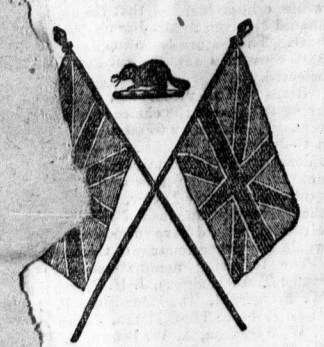




People's Candidate
For London City

C.S. HYMAN

THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Richard Cartwright Nominated
for South Oxford.

Arthur Mowat Chosen by the
West Toronto Liberals.

The Patrons of Industry Put Up a
Candidate for Bothwell.

Nominations in Various Other Con-
stituencies—Political Items
from all Points.

Monday's Nominations.

LIBERALS.
Andrew South—Dr. Cranston. Lanark
North—Wm. McGarry. Brant, North—
Gerrard. Brant, South—Carruthers.
Edmund—Cotton. Waterloo, South—
Hingston. Norfolk, South—Ellis. Ox-
ford, South—Sir R. Cartwright. Toronto,
East—A. Wheeler. Toronto, West—Arthur
Mowat.

CONSERVATIVES.
Durham, East—Clyde. Ottawa—C. H.
McKintosh and P. Robillard. Quebec
County, Que.—Fleming.

MANUFACTURERS FAVOR RECIPROCITY.
St. Thomas, Feb. 16.—At a meeting held
in the Liberal Club rooms Friday night ad-
dresses were delivered by a number of
manufacturers. Mr. Alex. Lindsay, principal
proprietor of the St. Thomas flour mill,
said that their market was entirely
in the United States, and if reciprocity
was not obtained they would be close
down. Mr. Geo. Sutherland, one of the
proprietors of the St. Thomas Pipe and Foundry
Company, for himself and others of the
company, said they did not want pro-
tection, but were prepared to compete with
the water pipe foundries of the United
States. Mr. A. Hiss, of the firm of
Shepherd Bros. & Co., furniture manu-
facturers, said that their factory had been
closed for months because the Canadian
markets were glutted with furniture.
His two partners were Conservatives, but
they agreed with him, they would confine
their output to special lines, run their
machinery for all it was worth and had no
fear of the result.

Mr. Campbell, John Campbell, the
proprietor of the Erie flour mills, said that
if we had reciprocity he could get into the
New England markets he would be able to
run his mill to full capacity and turn
out twice the amount of flour that he does
now. Mr. John Rielson, plow and imple-
ment manufacturer, said that with reciprocity
he would employ more men, and his
hands employed, and had no fear but he
could sell in Michigan all the plows and
implements he could make. Addresses
were also delivered by Dr. Wilson, ex-M.P.,
Samuel Shepherd, ex-Mayor of St. Thomas,
Farley, Q.C., G. O. Dwyer and others. It
may be depended upon that East Elgin
will give a good account of herself, and that
Dr. Wilson will be returned with an in-
creased majority.

RECIPROCITY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 16.—Mr. Temple-
man will contest Victoria in the Liberal
interest. His election is regarded as dead
sure. A crowded meeting passed the fol-
lowing resolution by over 20 to 1: "That
in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable
that unrestricted reciprocity with the
United States should be established."

THE FLOUR DUTY TO GO.
MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—A private dispatch
from New Glasgow, N. S., states that C. H.
Tupper, at a meeting at Westville, Pictou
county, Saturday night, affirmed that, in
the event of the Conservative Government
being returned to power and any reciprocal
arrangements being arrived at, the duty on
coal would be retained and that on flour
would be removed.

NORTH WATERLOO.
WATERLOO, Feb. 16.—The Reform con-
vention for the north riding of the county
of Waterloo, met Saturday in the Town
Hall here. The attendance was large and
representative, comprising delegates from
every municipality in the riding, and
numbered over 250. Every business and
interest was represented, and the enthusiasm
was unbounded. The following nomi-
nations were made: Messrs. J. E. Bowman,
John Metz, R. Y. Fish, John King, Q. C.,
John L. Umbach, George Moore, C. Bitter,
E. W. E. Smith, M. P. P. P. H. Sims,
John H. Campbell, Levi Stauffer, John F.
McKay, J. B. Hughes, John G. Reiner,
Charles Hendry, Joseph C. Bowers and
others. Mr. Bowman's nomination was
made unanimous by a standing vote.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—At a convention in the
interest of the Conservative party held
here Saturday, Mr. Hugo Kranz, ex-M. P.,
of Berlin, was nominated for North
Waterloo.

