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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 9829

Our Ottawa Special

Winding Up the Work of the House.

The Franco-Canadian Treaty is Dropped.

A Quiet Afternoon Followed by a Stormy Night.

Members Refute the Utterances of Government Organs.

The Finance Minister Handled Without Glove—Canadian Railway Statistics for the Past Year.

[Special Correspondence of the ADVERTISER by Telegraph.]

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30.—After a quiet afternoon the evening sitting of the House began with a storm over certain comments in the daily press on two members of the Opposition. Mr. Lister, in the discussion on Mr. Tarte's charges against some members of the judiciary in Quebec, interjected the following remark when Mr. Laurier was declaring that a superior judge in Quebec had paid money for his commission, "And so have inferior judges in Ontario."

The correspondent of the Toronto Empire from the press gallery twisted this remark into a charge leveled generally against all the inferior or county court judges of Ontario. Mr. Lister strongly resented such gross misrepresentation, and the attack founded on it. "The man," he said, "who penned that article was guilty of a vile slander and is a contemptible coward."

Mr. Tarte complained of an editorial article in to-day's Montreal Gazette, attacking him over the same subject. The article stated that he had profited by the Whelan contract for the Quebec court house, and by the Baile Des Chaleurs Railway. Mr. Tarte said he could not divulge the secrets of the party he had once acted with and for, but he challenged the editor of the Gazette to repeat the statements on the floor of the House and he would then be at liberty, in an investigation, to disclose these secrets and clear himself of the charges. He charged the editor of the Gazette with being a malicious man without the manliness to stand up in his place in the House and make the statements contained in his paper. Mr. Tarte spoke warmly and with his usual emphasis.

Mr. Foster deprecated a continuation of the discussion and then proceeded unwisely to lecture Messrs. Tarte and Lister. They should not, he said, make charges like those referred to against a body of men when they could not be adjudicated for several months or until next session. It was beyond even the privileges of a member of Parliament.

Mr. Lister rose with fire in his eye. He began in a calm voice to thank the leader of the House for attempting to lecture him. He had been in Parliament for eleven years, and it had been his painful duty to prosecute men in the employ of this Government. Last session he brought up a gross act of impropriety on the part of a county judge. He had lived to see men whom he had prosecuted reinstated by the Government with one exception. Growing warmer and raising his voice, Mr. Lister continued: "I have seen Ministers of the crown, like the Postmaster-General, proven guilty of crimes against the Commonwealth of Canada, and I have seen a gentleman who is for the time being the leader of the House, get up and whitewash him and condone the most damnable crimes against the State. What encouragement, sir, is there to a member of Parliament to discharge his duty when those who lay charges are bound with a net, and when the charges are proved the accused person is whitewashed by a machine majority?" Raising his voice still higher and laying greater emphasis on his words, Mr. Lister continued: "I said, and I repeat here on my responsibility, that I can prove that a judge of this country paid \$2,000 for his appointment to the bench; nay, more, that a postmaster paid \$800 for his appointment."

Mr. Speaker interrupted and said Mr. Lister was going too far, unless he was prepared to proceed against the judge in the ordinary constitutional manner. Mr. Lister—I am prepared to proceed in the ordinary constitutional manner. Mr. Speaker—The reference to a judge had better in the meantime be withdrawn. Mr. Lister again rose, when Mr. Foster called "Order" and "Chair," to which Mr. Lister retorted by asking, "Order what? I am addressing the chair. In deference to your wish, sir, I will withdraw the expression until such time as I make formal charges." Resuming his speech, Mr. Lister said Mr. Foster, in view of his past history, had no right to lecture him. He (Laurier) had in the past discharged his duty by bringing accusations against members of this House and officers of this Government, and that was why the cowardly correspondence of the Empire wrote such paragraphs as the one he complained of. Referring to his charge against a county court judge, Mr. Lister said: "Does the Minister of Finance want to know the name? If he does I can give it to him, and further, I believe, the money paid went into the hands of the money-lender, and was applied to the bribery of an election. In view of his past history and the conduct of the Minister of Finance has no man as he is, financially and otherwise, as I am prepared to answer in damages out of my own pocket by any lecture or by any cowardly ruffian."

