

Against Absolutism.

A Crisis in Germany's Political Affairs.

Early Dissolution of the Reichstag Expected.

A Score of People Burned to Death in Madrid.

Lord Salisbury Confined to His Bed by Illness.

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

Salisbury's Sickness.

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

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

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

Ferry's Political Opinions.
LONDON, March 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says of M. Ferry: "He intended to run for the Presidency of the Republic and was determined not to take a Ministerial portfolio while there was a chance for the Presidency. He was adverse to the alliance with Russia, and had an intense antipathy toward England. He used to ponder over German maps and on the wrongs which France had sustained from England. Bismarck took advantage of his tendencies to foment his antipathy towards England."

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

Business of the Cunard Line.
LONDON, March 19.—The report to be presented at the meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company next Friday will recommend the payment of a 5 per cent. dividend. The gross profit for the year was more than £172,000, of which £32,000 are available for the dividend. The business for the year was exceptionally unprofitable on account of the lowness of freight rates and the depression of the steamer trade. The new twin screw steamship Campania, which began her first voyage on April 22, the steamship Lucania some time in July.

Horrible Holocaust.
MADRID, March 19.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire broke out in a pastry cook's shop in St. Sebastian. A keg of spirits exploded and spread the fire to the adjoining houses which were densely tenanted. All the occupants were sleeping, and the flames were around them before they could be wakened. Two families on the top floor of a four-story house were suffocated in their beds. Fifteen persons jumped from the windows. Ten of them were killed, and three received mortal injuries. Twenty-two persons are known to have perished, and several others whose fate is unknown, are believed to have perished in the ruins.

The Financial Feeling.
LONDON, March 19.—Discount rates were firm during last week at 13 for both three months and short bills. Money was in fair demand, with prospects of cheap loan and discount rates, and an easy market for some time to come. Gold was strongly demanded for Austria, but the inquiry was confined to the open market. The balance of trade promises to remain in the opinion of London financiers, will probably continue to be gold. Silver continued weak and remarkably quiet. On the Stock Exchange dealings continued to be very limited. American railway securities were weak early in the week, but slightly improved later, though there was a general disinclination to touch them. At Paris business on the Bourse has been poor during the last week, and prices have been far from firm.

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

French Socialists Mob a Catholic Meeting.

PARIS, March 19.—Socialists at Roubaix to-day stormed a hall in which Catholics were holding a private meeting. When the rioters broke in the doors the Catholics began to flee. The rioters threw them down and forced their way to the platform, where the priests had raised an altar and placed a crucifix. They spat on the crucifix, broke it into fragments, and tossed the pieces into the congregation. The priests began to ally the rioters' violence to the Catholic faith. Their calmness only aggravated the rage of the mob. The priests were attacked,

knocked down, carried to the doors and thrown into the street. While some of the rioters drove out the men, women and children of the congregation, others smashed the furniture in the hall. Many women and several men were severely injured. The police did not arrive in sufficient force to control the mob until after the hall had been emptied of the Catholics and all the furniture been destroyed.

Germany's Political Crisis.

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

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

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

WORK AND WAGES.

Serious Strike in the New York Clothing Trade Threatened.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 18.—The Reading Company is engaging machinists and engineers at different dispatching points hereabouts with orders to hold themselves in readiness to be forwarded on short notice to the New York and New England road, where a strike is in contemplation. The new labor bureau which has been established by the Montreal Knights of Labor on Saturday received a grant of \$500, New York, March 19.—Matters reached a boiling point yesterday between the clothing manufacturers and the United Garment Workers, and unless the suit is amicably settled before March 23 a lock-out of 500 cutters will be declared, which will be followed by a strike of 7,000 and 8,000 tailors. This will mean a fight between the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor.

MANCHESTER, March 19.—The operative cotton spinners of this city have offered to resume work forthwith if the reduction in wages be limited to 25 per cent. They also suggest arbitration as the means of settling future disputes. The strike of the cotton spinners, which has lasted almost five months, was caused by an attempt of the masters to enforce a 5 per cent. reduction. TOLEDO, O., March 19.—The Ann Arbor strike situation has been quiet to-day. It is given out to-night that all the engineers on the Wabash will go on strike within the next 48 hours in sympathy with the Ann Arbor men.

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

REDUCED TO RUINS.

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

OWEN SOUND, Ont., March 19.—The American Hotel block was gutted by fire this morning. The losses are: American Hotel, \$5,000, insured for \$3,000; R. M. Ness, hotel-keeper, \$3,000, insurance \$1,500; J. R. Boyd, butcher; Wilkins, barber, and J. Pilcher, grocer, all slight. ROCKFORD, Ill., March 19.—The residential house of Henry Bodeker, of Freeport, was burned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Bodeker and his wife were found burned to death.

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

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

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Fire broke out about 7 o'clock in the Tremont Temple on Tremont street, opposite the Tremont House, and before noon the entire structure was gutted, entailing a loss roughly estimated at \$275,000. Fireman Patrick Dunn had a leg broken.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., March 19.—E. W. J. Morse & Co.'s large cotton thread factory at South Easton was burned about midnight Saturday. Loss estimated from \$175,000 to \$250,000; partially insured.

The Western Wheat Crop.

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

Steamships Arrived.

March 18. At From
Bowie.....Liverpool.....New York
Vesuvius.....Antwerp.....New York
Moravia.....Hamburg.....New York
March 19. At From
Aurelia.....New York.....Liverpool
Phœnix.....New York.....Hamburg
La Champanne.....New York.....Antwerp
America.....New York.....London

British News Budget.

Bold and Illegitimate Appeals to Popular Passion.

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

Austria's Unhappy Empress the Victim of Insomnia.

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

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

Ulster's Plan of Campaign.

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

Austria's Unhappy Empress.

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

Norway's License System.

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

Crispi's Dissolute Son.

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

The Cambridge Crew Improving.

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

A Purloiner of Lightning.

There was a man in Boston a few years ago who was prosecuted for stealing 1,000,000 feet of gas. He has an emulator in St. Petersburg who has been detected in the theft of a few thousand amperes of electricity. He had a small factory next

to an electric light plant. He bored a hole through the wall, tapped a wire from the dynamo, and drew off enough current to run an electric motor and supply power to his machinery. He was caught by the police with the purloiner of lightning is not reported.

Gladstone Is Himself Again.

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

German "Noblemen" in Trouble.

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

Cholera Reappearing.

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

AT THE CAPITAL.

(Special Correspondence of the ADVERTISER by Telegraph.)

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

ERASTUS WIMAN lectured here last night in the opera house on commercial relations with the United States.

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

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

ERASTUS WIMAN

On the Trade Relations of Canada and the United States.

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

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

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

TUPPER CONDEMNS THE GOVERNMENT.

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

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

Many Made Glad!

The Steamship Sarnia Safe in Port.

She Steamed in With a Temporarily Mended Shaft.

Not a Sign of the Missing White Star Liner Naronic.

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

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

The Sarnia will not come up to the city till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It was learned that the Sarnia's engineers, after working night and day, repaired the broken shaft, so that the steamer took in her sea anchors Friday afternoon and went ahead under steam about eight knots an hour, reaching here as above stated. All the 700 and odd passengers are well and well cared for.

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

NO NEWS OF THE NARONIC.
None of the steamers arriving to-day, although they came different courses, saw or heard any tidings of the missing Naronic. It is now 37 days since the steamship Naronic left Liverpool, and during all that time she has not been sighted by any passing vessel, nor has any trace of her been seen.

THE NARONIC HEARD FROM.

Lifeboats of the Missing Steamer Found Floating.

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

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

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

HOW TO MAKE SOUPS.

