



Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams heartily endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Silsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.: "I see no reason why a clergyman more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth from which he or his family have been significantly benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little relief. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could do and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."

A. A. WILLIAMS.
HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c

REDUCED TO RUINS.

Two Fires in the Pictou District—Church Burned at Pictou, N.S.—Other

Pictou, N.S., March 28.—The small brick residence of Miss Preston, on Main street, was burned early this morning.

Loss about \$1,000; insured for \$700.

This morning about 4 o'clock the fine brick residence of H. K. Fox, near North-west, was burned with part of the contents.

Loss about \$3,500; insured for \$2,500.

RETAIL, N.S., March 28.—The Roman Catholic church at Castleton and a business block were burned this morning.

Total loss, \$17,500.

WINNIPEG, March 28.—Fire on Sunday morning destroyed the Standard Theater building and a block on Main street near the C. P. R. station. The chief sufferers are J. S. Douglas & Co., fur and boots and shoes, who lost their entire stock of furs, valued at \$2,000. George Foulds owned the building. The loss is about \$4,000.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

ATHLETICS.

W. H. Meek, holder of the world's amateur four-mile walking record, Canadian three-mile record and winner of numerous events, has begun training. He is doing gymnastic work now in order to take off some weight, and expects to be in condition by Decoration Day. Meek is anxious to meet Curtis, England's amateur champion, this year.

President Dickson, of the Olympic Club, New Orleans, has sent Corbett a telegram offering \$25,000 for the Mitchell match.

THE WHEEL.

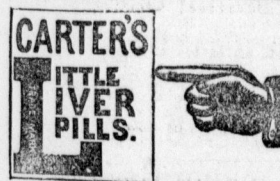
FOUR THOUSAND MILES BY ONE LEG.

A novel cross-country bicycle ride is to be undertaken by Frank S. Beedleson, a Syracuse wheelman. Mr. Beedleson is possessed of but one leg, his left limb having been amputated above the knee.

It has been decided that Beedleson shall start from City Hall Park, New York, on or about June 1, and that the journey of 4,000 miles must be completed within 100 days, though the rider is quite confident he will have no trouble in bettering the limit set by days, if not by weeks. He will ride a pneumatic safety. Beedleson is a well built man of medium height. He has been riding a wheel for some time and has the reputation of being a sturdy and enduring rider, who is quite capable of holding his own with the majority of two-legged wheelmen.

The Secret of His Wealth.

A millionaire said "the secret of my wealth" is in the word, S-A-V-E; and the secret of my health is in the word, S-A-G-E. By this last he meant Dr. Sage, whose Catarrh Remedy cured him of one of the worst cases of Catarrh, and thereby saved him from much suffering and premature death, enabling him to make his millions and enjoy life. The cures made by this medicine are simply wonderful.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as dizziness, nausea, brownness, distress after eating, pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the distressing complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

HEADACHE

Acche they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Fully Indorsed.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Purchase of the L. and P. S. R. Bonds From St. Thomas Ratified.

The McClary Manufacturing Company's Fixed Assessment at \$100,000 for Ten Years Indorsed—Proposal Looking to Exemption for the Street Railway Company Voted Down.

The City Council held its thirteenth session last evening. It was a special meeting convened to discuss bills prepared by the city solicitor to be presented to the Local Legislature regarding the amalgamation of London West with the city, the city assuming control of the village; electric light plant; limiting the McClary Company's assessment to \$100,000; and the recent purchase of the L. and P. S. R. bonds from St. Thomas. There were present: Mayor Essery, Ald. Parnell, Shaw, Scarrow, Taylor, J. W. Jones, Coo, J. Fitzgerald, Carrothers, Moule, Heaman, Garratt, Stevely, Thos. Jones, Dreaney, Welford and F. J. Fitzgerald, City Solicitor Meredith and City Clerk Kingston.

