Pronunciamento Against the Boycotting.

ppeal to the K. of L.—"Let us Tolerte Fair and Open Criticism"— Very Important Utterances from the Master Workman

CHICAGO, May 12 .- The Daily News pub-Mahes the following this morning :- The following circular has been received by the Kuights of Labor, and will be read in the various assemblies during the coming week :

\_Words of Wisdom.

"Noble Order of the KNIGHTS OF LABOR, Philadelphia, May 3, 1886.

.. To the Order Everywhere :-GREETING-The response to the secret eigenlar issued on March 13 has been so generous and the indorsement of the sentiments consciued in it has been so unanimous that I el encouraged and strengthened in the work. selves to act on the advice contained in the 3:2 ult.

TO RIGHT US BEFORE THE WORLD.

I feel that it only requires the roal men in the front rank of our Order to set us right before the world. We have been losing ground, so far as public opinion is concerned, for some time. One of the causes is that we have allowed things to be done under the name of the Knights of Labor for which the organization was in no way responsible. I sk of our members to keep a jealous eye upon the doings of the labor men who never condemnation upon it at once by denying it.
If a paper criticises the Knights of Labor it officers, do not become labor, and when they charge anything to our Ofder in your locality set the seal of your y such boycotts on remove them. A

durnal not long since made some uncomplimentary allusions to the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor and at the next meeting of the nearest assembly a motion was cast to boycott the paper; not that alone, but every person who advertised in the paper. I wrote to the assembly asking that they remove the boycott, and it was done.

"ONLY A MAN. " We must bear in mind that our General Master Workman is only a man, and is not the right of free speech. We cannot consistently deny it to others. We must tolerate fair, open criticism. If a reply is necessary make it in a centlemanly, dignified manner. If we are criticised or abused by a blackguard sheet treat it as you would the blackguard

nimself—in silence. "That our sims and objects are good is no reason why our members should be regarded as being of superior build or material. We are no more the salt of the earth than the millions of unknown toilers who do the work of the world. In our dealings with laborers and capitalists we must deal justly and fairly by them. If we would have equity done to us, we in turn must do equity to others.
This is the aim of the Knights of Labor, and

must not be lost sight of in the fu'ure. BURN BOYCOTT NOTICES.

"Let me direct your attention to a few little abuses:—I find that wherever a strike occurs appeals for aid are scattered broadcast among the assemblies. Do not pay one cent for such purposes in the future unless the appeal comes from your own District of slavery, whether the slavery appears in culminated in rebellion. Mr. Thomas Which of slavery, whether the slavery appears in culminated in rebellion. Mr. Thomas Which culminated in rebellion. Assembly or the General Assembly. If boycett notices are sent to you burn them. 1 have in my possession over four hundred boycott notices which were sent to assemblies with a request that they be acted on. Let me mention some of them : - A member is editing a paper. He fears a rival, and proceeds to get into an altercation with nim, boycotts him, and then asks the Order to carry it out. A certain paper is influential , in one or the other of the political parties. Members of the opposing party conceive the idea of getting rid of the paper, and they invoke the aid of the Knights of Labor, first taking the precaution to have the paper in question say something uncomplimentary of the Knights of Labor. In fact, our Order has been used as a tail for a hundred different kites, and in future it must soar aloft free from all of them.

HATES THE WORD BOYCOTT. "I hate the word 'boycott.' I was boycotted ten years ago, and could not get work at my trade for months. It is a bad practice. It has been handed to us by the capitalists. I have no use for it only when everything else fails. Appeals for aid, circulars, petitions, advertisements of every kind are scattered everywhere through the Order. I copy a letter which comes to me on the subject :- 'A large part of our time has been spent reading boycott notices and appeals for aid, keeping us until one o'clock. We were led to believe the Knights of Labor to be an educational institution, but this kind of education is not productive of good. We have no time for instruction. What do you advise us to do? I advised them to either burn or table these matters, and now ask the secretary of each assembly to do the same. If your journal were not boycotted by our members it could be made the medium of communication between the general officers and the Order: but the journal is not read in one-quarter of the assemblies. - some assemblies sent out documents in envelopes addressed to "Secretary of Assembly No. —." In many places the secretaries have been discharged because of this practice. No member has the right to address another in that way, and if it is ever practised again the offender will be

punished. THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD. "In future the General Executive Board must not be interfered with in the performance of their duty. If you have confidence in them sustain them and obey them; if not, ask for their resignations. While the Board was endeavoring to settle the Southwest troubles, assemblies in some places, with the best of intentions no doubt, were passing and publishing resolutions condemning Jay Gould. These things did no good. On the contrary, they were injurious. In the settlement of troubles it becomes the duty of the Executive Board to meet everybody and go everywhere. While they are doing this they must not be hampered by the actions of those who do not know what their task is.

