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BURDETTE'S HUMOR.

Bright and Witty Fancies of a Funny Man.

Crisp shafts of wit aimed at Modern Fables—Unappreciated Talent—Women and Secrets—criticism as a Fine Art—The Greatness that was Thrust Upon an Author—A Whole Man—The Beginning of Trouble—Talk and Thought—End Me Never Did.

(Copyrighted, 1888)

A SOUL-ABSORBING OCCUPATION. Yes, Albert, it is possible for you to live to the end of your days performing successfully every day of the rare feat of keeping your mouth shut at the right time, of never uttering a sentence until you have first weighed it carefully in your mind, revised it, and adjusted it accurately to existing conditions of things.

GRATEFULNESS THIRST UPON HIM. "This is my friend, Mr. Lukwell, Mrs. Gushington," said the professor; "the author of a work on American genealogy which bids fair to become a household name."

THAT NOBLE ANIMAL. Professor Gleason, the horse-trainer, says when a horse has large, round, full eyes, standing out well from the head, he is apt to be intelligent and teachable.

THE LOOK IN GLASS. No, George, you don't look through the Lick telescope with your tongue.

GOOD PLACE TO STORE JOKE. There is only one safe mine in the United States, and that is away down in Louisiana.

PROBABLY NEVER WILL BE. "Does cigarette smoking affect the brain?" Can't say, Albert; there have never been any experiments with that combination.

MAD FOR WEALTH AND POWER. Another Baltimore girl has married an editor. It makes one heart-sick and sorrowful to see our bright, happy, beautiful young girls thus selling their youth and their love and their lives for gold and a reigning position in society.

AT THE FAIR. "How did you come out in your lottery drawing, Tommie?" "Oh, I wonned!" "You should say 'I won.'"

THAT MAKES 'EM SQUANDER. "Ah," sighed grandfather, "there are no boys in these days! What it makes good, true, mainly boys so scarce to know."

DOMESTIC HINTS. To whiten the hands melt half an ounce of camphor gum, half an ounce of glycerine and one pound of mutton tallow, and apply every night.

INDIANA HAS BEEN HURD FROM, and Lew Wallace is nominated for President. But Ohio, when Frank Hurd from it, went back on the name.

SOME MEN ARE BUILT THAT WAY. "I am afraid, doctor," said the professor, shaking his head, "that Mr. Longjaw talks faster than he thinks."

THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLE. Real good, hard, sudden, unpremeditated, hearty and soul-felt swearing began about the middle of the thirteenth century.

FATE SOMETIMES GUIDES HER KINDLY. A spirited young American lady who married while studying music abroad writes to a newspaper that she has married into noble Italian families do not get husbands.

TOO ARTIFICIAL FOR A WHOLE MAN. "You should eat cheese with a fork," says the Home Journal. That's all right for a man with no lower jaw, but in the case of the average man, what's the matter with the human mouth?

A MASTERLY CHARGE. "Who charged the jury in the Redhand murder case?" Judge Godlaw "No," replied the juror, solemnly, "it was Sheriff Holdfast, and he charged 'em for all that was out, now I

tell you. Dollar-half a day for meals that you could get for half the money at the best hotels in town."

STICK TO YOUR OWN WEAPONS. A young man in Columbia, S.C., writes "What is the best way to carve a goose?" "Wid a razzar, Rannus, wid a razzar."

IT ONLY MOVES FOR AN ASSESSMENT. "Is there such a thing," asks a Princeton student, "as an absolute rest?" Well, possibly not; but Mr. Kealy of Philadelphia has invented a motor which comes nearer the attainment of that state than anything else yet known to man.

UNAPPRECIATED TALENT. Young Mr. Softy Badboy, home on short vacation, entertaining his friends— "And this is our class yell, Miss Weaknerves—Hoo, bah; hoo pah; hoo, pah! yah-hoo, yah-hoo! oom pah, oom pah! wah-lee, wah-lee! ki-ki, ki-ki, ki! yah-ya, yah-ya, waugh!"

GIVE IT TO THE WOMAN. Yes, yes, my son, I know a woman can't keep a secret. This is mighty rough on the woman. I know, also, that the President's Message is usually published two or three days before it is delivered. I suppose this is mighty rough on the woman, too.

POURED OUT LIKE WATER. Some people are too extravagant for any use. George Francis Train says that his lecture receipts in Maine averaged five dollars a night. Now, what's the use of throwing money away like that?

A RACKER, SO TO SPEAK. "Dot vas a trusty horse dot you ride, Mr. Smallcash," said Mr. Levi. "Yes?" replied the gratified rider. "I didn't know you were a judge of horses."

CRITICISM AS A FINE ART. Miss Girland: "I can't bear Howells's novels. They have no sense in them, and all his characters are lifeless wooden figures." Miss Gladie: "Have you read 'April Hopes'?"

BUT HE NEVER DID. There are no words than these more sad— "I could have done—if I had had."

WE ARE WINNING. (loud cheers), and the right hon. gentleman opposite, the Chief Secretary, and his friends have failed in Ireland (loud Irish and Liberal cheers).

THE MON. PARLIAMENTS FOR SOUTH TYRONE. If it were as Parliamentary as it is true I would call them malignant sneers (cheers).

AN INDELIBLE DISGRACE. to the man who put them there (cheers). I find that foul misrepresentation has been resorted to for the purpose of misleading the English public as to the offence for which I was put in prison.

TO HOLD THE ARM OF THE EXECUTIONER. even if you knew and that he knew that a reprieve was actually arriving at the gates (loud and prolonged Opposition cheers).

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Debate on the Address.

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

(United Ireland.)

Mr. William O'Brien, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering by the Irish and Liberal members, resumed the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address. He said:— I have not had the pleasure of listening to it attentively in the newspapers, and it seemed to me that, with the honorable exception of the speech of the Solicitor-General for Ireland, all the speeches of gentlemen opposite and the speech of their solitary champion on this side of the House were guided by the key-note struck for them by the Chief Secretary (hear, hear).

NEW LIFE INTO THE NATIONAL PREJUDICES which are expiring, and expiring in spite of them (Irish and Liberal cheers). Their difficulty is not that the two peoples are disunited; their difficulty and terror is that they are growing too united for their purpose (cheers).

WE ARE WINNING. (loud cheers), and the right hon. gentleman opposite, the Chief Secretary, and his friends have failed in Ireland (loud Irish and Liberal cheers).

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epic (renewed laughter). I hope an Irish bard will arise worthy of the subject (continued laughter). But taking the man apart from his clothes (loud laughter)!

(Cries of "Oh, oh" and "Shame," from Irish and Liberal benches, and slight hissing from Tories below the gallery.) I notice that the laughter does not quite rise into a roar on the opposite side. (Irish and Liberal laughter.) Of course as to these remarks I only say that to my mind they are characterized by more or less good taste, except that Lord Salisbury is such a very great nobleman I would be inclined to say with less taste. He went on to say:— "What is there to excite the sympathy of English Liberals in the cause of Mr. O'Brien, who broke the law, and incited others to break the law? He recommended that man employed by the Crown for the recovery of just debts should be met with violence, and in consequence of that violence some of them have been brought near to death's door."

THE MITCHELSTOWN EVICTIONS, and I shall tell you what are the results of that advice (loud Irish cheers) and I will ask the opinion of any candid man in this House when he has heard me—I will ask him whether that speech of Lord Salisbury's is not calculated to convey to the average Englishman an impression so false, so misleading, that I am afraid I should be obliged to travel beyond the limits of Parliamentary speech to characterize it. On the 2nd day of the year, 1887, speaking, as far as this House was concerned, passed a Land Act enabling the Mitchelstown tenants—over one thousand of them who were leaseholders—to have their rents revised in the Land Court. On the 8th August word reached me that the police and soldiers were gathered in Mitchelstown to carry out an eviction (hear, hear), and the effect of that word had been to have prevented the operation of the Land Act at that estate, and practically speaking to defeat the intention of Parliament and to fling those poor people naked upon the world before the relief which was already actually entering the door could reach their ears.

A CRIME COMMITTED AGAINST SOCIETY. it was the crime that was being attempted, for the day that I went down to Mitchelstown an attempt was already being made to defeat, as I say, the plain and expressed intentions of Parliament, and to plunge this whole community into wretchedness and disorder in order to defeat, by a few days, the operations of a bill which the landlord well knew would vindicate the position of the tenants, as it has in fact triumphantly done (Irish and Liberal cheers).

THE STORY OF GLENBEGH AND OF BODKEE was beginning to horrify and excite the English mind, and I knew that Tory statesmen would not scruple to use their troops to perpetrate a crime, but I knew also, as I have said on all occasions, that I would hesitate to do anything that would make them lose the North-west election. I had not a moment for consultation with anybody in the world.

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begged and homeless man to-day—these men were enabled to take advantage of the land act, such as it was.

NOT A SINGLE EVICTION TOOK PLACE after the date of my speech—not a single act of violence of any kind has taken place in any way upon the estate—not a blow was struck—not the smallest injury was inflicted upon any officer of the law in consequence of that speech; and the most frightful wrong was done, and those poor people who were being despoiled of everything they had in the world were secured in their houses for evermore. All I can say is, that if that transaction, instead of being submitted to a tribunal of resident magistrates as Mitchelstown—if that transaction should be submitted to any English tribunal—any English tribunal, I should say, from sea to sea—I don't think it is I who would have very much to fear; nor indeed have I any fears of a guilty conscience in facing those men (cheers). I should rather think that if there is anybody to whom the cry of shame applies in the transaction—I should think that it is anybody who has reason to blush at the name of Mitchelstown, and a member of Mitchelstown, apart altogether from the blood that was shed there, I should think it is not I, but that it is Mr. Armitage's Government (hear, hear), who had neither the humanity to forbid these evictions nor the courage to persevere in them (loud Opposition cheers).

PHISON TREATMENT, well I certainly am not going into any recital of the miserable little prison tortures and indignities that were employed to give us pain and humiliation, and what is much more important, to besmirch the character of the Irish representatives in the eyes of the people of England and elsewhere. I am not going to say anything about the English people, and I believe that our opponents are not so lost to everything that is manly (hear, hear), as not to feel rather ashamed than very exultant about the right hon. gentleman's prison exploits (hear, hear).

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN (Irish and Liberal cheers). Ask the deputations of Irish landlords who waited on Lord Salisbury the other day with begging letters (cheers and laughter). I put it to the hon. gentleman candidly, I would they have yelled so loudly last autumn if they could have foreseen that the results of the most stringent Coercion Act, and the most unshocked powers that ever a despot was armed with, would have been so meagre and so miserable.

BISHOP MCGILVAINE'S ADVICE TO GIRLS. Don't cultivate that sort of violent friendship which leads to a sort of confidential communication which cannot be made known to your parents. Be very particular as to whom you allow to be familiar with you as your next companion and friend.

MADAME ROUVIER IS IN TOWN collecting subscriptions among the families that spend the summer at Murray Bay for a Roman Catholic church to be erected there.

