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That CAN be walked on.

Many so-called floor paints won't stand such use.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIAL FLOOR PAINT

Is made for floors and nothing else. It is made to walk on and stand being walked on. Color cards for the asking.

SOLD BY Corbett's Hardware, Cor. Princess and Wellington Sts.

Ruddy, Clear Faces Are Indications of Spring Health.

Paine's Celery Compound

Makes Pure, Red Blood and Establishes a New and Vigorous Vitality.

Men and women who have used Paine's Celery Compound, and all who have a knowledge of the wonderful cures it has wrought, particularly in springtime, unite in declaring that the great medicine is a national blessing.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound at this season by the weak, nervous, sleepless and those afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver trouble, kidney disease and impure and poisoned blood, means pure, red blood, perfect digestive vigor, ruddy clear faces, renewed strength and permanent health.

Thousands of grateful people have sent in unsolicited letters testifying to cures made by Paine's Celery Compound after the failure of doctors and use of other medicines. The wealthy and poor, the noted and famous of our large cities and the quiet people of our rural districts have sent the glad news that at last they have found a remedy (Paine's Celery Compound) that has restored lost vitality and made them themselves again.

Mrs. Catherine Benoit, Montreal, whose life was saved by Paine's Celery Compound, writes: "Trusting that my experience with Paine's Celery Compound may prove of benefit to those who are sick and ailing, I wish to make the following statement: "About seven months ago, I found myself in a very weak condition physically, and completely rundown. I was attended by four city doctors, but their treatment did not in any way improve my health. My condition was so bad that my receding hair was affected, and I thought blindness would be the result. A lady friend, just in time, recommended me to use your Paine's Celery Compound, as she had been cured by it. I used several bottles of the compound with grand results. To-day I find myself a different woman. My appetite is good, my sleep is sound and natural, and my strength for one advanced in years, is all I could hope for. I can truthfully say that Paine's Celery Compound saved my life."

We're After All Asthmatics. We want you to take DR. CHASE'S KOLA COMPOUND and be cured. We have positive proof that it will cure any and every case. It has cured bronchitis, both new cases and chronic cases. Here, C. H. Miller, of the Upper Canada Trust Society, writes: "My wife had asthma and bronchitis, and she had to sleep sitting up. Frequently had to call in a physician, thinking she would die. She took three bottles of CHASE'S KOLA COMPOUND and was entirely cured. She now sleeps 10 hours for example. The price is 10 cents for a bottle. The Druggist & Chemist Co., Limited, 121 Church St., Toronto.

OUR STOCK is in Good Order. IT COMPRISES Pine, Hemlock, Maple, Oak and other Woods. S. ANGLIN & CO., Foot of Wellington Street.

OUR STOCK is in Good Order.

IT COMPRISES Pine, Hemlock, Maple, Oak and other Woods.

S. ANGLIN & CO., Foot of Wellington Street.

No cultivated taste is needed to drink the MAGI CALEDONIA WATER; it's snap and merit recommend it to all. Sold everywhere.

R-I-P-A-N-S

There is scarcely any condition of ill health that is not relieved by the use of R-I-P-A-N-S Tablets. For sale by Druggists. The Five-Cent Tablets is enough for any ordinary condition. The Family Tablet, 10 cents, contains a supply for a year.

THE WHIG—68th YEAR. DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening, at 306-310 King Street, at 60 per year. Editions at 2.50 and 4.00. WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages, published every Thursday morning at 61 a year. Attached is one of the best Job Printing Offices in Canada, rapid, stylish and cheap work, size improved forms. EDW. J. B. PENSE, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY WHIG. 'Optimist per Orkem Dico.'

THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

The fuller details of the Hart's River fight are to hand, from the London Standard's correspondence, and Lieut. Bruce Carruthers appears to have carried himself with distinguished valour. The opposing force seems to have been seven times as great as that which constituted the defence, but there was no surrender. Such is not compatible with the education, the training, the instinct of the Canadian soldier. Every man held his ground and fought with desperation until all but fifteen were either killed or disabled.

