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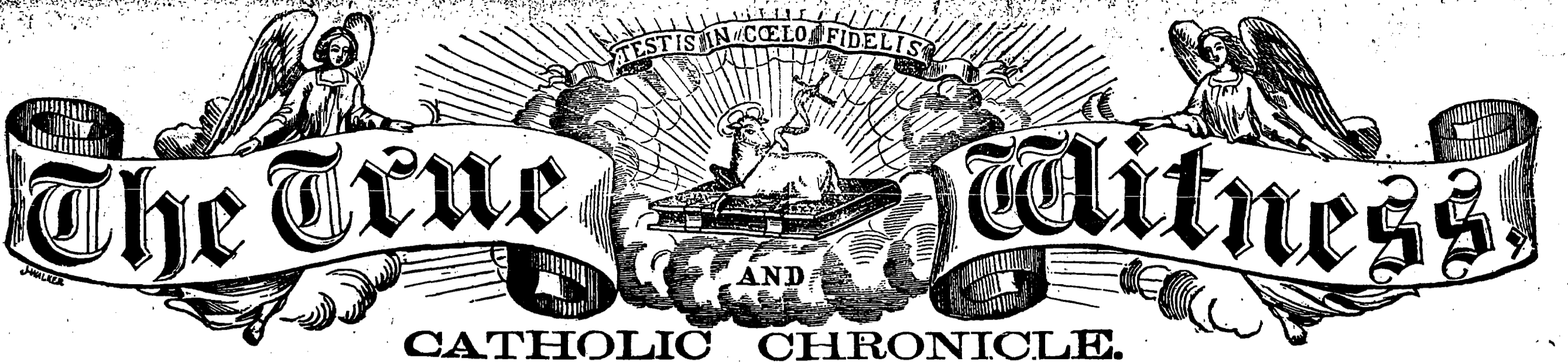
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BURDETTE'S HUMOR.

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. Yes, you can do that. But, then, you won't do anything else. No, my boy, if you do that always, you will do an other lingering, solitary, lifeless thing in all your life. You will have time to do nothing except to think what you are going to say and how you are going to say it, and then by the time you are all ready, and open your mouth, the man you were going to say it to will have grown weary of waiting and gone away.

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. Oh, my dear Mr. Lukwell, I have been dying to see you. I owe to you a list of sleepless nights. I got hold of your book, and actually I could scarcely lay it down long enough to take my meals! It is so fascinatingly interesting." And poor Mr. Lukwell, who has just published the new city directory for 1888, is so tossed about in his mind that he dares not crawl into the register, but cannot.

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. We don't know much about horses, but when you see a man with eyes of that description, large, round, and prominent—what are you vulgarly termed "pop eyes," you can bet your good millions he can talk a mile post—some deaf in half a day. He's a talker. You never in your life know a poy-eyed man who didn't love to talk—early, late, and all the time—about politics, religion, the weather, himself, anybody, anything, just so he talks. He's no fool; the sign holds in him as it does in Gleason's horse, but, Land of Silence, what a chatterer he is!

THE LOOK IN GLASS.

No, George, you don't look through the Lick telescope with your tongue. It's another kind of magnifying glass entirely that a man opens his mouth and shuts his eyes when he gets a focus with it. Wonderful things have benzine through it.

GOOD PLACE TO STORE JOKE.

There is only one safe mine in the United States, and that is away down in Louisiana. No wonder so many people in this country are so hopelessly fresh.

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.' " "No, I winned. The prize was a Japanese fan."

THAT MAKES 'EM SQUANDER.

"Ah," sighed granddaddy, "there are no boys in these days! What it makes good, true, mainly boys so scarce to find, I don't know," said mother, coming in from the kitchen, "unless it's because I want an armful of wood stacked before dinner. Will-yum! Char-lee! Oh-A Robert! You John! Mary, you'll have to go out to the wood-pile and cut a couple of sticks for me, there's a good girl."

BUT THEY DON'T HEED TOGETHER.