The Conservative convention met at
Brantford Saturday, and after solemn de-
claration brought out Capt. Cox, mayor of
Paris. He will probably succeed in increas-
ing Paterson's majority to 1,000.

At the Reform meeting held in Bryson,

Pontiac, on Saturday Mr. Thomas Murray,
of Pembroke, was chosen as Reform candi-
date to contest Pontiac county in the con-
ing election.

A meeting of Conservative delegates to
select a nominee to contest the county of
Pontiac, Que., was held Saturday. John
Bryson, the late member, was the choice of
the convention, but Hector McLean will
run as an Independent candidate.

A TOY DEFEAT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.
MONTREAL, N. B., Feb. 16.—The Con-
servative received a staggering defeat in
Westmoreland county on Saturday. A
bye-election took place in the county to fill
the vacancies in the Provincial Legislature.
The Opposition, or Conservative, candidates
were Mr. Stevens, editor of the Moncton
Times, and Mr. Powell, solicitor and con-
fidential agent of Joseph Wood, the former
Dominion member. Both Opposition candi-
dates were elected a year ago by 700 ma-
jority. The Provincial Government candi-
dates were J. A. McQueen, straight
Liberal, and Mr. Killam, an inde-
pendent supporter of the Liberal party. In
this county, unlike most Provincial con-
stituencies, the Provincial fighting lines are
Dominion lines. The Conservative candi-
date publicly that this would be a test
election as to Dominion politics, and the
sole force of the Dominion Government
machine, and the Intercolonial Railway.
was thrown against the Provincial Gov-
ernment candidates, but the Conservative
majority in Moncton city and parish was
reduced from between 600 and 700 to 193,
and the general result is that McQueen,
the straight Liberal, heads the poll by a
good majority. The second place is doubt-
less between Killam and Powell, with the
chances in favor of Killam, while Editor
Stevens is away down at the bottom of the
list. The result has not only created a
prestige of the Blair Government, but has
encouraged the Liberal party to make in-
creased effort in the Dominion contest.

St. John's, N. B., Feb. 16.—The bye-
election for the Local Legislature which
took place in Westmoreland county Satur-
day was watched with much interest. The
Opposition (or Conservative) candidates
were Powell and Stevens, and McQueen
and Killam supported the Government.
Joseph Wood threw all his influence in the
contest to defeat the Government candi-
dates. At the close of the polls the vote
stood: McQueen, 3,655; Powell, 3,605;
Killam, 3,544; Stevens, 3,444. The Gov-
ernment did not expect to carry a member,
and the fact that McQueen led gives the
Liberals hope of wresting the county from
Wood for the Commons.

CHATELAIN "A VERY SICK MAN."
The Mail's Montreal correspondent says:
"The two leaders present a great contrast
to each other. Mr. Laurier appears to be
in the best of health and spirits, and is
a jaunty and confident air. If he has any
misgivings of the result of the great elec-
tional struggle now proceeding throughout
the country he does not show it. He stands
in his actions. Mr. Chaplain, on the
other hand, has a worn and haggard look,
and appears to be, as in reality he is, a very
sick man."

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—The Liberals of
Montreal have decided to allow Sir Donald
Smith to be returned to the House of Com-
mons. It is understood that concessions
have been made to the Liberals which make
this step advisable.

Mr. E. O. David has formally accepted
the Liberal candidature in Montreal East
against Mr. Lepine, who has been manag-
ing as a Conservative in the guise of a
Liberal. Mr. David's election is
as certain as any human event can be.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT FOR SOUTH OX-
FORD.

NORWICH, Feb. 17.—The solid men of
South Oxford met in convention yesterday
and unanimously entered the Reform nomi-
nation, which is equivalent to election, to
Sir Richard Cartwright, who has so ably
represented them in the Parliament just
dissolved. Like all the liberal constituencies
in the great campaign, the meeting was
remarkable alike for large attendance and for
the enthusiasm displayed by these taking
part.

