Managing Director John Cameron

London, Monday, Feb. 20, 1899.

Mr. Foster Crushed.

The New Brunswick provincial elections on Saturday almost resulted in the annihilation of the Opposition. The figures stand: Government, 39; Opposition, 6; Independent, 2.

This is a crushing blow at Mr. Foster, who undertook to organize the campaign on Federal lines, and who was the moving spirit of the Opposition throughout

It is a signal triumph for Hon. Mr. Blair, who accepted Mr. Foster's challenge, and put forth his energy and influence on behalf of the Emerson Government. Mr. Blair has completely supplanted Mr. Foster as the "favorite son" of New Brunswick.

What is more important, it is an overwhelming victory for the Liberal party and the Ottawa Government. Mr. Foster openly made the campaign a ground of attack on the latter. He went all over the province calling upon Conservatives to rally to the support of the Opposition in order to bolster the Conservative party in Dominion affairs.

The Maritime Provinces in the past have been the stronghold of Federal Conservatism, and New Brunswick is the only province in Canada that today sends a majority of Conservatives to the House of Commons. The result on Saturday shows that the party is being driven out of its last refuge.

Mr. Foster's aspirations for the leadership have also been badly damaged. He made the campaign a test of his personal influence. He has suffered even a worse disaster than did Sir Charles Tupper in Nova Scotia, when he interfered in the last provincial

West Huron Election Tomorrow.

The electors of West Huron will tomorrow choose a successor to their late member in the House of Commons. Both candidates are good citizens, but by education, training and talent Mr. Holmes is better qualified to represent the riding. His opponent has cut a poor figure on the platform, and has have been implied by the acceptance of shown no grasp whatever of public af- office. fairs. Mr. Holmes, on the other hand, is unusually well-informed, a student of political science, with ideas of his own, and the ability to express them with force and clearness, and even eloquence. West Huron has always sent to the House men of the first rank, and the Liberal candidate is one who can

maintain this record. It is evident that the Conservative machine is exhausting every energy to snatch a victory in order to rekindle hope in the party and give the Opposition some warrant for attacking the Government at the approaching session for its efforts to promote an Anglo-American understanding. Sir Charles Tupper has sounded the keynote with his usual stridency. His speeches in West Huron have related almost exclusively to the present negotiations in Washington. In abusing the Administration on this score, Sir Charles has swallowed all his lofty pretensions of placing the welfare of the country above the warfare of party. In Parliament he not only approved of the Joint High Commission, but when it began its sittings he declared that, pending the outcome, he would not prejudice or embarrass Canadian interests by discussing the issues at stake. Sir Charles now holds that he is absolved from that promise, because, as he says, the negotiations have ended in failure. This is not an excuse, but a paltry subterfuge. Sir Charles knows nothing about the condition of affairs at Washington, but chooses to evade his pledge on the strength of a doubtful rumor in order to serve a party exigency. Sir Charles, in his Goderich speech, had much to say for imperial unity. He knows that it is the earnest wish of the imperial authorities that the empire should be strengthened by the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States. He knows also that that is an object which has had to be kept in view by the Canadian commissioners. To say that they are groveling at the feet of the United States because they have long and arduously striven to frame a treaty which shall satisfy both Canadian and imperial interests is not worthy of a statesman like Sir Charles, who prides himself on his imperial ideas. So long as the Canadian commissioners see a chance to further the designs of the empire, they should be commended for their strong sense of duty in prolonging negotiations. The work is onerous in the extreme, and if humble but enthusiastic exertions in the commissioners were consulting their personal comfort they would have wished it through long ago. It is foolish to pretend that they have involved only. Canada in any humiliation by this persistence. Canadians know when their national pride and dignity have been compromised, without being told by a political clique. It is to the credit of American politicians in both parties that they have refrained from criticism of the commission, while the attitude of the press is unformly friendly and sympathetic. We believe the intelli- held earlier than that date

gence of the electors is proof against the attempt to stir up national prejudice, and that they will judge the Government fairly on its record. If they do that there can be no doubt of the result.