"KEEP OUIET." "Keep quiet; let your officers do their best, and if you cannot find a way to aid them do not retard their progress. Resolutions do not prevent land stealing, stock watering or dabbling in the necessaries of life. If I had my mind made up to rob a bank at midnight, a string of resolutions as long as the moral law protesting against the contemplated action which the London Globe considers would not influence me a particle, but if some est achievement of science thus far.

interested party would take the trouble to THE REPRESENTATION QUESTION. study up the question and would inform him-self as to my right to rob the bank and would stand guard at the door of the vanit, I would not rob it at miquight if he did his duty. What we want from our members is not gush or windy resolutions about our rights -we know we have rights without passing resolutions-men who think, study and aut as required.

THE CLEVELAND ASSEMBLY ON THE 25TH. "The General Assembly will meet in special session on the 25th of May in the city of Cleveland. From the receipt of this letter you must not address any communication to me, nor need you expect an answer if you do. I have thousands of letters piled up around me, and they never can be read, much less answered, by one man. "The General Assembly will meet in spe-cial session on the 25th of May in the city of read, much less answered, by one man. During and since my illness the mail delivered at my house exceeded four hundred letters a day. They came from everybody and everywhere. I must play the part of wheelkorse instead of leader of a great movement, and our own members are responsible for it. I asked through the Journal that no of them have how insisted, as a condition of one send letters to me. I am told by some to their voting for a second reading of the bill, get help. If I had fifty assistants it would that the Irish should send representatives. I do no good, for it takes my whole time to do not understand why the Irish should object do no good, for it takes my whole time to read one-half of the letters, and in the middle of my work I am waited on by some committee, who generally misrepresent me, after they leave, for every member of the committee will tell a different story. From now until the General Assembly meets I will receive no committees, answer no letters. I must formulate a letter for the future, and will not be interfered with. Let me repeat :- I will receive no committees, answer no letters, nor will I go anywhere at the request of members of assemblies. This is imperative. I must have a chance to do something of benefit for the Order, and I cannot do it if I am to sit for eighteen hours a day reading letters which have been answered and re-answered in the Journal and constitution. What I will say to the General Assembly will be said to the prepare it. GENS AND DYNAMITE.

"We have had some trouble from drinking | to make any terms with the Whigs, for they members and from men who talk about buying guns and dynamite. If the men who possess money enough to buy guns and dynamite would invest it in the purchase of some well selected work on labor they would put the money to good uso. They will never need the gun or dynamite in this country. It is my opinion that the man who does not study the wants of our people would make but little use of a rifle. The man who cannot vote intelligently and who will not watch the man he votes for after he is elected, cannot be depended on to use either gun or dynamite. If the head, the brain of man, cannot work out the problem now confronting us, his hand alone will never solve it. If I kill my enemy I silence him, it is true, but it does not convince him. I would make a convert rather than a corpse of my enemy. Men who own property are not our enemies. If that theory held good the workman of to day would be the enemy of his fellow toiler on the morrow; for, after all, it is how to acquire capital and how to use it properly that we are endeavoring to learn.

CAPITALIST, LABORER, INTEMPERANCE

"The man of capital is not necessarily the enemy of the laborer; on the contrary, they must be brought closer together. I am well aware that some extremists will say I am advancing a weak plan, and will say that bloodshed and destruction of property alone will solve the problem. To our drinking members I extend the hand of kindness. I hate the uses to which rum has been put, but it is my duty to reach down and lift up the man who has fallen a victim to the use of liquor. If there is such a man within the sound of the secretary's voice when this is

read, I ask him to stand erect on the floor of

this assembly, raise his hand to heaven, and

the shape of monopoly, usury or intemper-ance. The firmest link in the chain of op-pression is the one I forge when I drown manhood and reason in drink. No man can rob me of the brain my God has given me, unless I am a party to the theft. If one moment's forgetfulness or inattention to duty while drunk brings defeat to the least of labors, a lifetime of attention to duty alone man who was well acquainted with the councan repair the loss. 1 promise never again to put myself in such a position.'

