The Yukon Coat

Made from the finest Mackinaw cloth, with four outside pockets and belt, detachable hood, as shown in picture—

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TORONTO.

CANALEJAS PREDICTS WAR

The Only Question is, Who Shall Strike the First Blow.

American Warships at Havana Regarded as a Menacing Incident—The Washington Government, on the Other Hand, Insist on an Explanation and Disavowal of the Contents of De Lome's Letter.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—Senor Canalejas, ex-Minister and editor of Heraldo, the leading organ of Madrid, to whom was addressed the letter of Senor Dupuy De Lome, which has caused a furore both in the United States and Spain, and has resulted in the resignation of the Spanish Minister, makes ominous predictions in El Heraldo to-day. The announcement of El Heraldo is nothing less than that a conflict between Spain and the United States is inevitable. Senor Canalejas says that the situation is becoming intolerable, and the Government is gravely preoccupied by prevailing conditions.

As regards the De Lome incident Senor Canalejas dismisses it with a sneer and insult added to those of De Lome. He says that the letter was produced by McKinley's message and that De Lome was very favorable to the American President before then, in predicting a crisis El Heraldo says:

"New and menacing incidents tend to arise between Spain and the United States, resulting from the permanence of American warships at Havana, the display of arms and ammunition by a yacht there and the proceedings of the American Congress. This state of things inspires alarm, and the Government is gravely preoccupied by a situation which is becoming intolerable."

The greatest activity characterizes the naval work now in progress in the Spanish yards. Repairs and construction are being pushed under the greatest pressure, and this display of energy on the part of the naval authorities tends to satisfy the prevailing public excitement. It is confidently believed in many responsible quarters that the die has been cast between Spain and the United States, and that an outbreak is sure to occur. The insult of the Spanish Minister to the President of the United States, the acceptance of the Minister's resignation, instead of his summary recall, and perhaps above all, the disclosures in the De Lome letter regarding the true policy of Spain, are believed to form a combination which will force the United States to action. The only anxiety now seems to be felt over the actual "first blow." It is the desire here that the United States should take the initiative, and it is understood that the Government's attitude in the De Lome matter has been shaped to bring this about. The Ministry insists that there is no fear of trouble, but this is looked upon as only another part of the policy.

Senor De Lome's successor will be Senor Louis Polo Bernabe, son of Vice-Admiral Polo, who formerly represented Spain in the United States. Senor Bernabe is now engaged in a special department of the Foreign Ministry, dealing with commercial matters and consulates.

United States Minister Woodford gave a banquet this evening to the diplomatic corps. Senor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and Senor Moret, the Colonial Minister, were present. Senor Gullon questioned by newspaper men on the subject, said that Senor Dupuy De Lome's successor would be nominated.

Must Disavow Sentiments.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Spain must disavow the sentiments expressed by Minister De Lome in his letter to Canalejas, or diplomatic relations with that country will cease. This is the decision reached to-day at the meeting of the Cabinet. Not only must Spain disavow the sentiments, but apologize as well for the insult offered by its representative to the President. In case the Spanish Cabinet declines to do this, Minister Woodford was instructed to withdraw from Madrid, thus severing diplomatic relations with that kingdom.

De Lome, as an individual, has dropped out of the affair. His resignation and its acceptance by the Spanish cabinet eliminated his personality. Spain must act quickly. Minister Woodford's instructions, in the most positive terms, are to acquaint the Madrid Government with the fact that the United States does not consider Spain's responsibility for the sentiments expressed by its Minister ended with De Lome's resignation. There must be a distinct disavowal of the apparent plot to deceive this country in the reciprocity negotiations as disclosed by De Lome.

At the cabinet meeting to-day no date was fixed for insisting on a reply from Spain, but when the conference adjourned it was with the distinct understanding that Spain would be expected to take action within a reasonable time or suffer the consequences. Minister Woodford has been wired to cable to this country any expression of regret on the part of the Spanish Government, and the President and his Cabinet will thereupon decide upon whether it is sufficient to atone for the insult of De Lome's letter.

Sackville West's Letter Recalled.

