Continued from Page 1.

outhouses in America. An army of 700,000 men, organized by the Jesuits. with headquarters in San Franciscoa foe malignant, disciplined, armed in the midst of the republic-a very cancer in the heart. The rebellion was but a surgeon compared to this mur derer, that tried to amputate a limb merely; this plots to stab straight to the heart of the nation. Resist! Should Lansingburg try it she may have a fine chance of looking into the muzzles of papal rifles, as obedient as his heelers to the command of that model Cathlic, Ed Murphy, dog-fighter and sens-

These priests stop at nothing to schieve the power they have been plotting to steal since the inception of the republic. They have seized the machinery of election, destroyed its purpose, and usurped the libertles of the people. They have seized our legislatures, made laws in harmony drawn from them. Mrs. Surratt was with papal plots while trampling citizens' rights into the mire. They have seized the judiciary and made conviction of crime impossible and legal pro cesses for the public weel an empty play on a painted stage. Do not attempt to load the rimes of these cut rages on the Democratic party, as such, excepting in the once rebellious states. Here, in the North, decent Democrats dwell by decent Republicans; and, search it where you will, these outrages against law and the franchises are in the exact area of papal dominance, the very centers crammed in furtherance of the plots of Montrea! and Buffalo.

It is impossible, sir, that these things the editorial corps of the Tribune have seen deep enough into the millstone to know the secret things of Democratic outrage, but I believe I apprehend the causes which have sealed your columns against the exposure. You have hoped to convert Irish hatred of England into a support of our protective policy. In the management of the Republican party the effort has been too manifest to be misunderstoood; but what have we gained by it? Not enough to say "we." The Irishman in America is not battling England with his ballot. and will not so long as the priest can direct it. Irish-Americans contribute money to the Land League and fight England in Ireland by lawlessness, outrage, intimidation, and a priestly dragooning of voters. The priest knows what he is about, whether Americans do or not. Ireland seems to have taken a contract to conquer both England and America for the

The time has arrived when the trend they demand an end of all truckling to fluence. the papal power. Do not venture again to put a papist in the chair of the national Republican committee. We endured it in the campaign of '92we will not endure it in the campaign of '96, nor any other campaign. We have blindly yielded until the great are the decent people of New York today? Simply a flock of sheep kept to furnish mutton for the dogs of Tammany Hall. Albany, Troy and Buffalo are little better. The dogs, emboldened by the feast, have extended their ravages until nearly every great city in the Union has become their prey. Ed Murphy, sent to the senate in defiance of protest from a Democratic president and the ostensible head of the party, but in absolute consonance with the Catholic plot, reveals the papal champion in the Democratic ring. The time to call a halt has zaine upon Mexico-Pius IX, had iscome, and to teach every organization plotting against the life of the republic that no sacerdotal veneering will save it from the retribution which tramps and treason merit from the children of liberty, when they repay her bounty with insult, and in the very house of heart.

When the next Republican platform is formed, the first, broadest, and firmest plank, should be the mastership and secured liberties of Americans in all its truth and power; on these we can win, but not on a platform less pronounced. Americans will consent to be trifled with no longer.

Will you not in the future expose great founder denounced that other crime which he did so much to destroy? Hold it up to the light and show what it is; show its origin, a miscegenation of Christianity and paganism; its authority a mass of pretenses; its history a record of gigantic and martial. Surrounded by enemies, appalling crimes. Speak, as none but knowing not upon whom in civil life he it before it crushes the republic, the last, the greatest, and the best governmental achievement of mankind.

LUBONIUS.

The Surratt Case.

A writer in Donohoe's Magazine makes Surratt, who was hanged for com- abroad; enlisted in the pope's body the war."

PAPAL IRISH TYRANNY plicity in the assas-ination of Presi-guard, was detected and surrendered

or innocence must ever remain a matimpartial light of the present, the evience upon which she was convicted is by no means such as would to-day conrict her of connection with the conwhether, if accorded them a trial by jury, rather than by an extraordinary inflamed condition of the public mind, verdict could have been obtained against her. * * * There was no of this extraordinary tribunal, and no authority for depriving the accused of copies, 25 cents.-Portlander, their constitutional right to a trial by jary. . . It remained for the failure, later, of the government to convict John H. Surratt to convince many Will Re-establish Herself With St. of the weakness of the testimony upon which his mother was subjected to an ignominious death. . . These are the facts and the conclusions to be banged; John H. Surratt had the good fortune not to be tried until fairer conditions prevailed, and is alive to day, and a free man. Need anything more be said?

