

Sat Till Sunday!

Odd Windup to Saturday's Session of Parliament.

Mismanagement of the Dominion Militia Force.

Demoralization and Extravagance Clearly Proved.

The Cases of the Adjutant-Generalship and the Military College.

Ottawa, April 20.—The House sat until Sunday morning on Saturday, having under discussion the mismanagement of the militia force and official tyranny of an outrageous character.

Mr. Mulock availed himself of the only opportunity he will have this session of calling attention to the condition of the militia force. He said that the people were patriotic enough to contribute generously and cheerfully to the maintenance of the force, but there was a feeling that they were not getting value for what they gave. It was believed that a very considerable portion of the militia and a half now expended under the head of militia was employed not for the benefit of the militia but to promote the political fortunes of the party in power. The permanent corps absorbed a larger amount of money than it should in proportion to what was devoted to the citizen soldiery. What had become of the annual camps of instruction? This was not the first time he had felt it his duty to call the attention of the House to the gross abuses of power. Two years ago he had brought before Parliament the circumstances surrounding the summary dismissal and disgrace of Lieut. Col. Lazier, of Belleville, who was arbitrarily gazetted out without being granted the justice of an inquiry. Public opinion was so strong in favor of Lieut. Col. Lazier, that the Minister of Militia was obliged to confess that he had acted hastily and unjustly. The particular case to which he desired to refer, however, was that of Lieut. Col. Hamilton, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, who it was threatened would be dismissed and disgraced by the department. He did not resign and had, too, without the semblance of a trial.

Sir Hilbert Tupper—Upon what grounds? Mr. Mulock replied that no grounds were given. But the point which he made was that upon whatever ground it was, the first principle of Government is that a man is entitled to fair trial. But this arbitrary Government in 1904, and now again, were trying to apply Lynch laws to the militia system of Canada. "You are going to destroy the militia system," Mr. Mulock declared in high indignation.

Mr. Mulock referred to the Kingston Military College extravagant management. It was spending money unnecessarily, and getting into unpopularity by giving a civil education as well as a military. As it costs \$1,600 to put a boy through it (\$400 a year), it was outside the reach of the great mass of the country. There were now 57 students in the college—15 belonging to each year. To teach these cadets the college had fifteen professors and assistants, costing \$28,981 a year, and 21 servants, sergeants, gunners, etc., costing \$8,104 a year—a total for the staff of \$36,600, according to the Auditor-General's report. Mr. Mulock called attention to the fact that the Board of Visitors had asked that the commandant be changed every five years, and concluded by asserting that the institution was far too costly.

Mr. Dickey, in reply, said he was instructed by the Minister of Militia that the Deputy Adjutant-General, Col. O'Brien, had made certain recommendations in this case, one being that it would be in the best interests of this regiment that Col. Hamilton should resign the command; otherwise the disruption of the regiment might result. Gen. Gascoigne had dealt with the case, and he had placed the alternative clearly before Col. Hamilton. He was not at all satisfied with Col. Hamilton's conduct, and whether there had been anything of a combine among the officers against the commandant of the battalion, or to the military college, the recommendations of the visitors would receive consideration.

Mr. Edgar spoke very strongly in favor of Col. Hamilton, who he considered had been most unjustly treated. Col. Hamilton had been threatened with dismissal and disgrace without any reasons being given. When he had asked for reasons, they had been refused to him. The investigation held by Colonel O'Brien was a mere cover for an affair. That officer had condescended to look for complaints against the commanding officer of the regiment by inquiring of the sergeants some of whom had been reprimanded for military conduct. If the political privileges of Col. Hamilton had been different to what they were, he was satisfied that, instead of his going out, some of his officers would have been court-martialed.

Col. O'Brien held that the Department of Militia was not justified in its action against Col. Hamilton. Referring to the vacant office of adjutant-general, he declared that it was scandalous that the Administration which could act so promptly in the cases of Col. Strath and Hamilton could not make the appointment of an adjutant-general. Just at this time, too, when the country was purchasing new arms and the annual drill was coming on, it was of the utmost importance that if Col. Powell was to be superannuated, his successor should be appointed. And just at this time, too, there was put over the head of the department a Minister who knew nothing about it from top to bottom and seemed to care nothing about it, either. The result was the demoralization of the administration of the department. There is no use in making recommendations, said Col. O'Brien, in a tone of discouragement, since there is no Minister of Militia here to listen to them.

