WHOLE NO. 9839

The Fight Over the Sutherland Will to Begin June 1.

Big Political Meeting in Armagh-Fair Play for Rosebery.

& Sleeping Family of Five Persons Burned to Death-Regulations Regarding the Use of Carrier Pigeons.

Paid Himself Pretty Well.

VIENNA, March 27. - The chief cashier of the Commercial Bank of Trieste has absconded with 45,000 florins of the bank's duchess, became a nursing-sister in a Lonmoney. Via Edmund Yates. Edmund Yates gives currency to the re-

election at the next general election in Britain, and also that Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy may retire at the same time. A Sleeping Family Burned to Death.

LONDON, March 27 .- A paraffine lamp explosion set fire to a dwelling in the Clerkenwell district Saturday night, and Mr. and Mrs. Croger and their three children were burned to death.

The Bering Sea Question.

LONDON, March 27. - United States Ambassador Bavard had a long interview with the Earl of Kimberley to-day relating to arrangements for carrying out the findings of the Bering Sea court of arbitration. Fatal Accident to a Distinguished

Traveler. LONDON, March 27 .- Commander Lovett opens to-morrow. Verney Cameron, the distinguished African traveler, after hunting with Baron Rothschild's hounds at Leighton Hazzard, Bedfordshire, yesterday, was thrown from his horse and died four hours later.

During the Ball. PARIS, March 27.—A bomb loaded with blasting powder and fragments of iron was exploded this evening on the window-sill of a public hall in Montceau-les-Mines. Department of Saone-et-Loire. A dance was going on in the hall at the time. The building was badly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

Thomas Shaw (Lib.) Elected. LONDON, March 27 .- The election in the

Hawick district of Scotland, necessitated by Mr. Thomas Shaw's acceptance of the office of Solicitor-General for Scotland, was held to-day and resulted in the return of 3.203 votes against 2,556 for Mr. McLeod Fullarton, Q.C., Liberal

Riot of Unemployed Men.

MADRID, March 27 .- A mob of 2,000 unemployed men paraded the streets of San Lucarie Barrameda yesterday, and finally began plundering shops, smashing windows and destroying other property. The police attempted to disperse the crowd but were driven off. The troops succeeded in scattering the crowd and restoring order. A number of rioters were hurt, but none seriously.

Fair Play for Rosebery.

DUBLIN, March 27 .- A monster political demonstration has been held at Derrymacash, near Lourgan, county Armagh. The principal speakers were Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Michael Davitt, both of whom, in the course of their remarks, expressed perfect confidence in Prime Minister Rosebery and declared that they were determined to give him fair play in the House of Commons.

Carrier Pigeon Pro hibition.

BERLIN, March 27 .- Prussia is about to follow Bavaria's example and pass a law prohibiting the use of carrier pigeons without a license from the Government. When he subject was up in the Bavarian Chamber he Premier said that within a brief period more than 5,000 carrier pigeons had been let loose in the Palatinate for foreign homes. This statement put the Prussian authorities on the alert, as all realize that in the next war carrier pigeons will form a most important part of the news service.

Scare at a Home Rule Meeting.

Dublin, March 27 .- While the regular meeting of the shareholders of the Dublin Freeman was in progress in the Imperial Hotel to-day part of the ceiling of the room fell to the floor with a tremendous crash. Everybody believed a bomb had been exploded, and a rush was made for the door. Before the frightened Home Rulers could escape, however, a section of the floor gave way, causing a number of the gentlemen to fall. Several of them were trampled upon, and severely, though not seriously hurc. Mr. Thomas Sexton, who presided at the meeting, succeeded in checking the scare by explaining in cause, and order was finally restored.