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

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

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

Why dinner should begin with soup was next explained; then how stock should be made and the recipe given for securing it should be cooked to secure the finest flavor. Principles were then dealt with, showing how various soups could be made from the same stock, and all the

COUGHS and COLDS.

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

THE CITY OF ROME.

As Seen by a London Pastor Traveling Abroad.

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

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

"I intended to write to you from Rome, but my time was so fully taken up that I was unable to do so. There were many things in Rome that interested me very much. It is a beautiful city, growing with great rapidity ever since it became the capital of free, united Italy. I esteemed it a very great privilege to walk and write in the city of the Caesars, the capital of the great Roman empire of prophecy and of history. It was my privilege to look upon ruins of walls and temples and aqueducts that were built centuries before our Saviour walked this earth. It was more interesting still to stand in the great Colosseum, where many Christians fought with wild beasts and died for the cause of Christ. Then I visited the Catacombs, where many had themselves from the hand of the persecutor and left their ashes in quiet and hope to rest awaiting the trumpet of God. But the most interesting spot of all I visited in Rome was the Mamertine Prison. I went to it twice that I might go over the place where Paul was kept in chains. It was a low, dark, damp cell, not more than twelve feet square. As I stood in it with my head bowed (for it was high enough to stand erect in), I did not wonder that Paul shivered and longed for the cloak he had left at Troas, that he might shelter himself from the cold. I thought of him as old and crippled and rheumatic, rejoicing in God, and saying: 'I am now ready to be dissolved; but I have fought a good fight, and have finished the course; I have kept the faith.' I thanked God for his life, his spirit and his work, and that I was permitted to enjoy the same salvation and preach the same gospel, but not in bonds. 'A little later I stood on the very spot where Paul stood when he appeared before Caesar; of these places I have no doubt. But as for relics they are met with everywhere; nails from the cross, pieces of the manger, chains with which apostles were bound and which miraculously united themselves together, and dust of old time, and so on. Then there is such bowing before images and dust, and such climbing of staircases on knees, kissing the steps as they climb.

POUNDED THE PUGILIST.

Jim Hall Assaults a Cabman, Whose Comrades Avenge Him.

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

Double Tragedy at Niagara Falls.

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



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MACHINES
TO GIVE AWAY.

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THE ADVERTISER

Looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Republic, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. Meantime, everything is to be gained by cultivating cordial relations between all English speaking peoples. Those who take an opposite course should be regarded as enemies of mankind.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

THE ADVERTISER

Is an advocate of Equal Rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work.

THE ADVERTISER

Is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The differences between most of the existing denominations are no greater than the differences, natural to thinking men and women, to be found in every congregation. Even those Christian bodies supposed to be the farthest apart, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, have more of belief that is common than of belief that is antagonistic. To the laity the differences between the various Protestant denominations are microscopic. For various reasons the clergy, even when, as is true of the best of them, they favor Christian Union, are not in a position to be as outspoken as the laity.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Obligatory Voting. Most of the electoral corruption centers around "getting out the vote." Let the duty be laid on every elector of getting out his own vote.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates the more general use of the Plebiscite, the Initiative and Referendum, etc., believing that the interest of the people in public questions, apart from persons, would thereby be done to promote independence of political thought, as opposed to excessive party spirit.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]

London, Monday, March 20.

FACING BOTH WAYS IN SOUTH MIDDLESEX.

The trade restriction candidate is having a hard time of it in South Middlesex. While canvassing, he has insisted that he supports the Platform of the Patrons of Industry, but Messrs. Judd, Chisholm and Hellmuth, his lawyer sponsors, insist on the stump that he represents principles diametrically opposite. Surely this grave hiatus in Mr. Gray's candidature is a fair subject for comment. When, however, the ADVERTISER has pointed out the inconsistency, it has been denounced by the Conservative organ in this city as an abuse of Mr. Gray, and a ludicrous attempt is made to have the Conservative candidate canonized as a martyr.

Mr. Gray told the electors of South London on Saturday night that he was very tired of the campaign, and he likened his experience to that of a sailor who went farming, and, knowing nothing about it, tearfully confessed his failure. Mr. Gray could not have adduced a better example of the plight into which the managers of the high tax party have led him. Ordinarily, he is a man of some sense, and doubtless when he undertook to contest the south riding, he expected that he would be permitted to adopt a line of policy that would at least be consistent. But the Conservatives

lawyers who have appointed themselves to manage the campaign have landed Mr. Gray in a quagmire of difficulties, and it is really no wonder that, with a sad heart, the Conservative candidate confesses he is very tired of his political experiences days before polling.

Anyone who was present at the South London meeting, called in Mr. Gray's interests on Saturday night, could readily see why he was tired. Out in Lobe he had solemnly given his adherence to the Patrons of Industry platform. The city lawyers who manage his campaign doubtless gave him liberty to do so—as long as he remained in the country. Mr. Gray came to South London. He was confronted with the Patron of Industry platform, the principles in which are entirely different from those of the Conservative party. Did Mr. Gray hold to the Patron platform, and let the combine platform go? By no means.

He was asked, "Do you adhere to tariff for revenue only, adjusted to fall upon luxuries and not upon the necessities of life?"

He was asked, "Do you believe in the voters' lists for the Dominion and the Province being prepared by the municipal officers?"

He was asked, "Do you believe in the electoral districts being kept within county boundaries, as constituted for municipal purposes?"

But he sat dumb, though each of the principles herein laid down are in the Patron platform.

Why, if Mr. Gray's managers mean to deal fairly with the public, do they ask votes in the rural districts on the ground that he supports these principles, and when it comes to the pinch, as it did in South London on Saturday night, why does the Conservative candidate repudiate these cardinal planks in the Patron platform?

Mr. Gray sat dumb when asked for an explanation. It was a humiliating exposure of the devious bypaths that he has been made to tread by the Conservative lawyers who have undertaken to see his candidature through. One cannot but feel sorry to see a man so humiliated by men professing to be his friends.

It will probably again be said that those who have given Mr. Gray an opportunity to set himself right abuse him. That would be a very stupid reply to an accusation that neither Mr. Gray nor his lawyer agents dared to meet on Saturday night, though again and again challenged to do so.

Meanwhile, Mr. Boston is before the electors as a straightforward advocate of tariff for revenue only and economical administration. He does not need to cut sharp corners in order to get votes, or to ride two horses at one and the same time. He will be elected beyond a doubt. The only question is as to the size of the majority. It should be as large as possible to show that the riding is uncompromisingly for lower taxation and in favor of straightforward political action. Every voter in the riding should therefore go to the polls. Let not the true voice of the constituency be unheard through failure of the friends of tariff reform to vote.

COMMENTS on the stuffed census of manufacturing establishments in Canada are still general. The Brantford Examiner points out that while the Board of Trade of that city only reports 34, of what they consider manufacturing industries within the corporation bounds, the Dominion census returns 250. The Examiner took the "classified business directory" of the Brantford city directory for 1892-93, and after counting every dressmaker, every boot and shoe maker, every carpenter, every baker, etc., whose name appears on the city directory as doing business in Brantford, not even forgetting the umbrella mender, it was only able to figure up 208! When Hon. David Mills gets the official list of the 504 factories alleged to exist in this city, we will be able to show just what kind of stuffing was resorted to here.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

If it would not be regarded as disloyal—and seeing it is Canadian money that is spent, it cannot surely be held to be traitorous to show where it goes—we would print the following account of the Governor-General's disbursements in 1892. The figures are found in the public accounts of 1892:

Governor-General—\$48,666 66
His salary—4,275 00
Travel expenses—124 95
Cab hire, self and staff—700 23
Newspapers—2,888 68
Telegrams—100 00
Rent of wire to Salmon River and telephone—100 00
Postage—995 96
Extra orders—338 78
Rubber boots and sundries—600 82
Stationery, Burke's Penicillin, etc.—

Total—\$90,586 81

His House (free)
Fuel and light—\$8,000 00
Clerk of the works—1,000 00
Carpenters—2,000 00
Laboring men—1,378 92
Care of garden and grounds—2,940 00
Watchman—51 00
Teamster—621 50
Foreman—548 56
Lumber—405 15
Paint and oil—18 65
Advertising—37 65

Sundries—\$384 41

Flags—17 75
Repairing piano—178 44
Brushes carpets and repairing stairs—683 37
Sheets—88 80
Blankets—23 30
Linen cloths and napkins—23 00
Kitchen rubbers—22 96
Linen aprons—44 61
Cooking stove, etc.—75 00
Lawn repairs—99 69
Ice—138 00

Total—\$18,170 55

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MR. GIBSON'S ACCUSATION.