When the preliminary business had been
finished and the chairman called for nomi-
nations, the following were proposed in the
order given: Sir Richard Cartwright,
proposed by Mr. M. S. Schell, Mr. M. S.
Schell, Mr. John Polmire, Mr. Harley,
Mr. M. T. Buchanan, Mr. Sutherland and
Dr. McKay. They were called upon in re-
verse order, and after addressing the meet-
ing the various business retired in favor of
Sir Richard, whose nomination was made
unanimous amidst the greatest enthusi-
asm. The delegates rising as one man and cheer-
ing loud and long for the candidate.

Sir Richard Cartwright on coming for-
ward was received with a renewal of the
cheering which had accompanied his unani-
mous election. "I thank you," said he, "very
much for the honor you have done me in
nominating me for the second time as your
candidate. I recognize that it is asking a
great deal of the constituency, and I am
not so sure to accept as their representative
a man who resides many miles away from
them. I take the trust you have placed in me
as a heavy burden on me. I shall hold myself
bound twice as much as any other man not
to use the place you honor me with for my
own private advantage, but for the advan-
tage of the constituency, and as far as I can,
and what is to all intents and pur-
poses the same thing, to the ad-
vantage of the people of the whole Do-
minion. (Loud cheers.) Proceeding, Sir
Richard told of the good news he heard
on all sides of accessions to the Libera
strength and the growing hope of a clear
victory of the Government on election day.
Even should all present indications be falsi-
fied and the present Premier be sustained by
a narrow majority, the forces were at
work which would complete his defeat
within a short time of the election. In
concluding he placed himself in the
hands of the committee of the Reform
Association of South Oxford ready to do
anything in the way of holding meetings
that they might desire.

Since he had the cheer which followed
Sir Richard's speech and away when Dr.
McKay came forward with this resolution,
that Sir Richard be retained as the Reform
candidate, which passed unanimously.

That we ask Sir Richard to leave South Ox-
ford in the hands of the Liberal party here
and that he devote all his time to the work of
constituencies until March 3 next, and we
pledge him our every support.

LIBERAL CONVENTIONS.
Feb. 17.—West Elgin at Elmhurst.
CONSERVATIVE CONVENTIONS.
Feb. 17.—South Simcoe at Cookstown.

The new Parliament must meet before
May 16.

East Lambton Conservatives have nomi-
nated George Mosier, of Petrolia.

Mr. N. F. Davis was nominated by the

Conservative convention for Western As-
sinihoba.

Rev. Dr. Day, Baptist minister, has ac-
cepted the Liberal nomination in Sudbury
county, N. B.

It is reported that Mr. J. B. Snowball,
ex-M. P., of Cumberland county, N. B., will
be called to the Senate.

Sir Richard Cartwright has written to a
Montreal friend that he expects the Liberals
to sweep Ontario from end to end.

At the Conservative convention for West
Northumberland Saturday Mr. Geo. Guil-
let, the former member, was nominated.

The Patrons of Industry, of Bothwell,
met Monday to nominate a candidate for
the coming election. Alex. McClarty, ex-
crescent of Dawson, and a Conservative, was
chosen.

The Toronto Reformers have nominated
Alex. Wheeler for the Commons. Mr.
Arthur Mowat, second son of Attorney-
General Mowat, was nominated for West
Toronto.

Mr. J. G. Hawke, formerly of the St.
Thomas Journal, will in all probability be
the Liberal candidate in Westmoreland,
N. B., against Mr. Wood. Mr. Hawke is
the proprietor of the Moncton Transcript.

At one of the largest and most representa-
tive of the Dominion Liberal gatherings
ever convened in the electoral riding of
Cardwell the consensus of opinion was in
favor of strongly contesting the Tory hold-
ing of the previous to election day, N. C., was
unanimously chosen.

The convention of the Liberals of West
Peterborough, held in the Peterborough Opera
house on Saturday, was largely and suc-
cessfully attended. Mr. Richard Hall was
the candidate of the Liberal party, and
the nomination was endorsed by a mani-
fested vote, amidst the greatest en-
thusiasm.

At a meeting in Wyoming on Monday in
the interest of "the new party" it was re-
solved: That owing to the absorbing in-
terests of the tariff question, and the
comparative indifference of the public on
the prohibition and equal rights questions,
our lack of organization and the shortness
of time previous to election day, we con-
sider it inadvisable to place candidates in
the field at this election.

