WHISKARD'S

TWO BUSY STORES,
230 and 232 Dundas Street.

There is no doubt about the truth of the statement that we are the **Headquarters for Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, both in quality and price.**

We have just concluded a **purchase of Ladies' American Print Wrappers, in dark grounds and beautiful patterns.** We are **selling them at actual cost,** all sizes,
$1.00 EACH.
Call and get one.

Our **Spring Parasols** are now coming in. We are **showing some beautiful lines in the newest style.**

We are showing **two special lines of Very Fine Nainsook, bought job.** They are **worth 15c and 20c yard,**
Our price is 7c and 8c yard.

Special purchase of **Shot Silk Chiffon, at half price.** These are fine new goods, just suitable for the coming season. We sell them from
10c to 35c YARD.
Just half what they are worth.

Plain Silk Chiffon, in all shades,
25c YARD.

Silk Chiffon with **Embroidered Edges,**
ONLY 20c YARD.

Also a line of **Embroidered Silk Chiffon Lace,** in all shades, **AT 15c YARD.**

New Buckles, in **Steel, Pearl, Rhinestone and Jet.** All prices.

New Velvet and Silk Flowers.

Special Sale of Fancy Felt Table Covers, embroidered in silk, large size, **regular price $1.75,** clearing out,
AT $1.00 EACH.

See our **Japanese Silk Table Covers, embroidered in gold, fringed,**
ONLY $1.00 EACH.

Japanese Silk Scarfs, embroidered in gold, fringed, AT 75c AND $1.00 EACH.

See our fine line of **White Lace Curtains, 3 yds. long, beautiful patterns,**
ONLY 50c PAIR

See our line of **White Curtain Muslin, with fancy figure,** fine quality,
ONLY 10c YARD.

New patterns in **Figured Art Sateene,**
AT 12½c AND 15c YARD.

See our **45-inch White Lawn, very fine goods,**
AT 10c YARD.

Ladies' White Lawn Aprons, with fancy border,
ONLY 20c EACH.

Ladies' Light and Dark Print Blouses,
ONLY 25c EACH.

Children's White Muslin Aprons, all sizes,
25c EACH.

Ladies' White Cotton Chemise, trimmed with lace,
25c EACH.

Ladies' White Cotton Drawers,
FROM 20c PAIR UP.

Ladies' White Cotton Nightdresses, trimmed with lace,
ONLY 35c EACH.

Alexander's Best Knitting Cotton.

See our **Black and Colored Net Veilings,** spot and plain,
AT 5c and 10c YARD.

Gilt Hair Pins,
3 BOXES FOR 5c.

Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere Gloves,
ONLY 12½c PAIR.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Fleece Lined Gloves, fine quality,
AT 15c PAIR.

All shades in **Linen Fringe, regular price 10c,**
Whiskard's Price 7c Yard.

See our **T. G. W. Corsets,** worth 75c,
SELLING AT 50c PAIR.

Children's Corded Waists, in grey and white, all sizes,
AT 25c EACH.

Whiskard's

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Dr. Montague and Col. Lake in the Metropolis.

ABOUT CANADIAN CATTLE.

Was Dr. Jameson's Reception Prearranged by England?

THE IRISH FACTIONS WARRING.

Lord Salisbury's Statement as to a Bi-metal Conference.

GUYING THE POET LAUREATE.

Lord Wolseley's Address — The Ashanti Expedition — Pollock's Report on Venezuela — Royalty's Movements — Hardie's Discovery in Glasgow — Reviving the Fenian Bogey — Verdict in a Libel Suit.

Special Cable Letter to the Free Press.

London, Feb. 29.—The question is now being asked whether the demonstration on the landing here of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-raiders was a genuine outburst of public feeling, or whether it was not largely due to plans made by the Government to excite the country against the Transvaal. It would be, of course, difficult to bring any proof against the Government in the matter of authorizing the use of provocative agents. Some of the members of the present Ministry are, however, Past Masters in the quiet game of arousing the country by the work of paid agents. (?) If the course followed by the Government in bringing Dr. Jameson home from Africa is reviewed, it will seem that everything was done to keep the interest up. Instead of wrapping the return of the filibusters in mystery, and having them tracked by press representatives from point to point, the Government could, if it had so desired, have let the affair fizzle out quietly, and could have avoided all fuss in taking the prisoners to the Bow street police court. The Conservative papers pretend that the demonstration attending the arrival of the party will embarrass the Government, tending to adversely affect the negotiations with the Transvaal. A more correct point of view is that the demonstrations were designed to support the Government in its impending attack on the Transvaal. The Speaker says it is impossible to acquit the authorities of responsibility for the Jameson demonstration. The Government, it adds, has done its best to give prominence to jingoism and to convert the incidents to party purposes, to the detriment of justice and the national repute. London syndicates and other forces are now trying to mislead the opinion of the British and drag them into the commission of a crime worse than the partition of the Transvaal. These forces have secured the command of too many papers, and have the help of too many politicians.