When the meeting opened the clerk read a lengthy message from the mayor regarding the last deputation's visit to Ottawa, and the purchase of the L. and P. S. R. bonds from St. Thomas. The message stated that the bonds had been purchased by Mr. J. W. Little on behalf of the city. The mayor asked the council to ratify their action.

City Solicitor Meredith recommended that legislation be obtained to authorize the city to issue debentures to pay for the bonds.

Ald. Parnell and Ald. Moule moved that the message be received and the action of the deputation indorsed. Carried.

Mr. Meredith's recommendation was adopted. The bill will be prepared and submitted to the council. The thanks of the council will be tendered Senator Loughlin for his assistance in having the city bill pass the Legislature.

LONDON WEST AMALGAMATION.

The city solicitor then read to the council the bill prepared to authorize the amalgamation of London West with the city. The village would be styled ward No. 7, and three aldermen and two school trustees would be elected to represent it. It would be the duty of the city to maintain the breakwater in as good a condition as it is at time of amalgamation, and the city would not be responsible for any damage done by flood. The water commissioners would, as soon as a revenue of 10 per cent. on outlay was insured, by mains and erect hydrants. For the next ten years the assessment would be the same as in 1892, with the addition of any new buildings.

Ald. Stevely objected to the clause relating to three aldermen being elected to represent the new ward. The population was smaller than in other wards and the representation should be smaller. Too much power would be placed in the hands of the annexed portion.

Ald. Parnell said he agreed largely with Ald. Stevely.

The clause was adopted.

Ald. Taylor took exception to the clause regarding the maintenance of the breakwater by the city. It was not in as good a state of repair now as it was when the agreement was entered into with the village. The recent flood had shown conclusively that it was not capable of withstanding a very severe test. The city could not allow it to remain as it was now.

Ald. Thos. Jones and Ald. Dreaney moved that the clause be amended so as to provide that the city should in no way be responsible for repairs to the breakwater.

Ald. Stevely moved in amendment that a committee inspect the breakwater and the village and report on their condition.

Ald. Taylor did not think that the clause could be amended. After the date of amalgamation the city would only be responsible for repairs.

The mayor stepped out of his chair and said that as soon as annexation took place a clamor would arise to have the breakwater made what it should be. It should be made a drive so that it could travel from Oxford street bridge to the other end of the breakwater. The whole arrangement was a farce. No Legislature would pass such a bill knowing what they doubt about the condition of the place. The dam at Springbank could not be blamed for these floods. West suffered from still greater floods. When the city was used the Grand Trunk Railway Company should have been made co-defendants.

The breakwater constructed at the Cove bridge put an end to the proper and natural course of the river. By making this bridge longer and allowing the river to run in its former course, London West would not be damaged by floods. The mayor said he would call in the council of London West, discuss the matter and endeavor to arrive at an amicable settlement.

Ald. Taylor moved that this clause of the bill be laid over until a special meeting to be held to-morrow evening, and that Aldermen J. W. Jones, Stevely, J. Fitzgerald, Welford and Shaw and the mayor be a special amalgamation committee to meet London West representatives. Carried by a vote of 9 to 5.

The committee will meet this evening at 7:30.

SELLING PART OF TALBOT STREET.

The next clause of the bill provided for transferring part of Talbot street north to Alex. Harvey. Passed.

THE MCCLARY COMPANY ASSESSMENT.

The next clause provided that the city might pass a bylaw providing for a fixed assessment at \$100,000 for the McClary Manufacturing Company for the next ten years. Passed.

YAS.—Ald. Heaman, Coo, Moule, Thos. Jones, Stevely, Scarrow, Welford, F. J. Fitzgerald, Parnell, Shaw—10.

NAYS.—Mayor Essery, Ald. Carrothers, Dreaney, Taylor, J. Fitzgerald, Garratt and J. W. Jones—7.

The next clause provided that the City Council might pass a bylaw providing for exemption from taxation for the street railway company.

Ald. Parnell moved that the clause be struck out.

Ald. J. W. Jones moved that the clause pass.

Ald. Parnell's motion carried.

The next clause provided that it would not be necessary to have a two-thirds vote on the McClary application for exemption.