Mr. Landierkin, who had moved the adjournment of the House, to allow Mr. Tarte to speak, withdrew his motion and the matter dropped.

The following bills were read a third

time: An act to prevent the manufacture and sale of filled or imitation cheese and to provide for the branding of dairy products.

In committee, the bill amending the Petroleum Act, which allows of the importation in tank cars, was opposed by several Maritime members on both sides of politics, because it did not allow of importation by tank steamers as well. Mr. Fild moved an amendment in favor of tank steamers. The Government opposed the amendment, although their own supporters asked why the same justice was denied to the Maritime Provinces, and was granted to Ontario when the objects should be the same—the cheapening of the cost of coal oil. The amendment was lost and the bill passed without any change.

An act to amend the act respecting the Senate and House of Commons by authorizing the Senate to appoint a deputy speaker, was discussed. Mr. Mills held that they had no jurisdiction to make such an appointment, and Mr. Weldon held the opposite view. On suggestion of Sir Richard Cartwright the debate was adjourned.

An act to amend the act relating to ocean steamships subsidies was passed. It authorizes the application of a previous vote of \$25,000 for a fortnightly steamship service between Canada and Australia to a monthly service, as the sum had been found inadequate for a fortnightly service.

On the third reading of the Tariff Bill Mr. Laurier moved to amend it by reducing and remodeling the duties on iron. This was lost on division. Conference was then taken on the warehouse resolutions reported from committee of supply—an almost routine proceeding.

The railway statistics for the last year, laid on the table last night, show that since the first line in 1837, 14,588 miles have been built and are in operation; of these 8,690 miles belong to the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. There was an increase of 578 miles during 1892. The capital paid was \$844,000,000, including \$149,000,000 of Government subsidies. The amount of municipal aid paid was \$14,000,000. The total earnings of all the roads amounted to \$51,683,000, and the working expenses \$30,488,000. The net earnings were \$21,195,000; freight carried, 19,833,000 tons; freight carried, 22,000,000 tons; train mileage, 44,000,000 miles. There were 14 passengers killed during the year. The mileage of the C. P. R. is 5,533, and the number of passengers carried by that road 3,150,000. The number of miles covered by the Grand Trunk system is 3,157, and the number of passengers 5,900,000. The average rate of speed for passenger trains on the C. P. R. was 27 miles an hour, and on the Grand Trunk 31. The total train mileage of the C. P. R. was 14,294,000, and of the G. T. R. 10,741,000. The C. P. R. carried 2,355,000 barrels of flour, and the G. T. R. 8,333,000. The C. P. R. carried 28,529,000 bushels of grain, and the G. T. R. 60,407,000 bushels. Of freight of all kinds the C. P. R. carried 8,249,000 tons, and the G. T. R. 4,058,000 tons. The total freight carried by all railways was 22,189,000 tons, classified as follows: Grain, 3,645,000 tons; flour, 1,284,000 tons; lumber, 3,338,000 tons; live stock, 1,171,000 tons; manufactured goods, 2,708,000 tons; firewood, 895,500 tons; all other articles, 15,620,000 tons. The total earnings of the C. P. R. were \$13,081,000; freight, \$5,509,000; mails and express freights, \$768,828; other sources, \$1,419,000; making the total earnings, \$20,789,000, and the net earnings, \$8,347,000. The earnings of the Grand Trunk were: Freight, \$11,621,000; passengers, \$5,463,000; mails and express freight, \$676,675; total gross earnings, \$17,761,000; net earnings, \$4,971,000. The total number of killed on the railways last year was 233, and 879 injured. On the C. P. R. 9 passengers and 85 others were killed, and on the G. T. R. 4 passengers and 88 others.

The blue book shows that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway in connection with which the Caron scandal arose, received from all sources over \$4,000,000 in bonuses including over \$1,000,000 from the Dominion Government or about \$200,000 a mile more than the road could possibly earn from construction. The total aid from all the railways in Canada amounts to \$195,000,000.