The number of secret service men has been greatly increased within three months. All shipments of munitions of war, which are chiefly sent from Antwerp and Hamburg, are duly reported here.

For some reason best known to themselves the authorities appear to have attempted to awaken the Fenian bogey. An inquest was held a few days ago to ascertain the cause of the death of an elderly Irishman named Timothy O'Driscol. Documents were produced which showed that O'Driscol had negotiated for the purchase of an immense quantity of munitions of war for a foreign firm. John Leahy, a well-known Irishman, and a friend of deceased, who had been summoned as a witness, was asked by the coroner to explain the order given by O'Driscol for one hundred thousand rifles. He imprudently said that the rifles were more than sufficient for Jameson. Leahy afterwards withdrew this remark. The authorities have impounded O'Driscol's papers.

The statement made in the House of Commons last night by Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, regarding the attitude of the Government on bi-metallism was open to misinterpretation. Mr. Curzon stated that the Government had been approached with a view to the convening of another international bimetallic conference. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Curzon added, had replied that he would consult with his colleagues in the Ministry before giving a definite answer. The Prime Minister had, however, informed the powers making the overtures that he had no desire to oppose the holding of such a conference if good grounds were shown, but upon learning that the reopening of the Indian mints was a necessary condition to an international monetary agreement, he had refused to continue the matter to any further conclusion. It can be stated that Lord Salisbury is willing to consent to the re-opening of the Indian mints, and to keep them open under certain conditions, but to these conditions neither Russia nor Austria will consent. In the meantime the negotiations are balked. Nevertheless the prospects that the negotiations will be continued cause considerable speculative buying of silver.

Nationalist meetings throughout Ireland have taken up with unwonted enthusiasm the cry for reunion. Speaking at Dublin on Thursday Timothy Healy seemed to be irreconcilable. He said Mr. Dillon was as fit to be chairman of the party as he was to be captain of a warship, and added that he had attained his position through a long and sordid struggle. Among the anti-Parnellites this language is considered to be Mr. Healy's final bluff before his surrender. Mr. Healy knows Mr. Dillon to be an easy leader, and always open to conviction. If the expectation of the lobby is realized the committee of anti-Parnellites will be reorganized in the course of the session, and Mr. Healy will be offered a chance of taking a line with Mr. Dillon. The movement for re-union extends to Great Britain. Wherever the Nationalists have a local organization, resolutions have been adopted, declaring in favor of a restoration of harmony.

James Keir-Hardie, the Socialist-Labor leader, has made discoveries in Glasgow similar to those unearthed by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, the details of which were published in 1885 in the Pall Mall Gazette, of which paper Mr. Stead was then the editor. Mr. Hardie's revelations are published in language that is even franker than was that employed by Mr. Stead in his statements respecting offences against young women and children. Well-known commercial and religious men of Glasgow and the municipal authorities are pilloried by Mr. Hardie for their offences against chastity, and it is shown that this model city, where it was supposed vice had been abolished, has become a pandemonium of immorality.

Sir Frederick Pellock's report on the Venezuelan boundary dispute has been printed, but it has not been issued. It will not be made public until the Government at Washington receives the earliest copy. The case makes a formidable tome, three inches thick. Sir Frederick's assistants in the preparation of the case were mainly Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society.

There have been a number of Ministerial dinners, but the reception which will herald the opening of the season will be the Prince of Wales' levee next week. It will be the occasion for an enormous gathering of royalty and aristocracy, and the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian and the Prince of Teck will be among those present. The U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, will present Mr. Edwin Fox and Mr. Ritchie, of California.

It is now definitely announced that the Prince of Wales, out of respect for the memory of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, will not race his cutter Britannia in the Riviera regattas. He will merely take a pleasure cruise in the Mediterranean. Incidentally, it may be added that the Riviera is less favored by Britishers this year. They complain of the anti-British feeling, and are gravitating to Cairo, as a rule.