Passed.

A number of clauses were passed relating to the Debenture and Consolidation Act and providing for a ballot to determine which debentures should be retired every five years by the accumulation of the sinking fund.

The council adjourned at 10:15, there being no quorum.

A Household Remedy—Gibbons' Toothache Gum. Sold by all druggists. xzv

Late Canadian News

Montreal Spending \$3,000,000 on Street Railway Construction—A Windsor Child Fatally Burned.

Edwin Yale, dry goods, Queen street, Toronto, has assigned. The estate is valued at \$8,000.

Mr. Curran Hardy, eldest son of Hon. A. S. Hardy, is down with typhoid fever in Toronto.

The date of the proposed public reception to D'Alton McCarthy at Toronto has been fixed for April 12.

The Sisters of Providence in Montreal will celebrate the 50th anniversary of their order next June.

The Militia Department has decided to gradually arm the active militia with the Lee-Enfield rifle.

Rev. D. C. Hosack, of Orangeville, has accepted the call from the Parkdale Presbyterian Church.

E. M. Matthews, manager of the Arlington Hotel, Toronto, has assigned. Liabilities are estimated at about \$10,000.

James Morgan, son, a well-known Montreal man, and a member of the big dry goods firm of Morgan & Co., died on Tuesday, aged 38 years.

George Epps, of Ancestor township, Westmorland, was found dead on Monday morning, and is supposed to have committed suicide. An inquest is to be held.

Justice Meredith on Tuesday ordered that the disputed \$90,000 in the Conmee case be paid into court by McCarthy & Co. Jas. Conmee has appealed from the award.

The trial at Montreal of the Sheppards and Hamilton, of the employment agency, had not been concluded when the court adjourned.

R. W. Golofinich, the defaulting Huntsville treasurer, was on Tuesday sentenced by Judge Mahaffy for forgery and embezzlement to three years in Kingston Penitentiary. He had pleaded guilty.

An old lady named Taylor, living on the corner of Mortier and Cataract streets, Windsor, Ont., was fatally burned Tuesday morning. An older brother tried to start a fire with kerosene. Some of the oil was spilled over the little one. This became ignited and the child was fatally burned.

There is likely to be a big kick among the shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway at the next meeting. It has transpired that the company is paying Messrs. Ross & Mackenzie, contractors, \$30,000 per mile for construction of the new road and equipment. Over 100 miles are to be built. The contract was given without tenders.

There is a movement among the members of the quarterly board of Elm Street Methodist Church, Toronto, to call for the resignation of H. M. Blight, choir-master and organist, on the ground that he holds a position with theatrical companies, and has, therefore, unfitted himself for the position. Mr. Blight says the only ground for such a charge is that he sang at a theatrical benefit performance of the Theatrical Mechanics.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

The Government Urged to Pass a Cumulative Voting Law.

Proportional Representation Strongly Indorsed by Press and People.

(Specially communicated.)

In view of the importance of the subject, and the fact that a strong agitation is under way in Toronto, I need make no apology for devoting this week's letter entirely to the subject of proportional representation. The shape that the question takes here is a demand for cumulative voting. I am aware that many who favor proportional representation prefer the Hare system, which is preferential as well as proportional. My own attention was first drawn to this important question by an excellent little weekly paper called Hope and Home, 25 cents a year, published by Mrs. A. L. Holton, at 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Hope and Home advocates the Hare system pure and simple, and is rather impatient of anything less complete. I freely admit that the Hare system is more philosophical and thorough than the cumulative; and I am glad to hear that the Hare system has come triumphantly through a practical test in the election of seven trustees of the Mechanics' Institute at San Francisco. Notwithstanding this, I advocate the cumulative system for these reasons:

First, this is the kind of proportional representation that has been advocated in Canada for a long time by organized labor leaders, and one does not want to swap horses in crossing a stream.