On the motion to adjourn at midnight, Mr. Laurier requested a statement as to the French treaty. Mr. Foster made a reply of considerable length, but no great point outside of the announcement that the Government did not intend to submit the treaty to Parliament for ratification this session. By the interchange of communication he had ascertained that the construction of the treaty would allow of the admission of canned fish and canned lobsters; whether common sense were included in the undertaking instead of cattle could only be clear. He regretted that information had been cabled of his speech so as to convey the impression that he had stated they would not ratify the treaty this year. Proper explanations had since then been cabled, and these were satisfactory to the British and French Governments. Parliament would not be asked to ratify the treaty this year. One of the chief points which the Government had to consider was in the references to the most favored nation clause. Whatever might have been their understanding with reference to other clauses of the treaty as to articles which were allowed in, it was true that by their telegram of Jan. 12, the Government of Canada assented to those clauses, and were responsible for them, but with reference to the extension of the most favored nation clause, treatment that was not contemplated by this Government was not included in our instructions, and the Government was not bound to explain by Sir Charles Tupper in the official papers on the question. He knew that no courtesy was supposed to have been shown by the Government toward France.

Mr. Laurier said he thought Mr. Foster's language in the first instance justified the impression conveyed across the water that the treaty would not be ratified this session. His language this evening confirmed that impression. There was evidently a difference of opinion between the Government and their commissioner to Paris, Sir Charles Tupper, and whatever the cause the Government had tamely submitted to be rebuked and lectured by their High Commissioner. There was not to be found

anywhere in the history of civilized nations a case where the servant of a government abroad was allowed to say that the Government must ratify the treaty or resign. The Government should have called on Sir Charles Tupper to say if he was correctly reported in the press, or to disavow the language attributed to him. It was, perhaps, a family quarrel, but the Government would have better upheld their dignity if they had refused to tolerate such language from Sir Charles Tupper. As to the treaty, he understood that the Government reserved the right to ratify it at a subsequent session.

Mr. Foster—Yes. Mr. Laurier concluded by saying that the treaty was to him a very unsatisfactory one, but the Government having authorized it, were in duty bound to have asked the House to ratify it.

Mr. Foster—I am not aware of any exhibition of bad feeling between the Government and Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. Laurier—I must say the Government has exhibited no bad feeling at all.

Mr. Foster—I believe some enterprising reporter has added largely to the remarks of Sir Charles Tupper.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought the Government could have upheld its dignity better by calling on Sir Charles for an explanation.

Mr. Foster—Slow haste is best haste. The House adjourned until Saturday at 11 o'clock.

Notes. Mr. Foster announced that the Government had decided to drop the Northwest Territories Act, as well as the Insurance Act, the bill respecting canned goods, the Dominion Irrigation Act, the bill to amend the Seamen's Act, and the bill to amend the act respecting land in the territories.

Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Cartwright, said the Government would not take any action in reference to the petition of the Manitoba Legislature in favor of the passage of a Prohibition Liquor Law until the report of the prohibition commission was received.

NOT LONG SEPARATED.

Sudden Death of Mrs. Alex. Mackenzie, Widow of the Ex-Premier of Canada.

TORONTO, March 30.—Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, widow of the late ex-premier of Canada, died at 10:30 to-night of inflammation of the bowels after an illness of a few days only.

Mrs. Mackenzie's niece was the only relative with her at the time of her death. Dr. Thorburn, the same physician who attended the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie at the time of his death, was in attendance upon Mrs. Mackenzie.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

Opening of the Baseball Season in New York—How a Billiard Expert Trains.

BASEBALL. NEW YORK, March 30.—First game of the baseball season was played at the Polo grounds to-day, and resulted at the end of the fourth inning New York 16, Jaspers 4.

THE POOL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Saxton's anti-Poolroom Bill has passed the Senate, 49 yeas, 2 nays.

THE CUE.

Frank C. Ives, the famous billiard player, puts himself through a very careful course of treatment when he is about to play a championship game. To a western newspaper man he says: "I begin about six weeks before the match, and take the best care of myself. If the match is for 800 points, ball-line, I play 200 points in the afternoon and the same in the evening, and increase it from week to week until I play 800 points twice a day. In preparing for a match it is necessary to keep regular hours, get all the fresh air possible and abstain from all liquor and tobacco, or anything that will affect the nerves."

Indian Faction Fight.

ANTLER, I. T., March 30.—Both factions of Choctaws are massing their forces and a bloody battle seems only a question of a few hours. At 9:30 o'clock to-night 100 militiamen gathered at Goodland and were getting ready to attack Locke; Locke is in a strongly fortified camp.