London, Feb. 12.—The De Lome incident has excited little interest in England, but the opinions expressed almost unanimously endorse the position of the United States. The daily papers, with the exception of The Morning Post, have adopted the view that the administration took the right course. The Sackville West incident, naturally, has been much quoted, but always in the most friendly terms towards the United States. What The Times calls a "well informed correspondent," which probably means some one in the Foreign Office, writes to that newspaper to-day, that in response to the embled request to the United States for Sackville West's recall, Great Britain answered that no action could be taken until the receipt of the language that it was charged Sackville West had used. When this answer was received, it appears, Secretary Bayard handed Sackville West his passports.

De Lome Must be Insulted.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 12.—Representative Lewis of Washington has prepared a joint resolution which he will offer on Monday expressing it to be the sense of the House and Senate, that the President declines to recognize the resignation of Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, and, instead, inform him that he is persona non grata.

MURAL DECORATION.

Admirable Lecture by Mr. G. A. Reid, R.C.A., Before the University Students on Saturday Afternoon.

The Saturday afternoon lecture at the University was delivered in the chemical building by Mr. George A. Reid, his subject being "Mural Decoration." He traced mural decoration from the Egyptians to the Greeks, the Italians, and up to our own days, showing its progress, development and decline.

Its decline Mr. Reid traced to many causes, notably the invention of oil painting, the growth of the patron of art and the development of portraiture; the commercial element, too, had much to do with the decline of mural decoration; the great labor which mural decoration involved contracted more and more and became more minute as is seen in the work of the Flemish artists. The moveable picture took the place of mural decoration, which fell into disuse, but our own day has shown unmistakable evidences of a revival in this noble branch of art all over the world. In Paris mural decoration has reached a splendid development, something indeed akin to the renaissance, and such men as Burne-Jones, Morris and Ford Madox-Brown have done beautiful work in England.

Four Typical Periods.

Mr. Reid illustrated the four great periods of mural decoration by examples of the highest types of each period. These were very beautiful and showed admirably upon the screen. The first was the interior of an Egyptian temple; the mural decorations of the Egyptians were painted on a coat of white stucco in colors of red, blue, green, and frequently yellow and black. The second was a frieze of the Parthenon said to be the work of Phidias and his school; it was a procession in honor of Athene, in low relief and in marble. The third was "The Last Judgment," by Michael Angelo; this fresco, Mr. Reid said, was the greatest single work by Angelo; the color was applied to the wet plaster, the method which commended itself most to the lecturer. The fourth period was represented by a painting taken from a wall in the University of Paris by Chavannes, representing the spirit of the Sorbone in a sacred wood. Here, too, were the spirits of the arts and the sciences, with Youth at Age quenching their thirst at the fountain of Knowledge.

In Later Times.

Other illustrations were mural decorations by Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Ghiberti, Guido Reni, all of them wonderfully beautiful, together with specimens of modern mural decoration by such men as Burne-Jones, Sargeant, Morris and other well-known living painters.

Mr. Reid was very warmly applauded at the close of the lecture and received many congratulations.

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY.

Items of Passing Interest Gathered in and Around this Busy City.

The biological section of the Canadian Institute will meet at the residence of Mr. J. Maughan, 98 Wellington Place, this evening for the purpose of viewing his splendid collection of birds.

The Epworth League of Elm-street Methodist Church will hold a mock trial this evening. The case is a breach of promise and the committee will be pleased to welcome their many friends.

Sir George Kirkpatrick, Mr. E. B. Osler and Mr. W. H. Mathews left on the 9 o'clock train last evening. They will attend the quarterly meeting of the Canadian Pacific directors, to be held in Montreal to-day.

The Ladies' Aid Association of Old St. Andrew's will be held in the lecture room of the church, corner of Carlton and Jarvis streets, Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock. A very attractive program will be rendered.

At the regular meeting of Lodge Mercantile of the Sons of England Benefit Society on Saturday night, with President J. E. Firth in the chair, Bros. Searle, Bowes, Freeman and Patterson were advanced into the White Rose degree.

A committee, consisting of Senator Cox, Drs. Graham, Thorburn, Temple and Grasett, has been appointed to arrange for suitable premises for a city branch of the Royal Victorian Order of Nurses as soon as sufficient funds have been guaranteed.