THE SILLY YANKEES.

Why Their Statesmen Favor Free Trade
on the Continent.

The Rainsford Post Doing Business
with Our Neighbors Set Out in a
Startling Manner.

Listening to the addresses of the orators
on the Government side of the present con-
test, and reading the arguments of the
"able editors," the perception of the fol-
lows of the American people has been
deepened by a ray of light which, I think,
I have thought it would be nothing
more than right to point out to them
through the medium of this widely-read
journal what a mistake they have made and
are making, overlooking as they do the
fundamental principles that govern success
in trade, and the necessity of securing to
the prosperity of nations.

The following is what the great speakers
and writers above referred to have said
on the subject of free trade, and the
prosperity, climates, populations are almost
infinitely heterogeneous, the inhabitants
of which therefore require before all things
to be properly clothed in wool, and to one
another, then the proposition (which must
be true, since their great statesmen affirm
it) is that for any one part of the continent
to prosper it must keep out as completely
as possible, the products of all the other
parts, and grow, mine and manufacture,
all things by and for itself. It is sound
policy, and must be right, and that
the good city of London would (if she only
knew enough) not only make her own boots
and shoes, but her own hats, hosiery,
screws, nails, wires, toys and so on,
by strict regulations of tariff or otherwise
keeping out all foreign manufactures.
The one would beyond question rapidly
increase her population, as the artisans
poured in to engage in these various man-
ufactures. She would keep all her money
for herself and within a short space
she would be wealthy and mighty.
Apply this now to our neighbors and see
how foolish they are. Each State might
have its own tariff—35 per cent, or as high
as it liked. Canada for the Canadians?
Yes, to be sure; and then each State for
itself, and so on. Each one would, of course,
prosper, and so on, just as we have done
under the N. P., just as France did
under a similar policy (each Province
having its own customs tariff as against
the rest of the country), and so on. The
land (the rich) would be universal, poverty
unknown.

But instead of this, the wise and patri-
otic statesmen of the United States give each
State credit for some patriotism—though perhaps
not for that superlative degree
that warms the heart of the truly
loyal officer-holding of the Dominion
—instead of this, I say, what do
we see these foolish Americans doing?
Not content with the idiotic course of trad-
ing freely among themselves and so allow-
ing each State to be continuously ruined to
the advantage of every other State)—Not
content with self-run tariff as against
the rest of the country, they are trying
to persuade the people of South America
(simple folk, who, perhaps, fall into the
pit for the pit) to join in a dis-
loyal and unallowable combination,
having for its end and free inter-
national trade (i. e., wholesale ruin), in-
viting the various South American nations
to interchange freely with them (the States)
and each other their products instead of
adopting the loyal and sensible course of
keeping the trade of each State exclusively
for its own people.

How are we to explain the vagaries of
these silly Yankee politicians? And
would it not be an act of genu-
ine philanthropy to send missionaries
among them? Would it not be a
source of their wickedness and folly? And
how thankful should we be to the great
and good men at Ottawa who, for pure love
of their country, labor night and day to pre-
serve us in the righteous, comfortable and
profitable paths of prohibition and the
ever-glorious N. P. I am, dear sir, faith-
fully yours.

YOUNG POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

NORTH MIDDLESEX LIBERALS.

A Splendid Gathering at Ailsa
Craig.

Rousing Addresses by Local Speakers—
Unanimous Resolutions for Unre-
stricted Reciprocity.

Seldom has earnestness and enthusiasm
been made so manifest as at the meeting
of the Reform Association of North Middlesex
at the village of Ailsa Craig yesterday after-
noon. The incoming train brought scores
of the sturdy yeomen of this much gerry-
mandered riding, and when the conven-
tion opened at 7 o'clock, the commodious town
hall was found almost inadequate for the
purpose, such was the large attendance
of delegates and other interested Liberals.
Mr. J. E. Owen, of Ailsa Craig, officiated
as secretary. The treasurer, Dr. Gunn,
read the financial statement, after which
contributions poured in from the literally
"liberal" gathering, until the amount
raised far exceeded immediate require-
ments.