Lieut. Carruthers was specially mentioned and lauded by Lord Kitchener, and he is not the man to pass idle compliments. Lieut. Carruthers was the only officer left in command of the contingent, and was not without flesh wounds which have sent many a man to the hospital.

What is more, at some period during the conflict he fell into the hands of the Boers, and his life was mercifully spared because his bravery excited even the enemy's admiration.

Lieut. Carruthers is entitled to the praise of his fellow, to the Victoria cross, and the gratitude of the state. He is a soldier who understands how to carry himself in war, and of all the men who went from Kingston he has won the highest distinction.

THE TWO LEADERS.

Opposition has been offered to Hon. Mr. Ross in West Middlesex, and a conservative print is silly enough to think that he is in danger. The conservative candidate is a Mr. English, who has allowed himself to be talked into the belief that he can be elected. The idea is to harass and annoy the premier, and keep him at home as much as possible. The people of West Middlesex understand the situation. They know that Mr. Ross has to visit the other constituencies, and that he can be depended upon to do his whole duty to them when there is occasion for it. Mr. Ross does not appear to be at all alarmed about Mr. English's candidature. The premier is an old campaigner, and in the last twenty-five or thirty years has heard the same boasting from his opponents as he is hearing now. He is, however, in an infinitely safer position than the leader of the opposition, who tried, in the session of the legislature, to dodge the prohibition question, and when forced to take a stand, whimpered that he supposed he was taking his life in his hands. Poor man! He should imitate Mr. Ross, and in being honest, candid, and manly in all his doings meet the people without apprehensions of defeat!

MR. FOY AND HIS JOKES. It used to be said of a certain eminent college professor that he had his lectures plentifully interlarded with jokes, and that he used to pause significantly as he reached them so that their point or pungency might be appreciated. In time these jokes lost their flavour, but to the professor they were always fresh, always new, and he waited each time for the sign that the students had taken them in.

Mr. Foy has imitated the good professor. He has entered the political campaign, and he has prepared a set speech, the jokes of which are expected to wear until the end of the season. One has to do with a liberal pamphlet, which contains no reference to the liquor act and the referendum. "The policy of the government," says Mr. Foy, "upon the question is in the book, however, and it consists of the blank half of the last page." He has worked this bit of humour off on a couple of places already, and the reports have it that he has caused great hilarity. A good deal depends, of course, upon where the laugh comes in. The audience should know about it and be in a state of expectancy and then, as the climax is reached, there should be loud and long applause, and the face of every one should be suffused with a smile.

It is recommended that the conservative leaders in Kingston practice upon this joke, so that when Mr. Foy speaks in the city the point of it will not be missed.

NEW ONTARIO AND WHITNEY.

The development of New Ontario is really remarkable. The premier has called attention to the fact that since 1871 the population has increased from 11,728 to 150,000. All these towns—Sault Ste. Marie, Rat Portage, Fort William, Port Arthur, Parry Sound, North Bay, Bracebridge, Huntville, Gravenhurst, Sudbury and Sturgeon Falls—have sprung up and taken form within the thirty years.

The activity in some of them is simply wonderful. Sault Ste. Marie, with the Clergue works, and under the inspiration of their most enterprising manager, whose genius for organization is universally acknowledged, has become a city whose boom has been the event of this decade. It was not much of a place until Mr. Clergue discovered its possibilities and began the expenditure of money, which now amounts to over twelve millions more before he can be said to have reached the limit of his ambitions in the building line.

Mr. Whitney claims that he is the friend of New Ontario. Since when? He opposed the aid to railways—the mileage of which has increased to 1,804 since 1881, and 607 with the distinct aid of the liberal government—and said of the concessions made to the Algoma Central that it represented a phenomenal steal. The cause for opposing the measures of the last session, having for their aim the opening up of the new country, is that the opposition members did not know enough about them. Were they eager for the facts? Why did they not propose some definite plan of action? It won't help New Ontario to resist all the efforts of progressive men because the opposition is not posted. It is composed of men who do not want to know things. They could post themselves if they wanted to do so; but they would deprive themselves of the luxury of opposing anything the government proposes, and so it is better to remain ignorant and obstructive.