Indiana has Ben 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." "Does, if he talks at all," replied the president shortly, and the professor's worst fears were confirmed.

THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.

Real good, hard, sudden, unpremeditated, hearty and soul-felt swearing began about the middle of the thirteenth century. Pins were invented about that time, and the first man who ran one clear through the end of his thumb while trying to pin a leather suspender to a buckskin waistband, or rammed one under his finger-nail half way up to his shoulder while sliding his arm around the waist-belt of a girl in the dark, must have made the welkin ring with sudden fluency of Volapuk that carried the word by storm. This is what you might call an illustration of internal evidence, as it were.

FATE SOMETIMES GUIDES HER KINDLY.

A spirited young American lady who married while studying music abroad writes to a newspaper that she has met a noble Italian who does not get bad husbands. "No, indeed, they don't. That's so. Sometimes they marry the monkey instead of the count—the mistake is one that is very easily made—and then they do very well, indeed, because the husband helps to support the family."

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 Goddard?" "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, "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! ya-ya, ya-ya, waugh!" (Old Weaknerves explains next morning while paying a fine of fifty dollars for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit adultery and covetousness that he had himself only about ten days ago, and when the attack came on the young man he lost all control of himself, and grabbed up an ax and a buggy wrench a week for him.)

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. It's rough on all the rest of us, anyhow.

FOURD OUT LIKE WATER.

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

A RACKER, SO TO SPEAK.

"Dot vas a trustyworthy horse dot you ride, Mr. Smallcash," said Mr. Levi. "Yes?" replied the gratified rider. "I didn't know you were a judge of horses." "Well, I see he paces as he goes; he vos a good clothes horse, Mr. Small—" But he ceased, for what is the use of talking to a man out of hearing.

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: "I have you read 'April Hopes'?" "Miss Gladie, I haven't read any of them, but I have seen reviews of them in the funny papers, and that's enough for me. Jack Marshall, who used to do the 'Flings and Arrows' column in our high school paper used to hit him off splendidly. Jack's gone into journalism since he graduated. He's editor of the Daily Star, and writes all the articles signed 'ed,' and 'it.' He never reads any of 'em, but I know they must be splendid. He says he's the only editor on the paper whose articles are signed."

BUT HE NEVER DID.

There are no words than these more sad— "I could have done—if I had had." The man who chants this sad refrain Has always failed to catch the train. "He could have bought" the corner lot For fifty dollars—like as no— Which, some two weeks ago, or more, You paid eleven thousand for.

There is eleven thousand for.

Planking eleven hundred down— "He could have got" along last fall, For just four hundred, rig and all— "If he had"—when Jones went in— The Congressman he'd no have done.

"If he had"—your schooling, say— A Supreme Judge he'd be to-day.

"If he had"—your start and health, Millions would scarcely count his wealth.

"If he had"—read theology, A second Becher he would be;

"If he had"—turned his thoughts to rhyme, The ages with his mush would chime;

"If he had"—what crossing to win! "If he had"—he could have been—

"If he had"—"how high his throne!" "If he had"—he now would own.

Stale, flat, unprofitable, sad— "If I had had—if I had had."

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

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.

To extract ink from wood, scour with sand wet with water and ammonia. Then rinse with strong saleratus water.

Salt and water will prevent the hair from falling out, and will cause new hair to grow. Do not use so strong as to leave white particles upon the hair when dry.

Mahogany furniture should be washed with warm water and soap; an application of bees-wax and sweet oil upon a soft cloth, and polished with camolite, gives a rich finish.

Blackheads may be removed by washing the face at night with hot water, then drying briskly with a coarse towel and applying a mixture of one ounce of liquor of potassa and two ounces of cologne.

Hold a hot shovel over furniture to remove white spots.

To restore gilding to picture frames, remove all dust with a soft brush, and wash the gilding in warm water in which an onion has been boiled; dry quickly with soft rags.

To give a good oak color to a pine floor wash in a solution of one pound of copperas dissolved in one gallon of soft soap.

