

Blue Ribbon Tea.

Ask your friends about it.

AN OLD RULE CHANGED

Regarding the Appointment of Nurses at the City Hospital.

Order of Application Not To Be the First Consideration—Mayor Wilson Says the Nurses Are Overworked—Dr. Balfour Differs—Regular Meeting of the Trust.

The movement to establish in London a first-class practical school of art, where mechanical and industrial drawing and designing would be taught, was considered by the city finance committee last night. The members were impressed with the general and valuable advantages such a school would afford when the matter was laid before them by Very Rev. Dean Innes, president of the Ontario School of Art, and Col. Gartshore, vice-president of the McClary Manufacturing Company, who spoke in support of it.

Although action was deferred for a week, when the council's financial outlook for the year will be less hazy, the committee as a whole was heartily in sympathy with the movement. Ald. Greenlees said he would favor a grant of \$500.

Dean Innes, in presenting the committee, said the idea that the school would be a kind of society for the amusement of young people was erroneous. He pointed out that, on the contrary, it would be of great practical value to employers and employees, in almost every industry in the city. Because of London's lack of trained workmen had to be brought from other cities. In Hamilton the school there is so appreciated that the council for the two years past has increased its grant each year. The speaker also stated on good authority that certain industries would never have been located in Hamilton if the proprietors had not been able to employ young men who had been trained in an art school. The grant there is \$500, and the school is well attended. If a grant were made by the council, the directors would be useless to do so, however, unless it could be established on a first-class basis. The fees were to be put at an exceedingly low figure, and it was estimated by competent judges that the school would have 200 pupils in less than a year and a half.

Col. Gartshore, who, as a member of the McClary Manufacturing Company, has a wide experience with mechanics, said it was difficult to get men who were capable of being foremen, because of their inability to instruct other men. They lacked a general and thorough knowledge. The majority of young men from 16 to 18 years of age did not realize the value of properly learning their trades. When older they saw the advantages of a more thorough education, and were anxious to improve themselves. A school like the one suggested would afford great advantages, and there were many young men in the McClary factory who would avail themselves of them. "You would be surprised to know the number of applications we get from married men who want to learn a trade," he said.

Chairman Rumball said that although the committee might be in sympathy with the movement, the council was poor this year, and it would be well to wait a week until they could see where they stand financially.

The mayor urged that the school be dealt with as liberally as possible. Dean Innes spoke of negotiations with a very capable instructor, with whom the directors would have to come to an arrangement soon, if at all. It was the directors' intention to get the best man possible.

Ald. Greenlees was satisfied as to the practical advantages of the school, and said that when the matter came up again he would move that \$500 be granted.

Alfred Hall and Henry Williamson, draymen, each sent the committee a long petition asking the refund of two \$2 fines, which had been imposed on them in the police court. Ald. O'Meara had looked into the case, and sided with the men. So had Ald. Plant. The fines were refunded on Ald. O'Meara's motion.

When the enlargement of the city hospital grounds was spoken of, Mr. George Slade's tenant left his house, because it was one of the properties the purchase of which by the city was probable. The house had been vacant ever since, and Mr. Slade asked the committee to remit his taxes. Here was a striking example of the evil consequence of an idle word. But the com-

mittee refused to help Mr. Slade bear them.

A petition from John Lockyer for the reduction of his assessment was referred to the assessment commissioner.

An account from St. John's Industrial School for \$4.57 for the maintenance of Richard Kerwin was referred to the city solicitor.

R. J. Hutchinson protested against an account for personal property taxes for 1896 on a business which he sold out on June 17, 1897. No power; filed.

A report re arrears of taxes due by insurance companies showed a total on assessments amounting to \$25,000. The chairman and Ald. Greenlees will confer with the city solicitor as to what action is to be taken.

A communication from the Trades and Labor Council re proportional representation was referred to the legislation committee.

Petitions for \$500 for the Protestant Orphans' Home and for \$200 to the Women's Christian Temperance Union were laid over.

