

Our Ottawa Special

The London and P. S. Railway
Petition Presented.

A Proposal to Put Corn on the
Free List

Advocated by a Conservative but
Shunted by the Government.

DALTON MCCARTHY Determined on Carry-
ing Out His Programme—Some
Doubtful Items of "Supply"
—Newspapers from the
Lobbies.

(Special Editorial Correspondence by Tele-
graph.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—After several divorce
suit petitions had been introduced, includ-
ing that of C. F. Burrows, of St. Catharines,
for separation from his wife, Florence J.
Swallows, a petition from members of the
Cleveland lessees of the London and Port
Stanley Railway was read. It prayed for
an act of incorporation, which will doubt-
less be granted.

Then came another motion for tax re-
duction. This time, despite the protests
of Mr. Foster to leave it alone till he was
ready to say what should be done, it came
from the Conservative side of the House
and was moved by Mr. Pope (Compton,
Que.) He made a strong case in
favor of placing corn on the free list.
He contended that the only hope of Cana-
dian farmers lay in feeding their cattle, and
to do this to the best advantage they must
have free corn. "Some say that farmers
should grow barley to feed cattle," said
Mr. Pope, "but it does not pay Ontario
farmers to feed cattle at the present
price, and it does not pay farmers to buy it
for feed even at that price, and any way we
can't feed barley alone. We must have free
corn." While Mr. Pope spoke, Mr.
Taylor, chief Government whip, had a long
and anxious consultation with Sir John
Thompson, and there was evidence of un-
easiness in Ministerial circles, as the plea
for free trade proceeded. There were loud
cries of "Carried," but Dr. Sproule (Grey)
rose and made a long speech against the
motion, arguing that free corn meant a
demand for more grain. He as-
serted that few farmers could feed cattle,
as they did not have the capital.

The House was listless while the Mar-
quidale order talked, for he is a tedious
speaker and talks too often. Mr. McKil-
lan (Huron) expressed happiness to see
the principle of free trade introduced by
the member for Compton, who opposed a
similar motion a year ago when introduced
by a Liberal. Mr. McKillean by official
returns showed that before the duty on
corn was put on, the price of coarse grain
was higher in Canada than in the United
States. After the duty was put on, in 1878
oats were eight cents higher in Toronto
than in Chicago; in 1881 they were only
150-100 of a cent higher. The same result
was shown in case of rye. A. H. Frankland,
the great cattleman, once said, "I have never
lost a head of cattle by feeding it coarse
grain, but I have lost many by feeding it
corn." "If you take one
brick out of the N. P.," exclaimed Mr.
Cameron (Conservative M. P. for Inverness,
N. S.), "you will bring the whole fabric to
the ground." "Hear! hear!" shouted several
Liberals across the House. "Not so,"
responded Mr. Davin. The House seemed
more interested in this declaration of Sir
John Thompson's declaration at Sherbrooke
than in Mr. Cameron's subsequent remarks.
The majority of his friends went to the
smoking room while he elaborated his
arguments against Mr. Pope's views.

Mr. Rowand (Bruce) supported the
motion. "We must furnish our cattle," he
said, "with the cheapest and best food."
Then Dr. Christie (Conservative member
for Argenteuil) rose and introduced the
abolition of the duty which, he said, had been
unanimously introduced by a meeting of
farmers in his county.

Mr. Davin (Conservative member for
West Annapolis) combatted Mr. Cameron's
conclusions, and claimed that a re-
vision of taxation must take place. Take
pig iron: it was taxed \$4 a ton, and yet
it was raw material of manufacturers. "It
is," confessed Mr. Davin, "impossible to
show that the National Policy protects the
farmer. When you produce a surplus you
can't protect the commodity; your main
market is outside the country, and the
price is regulated outside the country."
"That is good free trade doctrine," retort-
ed Mr. Somerville. "You must have
been reading my speech," added Dr. Mac-
Donald, and there was much laughter
when Mr. Davin said he always took care
not even to listen to the doctor from
Huron. In conclusion Mr. Davin affirmed
that the only way to protect the farmer
was by letting him have the goods that he
uses at a lower cost. This was cheered by
the Liberals, as was also the further Da-
vinian assertion that by and by he would
show such reasons for the abolition of cer-
tain duties as would make it very difficult
for members to face their farming constitu-
ents after opposing them.