Yes, considerably more may be said. In the first place, there was a very grave exigency, and one that demanded all the resources, all the unwavering courage and indomitable perseverance of that wonderful man, Secretary Stanton-an exigency that was not equalled during the entire war. Just as hostilities were closed, with victory for the Union, the loved leader of the people was struck down by the assassin's shot. Seward's life was attempted, Grant was marked for death, and one of the dasare unknown to you. Men so astute as tards had been selected to strike down Johnson.

> Under these circumstances, Stanton, who had just begun to enjoy a little rest for his long and unceasing labors, was confronted with a new and startling crisis that might well have tried the nerves of any man.

> Beginning his enquiry, what did he learn? First, that the man who had shot Lincoln was J. Wilkes Booth, that his associates were Lewis Payne, who tried to kill Seward; David E. Herold, who accompanied Booth in his flight into Maryland; George A. Atzerot, who was selected to kill Vice-President Johnson; Edward Spangler, a scene shifter at Ford's; Samuel Arnold, Michael O'Laughlin, who was to kill General Grant, and Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who harbored and aided Booth.

He learned that one of the conspirators was John H. Surratt, who had fled the country with the assistance of such papal see. A large job, which the lit. men as Mudd, and that the cowardly tle isle may find too large before it is conspiracy was hatched in the house of Mrs. Surratt. He found too, that every one of the conspirators, from Booth of events is becoming plain to the down, was either a Roman Catholic or American people, and, in consequence, directly under Roman Catholic in-

> Now, going back a little, let us con sider what his previous experience with

this church had been. When the ordinance of secession was passed in South Carolina a grand mass was celebrated in the cathedral. When Louisiana went out of the Union the cities are already in bondage. What trailing of the old flag in the dust was accompanied by a like service in the cathedral there.

> There had been several Union victories and many defeats in the meantime, not to mention the final round-up of Lee's army near Appomattox; but Stanton had heard of no grand masshe had heard of no mass whatever in honor of that great victory, or of any other Union triumph. This does not establish a case, but it shows a trend.

> Furthermore, he knew that after Gettysburg-coincidental with the descent of the French forces under Basued an encyclical, the immediate effect of which was such an increase in the Union armies as almost to threaten

their disintegration. We didn't know what those frantic her welcome steal up behind and try to at the time. We know now that, as in drive the assassin's poniard to her the revolution, they meant "only Americans on guard;" that only Americans could be depended upon to defend the flag of their patriotic sires.

Stanton knew that Archbishop Hughes had been sent abroad by Presi-America; then let protection follow in | dent Lincoln to endeavor to prevail on Pius IX. to withhold recognition from the confederacy, and he knew, what was not generally known, that the president sent a private agent over at the same time to watch the archbishop, and denounce this giant villainy as the whose good faith he had many and cogent reasons to suspect. The perfidious priest advised the pope to recognize the southern confederacy.

Under these circumstances it seems that Secretary Stanton acted wisely in having the case tried before a court the Tribune can speak. Help to crush could rely, he naturally had recourse to the only tribunal that he felt absolutely certain would give a verdict in accordance with the facts. That the verdict was unjust cannot be believed. The evidence is at the war department old soldier, looking at a can of con-

and may be read. Now, in regard to the case of John place of ordinary milk that falled on a somewhat labored attempt to reha- H. Surratt: He went to Canada, was account of the storm. "It's the Gail bilitate the reputation of Mrs. Mary B. harbored by Catholic priests, thence Borden Eagle Brand we used during relating to trial by jury.

dent Lincoln. Here is what he says: upon demand of the United States min-"The question of Mrs. Surratt's guilt lister and brought back to the Uni od States. His trial resulted in a dister of discussion, but, viewed in the agreement, not as the writer in Done hoe's Magazine so ingeniously claims, because he had 'the good fortune to be tried under f irer conditions," but because there were two Roman Catho spiracy, while it is an open question lies on the jury. Why suppress the facts' Why not give Stanton credit for seeing beforehand what is now so military tribuoal, notwithstanding the clear to all? John H. Surratt's escape was due to the wiles of the Roman Catholic church.