LABOR'S ARMY.

"We have through some unfortunate misunderstanding incurred the enmity of several trades unions. While I can find no excuse for the unmanly attack made upon us by some of these people at a time when we stood face to face with a most perplexing question. neither can I see any good reason why there should be any cause for a quarrel. We must have no clashing between the men of labor's army. If I am the cause of the trouble I stand ready at a moment's notice to make vay for any one of my rivals whom the General Assembly may select.

LET WRONGS BE RIGHTED. "Break the power of the Knights of Labor and you hand labor, bound hand and foot, over to its enemics. Years ago I extended an invitation to men of all trades to become a part and parcel of the Knights of Labor. To day I stand ready to make every honorable concession, to do everything in honor to bring about a better feeling between trades unions and the Knights of Labor. At the special session of the General Assembly the entire trouble can and must be settled. If mistakes have been made they must be rectified; if wrongs have been inflicted they must be righted. But there is one thing that will not be done while I stand at the head of this organization-It will not be used to further the schemes of individuals, cliques or parties and it will be subordinate to no other organization on earth.

T. V. POWDERLY, General Master Work

A SECRET FOR THE LADIES. The great secret of beauty is pure blood. Eruptions and all blotches that disfigure the face, may be quickly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Annie Heath, of Portland, certifies that she was cured by this remedy, after suffering for two years.

Submarine divers of New York are paid as high as \$125 a week. Wrockers receive \$100

WORTH REMEMBERING.

There is probably no betterrelaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cured Mrs. John Siddel, of Orton, Ont., who was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. It is the great remedy for internal or external pain.

The free Monday scientific lectures have become such a passion among the daugters of the lowly of Birmingham, England, that "wash day" has been changed to Tuesday, which the London Globe considers the great-

The state of the s

The Exclusion of the Irish Members to be Dropped from the Bill,

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S VIEWS STATED-PROBABILITY OF THE SECOND READING PASSING-CONCILIATION OF MR. CHAM-BERLAIN.

der the impression that the only way in which he could induce the Imperial Parliament to pass a Home Rule Bill was to so arrange its terms that no Irish members should sit at Westminster. He has found, however, the Radicals, who constitute the majority of his supporters, feel that to allow this would be unfair toward Ireland, and a considerable number fair toward Ireland, and a considerable number. to this, because it makes their position, I think,

As things stood before, they were not to be represented in framing the legislation under which they must be taxed. The matter is now left in their own hands. If they like to be represented at Westminster they will send members here; if they do not like to be represented they will not send members here. In other they will not send members here. In other words the English Radicals have declined to confirm the arrangements made by Mr. Glad-stone and accepted by the lrish Parliamentary party, and have insisted on giving Ireland bet ter terms. This concession made to the Radicals by Mr. Gladstone relieves him from the cer tain defeat which otherwise awaited his demand for a second reading of his measure. This is a question of figures. The men who are acting with Mr. Chamberlain are in sufficient numbers to defeat the second reading of the Bill with the entire Order, and you must give me time to aid of the Whiga who follow Lord Hartington. lt was

> IMPOSSIBLE FOR MR. GLADSTONE are against the very principle of Home Rule. It was necessary, therefore, to make terms with the Radicals. Remember that Mr. Chamberlain has a large following in the country, and should we be forced to a dissolution either by the bill breaking down after the second reading in committee or by the action of the House or Lords, it will be necessary that the radicals should present an united front in order to have any hope of victory over the combined Whigs and Conservatives. It is estimated in the event of a general election the frush would give us at least twenty five seats now held by the Conservatives in Great Britain, but on the other hand we should lose a considerable number of seats now held by the Whigs, because, should we run Radicals in opposition to them, the Conservatives would be withdrawn and the Whigs would get in by the aid of Conservative votes. If the bill go through the House of Commons and is sent up to the Lords, not thirty Lords, outside of those to the Lords, not thirty Lords, outside of those holding an exclusive position under the Government, would vote for it. In this event the bill would be brought in again by Mr. Gladstone at an autum session, and the issue then would not only be between Great Britain and Ireland, but between the mojority in Great Britain and but between the majority in Great Britain and the House of Lords, in which case I humbly trust that the utter absurdity of allowing s Tory body of hereditary legislators to exercise a veto upon the will of the people would become manifest to all.