The Finance Minister conceded this
question was fairly debatable, but in view
of the fact that the budget would be
brought in next week the Government
would not make its views known. The
question involved conflicting local interests,
and would have to be fairly considered.
The argument that free corn was necessary
to fatten cattle for the British markets
might have no force two months hence.
The discussion could not be continued
after 6 o'clock, and Mr. Foster talked
against time till that hour, but before the
Speaker left the chair Mr. Laurier claimed
a brief reply.

"Weep not over the daughter of Jeru-
salem," said Mr. Laurier, "but over your
moments of weakness," and there was much
laughter. "Mr. Foster now an-
nounced,"

added the Liberal leader, "that the Gov-
ernment has no policy on this question, but
Mr. Ives, President of the Council (at an
election meeting in Sherbrooke six weeks
ago), laid it down as a plank in the Gov-
ernment policy that corn shall be free."

In the evening supply was discussed.
When the vote for agriculture was taken
up, Mr. McKillean protested against 33 tons of
hay being purchased for feeding 66 cattle
kept when the Government spent so much
on experimental farms. Then Messrs.
Somerville, Grievie, McMullen, Bowman,
Cargill, Landerkin pleaded that the agri-
cultural reports be printed in German for
the benefit of German settlers. Mr.
Foster said Germans could speak and read
English. Dr. Sproule alleged the Govern-
ment was afraid of the dual language cry,
but Mr. Grievie assured the House that
many Germans who could read English
could not read German.

A lively attack was made on the Govern-
ment by Mr. McKillean because the agri-
cultural report was not brought down before
the estimates. Mr. McKillean and Mr.
Mulock taunted them with taking away
Mr. Carling's job from him, putting in a
new Minister beyond the reach of catch-
ing up to his work. Mr. Foster capitulated
and postponed the items. There was
severe criticism over the item providing for
the payment of \$6,000 for the use of six
stallions for the experimental farms. Mr.
Langlier said it was a huge job. Mr. Mc-
Mullen added he would not give \$1,000 for
two of these stallions, and Mr. Landerkin
asked if the Minister of Agriculture
collected a portion of this extraordinary
expenditure as election funds. On the vote
for \$1,000 Dr. Landerkin urged the Gov-
ernment to take every possible precaution
to keep out cholera. Mr. Foster said there
was no increase in the number of lepers in
the Tracadie lazaretto. The House ad-
journed at 10:55.

Parting of the Ways.
OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—To-day Mr. Mc-
Carthy said he would move amendments to
the Government's tariff resolutions if they
did not wipe out all objectionable taxes.
"Do you think there will be many Con-
servatives induced to support you?"
"Not in the House. The motions made
are nearly all for the abolition of duties
upon specific articles, and not for a change
of system. It is in the country that the
battle must be fought, at general elections
and before them at bye-elections."

"Then you think we have come to the
parting of the ways."
"Yes, undoubtedly. You would be sur-
prised," Mr. McCarthy added, "to see how
many letters I am receiving from all over
the country, showing the extent to which
the feeling in favor of some changes is
spreading. Of course, however pleasant
the letters are, it is putting me in Parlia-
ment that tells."

Notes.
Frank Fitzgerald, Hamilton, has been ap-
pointed judge of Wentworth.

The Newfoundland correspondence was
brought down to-day. There is nothing
new in it.

Chas. Mackenzie, M. P. for West
Lambton, had a seat in the Speaker's gal-
lery this afternoon.

Mr. Tarte told me to-night he will be
able to take his seat on Monday evening
next. He says \$20,000 were spent in the
attempt to defeat him.

Consular returns show that \$7,000 worth
of settlers' effects were taken to the United
States by emigrants from the Ottawa dis-
trict the last three months.

Mr. McCarthy did not bring in his bill to
provide for the abolition of dual language
and separate schools in the Northwest to-
day. It will come up next week.

Mr. Tarte, the thorn in the side of the
Administration, has not yet got his seat,
the authorities delaying the recount, but he
took a seat in the press gallery to-day. Mr.
Bunting and Mr. Irving (Bradstreet) were
also visitors.

Sir John Thompson's bill respecting wit-
nesses and evidence, introduced to-day,
enables prisoners to testify in their own
behalf. This measure is patterned after
the bill introduced by M. C. Cameron
some years since.