In another column of to-day's issue, Mr. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, the well-known stock breeder, makes a serious charge against the authorities at Ottawa. He asserts that the Government is directly responsible for the scheduling of Canadian cattle in Great Britain, and the Farmers' Advocate, to which he has addressed his communication, agrees with him. It says:

"With Mr. Gibson we concur that the blame of having Canadian cattle scheduled by England may be laid at the door of the Dominion Government."

The question which Mr. Gibson raises should be probed to the bottom. If, as he asserts, shortsighted, criminal neglect on the part of the authorities at Ottawa was the cause of our cattle being scheduled in England, to the serious loss of the farmers and their customers, no condemnation can be too strong. The facts so far made public confirm Mr. Gibson's charge. Many months since the London Standard contained the statement that the quarantine regulations between Canada and the United States were being broken on the Northwest borders. The British Government found symptoms of what was alleged to be pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle landed in Scotland. The facts are against the assumption that the cattle suffered from that deadly disease. Nevertheless, the chief Conservative paper in England insisted that it was probably the case that pleuro-pneumonia existed in Canada because of the lax regulations in the Northwest. Canadian cattle were scheduled. The quarantine regulations on the Northwest border remained partially non-effective, as Mr. Gibson points out. And, what is of great significance, no amendment was ordered till Mr. McMillan, M. P. for Huron, last month put a notice on the order paper of the House of Commons calling attention to the fact. Then a hurried consultation was held by the Government, and the order in council enforcing quarantine was rushed through. In view of these facts Mr. Gibson's strictures are none too severe.

He was asked, "Do you adhere to tariff for revenue only, adjusted to fall upon luxuries and not upon the necessities of life?"

He was asked, "Do you believe in the voters' lists for the Dominion and the Province being prepared by the municipal officers?"

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It is reported that Bishop Power, Roman Catholic, in a speech to the Irish Society at St. Johns, Nfld., Friday, expressed strong opposition to Confederation. He advised them to preserve their liberties. The speech is likely to have an important influence.

Mr. Frank Arnoldi has sent to the press a long, abusive letter, complaining of the "persecution" to which he says his brother, J. R. Arnoldi, Friday, expressed strong opposition to Confederation. He advised them to preserve their liberties. The speech is likely to have an important influence.

WOMEN

Full of Pains

Aches and weaknesses, find in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER the first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. In One MINUTE it relieves aching sides and back, hip, kidney and uterine pains, strains and weaknesses, rheumatic, sciatic, sharp and nervous pains, coughs, colds and chest pains. Odorous with balsam, spice and pine, it is the sweetest as well as surest, safest and best plaster in the world.

Price, per box, 5c. At all druggists or by mail, POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., BOSTON.

The arrival of Spring will be greeted with "Showers" of tears. Why? Why? because every person will weep with joy when they find they can purchase at a reasonable price one of

Currie's

World-renowned Waterproof Coats,

which have stood the test of 50 years and still take the lead in the markets of Great Britain and the Colonies. All large dealers keep them

Gifts

Gifts

Gifts

Gifts

Gifts

Gifts

Gifts

Gifts

Gifts

Gifts

Gifts

Gifts

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

Thousands have been relieved and cured by simply rubbing with READY RELIEF, applied by the hand, the part affected and considerable of the adjoining surface; at the same time several brisk doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will do much to hasten the cure.

MALARIA, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

INTERNALLY. From 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, your Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal Pains.

THE TRUE RELIEF. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Instantly relieves and soon cures Sore Throat, Croup, Coughs, Sore Brains, Stomach, Rheumatism, Inflammation, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diphtheria, Breathing.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. BE SURE TO GET "RADWAY'S."

RADWAY'S PILLS,

AN EXCELLENT AND MILD CATHARTIC. Perfect Purgative, Soothing Apertives, Act without Pain, Always Reliable, and Natural in their Operations.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera; purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

The Great Liver Remedy.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. In all cases of Sick Headache, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Impaired Digestion caused by the overflow of bile into the system with the blood, the pills in doses of from three to five will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Send a letter stamp to Dr. Radway & Co., 419 St. James street, Montreal, Canada. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

BE SURE TO GET "RADWAY'S."

WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE. A Curious Discovery. CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, UTERUS, VAGINA, AND RECTUM. A recent discovery demonstrates that these diseases can be permanently cured by a few simple applications. Description of this new treatment sent free. A. H. DIXON, 41 East Bloor St., Toronto, Can.

KOFF NO MORE! WATSON'S COUGH DROPS WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM.

SPRING TERM Begins Aug. 4, '93.

Very Best.

Central Business College,

TORONTO AND STRATFORD

Undoubtedly the Largest, Best Equipped and Most Practical Business Schools in Canada. We guarantee satisfaction to all our patrons. It pays to attend the Very Best Colleges. Catalogues free.

SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

Funeral Directors and Embalmers. First-class in all appointments. Telephone—House, No. 373; Store, No. 543.

HINTON, THE UNDERTAKER, 202 King St., next to Firemen's Hall. Private residence, 226 King St. Telephone 428.

Best Lehigh and Scranton Coal—\$7.00

Bernice - - - - - 6.50

Chestnut Coke - - - - - 6.00

JOHN MANN & SONS

Office—403 Clarence Street. YARD—CORNER YORK AND BURLINGHAM STREETS.

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Office—403 Clarence Street. YARD—CORNER YORK AND BURLINGHAM STREETS.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell beautiful Mantles and Wraps at \$3, \$3 50, \$4 and \$5; new spring styles.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell Ladies' Rubber Circulars at \$1 60; regular \$2 50 goods.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell Ladies' All-Wool Black Cashmere Gloves at 11c.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell Ladies' Wool Shoulder Shawls at \$1; new shades, new goods; easily worth \$1 50.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell Floral Velveteen at 15c, worth 50c.

CHAPMAN'S

Are selling a great many Melissa Waterproof Coats for ladies and gentlemen; to order or ready made.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell 12 yards heavy English Prints for \$1; fast colors.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell All-Wool Navy Blue Serges for boys' suits at 35c and 38c; warranted to wear well.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell all day to-day a very special line of Kid Gloves at 35c, 59c and 78c; see them.

CHAPMAN'S

Will open in a few days one of the best dressmaking departments in London.

CHAPMAN'S

Are showing beautiful Plaid Dress Goods, wide widths, at 38c and 50c. See our window.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell Children's Tweed Suits at \$1 50, \$2, \$2 50 and \$3. To buy without seeing what we have to offer will be a great mistake.

CHAPMAN'S

Have just opened up a beautiful assortment of Boys' Felt Hats—40c, 45c and 50c; see them.

