

## SNAPSHOTS OF THE LEGISLATURE

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The members of the Legislature found that their visit to the School of Mines, at Kingston, on Wednesday, furnished a pleasant break in the week which they have had as yet not a taste of the heavy labor which marks the later stages of the session. The authorities of Queen's were wise in their generation when they invited the legislators to inspect the School of Mines, for seeing is believing, and requests for provincial aid are more likely to meet with favorable consideration because the members of the House now known from personal observation of the work being done at Kingston. Nor will it be the school only that will benefit by the law-makers' jaunt. It is not given to every member of the House to possess the same intimate knowledge of mining affairs that Hon. Frank Cochrane, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Smith (Soo), and other members from the northern districts have gained at first hand. Their fellows should therefore welcome the opportunity to get an insight into mining methods and conditions. Of course, this knowledge may not be of much practical use to them so long as their connection with the mining interests of the Province is confined to an occasional flyer in the stocks of Cobalt, that famous region where (to slightly misquote the missionary hymn) every prospect pleases, and only the drinking water is vile. The Kingston school is not thoroughly up-to-date, for it has not yet established a chair of Wild-Cat Promotion, nor appointed a Professor of Mine-Salting. Its curriculum contains no course of lectures showing the ease with which silver, gold and bank bills may be smelted from the pockets of confiding greenhorns, by the simple process of securing an acre of rock and surrounding it with water. This method, while a money-getter for the promoter, is not conducive to practical mining results for everybody knows that water is not nearly so essential in quartz mining as it is around a placer camp, where, unlike the household described in the old song, "There's often luck about the place upon a washing day." Nor does the Kingston school teach the young idea how to follow the devious devices of the mine-salter, who puts in his ore where it has no business to be. Probably these shortcomings on the part of the school will be seen and remedied as a result of the visit of the members.

It was a graceful and fitting circumstance that the first public recognition given Mr. George P. Graham, following his elevation to the leadership of the Liberal Opposition, should have been tendered him by his fellow-workers in the profession of newspaper-making. Mr. Graham was on Tuesday evening the guest of honor at the fortnightly luncheon of the Toronto Press Club, a small but energetic organization whose membership is limited to the working staffs of the Toronto newspapers. The camaraderie which distinguishes the Knights of the Quill when they get together on social occasions was fully in evidence and proved infectious, for Hon. Dr. Reaume, Hugh Clark, M. P. P., and A. H. U. Colquhoun, deputy minister of education, all made happy references to Mr. Graham's new honors, and were as sincere in their congratulations as though they were his political allies instead of his staunch opponents. Vice-President Lewis introduced Mr. Graham to the gathering as Ontario's next Premier, but dimmed the pleasurable prospect presented by these words to the mental vision of the new leader by adding that if history repeated itself, it would not be until 1929 that Mr. Graham would enter upon his promised dignities. Mr. Graham's address to the club members was a delightful blending of humor and good sense, and hearty applause greeted his emphatic statement that he was a journalist first and a politician afterward, and that if politics interfered with his newspaper work,

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The Ozonated Air Cure, better known as "Catarrhazone," is death to colds. Its health-laden fumes contain the healing balsams of the pine woods. Soothing and antiseptic, it gives instant relief—stops gagging, hawking and sneezing. Mucous and phlegm are cleared away, breathing made easy and catarrhal symptoms entirely disappear. Delightful and pleasant is Catarrhazone, simple to use because you breathe it—sure to cure colds and catarrh because it destroys the cause. Doctors say nothing is more scientific, nothing possesses such might of merit in winter ills. Do try Catarrhazone! Two months' treatment, price \$1. Trial (small) size, 25c, all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

it would be the former and not the latter from which he would cut away.

Shakespeare's dictum that there is nothing in a name to the contrary, it would appear that one of the easiest passports to membership in that august assemblage, the Legislature of Ontario, is to bear the cognomen of Preston. Out of a house of 98 members, no less than four answer to this surname, a number which is not equaled by any other family appellation, not even the familiar and omnipresent one of Smith. Mr. T. H. Preston, the member for Brant, and editor of the Brantford Expositor, stands high in the councils of the Liberal contingent in the House, and was one of the possibilities for the leadership of the Opposition. Dr. R. J. Preston, M. P. P. for Lanark, and chief Conservative whip, came back to the Legislature with the incoming Government after a temporary retirement. Mr. J. J. Preston represents East Durham modestly, but efficiently. Now comes Mr. W. H. Preston, who, after a two years' fight in the courts, costing \$15,000, has been declared the rightful holder of the seat for Port Arthur and Rainy River. An appeal has been taken against this decision.