Disraeli and Peel.

The London Times and other British journals contain full reviews of volumes II. and III. of the new book on Sir Robert Peel, based on his private correspondence and other hitherto unpublished documents. The point of interest appears to be Disraeli's celebrated denial that he had ever asked for office at the hands of Sir Robert Peel. The evidence convicting Disraeli of falsehood is complete and crushing. We give the episode in full from the recent

"On the third reading of the Corn Bill (May 15) Mr. Disraeli made an elaborate onslaught on his late leader. Amid frantic party cheers he satirized him as one who by the very law of his being was always changing old opinions for new. 'For 40 years he had traded on the ideas and intelligence of others. His life had been one vast appropriation. From the days of the Conqueror there was no statesman who had committed political petty larceny on so great a scale. Yet he had told the house he did not feel humiliated! was impossible to know what were the feelings of others. Feeling depended upon temperament, upon the organi-

zation of the animal that feels.' "Other speakers followed, and it was long past midnight when Sir Robert Peel rose to bring the long discussions on the Corn Bill, which had lasted nearly three months, to a close. On such an occasion to bandy personalities, he felt, would be an insult to the house. Of the honorable member for Shrewsbury,' he added, 'I will only say that if-after reviewing the whole of my public life previously to my accession to office in 1841-if he then entertained the opinion of me which he now professes, it is surprising that he should have been ready, as I think he was, to unite his fortunes with mine in office, implying the strongest proof which any public man can give of confidence in the honor and integrity of a minister

of the crown.' "The minister passed on to a long and able vindication of his policy. When he sat down Mr. Disraeli rose again, and denied that he had given any such proof of confidence.

'I can assure the house,' he said, that nothing of the kind occurred. I can say that I never asked a favor of the Government, not even one of those mechanical things which persons are obliged to ask. With respect to my being a solicitor for office, it is entirely unfounded.' "Had he forgotten his letter written

in September, 1841? "Sir Robert Peel might have referred to it pointedly, but did not. Significantly passing by the assurance to the ouse 'that nothing of the kind occurred,' he was content to repeat his com-

"'If the honorable gentleman really believed that I deserved the character he gave of me tonight, then it was not right that in 1841 he should have infimated to me that he was not unwilling to give proof of confidence that would

"The letter was kept private so long as the writer of it lived, and its existence has been known to few. It is published now only to remove a doubt which has so long prevailed-whether Sir Robert Peel (who left a character for strict regard to truth) on this occasion said more, or less, than he could

"The letter written in 1841 which the assailant of 1846 forgot to remember, or else remembered to forget, ran as fol-

lows: "Grosvenor Gate, Sept. 5, 1841. "'Dear Sir Robert,-I have shrunk from obtruding myself upon you at this moment, and should have continued to do so if there were any one on whom I could rely to express my feelings.

'I am not going to trouble you with claims similar to those with which you must be wearied. I will not say that I have fought since 1834 four contests for your party, that I have expended great sums, have exerted my intelligence to the utmost for the propagation of your policy, and have that position in life which can command a costly seat.

"But there is one peculiarity in my case on which I cannot be silent. I have had to struggle against a storm of political hate and malice which few men ever experienced, from the moment, at the instigation of a member of your cabinet, I enrolled myself under your banner, and I have only been sustained under these trials by the conviction that the day would come when the foremost man of this country would publicly testify that he had some respect for my ability and character.

'I confess, to be unrecognized at this moment by you appears to me to be overwhelming, and I appeal to your own heart-to that justice and that magnanimity which I feel are your characteristics-to save me from an intolerable humiliation. "Believe me, my dear Sir Robert,

your faithful servant, B. DISRAELI. "This letter was backed up by a very curious appeal to Sir Robert from Mrs.