CHAPMAN'S

Invite



Joseph Ruby
Son of Harry K. Ruby, of Columbia, Pa.
**Suffered From Birth
With a Severe Form of
Scrofula Humor**

"Until my boy was six years of age he was from birth a terrible sufferer from scrofula humor. Sores would appear on him and spread until as large as a dollar and then discharge, followed by others, so that the larger part of his body was one mass of sores all the time, especially on his legs and back of his ears and on his head. The humor had a very offensive odor, and caused

Intense Itching

We cannot tell how that poor boy suffered in all those years. Physicians did not effect a cure. At last I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, as my druggist recommended it. In about two weeks the Sarsaparilla began to have effect. The sores commenced to heal up; the flesh began to look more natural and healthy. Then the scales came off and over his body now healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles he was entirely free from sores, having only the scars to show where they had been. These have all disappeared. We are unable to express our thanks for the good

Hood's Sarsaparilla
has done our little boy." HARRY K. RUBY,
Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

A Young Man Killed at Jerseyville— Sudden Death at Shedd— District News.

BRANT.
A young man named Dodds was killed near Jerseyville, Friday morning. He had been in the woods tree-felling. A broken limb fell with terrific force, striking the unfortunate man on the side of the head, crushing the skull and almost cutting off the whole upper portion. He only lived a few hours after the accident.

A painful accident happened to Tom Walker, plumber, Brantford. He was assisting to unload a load of lead when the end of it slipped and partly fell upon him. The weight of the roll was 1,000 pounds. Mr. Walker had a severe bruising about the body and was removed to his home in a cab.

ESSEX.
Several hundreds of dollars worth of logs in the creeks in Tilbury were washed away by last week's freshet.

The Ontario Natural Gas Company have elected the following officers: President, H. Walker, vice-president, A. Walker; treasurer and manager, D. King; secretary, G. J. Leggett.

Chief of Police Willis, of Windsor, has received a letter from Roderick Munro, from Ross-shire, Scotland, asking the whereabouts of one David Ross, who is supposed to be in this neighborhood. Ross was working in 1891 in Sandwich West, but since then no trace of him can be found. There is \$5,000 awaiting him in Scotland.

Amherstburg is to have an incandescent electric light plant.

Mr. W. W. Hilborn, of the Ridge, Essex county, has received instructions to ship fresh strawberries to the World's Fair every day during the season, for exhibition among the Canadian exhibits.

ELGIN.
B. B. Osler, Q.C., has been retained as counsel for the defense in the case of Queen vs. Geo. E. Young, murderer.

Mrs. C. B. Wilson died very suddenly at her home in Shedd Friday night. She was sitting on a chair, and about 10 o'clock fell over dead. The cause was heart disease. She leaves a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters.

Charles in Bayham, Robert at Iowa, Mrs. Walker in Michigan, and Ernest, Maude, Arthur and Walter at home. The funeral will take on Tuesday afternoon to Shedd Cemetery. She was aged 61.

OXFORD.
Practical operations have begun in boring for oil in North Oxford. The derrick has been erected, and, with the arrival of necessary tubing, the company hope to strike oil soon.

A telegram received announces the death at Pentwater, Mich., of Mrs. G. W. Watson, formerly one of the leaders of society in Iroquois.

No word has been received from William Lee, the Woodstock confectioner, who left

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as eating, nausea, drowsiness, distress after meals, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in constipation, curing all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as eating, nausea, drowsiness, distress after meals, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

HEAD

As he would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately there is a cure. These little pills are so valuable in so many ways that it will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we can do great good. Our pills cure it and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action place all who use them in a state of health. Five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

on Tuesday morning rather hurriedly for Montana, and numerous creditors, who are left to settle up his affairs, begin to realize that Lee did not do the right thing.

At the annual meeting of the Oxford Fat Stock Club the following officers were elected: President, John Bondeson; first vice, Thomas Dent; second vice, Albert Clarkson; directors, E. W. Chambers, W. Whiteside, H. J. Woodrow, John Hopkins, J. K. Jones, John Smith, Fred, Lee, J. F. Wilson and John McLevin. M. S. Schell was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The receipts for the year were \$305.12.

William Lappin, of Strathallan, was charged at the Woodstock police court with selling liquor without a license. This is the second offence, Lappin having been fined \$50 and costs last week. Defendant, however, failed to appear, and it is said, has left for the States. He has been conducting an unlicensed hotel for a long time.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Follen, West Oxford, the other evening, the marriage of their daughter Ella to Mr. H. B. Lawson, son of Major-General Lawson, Dover, England, was celebrated. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Carpenter, Swanton. The bride looked very pretty and was attended by Miss Ench, sister of the groom. The groom was escorted by H. Morrison. The assemblage was honored by the presence of Judge Finkle, and also of Sheriff Brady and daughters, of Woodstock.

DR. RAINSFORD'S SALOON.

A Big Temperance Discussion Pre- cipitated.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The extremely lively discussion in St. Chrysostom's Chapel on Tuesday night, over the celebrated saloon proposition of Dr. W. S. Rainsford, of St. George's Episcopal Church, was continued yesterday in religious circles, and in the case of some ministers sleeping over the question had not modified their views. Dr. John A. B. Wilson, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, who attacked Dr. Rainsford so bitterly at the meeting, sent him a letter early yesterday morning challenging him to a joint discussion of the question within the next ten days, at any convenient place. Dr. Rainsford replied, promptly declining the proposition.

Dr. Rainsford said to a reporter yesterday: "I have time to debate with prohibitionists. I think that I am borne out by facts when I say that prohibition does not appeal strongly nowadays to the thinking men of the country. The arguments of the prohibitionists are not good ones and their reasoning is illogical. I believe that they do some good, but they have not accomplished very much. The cause of temperance has its worst foes in its advocates. So many of them are ignorant, and so many are intemperate in argument that their cause is not a favorite with the community at large."

Methodist Church, said: "I had them on the hip last night and I had with me a stenographer who took down all the remarks in full. Dr. Rainsford was in the midst of his admiring friends, who were evidently determined to see him through. Although they had been told that the lecture would be followed by a few discussions, yet they seemed to grow quite furious as the bubbles of his cheap sophistry were pricked. They didn't enjoy having their champion skinned before their very eyes. The gentleman evidently doesn't investigate or know what he is talking about. When Mr. Gustafson took up the cause of the Gothenburg system and showed that it was wholly misrepresented by Dr. Rainsford, and that it was doing just the opposite of what he claimed, it was made plain that Dr. Rainsford did not know what he was talking about, and his attempts to extricate himself from his false position were utterly puerile and humiliating."

"We have a temperance and prohibition service in our church once a month. I shall on the Sabbath night of March 30, 7:30 o'clock, take up the question and review Dr. Rainsford's positions. The theme will be 'The prophets who prophesy falsely and the people who love to have it so.'"

"It was a very funny meeting, and when the drunken man got up to thank Dr. Rainsford everybody had to laugh, even though the meeting was packed with Episcopals, who, of course, are not higher than their church. Their church allows wine-bibbing; the Methodist Church preaches total abstinence. And they had laugh again when the man who objected to my remark about red-nosed people appealed to Dr. Rainsford and asked him whether his nose was red. Why, the man's nose and face were red as fire, and showed he was a drinker."

Dr. Wilson then furnished a copy of the text of a letter as follows, which, he said, was such as a young man might send to his mother "after listening to this infamous teaching."

DEAR MOTHER: You have always been so uneasy about what you call my hereditary tendency to alcoholism, which made me promise when I left home never to touch it. Well, you will be glad to know that our dear doctor, desiring good and some little "profit," has opened a highly respectable saloon adjoining the church, and, in surprise and bands, is dispensing liquid refreshments of beer and light wine, and says this is the way to remedy the evil. I am so anxious to remedy the evil, and correct what you call my hereditary tendency, that I have forsaken the old-fogy way to which you so mistakenly pledged me and am trying the new way. Like you, I like much better. Indeed, I am getting so enthusiastic over it that I can hardly wait until my work is done for some more of the "remedy."

I was at noon yesterday so anxious for the cure that I stepped into a saloon downtown that looked so much like our consecrated barroom up to St. George's Church that I went in. But instead of finding a pious and sanctified Christian minister in canonicals, there was nothing but a big German in his shirt sleeves. I was so disgusted that I went out without touching the drink evil, though I wanted to very much. Indeed, I could not eat my lunch at all. For, do you know, my zeal to remedy the evil is so great that I aspire to become a great reformer, like our dear doctor, and start a Rainsford saloon myself.

N. B.—If I can get a robed priest to tend bar for me.

"The position of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this matter," said Dr. Wilson, "is a calamity to Christendom. Very many of the clergy are wine-bibbers, and the moral standard of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church is not higher than that of the common social world at this time."

Dr. De Costa said: "Dr. Rainsford has started in this country an enemy that is original with him, having been broached in England, yet is one that will have to be discussed. I do not fear the result, if treated on its merits, which I, of course, believe are of the slightest possible kind, the idea being based upon a low, temporary spirit that from the beginning has ever done any good in the world. We have reached a low moral level and in this matter of saloons I stand with my good friend, the fiery Methodist of the Eighteenth Street Church."

"My excellent brother of St. George's is sincere in his views and in his opinion that

the Swedish practice is a good one. I should certainly be in favor of having the saloons run, as in Norway, by men not interested in the sales. Still that and no other arrangement meets the question. I was in Norway twice last year, and saw something of the operations of the boasted law, and can testify that it is a failure. Why, you should have seen the state of things at Christianand, in Norway, last summer at the time of the fire, which destroyed a large part of the city. It brought out the fallacy of the municipal saloon very clearly. Under the arrangement men can get all the liquor they want, the evasion of the law being perfectly easy. I cannot accept the judgment of the pastor of St. George's in this matter. I regard this course on the part of one so influential as a calamity."

CULLED AND CURTAILED

News of the Day Without Note or Comment.

There are 7,000 families along the Kansas border awaiting the grand rush to the Cherokee limit.

Ex-U. S. Senator Armstrong, of Missouri, died on Saturday. He was born in Nova Scotia.

Two new cases of typhus fever and one death from the disease were reported Saturday in New York.

It is said W. J. Scanlan, the actor, who is confined in Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, cannot live more than a week.

The United States Treasury Department is receiving offers of gold for small notes in numbers that it cannot accept them all.

Robert Springer, born a slave in Newcastle, Del., in 1774, and consequently 119 years old, died near Morgantown, Pa., on Saturday night.

Mr. Gladstone recently stated that not only local opinion but Sunday closing of saloons now receiving consideration by her Majesty's Government.

A Denver, Col., dispatch says: "The Shasta, a Colorado mine at Telluride, Col., employing 150 men are to be closed down until silver advances sufficiently to make them pay."

The United States Treasury Department is informed that a fatal case of cholera occurred on the bark Helen, which recently sailed from Gravesend, England, and has arrived at Guaymas, Mexico.

The aggregate revenues from United States internal revenue for the first eight months of the current fiscal year were \$107,878,542, an increase over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year of \$7,154,194.

E. Ellery Anderson, chairman of the committee on tariff reform of the New York Reform Club, is hard at work preparing a tariff bill which the club will submit to Secretary Carlisle for the approval of the Administration and submission to the 54th Congress when it assembles.

Two paintings worth \$15,000 have been stolen from the house of J. Pierpont Morgan, at 129 Madison avenue, New York. The thief is a man named Oelmi, who has been seen pictures on commission. Oelmi confessed that he had stolen and sold one of the pictures for \$25.

It is stated that it is not alone the street railways of New England, but those of the whole country that are to be controlled by one gigantic corporation, made up in the Westinghouse or the General Electric Company, and the management will be, it is said, in the hands of Boston men.

Two additional cases of typhus fever were reported Saturday evening in New York.

The Senatorial elections in Spain have resulted in a sweeping victory of the Monarchists.

The Brazilian Minister in Paris denies the truth of the reports that there is fighting in Rio Grande do Sul.

A syndicate of German bankers have arranged with a syndicate of Italian bankers to take more than 60,000,000 lire of an Italian loan.

The largest shaft ever forged in America was sent from the Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Works to the Chicago Fair Saturday. It weighs 98,320 pounds.

At Mahanoy City, Pa., on Saturday, while engine No. 304 of the Reading railroad was standing on a siding near the station, the boiler exploded. Engineer John Schuyler and Fireman William Wells were instantly scalded, and a dozen horses were set on fire.

Immigrants Sent Back.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Fourteen immigrants who came from Austria to this country to work in a Joliet (Ill.) mill were detained and sent back to the steamer La Bourgogne, having been declared contract laborers. Force was used to compel them to re-embark.

Big Insurance Losses.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—The total loss sustained by 130 insurance companies by last Friday's conflagration foots up to \$2,691,450. Included in this figure is \$750,000, an estimate of water damage, divided among 100 companies, and the figure is based on all expected salvage. The total insurance carried on property and stocks burned or damaged exceeds \$4,200,000.

Another Powerful Syndicate.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 18.—A powerful syndicate composed of Pittsburgh and eastern capitalists is being formed here to engage in an enterprise which will rival in magnitude the combined Carnegie interests. The plant will be devoted to the manufacture of iron and steel of light and heavy grades, and it is said the syndicate even hopes to compete with the Carnegies in the making of armor plate.

Newfoundland Bait Act Repealed.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 18.—The Government has decided to repeal the famous Bait Act, enacted five years ago to prevent the French from getting bait, thus enabling Newfoundland to compete with the French system of baiting. The Bait Act, which is a French possession, has never been rigidly enforced. The proposed new law provides that French and American fishermen may buy all the bait they require on payment of a license fee of \$150 a ton register every season.

AFTER BUSINESS OFFICE CLOS.

Advertisements, including birth, marriage and death notices, brought to the office during the night, after the business office is closed, can be inserted in our early morning edition by being left at the editorial room upstairs, the entrance to which is by side door from the lane.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

THAT RAILWAY DEAL.

A St. Thomas Paper Volunteer to Ex- plain It—Credit Where Credit is Due.

ST. THOMAS, March 19.—Mayor Eserry, of London, seems to be anything but a modest man. In an interview in the Free Press he claims all the credit for settling the L. and P. S. troubles by the purchase of the St. Thomas bonds, which he says the syndicate were also anxious to get, but he got in ahead and secured the bonds for London. As a matter of fact, as far as St. Thomas is concerned, it is the first time a hint was ever received that the syndicate wanted the bonds. They could have had them in a hurry if they had applied. Neither had St. Thomas any negotiations with Mayor Eserry. The facts of the sale were these: In an informal conversation between Ald. McCully and J. W. Little, of London, in that city, Mr. Little suggested that if St. Thomas would withdraw her opposition he would be able to arrange to purchase our bonds, and asked that a price be put upon them. Our council met, and fixed the price. When our deputation was in Ottawa they conferred with the Londoners, and it was there Mayor Eserry and the London Council first came into the deal, they arranging to take the bonds on the terms arranged by Mr. Little. It was on Mr. Little's note and that of nine other London merchants that the \$10,000 deposited to bind the purchase was raised. Not merely were St. Thomas' negotiations with Mr. Little, but the agreement was made with him, and London Council was not recognized in the deal in any way. Mayor Eserry was romancing to an alarming extent and claiming credit to which he was not entitled when he told the Free Press reporter that little story."

DEATH CALLS "TIME."
**Facts Regarding Mitchell's Late Mil-
lionsaire Patron—The Match With
Corbett May Fall Through.**
ATHLETICS.
IN SPITE OF ABINGDON'S DEATH.
NEW YORK, March 19.—Charley Mitchell was asked what effect Squire Abingdon's death would have on his match with Corbett. He replied: "It won't have the slightest effect. The squire gave me the \$10,000 to bet with the understanding that I was to have it all if I won. That is the way the squire backed all his men. I will say now that barring accident I will battle with Corbett when the gong sounds."