Mr. Richard Cartwright spoke in very friendly terms of the military college, and said the objects for which it was founded are good. But he noted

the report of the board of visitors and of Gen. Gascoigne, and a recent resolution passed by the Royal Military College Club, composed of the graduates of the college, to show that there was an overwhelming weight of evidence from independent sources showing that the administration of the college has been a failure, that discipline and drill is at fault, and that the commandant should be changed. In view of all this, Sir Richard said the Government should listen to the House what it proposed to do about the college. As for the commandant, he said that while he did not usually care much whose corn he trod upon, there was a duty to perform, and he regretted in this case to have to say that he regarded the appointment of Col. Cameron (a near relative of Sir Charles Tupper) as a job. Although personally Col. Cameron was a worthy man and a gallant officer he had no qualification for the position.

Col. Tyrwhitt spoke in defense of Col. Hamilton of the Queen's Own, who he believed had been harshly treated by being deprived of his command without having been afforded an opportunity of hearing the charges against him.

Mr. Lister said no one would have dared to treat a militia officer in England as this Canadian officer had been treated. The feeling was growing in Canada that the force was being made a political machine to advance the interests of those in power. If there are any charges against Col. Hamilton they should be investigated.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said the non-political character of the militia should be preserved. It was not the military spirit, but freedom from jingoism was advisable.

Mr. Powell defended the military college.

Dr. Macdonald expressed his disapproval of the practice of making the department a temporary resting place for Cabinet Ministers who took no pains to acquaint themselves with the affairs and who did not remain long enough to effect the much needed reforms.

Mr. Casey made a strong speech in a similar vein. He spoke till midnight when Mr. Speaker put Mr. Mulock's motion, made earlier in the sitting, that the House adjourn.

The Conservative side voted it down by a small majority.

Though Sunday morning had arrived, and Sir Charles Tupper had long before gone to bed, leaving Mr. Foster as leader, the last-named rose and angrily asked the Speaker to go on with the orders of the day. Mr. Speaker went on, and the members present looked with surprise toward the Treasurer, Mr. Brown, who had just come from proceeding on Sunday morning, and Mr. Speaker himself hesitated, so that Mr. Foster rose and said, "I move the first resolution, which was that the House meet at 10 a.m. on Monday."

Mr. Laurier said that he certainly objected to going on with business on Sunday morning.

Mr. Foster turned a sharp corner by saying that the Liberals wanted to do business on Sunday, he would not humor them. The debate, he said, would be adjourned on the motion of Mr. Dickey. After this collapse the House adjourned to meet at 3 p.m. to-day.

Mr. Haggart gives notice for the construction of seven branch lines of railway in Prince Edward Island, representing a total of 110 miles.

When it was suggested to Mr. Casey the member for West Elgin, that he should withdraw his bill to secure the safety of railway employees and passengers, he objected. He had not been responsible, he said, for the delay in bringing this bill forward. There should have been a member of the Government present to say how much he would accept and let the bill go through. It was an insult to a large body of men to throw out the bill in this way. Against his protests, however, the committee decided to rise.

LOOKING FOR CANADIAN SCALPS.

Medina, N. Y., April 20.—Immigration Inspector De Barry, of Buffalo, is in this region looking for violations of the Alien Contract Labor Law. He claims that he has found a number of cases where farm hands who have homes in Canada are working here and intend to return to their homes in the fall. All of the cases will be vigorously prosecuted, the inspector says.

BIG BICYCLE TRUST.

New York, April 20.—A Toledo, O., special to the World says that a gigantic bicycle trust is taking shape, with every probability of its being long established in that city. Three of the largest concerns have already signified their intention of taking stock in the trust. Three large eastern factories are behind the Worcester man, and the new concern will be capitalized at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The combine aims to control the price of every wheel put on the American market, and to that end it will control the manufacture in large quantities of everything that enters into bicycle construction.

FOR TIRED FEELING.

Exhaustion Is Waste—Overwork Means Shorter Life—Dodd's Kidney Pills Mean Rest for the Kidneys.