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with the production of such a letter as that in such a spirit. I pass that by without further comment. I have been glad to hear since I left the hon. gentleman for South Tyrone, who stated that we attempted to set up a distinction between members of Parliament and peasants—our comrades, our true patriots, who have been convicted under the Act. Sir, there is not a shadow, not a tittle of foundation for that (hear, hear).

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THE TRUE WITNESS

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THREE OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription prices: Single copy, 10c; Monthly, \$1.00; Quarterly, \$3.00; Semi-annually, \$5.00; Annually, \$10.00.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1888.

PROF. PATTON, the new President of Princeton University, says there is no hope for the heathen after death. Now, will somebody say what Prof. Patton knows about it any way?

Now that the shock of Emperor William's death has passed off, the world discovers that things go on pretty much as usual. Unlike most emperors by conquest, his death is not a signal for revolution.

Mr. JONES, treasurer of Manitoba in Mr. Greenway's Government, was elected by a large majority last Saturday. The people of the P. vic provinces are determined to strengthen the Reform Cabinet in order that it may compel the Ottawa autocrat to come to their terms.

We read in the Waterloo Advertiser that "Mr. Richard White, of the Montreal Gazette, assisted in the purchase of the Bedford Times by the Baker. Spencer syndicate last week."

ST. JOHN has discovered that there was considerable truth in his remark, "We cannot check to do so, however, and the result is stated by Mr. Martin at Ottawa."

No one doubts the propriety of cremating the dead under certain circumstances. Indeed it may be advanced as an unassailable proposition that all who die of infectious diseases should be incinerated as a sanitary precaution.

CANADIAN farmers cannot be fooled much longer on the tariff question. These protective combines forming on every side are intrusive to him. They strip the subject of the sorceries and cunning misrepresentations with which it has been enveloped, and show him as a plain fact of dollars and cents how "protection" increases the cost of implements, clothing, food and other supplies.

A FINE instance of how colonialism impoverishes and knocks the spirit out of a people is shown by the provision in the Dominion Militia Act which debars Canadian officers from the command of the Militia.

ceptable to the volunteers, but still they must feel mean when they reflect that he is sent over them as he might be over Sepoys, Fantases or other inferior troops permitted to wear the British uniform, but not allowed to rise above the ranks.

PROHIBITION doesn't seem to have made church-goers of the Maine people. There are church-facilities for 350,000 persons or about half the population, but the average attendance is only 135,000. The figures gathered show that in half the "Union" churches in the state no services are held; that a little over one-quarter of the Congregational pulpits are empty; a little less than half the Baptist pulpits are without pastors; about one-third of the Free Baptist pulpits also vacant; one-ninth of the Methodist pulpits are without pastors; a little over half the Universalist churches are without pastors; one-third of the Quaker Churches are closed; one-quarter of the Christian Churches are in the same condition; also that one-quarter of the Episcopal, one-half of the Advent and one-sixth of the Unitarian churches are pastorless.

By the death of the Duke of Rutland, Lord John Manners, author of the famous couplet, "Let arts and learning, law and commerce die, But save, O, save! our old nobility!"

succeeds to the family honors. It has been the fate of this family to furnish a butt for the wits of successive generations. It was the late Duke who was laughed out of Dublin by the exclamation of a gallery god, "Manners! you spalpeen."

The United States Catholic Historical Society has been established four years, and at its annual meeting in New York a few days ago it was decided to continue the publication of the United States Catholic Historical Magazine, although the enterprise cannot be regarded in the light of a financial success.

The withholding of the most important of the protocols connected with the Fisheries Treaty, from the Parliament of Canada, by Mr. Chamberlain, is another striking instance of the contempt that person entertains for Canadian opinion.

ANENT Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Viceroyalty of India, a correspondent of the Cork Constitution discloses some curious facts concerning the annual income of the Viceroy.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE IN ONTARIO. Mr. Mowat has again set an example of progressive statesmanship by introducing a bill in the Ontario Legislature granting manhood suffrage.

THE likelihood of Newfoundland entering the Confederation is again discussed since the Governor-General invited a deputation from the ancient colony to discuss the terms of union at Ottawa.

pure of the Dominion. As a rule, they all got what they wanted; and if in other respects they did not flourish to the extent of their desires, their leading men were comfortably provided for, and those who did not like the change could go to the States. By all means let Newfoundland come in and share with us the greatness, the debt, the taxation and the prosperity and the N.P. of Canada.

CONCERNING Mr. Balfour's statement in Parliament that the Lugganraha tenants were causing the Plan of Campaign, the Leinster Leader of February 25th says:—

The evicted tenants are in no sense an angry or fretful mob because of their eviction. They are not in the least unhappy because of it. Why indeed should they? In three or four months the country subscribed for their use as much money as would keep them for half-a-dozen years in as much comfort, ease, and in better comfort, than they could hope for on the snipe land that they rent from Lord Lansdowne.

ROYAL BLOODS.

EUROPEAN royalties do not cut a very respectable figure just now. Within a few weeks the despatches have told how the Crown Prince of Austria acted in a manner that would disgrace the most degraded of men.

A DIVORCE HORROR.

Let those who are advocating the establishment of a Divorce Court in Canada, read and ponder the sadly tragic story of Mrs. Heaton Manion, who committed suicide the other day in the Leland Hotel, Chicago.

The story of which the above is the sequel is briefly told. Mrs. Manion was the wife of a rich, but weak-minded young New Yorker, who was endeavoring, or his relatives were for him, to throw her aside by resort to divorce proceedings.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE IN ONTARIO.

Mr. Mowat has again set an example of progressive statesmanship by introducing a bill in the Ontario Legislature granting manhood suffrage. Since the passage of Sir John Macdonald's Franchise Act atrocity the Liberals have taken their stand on the broad principle of manhood suffrage, and now Mr. Mowat gives effect to the will of the party so far as his province is concerned.

Every male person of the full age of 21 years, who is a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and is not disqualified by the fourth and fifth sections of the Ontario Election Act, who at the time fixed for the return of the assessment roll to the clerk has resided for twelve months in the Province of Ontario, who was at the time a resident of the municipality for which he is entered, and who, from that time until he has entered his vote, has resided within the electoral district, is a duly qualified voter.

The temporary absence of a lumberman, mariner or fisherman, in the prosecution of his calling will not disqualify him, and the same privilege is extended to a student in any institute of learning, but such a student is not to be entered as a voter in the municipality where that institute of learning is situated, unless he is not so entered in any other municipality.

Criminals under sentence, patients in lunatic asylums, and persons confined in poor-houses, houses of industry or charitable institutions receiving aid from the Province are disqualified. Enfranchised Indians—those possessing the same rights and responsibilities as other citizens—are given the same privileges as their white neighbors; unenfranchised Indians not residing on reserves must

have the same property qualifications as heretofore; and unenfranchised Indians, without qualifications, will be debarred from voting.

In the lumbering and backwoods townships, such as those in Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma, where no assessment rolls or voters lists are kept, the qualifications remain as heretofore. It is an easy matter for a qualified citizen to get on the list of voters. In the first place, the assessor will place upon the list every person who makes affidavit of qualification in the form appended to the Act.

The penalties for personation or attempted personation are very severe. It is provided that every person who at an election applies for a ballot in the name of some other person, living or dead, or who, having already voted, applies for another ballot, is to be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, in addition to any punishment to which he is now liable, and every person who aids or abets him in such offence is to be treated as a principal offender.

GRAVE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

Sir John Macdonald, following the example of Lord Salisbury, has adopted Bismarck's method of dealing with parliament. It is rather amusing, however, to see him playing off Lansdowne as a sort of Imperial buffer, between himself and the justly enraged people of Manitoba.

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In like manner the invitation to Newfoundland to discuss terms of union with the Dominion is extended by His Excellency as if he were empowered to take the initiative in such matters whereas by the terms of his commission he is expressly confined in his actions to the advice of his Ministers who, in turn, cannot shift their responsibility to his shoulders or do anything without the consent of Parliament.

It appears to us, however, that Sir John is carrying out a policy that had its origin at London, and which is not difficult to understand. The British Government is anxious, in view of European and Asiatic complications, to establish the American wing of the empire, on conditions which will secure the friendship of the United States, and relieve it of apprehension from this quarter in case of war.

But while these views are identical with our own, we hold that they could be brought to bear without doing violence to constitutional usage. What we protest against is the manner in which Sir John Macdonald has gone to work. The action of the Governor-General, taken, we must think, at the Premier's suggestion, as an outcome of the negotiations at Washington, is not only offensive but mischievous.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William has ceased to live. His death at this juncture of affairs may well cause apprehension throughout Europe. His aversion to war is well known. Probably from having had so much of it during his long reign, and knowing that Germany wants quiet more than anything, he threw his great influence on the side of peace.

them worth fighting for, and will go to war to maintain. While he lived the old Emperor would, perhaps, have been able to avert this catastrophe, but after him will come a fiery youth within a short period, for the fatal nature of the Crown Prince's malady is admitted. Bismarck is old, Moltke is old. Either or both may follow the Emperor any day, and their cautious, conservative policy be followed by one of aggression, which under rash guidance may undo in a year the fabric of national greatness which has taken nearly a century to complete.

Under the Emperor, Germany has been literally drilled into its present shape. It is in its essence a military empire projected and governed on principles of military science. A survey of its condition reminds us of how little the nations of Europe have really advanced under the monarchical system. The military idea dominates all others, because standing armies are needed to preserve the autocrats from their own people and from each other. Undoubtedly the Emperor was much beloved, but the love was personal, not imperial. Socialism is seething below the surface in Germany, and has its response among the revolutionists of Russia and France, all of whom are united in the one desire of making the Republic triumphant.

25 PIANOS MUST BE SOLD.

The N. Y. Piano Co., of 228 St. James street, are offering in our advertising columns 25 pianos of different makers, including Weber, Dunham, Chickering, Decker Bros., Vose, Hale, and other fine pianos, at very low figures. To anyone wanting a good piano and who do not wish to pay the price of a new one, this is a splendid opportunity to get a bargain. Call at N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street.

It is said that a young lady who was hypnotized at a raw potato with relish, thinking it was preserved fruit. The science of hypnotism can be acquired, and a young man who possesses the gift will find it very valuable during the ice-cream season.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

In and Around Parliament.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 12.—Mr. Hugh Sutherland expects to be detained here for a few days more by important business and will not be able to go to New York to negotiate with capitalists for the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway before the latter part of the week.

Mr. G. H. B. Seaman, chief engineer of the North-West Railway Company, which is now constructing a line of railway from Brandon, Bataleford, is in the city. He expects that by next fall about 150 miles of the road will be constructed.

Mr. T. G. Williams, of Pembroke, in an open letter referring to Mr. Teggart's statement in the House of Commons that the Scots Act had not caused drunkenness to decrease, says: "Such a statement coming from a job-hunter, who is not expected to have any knowledge outside the limited circle of personal observation would not need any reply." A good straight blow is had enough, but when it is accompanied by a sledge hammer in full swinging order, it is about time to take a balloon excursion.