The Committee on Credentials reported
the following as delegates, although many
more from each municipality were repre-
sented:—
Ailsa Craig—Dr. Anderson, John Morgan,
Wm. Jones, J. T. Owens, Dr. Gunn,
Neil McPherson, H. Gunn, John Eyrton,
J. E. Owen, Wm. Brock, Wm. Neilson,
James Bogus, Thos. Bogus, Hector Pat-
terson.

Biddulph—J. B. Hyman, S. Coxen, James
Wells, Timothy McKay, Maria McLachlan,
H. Donahue, Wm. Toohy, John Mc-
Donald, Joe. Collison, Hugh Benn, Dan
Collison, W. Dewar.

Essex—George Samwell, C. Perkins, W.
C. Cundy, Thomas Gregory, E. Christie,
John Munro, Wm. Davidson, James Miller,
Lucan—D. J. McComb, Dr. Hosnick, Wm.
Macdonald.

Medillbury—Wm. Fraser, Alex. Smith,
D. Cobbleick, Marshall Miller, A. W.
Smith, Albert Hugh, Wm. Pierce, John
Bradley, Geo. Alexander, J. J. Cassidy,
Thos. Mead, John McGregor, Jas. Lawrie,
Jas. Doyle.

Parkhill—Dr. Caw, J. M. Duff, John
Barach, John Shultz, E. Miller, A. A.
McTavish, H. Bishop.

Stephens—Chas. Brown, C. Baaner, M.
Hertz, S. Kelly, W. H. Duff, V. Y.
Ritz, S. Hogarth, H. Moir, K. Kilpatrick,
W. Rowe, W. Geiser.

East Williams—Gordon McKenzie, W.
Rice, Donald Campbell, D. S. Cameron,
Jas. McFarlane, Robt. Smith, Donald
Fraser, John Ford, Duncan McIntyre, Neil
McTaggart, D. Stewart, J. C. McArthur,
Richd. Tweedie, Wm. Bell, Arthur
Ward.

West Williams—Arch. McLaughlin, S. C.
McIntyre, R. Conch, John Barrett, John
Patterson, N. Davidson, John McNeil, B.
Ward, Duncan McGregor.

The president then called on several
gentlemen present to address the meeting.
The first speaker was Mr. J. E. Owen, who
delivered the most earnest and unani-
mously characterized the proceedings
throughout, and this reputation was
of the far from North Middlesex, as in
other constituencies, gave determined votes
to the sentiments which are sweeping the
country.

Mr. J. Waters, M. P. P., was received
with applause and addressed the meeting
briefly. He referred to the stagnant con-
dition of trade, and declared that the
most census taken would show much in-
crease in the population. The rapid growth
of the national debt meant a stupendous
increase in taxes, and although Sir John
Maitland wished to decrease it he could do so
to no great extent as he was so utterly in
the power of the combines and office-
holders. He said that the only way to
relieve the people was to secure free trade
for this Dominion—and I do not speak
from a political point of view," said the
speaker—"is a new Government with a
sound policy. (Loud cheers.) If the new
Government be put in at this election it is
bound according to the principles of the
Reform party, advocated by its time and
circumstances, to secure free trade in
the relations with the United States. (Ap-
plause.) I do not mean that we are to
give up the individuality of the
Dominion, but to liberate it from anything
of that kind, but I believe it is quite pos-
sible to get a very large measure of re-
ciprocity with the United States and retain
the national standing we have as a pre-
mier and a premier. (Loud cheers.) The
(Cheers.) The Reform party will be in a
far better position than the present Gov-
ernment to do this, as it has always been
in favor of free trade in the most predi-
cable as possible. Some say there will be
a difficulty providing free trade takes
place, in providing for \$7,000,000 of tax-
ation derived from imported American
goods, without, as it were, placing it
upon similar goods imported from Great
Britain. One of the most efficient ways I
can suggest, is economy in public expendi-
ture, by which every farmer and artisan in
the country would receive the benefits of
free importations from the United States,
without any extra taxation. (Applause.)
If this \$7,000,000 taxation has to be
made up some other way, the Conserva-
tives would not be in the same ad-
vantageous position to prevent direct
taxation as the Liberals would, because the
latter have not that hoard of office-seekers
and combines at their backs, and they
could apply the pruning-knife in a manner
that would redound to the interests of the
country." (Applause.) The speaker, in
conclusion, pointed out some of the advan-
tages of unrestricted trade relations, and
alluded to the nearness of the Liberal plat-
form to that of the Patrons of Industry,
and he said, were going to have an
enormous influence on the election result.
(Applause.)