Ruption in Costa Rica.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30.—A special from City of Mexico says: News from San Jose de Costa Rica reports that the country is in an uproar over President Rodriguez committing most arbitrary acts against all Liberals, of whom many have been arrested and shot in the interior of the barracks, where they were imprisoned awaiting trial.

Six Fishermen Probably Drowned.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 30.—The fishing schooner Ada K. Danvers arrived this morning. Captain Vera reports that on Tuesday he had four dories with trawls ten miles southeast of the Highland Light when a snowstorm came up. One dory succeeded in finding shelter, but the other three containing six men could not be found. It is supposed their occupants were drowned.

The Bering Sea Dispute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The cases and counter cases of the United States and Great Britain under the treaty to arbitrate the Bering Sea difficulties between the two countries were simultaneously sent to the United States Senate to-day and also made public by transmission to the Houses of Parliament in London. They comprised altogether fourteen volumes of printed matter. Both parties lay claims for damages.

Steamships Arrived.

March 30. At From
Tahiti.....New York
California.....New York
Schiedam.....New York
H. H. Mackenzie.....New York
Cockran.....New York

To cure indigestion take Williams' Royal Crown Balm and Pills in the spring.

T. C. Thornhill, optician, jeweler, watch maker and engraver; skates sharpened and repaired. A call solicited. 402 Talbot street. Agent for Coal Spar.

Twenty-one pounds granulated sugar for \$1 during this month at J. A. DENNY'S new grocery store, 670 Dundas street east. wt

"Eighty-Eight!"

Gladstone's Majorities Grow Greater and Greater.

Futile Efforts of the Opposition to Block the Home Rule Bill.

The Government Sustained by a Majority of 88.

The French Ministry Resign Their Portfolios.

Defeated on a Vote to Increase the Liquor Tax.

A Schoolmaster and His Family Murdered—Queen Victoria's Interest in St. James' Palace Chapel—Squire Abingdon's Wills.

A Family Murdered.

MURKIN, March 30.—A school teacher, his wife and two children were on Tuesday found murdered in their house in Diesterchen.

Leo XIII. in London.

LONDON, March 30.—Leo XIII. is the only Pontiff of all the 258 of his line who has entered London Piccadilly and breathed what Lord Beaconsfield called the best air in Europe, at the top of St. James' street.

"Where Are They At?"

BERLIN, March 30.—The big balloon Humboldt made an ascent from Berlin on Tuesday, striking a lightning rod shortly after starting, which cut a hole in her gas bag. Ballast was thrown out and the balloon shot up rapidly; but as nothing has since been heard of the aeronauts a special cablegram says great anxiety prevails as to their fate.

Squire Abingdon's Last Wills.

LONDON, March 30.—The caveat entered at Somerset House against Squire Abingdon Baird's will has been what is known in official language as "warmed" from two separate quarters. This means that the two executors who entered the caveat must show cause before the registrar why this or that will should not be proved. The evidence points to more than one will.

Skill Recognized and Rewarded.

LONDON, March 30.—The directors of the Cunard Steamship Company have presented handsome checks to the engineers and officers of the steamship Umbria in recognition of their skill in mending her broken shaft at sea and bringing her into port last December. The subscription of the underwriters for the same purpose amounted to \$5,000.

Royalty and Religion.

LONDON, March 29.—The Queen has not attended service in the Chapel Royal at St. James' Palace for more than 30 years. Her Majesty takes no interest in the arrangements there beyond giving the general order that no innovations of any kind are to be introduced, and that her express permission must be obtained before any extra services or functions can be held. The Queen maintains constant supervision over the arrangements for services in the private chapel Windsor Castle, and draws up the list of preachers both there and at Osborne.

The Queen at Florence.

LONDON, March 30.—Those who witnessed the arrival of the Queen at Florence after her long and fatiguing journey were astonished to see how well she looked. During her progress through the streets in an open carriage, she bowed constantly to the crowd. But it must be confessed that the chief interest of the crowd centered in the portly, turbaned Indian mullahi, who occupied the whole of one side of a carriage, and had an Oriental attendant in gorgeous apparel on the box. The worthy teacher of Hinduism stretched his legs wide apart, and, placing his hand on each knee, tried to look as fierce and imposing as possible. The Florentine youth, who mistook him for her Majesty's juggler, saluted him by throwing up their hats and uttering discordant cries.