Senator Gowan says he has the country with him in his desire to have the divorce laws of Canada changed. The hon. Senator expects to have his bill carry.

Senator Alexander will, it is said, fire the Senate chamber with his eloquence before he gets through. He has much to say and many subjects to speak on.

Senator McDonald is expected to return to Ottawa to-day. He will support Senator Clark's divorce bill and a measure for the adoption of restricted reciprocity.

Ex-Speaker Kirkpatrick is in Kingston. He is expected to arrive back to-day. To a Journal reporter Lord Lansdowne says he has enjoyed his brief visit to Ottawa.

When the reporter got ready to leave, he asked about Violet Cameron, the actress. The Earl did not display any hesitation in talking about her. "It is a long story," he said. "My relations with the actress have been wholly misunderstood. I engaged her to make a dramatic visit to America just the same as any gentleman would undertake an ordinary speculation. I never proposed to visit New York, until I learned her blackmailing husband De Bunsand proposed to go there with her. Then rather than lose \$10,000 sunk in the enterprise, I decided to embark too. The divorce proceedings taken by the husband who tried to blackmail me, have been discontinued. De Bunsand lost every suit against me. My relations with Violet Cameron, who is now in London, have not affected my social standing."

Mr. Harry A. Costigan, Collector of Inland Revenue, Winnipeg, is here the guest of his honor, Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue.

Mr. Wallace, M.P., is of the opinion that from the evidence already furnished the comb's day has come. They must have their coffin made, lie down and be screwed down.

J. W. Bengough, editor and artist of Grip, Canada's great and only caricaturist, will give one of his amusing entertainments in the Grand Opera House on the evening of April 4th. Senators and members of the House of Commons are expected to attend in a body and it is already said that standing room will be at a premium.

Several members of the Reform party are of the opinion that the session will close about the first week in May.

Hon. Edward Blake, it is expected, will arrive back in Canada before the time closes and occupy his seat. An unanimous desire seems to prevail to see the hon. gentleman back in the House.

Hon. Messrs. Greenway and Martin expect to again interview Sir John and his colleagues to-day.

Hon. Senator Schultz takes a drive with his attending physician to-day. He expects to be as healthy a man again by the time he leaves for Manitoba to enter upon his duties as Lieutenant-Governor. Liberals and Conservatives alike wish the hon. gentleman the best of health and prosperity.

The Critic is at it again. Editorially in Saturday's issue it accuses Sir Richard Cartwright of having lost his temper, and in defending the Conservative party from and masterly attack made on the occasion of the day that Sir John Macdonald selected Sir Francis Hincks instead of Mr. Richard John Cartwright to be Finance Minister, in the stead of Sir John Rose. He has "nursed his wrath to keep it warm." This is about the one hundredth and twentieth time within the past six months that the Critic, when attacking Sir Richard, has said "etc., etc." to the day that Sir John Macdonald, etc., etc.

Time makes many changes, and on rare occasions extraordinary changes. The years for years has been deifying Hon. Mr. Mills. He was everything that is laid, one of his failures being that he was "a meagrely educated school master." But a change has come, opinion is altered. In Saturday's issue, the Critic says: "Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, one of the best read members of the House of Commons, and to some extent an authority on constitutional law, has raised the question whether or not the House has power to disfranchise a constituency."

Deputations keep pouring in. What a blessing the tariff is for Canada. It gives an opening to all who desire to make their all-grieved grievances known to be honored with an interview with one or more of the members of the Government, and not least Messrs. Ferguson (Welland) and Mackenzie, M.P.'s, accompanied by Mr. Fred. Nicholls, have interviewed the Minister of Customs on behalf of the silver plated works at Thorold. They ask that a specific duty be imposed on German spoons and forks imported into Canada instead of an ad valorem, or if more agreeable to the Government, an increase in the ad valorem duty would be acceptable. German spoons and forks are an inferior quality, and the deputations argued that the Canadian article could not compete with what they designated as "hobby." They held that the people of Canada would benefit by such action, inasmuch as they would get a superior article at a reasonable price.

Now that the present session opened Sir Charles Tupper informed the Montreal Gazette, the confidential organ of the Government, that there was to be no change in the tariff. Why, therefore, these deputations? In fact Sir Charles' word to be relied upon or have the manufacturers and business men learned that what he says is always to be taken with a grain of salt.

It is asked at many corners and in many places how is it that "Secretary Fairchild, in his report submitted to Congress early in December, estimated that the Treasury surplus would reach \$140,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year, and that it is now stated at the Treasury Department that the surplus at the end of June, 1888, will be only the sum of \$155,000,000." And the Conservative knowing ones are as much as oysters. They hate to have any reference made to our \$5,000,000 deficit, and crouch themselves like kicked rats when they are told that nearly \$5,000,000 are paid to already well paid civic servants for extra work.

The Manitoba Legislature must of necessity be further adjourned. It will be impossible for Premier Greenway and Mr. Martin to get back to Winnipeg in time to meet the House.

There are quite a few sore heads here. The Governor-General last Thursday invited the Hon. Messrs. Greenway and Martin to dine at Rideau Hall and they dined. A few of the money-grabbling followers of Sir John are indignant at the Governor-General or having done so, claiming that mismanagement by the Manitoba delegation are in bitter opposition to Sir John's past and the O.P.R.'s treasury the disallowance policy is an insult to the Government of Canada to invite the traitors to Rideau Hall. Other Conservatives say it's all right, that the Governor-General followed by Sir John is the pleasure, and others are of the opinion that all must go with the wind. But the even-minded, generous and patriotic Liberals say, "Honour

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

HON. MR. MERCIER'S RETURN THE SIGNAL FOR THE COMING STORM.

The By-Elections—The Premier Expected to Outline His Programme—A Grand Reception Awaiting Him—The Federal Contest.

The political horizon is beginning to look threatening, and the Hon. Mr. Mercier next week will have the oncoming clouds. There are at present nine vacant seats in the Provincial Legislature, the elections for which will take place soon after the arrival of the Premier. Several chiefs of the Tory wigwag had a pow-wow this morning in view of the approaching fray. Mr. Tarte, ex-M.P., editor of the Canadian, Hon. Mr. Dugas, Legislative Council, Mr. Tasse, ex-M.P., and several other prominent Tories attended. The counties in which will be waged are, among others, Sutherland, where the recent decease of Mr. Broussard leaves the seat vacant. In Missisquoi, the annulling of Spencer's (Tory) election by the courts opens another constituency. In Verchères the Tory standard bearer, Mr. Goyette, will have to fight the battle over again, and in Verchères the resignation of Lusier, Liberal, leaves another contest. In Maskinonge and Témiscouata, where two Tories, Caron and Deschênes, succeeded in getting at the head of the poll only to have their election annulled, will again have to face the election. Goyette, in Laprairie, will also, by the courts decision, seek re-election at the hands of the Conservatives. The other counties in which elections have been contested are: Laval, where Leblanc, Tory, got in; Mégantic, where Johnson, Tory, was returned; and in Ottawa county, where Krochou, Nationalist, has had his election contested. The writs for all these re-elections will be issued as soon as the Hon. Mr. Mercier returns. In nearly every instance the candidates will be the same as at the general elections.

PREPARING A DEMONSTRATION. A meeting of the Club Nationale will be held this evening for the purpose of making final arrangements for the reception of the Premier. He is expected to arrive Monday week in New York via the steamship "La Gascoigne," of the French line. A large demonstration, amongst whom will be several members of the Cabinet, as well as many prominent party leaders, will meet the hon. gentleman in New York and accompany him home. An immense demonstration, consisting of a torchlight procession, etc., will take place on his arrival. It is expected that this will give the Premier a good opportunity to give.

AN OUTLINE OF HIS PROGRAMME and the political Commission intend pursuing during the session of the Legislature. The results of his visit to France, information relating to the floating of the Provincial loan, and the desirability of the country participating in the great exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889, it is thought, will also form interesting subjects to be touched upon. An intimation as to policy to be pursued after the coming by-elections will not be the least interesting of his expected address on the occasion.

THE FEDERAL CONTESTS. The contest in L'Assomption, owing to the annulling of the last election, will be between the same candidates, Messrs. Gauthier, Nationalist, and Kocher, Tory.

MISISSQUI. In the County of Missisquoi, owing to the recent death of Mr. Cloyce, M.P., of Bedford, it is reported that Mr. McCorkhill will be the nominee of the Liberals. He has already been chosen as the candidate for the local House, but it seems probable that he will contest the seat for the Commons. However, a meeting soon to be held in the county will decide the matter. His opponents are likely to be Hon. George Baker, Tory, and Col. Gilmore, a disaffected Conservative, so that the fight will be a triangular one, with the best prospects of success for the Liberal nominee.

MASKINONGE. It is said that efforts are being made to have Mr. Corneliu, Q. C., of the stand-bearer of the Tories in Maskinonge for the local House.

TEMSCOQUATA. It is pretty certain that Mr. Tarte will run for the Legislature in this county.

BLUNT'S NEW BOROUGH.

HOME RULERS WILL RUN HIM FOR LOWER WALES—TREMENDOUS OVAION ON HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON—IRELAND REMEMBERS JUBERT EMMETT.

LONDON, March 5. The suggestion that Mr. Wilfred Blunt be made the Liberal candidate for a Parliamentary seat in the first safe constituency in which a vacancy should occur was put forth immediately after the result of the election at Bedford was announced, and the death of Mr. Frank Ash Yeo, the Liberal member for the lower division of Glamorganshire, Wales, has revived it.

At the last general election Mr. Yeo was returned without opposition and, although the Tories or Unionists might see fit to put up a candidate in opposition to Mr. Blunt, there is not even the remotest possibility that he could be defeated.

AN OVATION TO BLUNT. As Mr. Blunt will be released from prison on Tuesday, and will doubtless have an enthusiastic reception both in Dublin and London, nothing could be more fitting or more in accord with the sentiments of the Liberal managers during the recent canvass than that he should be made a candidate immediately after his election is certain.

IN MEMORY OF EMMETT. The enthusiasm aroused by yesterday's celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett was by no means confined to Dublin. Various other places fittingly observed the day, and the speeches delivered at all of them are almost identical in tone. Any of them might have been read by the authorities as a declaration of independence, and the utterances were not addressed to tenants, exhorting them not to pay exorbitant rents, they were considered beneath the notice of the Irish constabulary or detective whose ideas of royalty rest upon a cash basis.

EXEMPTIONS AND TORIES FUSE. Friday night's division in the House of Commons on Mr. Russell's Trafalgar Square meeting is a fine topic of discussion, as confirming the true amalgamation of the Unionists and the Tories on all questions. There is no longer any doubt in the mind of the Unionist as to the use of the word "Tories" for the purpose of including the constituents of the members who profess to belong to that party, and there is no longer any doubt that the deluded electors are beginning to see through the imposture.

