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JOHN CAMERON,
 Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,
 All's right with the world.
 —Browning.

London, Friday, March 8.

—"The National Policy has won its last victory."—Principal Grant, of Kingston.

—"The Hamilton politicians should wake up."—Hamilton Herald.
 Give them time. Where everything is so quiet waking up is most difficult.

—"Too bad that Mr. Tooley, of Middlesex, and Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, are out of the Legislature. How they would have enjoyed Mr. Howland's classical oration."

—"The foolish Conservatives who bet that Sir Oliver Mowat would not have 20 majority in the Legislature on the first party division now wish they had not. The majority for the Government on the first straight party motion is 37."

—"It is announced by the News that Toronto is in the hands of fire bugs. Our contemporary claims that at least five of the six big fires were incendiary. The domination of the demoralizing lot boomer was bad enough. May there not be some connection between the two?"

—"The first want of confidence motion proposed by the Conservative Opposition in the Legislature resulted in victory for the Government by a majority of 37. It is made quite apparent that Sir Oliver Mowat has no more intention of going than he had 23 years ago."

—"The harmony" prevailing in the camp of the high tax party at the present time was exemplified at the North Simcoe Conservative meeting at Stayner. There the friends of Mr. McCarthy captured the convention, and ran it to suit themselves, despite the protests of the friends of Mr. Bowell. The two sections elected separate office bearers to suit their respective views, and passed resolutions hostile to one another. Thus the demoralization in the ranks of the once great Conservative party continues. The Master Hand has gone and no mistake."

—"Great is the high tax policy as an enricher of the worker if we are to believe the advocates of the system. But a correspondent of the London Free Press points out how the workers have in the past been fooled. He asserts that "a very large portion of 1894 taxes that have been paid was paid by borrowed money, and that something like \$40,000 is yet unpaid." And he points out that a very large number of London mechanics are out of work, and another large number are working on reduced time and reduced pay—"a double dose." We were promised that under the high tax policy there would be plenty of work and good pay for everyone. Has the contract been kept? Has the National Policy made you rich? The country needs a change."

A SOLEMN FAIR.

The men in power at Ottawa pretend that they are sitting, "solemnly," as a judicial body to try the Manitoba school question, but two weeks ago of their number, Hon. Mr. Oulmet, told a Quebec meeting that he had already reached a decision! If he told the truth the present "judicial trial" is a farce. Some of the proceedings confirm this view. When Mr. McCarthy, one of the counsel, took a position on one aspect of the case, Sir Mackenzie Bowell pompously exclaimed, "I will reply to you on the stump!" And on Thursday Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper broke out. The incident is thus chronicled by the reporters:

Mr. McCarthy here took exception to the statistics as being no answer to his figures.

Mr. Ewart—They show that you are wrong.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper—I think I know an answer for both of you, and it is namely, "Lies—d—lies," and statistics.

Nice judicial body these men are proving themselves to be!

BIG STORES, LITTLE STORES AND BOOMS.

The discussion of the departmental store question continues in Toronto. A section of the community has taken the ground that there should be Parliamentary discrimination against these big stores, because they operate against smaller ones. But Mr. S. H. James, one of the shrewdest of Toronto's business men, points out that the departmental store has come to stay in the larger cities, because it is the most economic method of conducting business, and the buying public share the benefit of the concentration. Mr. James asserts that there are "in Toronto 25 miles of frontage of retail shops, whereas our population does not warrant more than one-fifth of that number. This means much capital misapplied in buildings for business purposes where there should be residences, and enormous over-valuation of land so occupied, to the extent of two, three and even four times its

real value." The unhealthy boom which Toronto has gone through, and not the departmental stores, is at the root of the trouble. Many millions of dollars have been misapplied, have been locked up in vacant lots or on vacant house and store property, and the broken economic law cannot be mended without inflicting great suffering. The speculators might be helped somewhat if a law discriminating against departmental stores were passed, but would that be fair treatment of the enterprising men who have invested their capital in these concerns, and who are able to command the public confidence and support or they would not receive them? Some people have an idea that the departmental store is a new thing. It is a comparatively new thing in this country, but it is not new in Europe or in the United States. Among the pioneer departmental stores in England were those established by the co-operators of Rochdale, a system which has been extended to many other places. Will anyone say that these stores have not been a benefit to the community?