" H. LABOUCHERE,"

THE FACTS SET RIGHT.

STIRRING LETTER FROM MATTREW RYAN We have much pleasure in publishing the

following letter from the gifted pen of our esteemed countryman, Matthew Ryan, for-merly of Montreal, and ex Stipendiary Magistrate, replaced in 1873 by Judge Richardson :-

has been recently arguing in that direction, and thinks he sees, as the Premier thought he ! saw on a previous occasion, in the refusal of Mr. Mill to act as I advised, as Commissioner in 1876, atrong evidence of intentional neglect to half-breed claims on the part of the Mackenzie adminstration. My "deliberate statement" is referred to as that "of a gentletry, and with the habits of the people"; and it is further said that I "was most anxious in the matter, and at my own expense went to Lake Qu'Appelle, &c."

It is true that Mr. Mills did not agree with my view as to the necessity of visiting the several localities in which the half-breeds resided, and ruled accordingly. But it should be known in this connection that my letter of the 3rd March, 1877, was addressed from Swan River to Mr. D. Codd, a respectable Conservative, by the way, then land agent, residing in Winnipeg, and was forwarded to Ottawa thus endorsed :

"A printed notice, in English and French, Ryan, at Swan River, and the agent of Dominion Linds at Winnipeg, are still Edward Moloney.

authorized to receive proof in the usual P. Moloney.

manner, ought, I submit to be described. posted at the points usually frequented by manner, ought, I submit, to be deemed a sufficient effort upon the part of the Government to secure for the half breeds the benefits intended for them by law."

Had Mr. Codd then known as much of "distances" in the Territories as I knew, he would not, I believe, have made such a suggestion; and it is, at least, equally fair to presume that Mr. Mills, who knew less than either of us, was largely influenced by the advice of his trusted subordinate.

Allow me to add, sir. that my advice respecting the rights, and happiness, of the half breeds in the Northwest did not relate alone to those I was empowered to communicate with as commissioner, under the Act 42 Vict. There was a large number in the territories to whom the benefits of that Act could not be extended—those who had not been in the Province of Manitoba on the date of the transer, 15th July, 1870. In behalf of that class, I, as one of the Northwest Conneil, advised thus, on the 2nd August, 1878:

"That in view of the fact that grants of land, and issues of scrip, were made to the half-breeds of Manitoba towards the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands of that Province, there will undoubtedly be general dissatisfaction among the half breeds of the said Territories, unless they receive

some like consideration." This recommendation reached Ottawa too late to be adopted or rejected by the Macgenzie Government. And notwithstanding that it was "the deliberate statement of a gentleman who," in common with others, "was well acquainted with the country," as now testified by Mr. White, it remained a dead letter in the hands of the Government till the news reached Uttawa of the battle of Duck Lake, six long worrying years, when a Commissioner arrived on the scene, in hot haste, to hear the complaints of red handed men.

Show me, if you can, a more humiliating chapter in British history.

26th April.

MATTHEW RYAN,

Sir Thomas Erskine May has been raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Farn-

## IN THE HOUSE.

Two Parnelite and Radical Victories -Snappy Debate and Reference to American Modes of Procedure.

LONDON, May 12, 1886 - The House of Commons this evening, in the teeth of the pending Home Rule Bill, held an important and interesting session about the Irish measure to regu-late election expenses, and another about the compulsory purchase of land on the American principle of "eminent domain."

penses of election—for, be it remembered, the candidates here, and not, as in New York, the taxpayers, bear the poll expenses.

The Irish Secretary, John Morley, championed the bill, which was fostered by all the Parnellites. During his speech he introduced for the first time in Parliament the old Southern phrase of "Carpet-bagger." The Tories were generally opposed to the bill, but it was carried by 174 to 56 amid Radical and Home Rule cheers.

The object of the second measure is to allow boards of works and railway companies taking land for public purposes to receive evidence what benefit it will be to some owners as well as what damage—"a principle we borrow from America," said the mover.