A free application of soft soap to a fresh burn almost instantly removes the fire from the flesh. If the injury is very severe, as soon as the pain ceases apply lard, and then dust over with fine flour. When this covering dries hard, repeat the oil and flour dressing until a good coating is obtained. When the latter dries, allow it to stand until it cracks and falls off, as it will do in a day or two, and a new skin will be found to have formed where the skin was burned.

A hornet's nest which has been deserted by the hornets, bound on the throat with a piece of flannel, will cure the most malignant sore throat.

Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week.—[Long-fellow.]

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). They all seemed to me to be more or less artfully designed to draw angry retort from these benches. (Hear, hear.) Unhappily it is one of our national characteristics that we are a little too quick and hot-headed to resent injustice, and a most generous use you make of your strength to play upon that weakness. The whole policy of the Government in Ireland, and the whole tone of their speeches and of their newspapers—and I am sorry to say of those powerful London newspapers that do their work—their whole object seems to be to get at the worst side of the Irish and English characters (cheers)—to stir and goad us into doing things which would put

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). It is a noble ambition, but you failed in Ireland, and you will fail in this House also (hear, hear). There was a time when we came to this House with our hand against every man and every man's hand against us. For we expected no quarter, and to the best of our ability we gave none. There seemed no use in reasoning with the tremendous and cruel forces against us. But that, happily, is now at an end for ever (loud cheers), thanks to the right hon. gentleman the member for Midlothian (renewed Irish and Liberal cheers). We come to this House no longer as enemies amongst enemies. We find ourselves no longer Ishmaelites in this House, nor in this land of England either. We come here now amongst allies who have staked the whole fortunes of their great party on our cause (hear, hear). We believe that

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). He has failed to smash our organization; he has failed to break the spirit of our people (loud Irish and Liberal cheers); he has failed to demoralize us; he has failed to bring us into any sort of a truce, for that is absurd (hear, hear)—but in the eyes of any honest man in these three kingdoms; he has failed in every one of the calculations in which he indulged so heartily last autumn (hear, hear), when this House trusted him with the tremendous, the terrible powers of this Government Act to extend to this House, and to think I shall prove before I sit that doom is written upon every clause and every provision of this Act, subject failure and discomfiture and disgrace (hear, hear). I think I shall be able to prove that. Our people, sorely as they have been tried and sorely as they have been proved, have managed to survive the most horrible coercion that that ever was directed against human liberty. They have been able to crush and baffle it at every point, and that without one deed that they need look back upon with shame, but with the sheer force of the unconquerable national spirit (loud Irish and Liberal cheers). In the first place, I shall deal very shortly with my own case, and if I refer to it at all it is not in order to notice the gross sneers of

THE MON. PARLIAMENT FOR SOUTH TYRONE.

If it were as Parliamentary as it is true I would call them malignant sneers (cheers). I think it probable that before very long those sneers will be answered in the only way they deserve by the electors of South Tyrone (cheers). It is not in order to answer him that I have referred to the question of my own case, but it is because I undoubtedly recognize that I am the very worst "criminal" the very worst Parliamentary "criminal" who has been convicted under this Act. I am the only one—I believe—I can say—I am the only one of the impious Irish representatives who could have been proceeded against under the ordinary common law with the shadow of a chance of conviction. Every other colleague of mine who has been convicted has been punished, or is being punished, for new and for statutable offences for which no jury in the world would dream for a moment of criminally imprisoning them (hear, hear); and the point that I would like to press upon the House is this, that I can justify my offence in the eyes of every man who has a grain of human nature and human suffering than of party rights—if I can justify my offence, then a thousand times more forcibly the conviction of everyone of my colleagues appears to be an outrage upon justice, and their detention in prison