An account for \$584.60 from Registrar W. C. L. Gill for copying West London Instruments, at the rate of 10 cents per folio, was referred to the solicitor. Mr. Gill pointed out that he had saved to the city \$200 by discovering that a number of the instruments were entered in the town of London over forty years ago, and called attention to the fact that he had voluntarily thrown off \$200, the balance due him on the East London papers.

The members present were Ald. Rumball (chairman), Winnett, Plant, Greenlees and O'Meara, the mayor, and Treasurer Pope.

COULD SEE THE ADVANTAGES

Of a First-Class Practical School of Art in London.

Claims to a Grant Laid Before the Finance Committee—Addresses by Very Rev. Dean Innes and Col. Gartshore—The Aldermen Favorable.

The hospital trust decided, at the regular meeting yesterday afternoon, to change the rule respecting appointments to the staff of nurses. By the present rule, which has been in force for several years, vacancies are filled according to the order of application. By the new rule the medical and lady superintendents may recommend the appointment of any applicant they think fit.

The change, said Dr. Balfour, would be more satisfactory all round. Now girls wait a year or a year and a half to be taken on the staff, just to be told at the close of the term of probation that they are not qualified.

The discussion arose out of a request of Miss Lind, acting lady superintendent for permission to bring in pupils from outside the county. The trust decided to allow this if there is a scarcity of good material in the county.

The mayor brought up the question of the overworking of the nurses. He had known only one graduate in several years leave the hospital in good health. Overwork was the trouble. One nurse had told him that for the past few weeks she worked from 11 to 13 hours a day. Another one had noticed was hardly able to walk from one end of the hospital to the other. He moved that graduates be appointed to temporarily relieve Miss Lind and Miss Murray.

Superintendent Balfour said he had heard no complaints about overwork, and did not think it necessary to make the appointments. The nurses had had hard work recently, as the place was crowded; but in proportion to the number of patients there were more nurses in the London hospital than in any other hospital in Canada. There were 15 besides the lady superintendent.

The appointments were made. Applications to be put on the nursing staff were received from Miss Elsie Cobban, nurse; Miss Della Cannon and Miss Rose Bryan, city.

Dr. Balfour reported that during the past two weeks 43 patients had been admitted to the hospital and 41 were discharged. Four deaths occurred, leaving 66 patients now in the building.

All the members were present, and the meeting was held in Col. Lewis' office.

HUMDRUM EXISTENCE.

Mrs. Wiggles—My husband and I never quarrel.

Mrs. Waggles—How tame and uninteresting your life must be!—Somerville Journal.

THE BANISHMENT OF INDIGESTION

Certain if Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Be Used.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Remove the Cause of Indigestion, and Prevent Its Return—Their Effect Is Positive, Permanent, Powerful, but Gentle.

Indigestion is the curse of hundreds of thousands of lives. Yet indigestion is curable as easily as is the mildest cold.

There never yet was a case of indigestion that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets could not cure quickly and permanently.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food in the stomach.

Directly on the food of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is swallowed it melts, and mingles with the mass of hard, partly digested food in the stomach, and reduces it to a thin milky liquid.

This liquid is then passed out of the stomach into other digestive organs, where the waste, or worthless portions are separated from it. The remainder is sent to the lungs, where it receives the air taken into those organs, and becomes blood.

On this fresh, rich blood every organ, nerve, muscle and bone in the body is fed and strengthened.

Meanwhile, the stomach, liver and other organs of the digestive system are toned, stimulated and given fresh strength and vigor, so that, after a short use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, they are able to digest the food thoroughly themselves.

This is the whole secret of the success of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They remove the cause of indigestion, and prevent it from returning. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets never fail. They cannot fail if given a fair chance.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists, at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodd's Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

Mulock and Tarte

Two Vigorous Addresses at Clinton by the Ministers

Mr. Mulock Shows Up His Predecessors' Extravagance.

Mr. Tarte Proud of Being a British Subject.

Canada Will Not Be Coerced by the United States.

But Will Maintain Her Rights—The Transportation Question and the Government's Achievements—The Manitoba School Question.

The great Liberal meeting at Clinton on Thursday night, in the interests of Mr. Robert Holmes, was the occasion of very interesting speeches from Hon. Wm. Mulock and Hon. J. L. Tarte.