There are other duplicate names on the list which Clerk Sydney will read out when a division occurs. John Smith, of Peel, is one of the veterans of the House, and is known for his persistence in introducing each year his bill to extend the provincial franchise to women who already have the right to vote in municipal elections. Charles N. Smith, a former Toronto newspaper man, is the member for the Soo, while W. R. Smythe represents the adjoining constituency of Algoma. Geo. H. Ferguson, of Grenville, has sat in the House for half a dozen years, and Alex Ferguson, of Cardwell, is a newcomer this session. Hugh Clark, of Center Bruce, is one of the humorists of the Government benches, while his namesake, Sam Clarke, of North Northumberland, is the jester of the Opposition. Until the present session, there were two Carascalls, one the late member for Hamilton, and the other the representative for Lennox. A. B. Thompson, of Center Simcoe, and R. A. Thompson, of Wentworth, are members of long standing on opposite sides of the House. Each of the other legislators enjoys a name to himself, and therefore runs no risk of having his mail go astray, or being mistakenly credited by a careless reporter with utterances which would bring him into disfavor with his partisan supporters at home.

## THE CHINOOK SAVES SITUATION

The Weather Rapidly Moderating  
in the West, and Just  
in Time.

Winnipeg, Feb. 8.—Milder weather prevails throughout Western Canada today. It has come none too soon. From reports the situation in many towns is simply desperate. Mr. T. D. Robinson, of Winnipeg, one of the prominent fur importers of the west, writes to the press today complaining bitterly about the service of the Canadian Northern, by stating at the same time that the Canadian Pacific has made great efforts to serve its territory, since the Canadian Northern took over the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R. The service has been a farce. People of the district assembled in meeting have appealed to the Government to take over the line. Dispatches from Regina state that citizens just returned from Winnipeg, where they had been interviewing the Canadian Northern officials, said that these were doing their utmost to give a service on the line to Prince Albert, but that these officials who operated the road for the C. P. R. in 1894 said the conditions now in regard to shape of the track, depth of snow and severity of the winter, were worse this year than in 1894. In the meantime the Government of Saskatchewan is, through the department of agriculture, urging individual citizens to do their part, as the railway and Government have done all possible. Citizens are in acridular letter asked where they live within 20 or 25 miles of wood to organize parties and to endeavor to break roads to get fuel. Fortunately, these efforts will be rendered easier by the milder weather, which will also assist the railways immensely.

## "BLACK HAND" VENGEANCE

A New Jersey Justice of the Peace  
Almost Blown to Pieces.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 8.—Justice of the Peace Robert Cortese was almost literally blown to pieces in his office by the explosion of an infernal machine sent him by express. The office was wrecked and the detonation could be heard for blocks. The judge, it was said, would die before morning. The judge has actively aided the police in the capture of Italian law-breakers recently.

Government ownership of utilities prevails to a great extent in Japan, where the Government controls most of the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, the salt work and tobacco monopoly.

Professor Dorenwend, with wife and two sons, at City Hotel, Monday, Feb. 11.

## VISCOUNT GOSCHEN GREAT FINANCIER

Dead Ex-British Chancellor a  
Wonder on Budgets.

AN EXPERT ON NAVAL MATTERS

Was Opposed to Chamberlainism, and  
Withdrawn When Preferential  
Policy Was Launched.

London, Feb. 8.—Viscount Goschen, whose death is reported, was one of the most distinguished English statesmen of his generation. Statesman rather than politician is the word that fits him, for Goschen dealt with great matters of finance far above the head of the average elector, and was never tempted to demagoguery. It is as a financier that he will be remembered in the history of the nineteenth century, and it will be hard for the historian to find a contemporary who was his equal in handling financial matters of national importance. His budgets compared favorably with those of Gladstone, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer these two men were in a class by themselves.

Goschen was something of the same type as Lord Avebury. Both were products of a city training, and each inherited, to some extent, his capacity for business matters. Both combined general culture, and a thorough understanding of economic theories, with a practical grasp of affairs. More than any man in a hundred years, Goschen left his impress on the English national debt, whose conversion was undoubtedly the greatest piece of work he ever did. His reduction of interest on the debt was contemplated with alarm in financial circles, for it was felt that the task was so huge and complicated by so many problems that he would surely make some mistakes. But so skillfully was the change accomplished that there was no disturbance whatever, and the new "Goschens," as they were called, were readily subscribed as any former issue of consols.

The Coinage Problem. Lord Goschen will also be remembered for a notable failure, as well as for a great success, for it seems inevitable that the battle he lost will be fought again and won some time in the future. He felt that the strain on the coinage of the nation was unnecessarily severe, through the absence of paper money of less value than five-pound notes. As the average weekly wage is much less than 45, the paper currency was not and is not, used to the great proportion of people in England. Goschen wished to create £1 and £2 Bank of England notes; but, though he put forward a strong argument, he failed to carry his point. His "Theory of Exchanges" is a standard text book on the subject of international balances, and indicates the general culture as well as the deep special knowledge of the writer. His biography of his father is a work of more than ordinary importance, and throws a strong sidelight on his own character, as it explains his hereditary tendencies and his youthful environment.