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. Within the last week I have been reading over the paper that was published, and I was sorry to find that the head of Her Majesty's Government, Lord Salisbury, was not above stooping to encourage this attempt most unfairly and untruthfully to poison the English mind against me (hear, hear). He made a speech at Oxford in which he indulged in a great many flouts and jibes at my own humble person. Well, I do not complain of that. It is not the first time that he has been accused of juggling in flouts and jibes at the expense of persons with whom he was more intimately allied (hear, hear, and laughter). But here is his great nobleman, the Prime Minister of England, describes to an English audience my offence in Ireland. He asks, "what is there in the case of Mr. O'Brien to excite sympathy?" and then he goes on with these very creditable vittitudes of his— "I do not refer to his small clothes (laughter). Their vicissitudes would furnish a theme for an

epic (renewed laughter). I hope an Irish bard will arise worthy of the subject (continued laughter). But taking the man apart from his clothes (earn of 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 case 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. (Cries of "Shame.") What is there to excite the sympathy of loyal citizens and loyal subjects?"

I shall tell you very briefly the circumstances under which my advice was given to

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 region of Parliamentary speech to characterize it. On the 2nd inst. a bill, entitled "The Land Act, 1887," was introduced into the House of Commons, and on the 8th inst. it was carried by a large majority. The bill was intended to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1886, and to amend the provisions of the Land Act of 1885, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1884, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1883, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1882, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1881, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1880, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1879, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1878, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1877, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1876, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1875, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1874, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1873, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1872, and to give effect to the provisions of the Land Act of 1871, 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THE TRUE WITNESS

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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 sophistries 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!"

success 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." And when Disraeli was asked why he did not make himself a duke, he replied, "Why, Rutland is a Duke." Now Lord John, in the fulness of years and the immortal gag of his couplet, once more sets the world laughing.

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 society, however, is in a prosperous condition, and is doing a work that will be more and more appreciated with the lapse of time.

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. He disposed of our rights and sailed for home without thinking it worth while to submit the documents to our government and parliament. We can sympathize with the annoyance felt by Sir Charles Tupper in having to make the humiliating confession before the Commons, but we feel that the treatment we have received at the hands of the Brummagem screw-driver, is no worse than we deserve.

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. Instead of receiving £20,000 sterling, as formerly, he gets now only £13,000 sterling, and the difference, £7,000 is lost to him owing to a falling exchange within the past fifteen years. The depreciation of silver has led to this. The Standard newspaper (a recognized authority), under date January 23rd, states that "bottom has not yet been touched in the fall of silver," therefore we must expect that future Governors of India will be worse off than Lord Dufferin. No wonder he resigned when one-third of his income is cut off. The fall in the price of silver is no joke. It concerns all. There is more in it than people think. Its baneful effects upon industry and commerce are not recognized yet by the majority. It is a most serious matter, and promises to endanger the Empire, for it strikes at the root of our monetary system—the greatest evil that could occur. The monetary conditions of England are now approaching a stage when the State must take immediate cognizance of them. How to remedy the injurious consequences resulting from the fall in the price of silver (from 80d to 45d per oz) promises to be the most weighty question occupying consideration at the close of this century.

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. Time has demonstrated that Newfoundland will never amount to anything while she remains in her present isolated condition. Dominionism may not be a state of perfect political bestitude, but it is better than a continental freeze out, such as the island has been enjoying for the last twenty odd years. With Newfoundland united with the rest of British North America the contour of the Dominion would be complete, vexatious questions such as that of the French Shore and the fisheries, would have to be finally settled, for Canada could not permit the gates of her river to remain in the hands of possible enemies. That Newfoundland is bound to come in is manifest. Like the other provinces, she undertook to build a railway; like them, too, she discovered the undertaking was beyond her strength, and the only refuge was an appeal to the pride and

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 Lugganraun tenant were causing the Plan of Campaign, the Leinster Leader of February 25th says:—

The evicted tenants are in no sense an angry or fretful mood 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. The country will, if need be, repeat the testimony to the courage of the men of Lugganraun, and of their faith in their determination to persist in the fight until victory crowns their struggles. The tenants have prepared and signed a refutation of the Chief Secretary's foul slander. They repel his libel in clear and indignant language. Every evicted tenant came forward and signed the document. They make it clear that eviction has no terror for them now that they have braved the ordeal. They did not enter upon the struggle without reckoning the cost.