It is announced that Emperor William has decided to visit Cowes for the purpose of racing his new Meteor (the cutter being built for him by the Hendersons, of Glasgow, under the shed used for Valkyrie III., and according to the design of George L. Watson), during the famed regatta week of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Such being the case, it is admitted that he will need much tact in order to avoid unpleasant manifestations.

A swarm of newspaper men hovered about Lord Dunraven's residence to-day, in anticipation of prevailing upon him to express some opinion of the action of the New York Yacht Club in striking his name off the list of honorary members of that organization, but His Lordship positively refused to be interviewed.

Dr. Jameson is the guest of Lord and Lady William Beresford, at Deepdeen, Dorking. His arrival in England is the sensation of the week. Pages in the newspapers are devoted daily to the subject of the invasion of the Rand, the secret arrangements supposed to have been made to accomplish it, and the approaching trial of the leader of the raiders and his associates. The charge of "warring against a friendly power" brought against Dr. Jameson when he was arraigned in the Bow street police court is based on the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870, which was passed to provide for the Fenian raids into Canada from the United States. A precedent is found in General Sandoval and Sir W. Call's naval expedition against Venezuela in 1887. Their vessel, the Justitia, was fitted out at Antwerp, and sailed and battled with a Venezuelan vessel. Gen. Sandoval was sentenced to a month's confinement as a first-class prisoner, and to pay a fine of £500. Dr. Jameson will be defended by Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., Sir F. Lockwood, Q. C., Mr. E. M. Carson, Q. C., and Mr. C. F. Gill. Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., Mr. R. B. Finlay, Q. C., Sir Chas. Matthew, Q. C., and others will prosecute the raider. It is understood that Dr. Jameson's defence will be that he was called upon by the Reform Committee to assist in maintaining order at Johannesburg, and that the committee was acting under the Transvaal flag, Boer officials having withdrawn, and that, moreover, the men accompanying him did not fire until they were attacked.

Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, is still meeting with much ridicule, especially regarding his effusion in regard to Jameson's raid. So much so, that the matter finally reached the House of Commons yesterday, when Dr. J. Parker Smith, Liberal-Unionist, member for the Patrick Division of Lanarkshire, asked the Government for information regarding the laureateship. He suggested that Mr. Austin's patriotic ballads should be submitted to the censorship of the Lord Chamberlain, or, he airily added, "Some other Minister." Mr. J. W. Swift MacNeil, anti-Parnellite, member for the South Division of Donegal, asked if the laureate's utterances were not privileged, inasmuch as he was a substitute for the court jester. The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, in replying for the Government, said he did not think that any department of the Government was especially qualified for poetical censorship. The incident occasioned much laughter, and if the unfortunate poet laureate had been permitted to hear the criticisms passed upon his verse, there is no doubt that he would have felt extremely uncomfortable, even if he possessed the rare gift of being practically case-hardened against public ridicule.

Colonel Lake, of the Canadian staff, has met with a very favorable reception here, and Lord Wolseley has settled that Canada is to have magazine rifles with which to re-arm the Canadian militia. But although these rifles are to be manufactured in England the Dominion Government will have to pay for them.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W. H. Montague, is now in this city in search of health. He is greatly interested in the bill of the President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Long, to make permanent the exclusion of store cattle. Mr. Long has already been confronted with half a dozen blocking notices, growing out of the movement in the country against the measure. Mr. Herbert Gardner, formerly President of the Board of Agriculture, has written a letter to the Times, in which he condemns the irrevocable exclusion of store cattle, when there is no danger in their admission. He questions the benefit which the British farmer would derive from such exclusion. The Daily Chronicle describes the bill as "Protection by side wind."

The new Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Wolseley, in the address which he made on Thursday in this city, advocating increasing the navy as Great Britain's first line of defence, expressed the opinion that in the event of war it would be impossible to sever the food supply of Great Britain. His chief argument was that all the fleets in the world "would not prevent our American cousins, who are always looking out for money, and who have an eye to the main chance, from running into our harbors with cargoes of wheat and flour."

The British troops which formed part of the Ashanti expedition returned to London on Thursday in a dilapidated, though not battered, condition. They were enthusiastically received as they marched through the city from the docks where they landed to their barracks in the west part of London.