Mr. Foster received an address from the
Manufacturers' Association at Toronto, and
resolutions passed to-night by the Red Par-
liament expect the Finance Minister to
follow the lines they lay down in framing
his budget speech.

The Finance Minister told Mr. Charlton
to-day that the Canadian Government has
not received any information regarding the
quarantining of Canadian cattle. He
understood the action was taken because
Britain has scheduled Canadian cattle.

FOR ANNEXATION PURPOSES.
**Text of a New Measure Introduced in
the United States Senate.**
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Yesterday Mr.
Morgan, leading Democratic member of the
Senate committee on foreign relations, held
a short conference with Secretary of State
Foster, and the bill introduced by Mr.
Morgan this morning is the probable out-
come of that conference. Mr. Morgan is
an enthusiastic annexationist, and it will
be seen that in his measure he provides,
not only for Hawaii, but any similar con-
dition that may arise in the future. The
full text of the bill is as follows:

That whenever the United States shall
acquire dominion over any foreign country
or place by treaty or annexation or other-
wise, the President of the United States,
with the advice and consent of the Senate,
may appoint a governor for the same and a
legislative council to consist of any num-
ber of persons, not less than five nor more
than 25, whose acts shall be subject to
review or repeal by Congress; and unless
the treaty of annexation or cession shall
otherwise provide, the governor and coun-
cil shall continue in office until such provi-
sion shall be made by Congress.

Forty-One Drowned!

Wreck of the British Steamship
Trinacria.

Thirty-Seven Seamen and
Four Passengers Lost.

Two Royal Weddings to Take Place
in the Spring.

The Franco-Canadian Tariff Treaty
Signed.

Award of \$100,000 Salvage for Picking
Up the Spruce-Marked Falling Off
in Trade Between Canada
and Great Britain—
44 Fatal Cases
in Paris.

Earthquakes Every Day.
ATHENS, Feb. 8.—The Island of Zante is
shaken several times daily by earthquake.
A female gymnast killed.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Blanche Blanchard, a
trapeze performer, fell this evening from
the trapeze in a circus at Leicester. She
was picked up dead.

Disastrous Blow.
ROME, Feb. 8.—Several lightly built
houses in Campitello, Province of Campo
Basso, collapsed to-day during a high wind.
Thirteen persons were killed and fourteen
were injured.

Acquitted of Murder.
PARIS, Feb. 9.—Luna De San Hedro,
the Spanish artist, who killed his wife and
mother-in-law, was acquitted yesterday of
the charge of murder. The artist com-
mitted the crime while half-crazed by
learning that his wife had been untrue to
him.

Salvage for Saving the Spruce.
LONDON, Feb. 8.—The North German
Lloyd Company has agreed to pay the
owners of the steamship Lake Huron,
which picked up the steamship Spruce at
sea and towed her into port, \$120,000
instead of \$60,000, the amount at
first contemplated.

Mitchell in the Treadmill.
LONDON, Feb. 8.—It seems that Charley
Mitchell philosophically devoted his three
months in jail to genuine training for the
prize ring. He did not get as much exer-
cise as he ought, but he reduced his weight
under prison fare by 28 pounds, and he
now weighs 172, or 4 pounds less than when
he fought Sullivan.

Beginning Badly.
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Trade between Great
Britain and Canada began the year badly.
The British imports from Canada declined
no less than 27 per cent. During January,
chiefly in wheat, butter, fish and lumber.
Nevertheless there was a large increase in
the imports of Canada cheese. As against
the imports, the British exports to Canada
increased 25 per cent.

Forty-One Drowned.
CORUNNA, Feb. 8.—The steamship Trinacria,
plying between the Clyde and
Spanish Mediterranean ports, has been lost
off Cape Villano near Punta del Boy.
Only two of the crew were saved. Thirty-
seven were drowned. Every hour
news from the wreck of the British
steamship Trinacria off Cape Villano.

Cholera Cases in Paris.
PARIS, Feb. 8.—Forty-four persons have
died in Marseilles to-day of a choleraic
disease. Nine of the cases were suspiciously
like Asiatic cholera. The physicians ap-
pointed to make a special investigation of
the disease have been unable so far to
make a satisfactory diagnosis. Some of the
physicians are of the opinion that the disease
is intestinal influenza. The disease is
confined to the Filibet districts.