The Knights of the Grip met in Temperance Hall Saturday afternoon to consider and pass bylaws as framed by the Bylaw Committee, while in session at the Arlington. Seventy-five new members were also received, which makes the society's membership 150.

Queen City, No. 81, C.O.F., met in St. George's Hall with Bro. A. L. Archambault in the chair. Four delegates were chosen to attend the annual High Court meeting to be held in Peterboro. Bro. J. R. Allen, M.E.C., was presented with a P.C.R. jewel, on the occasion of his having served three years in the chair.

The Late John C. Smith.

The widow and three young children and a large number of friends are left to mourn the loss of a widely-known and genial young man in the death Friday of John C. Smith in his 32nd year. Deceased had been suffering for some months past with unaccountable pains in the head, which latterly grew worse and were the immediate cause of his death. For the past few years Mr. Smith had been steward on one of the boats of the Niagara Navigation Co. and was a well-known wine clerk. Some years ago he started in the painting business, but had to give it up. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. George Dower of Saturday Night, the well-known Liberal pusher in South Toronto.

Dyspepsia or indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also being the principal cause of headache. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills, taken before going to bed for a while, never fail to give relief, and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmalee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock." ed

More Boys Charged With Housebreaking.

During last week vacant houses at 101 and 103 College-street were stripped of the lead pipe and brass fittings and damage amounting to over $100 was caused. On Saturday night Detective Harrison arrested three 15-year-old lads, who are charged with house-breaking. They are: Robert Sebastian, 268 Chestnut-street; Bert Hockridge, 178 Chestnut-street, and Frank Mott, 194 Centre-avenue. Some of the stolen pipe has been recovered.

CHARLES CALDWELL CHOSEN

As the Standard-Bearer of the Liberals in East Toronto.

Will Contest the Constituency Against Dr. Pyne—Nineteen Reformers Were Nominated, But All Retired Save Charles Caldwell and Daniel Kelly—The Former Elected on the First Ballot.

The Liberals of East Toronto assembled in convention in Dingman's Hall on Saturday night, chose between Mr. Charles Caldwell and Mr. Daniel Kelly, and on a first ballot elected Mr. Caldwell to be their standard bearer in this election. The hall was comfortably filled with delegates and Mr. J. H. Mackenzie presided. On the platform were: Charles Caldwell, Henry Swan, Ald. J. K. Leslie, George Evans, L. V. McBrady, A. E. Wheeled, George Duffy, R. J. Gibson, D. Kelly, F. S. Spence, F. C. Inwood, T. R. Bain, George Anderson, John Scully, R. H. Ramsay, D. Carlile, M. Sheedy, J. Oliver, James O'Hara, M. Duvane, John Gibb, J. S. Willison, George Vennell, Dr. J. C. McCabe.

The Nominations.

These were the nominations: Charles Caldwell, Daniel Kelly, George Anderson, J. H. Mackenzie, J. Knox Leslie, Henry Swan, J. S. Willison, F. S. Spence, F. C. Inwood, John Gibb, L. V. McBrady, George Duffy, R. J. Gibson, John Scully, James Oliver, James O'Hara, Peter McDonald, J. B. Hay, Maurice Duvane.

The nominees spoke in the reverse order to which they were named.

Mr. R. J. Gibson said the Liberals would win in North Toronto, and he didn't know why they should not in the east. He supported the Government on its record.

Mr. L. V. McBrady emphasized the absence of sectional differences in this contest and lauded the Hardy Administration.

Mr. F. S. Spence said they wanted a man in the Legislature who would fight for the city's interests.

Mr. J. S. Willison said that never within two weeks of an election had the signs of a Liberal victory been so bright.

Ald. Leslie said that for 31 years he had been in every contest in East Toronto, and he felt assured of a great Liberal victory.

Ready if Chosen.

Mr. Daniel Kelly spoke of his consistent Liberalism and enlarged upon his faith in the Government of the day. He was prepared to be their candidate or to support another nominee, as the convention willed.