Disraeli, written to all appearance without her husband's knowledge. '[Confidential.] Grosvenor Gate, Saturday night, Sept.

5, 1841. "'Dear Sir Robert,—I beg you not to be angry with me for my intrusion, but I am overwhelmed with anxiety. My husband's political career is for ever crushed if you do not appreciate him. 'Mr. Disraeli's exertions are not unknown to you, but there is much he has

done that you cannot be aware of, though they have had no other aim but to do you honor, no wish for recombut your approbation. 'He has gone further than most to make your opponents his personal ene-He has stood four most expensive elections since 1834, and gained seats from Whigs in two, and I pledge

myself as far as one seat, that it shall always be at your command. 'Literature he has abandoned for politics. Do not destroy all his hopes, and make him feel his life has been a

mistake. "'May I venture to name my own times gone by, for the party, or, rather, for your own splendid self? They will tell you at Maidstone that more than £40,000 was spent through my influence

'Be pleased not to answer this, as I do not wish any human being to know I have written to you this humble petition. "I am now, as ever, dear Sir Robert, your most faithful servant, "'MARY ANNE DISRAELI."

Parliament has been formally prorogued until April 3 next. This does not mean that the session may not be

Observations.

The statement by Senator George A. Cox, that legislation will be asked by the Canada Life Assurance Company, to enable the election to the Board of Directors of a reasonable proportion of policy-holders, as apart from stockholders, will be read with satisfaction. There are two classes of interests in a great life insurance company. There are the interests of those who are in it to make money as stockholders. But most important of all, from a public point of view, are the interests of those who are in it for the protection of their families. These latter should assuredly be represented in the governing body.

A porridge cooking competition is to be a feature of the eleventh annual Universal Cookery and Food Exhibition, March 7 to 11, at London, England. Cash prizes of \$250, \$100, and smaller amounts are announced. It is said that porridge as an article of food has made its way throughout the world to an extraordinary extent within the last few years.

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Scotland is nothing if not cosmopolitan. St. Andrew's University, Glasgow, on the same day that it conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mr. Buckle, editor of the London Times, bestowed the same honor on Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi. Dr. Adler is a very able man, and well deserved the distinction.

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If there is anything I do like to read, it is the conflicting statements as to what people should eat and drink in order to be healthy. Here is a Dutch doctor, Koppe by name, who takes his inning in a paper with the formidable Dutch title, Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, to prove that chemically pure water is actually poisonous, on account of its action as a solvent of the salts from the animal tissues. For this reason, he considers that distilled water does a patient actual injury, while mineral waters are all right. The doctrine that chemically pure water is a bad thing ought to comfort Toronto.

The London Lancet has been asked by a lady whether anything can be done to prevent her daughter, who is only 16 years of age, and over 5 feet 10 inches in height, from keeping on growth. The Lancet replies in the negative. It has been frequently as-

There are queer items in municipal accounts; but none nowadays exactly of this sort, taken from the municipal records of Canterbury, England, which have just been dug, out of the ancient

archives: For the expenses of bringing a him 2s 0d For gunpowder.....

A stake and staple The system is not altogether done away with. Canadian aldermen frequently "roast" each other.

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In the removal of Mr. E. Mackay from Ridgetown journalism to that of Leamington, the loss of the former is the gain of the latter. In conjunction with Mr. Bancroft, he has purchased and taken possession of the Leamington News. Mr. Mackay, as editor, has always been marked by commonsense, and good literary style. Success to the Leamington News under the new regime!

NICE CHRISTMAS PRESENT

So Harry Cornish Called His Bottle of Poison.