Second, it has the great merit of being so much more easily understood than the Hare system. You can explain it to any ordinary man, even if uneducated, and make him understand it thoroughly, in five minutes; whereas, although the Hare system is clear and simple in actual working, it takes almost a trained intellect to apprehend it from a description. I know that I had to give it considerable study to get a thorough grip of it.

Third, an adoption of the cumulative system would I think be the shortest way to the Hare system—assuming the superiority of the latter. The main thing is to recognize the principle of large constituencies and a proportional vote, and get it into practice in some shape. Improvements will come if needed.

Fourth, the fact that cumulative voting has been in practical use in the English school board elections for twenty years or more, furnishes a most powerful argument with people of a conservative turn of mind.

And lastly, the cumulative system is a good system anyhow.

But what is the cumulative voting system? It is simply to group a number of small constituencies into one big constituency, returning any convenient number of members, and then give to each elector as many votes as there are members to be elected, with power to give all his votes to one candidate or distribute them as he pleases; any group of electors above a certain fixed minimum to have the power of nominating candidates, who will be placed

on the usual official ballot. The way in which the system will work out in practice can be gathered from the articles which I shall proceed to quote.

The Trades and Labor Council is moving actively in the matter. They have already sent a deputation to the Provincial Government, and will shortly issue petitions for general signature. Other deputations are expected. Two of the Toronto newspapers are advocating the reform; one, the Evening Star, which has published a series of articles; and the other the Globe, which published a double-leaded article about a column in length the other morning. I append to this the greater portion of that of the Star's last issue, and extracts from that of the Globe. The Star's article is under the heading of "Fair Municipal Representation." Although it refers entirely to Toronto, it is just as applicable to other municipalities; and all I need do to make it entirely clear is to state that Toronto is divided into six wards, each of which returns four aldermen. The Star says:

"The organized workmen of the city have a right to be represented in the city council by a man or men of their own class and of their own choosing, in proportion to their numbers. There are 24 aldermen. Then, if workmen for the city have a right to the number of votes, which would give one representative in the city council."

"The organized workmen of Toronto number far more than one-twelfth of the voters; they earnestly desire to be represented in the city council by a workman; and yet they are not only out of our imperfect and unfair system of voting."

"A perfect remedy for these unjust conditions would be the adoption of the cumulative vote throughout the city; either by voting at large for all the aldermen, giving each elector 24 votes, with power to cumulate; or dividing the city into two large wards, east and west, which would give each elector twelve votes, with power to cumulate."

"Such a plan would be the best one; but we are well aware it is too radical a proposition to ask for just yet. What we may fairly ask for, however, is that the voters for aldermen in the wards as at present should be given the power to cumulate their four votes upon any one, two, three or four candidates."

"If the municipal electors had the power to cumulate their four votes as they chose, then any one-fourth of the electors in any ward could elect one of the four aldermen for that ward. Take, as an example, what actually occurred at the last municipal election. Mr. A. F. Jury was a candidate. An analysis of the voting shows that considerably over one-fourth of the voters of ward number four desired to have him for their representative in the council. The number of 'plumpers' cast for the wards was most remarkable. Yet he was not elected. His supporters were practically deprived of their franchise and were unable to elect the man of their choice, to whom their members clearly entitled them."

"Take another illustration from actual fact. The organized workmen of Toronto voted to be represented on the school board this year, and they put up a candidate in each ward, with the hope that they might perchance snatch a seat. They were compelled to divide their strength, and hundreds of votes were lost to them because they were so little chance of their winning, and voters did not care to vote on the losing side. But under the cumulative system of voting, the workmen could have concentrated their strength on one or two good candidates, with a certainty of victory. Twelve years ago, when every year for the school board and they ought to be elected by the whole of the electors of the city, each voter having twelve votes with power to cumulate them."

"It is utterly futile for organized labor to expect anything like representation under such a wretchedly imperfect system as ours exists. Let them throw all their energies into getting some reforms as we have indicated. There ought to be no difficulty, also, in getting the help of other bodies, such as the temperance men, who would be equally benefited by such a reform. In fact, such a movement will be the support of every man and woman who desires a full and fair representation of popular opinion in our deliberative assemblies. It is not a mere question of organized labor, not a mere question of temperance, not a mere question of any other special interest, but a question of just and fair representation all round."