GOOD WAGES—A DOLLAR AN HOUR. Enterprising, ambitious people of both sexes and all ages should at once write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Me., learning thereby, by return mail, how they can make \$1 per hour and upwards, and live at home. You are started free. Capital not needed. Work pleasant and easy; all can do it. All in new liberal Unionism is a success when you conclude not to go to work, no harm is done. A rare opportunity. Grand, rushing success rewards everybody.

CHURCHILL'S BROADSIDE.

HIS SEVERE ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT'S LAVISH EXPENDITURE ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, March 8.—The debate on the motion of Sir Walter B. Bartlett, Conservative, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to ascertain and report upon military measures necessary for the protection of the Empire was opened by the House of Commons tonight by Lord Randolph Churchill. He commenced his speech by reminding the House that no less than 178 millions were expended with the army and navy services, and that the debate had disclosed their

withstanding the immense increase in expenditure, the military position of England was deplorably bad. The remedy of these members was the expenditure of more money, but his remedy was reform in the expenditure. Though had already been paid to maintain both services in a state of splendid efficiency. But the English system was without a parallel in any other country, military men who had been trained in the business of arms being subordinated to civilians who were utterly untrained. It would be just as reasonable for the Premier to nominate Mr. Labouchere Archbishop of Canterbury or to make Mr. Chaplin Lord Chancellor. (Laughter.) Military training seemed to disqualify a man from managing the War Office. That must be altered. The financial control after the estimates are granted ought to be placed in the hands of responsible officers. English officers were made spending animals, instead of, like the German officers, rivaling one another in economy. Stores for a German regiment could go to the front on twelve hours' notice without prolonged letters from the War Office. That could not be done in England without piles of folios passing and repassing for several days. The German Corps d'Armee was maintained upon £1,500,000 as against £7,000,000 for English corps. This monstrous waste extends to every branch of the service. Rigid and vigorous enquiry and radical reforms were imperatively necessary. He could not vote confidence in the existing system. It was hopelessly bad. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, intimated that the Government would sanction an enquiry into any definite matter connected with the estimates, but would resist the appointment of a Royal Commission of a vague general character. The motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission was negatived.

SECRET MARRIAGE.

THE RUTLAND ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

LONDON, March 7.—The rumor of the Duke of Rutland's secret marriage is starting British society circles. It involves the annulment to the immense possessions of the Rutland family and its honors and titles. The rumor is as yet unconfirmed. The friends of the Duke, who now live unburied. What reaches me is to the following effect, which is suggestive of a plot for a novel or a drama.

AN ARISTOCRATIC ROMANCE.

The lame Duke was known many years ago to have formed a deep attachment for a lady under circumstances which gave rise to a general impression that some form of marriage ceremony had taken place. The lady has lived in great seclusion and after a time was almost forgotten by those who had frequently speculated on her relation to the Duke. Since that period the Duke is known to have been reticent on the subject. One fact was frequently remarked by his intimate friends, that he was never known to acknowledge in any shape Henry Manners as his presumptive heir, although never denying the apparent heirship of his brother, Lord John Manners.

CLEARING UP A MYSTERY.

Various causes were assigned for this, but no one ventured to address the Duke any enquiry upon so delicate a subject. It was, however, universally felt to be strange that the next heir in the ordinary course of events—for his father had reached the Scriptural span of life—should receive no recognition, direct or indirect, from the Duke, particularly as Henry Manners, now by courtesy as presumptive heir the Marquis of Granby, was of irreproachable character, and had long filled a position of trust and responsibility as first private secretary to the Prime Minister.

AN UNEXPECTED HEIR APPEARS.

But an explanation of this mystery is now given by the rumor, and, if it be true, is amply sufficient to account for the Duke's reserve towards Henry Manners. It is said that the rightful heir to the dukedom is forthcoming in the person of the eldest son of the late Duke by his secret marriage. His existence, it is authoritatively said, has long been suspected by Lord John Manners, and now communication has been made which leave no doubt that the claimants will shortly appear upon the scene.

A QUESTION OF LEGITIMACY.

I am told, however, that great doubt exists in the minds of the Manners family as to the validity of the marriage in question, and that their rights will certainly not be abandoned without a struggle. It may be that the question will have to be decided by a lawsuit, the House of Lords or that a private settlement may be arrived at. In any case the Duke's death has caused a dark cloud to arise over the prospects of those whom the world has long known as the late Duke's exclusive kinsfolk.

THE TRUTH MUST OUT.

After the funeral on Friday there will not be much probability of secrecy, for either a new writ must be moved for to fill up the seat left vacant, if there be a true transfer of Lord John Manners to the Peers, or the any delay in moving for a writ would indicate that a claimant was about to take steps to make good his pretensions, and that the positions of Lord John Manners and his son Henry were doubtful.

A MINISTER'S DISGRACE.

HIS FORGES SEVERAL MONEY ORDERS AND IS FINALLY ARRESTED.

TORONTO, March 8.—James W. C. Gibson, described as a minister of the gospel, was lodged in a police cell this afternoon on a charge of forgery. The circumstances of the life of this individual are curious. His parents reside at Dovercourt and are very respectable people. It is said that the prisoner was educated and ordained as a minister, and occasionally filled the pulpit in country towns during the absence of regular pastors. Some time ago the Rev. J. W. C. went out to Dakota and while there in some way got possession of twelve blank money orders bearing the name of the American Express Company. On the 11th of last month he arrived in Toronto and after having forged the name of the express company's agent at St. Mary's, Dakota, to one of the orders, cashed it at the branch of the Dominion Bank, Dundas street. On the following Monday he cashed ten others, each one being for \$49.50, at the branch of the Dominion Bank, corner of Queen and Esther streets, and immediately afterwards disappeared. In due course the orders were handed over to Mr. Irwin, of the American Express Company in Toronto, and he at once gave his cheque for the amounts named in the eleven orders. When they were sent to New York for collection the forgeries were discovered and a private detective was detailed to hunt Gibson down. He located the fugitive in Lockport, New York, and from there followed him to Toronto. Gibson arrived by the noon train and was at once arrested by Detective Davis. The prisoner, some two years ago, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church, Bowmanville, for three months, during the absence of Rev. Mr. Warner, the pastor, and preached again in Bowmanville two weeks ago. He had made an engagement to preach in the Methodist Church, Dovercourt, a week ago last Sunday, but skipped out as soon as he secured the cash on the forged money orders.

THE KAISER DEAD.

The Veteran Emperor Passes Away This Afternoon.

Universal Regret Throughout Germany and Prussia—His Last Moments—The Anxiety of his Children and Grandchildren—Biographical Sketch of the Kaiser's Illustrious Career.

BERLIN, March 9.—Emperor William died at half-past eight o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock this morning the following bulletin was issued: After a slight flickering up of his vital powers yesterday evening the Emperor's weakness never ceased during the night and has now attained a high degree. Signed, Von Laur.

Public feeling is greatly scandalized by the recklessness of the press in announcing the death of the Emperor and by the conduct of the clergy in the church at Potsdam, who informed the congregation that prayers for the recovery of the monarch were useless.

BERLIN, March 9.—Dr. Mackenzie is confident that the Crown Prince can travel without danger. The Crown Prince and Dr. Mackenzie will both reside in the Charlottenburg Palace, outside the city.

PARIS, March 9.—The French newspaper comment as great length on the results of the accession of Prince William to the throne of Germany and on the probability of war.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Times' London despatch says the blow which has been expected month by month for a dozen years back, now in its sudden falling fury, strikes singularly unprepared. Emperor William is dead, and of all the statesmen, politicians and financial magnates who have been arranging for a decade what to do when the event came, no one appears to know how the event is to be met.

Death has caught the money markets all unprepared and finds the diplomatic circles based on a shoddy foundation. One realizes now for the first time what a prodigious will figure this great man has been and what awful issues have hung for years upon his life. To-day's events raise to fever heat continental interest in the query how long the Crown Prince will live. Here in England this anxiety is swallowed up temporarily in rejoicing that the English Princess who is best beloved of her whole race and who made such a splendid and resolute fight against the whole Berlin court ring to keep her husband alive, has triumphed. She will be Empress of Germany now, at least for a time, and no German intrigues, not even if given the whole weight of her son's influence, can rob her of her rank, her honor and the share in the Crown estates. Whether the Crown Prince will live to be crowned is the most important question of the hour.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CONTIQUENCE.

LONDON, March 9.—Flags are at half-mast generally throughout England in account of the death of the Emperor William. At 11.15 o'clock this morning, Prince Henry of Battenberg conveyed a message from the Queen to Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, expressing Her Majesty's sorrow at the Emperor's death. The balls which were to have been held at Dublin Castle to-night and on St. Patrick's Day have been postponed.

SAN REMO, March 9.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will leave San Remo immediately for Berlin.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Bonnes is closed on account of the Emperor's death.

LONDON, March 6.—Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales were informed of the death of the Emperor at 9.30 this morning. The news reached the clubs before the members assembled. Special messengers informed the Ministers, the Prince of Wales, the foreign ambassadors, the various members of the House of Lords and persons prominent in political circles. The excitement of yesterday has been renewed and the German Embassy is besieged by callers. In consequence of yesterday evening's conflicting rumors the definite news of the Emperor's death was at first received cautiously. The flags on the public buildings were placed at half mast and the notice of the Emperor's death was posted on the bulletin boards of the newspapers. Large crowds gathered about the newspaper offices, and many were the expressions of sorrow and regret, mingled with sympathetic remarks as to how the death of the Emperor would affect the new Emperor, Frederick William.

SAN REMO, March 9.—Frederick William passed a fairly good night. During the early part of the night he was restless, but he slept better afterwards.

LONDON, March 9.—The Queen has sent telegrams of condolence to Berlin and to San Remo.

BRUSSELS, March 9.—The King and Queen of Belgium left here on their way to London to attend the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales just before the news of the German Emperor's death arrived.

Rome, March 9.—The Chamber of Deputies

will adjourn as a mark of respect for the death of the Emperor. The general impression is that there will be no change in the political situation so long as Prince Bismarck lives.

LONDON, March 9.—The Paris and Vienna houses are firm to-day. The Hamburg and Frankfurt houses are closed.

IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, March 9.—At the opening of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day Hon. Von Puttkamer, Vice-President of the Prussian Ministerial Council, arose and said: "I have the sad duty to make a most painful communication to the House. It has pleased God to call His Majesty the Emperor, in the twenty-eighth year of his glorious reign, from his earthly existence by a peaceful death at 8.30 o'clock this morning. You will not expect me at this most solemn moment, when sorrow and care so deeply stir our hearts, to attempt to depict the feelings with which the whole nation is filled through the love of our beloved, exalted, and venerable ruler."

"I may, however, safely and confidently say on this day of sorrow that the Prussian people and their representatives will now more than ever be penetrated by the consciousness that the sorrow of our exalted sovereign's house are theirs and that the deeper the universal pain at the decease of our ever remembered king, the stronger and more indissoluble will be the link

close of this war (1864) made it clear that a struggle was imminent between Austria and Prussia for supremacy in the German States, and Bismarck declared for a settlement of "blood and iron." The people regarded it as a "war of brothers," and petitions from all sides were presented to Wilhelm in favor of peace. But the obstinacy of Austria destroyed such hopes, and hostilities began June 7, 1866. On July 2 Wilhelm took supreme command of the Prussian Army, and the next day the Austrians suffered the great and decisive defeat of Koniggratz. Wilhelm now returned to Berlin, and a newly elected House of Representatives forgave all unconstitutional conduct in the enthusiasm of victory. North Germany was now led by Prussia; Wilhelm required to bring in the Southern States to form the German Empire. They were wavering, when the declaration of war by France (July 15, 1870), decided them to throw in their lot with Prussia. Wilhelm again assumed the supreme command of his armies, which included the forces of the south German princes, and following in the wake of their successors. He received Napoleon's unconditional surrender on September 2nd, and fixed his headquarters at Versailles, October 5th. The common sympathies generated by the war had meanwhile been drawing the southern and northern states of Germany closer, and treaties were signed in November, 1870, between the Northern Confederation and Hessen Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, in favor of a German Confederation, whose president should be the Emperor of the Germans. As the result of these King Wilhelm was proclaimed Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. Wilhelm and Bismarck had now attained their great object abroad, the "Unity, independence and liberty of Germany." They have since turned to internal questions—Ultranationalism, Education, Socialism. Bismarck's contempt for public opinion has revived disaffection; the Prince's life has been threatened, and in 1878 two attempts were made to assassinate the Emperor—by Hidel on May 11th, and on June 2nd by Dr. Nobiling. In the latter Wilhelm was severely wounded, and great sympathy and affection was expressed for him by the people, who acknowledged his unselfish and a lofty effort for public good, and were proud of him as the restorer of the German Empire, and who ordered on these accounts much at his and Prince Bismarck's hands. Wilhelm married Marie Louise Auguste Katharine, of Sachsen-Weimar, (June 11, 1829), and had by her Friedrich, Crown Prince, and Louise Marie Elizabeth, married to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, 1859. It will thus be seen that at the time of his death the Emperor had attained the ripe old age of 91 years.

A BRIDE TO HER HUSBAND.

I am leaving my home for you, darling, Leaving love that is perfect all the time. I shall my life be as happy with you. It is no light thing for a maiden To give to a stranger her heart; How often he proves all unfaithful, Though the vow is, 'till death do us part."

"With 't'wining I then wed," you have spoken, "And you with my good-fellow; Ever, through good and through evil, I promise to love you as now. Shall it be so? Shall age find you faithful, Ever true to the pledge you have given? Or, shall the love tie prove so gallant, That, alas, it ere long must be riven?"

You think I should trust you? Oh, dearest, Am I not trusting you with my life, To come to you freely and gladly, To stand at the altar your wife? Did I not have all faith in your honor, Nor thought you as true as the sun, No home would we make with each other, No journey for life be begun.

Man's love, dear, is not like a woman's, 'Tis a thing quite apart from his life; While 'tis all, 'tis the very existence, Of the faithful, the true-hearted wife, Then love me, 'tis all that I ask for; Keep the promise this day you have given; While I, if I fall in my robes, In Druggists' BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS. I hope I may never reach heaven!

DISCOVERY OF MORE SARCOPHAGI.

DISCUSSION AS TO WHETHER ONE IS THE SARCOPHAGUS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Times' London special says, in Mar. of last year, Hamdy Bey discovered in the course of excavations at Sidon, eleven sarcophagi, four Ptolemaic and seven Greek. The former had been already described and illustrated in a French archaeological journal, but Hamdy saved the Greek ones to make a book about them which will shortly appear. All at once now it is announced in boxes, and will be exhibited as soon as a fitting room can be prepared. One of the Greek sarcophagi is of such huge proportions, magnificent of sculpture and coloring, that from the start the discoverer first assumed it to be the tomb of some Assyrian king. But Hamdy devoted deep research to the work of studying the sculpture, and concluded finally that the sarcophagus was that of Alexander the Great. His sculpture on this theory represents the battle of Arabeia, a lion hunt, and the battle of Granicus, all the reliefs being splendid and of almost unexampled artistic merit. The sarcophagus is nearly 12 feet long, 7 high and 5 1/2 broad, and the total weight is 25 tons, of which the cover weighs 100. It is all of the same marble. A photograph of it has been sent to a number of Greek savants, including Renan, and some of them are there studying it.

The Herald this morning gives the opinions of leading savants of Europe and the United States on the subject, and they generally concur that the sarcophagus is not that of Alexander the Great. It is well known that Alexander was buried in a magnificent tomb at Alexandria. There is no evidence to show that the sarcophagus was ever taken to Sidon or Sid n.

THE DRUGGERY OF LIFE.

"Oh, it is such druggery!" said a house-keeper the other day. "It is the same old thing over and over from morning till night, from day to day, week to week, until months roll into years, and no hope of an end to it until the grave yawns."

"Oh, it's such druggery!" says the carpenter, as he takes up his tools for another day of hard work.

"Such druggery!" exclaims the merchant, as he plods down town to his business day after day.

"Such druggery!" sighs the lawyer, as he turns over Blackstone; "the endless wearing of these Courts."

"Such druggery!" cries the preacher; "one theme year after year with never a change."

"Such druggery!" yells the editor with a groan, as he slumps down upon his stool of torture and grasps his old stamp. "What is the name of — Oh, what I skip! what I — Death always skips the editor."

"Such druggery!" exclaims Mrs. Marabout, as she rings for her maid to change for the fourth time her costly dress. "Oh, the druggery of this eternal round of fashion."

And so the cry goes up and down the scale of human life. Druggery at the bottom, druggery at the top—all, all is druggery that we must do. Whether it be the task of earning the daily bread or tolling in the weary, endless round of society.

Mr. Blaine's best friend, Mr. Manley, of Augusta, Maine, telegraphed last night to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, expressing his sympathy for the Republican success in the municipal election throughout Maine. Mr. Manley thinks the result an indication that "Maine repudiates the free trade message, and emphasizes its condemnation of the surrender in the Sundry treaty."



EMPEROR WILLIAM I.

DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER. Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations. Preserves the complexion. For 50 cents in stamps by return mail to Dozzoni's, 100 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." And Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound. IT CURES STOMACH COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR CONSTRICTED STOMACH. HEADACHE, Man, 21st Oct. 1886.—I find Campbell's Cathartic Compound the best article I have ever used for constipation or biliousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly, A. N. McDonald. Sold by dealers in family groceries everywhere. 25c. per bottle.

TO WEAK MEN. Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla. The Great Purifier of the BLOOD AND HUMORS. I am leaving my home for you, darling, Leaving love that is perfect all the time. I shall my life be as happy with you. It is no light thing for a maiden To give to a stranger her heart; How often he proves all unfaithful, Though the vow is, 'till death do us part."

FITS STOPPED FREE. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT Nerve Restorer. For all BRAINS & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Acute Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, etc. INSTANTLY TAKEN AS DIRECTED. No Fits after first day's use. \$2 trial bottle free to fit patients. They pay express charges on box when received. Send names, O. D. & express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS. Druggists. For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto, Ontario.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALM. 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

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

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHE. Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grow on a pig, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

PALMO-SULPHUR SOAP. It is Absolutely Efficient in clearing the Skin of Impurities, and keeping it in a perfect state of health. It beautifies the complexion, while acting as a gentle and refreshing agent for Sores or Wounds it passes all praise. There is no form of Eruptive Disease for which the Palmolive Soap does not provide efficacious. In the Bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the renowned Sulphur Springs. Limes and Woodens washed with it are rendered perfectly white, and are disinfected when some of disease linger in the material. The value of Sulphur as a Cleansing and Purifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask for Palmolive-Sulphur, and refuse all others, and you will be deceived. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal. \$5 TO US A DAY. Samples and full FREE list on "under the" notice card. With BARNETT'S RAVEN Brand Hoops. 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 9

THE LOST CHILD.

I've lost a child—O, tell me, did you meet My little darling in the sunny street...

FIRE'S VICTIMS.

An Awful Holocaust in a Springfield Newspaper Office.

Terrible Fate of the Employees—Some Heart-rending Episodes and Narrow Escapes—The Choices of Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7.—The new office of the Evening Union was burned out at four o'clock this afternoon.

CUTTING OFF ESCAPE BY THE STAIRWAY, and most of the employes who escaped found their way to the ground by way of the roof in the rear.

TO FACE THE HORRIBLE ALTERNATIVE of burning to death or jumping to the sidewalk below, with the probability of receiving frightful injuries.

WHILED THROUGH THE AIR. The dead are as follows: Henry J. Goulding, foreman, Union composing room, burned to death; Miss G. Thompson, proof reader, and Mrs. Frederick E. Farley, who were employed in the editorial department, fell from the window; W. E. Hovey, of Boston, fell to the sidewalk; Mr. Brown, a compositor.

The list of injured is as follows: Thomas Donohue, compositor, leg broken at the knee, and had cut on the head; Timothy Dunn, compositor, leg broken; Jos. V. Wittey, compositor, badly burned. He cut on the window until the fire forced him to drop, but he fell on the ladder and was saved.

THE FLAMES WERE DRAWN UP THE ELEVATOR and spread through the composing room. There were more than thirty compositors, men and women, on the fifth floor.

VICTIMS FELL INTO THE STREET BELOW. There was a great clapping of hands when a woman was seen descending the ladder. The noise of the crowd was hushed a second as the ambulances began to gather the wounded and remove them to the hospital.

Geo. D. Ware, the Associated Press operator, had a narrow escape. He was sitting in a room on the Worthington street side of the block when the alarm was sounded.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8.—The following is a corrected list of the killed and injured in yesterday's fire—Dead—H. J. Goulding, 29, married, compositor, burned to death; Mrs. Frederick E. Farley, 25, society editor; Miss Gertrude Thompson, 18, proof-reader, burned to death; C. L. Brown, 25, compositor; W. E. Hovey, of Boston, 25, fell striking on his head and died at hospital; J. Luzon, 35, G. Gosworth, probably fatally injured; Thomas Donohue, probably fatally injured; H. H. Morris, badly injured.

Mr. Landford was soon restored to consciousness and is not seriously hurt. Mr. Hill, the managing editor, was in the room when he heard the first cry of fire.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE PUT UP A LADDER." The crowd below looked dazed. He took off his coat and threw it into the street, and then picked up books and files of papers and hurled them out.

AND THEN ALL PRAYED. It would be difficult to recall or record the words of those prayers. The woman was still struggling to free herself from Mr. Hill's grasp and throw herself to the ground to escape the flames.

THE LADDER CAME AT LAST, and the copy holder, who had fought with such fury to free himself from the firm grip of Mr. Hill, now caught. The crowd was breathless. The hiss of the first stream of water was the only stream heard.