NEW YORK, March 19.—Squire Abingdon's real name was Geo. A. Baird, and he was one of the best all-around sportsmen of England. He was a "gentleman" jockey of Great Britain, having ridden against the best men of England, Ireland and Scotland, and had backed nearly all the fighters of prominence in Great Britain. The squire, who was only 31 years of age, was a rich man, with an income of \$750,000 a year. He ran away with Doll Tester, ex-ballet dancer, and wife of the Marquis of Ailesbury, a few years ago, and paid the Marquis \$100,000 to settle the matter. His name has been coupled with Agnes Hewitt, and Mr. Langtry. Abingdon's training establishment for race horses at Moulton paddocks, Newmarket, was the finest thing of its kind in England. In horse-racing he had a Liverpool cup winner four times in Father Confessor, took the same cup three times with Lady Rosengate and the great Derby once in England, and won the Epsom in 1885 with Royal Hampton. The father of the Squire was the well-known Baird of Gartsherrie, who at the time of the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland wrote his check to pay the demand of the depositors for \$10,000,000. It is believed by many that the death of the Squire may have some effect upon the Mitchell-Corbett match. The executors of his estate may insist upon the withdrawal of the \$10,000 stake money which the Squire put up. In that case the match will likely fall through, as it is thought there is no man in England who will back Mitchell for that amount. The body of the dead man will be embalmed and taken to England by the steamer Majestic.

NOT BELIEVING he would die, the Squire did not sign a desire for a lawyer and Dr. Hitch says he passed away without having made a will.

NOT IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 19.—The Corbett-Mitchell prize fight will not take place in Buffalo. That was definitely decided by the police commissioners and Supt. McQuinn yesterday morning, and they so told a representative of the Buffalo Athletic Club, who called upon them in regard to the matter. The police authorities decided that the fight would be illegal, out of the place and would be bad for the name of Buffalo. They also went a step further and ordered that all crowd fights must cease from now on, and the superintendent of police has orders to raid them and arrest the principals.

RECORD BREAKING.
NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—Billy Pimmett, who is training to meet Danny McElroy, on April 10, for the bantam weight championship of the world, broke the skipping record at his training quarters at Linden, Saturday, by jumping 3,926 times without a skip.

THE COLLAPSED CLUB.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Post publishes details of the collapse of the Ivy City racing scheme. There are additional liabilities of over \$20,000.

President Cleveland's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—President Cleveland was 56 years old yesterday, and he celebrated the occasion in the way he has passed nearly every day since his induction into office. For three hours he was busy receiving office-seekers and their Congressional friends. The "no-reception" rule was clearly defined by Mr. Cleveland yesterday morning.

BERNHAM'S PILLS are faithful friends.

There's this about it, that if there had been more of it when the Panama Canal was started there'd be less mud-slinging now.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

"All I Ask Is a Single Heart" is the plaintive title of a post who probably had no other three sons.

No more nauseous pills required! Esel-jay's Liver Lozenges are pleasant to take and better than pills.

However well-bred a baker may be, he's generally a loafer and a white cap.

A Plain Statement.

Hogard's Pulmonary Balm cures coughs, colds, asthma, hoarseness, bronchitis, tightness of the chest, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 cents.

A weeding-out process: Passing around the cigars.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Mem. for the wise: Spring has not yet arrived. Be arrayed accordingly.

HOW BLESSINGS BRIGHTEN?

[Detroit Free Press.]

That "blessings brighten as they take their flight" is one of those ornamental proverbs which people keep for use on occasions when they think the circumstances endorse it, but in which they do not seem to have the vital faith of calm, antecedent reliance. When a blessing has brightened in taking its flight they point to the fact as a triumphant vindication of the proverb. But they are never anxious or even ready to put their blessings to flight for the sake of seeing them brighten.

This is not quite just to the proverb or the blessings. It is a little like "bringing in an old prophecy, as certain persons have the habit of doing; after the event has occurred; though they are very careful not to refer to any prophecy they have made which has been fulfilled. There are a good many persons in everybody's acquaintance—persons who remind you very carefully when they see you with your umbrella up that they predicted rain, but who are mum as church mice about a similar prediction which has not brought out the umbrella.

The saying really is entitled to better treatment and a higher degree of confidence. Our hindsight has so often approved it that we ought to begin trusting our foresight in the matter. It is a good time to begin when the proverb has received so notable an endorsement as it has in the case of the Hon. Jerry Rusk, late of the Agricultural Department.

The secretary has for some years been recognized as a blessing—in a mild way. During his administration of the agricultural branch of our free and progressive government he has blessed the farmers with alternate seeds and good advice, crop figures and rain predictions. If he has not stamped himself indelibly on the national policy in a great particular he has been industrious and efficient in his sphere and has endeavored himself unspenkably to every tiller of the soil from Eastport to Puget Sound and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. But blessing as he was in the department he has brightened immeasurably in taking his flight to the shades of private life. If there is any doubt on this point it can be solved by reading his article in the current North American Review on "American Farming a Hundred Years Hence."

It is a broad, beautiful, hopeful picture which the late secretary paints of the farm of the next century, and the reasons he gives for the faith that is in him are strong and cogent. It is not an unjustified infringement of the Copyright Act to reproduce them in full; but the publishers of the excellent periodical referred to cannot possibly object to our summarizing of the results which Mr. Rusk infers from the changes now going on and sure to continue in the conditions under which agriculture is produced in America.

In the first place there is to be, 100 years hence, occupation and possession by private owners of every foot of land in the country available for tillage, to supply the needs of the 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 people who will be then, as now, the wealthiest and best educated of any people in the world. "More bushels of wheat will be needed to supply our own people with bread than our present average yield of corn, which means three and a-half times more than last year's crop, the largest but one of any wheat crop ever harvested in the United States. Irrigation will be practiced as a matter of course wherever water is obtainable; and millions of acres now unproductive will yield rich harvests. American farmers will supply American consumers with \$500,000,000 worth of sugar, whether cane, sorghum or beet; the standard of living will be such that meat and dairy products will be met by a system of care and feeding which will convert the now commonly accepted ratio of four acres to one cow into something like four cows to one acre. Science, aided by necessity, will have solved the problems of feeding so as to secure the maximum result for the minimum feed; waste products will be utilized in a hundred ways not now dreamed of; and we can readily realize that beside the increased yield due to a better understanding of plant life and culture and to remedies for the prevention of injuries, whether by disease or insects, whereby agriculture to-day loses hundreds of millions of dollars yearly, the application of every acre of our vast territory to the particular uses for which it is best adapted will add immensely to our aggregate productiveness."

Under these changed conditions the poor farmers are to become a thrifty peasantry owning their own homes; the average size of the farm will be less than it is now; there will be a greater concentration of population in the rural districts; the roads will be good, smooth and well kept, bordered with shade trees and available for travel all seasons. Electric motors will be established; the telephone will be found in every farm house and a rural mail delivery will carry mails daily to every farm house in the land. The farmers will be well educated and with the corresponding classes in the cities; and business and professional men will look forward to the acquisition of wealth as a means of securing a home in the country where they can end their days in peace and comfort. And to crown the whole the Agricultural Department will, by that time, have become so liberally endowed that "the appropriations made for it by comparison with those devoted to the other purposes of government will be proportionate to its true position in relation to the other industries of the country."

Such is a brief outline of the promise which the late secretary of agriculture makes to the farmer, and in making it he has done the latter an inestimable service. The farmer of this country needs more than anything else is encouragement; and this he can find in no better measure in the glowing prophecy of the Hon. Jerry. It is true that he does not point out specifically just what is to become of the mortgage, but he implies very clearly that the mortgage will have disappeared before this century rolls round—at all events the beneficent vision he sees is utterly inconsistent with the mortgage.