The Globe's article is headed "Cumulative Voting." The following two extracts well indicate its manner of dealing with the question:

"The science of politics has only succeeded by its system of elections in making it possible to have two sets of opinion represented in the popular assemblies. Opinions not embraced in the party platforms can only obtain representative force by this system. The usual way in which such opinion has been enabled to obtain a voice has been by supporting party men and subscribing to their views. This has not been satisfactory on the whole, as the party men generally owe their first fealty to the party, and that fealty frequently interferes with the special causes to which he is pledged."

"At the best, however, a representative obtained under these circumstances can scarcely be of much advantage to a cause which is forcing itself on the attention of a public not too willing to give ear to new thoughts. Even though our representative's vote may be dependent on when the question comes up for settlement, his active interest and aggressive advocacy can scarcely ever be commanded. Thus it is that movements which appear to have considerable momentum and influence outside have no force at all on the floors of our legislatures. The temperance movement occurs at once to the mind in this connection. That cause brings to its service an amount of zeal and enthusiasm such as has been elicited for but few reforms. Yet these qualities have been usually most ineffectually expressed in most quarters where the reform could be given practical legislative effect."

"Besides the temperance body, already mentioned, the labor interest is a large section of the community with particular and special needs that almost demand a direct representative for their advocacy and urgent presentation. To this body the system of cumulative voting commends itself. A short time ago a number of delegates representing the labor bodies of the city waited upon the Ontario Government to urge the adoption of the system in this city in all elections which are regulated by the enactments of the Legislature. At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Friday night the system was indorsed, and it is well known that the members of that body have long been in favor of it. At the recent conference on social problems held in this city a resolution approving of the plan was adopted unanimously. It, moreover, possesses the merit of having been in operation in England in the school board elections for the past sixteen or seventeen years and has given eminent satisfaction. Representative Tom Johnson, of Ohio, introduced in the House at Wash-

ington last year a bill providing for the election of members to the House of Representatives on the cumulative system, the electors of each State voting at large. There is nothing novel about the matter, therefore, and it has been sufficiently tested to prove that it is quite practicable."

R. T. S. T.

UNIQUE SCENE IN COURT.

A Deaf and Dumb Lawyer Conducts a Case at Osgoode Hall.

TORONTO, March 28.—The unique spectacle of a deaf and dumb lawyer appearing in a case in court was witnessed to-day at Osgoode Hall. The lawyer was Duncan McLellan, of Trenton, on behalf of the plaintiff in Lemesurier vs. McCaulay, an appeal from Trenton in an ejectment suit.

The deaf and dumb lawyer was assisted by W. R. Meredith, Q. C., and F. A. Hilton. As the case progressed Mr. McLellan wrote out pointers for the two lawyers, who addressed the court. Judgment was reserved.

ELGIN ASSIZES.

Young's Trial for Murder Begins on Thursday—Sullivan's Case Laid Over.

ST. THOMAS, March 28.—The trial of Young for the murder of Frederick Glover will begin on Thursday.

The case of Sullivan, charged with shooting his landlady, Elizabeth Henderson, has been laid over till next assizes. This case was tried here at the assizes last fall, but the jury failed to agree.

The Latest Canadian Combine.

MONTREAL, March 28.—A combination between the different knitting mills of the Dominion is the latest combine talked of in wholesale circles. There are about a dozen knitting mills in the Dominion.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the

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A good Overcoat covers a multitude of defects, and a neat pair of Trousers gives the finishing touch to the costume. Overcoats at \$10 are an especial attraction here. Step inside and try one on.

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By acting upon the liver, stomach and bowels and purifying the blood, it removes every particle of the foul, impure or morbid matters which obstruct the proper working of the digestive organs and cause dyspepsia. This explains why B.B.B. succeeds in curing even the most obstinate cases.

