

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The Speaker took the chair at 3.15.

### RETURNS.

Sir Charles Tupper laid on the table a return of tariffs and rates for passengers and freight on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways; also copies of tenders for construction of the Welland Canal, and papers in reference to relieving Hunter, Murray & Co. of their contract.

Mr. McLellan laid on the table a return giving the number of vessels plying in Canadian inland waters, the number of casualties and the supposed loss of life.

Sir John Macdonald presented the report of the Department of the Interior and other papers.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:

Act to incorporate the McLary Manufacturing Company.—Mr. Carling.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

An Act to incorporate the Manitoba Bank.—Mr. Scott.

An Act to further amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Life Association of Canada, and to change the name thereof to the "Life Association of Canada."—Mr. Kilvert.

The following Bills were advanced a stage:

An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan & Peace River Railway Company, as amended by the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.—Mr. Kilvert.

An Act respecting the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company.—Mr. Arkell.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence & Pacific Railway Ferry Company.—Mr. Massue.

An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of the Northwest Territories.—Mr. Tasse.

Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) inquired whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce during this session a Bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases, similar to the Imperial Act of 32nd and 33rd Victoria, chapter 68.

Sir John Macdonald said that the matter was now before the Minister of Justice, and would receive the consideration of the Government.

Mr. McDougall inquired whether the Government has recognized the right of the Hudson Bay Company under its charter, as modified by the ninth article of the agreement for the transfer of land of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, also, respecting the right of the company to claim under the 17th, 18th and 19th sections of the Public Lands Act of 1872, or any other, and what authority, lands of great value in the Red River settlement belt in lieu of lots assigned to the company in the adjacent township, and bona fide settled on under the authority of any Order-in-Council or of the said Act.

Sir John Macdonald said that in reference to the first question the Government had never been asked to recognize those rights, and therefore had not done so. In reply to the second question, he said there was an Order-in-Council on this subject, which would be brought down on motion.

Sir Hector Langevin, in reply to Mr. Fiset, said that the subsidized line between Canada and Brazil is to be a monthly service.

Mr. McCuaig, in moving for a return of the number of persons convicted within the past ten years of fraudulently disposing of property held by them as trustees, said so many families had been left in poverty by the neglect or fraud of trustees that he wished to strongly advocate a law to compel trustees to file with the Clerk of the County Court or some other authority a statement on oath of the position of the estate in his charge.—Carried.

The following returns were also called for:

Return of last census of 1881 showing the number of manufacturers in the county of Beauharnois.—Mr. Bergeron.

Detailed statement of flour, wheat, meal, and corn entered for consumption at the port of Montreal from 15th March, 1879, with the date, amount, and name in respect of each entry.—Mr. Blake.

Charges made against Lieut.-Col. Walter Ross, of the 16th Battalion Volunteer Militia, while in command of the camp at Picton, etc.—Mr. Mackenzie.

Statement showing in detail the cost of specified brands of like qualities of Canadian and foreign brown and white cottons, with dates and other particulars.—Mr. Blake.

Return showing the quantity, value, and duty paid on imports entered for consumption of grain and products, of grain, animals, fruits and provisions, etc., for the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.—Mr. McCarthy.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After recess,

On the order for consideration in committee of Mr. Girouard's Bill concerning marriage with a deceased wife's sister,

Mr. Blake pointed out that the present Bill was so altered from that introduced by the member for Jacques Cartier last year that it was almost a transcript of the amendment introduced by the hon. member for Maskinonge (Mr. Houde) two years ago, providing for the removal of all prohibitions, which was defeated by a vote of 133 to 10. He (Mr. Blake) had very great objections to the clause as now proposed. The Bill at first rendered legal a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister, but it conditioned that legality, with the exception of dispensations and rules of the various churches, somewhat in the language of the 127th article of the code. During the progress of the Bill all those exceptions were eliminated, and the Bill was left simply a Bill to render legal the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister. By the Bill as it passed the House the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister was civilly legal wherever it took place within the Dominion. As the Bill now stood, it was proposed to apply the 127th clause of the code, which will apply in Quebec, and the consequence would be that instead of marriage with a deceased wife's sister being a legal marriage, in the point of view in which the law makes a marriage legal or illegal all over the Dominion, it would be subject to this 127th clause. It would therefore be a void marriage in Quebec, as between persons of the Roman Catholic faith, not merely void

according to the doctrines of that Church, but civilly void, unless a Papal dispensation was obtained, and he was not at all certain whether it would not affect the members of the Anglican Churches. He thought they should not enact legislation which would perpetuate a diversity.