EDITOR HILL WAS THE LAST TO LEAVE. He swung himself under the ladder and made his descent with another man in front. It was reported that Mr. Hill was killed. Luckily the report was not true.

Mr. Wittey himself got upon the sill as the fire came nearer, and finally let himself down upon the sign of the Daily Union beneath the window, clinging to the wall first with both hands, but afterwards with one hand.

AFTERWARDS SEEN TO BURN. Mr. Wittey himself got upon the sill as the fire came nearer, and finally let himself down upon the sign of the Daily Union beneath the window, clinging to the wall first with both hands, but afterwards with one hand.

THE LITTLE SEED. A little seed lay in the carter's path; A little shrub grew by its roots held fast; Then a stout tree braved all the winter's blast.

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A Wurttemberg rifle factory is filling a contract for 700,000 rifles for Turkey. A big turkey shoot must be in contemplation.

A RALFOUR BALLAD.

I am a statesman bold, And I've frequently been told There are other ways of killing dogs than hanging 'em;

When the hero of the West Isn't strong about the chest I cultivate his tendency to phthisis By giving him a cell

The nature of his bed Makes his shoulder blades all red, Till he longs to have some padding for his skeleton;

And the hacking of his cough As his coil he shuffles off, Never strikes through with shudders of repentance, Nor spoils my wine and wassail

Though the dogs may make a fuss They can't find fault with us If a higher Power relieves the land they lumbered:

THE U. S. COMBINES.

BOTH CONSUMER AND PRODUCER AT THE MERCY OF THE MIDDLEMAN.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 6.—The General Laws Committee to-night submitted to the Senate the report of its investigation of trusts. It says: "During the investigation the formation, management and effect of the following combinations, commonly known as trusts, were made the chief subjects of inquiry—sugar, milk, rubber, cottonseed oil, envelopes, elevator, oil-cloth, standard oil, butchers, glass and furniture trust.

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THE LITTLE SEED. A little seed lay in the carter's path; A little shrub grew by its roots held fast; Then a stout tree braved all the winter's blast.

ARE GIRLS GROWING SMALLER?

The girl of the period ranges from 140 pounds down; in some cases to eighty pounds or less. Between these two limits may be found almost all the healthy loveliness of the fair sex in America.

Eighty pounds of femininity is, of course, not much, viewed from a material standpoint, although it was probably about the weight of Cleopatra, if archeological research may be depended upon, and she was rather more than too much for any of the champions of her day.

ALL OF THESE REFLECTIONS were caused by a statement made to a Missouri Republican reporter by the oldest inhabitant, who was at his usual task of depicting the glories of the Consulship of Alancus. "I just came across in the garret the other day," he said, "a corset that has a history. It is a souvenir of the girl of half a century ago.

"Bat about the comparative size?" "Well, don't this and present corsets show it? Say that they are both averages of their time, and one is fully six inches greater in circumference than the other. But that isn't all of it. The mothers of the present generation were built, as a rule, more nearly to the old Roman model.

"I've got lots of those sort of things," said he, with a sigh. "When I was a young man we used to collect them and keep them. That gets belonged to a lady who is still living, and she has had eight children and a dozen grandchildren. The smaller garter was worn by one of her granddaughters, who is now a woman grown. Now, if anything could prove the case more strongly I would like to know what it is.

WHY MISS MIDAS BROKE OFF HER ENGAGEMENT WITH A SWINDLING LOVER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6.—Quite an excitement has been caused among the Hebrew residents here because of a marriage that has been lately broken off. Some time ago Louis Kohn, a young Hebrew, came to this city. He represented himself as a dentist, with a large practice in New York city.

WHY MISS MIDAS BROKE OFF HER ENGAGEMENT WITH A SWINDLING LOVER.

WHY MISS MIDAS BROKE OFF HER ENGAGEMENT WITH A SWINDLING LOVER.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Worms, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

ARE GIRLS GROWING SMALLER? The girl of the period ranges from 140 pounds down; in some cases to eighty pounds or less.

Pierce's Little Pleasant LIVER PILLS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Stomach Aches, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

\$500 REWARD. Offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and serid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and purid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, backing or coughing to clear the throat, expectation of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is hoarse and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a constant feeling of mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. H. HARRIS, the famous mesmerist, of Chicago, N. J. writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper.

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 202 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and at others I was obliged to spit blood, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily I was advised to try Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

THREE BOTTLES CURE CATARRH. ELI ROBBINS, RUMFORD, P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter, who has had Catarrh for five years, got very badly. I saw Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her. In a third bottle she effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

YARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of the best Cocoa, Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up, strength restored to weakly and tendancy to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal attack by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Oval Service Co. Sole Importers, London, England.

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-simile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March, June, September and December).

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1883 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. 27 Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Matinee, 25; Fifth, 25; Tenth, 25.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Approximation Prizes. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000... \$150,000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 60,000... 60,000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000... 20,000. 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000... 20,000. 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000... 20,000. 20 PRIZES OF 1,000... 20,000. 50 do 500... 25,000. 100 do 200... 20,000. 200 do 100... 20,000. 500 do 50... 25,000.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity. All the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS SOLD BY BUCKEY BELL FLOURY. BUCKEY BELL FLOURY. BUCKEY BELL FLOURY.

YARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

STEEL BROS & CO. SEEDS. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. STEEL BROS & CO. TORONTO, ONT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt to meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, G. U. Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, cheap phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N.Y.

LITERARY REVIEW.

In The American Magazine for March, lovers of Indian antiquities will find much to interest them in an article by Charles Ellis, describing and illustrating the natural features of Mackinac Island in Lake Huron. Mr. Ellis has been fortunate in discovering a very curious Indian legend of the Creation, which accounts for white men as well as red, but not in a flattering way. To the question, "What do the Anarchists want?" a full answer is given by Z. L. White, in a careful re-arrangement of their origin, doctrines and purposes. The article shows by quotation from their own utterances how deep and radical is the enmity of Anarchists toward all law, government, morality, religion and society, and how unscrupulous are their plans for destroying the persons and property of all who oppose their projects. A touching account is given by Dwight Benton of a venerable woman who for sixty years has served painters and sculptors in the capacity of a model. Her face and figure appear in a thousand works of art—one of which, Horace Verne's "Judith and Holofernes," is reproduced in the frontispiece of the magazine. Though now earning only a scanty pittance, she is continually helping others in her profession who are poorer than herself, while her natural cheerfulness triumphs over age and penury. G. O. Shields and Hamlin Plain, in two illustrated articles, describe the striking scenes of the lumber industry in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. King Log in "Esop's fable" was the emblem of solidity; in these Western sketches he and his fellows seem endowed with superhuman vigor. Incidentally we learn from one of these descriptions how the current use of the word "boom" in speculation and politics must have originated. Before many years the quaint features of the Moravian and Harmonite communities that still linger in the secluded villages of Pennsylvania will be numbered with the past. The American Magazine, in two illustrated articles, has caught glimpses of the curious survivals, and thus placed them permanently on record. In a brief paper George Nowell Lovejoy gives an account of an interview with Bryant, near the close of the poet's life. "The Thrasher," the second of the series of "Boy-Life on the Prairies," is contributed by Hamlin Garland. The pen-pictures of happy toil and rural festivity, though in homely prose, narrowly approach poetry. It will be news to most readers that the manufacture of wampum used as a currency by Indian tribes, has continued in New Jersey down to very recent years. Doubtless the mint or factory for this circulating medium of which Col. Norton gives an account with illustrations, is—or perhaps was—the last of its kind. The Seaside Institute, a building for the accommodation of working-women at Bridgeport, Conn., is described by Joel Benton in an illustrated article under the title of "An American Palace of Delight." He regards the founding of such institutions as among the most practical of methods for checking the discontent of the laboring classes. There are short stories by Toke Hodge and other writers, poems by Henry Abbey, W. Austin and Laura F. Hinsdale. Julian Hawthorne continues his essays on "Literature." The pulpit department contains an article on "Physical Healing," by Joseph R. Kerr, D.D., and "Originality of Service," by Wm. L. Taylor, D.D. Jenny June tells about the uses of libraries, in "Household Art," Dr. F. W. Hutton gives some valuable points on preserving health in March. The portfolio is made up of short humorous sketches and poems.

A writer says: "Servants must remember that even good housekeeping is not one of the fine arts, but merely an occupation, a trade, if you please." Then most servants remember something nobody else knew. If keeping a house well furnished, swept and garnished, fires lighted and lamps trimmed and burning, linen-room full and larder stocked, three meals daily, well cooked and on time, on \$15 a week, isn't a fine art—if it isn't a finer art than bidding or painting, then we are ready to drag the unhallowed bones of Michel Angelo from their unearned rest and turn in the covers to him over the dust of Paganini. Good housekeeping is the finest art known to man—its cultivation, next to splitting gold-leaf.—R. B. Burdette

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—There was no important change in the grain market, business having continued quiet, owing to the continued light offerings and the small demand. We quote:—Canada red winter wheat, 85c to 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; Canada spring 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86c to 87c; No. 2 do 83c to 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83c to 84c; peas, 73c to 74c per 60 lbs. In store; oats, 42c to 43c per 34 lbs.; rye, 50c; barley, 65c to 70c; corn, 70c to 71c, duty paid, and 62c in bond.

The demand for flour has continued slow and the market was quiet with better business doing, but prices were unchanged. We quote:—Patent winter, \$4.40 to \$4.50; 4 1/2 patent spring, \$4.40 to \$4.65; straight roller, \$4.00 to \$4.55; extra, \$3.80 to \$3.95; superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.50; strongakers, \$4.20 to \$4.50. Ontario bags—Extra, \$1.80 to \$1.95; superfine, \$1.35 to \$1.70; city strong bakers' (140 lb. cks.) per 100 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.50; oatmeal, standard, 60c, \$0.00 to \$5.45; oatmeal, granulated, 60c, \$0.00 to \$5.70; rolled meal, \$0.00 to \$6.00; rolled oats, \$0.00 to \$6.25.

PROVISIONS.—There was more enquiry for pork, and a fair amount of business was done. We quote:—Canada short cut, per cwt., \$12.00 to \$13.00; mess pork, \$12.00 to \$13.00; lard, \$12.00 to \$13.00; wheat, \$12.00 to \$13.00.

thin mess pork, per cwt., \$0.00 to \$17.50; mess beef, per cwt., \$0.00 to \$0.00; Indian mess beef, per lb., \$0.00 to \$0.00; hams, city cured, per lb., 11c to 12c; hams, green, per lb., 10c to 9c; hams, green, per lb., 8c to 10c; lard, western, in pails, per lb., 9c to 10c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8c to 9c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, 10c to 9c; tallow, refined, per lb., 4c to 5c.

DRESSED HOGS.—The receipts of dressed hogs for the past few days have been larger, there being five or six car lots received which, however, were all sold ahead. The market was quiet with only a small jobbing business at \$5.50 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs.