Overwork is what you do after common sense asks you to quit.

Overwork of any kind does more than tire, it exhausts you.

Just a little more after you ought to quit is the "too much" that uses you up.

The blood goes out to all parts faster than usual when you overwork.

If the kidneys are not in perfect filtering order, more poison is injected through them to all parts of the body than usual, and then work, to say nothing of overwork, is harmful.

As soon as your kidneys commence doing good work there is less and less poison in the blood every minute.

This explains why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure so promptly and permanently.

James Lee, Ridout street, and Y. F. Mossop, 872, Dundas street, are two grocers in opposite ends of the city, but despite the distance between them, and peculiar as it may seem, these two men are alike in at least two things. They are both energetic and enterprising business men, and handle Postum Cereal, the Pure Food Talcum Beverage, which is becoming so popular around town.

The best place to get a fashionable turn-out is at Overmyer's Livery, Richmond street north. Phone 423.

Mr. W. E. Palmer, of the Palmer House, Toronto, died Sunday, aged 54 years.

Roots and Grubbs are the names of the two candidates for mayor in March, O.

East Middlesex Licenses.

The Commissioners Waited on by Temperance Delegates.

They Refuse to Extend the Hour of Closing Until 11 O'Clock.

Rather Lively Meeting—No Licenses Issued Yet.

Warm Discussion Between Mr. Seathard and Mr. Bowman.

The license commissioners for East Middlesex met in the office of Inspector John Durand on Saturday afternoon to consider applications for licenses for the year beginning May 1. Mr. Joseph McDougall, of Westminster, was the chairman, and Messrs. John Kennedy, of Ilderton, and Alfred Bailey were the remaining commissioners.

Thirty-three licenses are to be granted for the year, and besides those already holding licenses there are four applicants. Robert Orr, of Denfield, and Peter Young, of Crumlin, are asking for licenses for new houses, while Thomas Jeffries, city, and E. J. Sale, of London township, are asking for licenses for the places at present conducted by W. G. Deary, in London Sarnia road. The complete list of applicants is as follows:

Westminster township—Geo. Byers, Nilesbury; C. M. Harris, Pipe Line road; John Charles, Belmont; John Mason, Belmont; John Cox, Brick street; Alonzo Hall, Lambeth; John Turnbull, Glanworth; W. E. Odell, Odell postoffice.

London township—George Graham, Hamilton road; James Homister, Hamilton road; Hiram Shale, Pottersburg; W. J. Barnes, Pottersburg; T. S. Hodgins, Adelaide street; Edward Barrell, St. Johns; E. J. Sale, Sarnia road; Carrie Mahon, Sarnia road; Alex. Burr, Burr, J. W. Stiles, also ex-Burr; A. E. Morris, Hyde Park; Crowell Swartz, Masonville; Robert Paisley, Ilderton; Mary and Bradshaw, north of the Asylum; Joseph Gould, Kingston; V. S. Reynolds, Denfield; Mrs. Creighton, Elginfield, and Robert Orr, Denfield.

Dorchester township—W. H. Chittick, Dorchester station; Fred Collins, Putnam; Wm. Carroll, Crumlin; A. Drake, Dorchester station.

London West—Jerry Collins, Blackfriars street; W. G. Deary, Dundas street; and Thos. Jeffries, Dundas street.

Nissouri—Henry McLean, Thorndale; Peter Young, Crumlin, and John Orr, Thorndale.

Saturday afternoon's meeting was called for 2 o'clock, and at that hour there were several license-holders present in support of their applications. Delegates from the city temperance organizations were also expected, but as they were not on hand at the opening hour, the chairman of the commission, Mr. McDougall, decided to postpone the introduction of business, pending their arrival.

During the lull, Mr. George Graham, holder of a license for the Sarnia road, asked the commissioners if they were going to extend the time of closing from 10:30 to 11 p.m. He understood the addition of a half-hour had been promised last year.

"I think you had better leave it as it is at present," replied the chairman.

Mr. Graham—But you had better make the closing time the same as the city.

Mr. McDougall—No; if we did that, and the temperance people did not attend the meeting today, they might say that we were coaxed into it by the hotel-keepers while they were not represented.

"I think we had better leave the hour as it is," said Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Bailey was of the same opinion, and Mr. Graham did not further press the matter.