Mr. Egin Skoff, of Toronto, followed in
a similar speech. He referred to the out-
rageous position of the Dominion in de-
priving about 160,000 voters of the suffrages
to which they were entitled, the importance
of which was illustrated by the fact that it
needed but a turn of 3,000 votes to give
the Liberals a majority. He asked
if Sir John could be sincere in his reciprocity
proposals, he had heard that Sir John had
not undertaken such an arrangement and he
maintained that a high protective tariff
was necessary to keep up the prosperity of
the country. The reciprocity question was
taken up because the National Policy had
been a failure. (Applause.) He could
testify to the conditions of things in
Ontario, a city which had prospered in a
forced manner at the expense of the coun-
try around. The rural districts, however,
had ceased to flourish and the effect must
consequently fall on that city. He knew
of a farm near Parkhill that in 1875 was
worth \$7,000, on which there had since

been erected a \$500 brick house.
That farm a while ago was sold for \$6,000.
This is but an instance of many similar
cases. During Mr. Mackenzie's term the
increase of expenditure was only \$300,000
a year, but in the two years of Sir John
A. Macdonald's reign our expenses have
increased from nearly \$24,000,000 to \$36,
000,000, although I believe there is \$4,000,
000 extra, which he calls "capital account."
There is plenty of room for the exercise
of economy on the Intercolonial Railway, on
our mounted police and in the canal ex-
penditure. (Loud cheers.) In fact, unre-
stricted reciprocity would enable our manu-
facturer to increase his business, so that
we would thereby derive a large internal
revenue. (Applause.)

Mr. Wm. Macdonald, of Lucan, made a
rattling speech. He summarized the
premises given by the heads of the Govern-
ment as the introduction of the N. P. and
showed how they had never been fulfilled.
Speaking of the McKinley Bill he said:
"We have had only three months of that
policy, and we find that in the home
market the McKinley Bill has not been
fulfilled. (Applause.) Many of us who
are actuated by the feeling that in another
year's time, when the farmers shall have
the mastery of this bill, they would
have no prospect of success." (Applause.)

Mr. N. Crumlin, of London township,
was next called upon. He maintained
that the United States was the natural
market for Canadian farmers, as they sent
as much there last year as to the rest of
the world put together. "Many of us who
spoke of the National Policy," he said, he
said he, "have been in a slight degree com-
forted by seeing a few eggs, but the McKin-
ley Bill has knocked them all in the head."
And we do not feel it half as
much now as we will in July, when the
eggs begin to get old for want of a pur-
chaser." (Laughter.)

Mr. A. A. McTavish, of Parkhill, spoke
in the same strain as the previous speakers,
dwelling on the absolute necessity of a free
trade relation.

Mr. J. E. Owen, of Ailsa Craig, spoke
of the state of the country. In
Middlesex alone there were about 731
chattel mortgages against the farmer, and
when one was forced to take out a chattel
mortgage the next step was assignment.
He had every confidence in the Liberal
policy and that it would be triumphant on
the 5th of March. (Cheers.)

The question of selecting a candidate was
deferred, the convention to meet at the call
of the Executive Committee. In conclusion,
the hearty cheers were given for the Queen,
the speakers, Hon. W. Laurier and Hon. O.
Mowat.

In a Burning Mine.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., Feb. 17.—The Moyer
mine, three miles from this place, is on
a fault, and an employee dropped a naked lamp,
which is thought to have caused an explo-
sion. Four men are understood to be en-
trapped, and the mine is in the prospect
of being rescued. A large body of men
are at work trying to subside the flames and
rescue the imprisoned miners.

Sudden Death at Stratford.

STRATFORD, Feb. 17.—Mr. John McKay,
died suddenly at about 8:30 yesterday
morning. The cause of his death was the
bursting of a blood vessel in the morning
morning, usually arose first in the morning
and started the fire, but yesterday morning
his father got up first, and was preparing
some food just as the explosion occurred.
The cause of death was the bursting of a
blood vessel and died. When the daughter
got up he was lying outside the door. She
and her brother brought him into the house,
but he died almost instantly, without
speaking. Deceased was a stonemason and
69 years of age.