Mr. Girouard said the last speaker acknowledged that all the Provinces except Quebec were in the same position. He (Mr. Girouard) claimed that section 92 of the British North America Act, giving the Local Legislatures authority over the celebration of marriage, must always prevent uniformity of the marriage laws. His main reason for making the change from the form of the Bill was to meet the views of the Senators and secure the passage of the Bill in that Chamber. He had also made the change of striking out the authority for a woman to marry her deceased husband's brother, which change had been asked for by the hon. member himself (Mr. Blake), also with a view to securing a majority in the Senate.

Sir John Macdonald said he had not charge of the Bill, but his hon. friend who had been desirous of carrying it through in this shape rather than in that proposed in 1880. The reason he gave that it was more certain in this shape to pass the Senate and become law was sufficient to secure his (Sir John's) support. He did not believe with the leader of the Opposition that the distribution of the jurisdiction between the Federal and Local Legislatures was to secure uniformity in the marriage laws so much as a matter of convenience. What constituted man and wife was decided by the Federal Parliament; the mode of making them man and wife belonged to the Local Legislatures.

Mr. Blake pointed out that there was a difference of opinion between the leader of the Government and the mover of the Bill as to the effect of it.

Mr. McCuaig moved that a clause be added to the Bill as follows: "That any clergyman or minister of the Gospel authorized to perform the ceremony of marriage be not obliged to perform the ceremony if the woman is a sister of the man's deceased wife."

Sir John Macdonald said he did not know that there was a law compelling clergymen to marry parties bearing the relation referred to in the Bill, so that the clause proposed was not necessary.

The third reading of the Bill was ordered for to-morrow, the Bill in the meantime to be reprinted showing the amendments.

Mr. Charlton, in moving the second reading of the Bill relating to offences against the person, said he had long felt that the criminal statutes were defective in regard to certain evils mentioned in the preamble of the Bill. The principles of the Bill were already embodied in the criminal statutes, which punish seduction under certain circumstances. He referred to the law referring to seduction on board a vessel. He read a summary of the clauses of the Bill, showing that it provided for the punishment of seducers, and for women bringing an action against her alleged seducer. He found a similar Act in force in all the Northern States, as well as many others. The British Commissioners to inquire into the inveigling of English girls to the continent for the purpose of prostitution also recommended that seduction and adultery should be made punishable. He believed it was to the best interests of the people that such a law should be passed, and moved the second reading of the Bill.

Cries of "lost," "carried," "call in the members."

The Speaker called in the members.

Sir John Macdonald said he concurred very heartily in a portion of the Bill (cries of "Order"), that relating to the sacredness of the marriage tie, and would be glad to see the measure referred to a special committee.

The motion was put and carried on the following division. Yeas 107, nays 16.

YEAS.—Messrs. Amyot, Anglin, Arkell, Bain, Baker, Beauchene, Benoit, Bergeron, Blake, Borden, Bouthier, Bourassa, Bowell, Brecken, Brown, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Carling, Casey, Casgrain, Charbon, Cockburn, Colby, Coughlin, Coupal, Cournoy, O'Leary, Daly, Deane, Farrow, Fiset, Fitzsimmons, Fleming, Flynn, Fulton, Geoffrin, Gigault, Gillies, Gilmore, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Girouard (Kent), Guillet, Gunn, Guthrie, Hackett, Haddow, Hay, Henson, Hooper, Houde, Huntington, Kaubach, Kilford, Leane, Macdonald (King's), Macdonald (Sir John), MacDonald (Cape Breton), MacDonald (Victoria, N.S.), Macdonnell (Lennox), Mackenzie, McCallum, McDougall, McDougall, McQuade, Rory, Malouin, Mason, Mermer, Mehot, Mills, Montplaisir, Ogden, Patterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Pickard, Platt, Poupore, Richey, Rinfret, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Shelburne), Rochester, Rogers, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Middlesex), Routhier, Ryan (Marguette), Rymal, Schultz, Scriver, Shaw, Smith, Snowball, Strange, Teller, Thompson, Trow, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Vanasse, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (York), Weldon, White (Cardwell), Williams, Wright—107.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bergin, Dunster, Burgham, Cameron (Victoria), Carson, Chimon (Chicotim), Drew, Granbois, Landrey, Langevin, MacMillan, Massue, Muttart, Royal, Rykert, Vallee—16.