Prof. J. Bowman, Mr. Thornley, Dr. Arnott and Fred, who arrived shortly after this matter had been disposed of, and made brief address, principally in opposition to the renewal of the licenses for the two Pottersburg hotels.

Dr. Arnott read a letter he had received from Dr. Bucke, medical superintendent of the asylum, in regard to the above-mentioned hotels. Dr. Bucke gave it as his opinion that the hotels were a source of temptation and danger to the employees and also the patients at the asylum, who were behind the Worcester man, and the new concern will be capitalized at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The combine aims to control the price of every wheel put on the American market, and to that end it will control the manufacture in large quantities of everything that enters into bicycle construction.

Dr. Arnott—It is the same Dr. Bucke, and this is the same Dr. Arnott who gave evidence in the Shorlidge and Barrie murder trials and was not believed by the jury.

Dr. Arnott—It is the same Dr. Bucke, and this is the same Dr. Arnott who gave evidence in the Shorlidge and Barrie murder trials and was not believed by the jury.

Mr. McDougall—I do not believe a word you say.

"That's pretty strong language," said Chairman McDougall, "and you should not use it."

"Well, I will take it back," said Mr. McDougall.

"This gentleman has referred to the fact that no petition has been offered against the Cootes hotel," continued Dr. Arnott, "and only sure cure for corns, but I will offer here to pay the expenses of investigation if I am wrong in making the statement that the petition in favor of that hotel last year was not legal."

Mr. Macdonald replied that the names on the petition were verified by the clerk of the township, and there-

fore the commissioners had no control over it.

Prof. Bowman appeared as a representative of the London Christian Temperance League, and he called attention to the number of Danes who furnish a great deal of the patronage to the Pottersburg hotels, much to the detriment of the Danes and the country. Mr. Bowman happened to live on Dundas street east, and he said it was a very common thing to see persons under the influence of liquor coming from the direction of the asylum. Hotel-keepers who refuse men liquor were very rare.

"Did you ever try them?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

"I don't think they are in the neighborhood of the asylum," continued Mr. Bowman, who further thanked the commissioners for fixing the closing at 10:30 p.m. He expressed regret at having to state that the commissioners had decided not to grant the license any further.

Mr. McDougall asked Mr. Bowman what number of the asylum he represented, and Mr. Bowman was not at liberty to say.

Mr. McDougall added that Ward's license had been cut off by Mr. Ward, but he wanted to know if he got up a petition. The petition was furnished, and a six months' extension granted, as Ward had laid out a considerable sum fixing up the building and the grounds. Mr. McDougall was sorry that another tatter on the license had been put on, but he felt somewhat hurt when the commissioners were censured because of the Ward affair, especially after they had refused a shop license in London West (at the request of the temperance people) and also reduced the hotel hours. As soon as the drinking occurred at the Pottersburg hotels, notified that no further renewal would be granted.

"And I commend the commissioners for it," said Mr. Bowman, as he took his seat.

Mrs. Thornley explained that the reason the W. C. T. U. was not present on the Ward hotel was because for three years they had told the commissioners what went on at it, and the temperance people were not allowed the evidence given at the Warwick inquest. The same things had been said regarding the Pottersburg hotels, and the temperance people were urged to do everything possible to have the licenses cut off. In reply to Mr. McDougall, Mrs. Thornley said she was asked to speak of one who is in the condition of affairs during the past year, though a new man had taken charge of one of the hotels.

Mr. McDougall said that he had spent more time last year between Springbank, Pottersburg and London West than he had in any previous year.

Mr. Seathard, barrister, who appeared in behalf of several hotel-keepers, was next heard. He said no special charges were made, and he thought it was a downright insult to the board and the Government for any person to say that the commissioners were neglecting their duty. Especially was it an insult to the inspector. In the face of it all, he congratulated the board on the manner in which it had done its duty.

Mr. F. W. Daly denied that the temperance workers had come to find fault with the board. He said he saw no necessity for the location of taverns so near the city.

Mr. Graham said that Mr. Bowman had taken a good deal upon himself in saying that there were very few hotel-keepers who would refuse a man a drink as long as he could toddle up to the bar.