An Actress's Revenge.

PARIS, March 30.—During the play at the Theatre de la Gaite last evening, Mlle. Mealy, one of the actresses, invited Mlle. Jeanne Richard, another actress, to call upon her in her dressing-room. Mlle. Richard supposed that Mlle. Mealy gave the invitation out of pure friendliness, and after the last curtain had been drawn, she went to the room. The moment she entered, Mlle. Mealy's maid sprang upon her and threw her to the floor. Mlle. Mealy then caught Mlle. Richard by the throat, drew a file from her pocket and began lacerating her face with it. Mlle. Richard's screams brought other members of the company to the room and they rescued her, but not until her face was raw and covered with blood. After Mlle. Richard had been removed, Mlle. Mealy explained that her purpose in making the attack was to avenge herself for disparaging remarks made about her character by Mlle. Richard.

They Can't Stop Him.

LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone made a motion that after Easter the Government business have precedence.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, said that the motion was calculated to deprive private members of their rights and would be resisted by the Opposition. It was unprecedented for the Government to claim so early in the session the whole time of the House, and there was nothing so extraordinary in the present situation to warrant such a proceeding.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet, suggested that Mr. Gladstone's motion be narrowed so as to give precedence to the Government's Irish business.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that the Government could not listen to such a proposal. The motion as made was the least the Government must accept.

Wm. L. Jackson, Chief Secretary for

Ireland in the last Cabinet, said that the Government apparently was inaugurating a Parliamentary policy of compulsion. The Prime Minister, instead of leading the House, was plainly trying to drive it. He moved an amendment that the operation of the motion be limited to the period between Easter and Whitsuntide.

After this amendment had been rejected by a vote of 172 to 83, other amendments were proposed and discussed at length until the Government moved and carried the closure. The vote on Mr. Gladstone's motion was 163 to 75, a majority of 88 for the Government.

Another French Crisis.

PARIS, March 30.—Another crisis has arrived, but not on the Panama issue. The Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 247 to 242 decided to retain the liquor law amendment as a part of the budget, although the Government expressed itself as opposed to the amendment which increases the burdens of the liquor trade. Upon the vote of the Chamber being announced the Premier Ribot adjourned the session until 9 o'clock this evening. After a somewhat lengthy consultation the Ministers proceeded to the Elysee and tendered their resignations to President Carnot. The President urged them to reconsider their determination, but the Ministers insisted that their resignations must be accepted.

At 9:15 o'clock this evening the deputies reassembled. All the outward signs of a Cabinet crisis were apparent in the crowded galleries and among the animated groups on the floor of the Chamber. M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, announced in a few words that the Cabinet had resigned, but would carry on the affairs of the State for a short period. He would, therefore, ask the Chamber for a vote on account to cover the next two months. The Chamber referred his request to the budget committee and then adjourned.

At 10 o'clock the hour set for re-assembling not a chair in the whole House was vacant. M. Lockroy stepped to the tribune to announce the decision of the budget committee. In a few words he stated that the committee felt it inexpedient to grant the request made by M. Tirard for two months' supplies, but would recommend a vote covering one month for the present time. Shouts of approval greeted this statement. The report was adopted by a vote of 504 to 5 and the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

THE OPEN FORUM.