HON. MR. MULOCK.
Hon. Wm. Mulock was the first minister to speak, and, after a reference to the abilities of Mr. Holmes, he spoke of Sir Charles Tupper's speech Wednesday night. It was, he said, the same speech that the honorable gentleman had been delivering for the past 25 years, going to prove that Sir Charles had discovered America, laid the foundations of the British Empire and caused the sun to shine on Canada. (Cheers and laughter.) They had also heard last night from a gentleman who, owing to a little difference of opinion, had been buried in obscurity for some time, namely, Dr. Montague. And that gentleman was now, on the word of Sir Charles Tupper, the lieutenant-general of the party in Ontario. (Laughter.) He went on to say that he had seen Sir Charles Tupper's speech, and that he had been invited to run the Postoffice Department efficiently and cheaply. In this connection Mr. Mulock stated that when the Conservative party went out of power it was found that they had left an enormous number of unpaid bills. Money had been voted to carry on the work of the department, but this had been spent by the Tory Government for other purposes, and they had left behind an unauthorized legacy of debt amounting to \$680,000. The discovery of this state of affairs led to further investigations, with the result that it was found that the Conservatives had been let to friends and supporters of the government regardless of price and regardless of tenders also. In the last year of the Tory regime 594 contracts, representing an expenditure of \$457,952.70, were given out without tender and in direct contradiction to the statutes providing for the working of the department. When the Liberals took office immediate reform was inaugurated, with the result that many

ILLEGAL CONTRACTS
were relegalized. Proper tenders were called for and let on terms of great advantage to the people. As a consequence the saving in this respect alone during the past four years aggregated \$415,740. (Loud applause.) It was also found that there were exactly 146 officials too many in the department. He had recommended that 146 be dispensed with, and a saving of \$121,000 annually accrued to the people. While bearing in mind the necessity for increased economy, the government had also considered the necessity of increasing the postal facilities. He had increased the number of postal offices from 1,700 to 2,100. The department had also been able to increase the number of miles over which mail was carried by rail and stage by 1,000,000 miles, or nearly one million. Moreover, the reduction of expenditures in this regard over that prevailing under the Tory regime was nearly \$100,000. He stated that the deficit in the department was nearly \$800,000, but that he had reduced each year since the Reformers' assumed office, until last year it was reduced to \$47,602.30. (Loud applause.) He referred to the reduction in the postage rate from 3 to 2 cents. He stated on the floor of the House that if not followed by an increased correspondence there would be a deficit of \$350,000 to the revenue, but on that, as the present occasion, he stated that statistics had shown that a decreased rate resulted in increased correspondence, and he estimated that in Canada the reduction from a 3 to a 2 cent rate would result in such

INCREASED BUSINESS
that in three years the revenue under a 2 cent rate would be as great as under a 3 cent rate. (Applause.) To support his estimate he read a certificate from A. Porter, assistant postmaster at Clinton, to the effect that the revenue in the local postoffice from Jan. 1, 1896, to the present day was \$30.90 greater than during the corresponding period last year. (Loud applause.) Speaking of Sir Charles Tupper's statement to the effect that he had practically told the postmasters throughout the country to commit theft by putting stamps in their possession on letters underpaid to the old country, owing to what Sir Charles had termed "William Mulock, decree," he said that he had followed instructions from the imperial authorities, who had done the same to letters posted in England for \$1.50. The total amount aggregated \$91.50. But in 240,000 copies of Tory party sent out the Kootenay letter, Sir Charles had franked them all, thus taking from the people a revenue of \$14,200, which was the amount the letters would have cost if they had been sent out in the usual way. (Cheers.) He made a humorous reference to the opposition leader's statement to the effect that he would be taxed to meet a deficit in the postoffice department, and asked how that could be done when the present government had placed ten on the free list. (Loud applause.) He defended the government's financial policy at some length, and concluded a stirring address by expressing the hope that