Let the farmer then take heart of hope. In the brightness of Mr. Rusk's passing from the agricultural department the clouds are rolling by.

CONTEMPT IN THE WEST INDIES.

New York Tribune.

Eleven English judges, composing the lords of the judicial committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, including the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls, have recently been occupied with a case at law which had its origin in the Bahama Islands, and which has drawn from the committee an interesting decision as to what may and may not constitute a contempt of court. In the British West Indies there is a standing quarrel between the Government and that portion of the population which possesses a permanent interest in the soil. The governing class imported from England and consisted largely of inferior persons who owed their appointments to politicians at home or to rich relatives as a return for campaign contributions, affect to constitute

allot aristocracy and to hold themselves above the merchants and planters. The friction between the governing classes and the people of the islands manifests itself in all kinds of ways, social and political. It happens just now that there is much less of it in the Bahama than anywhere else, for that colony is blessed with a liberal-minded, progressive and patriotic Governor, Sir Ambrose Shea, who is distinctly a man of the people, and whose administration has been to their advantage in a most material sense. The official aristocrat in the Bahama is a Mr. Yelverton, who, occupying the position of chief justice, is necessarily a person of prominence and power. Mr. Yelverton was under the impression that he carried his judicial functions around with him, and that they pervaded the atmosphere in his vicinity for an indefinite distance in all directions. When he remarked that it was a fine day to be in the street the understood that his observation was not the ordinary light salute, but a dictum of the court, not to be gained without consequences. For a man to deny that it was a fine day amounted, in Mr. Yelverton's opinion, to an interference with the due administration of justice.

From this peculiarity it followed that Mr. Yelverton was not a popular individual in Nassau, and that there were many who took a kind of amiable satisfaction in indicating their opinion that he really did not amount to a providence. Like other more or less useful and intelligent persons, Mr. Yelverton had a tendency to write letters to the newspapers on various matters connected with the moral and physical well-being of the universe, and two of his recent contributions dealt with a controversy regarding fuel. An interested and anonymous correspondent replied to Mr. Yelverton's expressions, taking a view of the chief justice's character and attainments which was anything but flattering. Mr. Yelverton was much offended. He at once resolved himself into a court, sent for the editor of the paper which had printed the anonymous letter, required him to reveal the name of the author and to produce the manuscript, and that it did not interfere with his refusal to do any of the things he was promptly committed to jail during the pleasure of the chief justice for contempt. At this point Sir Ambrose Shea, being of the opinion that Mr. Yelverton's views regarding fuel, voluntarily written to a newspaper, were not necessarily a judicial decision, and that it did not interfere with the operations of justice to oppose them, pardoned the editor and gave Mr. Yelverton to understand that he had gone too far. The judge, however, went even further, and finally got as far as the English Privy Council. It has taken, indeed, the combined strength and authority of eleven of England's greatest judges to convince Mr. Yelverton that his remarks, whatever the time or occasion of making

DR. BALL

By the Author of "Molly Bawn."

He was a very little man, with a cherubic face, and a large soul, and nothing at all awe-inspiring about him. His eyes shone through his glasses anxiously, as though in eager search of any good that might be lying about among his parishioners. He thought no evil of any man and, in truth, no man thought evil of him. He had been twenty years a curate, but had never sighed for higher wages. He had a hankering for the fish-pots of Egypt. Contented he was and happy. He was the ungrateful old woman and surly man who went to bed at eight o'clock, or half-past; he never went into society; in the bright Irish village in which he lived, he knew a little about the subtle changes that creep now and again into fashionable life, as the South Sea Islander, a charming girl of 18, and a great heiress, his friend and god-child—would often walk down to his cottage to see him, but he would seldom go to her. He would never dine from her table, but he would take from Dulcinea's hand the cup of tea she had ready for him at all hours of the day, knowing it to be his one carnal delight.

His rector was old and infirm, and for the most part resided in Italy. In fact, the little doctor did all the work of Inchinabaga, which was the somewhat outlandish name of his parish.

Dulcinea, with an unparagonable play upon his name, had christened him her eady-bad; saying in excuse that she had a right to give him any name she pleased because he had given her hers—which did not please her—at the end, man, I think my sobriquet suits you, candy balls are such hard things," she said tenderly, as she walked with him up and down his little garden path one morning in mid-winter, hugging his arm the while. "I'm sure I have nearly smashed all my teeth with them over and over again. And you, with your tender heart, could never hurt me or any living thing."

—And Gerald says it is terrible!" said the doctor, almost tragically. "Having exploded this little shell, she waited somewhat anxiously for the result. "Now—now—I am afraid you have been writing to Gerald again," said the doctor, stopping in his walk and regarding her with what he believed to be severity. "Yes, I have," said Miss Vane promptly. "Isn't it good of me to tell you something else, quite plainly? I'll tell you something else, too. If you say even one small scolding word to me, I shall run away from you, and you shan't see me again for a week."

"Dear me, dear me, this is terrible!" said the doctor, almost tragically. "Now, Miss Dulcinea Vane, besides being an heiress, was also the bishop's ward. And the bishop was sternly desirous of doing his duty by her—which meant giving her the cold shoulder on all needy young men who paid their addresses to her. Their name was legion, so that the poor bishop had by no means a good time of it."

There had come nothing serious of it all, however, until about six months ago, when Gerald Wygram had descended upon Inchinabaga as if from the clouds. He said he had come for the fishing, which was excellent in the neighborhood, but having seen Miss Vane one day in the curate's garden, his desire for trout died a natural death, and his desire for something else grew into a mighty longing. He was a tall, dark man, handsome, and, worse than all, eloquent. He talked Dulcinea's heart out of her body, before she awoke to the knowledge that she had done.

There was absolutely no fault to be found with him beyond the fact that he was the fifth son of a by-no-means wealthy baronet. This was a sin past forgiveness in every body's eyes except Dulcinea's. She was reasoned with, expostulated with, threatened. All to no good.

The bishop in a long letter—exquisitely written and perfectly worded—finally commanded Miss Vane to cease to think of this Gerald Wygram (this clerk in the Foreign Office, with a paltry stipend) for even one moment. To which Dulcinea sent a meek reply, to the effect that as the guardian's behests should be obeyed to the letter, she would indeed never think of Gerald Wygram for that insignificant portion of time called a moment, but daily, hourly, until the time of her death, for its own. Whereupon the bishop wrote to Dr. Ball, as her spiritual adviser, begging him to bring her to a proper frame of mind, and to see generally what was to be done. It was wonderful what little could be done; and Dulcinea would promise nothing. So Sir Watkin Wygram, Gerald's father, was written to, and, as he thought, mildly amused at the whole affair, took the law into his own hands, and ordered Gerald to leave Inchinabaga without delay.

There were certain reasons why it was best to obey this order, and so, with many kisses and vows of eternal constancy, the lovers parted. They felt their constancy might be to the test, as Dulcinea was barely 18, and by her father's will was not to come of age until her 23rd year. Five years to wait! An eternity to an impatient heart! A month's trial having proved to them that life without each other was an earthly purgatory, they resolved to try one more expedient to soften the man in the arvon and the long silk stockings.

"What is terrible?" asked Dulcinea of the curate, as they walked up and down the garden. "This correspondence with Gerald, when you know the bishop—"

"Well, I won't do it again," she said. "It would be a stupid thing to write to him, wouldn't it," continued Dulcinea innocently, "when I can see him every day?"

"See him! Dr. Ball stopped short again, and gazed at her over his glasses. "Why you don't mean to tell me that—"

"Yes I do, indeed. He is staying down at the white cottage just like last spring. He says that he has come to the fishing."