A full account of Lincoln's Assassinaexigency that demanded the creation tion, tracing it to the door of Rome, is for sale at this office, 10 cents; three

MOTHER ALEXIA WILL RETURN.

Joseph's Convent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11 .- Mother Alexia, the mother general of the Sitters of St. Frances, has notified the Milwaukee community at St. Joseph's convent, the mother house of the order, that sne will shortly return to this country to take up her residence. The branch of the order in Germany, near Baden Baden, will be continued in charge of the sisters who accompanied the mother general from this city. The return of Mother Alexia is some thing of a supposite as it was supposed. Alexia, the mother general of the Sixthing of a surprise, as it was supposed that she would not leave Germany again owing to her feeble health and advanced years. Her return to this country makes it certain that the Milwaukee convent will continue to be the mother house. Although the order has been in existence for many years. it is but a short time since the convent was erected in this city and Milwaukse made the home of the order. This was due to the severity of the German authorities, which made it necessary for Mother Alexia and the sisters to leave that country. Connected with the mother house in this city is the Sacred Heart Sanitarium.

A Roman Pagan.

Yesterday I saw a man wno had had an experience with a man who evidently was one of the pope's faithful The young man was distributing invitations in Lincoln for the Y. M. C. A. A policeman speke to nim about the distribution, stating that if he were distributing invitations for a wine supper he would not care, but those things -the invitations to the Y. M. C. A .- a good many people did not like. However, the young man continued the distribution. The "keeper of the peace" then arrested him and took him to the jail. Yet, while the young man was being taken to the jail, he continued to distribute the invitations. When the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and Lawyer Bryan heard of it, they wanted the man who had been arrested to make a test case of it and put the pagan through, but he did not wish to make pagan was suspended for his faithfulness to his convictions. When the policeman saw the Y. M. C. A. man on the street, he said: "I will get even with you for this." But if he had known that Bryan was after him, rather than the young man, probably he would have said the same to nim. The pagans are permitted to walk our streets, and they have about as much sense of what justice is as a calf that is being led by a rope. Let us have men on the force. If Lincoln was remembered by the Jesuits for what he did for Chiniquy when the pagans had him arrested, it might be possible that they will remember Bryan in the same way.

Must Patronize Church Schools.

X.

ST. Louis, Mo., September 9 .- At the Third Diocesan Synod of the archthe number of Catholic desertions in diocese of St. Louis yesterday a decree was promulgated, among others, relating to parochial schools which caused something of a sensation. It provides calls for troops after Gettysburg meant that Catholic parents may send their children to any Catholic school in the city, but they must be sent to Catholic and not public schools. The wording of the decree "forbids parents to send children to the public schools." When a parent has reasons which he considers sufficient for departing from this decree he must submit these reasons to the archbisnop and his consultors, and can only depart from the rule with their consent. Outside the city of St. Louis the approval must come from the priest in charge of the parish. When asked what penalty will be meted out to those who disregard the foregoing Judges. decree, Archbishop Kain said: "I am not prepared to say. It is a matter which remains with the confessor. If he learns that one of those for wnom he is responsible disregards the candidates of the church, he may feel that he can no longer be responsible for him and refuse him absolution. It is something that will have to work itself out."

Recalled Stormy Times.

"Well, that looks natural," said the densed milk on the breakfast table in

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full. are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5,) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska;

lows: Section 4 The judges of the supreme Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (3) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

braska, he amended to read as follows: Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1888, there shall be elected be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election therefore, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1886, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-lows:

of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:
See 13 The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, psyable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurthersin.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to comfile charges against him. Still, the pensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska;

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska;
Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Neoraska be amended to read as follows;
Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall reselve for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall have been commissioned and they shall increase, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation and all fees that may here after be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring therein.