Mr. Seathard—They have no right to speak about East Middlesex. Why has the city council not made an appeal before the city commissioners yesterday? Has the city become so immaculate that it was unnecessary?

Mr. McDougall—No; if we did that, and the temperance people did not attend the meeting today, they might say that we were coaxed into it by the hotel-keepers while they were not represented.

Mr. Bowman—I am surprised at the ignorance of Mr. Seathard. I say we have the sanction of the Government to come here. What right have you to object to my speaking?

Mr. Seathard—Stick to facts.

Mr. Bowman said he did not think Mr. Seathard would care to have the temperance people say why they did not go before the city commissioners yesterday. If pressed, however, he would give the reasons.

Mr. Seathard considered the temperance people had a perfect right to make their harangue before the Ontario Government.

"But they have a perfect right to come here," interjected Mr. McDougall.

Mr. Seathard—But not to abuse the board.

Mr. McDougall—I do not think we have been abused.

Mr. Bowman—No; we are not here in a spirit of abuse.

The discussion then ended, and the delegates withdrew. The commissioners will consider the applications next Saturday.

ELOPERS DROWNED.

Hanibal, Mo., April 20.—For several weeks past Samuel Drey and family and Otto Oatman and family have been camping on the opposite side of the river engaged in making willow baskets. Thursday night, while Oatman was in Quincy on business Drey and Mrs. Oatman and her two children eloped and started down the river in a small flatboat. On Friday the flatboat sunk in the river at a point about fourteen miles south of this city, and all the party were drowned.

NO GLANDERS HERE.

Toronto, Ont., April 20.—At a meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, held here Saturday, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That this association desire to place on record the fact that glanders is not prevalent in Canada. They are satisfied from their own knowledge, and those of those in that country, that the disease is not present in Ontario." The Ontario Veterinary College, that no Canadian horse has been reported suffering from the disease. That the Hon. Dr. Montague, Minister of Agriculture, be requested to take such steps as may best protect our export trade in horses.

Nothing Hunts Out Corns

Like tight boots, corns are very small affairs, but they apply to the pain of tight boots and all other concerns of life sink into insignificance. Tight boots and Putnam's Corn Extractor (the great pain cure for corns) are in the market. Beware of cheap, peddling, dangerous imitations. Putnam's Corn Extractor, proprietors, Kingston.

At the Opera House.

Members of St. George's Society Attend Divine Service.

The Procession Was Headed by the Seventh's Band.

Large Numbers of Citizens Lined the Route—The Building Well Filled—Rev. Geo. Fowler's Sermon.

The divine service in connection with the 25th anniversary of St. George's Society was conducted in the Grand Opera House at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Rev. George Fowler, pastor of the Christian Church, East London.

In spite of the very threatening weather which prevailed until within a short time of the hour set for the service, the brethren turned out almost full strength at their headquarters in the Albion block. Over 100 Sons of England and Knights of Pythias also fell in line, while hundreds of citizens lined the streets to witness the parade, over which so much trouble has arisen because the members of the order desired to be accompanied by a band.

The route taken from the place of meeting to the Opera House was Richmond street to Queen's avenue; Queen's avenue to Wellington; south to Dundas on Wellington; west to Richmond, and thence south to King street. The citizens not only showed an interest in the church parade, but they went to the place of service and filled part of the lower floor and the two galleries. Mr. Fowler, there was no choir to assist in the musical part of the service. The band, under Lead-Treisman, occupied seats on the stage, and accompanied in the various hymns.

"It is a privilege to be present on this occasion," said Mr. Fowler in opening, "the annual Sunday service of this society. I esteem it an honor to speak to your order, with the obligations and aims of which every man who loves the Lord must be in harmony and sympathetic accord. As a minister of the Gospel, whose duty it is to preach Jesus Christ, I consider it a privilege to speak of him who is able and willing to save. In appearing here this afternoon, I stand solely upon my own responsibility. I am a servant of God, not of man, fearing none but the Great Jehovah. In appearing here, then, I have violated no obligation. I have betrayed no trust. I have broken no agreement; but I am acting as I have always tried to act—in harmony with the spirit and purpose of my master. As a descendant of those who have fought and bled for this great Empire, I love liberty, for although not a member of your society, I would not, if I could, extract the blood that flows through my veins, for I am a son of England, and I can boast of those who sacrificed and fought and laid down their lives for the liberty of this Empire. Civil, political and religious liberty is ours. It has been given to us as a sort of trust, and we would not be worthy sons of England if we did not love law, respect law, and love liberty, and were not zealous to guard our Sunday and make it a day of rest for the workingman, and religious activity for all. As representatives of St. George's Society, as Englishmen and as Christians, and as sons of worthy sires, if it was suitably and clearly demonstrated that our Sunday parades, with or without bands, are a detriment to every man that believeth it." The speaker was given the closest attention of his large audience as he dwelt for some time on the power of the word, stamped as it was with the authority of a divine and risen Lord; its power in its adaptability to the wants and necessities of man, and its power because of its simplicity.