New York, Feb. 20.-At the inquest into the death by poison of Mrs. Kate J. Adams Mr. Salmon testified that the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the resign their directorships. The Times Harry S. Cornish had shown him at box containing the bottle of poison, "See what a nice Christmas present someone has sent me." "He had no especial reason for showing it to me," said Salmon, "and I don't know why he did." The witness also said that the enmity existing between Cornish and Barnet was common talk

among members of the club. Dr. Potter, who had been called in to assist Dr. Hitchcock in attending Mrs. Adams after she took the fatal dose, made the statement that he saw no evidences whatever of sickness in Harry Cornish at that time and that in his judgment Cornish was not sick at all.

It is said that the soldiers who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla stood the long marches in Cuba much better than the others.

His satanical majesty never gets jollying people who boast of betired ing self-made.

Spain's Greatest Need. Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim. vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed; only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists

European Topics

Conspiracy of Silence on the Ritualistic Question in Parliament-Pessimistic View of British Finance.

A Stinging Rebuke for the Government From the London Times-Successful Issue of the Anglo-American Commission Devoutly Wished For-Britain Amply Able to Take Care of Herself-The Aristocratic Organ-Grinder.

discussed every side issue under the or transitory interest, and Sir William two-column letter to the Times, on the one question which deeply concerns the English people." This anomaly is almost as striking as Sir William's own paradox that the most eloquent and impressive pronouncement in the debate on church discipline was Lord Salisbury's silence. The discussion of odds and ends of politics is licensed, because the debate on the address is a harmless diversion, in which every talkative member can mount his favorite hobby and ride as he pleases. There

A CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE. on the religious question, because the bishops, the government and the front opposition benches are unprepared to take it up; so Sir William Harcourt has the field to himself as a free-lance against the bishops. With the Times openly supporting him, no ally is needed, for no question which that powerful journal takes up and keeps before the public can ever be a dead issue.

THE HOME RULE ISSUE. The new Liberal leader, who is still holding a loose rein over his party, yet is going at a strong pace, has not found Irish home rule difficult ground. He has repeated Sir William Harcourt's plea of last year that the Liberal party cannot pledge itself to give priority to the question of an independent parliament at Dublin, but must reserve for itself the privilege of being governed by circumstances. Mr. Redmond spoke to empty benches during the dinner hour. Mr. John Morley was absent, and four Liberals voted for home rule. The burning question of Gladstone's last years is now so cold that everybody is free to handle it with impunity. It is growing; and wants to know if gin (as not so with the religious question.

a friend suggests) would keep down

Everybody is afraid of burning his fin-Archbishop of Canterbury is now believed to be arranging a test case, inserted of late that girls are growing volving the ceremonial use of incense much taller-relatively, at all events- and the reservation of the sacrament, than men; and that the free use of which can be formally argued before tobacco, liquors, etc., by the latter, may some time this year; but the decision, account for the difference, if there is whenever rendered, can only be made operative by the courts armed with authority by parliament.

THE OTHER SIDE. Meanwhile Lord Halifax is advocating loudly the right of the English Church to govern itself and manage its own affairs without interference from parliament or Nonconformists; but the logic of Scotch precedent, to which he and Lord Balfour of Burleigh appeal with confidence, points to the conclusion that only a voluntary religious body, self-supported and free from state connections, can be absolutely selfgoverning. Extremists on both sides of the English Church are heading for the same goal-disestablishment; and the one man in politics who ventures to forecast the trend of religious and public opinion is Sir William Harcourt. The question will be brought up early next week in the House of Commons by Mr. Herbert Lewis' resolution against the presence of bishops in the House of Lords, unless the discussion is choked off by the consent of the two front

UNFAVORABLE TO THE MINISTRY. Another correspondent says: The debate on the address to the Queen in reply to the speech from the throne at brightness, a strong balance-wheel of the opening of parliament was continued in the House of Commons during the week, and is expected to last until Tuesday next. The discussion of Mr. McNeill's amendment to exclude ministers of the crown from holding company directorships proved most interesting, and although it was rejected, chiefly owing to special pleading by the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the debate was distinctly unfavorable to the ministers, and had not the question been made one of confidence, the amendment would undoubtedly have been adopted.

STINGING REBUKE.

There is a strong feeling in the house against ministerial "guinea-pigs," and it is expected that the ministers will now quietly and as speedily as possible ernment's policy, saying: "The chivalry of public life, if nothing more, is felt be smirched by such connections, and every minister who has the courage to rid himself of directorships will rise appreciably in public estimation."

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

The British chancellor of the exchequer is credited with taking a gloomy view of national finance, and with frankly admitting that he cannot perceive any practical method of making both ends meet with the present rate of income taxation. Any increase in that rate would be a most unpopular measure. What he personally perceives, but probably does not want to say, is that there will be a great falling off in estate duties if the example of the late Duke of Northumberland in transferring his property during his lifetime be generally followed. Precedent is almost as good as law in England, and one has been set by which a very wealthy peer can die comparatively poor according to the records of the probate court, with a rich inheritance in the possession of the untaxed

During the first 45 weeks of the present fiscal year the customs have shrunk £974,000, and the total income has diminished £175,000, while he expendiure has increased by £4,750,000. Therefore there is every prospect that the income tax will have to be increased to nine-

LETTER FROM CHAMBERLAIN. pence. Henry Norman quotes a letter re-

London, Feb. 20.—Parliament has | ceived by him from Mr. Jos. Chamberlain in reply to one from Mr. Norman, sun in which the empire has academic in which was inclosed a copy of an interview with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Harcourt has sent from the Riviera a in which that gentleman hinted that ous to bring about an Anglo-American alliance, in order that England might obtain the assistance of the United States in furthering her interests, says: "I have never concealed my satisfaction that the people of the United States are likely to take their part in the gigantic work of civilization, which seems to me, in a sense, the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race. is, of course, a truism to say that Great Britain alone could not undertake the whole of such a task, but if Carnegie, in his endeavor to tie the United States down to that policy national isolation and selfishness, which on this side we associate with the name of 'Little Englander,' means to imply that the co-operation of the United States is for purely British in-

terest, he is entirely mistaken. BRITAIN CAN TAKE CARE OF HERSELF.

"The old country and her colonies are perfectly able to take care of their rise to many direct interests without help from any country whatever, and I have never desired nor spoken of co-operation except in cases where I am convinced baiting of the that the interests of other nations are at least as much involved as our own. If I sincerely hope that the United States will be equal to her opportunities, if is because I am a friend of the United States, and not because I am striving by underhand and insidious measures to draw them into our quar-

SALISBURY'S BIRTHDAY. Lord Salisbury's celebration of his sixty-ninth birthday has recalled numerous stories of his early struggles. Most people have heard of his journalistic experiences, but it is not generally known that he once handled a pick and shovel at Bendigo. A hovel is pointed out as the residence of the then Lord "Bob" Cecil at the time was a red-shirted gold-digger in 1852.

DOROTHY AND THE QUEEN. Little Dorothy Drew, grand-daughter of Mr. Gladstone, is to publish in a magazine here next month this pretty picture of her visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle: "An Indian man, whom the Queen likes very much, was at the door. The next moment we stood before the great Queen, whom grandpapa served for sixty years. She was just another woman like grandmamma, with a white cap on her head. I courtesied and kissed her and told her my name, Dorsie, and of grandpapa, and all our pet names at Hawarden Castle. The Queen put on her glasses and asked me to go to the other side of the room so that she could see me better. Then she took a little jewel case and said: 'This is for you.' I opened it and I saw a darling little brooch, with a diamond "V," a turquoise "I," and a little crown at the top made of red enamel. I courtesied, and kissed her hand, and said: 'Thank you very much.' She looked very nice and kind, and I liked her very much. The Queen kissed me again, and mother and I went away."

THE ARISTOCRATIC ORGAN-GRINDER.