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. While drunk he took a companion to his wife's bedroom to show her to him, and on another occasion he halted a funeral procession while he jumped his horse over the coffin. Another germ of autocracy, Prince William of Germany, who will in a short time become an Emperor, acted in a brutal manner towards his mother. One would think that, considering her present afflictions, her son would have shown an example of kindness and respect, but he proved himself a blackguard. Glancing at Russia we find that the Czar, whose armies are now mauling and menacing the peace of Europe, is continually drunk. As for England our own jolly Prince has within a recent period excited comment by misconduct in public. But it would be gross injustice to place the Prince of Wales in the same category as the two beauties who are heirs to empires on the continent. A London correspondent describes the heir to the British throne as one of the most useful coadjutors of the International Peace League in two hemispheres. While all the capitals of Europe are agitated by fears of impending hostilities and rumors of movements and massing of troops, he says the Prince of Wales "goes on constitutionally and quietly giving a helping hand to every good and perfect work." To those who suppose that the prince leads an easy existence the correspondent says he is one of the hardest worked men in Europe. "There is not a single enterprise likely to benefit the world, of which he has not a written account in compendious form. In five minutes he could tell us all about the Panama canal, cattle shows, telephone, ambulances, electric tramways, emigration—in fact everything." Personally he is a good friend. There are scores of instances of the exercise of a "gentle gift of sympathy," which makes him loved by all who have experienced it. This is a very good report and not undeserved. And though he may get a little off once in a while he shows in brilliant contrast to the German and Austrian scalliwags.

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. The simplicity and thoroughness of this act are in marked contrast to the cumbersome, tricky and expensive measure concocted by Sir John as a rider to his infamous Gerrymander Act. The first section of Mr. Mowat's act provides that it shall come into force on the first of January, 1889. Property and income qualifications are abolished. 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 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. But when he passes away a new order must come in. Bismarck will, of course, remain at the head of affairs and continue the policy which has raised the Fatherland from a third-rate power to the position of first among the continental nations. Still it is evident that we are at the dawn of a new era. Russia has determined on another advance on the Balkans and has indulged in a military demonstration against Germany and Austria as a sort of intimation that she is not to be balked of her prey. The balance of power, however, is something which the threatened nations es-

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 assessor is also called on to make reasonable enquiries as to what persons in his district are entitled to vote, and is to place them upon the list without affidavit. He must also make an affidavit that he has not placed on the roll the name of anyone not entitled to vote, and that he has not intentionally omitted the name of any qualified person.

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. There will be an appeal in matters pertaining to the voters' list to the Court of Revision and to the County Court Judge.

Altogether the Act is an excellent one and shows in its spirit and letter the difference between Mr. Mowat, who strives to act squarely with the people, and Sir John, whose Franchise Act is an abomination and a fraud.

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 Manice, who committed suicide the other day in the Leland Hotel, Chicago. At the Coroner's inquest, on the remains of this unhappy woman, it was stated in evidence by Attorney Sullivan that "she was hounded everywhere she went by private detectives who were seeking her ruin. If she only opened the door of her room the baleful eye of a hidden watcher was upon her; if she tried to walk the streets one of those bloodhounds, in human guise, was at her heels. A sense of morbid fear that she could not dispel, took possession of her whole being, and to escape this she ended her life with a bullet." And this deadly persecution was carried on for the purpose of advancing the interests of Heaton Manice in the divorce proceedings he had instituted against his wife. He brought the suit on the ground of adultery, and he had to prove adultery to win it. That is why the poor girl lay dead by her own hand.

The story of which the above is the sequel is briefly told. Mrs. Manice 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. They had made the charge of adultery without specifying a single instance of unfaithfulness, because it was the only charge, if proved, that would prevent Mrs. Manice from claiming a share of his fortune, or at least a comfortable income from him for the rest of her lifetime.