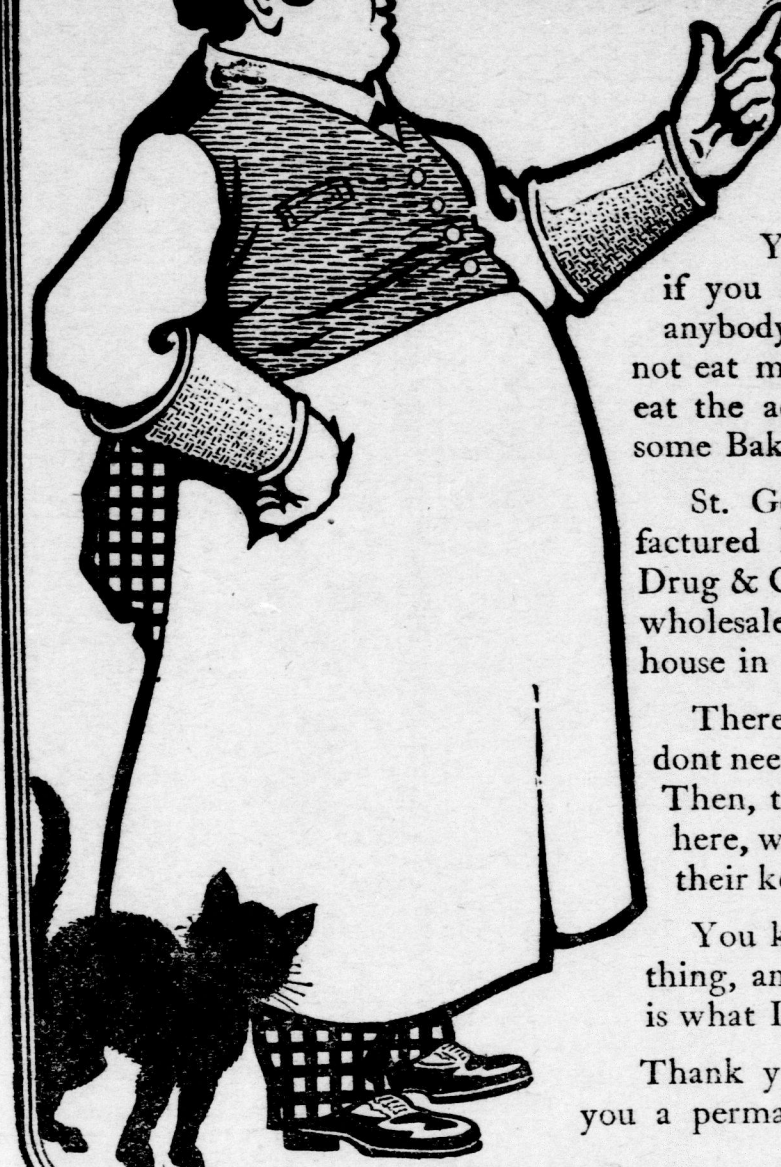
Goschen was one of those members of the Balfour cabinet that stepped out when Mr. Chamberlain's policy was announced. He had no sympathy with the preferential idea, and was a pronounced free trader. He had to acquiesce in the war budget that restored the duty on wheat and other grains, as well as on flour and meals, and the export duty on coal. Though these protectionist devices were removed afterward, it was thought at the time of their imposition that they paved the way for a mutual preference. Goschen vehemently disclaimed any such intention, and was with the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Winston Churchill when they fought Chamberlainism before the last election. His views were hostile to protection, but they were distinct from the views of the other Conservative free traders. Like Lord Rosebery, he seems, in his later years, to have followed the "lonely furrow."

After retiring from the cabinet, it was said that Goschen received, for a while, the allowance that an ex-minister can claim from the Government if he makes a statement to the effect that he is in want. This rumor created surprise, for it seemed to be generally known that Goschen's circumstances were comfortable, and that he had shortly before sold a lot of valuable Canadian land for several hundred thousand dollars. Not long afterward he was made a viscount, and the explanation was that in exchange for this distinction he had withdrawn his claim for a pension. This gave Premier Balfour's brother Gerald an opportunity to put in a claim, which was honored. The arrangement has all the appearance of a regular "deal," and it is possible that the talk does no injustice to parties concerned, whose careers have been in a somewhat higher plane.

Goschen on Canada. In two administrations Goschen was First Lord of the Admiralty, and it is possible that in this position he conceived a prejudice against the colonies, and especially against Canada, that caused him to look coldly upon preferential proposals calculated to benefit the Dominion. On more than one occasion he spoke strongly on our failure to contribute a dollar toward the navy.