"Fishing in January?"

"Well, if it isn't for that, it is for some thing else. And you can't think how nice he is looking. And he is so fond of you! Do you know you were the very first person he asked for?"

"Did he now?" said the doctor with a broadly gratified smile. Then he recollected himself, and brought himself back to a proper frame of mind, with the help of a little cough. The bishop and Sir Watkin will be greatly annoyed," he said. "I don't care," returned Dulcinea rebelliously. "What fault can the bishop find with him?"

"He is not your equal, my dear."

"I hope you are not going worldly," said Dulcinea, with a severity that the poor doctor sounded very terrible.

"But he is very poor, my dear," he said, faltering, and feeling himself the most worldly creature on earth.

"And his poverty the only thing against him?"

"The bishop has other objections."

"Oh! I know all about that," she said with superb disdain. "I know he has been meanly trying to spy out some trumpery

poecadilloes belonging to poor Gerald's Oxford days. It is my belief the bishop did far worse himself when he was at Oxford. I hate a spy!"

"But, my dear—"

"And if Gerald was a little bit wild at college—I think it is delightful of him! I can't bear goody-goody young men. I should quite despise him if he had never done anything he oughtn't to do."

"Dulcinea (this is horrible)," said the doctor. "If your guardian—"

"I know my guardian," with a contemptuous shrug of her pretty shoulders—"and you would, too, only you are too good to fathom his schemes. Do you think a real Christian would forbid two people to be happy? No, you don't. A real Christian would help them to be happy. And—turning to him suddenly, with a quick, radiant smile—"you will help us?"

"Then you are to set your face against the bishop and turn him in favor of Gerald. Yes, you must indeed? Oh! my dear god-father, you have never refused me anything in all my life; do not begin to do so now. Tell him I am sick, dying—"

"But my dear girl, I never saw you looking better."

"Never mind, I shall get sick; tell him too, that Gerald is such a regular attendant at church, and that—"

"I can't, Dulcinea. All last spring, Sunday after Sunday, I missed his head in the Rectory pew, where he was supposed to sit."

All the pews in the church at Inchinabaga were so built that only the heads of the parishioners could be seen, staring over them as if impaled.

(To be Continued.)

Strongly Indorsed.
The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by independent evidence in a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

Good Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

A man feels proud when he is working his way up to the top, but he feels different if his necktie undertakes to do the same thing.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband; but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they will make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too.

"Brokeleigh says that his word is as good as his note." "Yes, it's just as good. That's what the matter with it."

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Eick's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

A Chicago detective is announced as having caught a smile of incredulity on a lady's face.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your lemonade or any other cold drink will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhea and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

She—What the most animated spectacle you ever saw? He—A Boston girl chasing a street car.

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as Fick's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

A Germantown poet is writing a poem entitled "The Lady of the Easter Egg."

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common or Purgative Pills as they are extremely unlike them. In every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

He—Remember that you have promised solemnly to be a sister to me. She—Yes; but you mustn't act as if you thought you were the only relative of that kind I have in the world.

A Wonderful Cure.—Mr. David Smith, Cor. Hill, Ont., writes: "For the benefit of others I wish to say a few words about Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. About a year ago I took a very severe cold, had a virulent sore on my lips, was bad with dyspepsia, constipation and general debility. I tried every conceivable remedy, outwardly and inwardly, to cure the sore but all to no purpose. I had often thought of trying Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, so I got a bottle and when I had used about one half the contents showed evident signs of healing. By the time that bottle was done it had about disappeared and my general health was improving fast."

I was always of a very bilious habit and had used quinine and lemon juice with little effect. But since using three bottles of the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY the biliousness is entirely gone and my general health is excellent. I am 60 years old. Parties using it should continue it for some time after they think they are cured. It is by far the best health restorer I know."

He—Suppose, darling, I was one of those husbands who always come down late in the morning and then grumble because the coffee is cold? She—Well, dear, I should make it hot for you.

Eeljay's Liver Lozenges are pleasant to take, efficient in action and indorsed by doctors.

Uncle Daniel—"Mollie is powerful handy about the house, even if she is rich."

"What did she do?" "Made me a real comfortable bed out of one of her book-cases."

There has been no more important discovery in medical science during recent years than the invention of Eeljay's Liver Lozenges. Their discovery is of interest and benefit to nearly every person living.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Henry George, writing from Washington, D. C., says:

"The impression here among politicians is that Cleveland has gathered around himself a strong cabinet. Of course, there are loud carpers, but such there would be, no matter who might have been selected, for disappointed men must cry out."

"If your guardian—"

"I know my guardian," with a contemptuous shrug of her pretty shoulders—"and you would, too, only you are too good to fathom his schemes. Do you think a real Christian would forbid two people to be happy? No, you don't. A real Christian would help them to be happy. And—turning to him suddenly, with a quick, radiant smile—"you will help us?"

"Then you are to set your face against the bishop and turn him in favor of Gerald. Yes, you must indeed? Oh! my dear god-father, you have never refused me anything in all my life; do not begin to do so now. Tell him I am sick, dying—"

"But my dear girl, I never saw you looking better."

"Never mind, I shall get sick; tell him too, that Gerald is such a regular attendant at church, and that—"

"I can't, Dulcinea. All last spring, Sunday after Sunday, I missed his head in the Rectory pew, where he was supposed to sit."

All the pews in the church at Inchinabaga were so built that only the heads of the parishioners could be seen, staring over them as if impaled.

(To be Continued.)

Strongly Indorsed.
The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by independent evidence in a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

Good Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

A man feels proud when he is working his way up to the top, but he feels different if his necktie undertakes to do the same thing.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband; but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they will make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too.

"Brokeleigh says that his word is as good as his note." "Yes, it's just as good. That's what the matter with it."

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Eick's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

A Chicago detective is announced as having caught a smile of incredulity on a lady's face.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your lemonade or any other cold drink will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhea and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

She—What the most animated spectacle you ever saw? He—A Boston girl chasing a street car.

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as Fick's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

A Germantown poet is writing a poem entitled "The Lady of the Easter Egg."

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common or Purgative Pills as they are extremely unlike them. In every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

He—Remember that you have promised solemnly to be a sister to me. She—Yes; but you mustn't act as if you thought you were the only relative of that kind I have in the world.

A Wonderful Cure.—Mr. David Smith, Cor. Hill, Ont., writes: "For the benefit of others I wish to say a few words about Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. About a year ago I took a very severe cold, had a virulent sore on my lips, was bad with dyspepsia, constipation and general debility. I tried every conceivable remedy, outwardly and inwardly, to cure the sore but all to no purpose. I had often thought of trying Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, so I got a bottle and when I had used about one half the contents showed evident signs of healing. By the time that bottle was done it had about disappeared and my general health was improving fast."

I was always of a very bilious habit and had used quinine and lemon juice with little effect. But since using three bottles of the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY the biliousness is entirely gone and my general health is excellent. I am 60 years old. Parties using it should continue it for some time after they think they are cured. It is by far the best health restorer I know."

He—Suppose, darling, I was one of those husbands who always come down late in the morning and then grumble because the coffee is cold? She—Well, dear, I should make it hot for you.

Eeljay's Liver Lozenges are pleasant to take, efficient in action and indorsed by doctors.

Uncle Daniel—"Mollie is powerful handy about the house, even if she is rich."

"What did she do?" "Made me a real comfortable bed out of one of her book-cases."

There has been no more important discovery in medical science during recent years than the invention of Eeljay's Liver Lozenges. Their discovery is of interest and benefit to nearly every person living.

IN A DAY.
LAWRENCE, KANS., U.S.A., Aug. 9, 1888.
George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using
ST. JACOBS OIL.
He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.
"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

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