This measure against the landlord interest was also opposed by the Toties. The debate was participated in by Sr William Vernon-Harcourt, Messrs. Young, Lawson and Healy and Lords John Manners and Randolph Churchill. The Toties cried "Confiscation," to which the Home Secretary answered:—"You define confiscation to be what allows a landlord to charge as much for his land when it is taken for public purposes as if he wore inis taken for public purposes as if he were in-

ANOMALIES OF THE BILL. Churchill made a hit, under roars of laughter, when he epigranmatically said: "Two things should warn the House against this bill—it is moved by a capitalist who denounces land-owners, and supported by a lawyer who takes philanthropic views." The bill, however, passed to the committee stage amid renewed radical and Parnellite cheers, by 203 to 103. These measures and the debate are remarkable as additionally showing how, as the House of

Commons becomes democratized, it turns to American precedents and sayings. In the lobby, after an early adjournment, the talk all turned on what would be the result of three private caucuses at the residences of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington early this afternoon about the home rule debate to morrow, but nothing has been elicited

as to these beyond unreliable rumors. The British leaders keep very close mouths. The loudest talk in the lobby was that the The loudest talk in the loop was that the Gladstone measures are dead, yet the Government whips continue confidently, yet quietly, their strenuous assertions that the event will be otherwise. Much astonishment was expressed in the lobby, even by the triends of Chamberlain, at his Belfast letter, made public to-day, in which he love stress on the religious ideas of in which he lays stress on the religious ideas of the Catholics in the South of Ireland arming to njure the Protestants in the North

PAPAL POLITICS.

THE CHURCH AND STATE ESTRANGEMENT LIKELY TO BE SHORTLY TERMINATED.

ROME, May 13, 1886 .- Italian opinion is just now intensely excited by a rumor that Signor Depretis and the Vatican party have secretly joined hands and intend to fight the coming electoral battle together. No formal alliance has of course been concluded, as the policy initiated by Pope Pius IX. and continued by Leo XIII. forbids an open reconciliation with the "invaders," but there is nothing to prevent the Vatican from quietly hinting that the Catholics, who have hitherto held aloof from the polls at the political elections, are free to vote on this occasion for the Italian Ministry, the permission not, however, extending to what was Papal territory.

THE PEACE ARBITRATOR.

If the reports affoat may be trusted, Signor Depretis made the advances to the Pope through a German prince of the blood, Prince Bismarck having first flatly declined his good offices. Baron Von Schloezer was not consulted. Great satisfaction is folt in the Vatican at the third reading of the Prussian Ecolesiastical bill, though the Papal organs are discreetly advised not to rejoice over a Catholic victory too loudly,

## IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. Previously acknowledged...... \$1754-25

St. Patrick's Literary Association at St. Lawrence Collego.
Mr. Edward Carey, St. Sophie, Que. 17 00 1 00 COLLECTED BY MR. M. MOLONEY, MARMORA, ONT. Rev. T. Davis.... \$2 00 Michael Gillen.... Daniel Dunley ..... 1 00 1 00

John Cooke..... Lac Crawford ...... Dan Murphy .... James Hughes..... John McComb.... John Murray..... Michael O'Connor ..... 1 00

MARMORA, May 11, 1886.

H. J. CLORAN, Esq., Editor Post and True Witness,

Montreal. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed herein please find nineteen dollars (\$19) collected by me as per accompanying list of names in aid of the National League. Kindly acknowledge through the columns of the True Witness

Yours truly, Michael Moloney. and oblige

By land or by sea, out on the prairie, or in the crowded city, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best for purgative purposes, everywhere alike convenient, efficacious, and safe. For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, flatulency, and sick headache, they are a sure remedy.

At a recent performance in San Berhardino, Cal., such a noise was made by a large portion of the audience eating peanuts that the voices of the actors could not be heard, and the star was finally obliged to come before the curtain and request a cessation of the gustatory proceeding in order to allow the play to

Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection." Their gentle action

## A KANSAS CITY HORROR.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION BY A WIND AND RAIN STORM-OVER TWENTY PER-SONS KNOWN TO BE DEAD AND MANY SERIOUSLY

INJURED.

KANSAS CITY, May 11 -A fearful storm of wind and rain swept over this city to-day from 11 o'clock till noon, demolishing many buildings and resulting in great loss of life. principle of "eminent domain."