A Hudson's Bay Governor. Lord Goschen, as has been intimated, had Canadian investments, and must have had a peculiar interest in the country, as he was for years governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in which position he preceded Lord Strathcona. The two men were thus closely associated, their common bond

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You may call me a pure-food reformer if you like—but I don't like to ask anybody else to eat what I would not eat myself—and I don't want to eat the adulterations that are put in some Baking-Powders.

St. George's Baking-Powder is manufactured here in Canada, by The National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited—the largest wholesale and manufacturing chemical house in Canada.

There's no duty to pay, and so the makers don't need to adulterate it to reduce the cost. Then, the fact that the makers are right here, where we can reach them, insures their keeping the goods up to the mark.

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## Sale of Embroideries and Insertions Saturday and Monday

Direct importation including the newest patterns and effects.  
SHOWY LINE OF HAMBURG EDGINGS.

1,000 yards at 5c	500 yards Embroideries at 15c, 20c
Insertions, in assorted patterns and widths, at .....5c	Beautiful Embroideries, 8 to 10 inches wide, large variety of new designs, to sell at..... 15c and 20c yard
8c and 10c yard	Skirt Embroidery
1,000 yards Embroideries and Insertions to sell at 8c and 10c	600 yards of 18-inch for corset covers and skirts. Price 25c yard
200 yards of Embroidery Ribbon Beading, popular trimming for underwear, white dresses, etc., .....5c to 25c yard	

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BETTER WAY: BREAKFAST ON

## SHREDDED WHEAT

A breakfast of the Biscuit, served with hot milk or cream, will afford warmth and energy for a whole day's active work.

Try the BISCUIT for breakfast. TRISCUIT is toothsome for luncheon.

All Grocers—13c a carton, or 2 for 25c.

being an interest in Canada. As Lord Goschen has been, for the past few years, withdrawn from public life, it cannot be said that his death creates a gap, so far as government is concerned, that he made a mark on the big questions of his day, and was generally recognized as one of the best informed men of affairs of the past generation has produced, and one whose advice, in financial and naval affairs, should be accepted as the last word on those subjects.

NURSED JIM BLAINE. Pittsburg, Feb. 8.—Keshiah Jackson, a negro, 84 years old, and once the nurse for James G. Blaine, died at Uniontown, Pa., last night. At the time of Mr. Blaine's birth in 1830, Keshiah was 5 months old until he was 2 years old, she looked after him constantly. When Blaine was old enough to go to school, he was taken there each day by Nurse Jackson.

ISABELLA URQUHART DEAD. Rochester, Feb. 8.—Isabella Urquhart, the actress, who had been ill at the Homeopathic Hospital for two

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO

Arrive from the east—4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 6:25 p.m., 7:47 p.m., 10 p.m.  
Arrive from the west—12:15 a.m., 3:20 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., 3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer). The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m., and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m., local, and the 11:20 a.m., and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coaches for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 goes through to Montreal without change.

Depart for the west—4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 8:01 p.m.  
The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m., and 8:01 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change.

## LONDON AND WINDSOR

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), stops only at Chatham and Glencoe; 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:54 p.m. (International Limited stops only at Glencoe and Chatham).

## STRATFORD BRANCH

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

## LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus \* run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east 11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:30 p.m. From the west—6 a.m., 8:35 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

Depart—For the east—5:05 a.m., 8:45 a.m., 5:28 p.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 8:10 p.m., 11:35 p.m.

Trains marked thus \* run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

\*\* From Chatham only.

\*\*\* Runs only to Chatham.

## ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
FINEST AND FASTEST.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B., TO LIVERPOOL

Feb. 16, Saturday.....Lake Manitoba

Feb. 22, Friday.....Empress of Ireland

March 2, Saturday.....Lake Champlain

March 8, Friday.....Tunisian

March 15, Saturday.....Lake Erie

March 22, Friday.....Empress of Ireland

London direct sailings on application.

From MONTREAL and QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

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May 11, Saturday.....Lake Manitoba

May 17, Friday.....Empress of Ireland

May 25, Saturday.....Lake Champlain

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NEW ORLEANS, LA., \$32.95

MOBILE, ALA. } \$30.95

PENSACOLA, FLA. }

Good going Feb. 6 to 10 inclusive, returning Feb. 16.

For full information and tickets call on E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A. RUSE, Depot Agent.

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Leyland Line—Boston-Liverpool.

E. De La Hooke, Sole Agent

American Line—New York and Philadelphia services.

Atlantic Transport Line—New York-London.

Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamers—Portland-Liverpool in winter; Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool in summer.

Red Star Line—New York-Antwerp-Paris. Sailing lists, rate sheets, etc., on application to

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with, and obtain

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