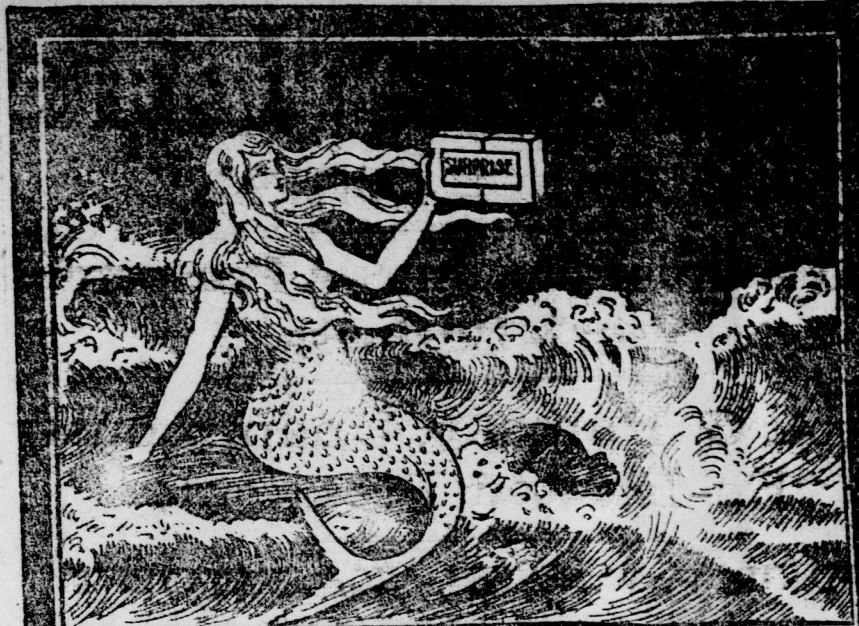
Mr. Holmes would be returned on Feb. 21st.

HON. MR. TARTE.
Hon. Mr. Tarte, who followed, was greeted with loud and long-continued cheering. He was, he said, for 20 years a member of the Conservative party, and today the Quebec majority behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the same that had stood behind Sir John Macdonald in the old days. And yet it was being said that the present government was dominated by the Province of Quebec. The same cry, however, had not been raised when Quebec had stood behind Sir John. But times were changed. (Laughter and cheers.) He knew Quebec, perhaps, as no other man did, and he stated that if there was a general election tomorrow the Conservative party would not have four or five seats in Quebec. (Cheers.) He was proud of being a native of Quebec, proud of his leader, Sir Wilfrid, and proud, above all, of being

A BRITISH SUBJECT.
Could it be denied, that Canadians, French, English, Scotch, or whatever their nationality, were British subjects? That being the case, it made his blood boil when unfair, un-British attacks were made upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier because of his nationality. (Cheers for Laurier.) The Province of Quebec was deserving of sympathy and encouragement for the splendid struggle which she made for liberty and freedom in 1836 in the face of coercion from the Conservative party, a coercion which few Canadians could understand. Continuing, he turned his attention for a short time to the election of 1896. It was time then for a change, he said, for many reasons, one of them being a rule which he always held, that a party having been in power 25 years, should go out anyway. (Laughter.) He spoke of the Liberal party, saying that the time it was introduced by Sir Charles Tupper he as a French-Canadian Catholic spoke against it in the house because it would have been a wrong to his countrymen French Catholics. Had it been carried the country would have been very near to

CIVIL WAR.
But the grave question which threatened to bring about this had been settled by conciliation, and for that, if for nothing else, the Liberals were deserving of the confidence and support of the people. (Loud applause.) In his speech last night Sir Charles Tupper had referred to a French-Canadian gentleman who was traveling all over the land making promises, which, should half of them be carried out, would ruin Canada. The gentleman referred to was Mr. Tarte. (Laughter.) He desired to say that he made no promises which he did not carry out; but could the same be said of Sir Charles Tupper? (Laughter and cries of "No, no.") Today, Mr. Tarte said, he had been shown the magnificent building which served as the postoffice of Clinton—(laughter and cries of "It's falling down")—and had been asked if it was not time for a more suitable building. He could not say, but he had made, any promises, because if it should come to the ears of Sir Charles Tupper that gentleman would say that Tarte was the worst man in the world. (Laughter and applause.) He would say, however, that if Mr. Holmes was elected to parliament he would be a poor representative if he could not get any government, whatever kind of government it was, Tory or Liberal, to give Clinton a proper office. (Laughter.) When Sir Charles was elected to parliament he had made promises that he had not carried out, for the very good reason that the people knew that the promises were improper, and were determined not to allow them to be carried out. In April of 1896, Sir Charles had promised to run the Intercolonial Railway, \$25,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Railway, \$1,000,000 for improvements on the Red River at St. Andrew's Falls, and so on, until when the Liberal party came into power, the amounting to \$20,000,000, Sir Charles had dealt briefly with the government's efforts in the matter of improving Canada's transportation facilities by the completion and deepening of