The Work of French Spies. BIRMINGHAM, March 27. - The Post, in a special dispatch from London, says there is good authority for the allegation that persons acting on behalf of the French Government have succeeded in obtaining at Whitehall the details of the plans of the proposed new works at Gibraltar. The fact that an attempt has been made to procure them is known to the war office, and there is reason to believe that the attempt was at least partially successful. The war office has ordered an inquiry into

Suit for \$5,000,000. LONDON, March 27 .- The trial of the

great Sutherland will case has been fixed to begin on June 1. This is an action brought by the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland to have the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice declare valid the will and codicils made by her deceased husband, by the terms of which she was to benefit to the

The present Duke of Sutherland, the plaintiff's stepson, will contest the case,

extent of £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000).

which promises to be sensational. The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland is the daughter of the Rev. Richard Mitchell, history professor at Hertford College, Oxford. Miss Mitchell at an early age married Arthur Kindersley Blair, who had harge of the Duke of Sutherland's immense forests, and held the rank of captain in atherlandshire volunteers. This Capt. as, unfortunately, shot dead by the

duke while they were out together deer-

stalking. A liberal provision was made for the young widow, and the duke went in person to express his regrets. The duke, though a married man, with a most charming wife-Countess of Cromartie, and in her own right, a Scotch heiress, and with a lovely daughter, married to Mr. Henry Chaplin-became the infatuated slave of

Mrs. Blair. The duchess left Dunrobin Castle for her villa at Torquay, where the Princess of Wales went to stay with her, and by her tender, womanly sympathy endeavored to soothe the wounded heart-but in vain. The Duchess of Sutherland died Nov. 25, 1888, of a broken heart, it was said, and on March 4 next the duke married Mrs.

Blair in Florida. Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower and Lady Florence Chaplin, who both had suites of apartments in Stafford House, left the mansion, and Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower, rather than receive the new don hospital, and succumbed to an illness. The tenants of Trentham and Dunrobin were so indignant that the duchess was port that Speaker Peel will not seek re- publicly insulted, and the old servants withdrew in a body. The duke from that time was upon strained terms with all his family, and eventually left to the duchess everything in his power to leave, when he died in September, 1892.

The dowager duchess was sent to jail some months ago for contempt of court in burning a document supposed to have a bearing upon this will case, which she had been ordered to produce.

A Hygienic Exposition.

Rome, March 28 .- The Hygienic Exposition was opened this morning in the Palace of Fine Arts. Pre: . Crispi and the other Ministers and members of the municipal council were present, and inspected the scientific exhibits. A reception will be given this evening by the lady delegates to the Hygienic Congress, which

Salisbury's Fiddle Found.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 28 .- Hermann Schifferl, a Minneapolis violin maker, today discovered that he was in possession of a violin made by B. Gratiani, Pisa, in 1774, and which was stolen from Lord Salisbury, ex-Premier of England. The violin was brought to Schifferl a short time ago by a young man, a stranger, who wanted it repaired. Schifferl says that he himself bought the violin for Lord Salisbury in Pisa years ago, and that it was stolen in

Crushing Nihilism.

London, March 28.—The Chronicle's Moscow correspondent says: M. Skvortsr, who was appointed to crush stundism in Kieff Province, has been actively employed. He recently arrested a peasant named Mough and confined him in a limestrewn dungeon, where the man suffered horribly. The prisoner has now been sentenced to be deprived of his rights and to be banished to the Caucasus.

Eighteen students in the army medical school in St. Petersburg have been arrested for having connection with Nihilists. Many similar arrests are being made in Odessa.

Collision at Sea. London, March 28 .- The British steamship Jesso, Capt. Strachan, which sailed from Baltimore on March 1 for Bristol, arriving there March 19, was sunk seven miles northeast of Ilfracombe by coming in collision with the schooner Lizzie R. Wilce last evening. Capt. Strachan, two of his crew and a stowaway are missing. The rest were successful in getting ashore. The Lizzie R. Wilce was towed to Ifracombe. Her stern is damaged and she is leaking badly. The weather at the time of the collision was

Reviving a Dead Man's Expression. Paris, March 28 .- Madame Israels, at whose house the Anarchist calling himself Rabardy lodged, has been unable to identify Pauvel, who was killed by the explosion of a bomb which he was carrying into the Church of the Madeline, as the man who was her former lodger. In many respects she thinks the features are the same, but the inaminate face of Pauvel being devoid of expression she is unable to

positively identify.