Yet Mr. Whitney has the assurance to whisper into ear of a crony that he expects to carry four of the six seats in New Ontario. A lot of people of that land owe the leader of the opposition, except the trimming the electors will be sure to give him on election day.

WEDNESDAY WAFTS.

It is not talk that is going to win in the election. The voter will settle the issue, and the liberals know how to use them.

These frantic shouts of "Organize, organize," from the conservative press and headquarters are significant. There is some reason for them.

Mr. Whitney can offer the people nothing but good intentions. The lower regions are said to be paved with material of that description.

A party, composed of members of the local government, is now making a tour of Manitoba, and it is promised a most cordial and friendly reception everywhere it stops.

Mr. Whitney is becoming heroic. He is not going to be held up by either the prohibitionists or the liquor sellers. Is he being attacked by them? No one has heard about it.

Now it is the king of Denmark that is referring a very important matter—the sale of the Danish islands—to the people. It is becoming more and more popular.

Congress has adopted a Chinese exclusion measure, one more drastic than any that has been enforced. The United States though says to the Chinese: "No admittance here." Supposing China retaliates? There is the danger of it.

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THE PREMIER'S REVIEW

Made Recently at North York Nominations.

RESULT OF OPPOSITION

IF THE CONSERVATIVES HAD THEIR WAY.

They Opposed Many Things That Have Demonstrated Their Usefulness in Such a Marked Way That They Are Now Acknowledged to be Worth Keeping.

At the nomination of Hon. E. J. Davis, in North York, the premier of Ontario made a speech in the course of which he pointed out what would have been the result had the opposition had its way during the last thirty years. Said he:

(1) There would be no distribution of the surplus. The conservative party opposed the distribution of the surplus. The policy of the liberals, however, prevailed, and as a result \$3,378,846 was distributed among the municipalities of the province for the construction of bridges, the improvement of roads and educational purposes.

(2) There would be no vote by ballot. The conservatives resisted the adoption of the ballot for several years. Now it is universally considered a proper way of voting.

(3) There would be no trial of election petitions by judges. Sanfield Macdonald objected to the trial of election petitions by judges, although he afterwards acquiesced and brought in a bill to that effect.

(4) There would be no school of practical science. The school of practical science has grown to be one of the most important educational institutions of the province. It has a staff of eighteen professors and lecturers, and at year attended by 290 students, about 1,300 young men have passed through its halls.

(5) There would be no efficient agricultural college. The opposition objected to the removal of the agricultural college from the very unsuitable site at Mimico to Guelph, and at various times voted against appropriations proposed by the government to enlarge the buildings and to add to the staff. The college has been criticised in a hostile spirit at nearly every session of the legislature for twenty years.

(6) There would be no separation of the liquor trade from municipal control. The Crooks act, which removed the liquor trade from municipal control, was passed in 1876. The opposition has since entered upon it strenuously for years. It is now admitted to be one of the best systems of license laws enjoyed by any province.

(7) There would be no minister of education. Dr. Ross recommended the appointment of a minister of education on his own retirement from office. In spite of the criticism of the opposition the change in the administration of the department has been made to the benefit of education.

(8) There would be no normal schools at Ottawa or London. How could the country get on without the normal school at Ottawa? About 6,000 teachers have received their training in that school alone. The additional school at London was absolutely necessary if our schools were to be furnished with a sufficient number of trained teachers.

(9) There would be no farmers' sons' franchise. The extension of the franchise to farmers' sons admitted to the electorate and influential and intelligent class of the community, and as a step towards a wider extension of the franchise, should have been gladly received by the opposition.

(10) There would be no colonization roads in many new districts. The opposition voted to reduce the grants for colonization roads in 1877 from \$80,000 to \$30,000, which would have prevented the building of roads in some of the newer districts.

(11) There would be no reformatories for females. The Mercer reformatory for females was established to rescue from vice women who could not be rescued in any other way. Its record is the best, and the wisdom of the government in establishing it.

(12) There would be no extension or surveys of crown lands. During several sessions the opposition voted to reduce the grants for the surveys of crown lands, although it was shown that the only way to promote the settlement of the country was by surveying the territory at the disposal of the crown.