THE CANAL SYSTEM.
The expenditure for this, he said, was necessary one, and would be fully justified by the results. As matters now stood the great bulk of grain from the Northwest Territories and Manitoba was conveyed to the ports by American waterways. Not only did he and his colleagues desire to get this trade for Canada, but they wished to see improved ports on the lakes and the St. Lawrence so as to divert a great part of the American trade to Canadian channels. Canada had the shortest route by nearly 500 miles, and its improvement could not but result in a great impetus in the grain-carrying trade of Canada. Under the old regime Canada's waterways had been shamefully neglected, although hundreds of money had been expended upon them. As an example of the improvement already made under the present administration, he said that in 1897 he went to Kingston and found that for fifteen years the government's predecessors had been dredging a steam dredge to the spot, and in less than four months more dredging was done than in the past fifteen years. As a consequence over 50,000,000 bushels of grain were handled in Kingston last season, a much greater quantity than had been handled there before. (Loud applause.) Mr. Tarte also spoke of the improvements being let for the handling of 3,000,000 bushels of wheat at that point next season. (Applause.) This was the result of money invested, not as it had been under another regime in the Curran bridge, Montreal and Quebec public works, but wisely and with a view to the best interests of the people. He ventured to predict that so long as the government continued in so wise a policy they could hold the support of the people. The Conservative party did not offer any guarantee of improvement, but Sir Charles Tupper could not remain their leader. His age, and he did not wish to be offensive, would prevent it, even if he were not so old, and he was not so sure that that would not soon happen. Who, then, would lead them? Who would the Conservatives follow? Sir Wilfrid Laurier naturally. (Laughter and applause.) He was head and shoulders above any man in public life today.



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Only 5 cents for a large, long-life cake.

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and was surrounded by able men. In selecting his cabinet he had, with one exception, Mr. Tarte—(laughter)—made a wise selection. Continuing, he said that when the Conservative party went out of power they left behind them a deficit, but in the first fiscal year for which the Liberals were responsible they had been able to show a surplus of \$1,750,000, and the close of the current fiscal year would, he predicted, see them with a surplus of \$2,000,000. (Loud applause.) Sir Charles Tupper had stated that in speaking at a banquet in Sorel he (Mr. Tarte) had said, "But wait until next year; we will show you what expenditure means." "I have," said Mr. Tarte, "been accused of many misdeeds, but of one thing I am not guilty, namely, of being a fool. (Laughter.) If I had uttered the words put in my mouth by Sir Charles Tupper I would have been a confounded ass. (Renewed laughter.) What I said at the banquet given in my honor at Sorel was this: 'We are in a position this year to show you a surplus; wait until next year, and we will show you a greater surplus than this.' (Loud and long continued applause.) And it will be