Mr. Charlton moved that the Bill be referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Guthrie, Shaw, Patterson (Essex), Cameron (Huron), Ross (Dundas), Ives, Scriver, McDougall, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), and Malouin. Carried.

The House adjourned at 10 p. m.

**Polygamy Doomed.**

A Salt Lake City despatch says: The Legislature adjourned sine die on Friday evening. In the closing speeches there was a tacit recognition of the fact that the day of polygamous legislation was for ever past. Previous to the passage of the Edmunds Bill the Legislature was disposed to treat lightly all attempts at interference. Since that they have become aware that a crisis in their history is upon them. The younger element would probably have met it by concession if possible. The older and polygamous element had no thought save to stand on what they termed their rights, whatever the consequences. In the memorial to Congress against legislation, and calling for a State Convention to organize Utah as a State and apply for admission to the Union, the country has their ultimatum. Both sides agree that the Governor exercised his absolute veto power with good judgment. In almost every instance his suggestions were adopted.

It is said that Mr. Tennyson is engaged in writing a poem on the marriage of Prince Leopold. A similar compliment was paid to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, but not to the Duke of Connaught.

General Skobelev has received many threatening letters from Germans, some of the missives containing challenges.

# DIRE DEVASTATION.

Wide-Spread Destitution in Arkansas—A Graphic Narrative.

### THOUSANDS OF MILES UNDER WATER.

A telegram from Little Rock, Ark., dated last (Thursday) night, says: The Governor's agent reports that along the river front, Desha County, one hundred miles in length, the destitution is beyond description. The water has reached an unprecedented height, and scarcely a farm-house or residence on the bottom has escaped inundation. The people are compelled to build false floors in the houses or seek safety on higher lands, where in rudely-constructed camps of brush and cane they wait for starvation and death. It is appalling, and without Government aid liberally and quickly bestowed there is no telling where it will end. Many persons have been feeding on carcasses of drowned cattle. Three thousand five hundred people in the county are utterly destitute, and the most sanguine hardly dare hope that the flood will subside before May. The Governor says the relief boards are busy distributing rations at all the available points throughout the overflowed districts, but there are so many needy that it will be almost impossible to supply their wants in time to prevent suffering, if not actual starvation. The generous people of the whole country may be appealed to for aid. No one without experience of such a disaster can form a correct conception of it. Assistant Secretary of State McRae says the overflow has set Arkansas back ten years, and it will be impossible to raise a crop on the overflowed lands this year other than cotton, and that cannot be done unless the waters subside shortly. The effect of the overflow will be to drive hundreds from the State. The colored people in the overflowed districts are already beginning to migrate to Tennessee and Missouri in large numbers, and others will follow whenever they can get boats to carry them.

A Little Rock (Ark.) despatch, dated Sunday, says: Mr. H. H. Rathmore, of Philadelphia, arrived to-night from the overflowed country. He said to a reporter: Friday I went around the neighborhood of Arkansas City on an inspecting tour. While rowing through the woods in a skiff we came upon a half submerged log house. Rowing alongside of an upper window, we looked in. A man, his wife and two children occupied the place. The man, upon being questioned, said: "We did not expect a break in the levee. The other morning we awoke and found water all around the house, and that the floor was lifted up by the pressure. We had no means of effecting an escape. As we live a long distance from the river we have no boats, and did not think that the flood would become so serious. I have been living here for ten years and have never before suffered any inconvenience from the water. I did not think it would become very deep, or we could have waded out at first. I was foolish enough to think the break in the levee had caused the overflow, and that other breaks would occur shortly and distribute the water, but it kept on rising till we were forced to go up-stairs. For two days we have not had anything to eat. The water is gradually rising, and but for this timely deliverance we must soon have been drowned."