The Toronto real estate owners who have empty stores to rent must not blame the big store managers or lament because people patronize them, for the effects of the unhealthy expansion which has inflicted so much injury on the community. Unnatural growth, whether caused by a "protective" tariff or by that which accompanied it in Canada, and was welcomed as an ally by the Finance Minister at Ottawa—a land speculative boom—is always detrimental to the best interests of the community. And the suffering that has resulted first from the inflation in Manitoba and latterly from that which millions of dollars were misapplied in Toronto ought to have been expected. The misfortune is that those who were wise must suffer with those who were foolish. But we hope that a better day is dawning.

PRICES THEN AND NOW.

If the prices could be obtained that were current during Mr. Mackenzie's administration his circumstances would be more hopeful. During that five years, when the Conservatives asserted that the sky of Canada was black with disaster, wheat averaged \$1.11 per bushel, barley 85 cents, oats 42 cents, peas 71 cents, dressed pork \$7.04, wool 34 cents. We went back on honest, prudent Mr. Mackenzie, with moderate expenditure, a low revenue tariff and satisfactory farm prices, and the debt has gone up from \$25,000,000 to \$37,000,000, and the interest on the debt has gone up to \$10,250,000. Some things have gone down, however. Wheat has gone down to 60 cents, barley to 50 cents, oats to 32 cents, horses to a few points above nothing, farms to two-thirds of their former value, and yet we have Ministers who are in the enjoyment of fat salaries and ride sumptuously in palace cars, wine, provisioned, and served at the public expense, going from place to place seeking to persuade the electors of Canada that this is a satisfactory condition of affairs, and that they ought to be anxious to continue it. No doubt it is in the interest of the aforesaid Ministers that this should be done. They have taken care of themselves; they have taken care of their friends; but, as for the people, no change from the present condition of matters could be for the worse. —John Charlton, M.P., at Southampton.

CANADIAN LAKE AND RIVER FISHERMEN MUST HAVE FAIR PLAY.

Defenders of the harsh administration of the fishery laws by the men now in power at Ottawa are cropping up, now that a General Election approaches. Most of them fail to grasp the real meaning of the opposition to the fishery enactments of the Dominion Government and their harsh administration. They altogether avoid discussion of the rightfulness of the Dominion regulation, so harshly enforced by the men now in power at Ottawa, preventing the Canadian fishermen from fishing on their side of St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, while the fishermen of the United States are capturing hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of fish on the United States side of these streams. What we would like to know, what the fishermen of Ontario would like to know, is what is the use of a fishery prohibitory law over one portion of these running streams, while in the other portion, perhaps not a yard from the middle of the stream, the United States fishermen are busy catching fish?

So long as our Government has not the ability to arrange an international close season, applicable to the fishermen of both nations, so long should the fishermen of Canada have the same rights and privileges, in the matter of catching fish, as are possessed by their competitors who fish in the adjoining portion of the waters. That is the Liberal view of the situation. It is a common sense view, and we are assured that the new Government of Canada will carry it out as soon as it is given the opportunity.

RECORD OF FAILURES.

As for Ministers, give them credit freely for such ability as they possess, but don't take them at their own valuation, or that put upon them by a subsidized press, and don't make the mistake of supposing that capacity for tall talk of necessity involves capacity for clear thinking. For gerrymandering a province, for debauching a constituency, or for squeezing contributions out of protected monopolies, I will grant you these gentlemen are unrivalled. But they go no further. Failure is writ large on every enterprise they have attempted, every promise they have ever made.

They have not settled the Northwest. They have not stopped the exodus. They have not got reciprocity. They have not lowered your taxes. They have not kept up prices. They have not, in a word, redeemed a single, solitary pledge, or filled one single expectation they have raised and

they come before you now, having taken all possible pains to avoid giving you any definite information on the floor of Parliament as to how they propose to provide for the huge deficit they have created, or to say what their policy will be as to divers other important questions now awaiting settlement.—Sir Richard Cartwright at Sarnia.

WHAT IS THERE TO CONCEAL?

Never before in the history of Canada has the second week in March arrived without the holding of a session of Parliament or the announcement of the date of dissolution. Last year the late Sir John Thompson pledged himself to have Parliament summoned before the end of January, but his weak-kneed, vacillating successor refused to be bound by this promise, and has broken the record in refusing to call the representatives of the people together at the usual time, though he must have known that Lord Aberdeen could not consent to a dissolution of Parliament on the old voters' lists, thus preventing an election till months after Parliament might have been in session. The extraordinary attitude of the men in power was commented on in these trenchant terms by Mr. John Charlton, M.P., in his recent address at Southampton:

"At no time in the history of Canada has careful, full, deliberate and intelligent consideration of the situation been more necessary, and yet with ample time to hold a session before the general election could possibly be held the Ministry refuse to meet and consult with the representatives of the people. (Applause.) Are they all sufficient? Does wisdom and discretion dwell with them alone? On the contrary the master minds of the Conservative party are gone, and the Bowells, the Haggarts, the Caplins and the Oumets are left and are making a spectacle for gods and men of irresolution, vacillation, incapacity and cowardice. (Cheers.) They are afraid to meet the country; they are more afraid to meet the House. Promises have been made, boasts have preceded the most bitter and humiliating failures. Prosperity has not come, the exodus has not ceased, jobs have not advanced, the National Policy has made no save a few manufacturers rich, times are hard, the revenue is shrinking, the expenditure is increasing, the debt is enormous and has reached alarming proportions, and a huge deficit confronts us. We have recently borrowed over \$11,000,000, and we must soon borrow more, and the country trembles with apprehension that as bad as our condition seems to be, there is something concealed, and that a disclosure of the facts would show our condition to be much worse than surface indications. In such circumstances be conceived that we would render a more bitter and more entering upon a general election more seemly and necessary than those now existing? What do they conceal? The Government has some secret, some hidden ground for the suspicion that the Government has something to conceal? We know that our affairs are in a bad condition. Are they really worse than appears? The Government is about to ask the people to have confidence in them, and they should not take the people into their own confidence, convene the House and permit investigation, a verification of the condition of public affairs? (Cheers.) It is feared that the inquisitive Grit Opposition will want to become possessed of sacred Conservative secrets; that some Government skeletons will be dragged from the closet where it is now concealed? Are there more Curran bridges, and Tay Canals, and Shelks dam jobs? Is there a list of jobs of the kind which the Government has hidden carefully away, which it is feared that keen-scented investigators will get an inkling of and partially uncover, leaving the points of one or more royal commissions necessary to uncover the tracks? (Cheers.) Have preparations for obtaining the shew of war been made that it is necessary to keep statements in the House, and orders in Council, and threaten danger to the sacred art of Government manipulation? Truly may be said of the Ministry, you are wise in your own conceits. Ask the people for their confidence, and return from them all that you possibly can, for the more they know about your less probability there will be that their confidence will be granted."

THE GREAT EGG ISSUE.

The egg policy of the Provincial Ministry has been vindicated and the Opposition leader is desolate. In the publication of New York the consumption per head is 125 while in Ontario it is only 40.—Toronto Globe.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the danger is allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

The Secret of Good Singing

lies to a great extent in a well-toned muscular action of the vocal chords. FOUR T'S is the greatest throat and lung tonic known, and many public speakers and singers owe their reputation to this truly wonderful cough medicine. Get a 25-cent bottle today at Strong's Drug Store, McGregor & Merrill, manufacturers, Brantford, Ont.

DR. CHASE'S

THE ORIGINAL

KIDNEY

PILLS

THE ONLY

KIDNEY-LIVER

PILLS

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PILLS

The End Came.

Rev. J. W. Annis Passes Peacefully Away to His Rest

After Twenty-four Hours of Unconsciousness.

Doctors Gave Him Until Sundown, but He Died in an Hour or So After—A Brilliant and Eloquent Preacher—Sketch of His Career.

The blow which has been impending over the congregation of Queen's Avenue Methodist Church for some weeks this morning, when the hand of death descended and claimed their beloved pastor, Rev. J. W. Annis. It was few minutes after 10 o'clock when the end came, and peacefully, and without struggle, Mr. Annis passed away. Deceased became totally unconscious yesterday and remained so to the last, excepting a very feeble rally in the afternoon. Both Dr. Campbell and Dr. Eccles were the patient this morning and gave him until sundown to die. But the medical men had not been gone an hour before the sick man ceased to breathe. The end was so calm that the watchers beside the bedside hardly knew when life fled and the long sleep began. Mrs. Annis was at the bedside, with her brother, Mr. Edgar H. Watkins, of Hamilton, who has been present since Tuesday. The nurse and Mrs. Anderson, an intimate friend of the family, were the only other persons present. Mr. Annis' other Levi returned home to Darlington at the beginning of the week. It was decided today when the funeral will be held. Rev. Isaac Tovel, Hamilton, brother-in-law of Mrs. Annis, has been invited to officiate, and he will probably conduct the services.