The object of the first measure—only for the present applicable to Iruland—is to make bogus demolished above the second storey. Several persons were hurt there, but none killed as persons were hurt there, but none killed as far as known. The Lathrop school building on Eighth street was partially wrecked and many children were caught in the mins. Seven are said to have been killed and the full extent of the disaster is not yet known. An overall factory on Second street was blown down and five deaths reported there. Fifteen girls were at work in the building and nearly all of those not killed were wounded. The old waterworks building, near the court house, was blown down, and one or two persons are missing there. At the Western Union telegraph office but one wire is working out of the city. One span at the north end of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river was blown into the river, blocking the Hannibal & St. Joseph, Wabash & Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs railroads. Eight girls have been taken out of the overall factory, four of whom are dead. Many others are in the ruins, but there is scarcely hope for their lives. In the confusion it is impossible to ascertain definitely the extent of the calamity, but it is said over twenty employees are imprisoned in the basement of the factory. The disastrous fury of the storm was confined to the north end of the city, except in the destruction of Lathrop's school building, on Eighth street. Later-At 3 p.m. as nearly as can be

learned amid the intense excitement and confusion, about twenty persons are known to be dead. Frank Smith, of Smith & Moffatt, owners of spice mills situated in the old water works building, Second and Main streets, is killed. Deputy Sheriff Dougherty was buried in the rules of the court house, and at 3 o'clock the scarchers are reported to have come in sight of his body. A teamster who took refuge in the court house is also missing. At the Lathrop school eleven children are reported dead. Of four buildings wrecked, all were more or less unsound. The school building has been twice condemned, and the court house by many was considered unsafe, No one was killed except in these four buildings. The storm, though entailing such heavy loss of life, was nothing of the nature of the tornado that visited the city three years ago. It was a violent wind accompanied by a flood of water and some hail, which turned many streets into rivers. Signs, shutters, chimneys, etc., were blown down with the gale and a number of vehicles were over-turned in the streets. The black clouds that rolled over the city created almost the darkness of night and made timid ones crouch in terror into the cellars. The streets were entirely deserted and in some instances horses were wandering about attached to vehicles and seeking refuge from the pelting storm. The prisoners in the jail in the basement of the court house were scared but unhurt. They remained in the building, which is intact on the outside from the second storey down, the third storey and mansard having ocen demolished. At the overall factory, 110 West Third street, the search is still in progress, and several persons are still miss-

ANOTHER DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

MUCH DAMAGE IN ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND OHIO

houses, unroofed a hotel, the Masonic hall, and four stone buildings. The upper Angell block was completely destroyed, and scarcely a building in the town oscaped injury. The loss is \$50,000. Trees a toot in diameter were twisted up. The storm was of only five minutes' duration. Ten minutes before it occurred the air seemed to get green. Two clouds seemed to advance, one from the southeast and one from the southwest, and met over the town, forming a monstrous whirlwind. Lettie Z. Wiffe, a ten year old girl, was carried over 200 feet in the air and fell on the railroad track, smashing her skull. George and Charles Hoke, livery men; S. S. Cole, hardware mer-chant, and two children of John Miller, were

seriously hurt.
One of the severest storms ever known struck Soliette, Ith., last evening. A circus show was in the midst of a performance, when the tent was turned upside down. Three persons were seriously injured.
WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., May 13.--A cyclone

struck this place last evening, destroying everything in its track. Several houses and barns in the north end of the town were carried

DAYTON, Ohio, May 13.—A fearful thunder storm visited this city last evening. Many cellars are flooded. The loss will reach many thousands of dollars.

WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., May 13.—A cyclone struck this place last evening, destroying everything in its track. Mrs. Henry Butt was badly injured. It struck Attica, two miles east of here, and destroyed several business buildings and the wayon bridge over the Wabash river Several persons on the bridge went down and all are supposed to have been killed. Several inmates of the Revere house were severely injured.

injured.
CHICAGO, May 13.—Despatches from Mount Carroll, Galesburg, Rockford, Marshall, Tuscola and Streatier, Illinois, and other points in Eastern Iowa, Southern Wisconsin and Northern Indiana, indicate that the storm of last evening was general throughout the localities named In every place it is reported as a severe electrical storm, accompanied by a furious gale and a heavy fall of large hailstones. Great damage was done to buildings, crops and fruit.
Cincinnati, May 13.—The city of Eria is in-

accessible by rail from any direction, because of washouts caused by last night's storm. It is reported there is some loss of life.

AN EXCELLENT CATERER REWARD ED AMPLY.