Mr. Charles Caldwell said that till within three days ago he had steadily refused to let his name go to the convention. What they wanted was representation of Toronto, and especially of East Toronto. He never knew of anything done in the Legislature for East Toronto. He believed if nominated he would be elected.

When the result of the ballot was revealed Mr. Kelly moved that the nomination be made unanimous. This was done.

Mr. Caldwell accepted the nomination.

WEST YORK CAMPAIGN.

Enthusiastic Reception of Mr. St. John and Hon. N. Clarke Wallace at Toronto Junction.

A rousing meeting in the interests of Mr. J. W. St. John, the Conservative candidate for West York, was held in Kilburn Hall, Toronto Junction, on Saturday night. Dr. Perfect occupied the chair, and the walls of the building were emblazoned with flags and such mottoes as "His public services place him in the front rank as a statesman," "An advisory council in education," "Down with nepotism; no timber license scandals," "Annual deficits should stop;" "Let us have a proper audit."

Mr. Thomas A. Duff arraigned the Hardy Government, and characterized the Lord's Day Act proposals as a bluff.

Mr. H. E. Irwin followed in the interests of Mr. Hill. He said that the Government was an honest Government, that had dealt fairly with the people. He quoted authorities to show that the sale of liquor was on the decrease, and said the temperance legislation of the province had been most effective.

Hon. N. Clarke Wallace was received with an ovation. He made a vigorous speech against the Government and in favor of Mr. St. John. The hon. gentleman made a humorous reference to the Humber piggery. The bare facts of the case, he said, were these: There was a piggery at the Humber containing 300 pigs. Some took sick. Then there was a race between the cholera, the butcher and the Government to see who would get the most of the pigs. The butcher could only work twelve hours a day, while the cholera worked twenty-four. The result was the butcher got 91 pigs and the cholera claimed the rest. He did not think the electorate of West York were going to put out Mr. St. John for that or any other reason.

The Candidate's Hearty Welcome.

Mr. St. John, on rising, was loudly cheered. He brushed away several cobwebs mystifying the people at the Junction, such as the question, how he voted at the Dominion elections? which had been made a great handle of by The Tribune. He stated that long before this campaign the editor knew he had voted for Mr. Wallace. Then it had been said that he was not in committee when the Toronto Junction Private Bill was before Parliament; but was at the piggery investigation. He denied this, and said he had been complimented by the Mayor, Councillor Laughton and others for the work done in this connection.

He made a vigorous arraignment of the Government. Then he took for his text Mr. Hill's statement that "the sooner the workingman takes an interest in provincial affairs the better," and Mr. St. John went on to show how he agreed with him. He said Hon. E. J. Davis would speak in this hall next Wednesday night, and he would be there to discuss provincial questions with him and Mr. Hill. Altogether Mr. St. John excelled himself as a speaker, and was time and again received with loud applause.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2 mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont.

Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in Toronto by all wholesale and retail druggists.

COUNTY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

Toronto Junction, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—Chief of Police Royce will take out a warrant for Charles Lutz, who was arrested by Detective Davis, and in whose room were found $5000 worth of bogus money and engraved numerals for raising bills. He is wanted here on a charge of stealing five bicycles last summer.

E. Feast, a miner, who had some experience in the Australian gold fields; Robert Harper of Toronto and two Burlington men left yesterday afternoon for Edmonton, N. W. T. They go to work placer mines on the Buffalo River in the Peace River district discovered by the Burlington men last summer. Mr. Feast is a one-legged man and walks with a crutch. He lost his leg in an explosion of dynamite. He expects to walk the whole distance from Edmonton.

Mr. J. R. Chisholm, merchant tailor, has given instructions to Mr. Schewick, architect, to prepare plans for a three-storey brick block, which it is proposed to erect on Dundas-street, next to the Robinson Block.

The Ontario Brick Paving Company are making improvements to their machinery, pending which the factory is closed down.

East Toronto.

The entertainment held at Boston Hall by the St. John's Church, Norway, Sunday School was an unqualified success, both as regards members present and the quality of performance given by the numerous children, which consisted of songs, both solos and choruses, recitations, dialogues, etc.