The authorities have employed experts to apply electricity to the face of Pauvel, expecting to produce a semblance of life, when another attempt will be made to identify him as the man who perpetrated the bomb outrages in the Rue St. Denis and Rue St. Jacques.

THE IMPRISONED EDITOR.

Ellia' Case To Bo Investigated in Parliament-Reducing the Grand Jury. (Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, March 28.-Mr. Charlton gives notice of a bill to more effectually prevent letteries, also a bill to make more effectual provision for the punishment of seduction

Mr. McMullen gives notice of a bill to amend the Civil Service Superannuation

Hon. Mr. Davies is moving for a return of the order of the court sentencing J. V. Ellis for contempt and the names of the judges composing such court at the time sentence was imposed.

Mr. Edgar gives notice of a bill to reduce the number of grand jurors necessary to find a true bill from twelve to seven in Ontario.

ALL MEN Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symp. toms: Mental depression, premature o d age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the serotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily ooking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonneil avenue, Toronto, Ont. Please mention this paper.

Foster's Figures.

The Dominion Finance Minister Brings Down His Budget.

Large Number of Proposed Tariff Changes Announced.

The Minister's Explanation of the Canadian Exodus Greeted with Roars of Laughter.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.) OTTAWA, March 27 .- All the interest in to-day's proceedings centered in the proposed tariff changes, which were announced by Hon. Mr. Foster in the course of his speech introducing the budget. THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Mr. Foster on rising was greeted with cheers. The statement of the finances showed an increase for 1892-3 in customs revenue of \$452,000; in excise, \$422,000, and in miscellaneous of \$371,000, or a total increase of \$1,246,000. There was a slight increase in the consumption of spirits, these facts showing the increased consumptive power of the people, and indicated a healthy condition of things. The rate of taxation on dutiable goods consumed in Canada was 30.28, and on all goods, including free goods, was 17.38. The expenditure for last year had been \$36,814,000, and the receipts \$1,354,556 in excess. He claimed credit for keeping the expenditure at just about a stationary figure. Expenditure on capital account had increased during last year, and THE NATIONAL DEBT HAD INCREASED

by \$549,605. For the current year begining July 1, 1893, the record was not bright. From December last to the present time the revenue has shown a steady decline. He therefore would have to count on a deficit if the expenditure was not kept down, and the Government had concluded to live this year within its income so as to avoid a deficit. They had come, he thought, to a limit of expenditure on capital account for great works. There only remained the improvement of the St. Lawrence River and canals, which would cost about \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. Mr. Foster pointed to the imports and the exports last year and to the deposits in the savings bank in proof that Canada was doing well. Before explaining the tariff changes he made some general remarks as to the principle of a tariff. They had either to have free trade, a revenue tariff with incidental protection, or a protective tariff. Mr. Foster indulged in a long and eloquent panegyric of the principle of protection, which developed the country and soforth. A new country needed protection from older countries. The Conservative party had existed since 1878 on the principle of protection, and proposed to continue to exist on that principle. That was the principle upon which the Conservatives were going to poll the vote of the electorate in not many months. Necessarily the rate of protection must be higher at the inception of the policy than at a later stage, when industries become established. The highest percentage rate since 1879 had been 31, and the average less than 29. In the United States it was 45 per cent. The Canadian tariff was a moderate one, with a large free list. No heavy hand had been laid on staple products of consumption. In proof of this Mr. Foster gave a list of tour such manufactures, all of which he described as superior to foreign manufactures.

A TIMELY INTERRUPTION. Mr. Laurier interrupted, saying: "You are surely not going to amend such a perect tariff," which raised a laugh.

Mr. Foster declared that the object of protection was to enhance the cost of oreign goods by the amendment of the protective duty, and thus give home manufacture; the vantage ground. Home competition was the result of the estabishment of industries in Canada. Alluding to the exodus of Canadians, Mr. Foster asserted that these people had been driven from Canada by arguments against the denunciations of the National Policy advanced by the Opposition. This was greeted with such roars of

laughter from the Opposition that the Fnance Minister's voice was drowned. Mr. Foster then devoted an hour to reci-

tations of evidences of prosperity. The Opposition laughed at his industrial census figures. The tariff burdens of the people had been lightened, he said, since 1880 in many ways, and he enumerated a number of articles such as tea, coffee, hard coal, glass, salt, molasses and raw sugar. Depression in business and falling revenue were two difficulties in the way of raising a tariff. This year and next year it would require the closest economy to avoid a deficit. They could not proceed in the revision on any fixed rule or horizontal rule. They had to take into account the varying conditions of each industry. Nor had they any rule as to specific duties, which are in some respects useful in regard to valuation and in acting in raising the price of cheaper and poorer articles. Six hundred and sixty-five articles of dutiable goods had been boiled down. Special exemptions were, as far as possible, struck from the list. The prime object kept in view was to cheapen the cost of manufacturing in Canada. There was a great difference between cost of goods as sold by the manufacturer and as sold by the retailer. The retail profit was exorbitant in many cases. Two ways of cheapening the cost of manufactures had been adopted; one, the lowering of the duty on raw material, and the other by transferring raw materials from the dutiable to the free list. The vigor of the industry, competition and methods of business had also been considered. It was now 6 o'clock and the Speaker left

the chair. On resuming at 8:30 the galleries of the House were crowded to excess. Mr. Foster had been talking two hours on fiscal questions without disclosing proposed changes. Mr. Foster said the agricultural interests receive sympathetic and fair treatment in the proposed revision. He read statistics of imports in the attempt to prove that the home market had served farmers well since the National Policy was introduced. That policy had benefited the

farmer. He then announced the new tariff. There is no change in molasses or spirits. The Principal Changes.

re as follows: Malt, 2e old, 1112e new. Live animals, 30 per cent. old, 20 per cent.

Live hogs. 2c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.

Fresh mutton, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb | which at present have a mixed duty, are

Meats, N. E. S., including canned, 3c per lb old, 25 per cent. new. Pork, in barrels, 12c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.

Lard, 3c per lb old, 25 per cent. new. Tallow, 1c per lb old, 20 per cent. new. Beeswax, mixed old, 10 per cent. new. Candles, wax, 5c per lb old, 4c per lb

Soap, common and laundry, 11c per lb old, le per lb new.

All other soaps, mixed old, 35 per cent. Glue, 30 per cent old, 25 per cent. new. Condensed milk and condensed coffee, and all milk, 35c per cent. old, 30 per cent.

> Rice, uncleaned, 171c old, 174-10c new. Rice, cleaned, lac per lb old, lc per lb Rice and sago flour, 2c per lb old, 25 per

> cent. new. Biscuits, mixed old, 25 per cent new. Macaroni and vermicelli, 2c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.

> Starch, 4c and 2c old, 14c new. Pickles, various old, 35 per cent. new. Mustard cake, 20 per cent. old, 15c new. Compressed yeast cakes, 4c and 8c old, 3c and 6c new.

Trees, apple, cherry, etc., various old, 20 er cent., 3c each new. Grape vines, gooseberry bushes, shade trees, etc., mixed old, 20 per cent new.

Blackberries and small fruits, mixed old, 2c per lb new. Apples, dried, raisins, dates, figs and prunes, mixed old, 25 per cent. new. Other fruits, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb new.

Jellies, jams, 5c per lb old, 3c per lb new. Coffee, green, when not imported direct, 10 per cent. old, 10 per cent. new. Coffee, roasted or ground, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb new.

Chicory, nothing old, 3c per lb new. Tea, when not imported direct; 10 per ent. old, 10 per cent. new. Cocoa paste and chocolate, 5c per lb old. 4c per lb new. Books, printed, various old, 15 per cent.,

6c per lb new. Advertising pamphlets, old 20 per cent. 6c per lb new. Wallpaper, old various, 35 per cent, new.

Sandpaper, 3c per lb old, 20 per cent. Paper sacks, 35 per cent. old, 25 per cent.

Union colored cloth paper, 25 per cent. old, 15 per cent. new. Acid, acetic, mixed old, 25 per cent. Acid, sulphuric, 1/2c per lb old, 4 1-10c per b new.

Acid, phosphate, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb Licorice, mixed old, 20 per cent. new. Essential oils, 20 per cent. old, 10 per

Flax seed, 14c per lb old, 20 per cent. olive, in bulk for manufacturin purposes, 20 per cent. old, free new. Vaseline, mixed old, 35 per cent. new.

Ink, writing, 25 per cent. old, 20 per Ochres, earths, etc., 30 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new. Burnt senna, 30 per cent. old, 25 per cent. new.

Paint colors, mixed old, 25 per cent, new. Turpentine for manufacturing, 10 per cent. old, 5 per cent. new. Earthenware, etc., china and porcelain ware and earthenware, various old, 30 per

cent. new. Stoneware crocks, etc., 3c per gallon old, 2c per gallon new. Glass bottles, etc., mixed old, 30 per cent. new. Lamps, headlights, shades, etc., mixed

old, 30 per cent. new. Plate glass, not more than twelve feet quare, 6c old, 4c new. Spectacles, 60 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new.

Show cases, mixed old, 35 per cent. new. Cement, various old, 40c per barrel new. Roofing slates and school slates, mixed ld, 20 per cent. new. LEATHER SCHEDULE.

Boot and shoe counters, 3c old, 20 per Belting, sole leather, upper leather, etc., various old, 15 per cent. new. Japanned leather, 25 per cent. old. 221

per cent. new. Belting, 25 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new. Harness, saddlery, etc., 35 per cent. old.

30 per cent. new. Whips, 30 per cent. old, 25 per cent. new. India rubber clothing, mixed old, 35 per cent. new.

Rubber belting and hose, mixed old, 321 per cent. new. METALS.

Scrap iron, \$2 per ton old, \$4 per ton Bar iron, \$13 per ton old, \$10 new.

Puddled bar iron, \$9 per ton old \$5 new. Steel nails, horseshoes, nails and spikes, 11c per lb old, 30 per cent. new. Wire nails, 12c per ib old, Ac per lb new.

Iron and steel nuts and bolts, le per lb and 25 per cent. old, Ic per lb and 30 per cent. new. House furnishing, hardware and builders' and cabinet-makers' furniture, 30 and 35

Shovels and spades, mixed old, 35 per cent. new. Surgical and dental instruments, 20 per cent. old, 15 per cent. new. Steam engines, boilers and machinery, 30

per cent. old, 321 per cent. new.

per cent. old, 271 per cent. new. Agricultural implements, 35 per cent old, 20 per cent. new. Pumps and windmills 35 per cent. old. 30

Barbed wire, 11c per lb, old, 3c per lb new. Brass and copper wire, 15 per cent. old, 10 per cent. new. Manufactures of iron and steel not specially enumerated, 30 per cent. old, 271 per cent. new.

Gas and electric light fixtures, 30 per cent. old, 271 per cent. new. Stamped tinware and galvanized ironware, 30 per cent. old, 25 per cent. new. Farm wagons, democrats, etc., mixed old: 25 per cent. new; all other carriages

nothing old, 35 per cent. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Organs, mixed old, 30 per cent. new. Pipe organs, mixed old, 25 per cent. new. Pianos, mixed old, 25 per cent. new. SUGARS.

Raw sugar, up to No. 16 Dutch standard. is made free as in the United States. The duty on refined augar is reduced from 8 10c to 6-10c per lb, a reduction of about 20 per cer.t. The duty on sugar candy is reduced to 35 per cent.

COTTONS. Cottons, cotton batting and sheet wadding, the duty on which is mixed, is made 22½ per cent.

made 25 per cent.

Gray unbleached cotton, which is now le a yard and 15 per cent., is made 221 per

Unbleached cotton, which is now 2c a yard and 15 per cent., is reduced to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Cotton, printed, dyed or colored, is made 30 per cent.

All cotton articles are bought under one or the other of these schedules. The duty on collars, which is now 24c per dozen and 30 per cent., is made 24c

per dozen and 25 per cent. Cuffs, now 4c per pair and 30 per cent., are made 4c and 25 per cent. Shirts costing less than \$3 are placed at

an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. They were formerly \$1 per dozen and 30 per cent. Cotton clothing and all manufactures of clothing are reduced from 35 per cent. to 32½ per cent.

TWINE. Binder twine remains the same, 121 per

WOOLENS. All the woolen items are reduced. Yarns, woolen and worsted, which are now 10c per lb and 20 per cent., have been made 271 per cent. ad valorem, and all fabrics manufactured of wool have been placed at 30 per cent.

Women's and children's dress goods imported in the rough have been made 221 per

Hosiery and knitted goods, which now bear mixed duties, are all put at 35 per Carpets are put under one item at 30 per

cent., which is a slight increase in

Brussels. MISCELLANEOUS. Floor oilcloth is reduced to 20 per cent. Ready-made clothing, 321 per cent.

Hats and caps, 30 per cent. Umbrellas and parasols, 35 per cent. Fertilizers, now 20 per cent., are reduced to 10 per cent. Photographic dry plates are placed at 30 per cent.

Mining machinery now made in the country remains on the free list and smelting machinery is added to it. Curling stones and coke are placed on the free list, also acids and dyestuffs neces-

sary for canning and dyeing. These were formerly dutiable. Timber, heated and sawn, and used for spars or building of wharves, railway

ties, logs, laths, shingles, staves, and wood of all kinds not manufactured, has been put on the free list as a concession to Manitoba and the Northwest. The duty on barley and cornmeal remains the same, but a clause is added admitting these articles free from any country which imposes no import duty on these articles when imported from Canada.

This same provision is made to apply to buckwheat, rye, flour, potatoes, apples and vegetables, Mr. Foster could not explain why agriultural implements were not dealt with in the same manner in view of the offer of the

United States. The duty on bituminous coal remains the same, as does also the duty on patent medicine and stereotyped plate, about all of which there had been pressure brought to bear. In addition to the duty on books 121

per cent, is to be collected for author's royalty for one year when the collection of royalty will cease. The duty on coal oil is left the same, but the duty on the barrels is reduced from 40

cents to 20 cents The bounty of \$2 a ton on pig iron, and the import duty of \$4 s ton remain the

same. A bounty of \$2 a ton is also placed on puddled bar iron, and also on the same grade of steel, both to run for five years. The loss to the revenue from the changes in the metals class Mr. Foster calculated at \$35,000.

There is very little change in the mineral schedules-almost none. It was 11 o'clock when Mr. Foster ceased speaking, and the House almost immediately adjourned.

A big petition in favor of retaining the duty on hay will be introduced in the American Senate. It is said that Potter Palmer, the Chicago Minister's challenge and propound one

millionaire hotel man, will not recover from his present illness. Admiral Mello, of Brazil, has succeeded in raising a loan of 2,000,000 francs for his

insurgent provisional government. All the refineries of the American Sugar Refining Company, New York, are closed down this week on account of the duliness

of trade. The Augusta, Ga., cotton mills are in splendid condition with sufficient orders on hand to run them for six months even if no more are booked.

Rescurers in the Gaylord slope, Plymouth, Pa., have reached another body which cannot yet be removed from beneath the debris which holds it. General approval of the principle of

making the manufacture of dynamite state monopoly has been expressed in Europe as an anti-bomb measure. George Gillespie walked up five flights of stairs at 15 Wall street, New York, Mon-

day, and died of heart disease just as he reached the top. The elevators were not running. A bill to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver has been introduced in the American Senate by Mr.

Stewart (Republican), Nevada, and laid on the table for the present. Sixteen points in the great peach growing district of Maryland report that the extreme cold of the last two nights has blighted the blossoms, but some of the

largest growers have not given up hope. PRESBYTERIAN EFFORT.

Arrears of the Augmentation and Home

Mission Funds. The executive committee of the Presbyterian Church on augmentation and home missions met this evening. There is a deficit of \$9,000 reported as necessary to close the year without debt on the home mission branch of the committee's work, and \$7,000 for augmentation purposes. The committee to-day voted \$21,000 for home missions and \$12,000 for augmenta-

The committee passed a resolution of condolence with Rev. D. J. Macdonnell on the death of Mrs. Macdonnell.

Steamship Arrivals.

Oriental Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic. This is a prepar-ation of great merit. Prevents the hair from falling out, removes and prevents dandruff, imparting a delightful odor to the hair, cooling and invigorating to the scalp.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

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LONDON .. ONTARIO

LONDON DEFEATS WOODSTOCK At Hockey-A Lively Scrimmage-Too

Much Kicking.

In response to a telephone message, and with but a few hours' notice, the London Junior Hockey Club went to Woodstock yesterday afternoon, and in the evening played a game with the home team. The visitors were badly in need of practice, but went in to win, and win they did. At the end of full time the score stood 3 to 3, and after a short rest a start was made to secure the deciding goal. This was easily taken by London in about three minutes. Fred Beltz, of this city, acted as referee. The London Club comprised Glover, goal; Screaton, point Southam, cover point; with Sippi, Mac-

beth, Skey and R. Lind as forwards. If the Woodstock team had expended as much energy in the game as they did in "kicking," the result might have been different. They take defeat too seriously, and wanted to administer corporal punishment to each and every member of the Forest City crowd at the end of the game. The London boys escaped whole skinned.

WILL MAKE A MOVE.

Prohibition Metion to be Made in the House-The Alliance Annual Meeting-Lively

Debate. [Special to the ADVERTISER.]

OTTAWA, March 28 .- The legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance held its annual meeting to-day in the tower room. A large number of the members of both louses were present, Senator Vidal in the chair. Messrs. Spence and Orr, of Toronto. Carson and Dougall, of Montreal, and

Buchanan, of Hamilton, were present. There was a big meeting and much talkng over the question as to whether a straight prohibition motion should be moved in the House this session; whether that would justify Conservative members n supporting the Government in the po tion that they should first get the report of the r oyal fcommission; and whether there should be a motion for prohibition or both.

Messrs. Scriver, Fraser and Charlton favored a plebiscite, but Dickie, Coatsworth, Roome and Wood opposed it. The members of the Alliance accused the members of Parliament of fishing for votes in the stand they took in the House on this

question. The members threw back in the teeth of the Alliance that at general elections temperance men voted party first and temperance afterwards. After a long debate a resolution finally carried that a motion be introduced in the House declaring that as speedily as possible a prohibitory law hould be enacted. The following committee was appointed to carry out this programme: Charlton, Dickie, Scriver, Coats-

worth and Flint. THE NEW TARIFF.

Press Opinions-An Ottawa Tory Paper Semewhat Displeased. Que., March 28.-The Gazette applauds the new tariff and says it

will place the business of the country on a sound basis. OTTAWA, March 28.-The Citizen (Conervative) says the new tariff is better than the prophecies of the opponents of the Government and better than the fears of their friends. The Opposition may grumble as of old, but let them accept the Finance

based on a better principle. The Free Press (Liberal) says the changes are a poor attempt to cover up the injustices and excesses of the tariff, and that the duties on agricultural implements

should have been reduced more. The Evening Journal (Conservative) says that the cut of a million and a half in taxation largely in assistance of the farmers, is a courageous although a necessary move, and the change is likely to decidedly strengthen the Government, but that in some other respects, notably coal oil, the country had a right to expect relief and would not have grumbled at an increase on whisky, seeing that there is a reduction in tax on beer. The newspapers, the Journal says, have been refused everything they asked for in their own case and have had a few additional duties stuck on; but probably the Government thinks the papers are too solid on one side or the other to home any.

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