A Deceased Wife.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 17.—Mrs.
R. H. Brown arrived here on Sunday. She
left Chicago on the G. T. R. with her hus-
band ostensibly for Boston. After leaving
Chicago Mr. Brown went to find the
checks and tickets beside her and her hus-
band had not. The poor woman was in a
state of mind, but she remained on
board the train and alighted at the Falls,
where she consulted Station Master
Morice, who immediately wired to Chatham.
Brown was found and admitted his
deceit, but still refused to leave the train
on the west on a passing train. Mrs. Brown
was advised to continue her journey and
return to her friends, which she did.

Fire in a Warehouse.

ST. CATHARINES, B. C., Feb. 7.—
Sunday morning fire broke out in the
wooden building, 715 Columbia street,
occupied by the St. Catharines branch of
the National Bank. The fire started from
the back of the building, containing eight stores,
were wooden, and were in a short time levelled
to the ground, along with the local telephone ex-
change. The Masonic and Oddfellows' places,
the Registry office and Government offices
on the second floor and large rooms
on the third floor were also gutted, to-
gether with its contents. The total loss
will foot up from \$175,000 to \$200,000,
and insurance about \$60,000. Part of the
north wall of the Masonic block fell out,
and a back driver named Fred. McKinnon
was caught by falling bricks, both legs and
one arm being broken. He will die.
The United States Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The Senate
Committee appointed to investigate the
legality of the sugar trust has begun
hearing testimony. H. Valden, public ac-
countant, testified he had been appointed
examiner from Nov. 14, 1890, to Jan. 10,
1891, investigating the affairs of the sugar
trust, and understood from Treasurer
Searles that he had handled every book of
the concern. He examined 120 in all.
Witness found fifteen checks missing from
the check book, with only the stubs to
show for them. Mr. Searles said he had
mislaid the checks. The total amount
represented by the check books was \$1,653,
955.65, and the profits covered was from
Nov. 28, 1887, to April 25, 1888. Wit-
ness submitted figures showing that
during the 20 months following March
28, 1888, the profits paid to the Trust
Company aggregated \$11,975,350. Divi-
dends were paid at the rate of 2 1/2
per cent. quarterly. The Trust owned the
property of the concern, and the stocks
though the books did not show that it
owned any property or any capital. There
was nothing in the books to show of the
creation of the trust. Witness could not
say whether it was a combination to control
the price of sugar. As fast as money was
received they were paid out.

Don't Feel Well.

And yet you are not doing for fear you
will alarm yourself and friends—we will
tell you just what you need. It is Scott's Emu-
scaparilla, which will lift you out of that un-
pleasant, uncomfortable condition into a
state of good health, confidence and
cheerfulness. You've never seen it, but this
popular medicine is as easy like yours. Y

When you wish to make light, white and deli-
cious Tea Biscuits use our Baking Pow-
der (Crown) recipe. It never fails
to give satisfaction. We guar-
antee it strictly pure.

PRICE PER POUND, 25c.

Cairncross & Lawrence,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
256 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions
a specialty.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Unrestricted Reciprocity Would Prove
an Immense Boon to it.

Significant Facts and Figures by a
Practical Man.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:
As the Right is now at the highest pitch
between Reformers and Conservatives, the
latter pitching in and trying to make electo-
rals believe that Canada can get along with-
out the United States market. In Kent
then, that seven cars of our hardwood
lumber from Ontario alone is sold in the
United States. To every one who
uses wood in Canada? Notwithstanding a
duty of \$2 per thousand, it will pay us
better to ship our hardwood lumber across
the line. In the face of all this, why should
Canadian manufacturers be afraid of Ameri-
can competition on farm implements,
wagons, buggies, furniture and pianos,
when Canadian lumber forms an important
part of the material from which these
articles are manufactured?

The Canadian market for hardwood al-
most amounts to nothing. Millions of
men would have to stop running and thousands
of men would be idle if we had no other
market for lumber. When I say this I
know what I am talking about. In Kent
alone a very large number of men
would starve off for the American
market for lumber, staves and hoops. I
do not know of many mill men who
do not know of many mill men who
do not know of