(13) There would be no new parliament buildings. The old parliament buildings were quite unfit for the public service. Some of the departments were obliged to live in rented rooms, greatly to the inconvenience of the public. The government felt that the province should, as a matter of self-respect, if for no other reason, provide suitable accommodation for the service of the province. The new parliament buildings are the cheapest and best buildings erected in Canada for the amount of money expended.

(14) There would be no right of public property in rivers and streams. The opposition voted twice that the dominion government was right in disallowing the rivers and streams act. When the privy council had affirmed provincial rights, the opposition voted against paying the law costs incurred in defending its rights.

(15) There would be no territorial rights in a greater part of what is now known as New Ontario. Had the view of the conservative government at Ottawa prevailed, Ontario would have been robbed of 100,000 square miles, or fully one-half of its present area, containing important mineral deposits and timber lands, such as the spruce and hardwood of various kinds, as well as arable land. (Cheers.)

No New Ontario At All.

(16) There would be no right of property in the timber and minerals in the disunited territory. Sir John Macdonald said: "The boundary award in favour of Ontario is a barren victory, because, though Ontario may have the jurisdiction, the dominion has the lands, and not a stick of timber, not a lump of lead, iron, silver or gold shall belong to Ontario."

(17) There would be no provincial control of liquor licenses. The dominion government by the McCarty act took over the control of the liquor licenses. The opposition of Ontario supported the dominion government at the polls with the same enthusiasm as if Ontario had suffered no injustice at its hands.

(18) There would be no remonstrance against the action of the dominion government in taking control of provincial railways. The provincial government held that railways subsidized by the province should not be withdrawn from provincial control. The opposition refused to remonstrate against this action by voting against the government resolution.

(19) There would be no increased representation for Algoma in 1885. In the redistribution bill of 1885 it was proposed to give increased representation to Algoma, as well as to other parts of the province. The opposition voted to reject the whole bill.

(20) There would be no improvements in the separate schools act. Various amendments were made to the separate schools act in order to promote the efficiency of the separate schools and the better education of pupils in attendance thereat. These improvements the opposition would have repealed were it not for the resistance of the government, whose only desire was to render the separate schools as efficient as the public schools.

(21) There would be no separate department of agriculture, with a minister at the head of such department. Agriculture, the greatest industry of the province, required for its further development the full time of a minister with a separate department; against this the whole opposition voted.

(22) There would be no expenditure on immigration. A reasonable addition to our population by the immigration of farm laborers is very desirable, and for this reason more than for any other, an agency is kept at Liverpool. To that opposition objected and voted for the abolition of this agency.

(23) There would be no French or German taught in the public or separate schools of the province. The government held that French or German might be taught in the public and separate schools of the province, where the language of the locality rendered this desirable, holding, however, that the English should be taught in every school. This privilege the opposition would have withdrawn had it the power.

(24) There would be no drainage referes. In order to reduce litigation and facilitate the working of the drainage laws, the government recommended the appointment of a drainage referer. This appointment has been found invaluable in all parts of Ontario where large drainage schemes have been entered upon.

(25) There would be no asylum at Brockville. The asylums of the province became crowded and many lunatics were confined in the jails, for whom there was no room in the asylums. To afford the desired relief, the government proposed the erection of a new asylum at Brockville, against which proposal the opposition voted. This asylum has now 630 inmates.

(26) There would be no satisfaction in income from the succession duties act. In 1886 the opposition voted to reduce the scale of duties, which would cut down the income from succession duties nearly one-half.

(27) There would be no superintendent of neglected children. In order to prevent neglected or indigent children from growing up in vice, the government organized a department of the service for the purpose of cooperating with charitable institutions and in finding foster homes for them. Already 2,000 children have been rescued from a life of pauperism and are being educated for usefulness.

Protection Of The Forests.

(28) There would be no superintendent of forestry. The government considered it important to appoint a superintendent of forestry for the purpose of looking after the reforestation of abandoned timber lands, and also directing a location of the reserves in the rural classes. The forests have yielded an average of a million dollars a year since Confederation, the opposition did not consider their preservation in this way justifiable.

(29) There would be no normal college. The normal college was established for the training of teachers of high schools, following the example of Germany in this respect. Evidently they did not favor higher education in this particular.

(30) There would be no county council reform. County councils were considered unduly large. The bill for the reduction of their number was voted against by the opposition.

(31) There would be no good roads commissioner. The improvement of our highways as a means of transportation of 90 per cent. of our people was considered of the utmost importance to the rural classes. The opposition voted against the appointment of an officer to direct attention to the best means of improving highways, and as one result of his work the assembly voted \$1,000,000 for the improvement of roads.

(32) There would be no provincial municipal auditor. It was found that large sums of money were lost to municipalities through faulty methods of bookkeeping, by which dishonest officers manipulated their accounts and concealed their evil intentions. The amount was lost in this way: Over \$100,000 of a municipal auditor was intended to prevent these losses. The opposition refused to protect the municipalities to this extent by voting against such an appointment.

(33) There would be no revenue from taxes on corporations. In 1869 the government introduced a bill imposing a small tax on corporations, such as insurance companies, railway and electric companies, etc. By this tax about a quarter of a million dollars were collected annually. Mr. Whitney, although he charges the government with being the friend of corporations, voted against this bill.

(34) There would be no western dairy school. In order to encourage dairying and secure the best quality of cheese and butter for the British market, the minister of agriculture established a dairy school at Guelph and another at Kingston. To meet the wants of the west, it was proposed to establish a third school at Stratford. The opposition voted against this.

(35) There would be no pioneer dairy farm. To test the agricultural character of the lands of Western Ontario on the C. P. R. railway, half way between Port Arthur and Rat Portage, the minister of agriculture proposed to establish a pioneer dairy farm. This also was voted against by the opposition.

(36) There would be no commission of public works. In 1899 the opposition voted to abolish the department of public works, including the office of commissioner, by voting against the salaries and expenses required for maintaining that department.

Against Algoma Investments. (37) There would be no land grant to the Algoma Central railway. In 1900 the opposition voted against the land grant to the Central Algoma railway, characterizing it as the "most phenomenal steal, the greatest attempt at public robbery, the most heinous public crime that was ever attempted by men in authority in the dominion of Canada." As a result of that grant the Clergue works have been established at the Sault, involving an expenditure already of at least \$12,000,000, an amount which may be doubled before Mr. Clergue's schemes are fully developed.

(38) There would be no substantial development of the pulp industry. Mr. Whitney and his colleagues, the most honest public men in the country, have voted against several of the pulp concessions, although they involve the investment of \$5,000,000 of capital, give employment to over 2,000 hands and are calculated to promote the settlement of every farm of 40 acres.

(39) There would be no railway subsidies. The railway subsidies proposed for several years were entirely for the development of New Ontario or for colonization purposes. By means of these subsidies the Canadian Northern, from Fort William to Winnipeg, has been built. In all 607 miles of railway have been constructed in the newer district. Against nearly all of these Mr. Whitney and the majority of his friends voted.

A Lesson In Economy. A sound if laughing lesson in the little economies of life is conveyed by a recent French comedy, of which Emile Faguet gives an account, with a few extracts, in the Journal des Debats. A certain private secretary was in the habit of getting up at five, as a doorknocker. He was asked as to his total income. "Well, I get a hundred and fifty franc a month as secretary."

"But how much do you make out of your work as doorknocker?" "Oh, ten sous a day, on the average."

"Only so little?" "But you see, one can live very well in Paris on ten sous a day. It is only the 150 francs a month on which you cannot live."

More Spring Poetry. When the sun begins to rise, When the wild geese northward fly, When the heron's in the skies, When we hear the robin's cries, Then it's spring, Then it's spring.

When the roost begins to rust, When the frog wags from his nest, When the buzzard's neck turns red, When the swallow's nest is led, When the cuckoo's nest is led, And to the sunset her are led, Then it's spring, Then it's spring.

When the horse begins to snort, When the gobbler's neck turns red, When the gobbler's neck turns red, When the gobbler's neck turns red, When the gobbler's neck turns red, And to the sunset her are led, Then it's spring, Then it's spring.