The lecture delivered by Mrs. S. G. Wood, illustrated by magic lantern views, was highly appreciated by all present, the object sought for being the increase of kindness to dumb animals.

Brakeman Schoniker, who was seriously hurt last week, is progressing favorably toward recovery. Although not yet out of danger, the doctors do not expect any serious results.

The funeral of the wife of Mr. Robert Toms took place this afternoon to Norway. It was largely attended.

Mr. E. Hales has commenced the erection of a new building on Queen-street east, opposite Coxwell-avenue, to be occupied as a grocery store as soon as completed.

East Toronto Brakeman Killed.

Charles Knox, a G.T.R. brakeman, living with Mr. Howard at Bridge-street, was instantly killed a short distance from Belleville by falling from the top of a car. He was frightfully mangled. His remains were taken to Port Hope for interment.

Scarboro.

The charity concert given under the auspices of the Scarboro Literary Society in Scarboro village schoolhouse was a decided success. An interesting program, consisting of choruses, duets, trios and readings was presented by the members of the society and all were well received. The chief attraction was a lively debate on "Woman's Enfranchisement." The affirmative, that the franchise should be extended to women, was supported by representatives of the literary society in Knox, Ward 2, Toronto, by Mr. W. Flint, while on the negative side appeared Messrs. T. H. Jennings, Alex Baird and L. E. Annis, representing the old debating club of Scarboro. Place a mixture of a half of oratory the chairman, Rev. J. Vickers, summed up the arguments and gave his decision in favor of the affirmative, much to the delight of the fair sex. The proceeds are to be devoted to local charitable purposes.

York County News.

Thomas Dibb, a prominent and highly respected farmer, residing on lot 34, second concession, Vaughan, died of pneumonia on Thursday last. The deceased was a native of Yorkshire, Eng., and came to Canada 46 years ago, having been a resident of Vaughan ever since. The funeral took place on Saturday, when a large number of friends and relatives followed the remains to the place of interment. His widow, two daughters and three sons mourn his departure. Mr. Dibb was a staunch Conservative in politics, and in religion an episcopalian. John Dibb, son of the deceased, is suffering from the same disease (pneumonia), and was very low on Saturday.

Rock Marien, the horse dealer, advertised extensively that he would be at Newmarket on Saturday to purchase heavy draught and trotting horses. The farmers of North York and vicinity turned out in large numbers, and 75 to 100 horses were offered for sale. Mr. Marien however, decided not to make any purchases. It was rumored that he had received a telegram stating that prices were away down in the British markets.

The proposed band carnival will be held at Richmond Hill on Tuesday evening.

The Richmond Hill Hockey team is in a flourishing condition and open for challenges.

The East York Plowmen's Association will hold their annual meeting on Friday, the 18th inst., at the Franklin House, Markham, at 2 p.m.

Rev. J. C. Wilson will be ordained and inducted in charge of Melville and St. James' congregations at Stouffville on to-morrow. Presbytery meets at 10.30 a.m. Rev. J. A. Brown will preside, Rev. A. Martin will preach, Dr. Carmichael will address the pastor and Rev. James Fraser the people.

PERSONAL.

Arch T. Hurshaw, Napanee, is staying at the Queen's.

Leonard P. D. Tilley, St. John, N. B., is at the Queen's.

Fred Stone of Chatham is staying at the Rossin House.

C. O'Brien, Reddin, Rossland, B. C., is at the Queen's.

J. W. Neelin, Port Arthur, is a guest at the Walker House.

W. B. Crowley, Boston, is registered at the Walker House.

C. J. Shurly of Galt is stopping at the Rossin House.

J. H. Atkinson, Montreal, is staying at the Walker House.

C. E. Cameron and wife of Iroquois are staying at the Rossin House.

G. G. Scranton of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., is a guest at the Rossin House.

M. Guilmont arrived in the city yesterday and is registered at the Queen's.

Mr. D. E. Cameron, General Inspector of Agencies of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, was in the city yesterday.

At the Queen's: W. B. Laidlaw, London; R. A. E. Kennedy, Hamilton; W. E. Foster, Belleville; Thomas Davidson, Montreal; J. H. Parant, Boston; F. W. Reid, New York; H. B. Greadwish, Cincinnati.