"Let us not be entangled in the yoke of bondage," continued Mr. Fowler, as he again referred to the question of liberty. "I believe that we need to teach our children just a little more patriotism. Some may talk as they like about it, but I would love to teach our children, so that when they looked upon the old Union Jack it would mean to them something. It would mean that mighty men died for that old flag, and I would instill it into their hearts, and I would make them loyal men and women."

In the past winter, during the great financial depression, you have been doing great deeds of charity. Five hundred dollars have been distributed by your society. We need such work.

"The Gospel of Jesus Christ is powerful in its universality. It knows no bounds, and in its sweep it is adapted to take in all mankind. And I might say, as English-speaking people and descendants of those who have spoken the old Anglo-Saxon language, that we are to be the people to take the lead and front in this great work of evangelizing the world. And we know that in heathen lands, where the Union Jack floats on the breeze, our missionaries are protected, and in no country there is none so safe as the one who stands under the old Union Jack. That is the flag today that is floating over the great country—the southern part of Egypt and the Sudan—where our brethren are giving their lives for the love of those in that country. The same thing exists in the southern part of Africa. I say there goes the flag which opens up nations and gives protection to those who preach the Gospel of the Savior. May the old flag ever wave, and those nations be brought to a knowledge of Jesus Christ, and love, mercy and liberty sweep over the world. Long may St. George's Society continue to disburse that which is needed for the poor, and long may its members stand as sons of Welshmen and Englishmen to do duty for God and man."

Several times during the sermon the brethren gave evidence of their appreciation of the speaker's remarks by applauding.

At the conclusion of the service the hymn "The Church of the Future" was sung, and the return to the hall taken via King, Ridout, Dundas and Richmond streets. Short addresses were made and the usual votes of thanks passed.



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ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Call ing at Merville.

From Portland From Halifax.
Parisian, April 20, April 16
Laurentian, April 28, cabin passengers only.
Mongolian, from Montreal, May 3 (daylight).
Sardinian, from Montreal, May 9 (daylight).
RAILS OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, single, Derry and Liverpool, \$30 and upwards; return, \$50 and upwards.
Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, \$25 return; \$30 Steerage at lowest rates.
STATE LINE SERVICE.
New York to Glasgow.
State of Nebraska, to London, April 22.
Cabin passage, \$40 and upwards; return, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage at lowest rates.

For tickets and every information apply to AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets, E. De la Hooke, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, E. De la Hooke, 416 Richmond St. London.

AMERICAN LINE.

New York, Southampton (London)—Paris. Twin screw U. S. mail steamships. Sailing every Wednesday at 10 a.m.

First cabin \$50 and upwards; second cabin \$35. Steerage at lowest rates.

RED STAR LINE.

New York to Antwerp. Sailing every Wednesday.

First cabin \$40 and upwards; second cabin \$25. Steerage at lowest rates.

WESTERNLAND, April 22, noon.
SOUTHAMPTON, April 23, 6 noon.
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Pier—11, North River. Office—6 Bowling Green, N. Y. Agents—T. H. Parker, south-west corner Richmond and Dundas streets, E. De la Hooke, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, E. De la Hooke, 416 Richmond St. London.

WHITE STAR LINE

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

S.S. TEUTONIC, April 22.
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THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond street. City office open 7 a.m.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been appointed honorary colonel of the First (King's) Dragoon Guards by Queen Victoria. The only other European sovereigns who are titular heads of British regiments are the German Emperor and the Czar.