Mr. Leutz, a restaurant keeper at No. Williams Court for nineteen years past, and caterer for the well known Sherman House in Court Square, was in no particular need of the money which he received for one dollar spent in one-fifth of ticket No. 25,244 in the April drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, but he will make good use of it. He is an old member of the Society of Elks, and a past commander of Post 21, G.A.R.— Boston (Mass.) Commercial and Shipping List,

Near Aptos, N. M., resides a young lady whose dark hair measures five feet and trails on the grounds when she it standing. Undoubtedly she possesses the finest head of hair in the country.

April 23.

THE GREAT SOURCE of Consumption and many wasting forms of disease, is scrofula lurking in the system. The true specific for and good effect on the system, really make this condition is found in Burdook Blood them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them.

They please those builds up the enfeebled frame.

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASK I ITS EARLY STACES

ment of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, ir fact, the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complete that it the resident lief from suffering. The disease is often mis-taken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask husself the following questions he be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy felling, attended by drowsi-ness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, stocky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coatad? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there coativeness? Is were enlarging? Is there coativeness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turu a the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely providing against the treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dysoepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will re-move the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive o gans restored to a healthy condition. The surest and nest effectual remedy for this distressing com-plaint is "Seigel's Curative Symp," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the pro-prietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Symp strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch out of disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Selec Curative Syrup.

The disease commences with a slight derange-

The people of Canada speak confirming th abore.

above.

REHMOND CORNERS, N.R., Jan. 10, 18a6.

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good you seiged's Syrup has done me.

I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanae and after reading it conclude I to try your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Everybody here speaks well of it.

JOSEPH WVF.

JOSEPH WAY Richmond Corners, N.B.

Springerman, N.B., Oct. 15, 18-5

. J. WHITS, Limit d. A. J. whire, Limit d.

Grits -Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where
ever used. One case in particular (where the cur
of Dyspepsia scemed almost a miracle) was greate
benefited by your medicine. Yours respectfully, JNO. G. MORRISON

STEVESSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONC., Feb. 17, 1884

A. J. White,

I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in enfamily a short time since. I was then afflicted websick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left of
often attended with a cough, but I am now fast going my health; my neighbors are also astonicle to
the results of your medicine.

Ptieme, Yours, te., Manassen E. Reve

FREDERICION, N. J.

A. J. White, Limited, firstlemen-Your medicine has done more for ne than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours ruly Patrick Molacont

Onill, Ill., May 13.—At 3.45 p.m. yesterday a terrible cyclone struck this village, which demolished one brick block, wrecked three warehouses, unroofed a hotel, the Masonic ball and advised me to trevel. the doctors there said I was a "gono man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came auross Seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hope.

Yours truly,
W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelier

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1200

A. J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen-t am now using Selgel's Syrm for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine for a used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truty WM. British

SOUTH BAY, Ont., Dec. 7, 1887 Sic,—I take great pleasure in interning you that have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pillsuffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and on the stopation of the howels, voniting foot and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tailed several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I continenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year see and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from

tomach complaints.
I can give you the names of several others if you You may print this if you wish, a it may be the nicans of helping some other sufferer,
LEWIS WALBANK

South Bay, Ontario.
Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office 57 St. James street, Montreal. For sale by enery druggist in Montreal.

Two New Haven, Conn., dry goods firms were determined to undersell each other in disposing of prints called crazy cloth, for which each had paid 12½ cents a yard. One at last sold the goods at 1 cent a yard, and the other reduced the price to 5 cents for ten vards.

Scott's Emuision of Pure Cod Liver Cil, with Hypophosphites,

is a most valuable remedy for consumption, Scrofula, Wasting Diseases of children, co'ds and chronic coughs, and in all conditions where there is a loss of flesh, a lack of nerve power and a general debility of the system.

Great preparations are being made at Bangkok, Siam, for the grand ceremony of cremating the baby of the late Second King, who died in the latter part of last year. The body will be cremated in the Royal Cemetery, while on the palace grounds will be some grand displays of fireworks, lakongs, etc., asting three days.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Octward infirmities .- Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, u e rs, do., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable. because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preerve, and to exasperate the symptoms it was in-adequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigor is husbanded while the constitutional vigor is musually and skin most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin most malignant ulcers of cure. Both Cintdiseases are in process of cure. ment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into

that poor and watery state so fatal to many laboring under chronic ulcerations,