The Franco-Canadian Treaty.
LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Franco-Canadian
treaty, which by the imports from Canada
will be placed on the minimum schedule of
French tariff, was signed in the French
Foreign Office in Paris on Monday by both
the contracting parties. The Marquis of
Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper appended
their signatures as the British and Cana-
dian plenipotentiaries. The treaty will be
submitted to the French Chamber of
Deputies and the Canadian Parliament
forthwith.

Quite a "Catch."
LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Marquis of Cam-
den, who comes of age on Thursday, will
be one of the great matrimonial prizes of
the forthcoming season in London. His
father died two months after his birth, and
his long minority has resulted in an enor-
mous accumulation of what is popularly
described as unearned increment. His
estates cover some 17,000 acres in Kent,
Brecon and Sussex, including the lovely
country seat of Bayham Abbey in Sussex
and the Wilderness at Sevenoaks in Kent.

Queer Question to Decide.
LONDON, Feb. 8.—The missing word
scandal has by no means disappeared. The
point of legality is again being argued be-
fore the High Court, in order to determine
what shall be done with a fund of \$125,000
which remained undistributed when the
competitions were stopped. The interest-
ing point is brought forward that if these
competitions were wagers they were
void. Then the law forbids them. The
case upon which most reliance is placed is
a decision of Chief Justice Mansfield. Seven
gentlemen at dinner at Fumival's Inn bet
each other that he was the eldest. The forfeit
was a wine dinner, to be paid for by the
youngest. The loser did not appear at the
time set for the dinner and the others
ordered that the dinner be charged to him.
The highest court decided that the loser
must pay for the dinner. If the missing
word competitions are put in the same
category, then the same decision will apply
as to their legality.

Disgraced.
PARIS, Feb. 8.—Cornelius Herz has been
expelled from the Bavarian Order of St.
Michael. His name has been struck from
the list, and he has been requested to re-
turn the cross given to him. The Intranti-

seant says that the Panama directors,
whose trial has closed, gave orders for the
payment of their counsel. Charles de
Lesseps paid M. Barbois 30,000 francs,
Marius Fontaine's lawyer, M. Dubouit, and
Henri Cottu's lawyer, M. Martini, received
20,000 francs each. Gustave Eiffel's
lawyer, M. Waldeck Rousseau, ex-Minister
of the Interior, received 100,000 francs, or
four times the salary of M. Perivier, the
presiding judge. The payments were made
before the close of the trial to avoid the
risk on the part of the lawyers that, in
case of condemnation, the property of the
directors and of M. Eiffel would be seized
for the benefit of the Panama stockholders.

Emperor William Surprised.
BERLIN, Feb. 8.—A curious surprise
was prepared for Emperor William a few
days ago at the grand banquet given in
honor of his sister's marriage. When he
removed his napkin from his plate he
found a letter concealed therein, which he
opened, glanced over it, laughed heartily,
and then read it aloud. It bore the signa-
ture of one of the lords waiting at the
table and contained a petition to his
Majesty to allow him to set up a canteen
within the precincts of the imperial palace
for the numerous servants of the household.
The letter pointed out in terms as respect-
ful as to a great distance when they needed
any liquid refreshments. The incident
caused much merriment at the royal table.
The Emperor, summoning an official of the
court marshal's office, handed down the
petition, with instructions to see to the
petition, with instructions to see to the
man should not suffer any disagreeable
consequence for his boldness.

Two More Royal Weddings.
LONDON, Feb. 8.—It has been court
gossip for a day or two that the 3 will be
two royal weddings in the coming spring
instead of one. Princess Victoria, so titled
gossips have it, will wed Prince Adolphus,
the eldest son of the Duke of Teck. It is
no secret that the Queen and the Prince of
Wales' family have been extremely annoy-
ed by the freedom with which the still un-
married betrothal of the Duke of York and
Princess Mary. This annoyance has given
rise to some quasi denials that the match
had been made. Nobody doubts, however,
that the nuptials will be celebrated in
April, though the formal acknowledgment
of the engagement may be delayed until
almost the time of the ceremony. If the
Prince of Wales' eldest daughter should be
married at the same time it would mean
the eve of the most brilliant in the later
years of Victoria's reign.

Prince Adolphus is a clever young man,
not a genius, but free from moral weak-
ness. His age and that of the Princess
Victoria also is about 24 years.

Queensland Floods Subsiding.
BRISBANE, Feb. 8.—The water is still
falling slowly. The ruin and desolation
revealed as the flood abates is beyond any-
thing caused by the last great flood in
1890. Some suburbs of the city have been
almost annihilated. South of the river
the city is still submerged. In the higher
parts of the city from which the water is
receding many buildings have collapsed
and most of the others are damaged
beyond hope of repair. The loss in Queens-
land, on which statistics the Government
office, postoffice, principal banks, news-
paper buildings and the opera house has
been enormous. The buildings in the
street were two-thirds submerged, the
stocks in all the shops were ruined, and
vast quantities of valuable documents
were rendered illegible. The Victoria
bridge at the northern end of the street
was swept away as well as the railway
bridge which connected Brisbane with the
suburb of Undercoopy. The Provincial
towns have suffered severely. A heavy
rain from news of village sub-
merged, houses wrecked, lives lost and
bridges swept away. The loss of life has
been very heavy, but no approximate esti-
mate of the number drowned is yet pos-
sible. The Government is doing its utmost
to save the few boats that have been
sent torpedoes loaded with food
and clothing up the river to the interior
towns.

The Canal Cases.
PARIS, Feb. 8.—In the Chamber of
Deputies to-day Emile Gousset, Boulanger
deputy for the Seine, interpellated the
Government as to the acquittal by the
Chamber of Indignity of Deputy Rouvier
and Senators Dervy, Grevy and Ronault.
He directed his attack principally against
M. Rouvier. As Rouvier had admitted
that he received money from the
Panama company, M. Gousset said it was
the plain duty of the Government to re-
voke the acquittal of Rouvier and to in-
flict the penalty of his action. The
article of the constitution concerning the
responsibility of Ministers should be ap-
plied without delay. It was remarkable
that the Government had to be reminded so
frequently of duties that were so plain. It
was the duty to ask who was stopping the
wheels of justice.

M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, re-
plied with severity that it was an insult
to the Government to accuse it of yielding
to threats and hindering the exposure of
the Panama company's affairs. The Govern-
ment had shown its disposition in the
matter by asking the Chamber to authorize
legal proceedings against the deputies said
to be implicated. (Applause from the Left)
and had properly left the rest to the law
courts of France, which were competent
and just. The Government would not be
driven to unwarranted measures, but would
act with absolute disregard of the slander-
ous rumors which enemies of the Repu-
blic had been circulating for the past
month. The Government still proclaimed
that all citizens must bow before the de-
cisions of the courts of justice, but not be-
fore any provisional court. (Applause
from the Left.) "We have done all that it
was our duty to do," said M. Bourgeois in
conclusion. "We see in the questions now
submitted a mere maneuver to entrap us.
We refuse to supply to the enemies of the
Republic weapons with which to destroy
it. We have done our duty and we abide
by the result. It remains for the Chamber
to do the same."

M. Cavaignac, Republican deputy for the
Sarthe, also replied to M. Gousset, and
closed by moving the order of the day.

M. Ribot also spoke at length in defense
of the Ministry and announced that the
Government accepted M. Cavaignac's pro-
posal, and it was adopted by a vote of 446
to 3.

Pierre Richard, Boulanger deputy for
the Seine, moved that the Government re-
turn to bar on Des Reinsch's heirs the
amount of money given by Reinach to
Rouvier for the secret service. He re-
quested urgency, which was voted by the
Chamber, 232 to 175, although the motion

for immediate discussion was lost. The
debate on the budget was then resumed.
M. Gousset has sent his seconds to Nor-
bert de Benoit, deputy for the Aveyron,
who interrupted him persistently during
his speech in the Chamber to-day.

THE OTHER SIDE.
**An Hawaiian Account of the
Revolution.**

**Strong Appeal to the United States
Against Forceful Annexation.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—A letter has
been received here from John F. Colburn,
Minister of the Interior of Hawaii, in
which he outlines the position of the de-
posed Queen, of whom he is a supporter.
In his letter Mr. Colburn describes the
scenes leading to the formation of the Pro-
visional Government and the abandonment
by the Queen of the proposed new consti-
tution, and says:

"At the same time we issued a proclama-
tion and scattered it all over the town and
delivered it to the diplomatic corps, that
the Queen had abandoned the idea, and
asking one and all to accept the assurances
given in the proclamation by the Queen
and Cabinet. The 'Reform' party was
not satisfied with this, but they with the
assistance of the American Minister and
the troops of the United States steamship
Boston enlisted a number of men to the
extent of 300 and asked the American
troops, took possession and declared by
proclamation a provisional government,
contrary to the constitution now in force,
and contrary to the rights of 100,000
people, the population of this country."

"The Cabinet notified the American Min-
ister of what had happened, and asked him
to assist this duly authorized Government
to suppress this revolt, or if he did not
want to do that then to remove the
United States troops on board the Boston,
and we, the Government, could do it our-
selves."

"When we told him we had 700 men
under arms and were equal to the situation
his reply was that he acknowledged the
Provisional Government and would support
it. We, the Government, came to the con-
clusion, as we did not wish to come into
conflict with the United States troops, to
hold under protest. The Queen and her
Cabinet are at present removed under pro-
test pending a hearing before the United
States."

The letter has been forwarded to Presi-
dent Harrison by Mr. Ganz, who in his
letter says: "I respectfully submit the
letter from John F. Colburn, Minister of
the Interior. I feel assurance that the
United States will not be instrumental in
overthrowing the Government of a weak
State. Such a high-handed undertaking would
be revolting to every patriotic sentiment that
actuates her citizens in their intercourse
with others. A love of liberty, humanity
and justice is inborn and it will be impos-
sible for them to uphold intrigue, rascality
and usurpation by a few for their own
personal interests and aggrandizement."

A FINANCIAL FLURRY.
**The Bottom of Uncle Sam's
Gold Box Visible.**

**The New York Herald's Startling An-
nouncement—The Drain of American
Gold to Europe Has Exhausted
the Government's Resources—
Remedial Measures
Proposed.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Herald says
that the drain of American gold coin to
Europe has at last exhausted the resources
of the Government, and the private stores
of the country. The entire supply of
gold in the vaults of the United States
Treasury to-day has been reduced to
\$108,106,938. Of this only \$8,176,938 is
free gold, and the remainder, \$100,000,000,
must be by law held in the treasury for the
redeemability of the paper currency. The
notes which have been issued against it. In
brief, Secretary Foster has come to the end
of his rope. The bottom of Uncle Sam's
gold box is visible. Nor has the drain of
gold stopped. Arrangements were made by
foreign banks yesterday for the shipment
of \$2,000,000 in gold next Saturday. Other
ships will probably be heard from to-
day or to-morrow, and it was the impres-
sion in Wall street yesterday that this
week's exports would reach about
\$5,000,000. This would leave with
the assistance only \$3,176,938 of
free gold in the treasury, with the proba-
bility of further demands for export. This
would not be a single week's supply. Geo.
G. Williams, president of the New York
Clearing House Association, and also of
the Chemical Bank, spent a great deal of
time yesterday arranging for a further
loan of gold to the Treasury Depart-
ment. It is understood that Mr. Wil-
liams' appeals were successful in all
instances. The dinner party on Tues-
day night at the Manhattan Club
was really a conference of the leaders of
the world of finance. The event was the
discussion of the disasters that threaten the
country from the drain of gold to Europe,
and the continued outflow every month of
4,500,000 silver dollars which nobody
wants. Speeches were made by President
Simmons, Henry W. Cannon, Geo. G. Wil-
liams, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Russell Sage,
Frederick H. Oloott, E. H. Perkins, jun.,
Cornelius N. Ellis, J. Kennedy and others.
It was the opinion of all these authorities
that it was absolutely necessary to repeal
the Sherman Silver Law, and unless it is
done immediately the country will find its
currency reduced to a silver basis. The
opinion was also unanimous that the Gov-
ernment should issue from \$5,000,000 to
\$10,000,000 in bonds, the sale of which in
gold will partly recoup the depleted
treasury. It was asserted by most of the
speakers as their belief that the Govern-
ment would be obliged to sell bonds before
March 4 next to preserve the parity
between gold and silver. The Secretary of
the Treasury was telegraphed to yesterday
and the serious nature of the situation
pointed out to him in strong language.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It
removed ten corns from one pair of feet
without any pain. What it has done once
it will do again.

REMOVAL.

As invitation is extended to all to visit
us at 216 Dundas street, northwest corner
of Clarence (Brown & Morris' old stand).

We opened our new Drug Store on
Saturday, Jan. 21. We will be happy to see
all our old friends and customers. As
in the past, we will endeavor to keep
an absolutely pure and fresh stock of Drugs
and Chemicals, quality to be of first im-
portance.
In our new premises we are opening many
new lines of Toilet Goods, Hair Brushes,
Exquisite Perfumes, etc., all at remarkably
low prices.
Dispensing Prescriptions is with us a
specialty.
Please remember the new address.

**CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
CHEMISTS**

**216 DUNDAS STREET,
Northwest Corner of Dundas and
Clarence Streets.**

FATEFUL FLAMES.

**A Nebraska Family Burned to Death—
Other Similar Fatalities.**
BARNES, Vt., Feb. 8.—A farm house and
out buildings owned by Henry Pratt at
Berlin Corner, were burned early this
morning. Wm. Ny, an occupant was
burned to death, and Mrs. Pratt was
probably fatally injured.

CHATHAM, Neb., Feb. 8.—At midnight
the dwelling of James Flynn, on the
Richibucto road, was burned, and Flynn,
his wife and two children perished in the
flames.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—Cole's
Hotel, erected in 1786, was burned to-night.
Loss, \$7,000. James Kelly, a cook, was
overcome by dense smoke, and when the
firemen reached her room she was dead. A
Swede named Delia Alexander is at the
Rhode Island Hospital in a critical con-
dition and two men were badly injured.

Striking Switchmen Discharged.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Supt. Gibson,
of the Big Four, at noon discharged 69
striking switchmen at Springfield Ohio.
They asked pay for overtime.

The Cigarette Must Go.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Lower
House of the Pennsylvania Legislature
yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote,
passed a bill to prohibit the manufacture
and sale of cigarettes within the State.

Upholding Judge Lynch.
GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Feb. 8.—A resolu-
tion was introduced in the House yester-
day by J. A. Wallace, the colored member,
condemning lynch law, especially when it
is meted out to negroes without trial. The
intention of the resolution was to censure
recent lynchings in the South and the
Paris, Texas, affair. The resolution was
voted down by a large majority.

Steamships Arrived.
Feb. 8. At From
Hibernia.....Philadelphia.....Glasgow
Russia.....Southampton.....New York
Aller.....Southampton.....New York
Didam.....Liverpool.....New York

LOYALTY SHOUTERS.
(Montreal Witness).
The only annexationists whose efforts we
fear are the loyalty shouters who are build-
ing tariff walls to shut in and enslave our
own people so as to be able to trade them
off to manufacturers and monopolists in re-
turn for electioneering capital. To per-
petrate and malign Mr. Goldwin Smith is the
very worst way to oppose annexation, if
that is what the new desperate protection-
ists really wish to do. It can only create
unnecessary sympathy for him, and through
him for the cause he advocates. It is not
long since all the opponents of protection
and all the tariff reformers were called
traitors and annexationists by the self-
seeking protectionists, and as the whole
Liberal party was so included these
"patriotic" Imperialists very nearly, if not
quite, convinced Great Britain and the
United States that half the people of Cana-
da were annexationists. The protection-
ists, as soon as the elections were over,
withdrew their charges, but of course at
some cost to their reputation for truthfulness.
Mr. Smith, as an avowed annexation-
ist, is perfectly open, fair and honest in
his propaganda. He is, in fact, a gentle-
man in his methods.

Jagson says he doesn't see how a man
can expect to make much progress in a sta-
tionary business.

Commences Monday, Jan. 9.—We will
start our great prize sale again on Monday,
Jan. 9, when every cash purchaser of \$1
worth or more of goods will stand the
chance of securing a handsome present
valued according to amount of purchase.
You pay no more for your goods than else-
where, and may get a valuable present
and if not you will be presented with a pic-
ture. E. N. HURST, 190 Dundas street.

**ROLL-
ING
UP.**

The weekly sales of C. W. C. We don't
intend to tire you by detailing the many
money time saving advantages
possessed by C. W. C. If you have
made a careful application of directions
on each packet, you know something of
them; if you have not, permit us to in-
form you. You are, no doubt, the last
to believe the time, and there is no
doubt it will pay