We took this family to land about ten miles distant and provided food. Going out in the skiff again we came upon a knoll where six or seven people had taken refuge. They had been driven from home, and unable to get out of the bottoms, had remained on the little knoll, although it could be but temporary relief, as starvation, if not food, must soon come. An old man in dejection stood near the edge of the water and looked with inexpressible sadness upon the great watery waste. He said his name was Marston and he had lived in the neighborhood for nearly twenty years. "I was living with my daughter," he said. "The other night the flood rushed in upon us. We did not have time to make any arrangements. I called to my daughter to follow me, but just then a swift current struck and bore me away. I heard my daughter scream, and I attempted to answer but I was borne on with the rapid waters. Striking a tree I seized hold of it and held on. Lifting my head above water I called my daughter, but the mighty rush of the waters was my only response. When daylight came I saw the entire country was flooded. I swam from the tree, and by accident reached the knoll." Our boat was again brought into use. The poor people were nearly starved, and when food was given to them they ate ravenously. There are hundreds of people who have not yet received Government aid, and their condition is so deplorable that something must be done. The Government, of course, is doing everything possible for the relief of the sufferers, but I tell you the sight of a few supplies would be a glorious picture to a great many people I have recently seen. Every man says the situation is indescribable. I can only repeat the expression.

Captain Lee, appointed to ascertain the condition of affairs, has returned to Memphis, from Arkansas City. He says no idea of the true condition can be imagined. The country is a vast sea of water, and the people are utterly destitute and in a starving condition. Hundreds are subsisting on parched corn. Many have been temporarily relieved by Government rations, but others could not be reached and are suffering greatly. His first estimate to the Secretary of War that \$860,000 would be required to feed 18,000 needy in the Mississippi district will fall short. The number destitute will likely be double.

HELENA, Ark., March 12.—Many colored people are coming in from the lower districts. At Clarendon business is at a standstill and the water is six feet deep in the streets.

The Sheriff of Bolivar County, Miss., estimates that thirty lives were lost by drowning in his county. The entire county is under water, 11,000 destitute persons are there. The county has been wrecked, and the inhabitants are now paupers. Nearly 68,000 square miles of the country between Memphis and Vicksburg are now under water. Of the population of this territory, 160,000, one-third is suffering. The flood has cut Memphis off from communication with the outside world by means of through lines of railway.

# TEA TABLE GOSSIP.

—It is understood that the military review on the 24th of May next will be held at Kingston. The principal battalions from Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Toronto will participate.

—Bismarck taxes American hams as cotton, on account of the fabric in which they are usually encased. If goat flesh were imported would he tax it as oyster cans or lace curtains?

—A philosopher observes that there are two periods of life when a man looks to see if his hair is coming out—at 20, when he inspects his upper lip; at 40, when he inspects the top of his head.

—Reasons for Dressing Plainly on Sunday is the title of a little essay on social ethics. Most of us have the best reasons for dressing plainly on Sunday. Don't mention it.

—Mrs. Fish, a school teacher in the town of Scriba, Oswego county, N.Y., was hit in the back of the neck with a snow ball a short time ago. Brain fever resulted and she died in a day or two.

—"What is a junction, nurse?" asked a 7-year-old fairy the other day at a railway platform. "A junction, my dear," answered the nurse, with the air of a very superior person indeed, "why, it's a place where two roads separate."

—Charles Dudley Warner remarks: "Although there are scattered through the land many persons, I am sorry to say, unable to pay for a newspaper, I have never heard of anybody unable to edit one."

—Commander Cheyne, promoter of the North Pole exploration scheme, is unwell, being a sufferer from bronchitis. He was ordered by his medical attendant to seek rest and repose. The commander has gone into quiet quarters at Uxbridge.

—London *Athenaeum*: "It is, as a rule, only affection which makes one proud of one's great thoughts; to give new life to an old commonplace is twice as fine an achievement."

—Diphtheria continues to be prevalent in Ottawa and vicinity. The woman, Mrs. Conroy, who lost four children within a very short period, is now herself in a critical condition.

—A fashion item says "oval necks are more fashionable than pompadour squares." This fashion should be encouraged. Girls born with square necks don't look as well as those whose necks are oval.

—The morning glory can be propagated in parlor windows where there is some sun to perfection during the winter. It flowers with its natural colors, and the delicate little vine can be made to run over the windows.

—The material part of us ought to keep growing thinner to let the soul out when its time comes, and the soul to keep growing bigger and stronger every day, until it bursts the body at length, as a growing nut does its shell.—Dr. George Macdonald.

—"Have you seen our friend B. lately?" "Yes." "Then you must have noticed that he dyes his hair in front, and forgets to dye the back of it." "Well, it only proves this, that if he is willing to deceive himself, he is not willing to deceive others."

—"As a rule," says James Payn, the novelist, "any one who can tell a good story can write one, so there really need be no mistake about his qualification. Such a man will be careful not to be wearisome, and to keep his point, or his catastrophe, well in hand."

—Do you feel heavy in the morning, weary, unrefreshed, unrested, languid, limp, utter, base, faint-hearted, unequal to the battle of life, querulous, morbid, disinclined to exertion?—you've got it. The aesthetic craze is upon you; take a sunflower liver pill.

—A pert miss is an abomination in the eyes of man. "The handsomest girl I ever saw!" said one beholder to another under his breath. She heard it, however, and seeing that he was very homely said in return, "I wish I could say as much of you, sir." "So you could, miss," he instantly replied, "if you were willing to tell a lie, as I did."

—Fogg has a neat way of turning a compliment now and then. Seeing the elderly Miss Pangley in the street the other day, he tried to avoid her, but did not succeed. When they met, said Miss Pangley: "Oh, you naughty man! You wanted to out me?" Replied Fogg blandly: "I should be cutting a pretty figure, wouldn't I?" Miss Pangley tells her friend, Miss Sagegreen, that Mr. Fogg is a perfect gentleman.

—Contagion of diphtheria can be obtained from a dead body, if a recent case is accurately reported. Two persons were engaged to be married; but before the ceremony took place the man died of diphtheria. The young lady kissed her lover as he lay dead in his coffin. Three days afterward she followed him to the grave, dying of the same disease, although there was not another case of it then, nor for nineteen years before in the neighborhood.

—An English judge passed sentence of seven days' hard labor upon a man named Perry for kissing a lady at a railway station, although he pleaded that he had mistaken her for an acquaintance, and had apologized immediately on discovering his mistake. How pleasant it is to live in a country where there is no such restriction of the freedom of the subject. A Canadian lady would accept an apology under such circumstances. And a Canadian man would never demur from being kissed by mistake—if by a pretty girl.

**SIGNS OF SPRING.**

When bull-frogs pipe nocturnal lays  
Where erst the boys were skating;  
When genial sunshine warms the days,  
And chattering birds are mating;  
When lovers no more parlor stoves  
Hug, as in wintry weather,  
But wander through the budding groves,  
And huz, instead, each other;

When goats no more on old shoes feed,  
Tin cans and kindred diet,  
But gleeful crop the verdant mead  
And forage on the quiet;  
When buttercups are all in bloom  
Among the growing grasses,  
When flies are found in every room,  
Likewise in the molasses;

When housewives make their homes a-well,  
You can't mistake my meaning—  
Make misery more than tongue can tell,  
And call the thing, "Spring cleaning";  
When early crocuses appear,  
And honey-bees are humming,  
Then you can bet that spring is here,  
And warmer summer's coming.

# CAPTURED BY INDIANS.

Canadian Red Men's Smuggling Depredations Across the Border—A Yankee Sheriff and Other Taken Prisoners by Them.

A Fort Assiniboine (Montana) despatch says: There is a good deal of excitement in this section caused by the capturing of Sheriff Healy, his brother, and Mr. Talbot by Indians and half-breeds from across the Canadian line. They had been camped along Milk River for the purpose of stopping illicit trade and arresting the offenders. It seems that some 30 miles east of the Big Bend on the Milk River Healy found a camp of several hundred families of half-breeds and Cree Indians, they belonging to Canada and being without authority in the United States. At the same time upon an Indian reservation Healy found many offenders of the law, and being a man of pronounced bravery and integrity where official action is wanted, at once arrested six of the head men known to be smugglers and law breakers, and seized about \$5,000 worth of robes and other property. He prepared to return with his captives towards Fort Benton. In this little scheme he was defeated, for the half-breeds and Cree Indians surrounded him with sufficient force to bring about the disarmament and capture of Healy and his two followers. When such as he calls for help in such terms as he does there must indeed be danger. In response to the sheriff's call for help, General Ruger, the efficient district commander, caused two companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry to start out for the rescue of Healy and the expulsion of the law-breakers. This column left Assiniboine at 9 o'clock under command of Capt. Norwood, of the Second Cavalry. Late in the afternoon orders were received to increase Capt. Norwood's command by five more infantry companies, which will bring the number of the troops in the field to about four hundred. It is not expected that the half-breeds and the Cree will offer any resistance to the United States troops, but many fears are entertained that poor Healy and his two companions will pay the penalty.

**F. T. Barnum Falls into Line.**

Scanning our various exchanges we notice especial distinction given in prominent New York dailies to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson's strong endorsement of St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-reliever. They, too, have fallen into line, it would seem.—Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer.

When Oscar Wilde lectured in Brooklyn, Nat Goodwin, who was playing at the Park Theatre, determined to get an imitation of him for the second act of "Hobbies," which he was playing that night. So, at the end of the first act he shovled on a pair of galoshes, threw on an ulster, ran over to the Academy, took a good peep at the long, lank, limp young man, turned back, and in the second act gave a very clever imitation of him worshipping a sunflower. He had made a lightning sketch of Oscar's manner, and his reproduction was most laughable.

The Washington Post says that Washington young men seem to be impecunious, because they are not conspicuous in taking young ladies to the opera.

# COMFORT BY THE WAY.

The small boy's idea of genuine comfort and happiness was to be pitched into a pond of cream whose shores were made of sponge cake. His misery was the absence of these pleasant substances. That boy simply represents humanity. Comfort is a relative word by contrast—we enjoy a thing in proportion to our conception of the disadvantages of our deprivation thereof. This applies to material things as well as to immaterial considerations. The icicle, whose appearance in the wintry cold and bleakness sends the shiver of discomfort through the observer, would suggest notions of the coolest comfort in hot and sultry days of the summer season. And in both seasons—that in which the icicle flourishes best and in the one wherein its absence is conspicuous—that most uncomfortable and torturing disease, rheumatism, plentifully abounds, causing pain and agony to myriads of people. And yet it need not be thus afflictive if sufferers would only use St. Jacobs Oil, the surest, safest and speediest remedy in the whole world for the eradication and cure of rheumatism and all painful ailments. The following from the Rochester (Ind.) Sentinel shows how some people attend to their rheumatism: "When a young husband had gone from home, and with fond solicitude telegraphed his little wife—'What have you for breakfast, and how's the baby?' he received the brief, practical and suggestive reply—'Buckwheat cakes and the measles.' We have the report of a case in our midst, not where measles was to be bilged, but where sciatic rheumatism confined Mr. J. Dawson, the well-known Roch ester druggist, to his room for a long period. It was stated to our reporter in the following words: 'The senior member of this firm was attacked with sciatic rheumatism about December 16th last, and for four weeks succeeding Feb. 10th, could scarcely leave his room. He used St. Jacobs Oil, and is now able to be at his place of business, feeling not much the worse for his recent affliction. The inference is convincing. The run which St. Jacobs Oil is having is, we say, unprecedented, and the article is rapidly displacing all other remedies, as fast as its virtues become known.

"Edgar T. Paige, Esq., druggist, writes us from Chicago Falls, says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, that Mr. Albert Guenther, under Wild's Hotel, has used that remarkable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, for severe case of rheumatism, and it cured him as if by magic."

**NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELL**

INSTITUTION (ESTABLISHED 1874)

4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.

Circulars and Consultation FREE.

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