A GREATER SURPLUS
in spite of the large deficit which, according to Sir Charles, will exist in the postoffice department." The leader of the opposition, Mr. Tarte said, had made reference to what he termed the Drummond and Yukon deals. Had any irresponsible member of parliament said what had been said on those questions by Sir Charles, no notice would have been taken of him. But when a man occupying the responsible position of leader of the opposition came into the riding and brought accusations of that kind the Liberals had a right to ask him what evidence he had to produce. (Applause.) He challenged Sir Charles Tupper not only before the riding of West Huron but before the country to make good what he had said. (Cheers.) The speaker then explained at some length the Drummond Railway question. The Intercolonial Railway, he said, had its terminus at a point at Levis, some distance from Quebec. The railway had been operated at a great yearly loss to Canada, the deficit in some years reaching nearly \$1,000,000. The government believed by running the railway to Montreal an increased business could be done and the road run at a much less expenditure. After some negotiations it was decided to rent a road known as the Drummond County Railway, and which was partially completed, at an annual cost of \$64,000. This road would enable them to run the Intercolonial to Montreal. Accusations were made, and the government, not waiting to be asked, appointed a commission to investigate. Hon. Mr. Haggart was one of that commission, and he with the others stated that there was nothing improper being done. Yet Sir Charles, knowing the results of that inquiry, was going through the riding denouncing what he was pleased to term the Drummond deal. Mr. Tarte reiterated his

CHALLENGE TO SIR CHARLES.
to make good his charges. The opposition had also spoken of the Yukon deal. But when the plan was first announced by the government, Sir Charles, with the best of intentions, had quite enthusiastically in his favor. In an interview given to the Montreal Gazette, he expressed his approval of the government's policy, and considered the project of an all-Canadian railway as a splendid one. At Ottawa, however, he changed his opinion, not because the project was not proper one, but because his party, led by Mr. Maclean and others, rebelled against him, and he swallowed his own opinions—(applause)—and now he called it a deal. (Laughter.) The fate of the project was known to all. The result was that last season 100 American boats carried American goods into Canadian territory and Canada lost an immense trade. Sir Charles, he continued, was an able man, he had a long experience in governing. If the present government made mistakes he should point them out. The fact was, however, that Sir Wilfrid's administration had done better during the last two and a half years than the Conservative administration had done in ten years previous could substantiate his charges. (Renewed applause.) The treaty negotiations at Washington were then spoken of by Mr. Tarte. The opposition was crying out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues had been a long time there. It was well to remember that Canada was part and parcel of the great British empire, and that the commissioners were dealing with great things. It was well also to bear in mind that Great Britain's own representative, Lord Herschell, had been as long at Washington as Sir Wilfrid. The United States were bigger than Canada, and the latter could not

FORCE A TREATY

down their throats, and while the gov-

ernment was anxious to obtain a treaty they would not give any single one of Canada's rights away. (Applause.) If Sir Wilfrid Laurier obtained a treaty they might be sure it would be a good one; if he did not get a treaty, they might also rest assured that he had done his best. (Applause.) They were anxious for cordial relations with the States, it was true, but not a single right would be sacrificed. If the Americans thought they could coerce Canada they would find that they had to deal with a nation as proud as they were, and as ready to fight for their rights as themselves. (Long and continued cheering.) Mr. Tarte concluded by expressing the hope that Mr. Robert Holmes would be returned.

\$1,200,000 SHY

Disappearance of the President of Millwall Dock Company.

London, Feb. 18.—A sensation has been created by the disappearance of a prominent business man, G. R. Birt, chairman and managing director of the Millwall Dock Company, who has not been seen for a week. The fact of his disappearance is only now disclosed. The accounts of the Millwall Dock Company are found to be grossly manipulated. The crookedness was discovered, and Birt promptly vanished, taking with him only a handful.

Investigation shows that his pecuniations date far back, and as far as examination has gone it reveals a shortage of \$1,200,000. Birt, who is nearly 70 years old, has thirteen children.

SICK HEADACHE

Brings Suffering and Misery to Many Homes—Dr. Chase Cures Headache.

What a golden harvest have the physicians been reaping by ascribing the cause of sick headache to defective digestion!

While such cases do exist, the best physicians say that nine times in ten sick headache results from indigestion and stomach troubles.

At the back of all this misery will be found a torpid liver or deranged kidneys, which could be set right by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

By giving new strength and vigor to kidneys, liver and stomach, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills permanently cure indigestion, dyspepsia and sick headache. One pill 10 doses, 25 cents a box, all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is another's favorite remedy for croup, bronchitis, influenza, coughs and croup, 25 cents a large bottle.

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