There is much of a similarity between the ends of Queen's Avenue's former pastor, Rev. George Boyd, and Mr. Annis. Both died in the same house, and the valley of death. Both were brilliant men and both passed away in their prime. But Mr. Annis' end is particularly sad coming at a time when the church more in need of a new pastor than any time in its history. When the arch building was entirely destroyed by fire, a month or so ago, Mr. Annis, already ill with the disease that ultimately caused his death, was trying to gain relief in a New York sanitarium. He came back on the following Sunday and he staggered, yet striving to cheer his homeless congregation. That day afternoon he spoke to the congregation as a whole for the last time. "By words of good cheer from a man who was suffering mentally and physically, and who was on his knees to take short walks, but took to bed immediately after the Dundas City fire."

A BRILLIANT PREACHER. As delegates to the recent Quadrilateral Conference from one end of Canada to the other will well remember the eloquence of Mr. Annis' greeting to the city of Montreal and to the Queen's Avenue in Stember last. But Mr. Annis was not content on occasions only; his sermons were always literary models, showing evidence of great study and Biblical research. The immediate cause of death was brain disease, and when it became acute he was so run down and exhausted that he had no constitution to rally to his congregation of Queen's Avenue Church, which will have the sympathy of all in their singular succession of tribles.

AN INTERESTING CAREER.

Jeremiah William Annis was the son of William and Elizabeth Annis, and was born in Darlington township, county of Durham, Ontario, on July 26, 1854. His father was a native of England, but his father was born a short distance east of Toronto on a farm which is now situated the Washington Methodist Church. Both the parents were strict Methodists and paid great attention to the religious education of their children. Like the rest of his family, Jeremiah spent his early days at common country school, and in spare moments spent his time in helping on the farm. The father was anxious that Jeremiah should become a farmer, but the boy had a different view. The summer that he reached his 15th year he was appointed at camp meeting held one mile west of the old homestead, and from that day he expressed a firm determination to become a preacher. The ambitious boy obtained his father's consent to the proposition, and at 16 he went to the Victoria University at Coburg. "I feel the call to the work," he would tell his father, and he soon had his father's consent to "go to college."

Mr. Annis' career in this noted institution of learning was pre-eminently successful. From his entrance till his graduation Mr. Annis displayed intelligence, and in all examinations took a high standing. At the closing exercises in his graduating year he was honored by being requested to read the valedictory.

He received into the ministry in 1871 by the Toronto Conference, and was immediately appointed to the Stirlingville Methodist Church. After a year's faithful service there he went to Wexby, where he remained for two years. In 1874 Mr. Annis was desirous of furthering his education by taking a course at the Victoria University, and in two years he graduated as Bachelor of Arts. "Ever since Jeremiah took that two years' course," said Mr. Levi Annis recently, "his health has been poor. He was always ambitious, and his physical breaking down was mainly due to over-study."

After graduating in 1877 as an M. A., Mr. Annis was appointed to the Stirlingville Avenue Church, Toronto, and during his year's pastorate there married Miss Love, daughter of Mr. Thos. W. Watkins, drygoods merchant, Hamilton. Since his year in Toronto, Mr. Annis went to Scarborough and remained there for three years. Then he was invited to Hamilton, and in one year he went to Histon, and was stationed there for two years. From 1884 to 1887 he was in Barrie; 1887 to 1890, in the First Methodist Church, St. Thomas; 1890 to 1893, in St. Paul Street Church, Chatham, and in June, 1893, he was appointed to the Queen's Avenue Church, this city, by the London Conference.

At the time of his promotion to Queen's Avenue Mr. Annis was suffering from throat trouble, and the board of his new church very kindly granted him two months' leave of absence in which to recuperate. At the expiration of the two months Mr. and Mrs. Annis came to London, the former improved but not sound health. His throat still remained troublesome, and his once resonant voice, weak and husky. Both Mr. Annis and his amiable and accomplished wife won the earnest and hearty co-operation of their parishioners and the congregation flourished exceedingly under the ministrations.

Deceased's father is still living, with a son, Levi Annis, of Darlington township. David Annis, a farmer near Woodville, and Edwin Annis, living on the old homestead, are brothers of deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Annis had no children.

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY.

We have opened up 25 cases of new spring goods which will be on display today in addition to the following list of bargains.

CHAPMAN'S

- 1st—12 pieces Broken Check Suiting, for Ladies' Dresses, new spring goods, a great bargain for 30c.
- 2nd—4 pieces Small Check Dress Goods, new goods, beautiful effects, grand value at 45c, for 35c.
- 3rd—4 pieces Estamine Serge, all wool, in navy and black, cheap goods at 40c, for 30c.
- 4th—One table of Gimps, Jets and Braids, worth from 10c to 25c per yard, your choice on Friday for 5c.
- 5th—6 pieces 6-4 Tweed Dress Goods, regular price \$1, for 75c yard.
- 6th—3 pieces Bonde Suiting, regular price 75c, on Friday 50c.
- 7th—4 pieces Chaville Cloth, worth 75c, for 62c.
- 8th—3 pieces 42-inch Whipcord Dress Goods, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 9th—20 pairs Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, worth \$1 pair, for 75c on Friday.
- 10th—7 pieces Velveteens, shot and plain, regular price 50c, for 25c.
- 11th—10 pieces Chambray, grays, pinks and blues, worth 8½c, on Friday for 6½c.
- 12th—6 pieces Oxford Shirting, good patterns in checks and stripes, worth 12½c, on Friday for 10c.
- 13th—15 pairs only All-wool Blankets, large size, 6 pounds in weight, worth \$3, for \$2 15.
- 14th—10 pieces Strong Serviceable Tweed, for Boys' wear, worth 50c, for 35c.
- 15th—Fine Bleached Twill Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 16th—2 pieces Fine Bleached Table Damask, worth 65c, for 50c.
- 17th—12 only Extra Large White Quilts, with fringe, worth \$2, for \$1 50.
- 18th—3 pieces All-wool Flannel Shirting, in checks and stripes, worth 38c, for 23c on Friday.
- 19th—Unbleached Cotton, full 40 inches wide, worth 8c, for 6c.
- 20th—Very Wide Imported Flannellettes, worth 13c, for 10c.
- 21st—Twill Ticking, best quality, worth 25c, for 18c.
- 22nd—Feather Sheetting, unbleached, 36 inches wide, worth 11c, for 8½c; 12 yards for \$1.
- 23rd—Large White Blankets, union warp, unshrinkable, full 8 pounds, worth \$3 50, for \$2 75.
- 24th—Heavy Canton Flannel, worth 7c, for 5c.
- 25th—Ladies' All-wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, worth 35c pair, on Friday for 25c.
- 26th—Ladies' Heavy All-wool Plain Hose, worth 25c, for 16c.
- 27th—Ladies' All-wool Cashmere Hose, worth 25c, for 18c.
- 28th—Children's Heavy All-wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double knee, heel and toe, worth 45c, on Friday for 30c.
- 29th—Women's All-wool Hose, on Friday for 10c.
- 30th—Children's Stocking Protectors, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 31st—Ladies' All-wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 32nd—Children's Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 35c, Friday for 25c.
- 33rd—Ladies' Perfect Fitting Corsets, all sizes, worth 50c pair, for 42c.
- 34th—Stockinette Dress Shields, worth 10c, Friday for 5c.
- 35th—Colored and Black Bone Buttons, worth 10c dozen, 2 dozen for 5c.
- 36th—White Cotton Corset Covers, worth 30c, for 20c.
- 37th—Dress Steels, all sizes, good make, worth 12½c dozen, Friday for 70 dozen.
- 38th—Men's White Shirts, worth 75c, for 60c.
- 39th—Men's Lined Kid Gloves, worth \$1 25, for 90c.
- 40th—Men's Black Socks, ribbed, all wool, worth 40c, for 30c.
- 41st—Men's Blue Knit Wool Shirts, worth 75c, for 55c.
- 42nd—Boys' Underwear, all sizes, worth 30c and 35c, for 25c.
- 43rd—Boys' Knot Ties, worth 20c, for 12½c.
- 44th—Men's Wool Gloves, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 45th—Men's Ulsters, on Friday, worth \$11, for \$6 50.
- 46th—Men's Tweed Overcoats, worth \$7, for \$4 95.
- 47th—Men's Beaver Overcoats, worth \$12, for \$5 50.
- 48th—Men's Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$10, for \$7 50.
- 49th—Youths' Tweed Suits, worth \$6, for \$4 50.
- 50th—Boys' 3-piece Suits, worth \$4 50, for \$3 50.
- 51st—Boys' Tweed Suits, German make, worth \$4 50, for \$2 25.
- 52nd—Children's Suits, worth \$2, on Friday \$1 35.
- 53rd—Men's Pants, worth \$3 50, for \$2 50; worth \$2 50, for \$1 75; worth \$1 75, for \$1 35; worth \$1 25, for 98c on Friday.
- 54th—Boys' Tweed Cape Overcoats, worth \$4, for \$2 49.

In addition to the above bargains we are showing a large shipment of new spring goods.

TERMS CASH

CHAPMAN'S

126-128 Dundas Street, London.