EGGS.—The receipts of eggs were heavy, and the offerings were large, for which the demand was slow. The market was weak and prices declined considerably with a downward tendency at the close. We quote Canadian at 19c, and American at 17c to 18c per dozen.

BUTTER.—Business is active. We quote:—Creamery, 19c to 22c; Townships, 17 to 21c; Morrisburg, 17 to 20; Brockville, 16c to 19c; Western, 14c to 18c.

CHEESE.—There has not been much doing lately, and we quote:—Finest September and October 11c, fine 11c, finest August 11c, fine 10c to 10c, medium 9c to 9c.

RETAIL MARKETS. GRAIN. Red winter, \$2.20 to \$2.30; White, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Spring, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Oats, \$1.20 to \$1.30; Corn, \$1.20 to \$1.30; Peas, \$1.20 to \$1.30; Beans, \$1.20 to \$1.30; Buckwheat, \$1.20 to \$1.30.

LONDON, Ont., March 12.—GRAIN.—Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs., \$1.30 to \$1.30; wheat, Delhi, per 100 lbs., \$1.30 to \$1.30; wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs., \$1.30 to \$1.30; wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs., \$1.28 to \$1.30; wheat, red, per 100 lbs., \$1.30 to \$1.35; buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.10; peas, \$1.10 to \$1.15; corn, \$1.15 to \$1.17; rye, per 100 lbs., \$0.90 to \$0.90; clover seed, \$1.50 to \$1.75; timothy seed, \$1.50 to \$2.25; flax seed, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

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CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA. FLOUR AND FEED.—Extra patent flour, roller, \$2.75 to \$2.75; patent flour, roller, \$2.25 to \$2.25; family flour, stone, \$2.25 to \$2.25; buckwheat flour, \$2.25 to \$2.50; oatmeal, standard, \$2.80; oatmeal, granulated, \$3 to \$3; cornmeal, \$1.75 to \$2; hay, ton, \$11 to \$12; straw, load, \$3.50 to \$4; bran, per ton, \$18 to \$20; shorts, per ton, \$20 to \$22. SKIN AND HIDES.—Hides, No. 1, per lb., 5c; hides, No. 2, 4c; hides, No. 3, 3c; wool, 10c; callskins, green, per lb., 5 to 7c; callskins, dry, 7 to 9c; lambskins, each, 60 to 80c; sheepskins, 60 to 80c; pelts, 60c; tallow, rendered, 1b, 4c; tallow, rough, 2c. PROVISIONS.—Eggs, retail, 15c; eggs, wholesale, 14c; eggs, store lots, 13c; butter, pound rolls, 25c to 28c; butter, crock, 20c to 25c; butter, tub or bricks, 10c to 20c; cheese, 11c to 12c; lard, 10c; turkeys, per bush, 25c to 30c; carrots, per bush, 20c to 25c; onions, per bush, 40c to 60c; cukes, per bush, 75c to \$2; radishes, per bush, \$1.20 to \$1.30; potatoes, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.20; apples, per bag, 40c to 60c; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$6.50 to \$6.75; beef, per cwt., \$3 to \$7; mutton, per lb., 6c to 7c; lamb, per lb., 10c to 11c; veal, per lb., 10c. WOOD MARKET.—No. 1 quality, \$4 to \$4.50; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

TORONTO, March 12.—Wheat, fall, per bush, 80c to 82c; Wheat, red, per bush, 80c to 82c; wheat, spring, per bush, 75c to 81c; wheat, goose, per bush, 72c to 74c; barley, per bush, 73c to 79c; oats, per bush, 48c to 49c; peas, per bush, 70c to 71c; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$7 to \$7.25; chickens, per pair, 55c to 75c; butter, per lb rolls, 20c to 25c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bag, \$1 to \$1.05; apples, per bush, \$1.75 to \$3.00; onions, per doz, 15c to 20c; turkeys, per bag, \$2; turkeys, white, per bag, 40c to 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 25c; cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per bag, \$1; parsley, per doz, 20c; hay, \$11 to \$17; straw, \$8 to \$12.

HALIFAX, March 12.—Apples, \$2.50 to \$4.40; butter, large packages, 20c to 21c; packages retail, 23c; beef per lb by the quarter, 5c to 6c; carrots, \$1.15; chickens, 45c to 50c; dried apples, 75c to 7c; fresh do, whole sale, fresh, 18c to 20c; fresh nogs, 7c to 7c; hams and bacon, 50c; geese, 50c; 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$14; lumber by the carcase, 5c to 6c; nutmeg by the carcase, 5c to 6c; oats, per bushel, 40c; parsnips, \$1.25; potatoes, \$1.50 per hal; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; turkeys, 13c to 13c; turkeys, 60c; veal by the carcase, 4c per lb; wool skins, 70c to 70c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, March 11.—There was a good demand for cattle. Among Friday and Saturday's sales were one lot of 20 head, averaging 1,150 lbs, sold at \$4.00; one lot of 21, mixed cattle, averaging close to 1,100 lbs, sold at \$4.00 each; a lot of 12 head, averaging 1,175 lbs, very good, sold at \$4.40 each; one dozen head, averaging 1,050 lbs, sold at \$4.25 each; head, averaging 1,100 lbs, sold at \$4.30 each; a lot of 17 head, averaging 960 lbs, each, sold at \$3.30 each; a lot of eight, averaging 1,100 lbs, sold at \$4.20 each; a lot of eleven, averaging 1,000 lbs, sold at \$3.50 each; a lot of 14 head, averaging nearly 1,100 lbs, sold at \$3.60 each; a lot of 24 head, averaging 1,025 lbs, sold at \$3.50 each; a lot of 13 head, averaging 1,175 lbs, sold \$4.50 each; another lot of mixed and poor sold at \$3.00 each; a lot of eight at \$3.10 each, and smaller lots at various prices, but nothing noticeable low for the quality. The demand was brisk.

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SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Very scarce. Among the sales for the two days were one bunch of 48 sheep, averaging 135 lbs, sold at \$8.50 each; a bunch of mixed sheep and lambs, not very good, averaging 75 lbs, sold at \$4.40 each; a lot of 17 mixed, averaging 85 lbs, sold at \$5.50 each; a lot of 7, averaging 85 lbs, sold at \$5 each, and a pair of sheep, averaging 140 lbs, sold at \$7.60 each, and a few minor bunches.

HOGS.—Scarce, wanted and unchanged in price, which is about 5c to 5c a pound. All descriptions are wanted. CALVES.—Scarce, wanted and selling well. One dozen, scaling 135 lbs each, sold at \$3.75 each; four head, scaling 125 lbs each, sold at \$6.25 a head; three sold for \$20 the lot, and one for \$3.50. MILK COWS.—Are selling at medium prices, but are not much enquired for.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Report for week ending March 10th, 1888.—Receipts for week, 335 cattle, 14 sheep, 10 hogs, 7 calves; sales, 253 cattle, 14 sheep, 14 hogs, 72 calves; on hand for export, 74; for sale 8. There was very little demand for export cattle, but for good butcher's cattle the demand was greater than the supply and prices advanced from 1 to 3c. We quote the average values here: Export, good, average 1,250 to 1,400, 3c to 4c; do, med., average 1,100 to 1,200, 3c to 4c; butcher's, good, average 1,000 to 1,100, 3c to 3c; do, med., 2c to 3c; do, culls, 2c to 2c; sheep, 3c to 4c; hogs, 5c to 5c; calves 5c to 8c each.

HORSE MARKET.

At the Montreal Horse Exchange during the week 301 horses were received and 217 shipped out. Trade during the week was good the sales being 41, averaging from \$90 to \$150 each. Mr. A. B. Thompson, of New Brunswick, N. J., bought 20 extra fine horses at an average cost of \$122 each, weighing from 1,150 to 1,250 lbs each. Mr. John Hicks, of Mitchell, Ont., is here with a lot of good working horses, two or three teams weighing 3,000 lbs. We have also 75 extra fine horses on hand for sale, good workers and drivers. Prospects for the early part of next week are not very favorable, as there are not many American buyers expected.

A GIGANTIC COMBINE.

Probably the most gigantic combine in this city, is that of the fire insurance companies, known as the Fire Underwriters Association, which is so strong that it can bid defiance to public opinion and fix its rates according to its own sweet will. It can at any time get up an agitation upon the efficiency of our city's Fire Department, and put up its rates on a helpless community to whatever figure it sees fit, as the Fire Underwriters combine boasts of being without a single "kicker." This being the case, and the exaggerated rates concerning the bad service of our Fire Department having done good drummer's duty, up went the rates with a terrific bound, scoring an advance of no less than 20 per cent. upon former figures. And under this barefaced operation the public appeared to be struck dumb, not even daring to open its mouth, lest another advance should be sprung upon it. Of course the fire insurance nabobs could afford to smile at the helplessness of their patrons, for in the latter's faces they can flaunt their boast of having "not a single kicker." Complaints from our business corporations and merchants have been numerous regarding the extortionate rates of fire insurance they are now compelled to pay, as a result of the most hazy-faced and solid combine in this city.—Trade Bulletin.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

DOES FARMING PAY—LARGE VS. SMALL FARMS. Mr. F. P. Root, of Monroe Co., N.Y., who farms 450 acres, in a letter to the Country Gentleman favoring large farms rather than small farms, after expressly declaring that he is not boasting of anything large, says:—These figures are only those of sales or of products unsold now on hand at market prices. There are many things that are proper credits of the farm not brought into this account, such as family provisions, rents, firewood prepared for the stove, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, horse-keeping for family use, etc., none of which are brought into the account. The yield of my crops the past season was about as follows, the dry season having shortened it somewhat, though but little less than the average of previous years.—Wheat per acre, over 30 bush, about 31; barley, a little short of 40 bush; oats, 50 bush; corn, 60 bush, shelled; beans, about 15 bush; potatoes, 150 bush; and hay, 1 1/2 tons, estimated. Fruit less than half a crop. The aggregate of products sold and on hand for sale at present market prices are given: RECEIPTS. Wheat sold \$1,366 00 Barley 1,318 44 Cattle 1,235 50 Beans 678 12 Fruit 368 19 Pork 200 00 Corn above farm wants 250 00 Potatoes 90 00 Hay 60 00 Pasturage 91 13 \$5,687 57 Deduct expenses 2,330 56 Net income \$3,356 81 EXPENSES. Paid for labor \$1,177 25 Paid for fertilizers 315 00 Paid for seed 125 00 Blacksmith's bill 75 00 Threshing bill 102 00 Hauling twine 23 25 Stock purchased 256 00 Sundry repairs 147 06 Tools and implements 110 00 \$2,330 56 This gives about 7 1/2 per cent income on capital, estimating land and stock at \$100 per acre. The number of acres occupied 4450; some 50 acres in timber and about 50 acres swale land that affords only pasturage. I make no account of dairy products, for I aim only to produce for family use, though I do occasionally sell a crock of butter. A family of ten persons have had support from the farm, not estimated. Ten or twelve cows are kept but calves are allowed to take a large portion of the milk. Every day's labor on my farm is paid for at going wages for the best help. I have no foreman, but order and direct the work myself; my time is worth perhaps as much as that of other men of my age, approaching three score and fifteen years. I do not inventory stock, for I keep about the same from year to year, and stock and farm tools when purchased are charged to farm expenses. I seldom buy feed, for enough is raised to supply the wants for feeding, but I do not often sell corn, oats, hay or straw; these crops are fed and manures are economized for the farm, and maintain its fertility.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

VETERINARY.