The suit brought by the Right Hon. Sir A. B. Forwood, member of Parliament for the South-west Division of Lancashire, known as the "Joseph Chamberlain of Liverpool," and formerly Secretary to the Admiralty, against the Railway Times for libel, in asserting that while he was Naval Secretary he passed the West India mail tender of the Atlas Steamship Co., in which he is interested, has resulted in a verdict of £2,100 for the plaintiff. Sir A. B. Forward is a partner in the firm of Pim, Forwood & Kollock, of New York, agents for the Atlas Steamship Co.

A sensational breach of promise case is promised. It is said that a Unionist member of Parliament, whose name is withheld, will shortly be sued for £10,000, and an important array of counsel has been engaged by the plaintiff.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Baron Rothschild, Baron Wantage, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Feversham, and other titled exhibitors, as well as the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Walter Wilkin, attended the Shire Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall during the week. There was a fine exhibit of well-bred animals. Lord Belper's four-year-old Roko, by Harold, won the champion stallion prize.

Tolstoi has replied to the English press criticisms of his "Christianity and Patriotism." He says that not only is patriotism a bad disposition, but he claims it is unreasonable in principle to love in preference one's own nation above all others. He contends that patriotism is counter to the first principles of Christ's teachings, and that Christianity makes patriotism superfluous and a hindrance, like a lamp in daylight.

A Caxton copy of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," printed in 1478, was sold at auction during the week for £1,020, although some of the leaves were missing.

The Queen invested Sir John Millais with the Presidency of the Royal Academy on Thursday last at Windsor Castle, and handed him the medal and chain of office.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Expects a Good Majority for the Remedial Bill — He Will Not Return to London.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 29.—Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., is in town to-day, having come down from Ottawa on general business. He has accepted the Herald's apology regarding the McConnell letter, but has instructed his Halifax solicitors to proceed against McConnell for criminal libel.

Sir Charles states that he has come to Canada this time to remain, and that for no reason will he return to the High Commissionership in England. He ridicules the rumor that Sir Donald Smith's name had been mentioned in connection with the leadership of the party, and declared that the visit of the latter to Winnipeg was entirely unofficial.

He expects the Remedial Bill to be carried by a good majority, and contemplates no trouble in Manitoba when the measure becomes law. Should Mr. Greenway refuse to appoint a Catholic board of education, the commissioners will be named by the Federal Government itself as provided for in law. He states that a High Commissioner will be named shortly, but wishes it understood that Sir C. H. Tupper will not accept the position under any circumstances. He returns to Ottawa to-morrow.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address

JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 248, Delray, Mich.

—At Kempton, N. S., George Hingley, aged eleven years, was shot and killed by his brother on Friday.

A LIBERAL BOLTER.

MR. DEVLIN WILL SUPPORT THE REMEDIAL BILL.

And Many Others of the Party will do Likewise.

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—While there is reason to believe that the efforts of the conciliatory committee appointed at the Conservative caucus yesterday to discuss the Remedial Bill will bear fruit, the difficulties of the Liberal party are increasing. To show that the claim made by the Toronto organ, that the Quebec Liberals are a unit on the school question, is a false one, it is only necessary to point to the case of Mr. Devlin, member for Ottawa county. Last night the Liberal paper in this city published a declaration from Mr. Devlin, a Quebec Liberal, which exposes the duplicity of the Globe. Mr. Devlin says:—"I will support and vote for the Act, even if I should be alone on the Liberal side to take such a course, and even if my friends in the county of Ottawa should take from me the party nomination. It is unnecessary for me to give my reasons. Over and over again I have repeated them in the House, and may have occasion to do so again."

"But do you consider the bill perfect?" asked the reporter.

"No," answered Mr. Devlin, "I do not but those finding fault with it on that ground may in committee suggest amendments. I hold that this great difficulty, which has provoked such strife and such strong religious prejudices in our country, should be settled."

"Can you say what attitude will be taken by the Liberal party?"

"I cannot. You have read speeches made by Messrs. Davies, Mulock, Martin and others. They may throw some light upon the subject. Needless for me to add, I have no sympathy with, and heartily deplore, their utterances. I have nothing to add beyond this, that my respect and admiration for my leader are not diminished, but that I consider it my duty to vote for the Remedial Bill introduced by the Government."