At the Rossin House: Dr. J. A. McCabe, Ottawa; C. Rogers, Montreal; J. D. Shaw, Montreal; J. W. Cooke, Ingersoll; H. N. Platt and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. R. Allen, New York; W. Perry, Montreal; A. C. Baron, Baltimore; A. J. Armstrong, Cobourg.

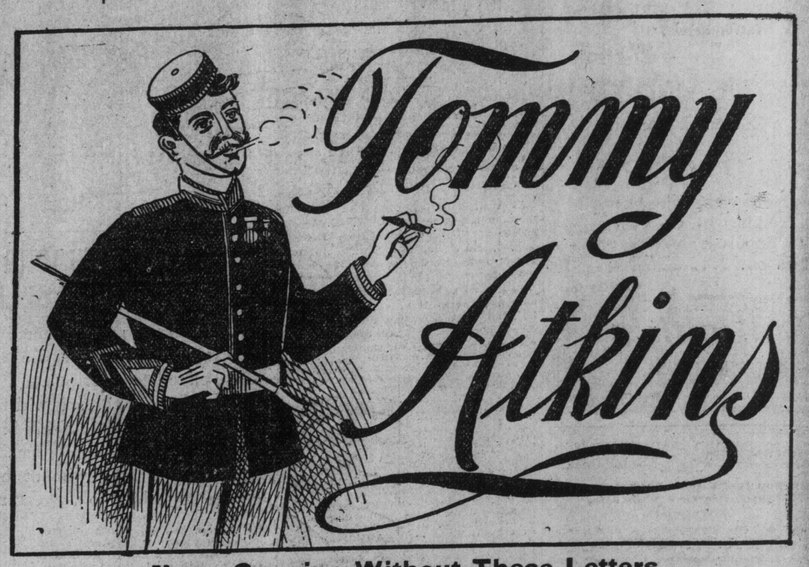
At the Daly House are: Charles Hallinger, Ferguson's Falls; Samuel Haggett, Bancroft; P Derouche, Montreal; M S Plimmerley, Napanee; William Wallace, Chesterville; D A Jones, Beeton; W A McGinnis, Detroit; William Rothwell, Ferguson's Falls; William B. Shaw, New York; Thomas Tune, Montreal; T Kavanagh, Bancroft; W K Harkness, Owen Sound; A J Finn, wife and daughter, Cheboygan, Mich.

At the Walker House: C. D. O'Brien, Ottawa; J. W. Dexter, Springfield, Man.; W. R. Phillimore, Chatham; J. F. Van Buskirk, Fredericton; A. Leishman, Woodstock; James Roy, Belleville; T. Macpherson, Buffalo; J. S. Pinch, Owen Sound; C. A. Macdonald, Collingwood; John Palmer, Fredericton, N. B.; C. C. Young, Ellsworth, Me.; Thomas R. Ingles, Sarnia; W. B. Reilly, Niagara Falls; W. Govan, Campbellford.

Penitentiary Official Dying.

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.—Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons of the penitentiary is so seriously ill that grave fears are entertained for his recovery. He is the man who caused so much talk in penitentiary circles at New Westminster.

"T. A."



None Genuine Without These Letters Stamped on Each Cigar . . . .

S. DAVIS & SONS - MONTREAL

THE UNITED EMPIRE ASSOCIATION

Advancing the Cause of Closer Relations With the Mother Country—Tariff for Naval Defence.

This year's circular of the United Empire Association reads as follows:

Since the issue of the first circular in December, 1896, by the Provisional Committee, two general meetings of the members of the United Empire Association have been held. At the first of these, held in May, 1897, it was not deemed advisable to proceed with the organization of the society, but an Executive Committee was appointed to take measures for increasing the membership, and to call a meeting when considered necessary. This committee met several times during the last year, but in view of the rapid progress of public opinion in the direction of closer union it was not thought necessary to take any action. At the beginning of the present year, however, the committee became convinced that the organization of the society would serve a good purpose, and at a meeting of the members held on 31st January the undersigned officers and council were elected, and arrangements made for the issue of the present circular. The treasurer's report was also received and adopted, which showed a balance on hand of $8.35.