Approved March 29 A D 1895

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to road as follows:
Section I. The judicial power of this state
shall be vested in a supreme court district
courts, county courts justices of the
peace police magistrates, and in such other
courts inferior to the supreme court as may
be created by law in which two-thirds of
the members elected to each house
concur. Approved March 29, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two thirds of the members elected to each house thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judical districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge. Approved March 30, A. D. 1896.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Neb

He it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

of the State of Nebraska;
Section i. That section six (6), article one
(1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebrasks to amend d to read as follows:
Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall
remain incloints, but the legislature may proride that in civil actions five sixths of the jury
may render a verdict, and the legislature may
also an horize trial by a jury of a less number
than twelve men, in courts inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29, A D 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive depart-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska: Section 1 That section one (1) of ar-ticle five (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows:

Section 1 The executive department shall consist of

Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, smiller of public accounts, treasurer, succeintendent of public lands and buildings, and three of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners as four the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of two years, and continues of the period of two years, and cone for the period of two years, and cone for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, suditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside as the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-slature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1 That section twenty-six (26) of article five (b) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as

State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 26. No other executive state officers except these named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof;

Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the mem-

act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the mem bers elected to each house thereof concur ring.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section nine (0) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

lows: Section 9. All funds belonging to the state Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds or for the state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses;

naes;
Provided. The board created by section I of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented;

And provided further, That when any And provided further. That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution to be numbered section two (2) relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of now by Flynn, a French gentleman the counties wherein such cities are

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new sec-tion to be numbered section two (2) to read as follows:

tion to be numbered section two (2) to read as follows:
Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislat-ure of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-hiature of the State of Netraska; Section I. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Netraska, be assended to read as follows;

State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:
Sec. 2 No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote pt an election by authority of law; Provided That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; Provided, further, That any otte, increase such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness as cent, in addition to such ten per cent as no bonds or evidences of indebtedness its issued shall be valid unless the same sha have endorsed thereon a certificate signs by the accretary and auditor of state showing that the same is issued pursuant in approved.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D., 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have here unto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six. of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-First, and of this state the Thirtieth. (Seal.) J. A. PIPER,

Secretary of State.

SHEPPARD IN QUEBEC

Catholics Are Attending Protestant Schools.

TORONTO, Oat., Sept. 12. - E. E. Sheppard wires the Star from Montreal to-night: "The high and public schools of the Protestant board of school commissioners, as they are called here, opened here yesterday. What might seem an extraordinary fact to the people is that over 15,000 French Canaras. dians, Catholic children, attend these so-called Protestant schools of Montreal, and many more are unable to obtain admission owing to the scarcity of room Last term a new and excellent Protestant, or rather public, school in St. Denis street (strongly French and Catholic) is reported to have been forced to refuse between six and seven hundred French Catholic children. This, too, in addition to those who were admitted. The Catholics of this province are rapidly recognizing that their children are being poorly educated, and before my return I expect to gather some interesting facts regardthe true state of public sentiment,"

The Herald says editorially, speaking of the opening of the schools: "Quite four thousand parents in Montreal will realize this morning that they live in about the only civilized city in the world where a school fee is demanded. And they will also find that the withdrawal of their children from school, or a straight confession of poverty, are the only means of avoiding the wretched tax upon the poor man's efforts to do something to better the condition of his family."

Mr. Sheppard says further, Mr. Marchand, leader of the local opposition, has already begun the campaign, leavlog here yesterday for eastern countles to organize and hold meetings. Elections are expected to take place immediately after the mosting of the legislature, or in about seven months. Everyone I have met here expressed the opinion that the Conservative government, formerly led by Taillon, and with an Irish name, will be defeated. Flynn is an attractive man, but the business men of Montreal are very much dissatisfied with the administration, and believe that Marchand will win. The latter is held in high esteem, and is one of the Quebec politicians who bave kept their skirts clean.

Help

Is needed by poor, tired mothers, overworked and burdened with care, debilitated and run down because of poor, thin and impoverished blood. Help is needed by the nervous sufferer, the men and women tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, scrofula, catarrh. Help

Comes Quickly

When Hood's Sarsaparilla begins to enrich, purify and vitalize the blood, and sends it in a healing, nourishing, invigorating stream to the nerves, muscles and organs of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the weak and broken down sys-tem, and cures all blood diseases, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1, Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparille.