Dyspepsia

can deof those erally on

ticura d humor le to the be ased and most ying and

URA, the

ly allays

ts rest

irritated scalp of

he only urfaces.

eatest of

thus re-

re every

nples to

pensive of

oily skin, other skin

AILWAY.

1:25 a.m., 6:50

.m. 7:00 p.m

hington mia,

11 p.m. March

OKE

les,

LEU

JGE

Braces

HIRTS

ach,

RT

Friday

nd Model namental

d Satur

digestion, relieves sick hendache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Head the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I sid eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Saxsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feelings. I have felt se much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to gecommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass. R. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass 100 Doses One Dollar

THE KNIGHTS TALK!

Sir John and Sir Charles at the Drill Shed.

They Receive Some Cheers and Floral Tributes.

Sir Charles Denounces Reciprocity as s Fraud—The Conservatives Want Nothing But the Old Man and the Old Policy.

It was a big crowd that gathered at the frill shed last night to see Sir John A. Macdouald and Sir Charles Tupper. There was seating capacity for about 1,200 or more, and fully 1,600 people must have squeezed themselves into the building. The center was reserved for ladies, and about 400 were present. The speakers were conducted to the drill shed through the soaking rain by about 150 men and the Seventh and Forest City Bands. Fireworks were discharged and the crowds did considerable cheering. The building was crowded before the procession arrived, so very few of the participants obtained admission. When the speakers arrived at the platform two large floral horseshoes were presented from the ladies of the Conservative party of London. After Mr. T. D. Hodgens, chairman, had made a short speech, he introduced the member for London.

Chairman T. D. Hodgens opened the

the constitution and British Institutions. After the development of the Canadian industries, the building of railways and canals, and the establishment of free educational institutions, the speaker was sure that there was not the slightest chance of the Canadian people surrendering all these for the privilege of becoming a part of the United States. The reception which had been accorded to Sir John and Sir Charles was but in keeping with the receptions which they had met in other places, and the speaker was sure that similar demonstrations of approval awaited Sir John wherever he found opportunity of visiting. As he was suffering from a cold Mr. Carling retired in favor of Sir Charles Tupper.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER
was then introduced by the chairman, and
was received with applause. When sitting
in the cold shade of the Opposition the
speaker had, he said, in company with Sir
John Macdonald, visited London, and the John Macdonald, visited London, and the welcome they received assured them that all that was necessary for their return to the Ministerial benches was that the electors should have the opportunity of showing their change of thought. This conviction was found correct, and Londoners had tion was found correct, and Londoners had never since cassed to manifest their appreciation of Sir John by electing from their city a firm supporter of the policy of Canada's chief statesman. "Were the issue in this present struggle between two Canadian parties," said Sir Charles, "I would have but little in difficulty in securing your regulating favor." Charles, "I would have but little in alfificulty in securing your verdict in favor of the Conservative party. Unfortunately, however, the great Liberal party has seen fit to take their policy from a leader in the United States." (Cries of "No" and "Yes.") "I shall here make no assertion, but I shall simply lay the evidence before you. I refer to Erastus Wiman, who, though professedily a Canadian, is the greatest enemy of Canadians and of Canadian institutions, and a traitor whom every true Canadian repudiates. Mr. Wiman has made an open undisguised attempt to subvert Canadian institutions, the reason for which is found in what he calls the unjust vert Canadian institutions, the reason for which is found in what he calls the unjust and improper manner in which Canada has treated the United States. Mr. Wiman has written among other things an article in the North American Review of January, 1890, entitled, "Can We Coerce Canada?"

Sir John Macdonald prompting—Signed by himself.

stribled, "Can We Coerce Canada?"

Sir John Maedonald prompting—Signed by himself.

Sir Charles, taking the one—"Yes, signed by himself.

No man has done more to prevent Canadian isolation than my honorable friend on my right (Sir John), but such men as Wiman are responsible for the harsh interpretation of the many treaties that have been drawn up with the United States. "Couching on the hard usage of Americans as complained of by Mr. Wiman the speaker denied that there was any discrimination between Canadian and American vessels on the lakes saying that a Canadian vessel would not receive any better rates from Port Arthur to Montreal than an American bottom. The difficulties arising over the fisheries, he said, were the result of the legislation of the United States, and if any friction followed it was chargeable to the United States Congress and not to the Dominion Government. That the Canadian railways did profit by the Inter-State law of the United States no one would attempt to deny, but the Canadian Government had assisted in the building of the Canadian roads, and they were not likely to refuse any traffic that they could get, come from where it might. In excusing his appearance on the

political platform, Sir Charles said that he had said farewell to party politics, but that he deemed it his duty to come and answe the attacks made upon him by Sir Richard Cartwright. The speaker referred to Sir members selected had not been chosen judiciously and that the interest of Canada had been prejudiced by their presence on the commission. The statement presented by Sir Richard, he said, was garbied and misleading and without justification in fact. "I suppose yon have all heard of Mr. Laurier," said the speaker. "He is a very amicable and politic gentieman, though he is retrograding somewhat. The statement which is credited to him, and to which is am about to refer, does not. I think he is retrograding somewhat. The statement which is credited to him, and to which is am about to refer, does not. I think he is retrograding somewhat. The statement which is credited to him, and to which is am about to refer, does not. I think he is retrograding somewhat. The statement which is credited to him, and to which is am about to refer, does not. I think he is retrograding somewhat. The statement will respect to American commerce and trade the speaker mentioned the case of the treaty made in 1871, which, he said, settled all the difficulties in fishery matters for twelve years. People in our own country were agreed that the claims of the Glouester fishermen were just, but the Opposition in the House opposed the treaty and denounced Sir John Macdonald for hoperations of the treaty and denounced sir John Macdonald for hoperations of the treaty, and denounced sir John Macdonald for hoperations of the treaty and the speaker mentioned the operations of the treaty and the speaker mentioned the word.

At this point a general call of "Sir John Sir John I'm terroper continued, reason and the proper continued to the wore and the speaker is a server and the speaker is a server and the

operations of the treaty, he said, has proved its worth.

At this point a general call of "Sir John! Sir John! interrupted the speaker. "I am standing here at the request of the honorable gentleman doing the best I can," said the speaker, apologetically. The uproar subsided, and Mr. Tupper continued, justifying the action of the Dominion Government with respect to the fishery treaty of 1886. There was no nestility between the two countries, he said, owing to the Dominion Government's fishery treaties. In support of this he mentioned the introduction of the Mills Bill into the United States Senate, which would have admitted several of the natural products of Canada into that country free of duty. The speaker was assured, he said, that the American Congress intended to keep on in that line until all natural produce was admitted free of duty. But the Mills Bill was defeated."

Another demonstration occurred in rear of the hidding mixed with the first of the side of the control of the country free of the country free of the country free of the said.

Another demonstration occurred in rear of the building mingled with cries of "Sir John."

procession arrived, so very few of the participants obtained admission. When the speakers arrived at the platform two large floral horseshoes were presented from the ladies of the Conservative party of London. After Mr. D. Hodgens, chairman, had made a short speech, he introduced the member for London.

Chairman T. D. Hodgens opened the meeting shortly after 8 o'clock. He dispensed with any speech and called upon Hon. John Carling to address the gathering. The Conservative candidate was received with applause. It pleased him, he said, to have the privilege of introducing the distinguished visitors of the evening. The immense audience before him indicated, he thought, that the people were loyal to the constitution and British institutions. After the development of the Canadian industries, the building of railways and canals, and the establishment of free educational institutions, the speaker was sure that there was not the slightest chance of the Canadian people surrendering all these for the privilege of becoming a part of the United States. The reception which had been accorded to Sir John and Sir Charles was but in keeping with the receptions which they had much in other places, the same that he had been accorded to Sir John and Sir Charles was but in keeping with the receptions which they had much in other places, the will carry that remains the much inconvenience, but it is safe to fast steamers between Canada and London (England), Havre (France) and South-ampton, which can beat anything that runs line of the Canadian people surrendering all these for the privilege of becoming a part of the United States. The reception which had been accorded to Sir John and Sir Charles was but in keeping with the reception, which can beat anything that runs from the places.

(England), Havre (France) and Southampton, which can beat anything that runs into New York. They will carry passengers and mail matter, and land the same in the West 24 hours before they can be transported to the same points by any other means.

Touching reciprocity Sir Charles said: What is this !Unrestricted Reciprocity? It is a fraud of the first magnitude. There is nothing in it. It is impossible to make a national policy with another country when there was no issue. It would mean as Winan says that the United States would take the commerce of the world. Most important and more repulsive than all it would mean that Canadians would have important and more repulsive than all it would mean that Canadians would have their taxation imposed at Washington. It was when the Liberals found out that the McKinley Bill could not bring Canada to her knees that they proposed in its place Unrestricted Reciprocity which on its face is contradictory. Wh. Blaine, of the United States Congress, learned a lesson recently, the speaker explained, from the disapproval expressed over the working of the McKinley Bill, and it is more than likely that he will now be in a mood to seek for a just trade relationship with Canada. Unrestricted Reciprocity would mean, said the speaker—if the speeches of its supporters were to be credited—direct taxation. Its introduction would cause England to turn its back upon the most ungrateful and tes introduction would cause England to turn its back upon the most ungrateful and disloyal people that were ever known. Sir Charles concluded with a plea in favor of the English market which he said was rapidly increasing in importance.

the English market which he said was rapidly increasing in importance.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

was received with enthusiastic cheering. When the tunuit had subsided Sir John said that, like Voltaire, he had been smothered with roses and kindness. It was 33 years since he had first visited London, but he had come again for the same purpose that had brought him to the city so long ago—to urge the claims of Hon. John Carling. He had always thought him a good man who could serve his country. And time had but proven his worth. He had always been willing to do whatever Parliamentary work fell to his lot, and never allowed his ambition to stand in the way of the interests of the country. There was a manifest difference, the speaker said, between Hon. John Carling and Sir Richard Cartwright. The latter had always considered himself of a higher cast than the common people. Personal conceit and ambition had driven him from the benches of the Ministry and had raised him to a bad eminence like a certain person described in Milton's "Paradise Lost," ordinarily called Satan. Sir Richard, while he may be looked up to on account of his shilities, has also the contempt of a large number of his following, and is going rapidly from bad to worse.

Referring to the mottoes on the wall, he

were the result of the legislation of the United States, and if any friction followed it was chargeable to the United States of the Dominion Government. That the Canadian railways did profit by the Inter-State law of the United States no one would attempt to deny, but the Canadian Government had assisted in the building of the Canadian raoda, and they were not likely to refuse any traffic that they could get, come from where it might. In excusing his appearance on the States and the were not likely to refuse any traffic that they could get, come from where it might. In excusing his appearance on the States and stand ability and allowed themselves to be drawn with the Canadian proper sould canadian for the Canadian raoda, and they were not likely to refuse any traffic that they could get, come from where it might. In excusing his appearance on the United States and stand shivering as the artic elvage of the great public, with the negroes on the southern assignment of the close prices at which

EVERY GENTLEMAN

Should take advantage of the close prices at which

HARRY LENOX

—IS OFFERING—

HIS Stock of Industrings to the Public A FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

WELL MADE AND PERFECT FITTING

The Canadian people would indeed be selling their bright inheritance for a mess of the canadian people would indeed be selling their bright inheritance for a mess of the canadian people would indeed be selling their bright inheritance for a mess of the canadian people would indeed be selling their bright inheritance for a mess of the canadian people would indeed be selling their bright inheritance for a mess of the canadian people would indeed be selling their bright inheritance for a mess of the canadian people would indeed be selling their bright inheritance for a mess of the canadian people would be canadia

BRITISH OPINION.

A Leading Conservative Journal on the Canadian Campaign.

A Leading Conservative Journal on the Canadian Campaign.

In an article on "Canada and the United States," the London Spectator of the 7th inst. says:

If reciprocity in trade and the enlargement of friendly relations along the coast and on the fishing banks mean the destruction of the Dominion, we should be inclined to look upon them with disfavor, and to wish for a majority at the polls hostile to Sir John Macdonald's latest policy. Is it, however, necessary to assume that reciprocity means absorption? We see no reason to suppose it is. Indeed, all the examples seem to point the other way. Nations may trade freely with each other and enjoy the closest intimacy of intercourse and yet maintain with even more than their old vigor the desire for independence. England does not enjoy reciprocity with the world, it is true, but she does enjoy free trade. Yet who can say that our people are less anxious to keep their independence than they were in the days before Mr. Cobden converted the country to his theories? As far as we are concerned, there are no more restrictions in regard to intercourse with France than there will be between the Dominion and the United States if the new proposals are carried; yet our people show no sort of tendency to move in a direction which, if the French spoke the pame language and held the same religion, would lead to amalgamation. It is, indeed, by no means impossible that reciprocity, if carried to its full length, may result in making Canada give up all idea of entering the Union. Herpeople till now have been tempted by the thought, "If we join the Union, we shall get free trade with the whole continent." This temptation might, at some moment of trade depression, lave induced them to barter their political independence for commercial privileges. If, however, they obtain what they desire by reciprocity, they may be trusted to retain a constitutional system of which they are proud, and which has worked singalarly well. Reciprocity and free intercourse, it is quite conceivable, may put a

Of every million people in the world 800 are blind.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Lamp wicks brushed of daily require no

cutting.

Mr. Job Scales, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, sour stomach and lame back; in fact, I was completely prestrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude."

Prevention is Estier Than Cure.
Preserve your health by insisting upon having Imperial Cream Tartar Haking Powder, it excels all others in purity. All grocers sell it.

Every housekeeper should use Strong's Baking Powder. Test its merit by securing a free sample package at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. This powder is sold at 25 cents per pound, and is unequaled in purity and strength. 24-tf

The Chilian insurgents have gained more victories, and things look had for the Government.

Government.

The death of Prince Sanjo, president of the Council of the Court and Custodian of the Grand Scal, is announced in Yokohama.

Fire broke out Wednesday in the apartments of the Empress of Russis, but the flames were promptly extinguished and only slight damage was done. The Czar personally directed the operations of the firemen.

Irish sox, hand-knit by Donega peasantry, pure wool, very warm, durable and comfortable. Twelve pairs sent post tree for \$5. Men's long knickerbocker hose, six pairs sent post free for \$5. \$6 or \$7, according to quality. Postoffice orders payable—R. & E. M'Hugh (Limited), Belfast, Ireland.

Love's Travels.

She—Love goes where it is sent, I have heard.

He—More likely it goes where it is dol-ars!

Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple and effectual remedy. They contain nothing injurious, and may be used at all times with perfect safety.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF The most certain and safe Pain Remedy in the world that instantly stops the mos excruciating pains. It is truly the great

Conqueror of Pain

And has done more good than any known For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEAD-ACHE, TOOTHACHE, OR ANY OTHER EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications rubbed on by the hand act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, PNEU-

MONIA, CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMA-TIONS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SIATICA, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, etc., more ex

tended and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure. ALL INTERNAL PAINS, PAINS IN BOWELS OR STOMACH, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS NESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEAD ACHE, DIARRHEA, COLIC, FLATU-LENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking in-ternally a half to a teaspoonful of Ready Solief in half a tumbler of water.

MALARIA In Its Various Forms.

FEVER AND AGUE RADWAY'S READY RELIEF not only cures the patient seized with MALARIA, but if people expesed to it will, every morning on getting out of bed, drink twenty or thirty drops of the READY RELIEF in a glass of water, and eat a piece of cracker or crust of bread, they will escape attack. With RADWAYS PILLS there is no better cure for Chills and Fever. 25 Cents per Bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Is beginning to raise its head in the South.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

Beef loses 25 per cent. of its weight when balved.

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

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided as the food that is eaten contributes its neurishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. Price, 25 Cents per Box. Sold by all drug-

RADWAY & CO 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

Purify the Blood, derrect
all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH,
KIDNEYS,
and invigorate
and restore
to health Debilitated Constitutions,
and are fitvaluable in
all Complaints incidental to
Females of all ages. For children
and the aged they are priceless.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxform Synney (late
169, Union Synney and agid by all
Medicine Vendors tiroughout the World.
27 Turchasers should look to the Tabel on the
Boxes and Fots. If the address is not oss,
Oxford Street, Londen, they are spanious.

Bicycles, 1891

New patterns and catalogues is of March

WM. PAYNE, LONDON, ONT

Give some of your friends a Christmas box or a New Year's gift in the shape of a ton of BOWMAN & CO.'S

YARDS and OFFICES -246 Bathurst and 696 Dundas street



His Spring Styles are Nice.

159 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

PROTECTION and PROFIT

The advantage of combining an investment with Life Assurance, illustrated by the returns under Tontine Policies maturing in 1891, issued by

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, ON THE TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT PLAN.

ar Note that these rethe twenty years of pro-

P. B. OWENS.

Manager London District, Bank of Commerce Building LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co. (Limited), MONTREAL.



We are now putting up, expressly for family use, the finest quality of PURE SUGAR SYRUP, not adulterated with Corn Syrup, in 2-lb. cans, with movable tops.

FOR SALE BY ALL CROCERS.



PATRONIZE THE



Collars and Cuffs 2c. EACH

Work Unequaled and Cheap as the Cheapest.

Lace Curtains Reduced 25c. to 50c.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:

73 and 75 Dundas Street.

Up-Town Office: A. W. Spry's Tailor Shop, 226 Dundas Street. Goods called for and delivered to any part of the city.

NO ACCOUNTS KEPT. TERMS CASH. TELEPHONE 559.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVERTISER