

would be a good thing to have a fair and equitable reciprocity treaty with the United States, but in the light of the recent conference at Washington that was now out of the question, unless we were prepared to discrimination against Great Britain. This condition the people of Canada would not consent to. (Cheers.) He thoroughly accepted the principle in Mr. McNeili's proposition. It was in har-Britain. This condition the people of Canada would not consent to. (Cheers.)
He thoroughly accepted the principle in Mr. McNeili's proposition. It was in har-mony with all our notions concerning sup-not constitute an insuperable obstacle,

this and allied matters would form the most important questions before the people of Canada. He was pleased to the present discussion. The colonies would be able soon to produce all the staple food products required by the United Kingdom, so that a preferential duty of the colonies in the British markets.

It would be able to exercise more they should be able to exercise more freedom than they would enjoy under the old-time treaties which clauses of long date as to the possibility of retaliatory tariffs from other nations of the world as against the differential treatments given the colonies in the British markets.

Mr. Foster pointed out that the good they had done during the last winter. The secieties were carried on for benevolent purposes, but it was claimed that their existence might weaken the Canadian sentiment. This he denied most emphatically. A proof of his contention would be seen in the persons of the two great statesmen who had recently passed away would not be a tax at all. It would keep the trade in a certain groove. It was not unreasonable to expect that even sacrifices would be made to establish this great the colonics in the british land with the trade out that the great statesmen who had recently passed away the trade in a certain groove. It was not unreasonable to expect that even sacrifices were able to supply each others requirements. Taking all more than one occasion in the town of King-Imperial trade union. To preserve the Empire, he believed, the British people would tax themselves, but that would not

He feared there were many Liberals to Canada and Great Britain, but the shivering on the brink of this trade question, but he didn't. He was a free trader (Loud applause.) pure and simple. He did nothing but wonder at this feverish impatience to the present scale of duties on British goods build up a nation, and was far from be reduced. for independence. There should be that trade with Great Britain was desirable. no friendship in trade. It was as natural The House could not accept the amendto trade as to breathe, and this proposition ment, because it would be giving away all of mutual discrimination was an appeal to we had to offer in consideration for better

Mr. Hugh John Macdonald hoped the resolution before the House would be well followed and at 1.30 the House divided. received. Canada had enjoyed great advantages from British connection, and the vote of 64 to 98. danger was we would come to look on them as a matter of course. It was the motion for the purpose of putting every habit of late to speak of our regard for member on record. Not a Liberai voted British connection as a sentiment, but he for it. It was carried by a vote of 98 to 64. was not one who shared that view. British connection was a substantial advantage, and no one could run counter to this belief without finding it a costly mistake. The byelections clearly showed a general slarm luminating oil is bulk. had come on the people in respect of loyalty. He did not care to hur! a cnarge of disloyalty across the House, but it was a fact that the coquetting of prominent Liberals with the United States had created a feeling of apprehension in the popular mind. Hon. Ed. Blake, although still opposed to the Government as bitterly as ever, had returned to private life rather than give his support to the dangerous policy adopted by his party. The people had tired of the blue-ruin cries of Liberals. He believed the adoption of Mr. McNeill's resolution would go far toward strengthening the trade bonds between Canada and Great Britain. In his own Province it would be an estimable boon. Let Canada at least show that she is willing to take the first step.

Mr. Watson followed somewhat in the

Mr. Watson followed somewhat in the strain taken by Mr. Gillmor. He differed from Mr. Macdonald in his views concerning reciprocity with the United States. He opposed the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Foster said he wished to join with other hon, gentlemen who had spoken in congratulation of Mr. McNeill on the able manner he had brought this matter before the House. It had resulted in a debate which party politics and attacks and counter-attacks had been pretty well lost sight of, and the attention of the House had been directed to the higher and larger questions. He cestred to state, that although it would be a good thing for Canada to have reasonably good trade relations with the country south of us, if such a proposition as that embodied in the resolution could be brought about. He did not believe the future of Canada, its progress and development, depended on either one or the other. The proposition he wished to lay down as firmly as he coul; was that it was not because Canada was in extremis that she required either one or the other. Her future was not clouded nor her prosperity in doubt. He dissented from the dectrine frequently urged in this country bat Canada was in extremis that she required either one or the other, Her future was not clouded nor her prosperity in doubt. He dissented from the dectrine frequently urged in this country bat Canada was in extremis that she required either one or the other, Her future was not clouded nor her prosperity in doubt. He dissented from the dectrine frequently urged in this country had always tariffs against Canada, from the year 1866, but such were the relations between the two countries, that country and always tariffs against Canada, from the year 1866, but such were the relations between the two countries, that country and herefore he was in a position which arrested progress in any direction. Looking at the United State. He was not clouded to the proposition that we were restricted in that direction. We were in the proposition that we were restricted in that directio bear out the allegation that we were restricted in that direction. We were in a better position than formerly. In regard to Great Britain the market in that country was as free to us as ever, and presented a better opening, as our products became better known. The excellence of our products was making for them a were resulting to making the form while the burning liquor was blazing up around it.

Letters of apology were read from Mayor Spencer, W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M. P. P., U. S. Consul Dr. Leonard, Hon. John Carling, Attorney-General Mowat. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. Premier of the Dominion, Judge Elliot, Ven., Archieacon Marsh, T. H. Carling, H. W. Kittson, President of St. George's Society, Hamilton, Lieut.—Col. Smith, D. A. G., and E. Meredith, Q. C. bear out the allegation that we were reof our products was making for them a dith, Q. C. favored place. An almost unlimited field Presidents of Parisidents of Parisi

the proposition before the House. Those who studied the question knew that before such a change took place, public opinion would have to alter greatly in Great Britain, and economic conditions would also need to be changed in the circumstances and apportionments of trade. But the gigantic character of the undertaking, which was to revolutionize sentiment on the other side, was the best warrant for the motion. We should not be discouraged if this change did not take place rapidly.

Pirst of all the tree trade sentiment in the Old Country had to be overcome. This was not an insurmountable difficulty, however. He believed the

overcome. This was not an insurmountable difficulty, however. He believed the feeling in Great Britain was changing. Continued From First Page.

ducts was bright. He showed that in very many products the colonies took more than all other foreign countries combined. Under a pian such as he proposed there would be great mutual advantages between the Mother Country and her colonies. He concluded with a fine percolonies. He concluded with a fine percolonies. He concluded with a fine percolonies. He concluded with a fine percolonies in a well prepared speech. The calm and intelligent discussion of this great question was of the first importance at this critical juncture in our history.

Mr. Hazen, after recess, said he had always been among those who believed it would be a good thing to have a fair and was an longer looked on as an irreputable principle, divine in its origin and the seal, and the said when a difference took place between England and the United States it did not lead to war, but to arbitration. Such a significant was a herald of the millenium, and without might induce the people of Great Britain to consider whether it was best to continue an abs ract free trade idea or whether large interests did not call upon them to revise their opinion to the advantage of the empire which they are ably represented by Mr. E. T. Essery, Dr. Weld, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. George Davis and Mr. Wolferstan Thomas.

Mr. Esserv said the lawyers usually held their word. The beart and head. It did not follow that because they were adopting this policy they were going on for free trade, but although they were not going to destroy the industry as well and the vertical product of the mater and the United States it did not reach war, but to arbitration. Such a significant with the united view of forms. Forces and tact as that was a herald of the millenium, and he could almost bear, not only the earth, should be a concluded with a fine percentage of the empire.

The clieral remaid when a difference took place to went, but to a but the said when a difference took place to continue an abs ract free trade idea or whether large interests did not call upo feeling in Great Britain was changing.

ply and demand.

Mr. Skinner believed that in a few years this and allied matters would form the

all, he believed it would be found these obstacles could be overcome without any danger to the executive part of the Empire or to the dependencies themselves. He was therefore in favor of the motion and with the late Alex. Macketzle that it had been his privilege to enjoy without knowing that his noble heart thrilled to the voice of the songs and literature of his native land. He reminded Mr. Imlach that it was not until the union of England and Scotland that the British flag began to be planted over the wide world. Mr. Gillmor was the first to speak for the Opposition. He shared all the loyal sentiments expressed by the Ministerialists. He regarded this as too big a subject for a little people like us to legislate on. It affected 400,000,000 of people, and implied a return on the part of Great Britain and the visiness. It had not been debated to a child be overcome without any danger to the executive part of the Empire or to the dependencies themselves. He was, therefore, in favor of the motion, and he wished it to go as the voice of Canada to Great Britain. (Applause) The resolution was not brought forward to object for he included the union of England and Scotland that the British flag began to be planted over the wide world. Mr. N. P. Graydon, representing the little people like us to legislate on. It affected 400,000,000 of people, and implied a return on the part of Great Britain are the union of England and Scotland that the British flag began to be planted over the wide world. Mr. N. P. Graydon, representing the little people like us to legislate on. It affected 400,000,000 of people, and implied a return on the part of Great Britain are the union of England and Scotland that the British flag began to be planted over the wide world.

Mr. M. P. Graydon, representing the wished it to go as the voice of Canada to Great Britain the union of England and Scotland that the union of England and Scotland that the British flag began to be planted over the wide world.

Mr. D. P. Graydon, representing the union of England and Scotland that the British flag began to be planted over the wide world.

Mr. Inland that it was not until the union of England and Scotland that the union of E to selfish, sinful and wicked protection. In a childish or in an obstructive spirit, but (Laughter.) He would as soon expect to in a calm, sober way, and it possessed the see Britain return to slavery as protection. elements of great possible benefit, not only

Mr. Mills that Sir John Thompson twitted the Opposianywhere near ready tion with a sudden conversion to the view

Mr. Charlton and Mr. White (Cardwell) Mr. Davies' amendment was lost on a

A division was also taken on the main At 1.40 the House adjourned.

NOTICE OF MOTION. Mr. Skinner gives notice he will move on Wednesday next that it is expedient to so change the excise law as to admit il-

A Grand Banquet at the Tecumseh House.

OVER TWO HUNDRED PRESENT.

SOCIETY-GREETINGS FROM FAR AND NEAR - THE TOAST LIST AND SPEECHES.

There was a great gathering of the Sons of

Merrie England at the Tecumseh House last night, the occasion being the annual banquet of

was before us in that direction. Under the most favored nations clause Canada enjoyed in the German zolleverin the same advantage as Great Britain. Our markets advantage as Great Britain. Our markets were increasing and widening. The trade returns showed a notable increase in the exports of this country, as compared with previous years. For the nine months of the current year the increase was \$12,000,000 beyond the corresponding period of last year. He admitted there were practical difficulties in the way of

The to ist was responded to by Mr. Robert Reid for St. Andrew's. He spoke of the experi-

ston. And no one could come into that contact with the late Alex. Mackenzie that it had been

District Deputy Anderson, of the Sons of England, said God prosper all these societies, and may they all thrive as their noble and charitable

ends deserve. He felt more like an Englishman to-night than he used to feel whenhome in the Old Country.

Mr. C. W. Davis then favored the company with a song.

Second Vice-Chairman, Bro James H Carter, proposed "The City Counci," which was responded to by Ald. Connor and other representatives present. "The Press" and "The Ladies" were also duly honored, and that closed the pro-

Mildren Try for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE PUZZLE of the NINE DIGITS, UNI-QUE in design, AMUSING and INSTRUC-TIVE. PRICE TEN CENTS. THE Imperial Novelty Company, Toronto.

Black henriettas, worth \$1.25, ankrupt price 75c. Black serges, 42 inches wide, worth 50c, bankrupt price 25c.

50 pieces of fine all woel dress goods, in new spring shades, worth rom 50c to \$1 a yard, bankrupt price 25c a yard all round. 10e, 12½c and 15c dress goods at oc a vard.

12½c prints, in light and dark colors, bankrupt price 5c a yard. \$3 black parasols, bankrupt price Black parasols, regular \$2.50 goods, at \$1.25.

Black parasols, worth \$1.75, bankrupt price \$1. \$4,50 lace curtains selling at \$2.50 White lace curtains, worth \$3.50,

pankrupt price \$1.85. White lace curtains, worth \$1, bankrupt price 55c a pair. Fine French challies at bankrupt All the new shades in broad cloths

for ladies' capes, jackets and cloaks at bankrupt prices. Feathers, flowers and sprays, worth from 50c to \$3, bankrupt price 5c

\$1 corsets sold at 75c, 50c corsets at 25c a pair. 20 pieces of 25c cottonades selling at 12½c a yard.

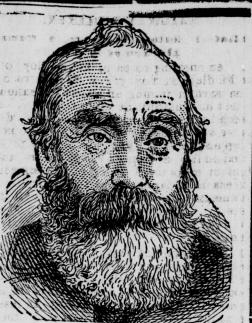
Watch our windows and door for prices. We are now selling the spring and summer portion of the bankrupt stock of Ralph Long, of Woodstock, and challenge anyone in London to beat our prices for the same goods.

136 DUNDAS ST.,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET LANE.

T'HE SPEEDING TRACK AND STABLING on the Queen's Park for training purposes are ready for the season. Membership tickets and the conditions governing same can be had from

THOS. A. BROWNE. Secretary Western Fair Assn.



John Aikens

Of St. Mary's, Ont.

Dyspepsia

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best stomach tonics known to medical science are so happily com-bined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it cures Indigestion, and Dyspepsia in its severest forms, when other medicines fail. In many cases Hood's Sarsaparilla seems to possess a magical touch, so quick and so gratifying the relief. Read the following from an aged and respected citizen of St. Mary's, Ont.: "I am very glad to give this testimonial as to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I suffered very much with dyspepsia. I have been taking medicine

For 25 Years

and I never had anything do me as much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every symptom of the dyspepsia has entirely disappeared and I feel that I cannot praise the medicine too highly. I

Eat Better, Sleep Better and feel stronger than I have for many cars. I have taken six bottles of Hood's arsaparilla bought of Mr. Sanderson, the ruggist." JOHN AIKENS.

CORDIAL ENDORSEMENT. From Mr. Sanderson, the Druggist.

straightforward man, and take much pleasure e gives above." F. G. SANDERSON, Drug-1st, Queen Street, St. Mary's, Ontario. HOOD'S PILLS, the best after-dinner Pills,

"I know Mr. Aikens to be a strictly honest,

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

t digestion, prevent constipation.

THREE NIGHTS LONGER. Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday April 25, 26, 27. The World's Greatest Mesmerist.

DR. HERBERT L FLINT He provokes laughter from everybody, Prices—15c, 25c, 35c and 59c. D25v

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, April 28th.

boiling mist. Practical working engine and 14 freight cars, with illuminated caboose. The Dago dive. Realistic river scene and steamboat explosion. The police patrol and 100 other Prices-25c, 50c, 75c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT. Friday, April 29. THE FASHIONABLE EVENT. FIRST appearance in six years of

The Great, in his inimitable entertainment, introducing his latest and greatest sensation,

STROBEIKA. Prices—Lower floor, \$1: balcony, 2 rows, 75c; o. back of 2 rows, 50c; gallery, 25c. p26dytuwf

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LONDON.

PO BE OPENED ON SATURDAY NEXT, a 30th April, under new management. The paths, hot, tepid, plunge and swimming, will soon be in good shape. New lithographed colders are on the way by the thousand for circular and the state of the st

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS CO.

Y. BRUNTON & SON HAVE BEEN instructed by Mr. George tirrell, who is leaving the city, to sell by public auction without reserve at his residence, No. 677 Talbot St.,

Thursday, April 28th,

at 10 o'clock a.m., his household effects, comprising in part: Handsome easy chairs, in leather; 400 yar is of Wilton and Brussels carpet, rugs, linoleum, secretary, library chairs, ebony cabinet and mirror, rockers, marble-top centre tables, lounges, walnut dining table, ning-room chairs, brass coal scuttle, elegant dinner set, china, glassware, silver water pitch et, pickle disnes, slop basin, coffee and tea pots outter cooler and cream-pitcher, walnut hail rack, beautifully carved walnut and cherry bedroom suites, the contents of seven bedrooms, chamberware, bureaus, waldrobes, wire and other mattresses, lady's wire dress form, kitchen range and furniture, refrigerator, ice box, bitchen tables, emboard, wringer garden tools. kitchen tables, cupboard, wringer, garden tools lawn mowers, step-ladder. Terms cash. H. O. BRUNTON,

TENDERS.

D25e

SEALED SEPARATE OR BULK TEN-DERS addressed to the undersigned will be received until Thursday, May 5th. 1892, for the erection of a Brick Methodist Church edifice DERS addressed to the undersigned will be received until Thursday. May 5th. 1892, for the erection of a Brick Methodist Church edifice at Bethel. Lot 15, Cen. 4, Warwick. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of M. L. Buffy, architect, Hunt's Block, Richmond St., London. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. REV. C. C. COUZENS, D26di wf Warwick West P.O.



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Beautiful Little Pony and Complete Saddle Outfit to be Given Our Customers in Competition.



PRIZE PONY-PRINCE

We have been paying annually hundreds of dollars to the newspapers for advertising our goods. Now we are going to give our customers a share, which we feel satisfied will adv rtise our goods very effectually wben they hear of the handsome prize we are origing

Our Plan of Operation.

Coupon tickets, numbered from one upwards, will be given to each purchaser of a child's, boy's or youth's suit. One part he will retain, the other deposit in a box HITE SILL PHUR SPRINGS in Oak Hall. On August 1 next a disinterested party will be called in who after thoroughly shaking the box will be called in, who, after thoroughly shaking the box, wil, through an aperture for the purpose, draw out one ticket. The party holding the corresponding number will be entitled to Prince Charley and outfit, comprising saddle, bridle, martingale and whip.

olders are on the way by the thousand to the sullation to make known the virtues of these amous waters. Family and single season dickets for sale at the Springs and at the Tecum-This Handsome Prize.

> Our efforts in making goods to suit the fastidious public have been crowned with success. Our large faciities for manufacturing and long experience in catering to the public taste have placed as in the front rank in chi dren's clothing.

400 Yards Wilton and Brussels Carpet, Rugs. Elegant Easy Chairs, Couches, Magnificent Walnut and Cherry Bedroom Suites, Beautifully Carved Hall Rack, Costly Silverware and China. OAK HALL, 150 Dunias Silvert, London-

ALF. TAYLOR, MANAGER.

Mortgage Sale

tained in a Mortgage dated the 22nd day of October, A. D. 187, and registered as No. 1918, which wil be produced on day of sale, there will be sold by public auction, by John W. Jones, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, 242 Durdas street, London, on Wednesday, April 27th, 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p.m., the following lands in the City of London, in the survey made for the Rector and Churchwarden is of st. Panil's Church London of Let No. 12 in Science of London, in the survey made for the Rector and Churchwarden in the Church London of Let No. 12 in Science of London West. Parcel No. 2, that five-room cottage and workshop, No. 200 Horton with the control of London West. Parcel No. 2, that five-room cottage and workshop, No. 200 Horton with the comment of Let No. 12 in Science of L of St. Paul's Church, London, of Lot No. 13, in Concession "C," Township of London, a plan whereof is duly registered, namely:—First—Lot No. 8 on the east side of Burwell street, upon which is erected the buildings known as the "Convalescent Home" and the store and dwelling on the sorner of Burwell and York streets. Second—The east half of lor No. 16 on the north side of east York street, upon which is erected a brick two-story double house, with basement. Third—Lot No. 15 on the north side of east

Mortgage Sale

OF

OF

PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a Mortgage dated the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1887, and registered as No. 1918, which will be produced on day of sale, there

REAL ESTATE AND HOUSEHOLD furniture, etc., by auction.—Mr. J. W. Jones has been favored with instructions from Jones has been rayored with instructions from Mrs. Halph Hodgins to sell by auction, on the premises on Wednesday, May 4th, household effects a t 10.30 a. m., and real estate at 3 p. m., at that very desirable two-story double brick house on the south-east corner of Talbot and the Bathurst streets, Nos. 283 and 285 Talbot street. ten rooms each and outbuildings with each dwelling. Lot 70 by 110. Terms—Cash for household effects. Terms on real estate will be ma!e known at time of sale. For further be ma te known at time of sale. For further information apply to MACBETH & MACPHEN SON, Solicitors, or to

Auctioneer

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