Infamous Bulgarians. Constantinople, April 9.—The wall of Adrianople (European Turkey) telegraphs that a band of Bulgarians, with the object of provoking retaliations, recently killed and mutilated three Muscovite peasants and a boy, near Kilkish in a town thirty-two miles east-north-east of Adrianople, and then sought refuge in Bulgaria, hoping to be pursued and anticipating that a conflict would ensue with the frontier guards.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce states on what it says is unimpeachable authority, that a new steamship service is to be established between Liverpool and South Africa ports, with sailings also from Glasgow. There will be no reduction in freight rates however.

Our Assortment of Wash Goods for Spring

Is Very Complete, It Embraces All That's New and Desirable In

White and Colored Organdies, Fancy Printed Organdies, White and Colored Dimities, Fancy Printed Dimities, White Spot Muslins, Black and Black and White Muslins, Plain Linen Batiste, Fancy Stripe Linens, Printed Lawns, Printed Muslins, Colored Swiss Spot Muslins, And a Host of Novelties.

When you look through the big range of fabrics you'll say as others do that it's the finest gathering of choice goods you ever saw. Prices range from 10c. to 75c. yard.

New lines in Black and Fancy Hose, New lines in Gloves and Neckwear, New lines in Laces and Embroidery, Handkerchiefs, Notions, Etc

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Talking of Clothes. What's the matter with one of those new dress suits for spring wear? They have quality, will fit and look well, cut in fashion and are recently made, and the price is reasonable. Call and examine my stock of spring overcoats, new patterns just arrived.

J. J. CRAWFORD, Cor. Princess & Bagot Sts.

J. NUGENT & CO., CLEARING OUT SALE.

In re-opening today new measurements, we will clear away the Robert & Taylor stock, everything must go. Hosiery and gloves, Knives and cutlery, and every form of clothing, all at reduced prices. We are prepared as usual to give special attention to Finishing and Tailoring. The old stand, 69-71 Princess Street. All accounts due to the late firm of Robert & Taylor shall be settled with

J. NUGENT & CO.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of Piles, we have prepared a pamphlet, which you may have by sending for it. It contains full particulars of the disease, and how to cure it. It is a most valuable work, and one that every sufferer should have. It is sold by all druggists, or by mail, for 10 cents. Dr. Chase's Ointment

Dr. Chase's Ointment

HENRY P. SMITH, Architect, etc., Anchor Building, Market Square, Phone 345.

DISTRICT DASHES.

News of the District Condensed From The Whig's Exchange.

David A. Wilder, Pictou, died on Monday, aged thirty-five years.

Willie Hunter, Pictou, has left to try his fortune in the northwest.

The wages of the laborers in the millable iron works, Smith's Falls, have been increased 15c. per day.

The A.O.U.W. have placed a beautiful memorial window in the mortuary chapel, Glenwood cemetery, Pictou.

Frederick A. Handy, Pictou, and Mrs. Alice A. Curlett, Green Point, were united in marriage at Northport.

Zachariah Palmatrix, South Marysburgh, died on Tuesday, aged seventy-seven years. Deceased was formerly a mariner.

John V. Christy, one of the solid men of Hallowell township, with his family, has left to take up residence in Milestone, Assiniboia.

Arthur Pope, Pictou, has left for Sault Ste. Marie, where he will find a lucrative position. Mr. Pope was one of Pictou's energetic young men.

Maurice Ready, leaving Smith's Falls for Cleveland, Ohio, was presented with a handsome mousereppie, sterling silver match safe and tobacco pouch by the employees of the Frost & Wood Co., and Ready received a beautiful silver case.

Word was received in Perth Thursday of the death at Ferndale, California, of Louise Ferrer, Perth. Deceased, in ill-health, a few months ago decided to go to Ferndale, to regain her health, but the change had not the desired effect. Her mother arrived at Ferndale two days before her death. Deceased was in his nineteenth year.

The Voice Della Verita, of Rome, a clerical organ, prints an article instigating that the prohibition against Catholics participating in the Italian elections will shortly be withdrawn, with the view of the progress of socialism. The statement is causing some sensation.