In order to obtain evidence with which to convict her of the alleged unfaithfulness, detectives were employed to shadow her night and day. High-bred and sensitive this persecution preyed upon her mind to a fearful degree. Go where she would the shadow of a mysterious man was always beside her. On one occasion, when she visited her lawyer, she appeared to be ill. Her face was ashy white, her eyes were almost colorless, and she seemed to walk with difficulty. The memory of that omnipresent shadow was too much for her sensitive nature, and rather than endure it longer she put the muzzle of a revolver to her heart and deliberately pulled the trigger. Not a title of evidence was ever obtained that she had committed the slightest indiscretion to warrant the terrible persecution which finally drove her mad and ended in her death. While these villainous proceedings were being enacted Mrs. Manice appears to have been enjoying herself in Europe, where she was living for six months upon \$200, which the court allowed her from the estate of her husband.

Reflections upon the state of society where such things are of ordinary occurrence are obvious. They lead to the conclusion that when divorces can be obtained as in the United States, evils that sap the foundations of all morality are certain to exist and develop into the most aggravated forms of social disease. We want none of it in Canada, and we trust that no amount of superficial reasoning will ever induce the Federal legislature to countenance the establishment of an iniquitous institution as a Divorce Court.

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 ate 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 thinks 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 combus 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. It is not at all surprising that Mr. Fred. Nicholls, late intendant of 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 regard that the Canadian article could not compete with what they designate as "boddy." They hold 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 \$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 Macdonald 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 treasurer 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 Macdonald, 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 they 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 seat is vacant, and in Verchères the seat is vacant, and in Verchères the seat is vacant.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS. In the County of Missisquoi, owing to the recent death of Mr. Cloyes, 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.

MAKING NOISE. It is said that efforts are being made to have Mr. Cormier, Q. C., of the law firm of Cormier & Bland, be the stand-bearer of the Tories in Maskinonge for the local House.

TEMPERATURE. 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 uttered by 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 manifesto, but the utterances were not addressed to banners, 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.

EXONISTS 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 uniting the constituents of the members who profess to belong to that party, and there is equally no 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 closed by the House of Commons tonight by Lord Randolph Churchill. He commenced his speech by reminding the House that not 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 communications have 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. James 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 con-

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 Bismark 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 Bismark 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 Bismark had now attained their great object abroad, the "Unity, independence and liberty of Germany." They have since turned to internal questions—Ultranationalism, Education, Socialism. Bismark's contempt for public opinion has revived disaffection; the Prussian 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 endured on these accounts much at his and Prince Bismark'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. 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'wring I then wed," you have spoken, "And you with my good-fellow; Forever, 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 five more sarcophagi 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 lb. It is all of Egyptian 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 housekeeper 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 skip! — 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, news of the success of the Republican ticket 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 Salsbury treaty."



EMPEROR WILLIAM I.

dent 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 London, and the Emperor 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.

When the Reichstag met to-day Prince Bismark with deep emotion informed the members of the death of the Emperor. He also announced that the new king would assume the title of Frederick the Third.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Staats Anzeiger publishes the following proclamation: "It has pleased God to call His Majesty the Emperor and King, our most gracious master, from life after a short illness and after a richly blessed reign. The whole nation mourns with the royal house the decease of the deeply beloved and venerable monarch whose wisdom has ruled so long and glorious over its fortunes in war and in peace. (Signed) THE MINISTER OF STATE.

THE EMPEROR'S LAST MOMENTS.

BERLIN, March 9.—Eye witnesses of the scenes at the death of the Emperor state during the last few hours of his life he suffered no pain. Shortly after 8 o'clock all the members of the family staying at the palace, the court dignitaries, generals and ministers of State were summoned to the chamber in which the Emperor lay dying. The Emperor was in a half sitting position on a camp bedstead. All the members of the Royal family took places at the bedside. The room was crowded. Prince William stood nearest the Emperor half hidden over the couch. He earnestly watched the face of the dying monarch until he expired.

THE KAISER'S REMARKABLE CAREER.

Wilhelm I. (Frederick Ludwig W.), King of Prussia and Emperor of the Germans, is the second son of Frederick Wilhelm III. of Prussia, and was born March 22, 1797. He early entered the army, and took part in the campaigns of 1813-14. The accession of his brother Frederick Wilhelm IV. (1840) gave Wilhelm the governorship of Pommern, and in 1847 he entered the United Landtag, which his brother had so tardily granted, but his absolutist principles were obnoxious to the people, and he fled to England on the troubles of 1848. He re-entered the Diet the following June, but mixed little in its political struggles, contenting himself with suppressing by force of arms a rising in East Prussia in favor of a constitutional government. The illness of the King unfitting him for governing, Wilhelm was appointed Regent October 9, 1858, till the death of the former brought him to the throne, October 13, 1861. His first care was the better organization of the Prussian army, and this involved him in a conflict with the Liberal Chambers, which would not sanction the increased expenditure for the scheme. Wilhelm now appointed as his prime minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Otto Von Bismark-Schonhausen, and in the personality of the great minister, Wilhelm, and Prussian history itself have merged. Bismark took up the King's plans and ideas, and carried them through with his energy of character and iron will. A contentsious discussion of the chamber has removed obstacles to the army scheme, and Bismark skillfully met the difficulties by turning attention to the Danish war. The

POZZONI'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 mail. Solely by Dr. J. C. Fowler, Montreal, Que., Canada.

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." And Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 C. 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, Epilepsy, 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 BALSAM. 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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

ACHES. 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 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

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 "Sole" for Sores or Wounds it passes all praise. There is no form of Eruptive Disease for which the Palmolive Soap does not prove efficacious. In the Bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the renowned Sulphur Springs. Lumps and Warts washed with it are rendered suppurative, and are disinfected when some of the 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 \$5 A DAY. Samples and full FREE list on "under the" notice card. With BARNETT'S RAVEN. HALLS. GO. 207, 208.

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 Dana, 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, 23, compositor; W. E. Hovey, of Boston, 25, fell striking on his head and died at hospital; J. Luzon, 35, G. Gosworthey, 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 paper 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 herself from the firm grip of Mr. Hill, now caught. The crowd was breathless.

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.

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 in its roots held fast; Then a stout tree braved all the winter's blast.

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, 23, compositor; W. E. Hovey, of Boston, 25, fell striking on his head and died at hospital; J. Luzon, 35, G. Gosworthey, probably fatally injured; Thomas Donohue, probably fatally injured; H. H. Morris, badly injured.

A Wurttemberg rifle factory is filling a contract for 700,000 rifles for Turkey. A big turkey shoo 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.

THE LADDER CAME AT LAST, and the copy holder, who had fought with such fury to free herself from the firm grip of Mr. Hill, now caught. The crowd was breathless.

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.

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U. S. TARIFF REDUCTION. AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE BILL. WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee to-day submitted to full committee the Internal Revenue Bill. It provides that on and after July 1, 1888, all taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff; all special taxes upon manufacturers and dealers in said articles, and all taxes upon wholesale and retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall be repealed.

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 rudely broken off.

Mrs. J. Thompson, of Elm St., writes that she suffered from general weakness and was so reduced that at times she became almost unconscious. Three bottles of Burdick Blood Remedy completely cured her, and she now recommends E.B.B. to her friends and neighbors.

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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.

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

UNTOLD AGONY FROM CATARRH. Prof. W. H. HARRIS, the famous mesmerist, of Chicago, N. J., writes: "Some twenty years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh."

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."

WRITS FOR NEW ELECTIONS. OTTAWA, Ont., March 9.—(Special).—Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, of Ashland, Ohio, secured on last night.

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.

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.

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. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000.

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BUCKEY BELL FLOUR. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Flour Sifters. VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS SOLD BY W. H. GRANTING Co., Richmond, Va.

HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALM. For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc.

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

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!