Viscount Hinton, the organ-grinder, has no small amount of humor in him, and not a little shrewdness. When he started his agitation for the Poulette heritage, he got column after column about himself in the papers, and public sympathy at least that of the masses-ran entirely with him. Now, nobody knows what he is doing nor where he is. The only information the viscount has permitted to be published during the last week is that he has had letters from wealthy gentlemen in the United States and Canada, and even one from a Russian gentleman St. Petersburg, offering funds to fight the claim. But attempts of press men, who have tried to ascertain whether he is to accept any of these funds, and when he will commence the fight in earnest, have prove useless.

STILL A MYSTERY. The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Prince Ludwig of Lowenstein-Wetheim is still unsolved. The princess, formerly Lady Anne Saville, has returned to her father, Lord Mexborough, and reports are current that the prince is not likely to appear in London for some time at least until certain financial difficulties have been straightened out.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMIS-

SION London, Feb. 20.-Telegrams from Washington reporting that the Anglo-American commission is encountering serious head seas are followed here with much anxiety, as the opinion prevails here that the future of the Anglo-American entente largely depends on the success of the present negotiations. The Speaker voices the general feeling by saying that the news regarding the commission is very disquieting. "It is impossible," the Speaker adds, where the fault lies, but a failure to arrive at an understanding will be a serious blow to the hopes of both countries in regard to future relationships. Perhaps the less we say about the matter while it is still in suspense the better it will be for the prospects of a satisfactory settlement."

A representative of the Associated Press here has made inquiries in the proper quarters, and found a much more hopeful feeling prevailing today. The intimation is made that matters have taken a favorable turn.

"Yes, it is true that at one time the outlook was rather black, as it was feared a deadlock would ensue. But the

negotiations weathered the storm and have got into smooth water again. We now hope for a successful issue."

UNITED STATES RESPONSIBLE The Saturday Review finds the United States is entirely responsible for the

hitches in the negotiations. It says: "There are signs that we shall receive another object lesson very soon as to the real nature of the sudden great affection which America is said to have developed for England. The Anglo-American commission has been struggling to arrive at an agreement, but the process has not been thus far characterized by an overwhelming desire on the part of America to deal generously with Canada. It will not be a surprise to those who know the character of the Washington politician if the report that a failure is now practically assured proves to be true."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The Saturday Review comments on the resolution of United States Senator McEnery, in regard to the Philippines, "which," the paper declares, "is mere time-serving for the senate to pass. This resolution," the Saturday Review continues, "is simply the outcome of a maneuver to secure the necessary vote to adopt the Paristreaty of peace. The reputation of President McKinley's government is indeed likely to disappear altogether in view of the report on the war office naladministration. It is an astounding scandal to find offi-cials who are responsible for the gross irregularities and mismanagement of the war carefully whitewashed, while a plain-dealing addier like Gen. Miles is discredited. The report, however, is a good object leson to the people of England. It will show them how the bosses work the pachine, and how unservively a good of the pachine, and how unservively a good the pachine. scrupulous, even then his own country is concerned, the Vashington politician can become.'

GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. The statement of Baron Von Buelow. the minister of foreign affairs, and Count Posadow W-Wehner, the minister of the interio, regarding the comtal relations between mercial and pol the United State and Germany, and eichstag on the subthe debate in t ad the attention of the ject, have occu the week, and gave press through ble utterances. The cologne Gazett

lear and unequivocal "In spite of ie German Governdeclarations of ment, we sur that the German merican and English se at once. We bepress will not it the frank and honlieve, however official government est remarks poisonous seed from will prevent ect the views of the continuing to thinking and uential classes in the

United States. Zeitung says: "Ger-The Deutsch lations are difficult to man-American agriculture and Gerhandle. Ame st export and Ameriman industry German agriculture can industry ion. Thus arise most need tariff p nic differences. important ed for expansion and the American desi pansion produce new German need her an economic nor frictions, yet e will be in the intera political rup est of either

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