nine, or, as the emperor is a quadruple, 9 x 4 = 36, 3 plus 6 gives 9. He was made first lieutenant of the 1st regiment of the guards. In 1879 he completed his studies at Bonn on the 9th day of September (ninth day of the ninth month). He was married to the Princess of Prussia—St. Louis Republic.

THE VOICE OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

For a number of years artificial flowers were largely out of fashion. Hats and bouquets were trimmed with ribbons or with ostrich feathers. Many manufacturers of low priced "faded" flowers are now coming back to the old-fashioned style. They have their revenge to-day, when their products never were in so much favor. They are worn at present, not only on headgear, but also as profuse garniture for evening gowns. Many women have dot the whole skirt. The floral collars and collarettes, the blossom-bedecked tutu, muffs, and other articles, are disposing of thousands of these fragile trimmings at this end of the century.

OIL TO CLEAN THE FACE.

Oil, not water, should be used when you really wash your face. It is a lesson from the actresses. If an actress tried to wash with soap and water her night-making-up face would be ruined. It is easy to speak of left in a week, to say nothing about a complexion. She never makes any mistake. She removes her face with oil, usually and preferably coeoa oil. And she learns by experience to do the same with the face of her guests. The oil of travel. Oil cleans the skin more thoroughly than soap and water, as you can throw it away after you are done. If you don't mind the abuse of your skin for once, just wash your face with the oil. The oil cleans the skin, then cover it with oil and remove the oil with soft water. The oil will prove that the soap and water did not get it clean.

Giornale delle Donne: Professor—Here young ladies, you observe a tobacco plant. One of the young ladies—Ah! how very interesting, professor. Pray, how long will it be before the cigars are ripe?

HORRIBLE MAINE MURDER.

A Man Under the Influence of Old Cider Takes His Brother's Life.

Carmel, Me., March 19.—The quite farming community of North Carmel was the scene on Monday night of one of the most ghastly tragedies that ever occurred in Maine, when Edward Kent, Thompson, a farmer aged 48 years, had his brains beaten out by his brother, Charles Franklin Thompson. The scene of the tragedy was a farm house situated six miles from Carmel station, on the Maine Central and ten miles from Bangor. The brothers lived together upon the farm homestead. Edward was a bachelor and a man of large stature. The younger brother, Charles, had a wife and family. There are reports of quarrels in the past and the dead man, Edward, while peaceable outside the family is said to have been extremely quarrelsome in the house. There are reasons to believe that for some time he had been particularly irascible. The immediate cause of the quarrel which resulted so tragically was the pressing of the hay. Edward had been on a fishing trip, advising his brother when he left to have the hay pressed. This the brother did, but when Edward returned for some reason was not satisfied and began to pick a quarrel. He abused the workmen first and then began on his brother. The murdered man had been drinking heavily of old cider throughout the day, Monday, and when he met his brother at supper time he was in a very quarrelsome mood. They had a few words and then Edward exclaimed: "I have a good mind to beat your brains out on the floor." Some reply was made and his wrath increasing, he said: "I will do it." He made a dash at Frank, who avoided him. Frank's wife interfered and the enraged man seized her. He twisted her arm around, breaking her finger, and then began to beat her. The husband, becoming alarmed on his wife's account and losing his head with rage, seized a knotted maple stick from the woodbox, about 18 inches in length, and striking Edward over the head, felled him to the floor. He then rained a shower of blows upon his brother's head, literally crushing the skull to a jelly and scattering his brains upon the floor. Frank then gave himself up and was brought to this city. The murdered man was about six feet in height and a very strong man physically. The prisoner is 42 years of age and has never been of a quarrelsome nature.

DO NOT WANT ANNEXATION.

Secretary of State Dickey at the Worcester, Mass., Banquet

Worcester, Mass., March 19.—The eighth annual reunion of the Maritime Provinces association of this city was held in Horticultural hall this evening. About two hundred sat down to the banquet, which was followed by speeches. Toasts were responded to as follows: Worcester, the City of Our Adoption, Mayor Marsh; In the Maritime Provinces, Hon. Arthur A. Dickey, secretary of state of the province of Canada; The Provincialist in New England, Rev. Chas. A. Eaton of Natick; The President of the United States, Hon. Jos. H. Walker; Massachusetts, Hon. Stephen Salisbury. Mr. Dickey was the special guest of the association, and made the principal speech of the evening. He said the Canadians did not want annexation. They were loyal to their own country. They were loyal to the crown and the flag.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

London, March 19.—The Times has this despatch from Rio de Janeiro, which it will publish tomorrow: President Mareas is anxious to pacify the state of Rio Grande do Sul, but he objects to establishing a treaty of government of the state. Senor Carlos Carvalho, the foreign minister, intends to offer his services to President Moraes to proceed to Rio Grande do Sul to conduct peace negotiations. The Brazilian government last week signed a treaty with the Argentine Republic agreeing to remain neutral in case of war. Telegrams from Montevideo today announce another victory of the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul.

"How could you conscientiously tell Miss Elder that she is the only woman you ever loved?" "It is a fact. Compared to her the others were mere girls."—Boston Budget.

SMALL-POX

SMALL-POX

HORSE SMALL-POX is raging in Halifax.

Many horses and some men are reported to be dying from this terrible disease.

It will doubtless prove very fatal at this season of the year, owing to the impure state of the blood in both man and beast.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure

The wise man will prepare to meet the disease by purifying his horses' blood by the use of

MANCHESTER'S Tonic Powder,

The acknowledged superior of all Spring Medicines for horses.

For sale by all druggists and country merchants

Wholesale: T. B. BARKER & SONS, S. McDIARMID, St. John, N. B.

EVANGELISTS LEAVE FOR HOME

A Big Crowd at the I. C. R. Depot Say the Final Farewell.

Mr. Hunter's Last Words—Twelve Hundred Dollars For Their Five Weeks Work.

(From the Daily Sun of the 20th.) "Farewell and God bless you all."

Standing upon the steps of a Canadian Pacific express car last evening, as the train moved slowly out of the depot, Evangelist Hunter spoke the words above quoted. Mr. Crossley waved his hand in an abrupt moment they were gone. Seldom has a minister of the gospel been so highly honored as were the Rev. Messrs. Crossley and Hunter yesterday. When they arrived at the depot, nearly an hour before the express was due from Halifax, they were met by a crowd of men and women nearly as large as the number of passengers on board. They were surrounded and cheerfully greeted by the Rev. Mr. Hunter arrived at the outer gates he was mounted upon the shoulders of two of his admirers and carried through the crowd to a baggage truck near the baggage room door. As he was borne along the people cheered and crowded around him so that it was at times almost impossible for him to proceed. Mr. Hunter smiled and lifted his hat to first one and then another. He addressed the crowd briefly from the truck. But a minute or two after the two evangelists finally made their way to the platform of the rear car of the Quebec express.

Mr. Crossley sang several well known songs, the crowd joined in the chorus and the depot echoed and resounded with the nearly an hour late, and this gave many persons an opportunity to shake hands with these celebrated divines and bid them God-speed. Rev. Mr. Hunter was presented with a finely mounted Bible and Mr. Crossley took upon himself the task of fastening it upon Mr. Hunter's coat. After they had given the express for west Mr. Crossley sang another selection, and Mr. Hunter spoke for a few moments, and asked those who had made profession of accepting Christ as their personal Saviour, to remain true Christians, loyal until death. As he was speaking the conductor gave the signal and his admirers, who were gathered about the car, and the Rev. Mr. Hunter waved his hands and the people cheered again as they saw the platform of the rear car of the Quebec express.

"Such a charming night," said Mrs. Crossley as she came up the piazza, smiling at the man in an elegant shadow of the Rev. Mr. Everting who had been in Birmingham and she drew her breath. "You are bright as the sun!" "I do not know what you mean," she said, but when next she saw the shadow of Gilbert side.

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DEATH OF MRS. W. H. TRAVIS.

The late Mrs. W. H. Travis, who died at her son's residence at Hampton on Monday night, the 18th inst., was the daughter of Andrew Hutchinson, late of this city. Her mother, Elizabeth Stymest, was the daughter of Jasper Stymest, one of the loyalists. In 1825 she married the late W. H. Travis, who was well and favorably known in this city through a long life. For the past twenty-one years she has resided with her son. She reached the age of 91 years with unimpaired faculties. A long and useful life was closed by a calm and peaceful death.

AN APT ANSWER.

(Toronto Star.) Have you found the home market?—The Globe.

We have at least kept the one which the liberal policy was fast driving from the dominion.

Montreal, October 24, 1877 Messrs. DICK & CO., City.

Sir—I used a box of your Purifier, and found it an excellent article. My horse improved so much in appearance that I have since sold him to American buyers, making a first-class sale. I also had a horse that was very ill and, after using your medicine, was cured. A Veterinary surgeon told me to try Dick's Bilester, which I did; and the result was that, in less than ten days, I was driving him as well as ever.

Yours truly, THOS. McLEAY.

THE KING OF IRELAND

Gray sails sailing west
Wind and rain
Ireland's daughter
Dark rose, dark rose
Break ahead and bloom
Why in thy long aloof
Silk we wear instead
Are here.

Don your steel and
Silk aside,
Lo! beneath the sails
Brides,
Dark rose, dark rose
Die, for thou hast
Gone, gone,
Gray sails going east
Broken tooth, broken
Ireland's daughter

MARRIED HER
"It's very
Blanche Penroy, of
self. "I know so
have only known
when he spoke.
Point last night
sunshine were gone
and the candles
The roses moun
as she wondered
ther Mr. Evering
"I wish I knew,
"Knew what?"
voice, as Blanche
ed himself best
handsome man,
eyes, rather freer
deep color glow
skin.
Blanche demure
"Whether it w
for our picnic."
"Oh—the picn
that when I spok
row. Of course,
or absence will
Blanche was sh
"Blanche—stall
"Just as you p
course."
"No; just as se
Yes or no! And
deal."
"How much do
"Everything."
"Then you may
"My Emeline,
ing over the shel
the autumn leav
She was very
day she seemed
the bright myste
with the morning
Alas! the shad
long sunshine in
"I'm not dispo
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per, as he arrang
ground, "but I d
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and rosy.
"Of course, yo
Blanche, only t
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"Have I not
"Nothing of the
"Be it so, Bl
give up the rig
ward."
Blanche was
he said more
ham was advan
when next she
after Gilbert
side.
"Such a charm
said Mrs. Cros
she came up the
piazza, smiling
"That of our
matron in an
shadow of the
Mr. Everting
Birmingham and
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