[The Veterinary Department of THE TRUE WITNESS is in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The benefits of this column are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made for these services. In case private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.]

G. S.—I have a cow that ate a lot of dry bran; she is very dull ever since, will not feed and gives very little milk, and is very uneasy. Ans.—Give her 1 1/2 lbs. of Epsom salts with 2 ounces of ginger, dissolve in a quart of hot water, give when cool; repeat in 24 hours if it does not operate; milk her every day, but don't use the milk for two days after the salts operate. E. C.—Horse 7 years old, walked himself with opposite foot, is very lame. What will I do? Ans.—Put the foot in warm water for a half hour and apply a poultice of linseed meal for 4 days; have the hoof cut away from the injured part; when inflammation is subdued you may blister it to hasten the growth of horn. F. Q.—Marc 11 years old with quarter crack; she is very lame. Ans.—Remove the shoe and apply a poultice of bran for two or three days until soreness has left the foot; have the crack well paved out to the bottom, then fire at the top of the hoof in a transverse line to the crack, with two other lines down the side of the hoof, on either side of the crack, in the form of the letter V, then apply a blister; 2 drs. cantharides to 1 ounce of lard, mix, lard 4 days and wash off with warm water and soap, shoe with bar shoe for two months. J. H.—I have a horse with two enlargements on each side of the neck about the size of a pigeon's egg. Ans.—Apply the following twice a day, rubbing in well: Iodide of potassium, 4 drs.; iodine, 2 drs.; lard, 2 ounces; mix.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

What's the tariff to do with it, anyhow? Just look at ladies' bonnets, how high they are; and yet there is very little protection about them.



Dr. Kergan's Surgeons

Have already remained in Montreal longer than first intended, but desiring to gratify as far as possible the requests of many invalids and friends they will remain at the ALBION HOTEL one week longer, thus CLOSING THEIR PRESENT VISIT ON SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 17th.

They thank their many friends and patrons for the kindness and patronage bestowed upon them and trust, by the perseverance of the same honorable business and professional methods and efforts to fully merit a continuance of same. In remaining at Montreal so long patients at other points have been disappointed, but they have an assurance that THIS VISIT WILL NOT BE EXTENDED BEYOND THE TIME STATED ABOVE.

FROM MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 19th, UNTIL SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 24th, THEY WILL BE IN QUEBEC AT HENCHY'S HOTEL; and from Monday Morning, March 26th, until WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28th, in SHERBROOKE, AT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

Dr. Kergan and his associates conduct the largest institution in America, devoted exclusively to the treatment of all forms of Chronic, Private, Nervous, Hereditary and Constitutional Diseases and Deformities of every character. Their success and reputation is thoroughly established, and their patrons include Canada's most wealthy and respected citizens.

They consult with and advise FREE OF CHARGE all invalids. In thousands of cases their good and timely advice has of itself saved unfortunate young men and women from lives of misery and uselessness. Every patient has the benefit of the skill and experience of Dr. Kergan's entire Medical Council. Visit them at Montreal, Quebec or Sherbrooke if sick, ailing or deformed.

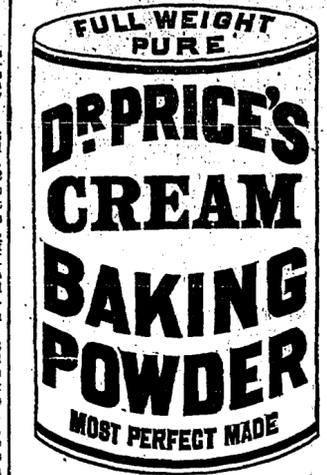
Dr. Kergan's Adjustable Developer increases the size of any external part or organ gives life and strength to withered or paralyzed arms, limbs, etc.

Dr. Kergan's Pulmonopneum, the most wonderful and beneficial instrument ever invented for supplying the various kinds of medicated air to persons suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. Either of the above instruments are supplied FREE OF CHARGE to persons ordering accompanying treatment.

If you cannot call during above dates, write for necessary question blanks, full particulars, etc., to headquarters. Address letters to the Medical Director.

Dr. J. D. Kergan, Cor. Michigan Ave. & Shelby St., DETROIT, MICH. 60-2

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities at the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

HOPS.

Cable advices report a steadier tone in the London market, with sales at full prices. In New York best state are at 12c to 13c. The Union Head says:—"There is very little to be said about the market here. A few lots continue to be taken to supply orders, and 10 11 and 12 cents have been paid for different qualities during the past week. The highest price mentioned brought the best hop that was to be had. The only trade going is for the purpose of filling orders in hand, and some of these are contracts made months ago. It is a dull market, and seems likely to remain so. The possibility of a high license law does not help trade very much."

ONE GOOD POINT

Out of the many possessed by Burdock Blood Bitters it is that it may be taken at all seasons of the year, and by either young or old. In this way the three busy B's are always at work and doing good. A penniless maiden writes:—"Can you tell me how to change the color of my hair, which all the young men tell me is red?" "Certainly I can. Get rich; they will then call it golden or Auburn."

25 Pianos



MUST BE SOLD!

The NEW YORK PIANO COMPANY, 228 and 230 St. James Street, offer the following fine stock of second-hand instruments at very low figures and easy terms. Prices from \$50 up:—

WEBER. Grand; magnificent tone; very little used; as good as new; can be had at a bargain. WEBER. Concert Grand; this is an artist's piano; a magnificent instrument for large parlor or concert room; in perfect order. WEBER. Square; only used a few months; could not be distinguished from new; at great reduction. WEBER. Square; in perfect order; plain case; almost equal to new. CHECKERING. Square; fine tone; used only a very short time; 7 1/2 octaves; beautiful rosewood case; cost new \$750. DUNHAM. Square; fine rosewood case; all in perfect order; used only at a few concerts; at a great reduction. DECKER BROS. Square; large size; 7 1/2 octaves; rosewood case; no reasonable offer refused. VOSE. Upright; 7 1/2 octaves; latest improved scale; as good as new. MALE. Upright; fine rosewood case; 7 1/2 octaves; only used a short time. MILLER. Boston Square; 6 1/2 octaves; \$15 cash; \$5 per month; 7 octaves; 4 round corners. DOMINON. Square; 7 1/2 octaves; large size; in perfect order. WEBER & CO. Square; 7 octaves; in fine order; price \$195, \$20 cash, \$5 per month. NEW YORK PIANO CO. Square; 7 1/2 octaves; fine case; good tone. HOOD. Square Grand; 7 1/2 octaves; fine rosewood case; 4 round corners; cost new \$550. HOOD. Square; rosewood case; 7 1/2 octaves; in perfect order \$225 \$45 cash, \$10 per month. NEWHALL. Boston Square; rosewood case; \$150, \$10 cash, \$7 per month. CRAIG. Upright; fine 7-octave piano; large size. CADBY. Upright; French walnut case; 7 octaves; good tone. CHALLENGER. Upright; French walnut case; good tone; 7 octaves. METROPOLITAN. New York; almost new; square; 7 octaves. MALE, N. Y. Square Grand; full curved case; 3 strings; only a short time in use. DUNHAM, N. Y. Square; rosewood case; good tone; \$140, \$10 cash, \$7 per month. BROWN. Square; good piano for practice, \$50, \$5 per month. THOMAS. Grand; good tone; \$75, \$10 cash, \$5 per month. A large stock of NEW PIANOS of the following makers always on hand. WEBER, VOSE, DECKER & SON, MALE. Old Pianos taken in exchange at full value. Pianos tuned and repaired.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., 228 and 230 St. James St., 60-1

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN

A LARGE VARIETY OF Cotton and Linen Sheeting just received at S. Carsley's. Ladies will find it pleasant to purchase there.

"MARVELLOUS VALUE" in Feather Trimming which promises to be the most Fashionable Trimming of the day. It is light, durable, economical, and sold at S. Carsley's.

Housekeepers say that at S. Carsley's they can always depend upon getting all kinds of Linen for domestic purposes. Thus Spring stock is larger than ever.

WINDOW SHADES WINDOW SHADES WINDOW SHADES WINDOW SHADES

An elegant line of New Opague Window Shades, with beautiful Dadoes, has just been placed in stock; also, a full line of plain Opague and figured Lancaster Cloth, Window Shades and Striped Window Hollands, with 17 inches to 128 inches.

There seems to be nothing which a woman enjoys better than to sit up the dust in a room and let it settle again.—Tid-Bitt.

NEW FANCY TIDIES NEW FANCY TIDIES NEW FANCY TIDIES NEW FANCY TIDIES

The most beautiful line of New Fancy Ties ever imported into the Dominion has just been marked at extremely low prices and placed on hand. They are all in New Colors and very handsome.

NEW ROMAN STRIPES NEW ROMAN STRIPES NEW ROMAN STRIPES NEW ROMAN STRIPES

A splendid line of New Roman Stripes just received. As a medium and low priced material for Window and Port curtains they are unequalled.

TABLE COVERS TABLE COVERS TABLE COVERS TABLE COVERS

A new importation of Push, Raw Silk Tapestry Linen Covers has just been received for beauty of colors and newness of design cannot be excelled. Prices lower than any same class of goods.

A man having buried a wife, a woman usual size, a neighbor a few days after attempted a little in the consolation remarking:—"Well, Mr. —, you have met heavy loss" "Yes," replied the mourner, "she was close upon 400 lb."—Tid-Bitt.

NEW TABLE LINEN NEW TABLE LINEN NEW TABLE LINEN NEW TABLE LINEN

Just in, a splendid assortment of Table Linen, in all widths.

NEW TABLE LINEN NEW TABLE LINEN NEW TABLE LINEN NEW TABLE LINEN

Another lot just to hand of Scotch Damask, choice patterns, all widths.

TABLE NAPKINS TABLE NAPKINS TABLE NAPKINS TABLE NAPKINS

Just in for Spring Trade, a full assortment of Breakfast and Dinner Napkins, bleached unbleached.

LINEN DOYLEYS LINEN DOYLEYS LINEN DOYLEYS LINEN DOYLEYS

Plain and Fancy, White and Cream Red Borders. A very large assortment from.

TOWELS TOWELS TOWELS TOWELS

In Damask and Washed Huckaback for use. Now on hand, the largest stock shown.

LINEN GLASS CLOTH LINEN GLASS CLOTH LINEN GLASS CLOTH LINEN GLASS CLOTH

Single and double widths. Very large of all kinds of Dish Towellings.