It has been a source of much gratification to the members that substantial progress has recently been made towards accomplishing the objects of the association. The objects were detailed in the first circular and are briefly:

1. Abolition of obnoxious treaty stipulations.
2. A Tariff for Naval Defence.
3. Representation according to contributed revenue.
4. An Imperial Parliament of Parliaments.
5. A Minister for the Empire.

A Matter for Congratulation.

We consider it to be a matter for congratulation that the first of these objects will be fully accomplished on the 30th July of the present year. We gratefully recognize that this has largely resulted from the reciprocal tariff enactment of last session, and we are entitled, without hope that measures tending towards the attainment of our other objects may form subjects for consideration in the near future by the Dominion Government and Parliament.

The second object of the United Empire Association is a tariff for naval defence. From recent utterances of English statesmen it is abundantly evident that they desire the colonies to bear some share in Imperial burdens. The Duke of Devonshire and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, both members of the Imperial Cabinet, have very distinctly expressed themselves to this effect, and, at the conference held in London last June Mr. Chamberlain thus appealed to the colonial Premiers: "We are looking to the colonies as still children, but rapidly approaching manhood. In the life time, perhaps, of some of us, we shall see the population doubled, and certainly, in the life time of our descendants, there will be great nations where now there are comparatively sparse populations; and to establish in the early days this principle of mutual support and of a truly Imperial patriotism, is a good thing of which our colonial statesmen may well be proud. I shall be very glad to hear the views of the Premiers in regard to this question of any contribution which they think the colonies would be willing to make in order to establish this principle in regard to the naval defence of the Empire."

The Conference in 1897.

The character of the responses made by the various Premiers to this appeal has not transpired, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that certain views on the question must have found expression, similar to those which were brought forward by the colonial representatives at the conference in 1887. Then, several of the delegates commented on the absence of a proper basis on which to proportion the contributions, Mr. Service from Victoria said that, in dealing with the defence of coaling stations, as well as with the creation of a new fleet, "there is no principle laid down upon which financial contributions should be made." Sir John Downer, Premier of South Australia, also made a speech to a similar effect, from which we quote as follows: "After all, as Mr. Service said, the time will come when this will have to be settled upon something like a fair basis. Whatever the difficulty of the Imperial Parliament and whatever the difficulty of the Colonial Parliament, there cannot be that perfectly good and proper relation of the United Empire of the colonies which we all desire unless it is formed upon a substantial basis, which must commend itself to the sense of justice of all."

It appears that the time predicted by these Australian statesmen, ten years ago, has now arrived. The Imperial Government calls for naval contributions but fails now, as it did then, to provide a just basis of assessment. Such a basis was, however, suggested in 1887 by Mr. Hofmeyr of Cape Colony when he proposed the establishment of "an Imperial tariff of customs to be levied independently of the duties payable under existing tariffs on goods entering the Empire from abroad," the proceeds of which customs tariff were to be devoted to defence. It is possible that this plan may have been discussed by Mr. Chamberlain and the Premiers, and may have given rise to the rumors recently heard about a common naval fund. In our judgment the Hofmeyr principle, if fully thought out by the authorities interested, will commend itself to these as the best means of, at one stroke, complying with the desire of the Home Government and establishing preferential trade within the Empire.

An Opportune Time for Action.

The present time seems to be peculiarly opportune for further decided action by the Government of Canada. At the approaching session of Parliament some legislation will be necessary in order to modify the reciprocal tariff and bring it more into harmony with the wishes of the people and the intentions of the Government. According to the declarations of the Premier and his colleagues the reduction of one-eighth of the duties mentioned in schedule A of the tariff will be restricted to importations of British goods, immediately after the date of the abrogation of the English commercial treaties with Belgium and the Zollverain. Whether, after that date the reduction will be increased to one-fourth of the duty as provided for in schedule D, we have no means of ascertaining. For our own part we doubt the advisability of such a step on the part of the Government, and trust that any further advantage they may see fit to give to English importations will be extended not by a further reduction of duty, but by imposing an extra impost on foreign importations. This might easily be done by providing that, in addition to the duties imposed by schedule A, an extra rate of say 5 per cent. ad valorem should be levied on all goods coming from foreign countries.

The following may be given as reasons in favor of the latter course: 1. The loss of revenue would not be so great; (2) the danger to Canadian industries from English competition would be lessened; (3) the example would be one which England could readily follow. The Mother Country is not likely to lag behind her colonies in generosity, and would feel impelled to give us the same measure of advantage in English markets which she obtains in the Dominion. With her present tariff arrangement England cannot give any preference to her colonies by reducing duties, because she levies none on the products in which they are interested. But it would be easy for her, and she is not unlikely to imitate Canada, to levy a similar rate of duty on all foreign importations. Not only would Canada's action influence her powerfully but public opinion in England would be favorable to the step, it having become abundantly evident that foreign nations, although enjoying complete freedom of access to English markets, continue to indulge in conceding like liberty to the United Kingdom; (4) such a duty on foreign importations would provide a just assessment in all the colonies and dependencies and even in the Mother Country for naval defence. Canada must make some response to the very plain hints she has received on the subject of contributing to the defence of the Empire. We are at least morally liable for our share of the cost, and there is no doubt that this charge will have to be met sooner or later. It would be both honest and manly if we were to declare our intention of doing so at once, and offer to devote the proceeds of the extra duty on foreign goods, referred to above, as a contribution to a naval defence fund, provided always that all the rest of the Empire, including England, would make their contributions in the same way and at the same rate. If the step here suggested were taken by our Government it would be even more far-reaching, and produce even more beneficial consequences than the reciprocal tariff legislation of last year.

Preferential Trade.

One of the consequences would be the introduction of a certain degree of preferential trade, in itself an eminently wise and just arrangement. In the speech delivered at his installation as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, Mr. Chamberlain said, "one of the fundamental ideas of patriotism is preference." This truth lies at the root of the present desire for preferential trade within the Empire, and it is most reasonable and righteous that those peoples which are related to each other by ties of blood and friendship, which are united under a common government, and which are bound to stand together for better or worse against all the world, should in their peaceful intercourse show each other all possible favors and preference, both socially and commercially. This is the policy practised in every civilized country of the present day, and if Imperial patriotism is to grow, it must be planted in and obtain some of its nourishment from the soil of material interest.

We have now to submit the platform of the United Empire Association to those who desire to establish closer political and trading relations between the Mother Country and her possessions, to federationists in general, and those residing in Canada in particular. Any one who approves of it and desires to become a member is requested to notify the undersigned hon. secretary remitting him at the same time $1 as the annual subscription. Those who are already members are requested to remit their subscriptions for the present year, and to make an effort to induce others to join the society. The funds of the association will be devoted to the distribution of literature on the subject of closer British union, or advocating generally the cause of Imperial Federation.

R. Tyrwhitt (M.P. for South Simcoe), president.
John Sweetland (Sheriff of Carleton County), Vice-President.
W. C. May, Hon. Treasurer.
George R. Webster, Hon. Secretary.
H. H. Brennan, J. P. Featherstone, Fred Cook, F. G. Jenimett, Thomas Macfarlane, members of council.

Mr. George R. Webster, Hon. Secretary, United Empire Association, 106 1-2 Sparks-street, Ottawa, Canada.
Ottawa, 3rd February, 1898.

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YELLOW AS SAFFRON.

MRS. ANN GRAHAM, 285 Palmerston Ave., Toronto, Ont., says: "I had Jaundice very bad for seven years, and severe pains in my back. I was weak, and always felt tired. The whites of my eyes and my skin were as yellow as saffron. The doctor said my kidneys were not acting right. I have been taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and they have cleared my eyes and complexion. The pain in my back has gone, and I am much stronger now."

PAINS AND ACHES GONE.

MR. CHAS. SULLIVAN, Chatham, Ont., made the following statement: "I suffered a great deal with pain in the small of my back and left side, and had a dull feeling in my head, with pain through my eyes. At times I was dizzy, and suffered greatly from urinary troubles. When I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills I thought myself almost past relief, but began improving rapidly, and now I am able to say that all my troubles have gone."