The case of Mr. Devlin is not an isolated one. He is simply a sample of many other instances. Yet the Liberals would have the public understand that there is no defection within their ranks. The fact is, that fourteen or fifteen Rouges are prepared to vote for the remedial law in preference to a commission, if the Government will accede to their views and make it more severe; but the probability is that they will support the bill as it is.

Mr. Devlin, who is the first Liberal to take a public stand against the policy of his party, was asked the following question to-day:—"Is there anything in the charge of the Globe that Liberal members have been approached by members of the Government, and been offered consideration?"

To this the member for Ottawa county replied:—"This statement astonished me. I have seen no member of the Government, and I am vain enough to believe that I would be the last man in the House to be so approached."

It would seem, therefore, that accompanying the policy of duplicity is the policy of abuse. The Liberals who desert are to be slandered. It is remarkable that Mr. Laurier has been able to keep the revolt in check so long. But there is no doubt whatever as to the inducement held out. It is not to save Manitoba from coercion, so-called, that the Liberals have been held so far intact. It is to fasten a most objectionable and coercive measure upon Manitoba; to alienate, in fact, from the Province for all time the control of the Separate schools.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Hobbs introduced the City of London Bill, and the Standing Orders Committee reported as passed the bill from London relating to the issue of debentures.

Among the inquiries to-day were these two by Mr. Little:—Is the ex-Sheriff of Simcoe receiving a yearly allowance from the Government of this Province since the present Sheriff was appointed to the position? If so, how much does he receive, and on what grounds is the allowance given?

Are each of the school teachers in the Reformatory at Penetanguishene holders of proper certificates issued by the Education Department of this Province?

Are there any teachers teaching in the Public schools of this Province who are teaching on certificates obtained under the Quebec Board of Education, and who have not passed the regular teachers' examination in this Province? If so, how many are there, and in which counties are they teaching?

A large deputation of Royal Templars appeared before the Government after adjournment. The speakers were Geo. H. Lees, Grand Councillor; Rev. J. Van Wyck, and Editor W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton; Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, Paris, and W. S. Dingman, Toronto. They said in effect that the Government had shielded itself behind the case before the Imperial Privy Council long enough. Now they wanted something done. They had waited two years already. They asked for a reduction in the number of licenses; a reduction in the hours, and a cancellation of licenses for two convictions. The first conviction they asked should be in each case endorsed across the face of the license. Sir Oliver said they had been expecting the prohibition judgment from the Judicial Committee every day, and were prepared to act whenever it came. That accounted for their non-action so far. Now, however, since such an influential deputation had brought the matter before the Government's attention they would give it their most serious consideration. That was all.

The Provincial Board of Health asked for $200 for a memorial to dead Pasteur, the French scientist, and also for legislation respecting the better inspection of milk and meat.

OTTAWA.

Miscellaneous Items from the Dominion Capital.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 29.—Sir Donald Smith and Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., along with Stewart Tupper and Senators Villeneuve, O'Brien and Owens, have gone to Montreal.

The Minister of Public Works today received a deputation consisting of the Mayor of Owen Sound and representatives of the Town Council and Board of Trade, who urged the construction of a large dry dock at Owen Sound. The town is willing to contribute a bonus of $30,000 towards its construction.

J. W. St. John, of Toronto, interviewed the Minister of Justice today, asking for a new trial for McMillan, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for firing the Osgoodby building.

ON THE VENEZUELAN FRONTIER

Kingston, Ja., Feb. 29.—Latest advices from British Guiana say that large reinforcements of police continue to be pushed forward to stations on the Venezuelan frontier. Although, strictly speaking, not a "soldier" has been sent forward, a British force of considerable strength, well drilled and capably officered, has been gathered at strategic points along the alleged boundary, and the stations have been connected by telegraph. Uruayan is garrisoned by nearly 100 policemen, armed with Maxim guns, which have not yet been withdrawn, despite the promise that they should be.

AN A. P. A. OBJECTION.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 29.—An effort will be made to-day to prevent the dedication of the statue of Father Pere Marquette, in statuary hall of the capitol, by Mr. Linton, the member from Michigan, who is an avowed representative of the A. P. A. doctrines. Mr. Linton has prepared a resolution to prevent the placing of the statue in the capitol, basing his protest on a law providing that only statues of citizens of the state furnishing them shall be placed there, and claiming that Father Marquette was not a citizen of Wisconsin.

Dr. H. F. Merrill.

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