Bad Faith With London West.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: I was surprised on reading in your paper of this morning the action of the committee of the City Council relative to the agreement entered into between the councils of the city and London West in 1892, and regretted that the council of London West had not been more forthcoming in the matter. The agreement was practically agreed to by the present City Council, in referring the agreement to their solicitor to prepare a bill thereon for presentation to the Legislature to legalize the same. As all the members of the council of London West have long been on the tapis, meeting after meeting, year after year, has been held between joint committees of the respective councils without any result, until last fall, when an agreement was arrived at, reported to and approved of by the council of London West, and submitted to the ratepayers of London West, approved of, and as it was supposed, only awaited the sanction of the Legislature to become law. A strong opposition was given to the bill by the electors of London West, and I and other strong advocates of amalgamation had great difficulty in persuading the electors to support the measure, the opponents using as one of their strongest arguments their want of faith in the sincerity of the City Council, a charge which we indignantly spurned, but our indignation was apparently wasted, for the council of London West, who were represented by one of the foremost in advocating a joining together of the city and village for municipal purposes, knowing that the interests of the two were closely knit together, that the waste of space of the one meant the same for the other, and the fratricidal war that had existed and was being carried on in the law courts was injurious to both, and could only be put an end to by legally wedded and united, I am sorry to say that the resolution by the committee last night will prevent a peaceful ending of the difficulties. The agreement entered into was all along in favor of the city, it meant the withdrawal of the decree in the sewerage case, which, if enforced, would cost the city \$200,000, and also the revival of the chancery suit against the waterworks dam; but it would appear that the city representatives of the present year are desirous of keeping up the record of being the champion "contract and agreement breakers" of the day. At all events, London West residents must unite and protect their own interests, as we can look for nothing having the color of fair play from the city if the action of the committee is sustained. Truly yours, D. C. MACDONALD.

Hard Luck.

Little Willie—Mamma, can I have some more pie?
Mother (flustered before the company)—Oh, hold your peace!
Little Willie (sobbing)—Well, I ain't got no piece; I ate mine.

Another Use.

Belle—What have you done with that dear little stamp box that Charley gave you last summer?
"Well, you know, it isn't large enough for the Columbian stamps, so I've taken it for a handkerchief box."

The Sole Condition.

Mary—If you please, 'm, are you at 'ome to Mrs. Johnson, as 'as just rung the bell?
Misses—Only if she's wearing anything new; if so, show her in.

This Week.—We are showing splendid value in hats and caps this week. We have the latest in stiffs and Fedoras, at close prices. Boys' Fedoras in black, blue and brown at 50 cents. See our hat window. Spring overcoats at \$5 and up. Children's suits at almost any price within reason. Men's clothing made to order or ready made. We have a new stock of gentlemen's furnishings to sell from. GILLESPIE'S Star Hat (Greene's old stand). ywt

Pure Baking Powder.

Our Baking Powder is absolutely pure and wholesome. It never fails to make delicious Tea Biscuits and Cakes.

Price 25c a pound.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

Chemists & Druggists,

Corner Dundas and Park Avenue, Branch—Corner Richmond and Piccadilly Streets.

Our Baking Powder was used exclusively by Mrs. Ewing during her visit to the city.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

Dr. E. Hutchinson said in a recent lecture before the Royal Institution at London that with the electric motor a speed of 1,000 miles an hour could be obtained, "though beyond that point they perhaps entered the region of projectiles rather than of locomotives." This remarkable speed is obtainable because of the great advantage of the purely rotary motion of an electric motor over the reciprocal motion of the piston and connecting rod of the steam locomotive.

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Mrs. W. H. Smith, editor of the Japan Gazette, conducts the political and commercial departments of a daily paper with a large circulation and much influence in the Orient. Her first contributions were offered four years ago, while she was in the interior of Japan, where her husband was an English teacher in the Government service. Having made a hit in reporting a military review, she was invited to Yokohama, and joined the Gazette's staff, while her husband entered the business office.

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In the Medical Magazine Dr. Blackman says that the effect of music is transmitted by the reflex action of the nerves which govern the blood supply, that it directly affects the circulation of the blood, the blood pressure sometimes rising and sometimes falling, and that the action on animals and man expresses itself for the most part by increased frequency of the beats of the heart. That, hence, music is needed for the invalid, and becomes an important factor in restoring the nervous invalid to health.

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Since Tennyson's death the air has been filled with unqualified praise of the dead laureate. But now comes the Rev. James Stalker, the talented Free Church minister of Glasgow, and ventures upon a mild criticism of Tennyson. Referring solely to the form of Tennyson's work, he said that when one read his poetry long at a time there was a sense of being cloyed with sweetness, and one wished that simple things were described more simply. There was an artificiality which they did not feel in Burns, for instance. The justice of this criticism will, we think, be conceded by intelligent reflective readers of the great poet.

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"Americans are the most wasteful people in the world," says a man who has been living in China and Japan for some years. "What the American family does away would keep a European family from starving and would feed a Chinese or Japanese family. It is not merely food that we waste; it is fuel. Look at this," and he produced a cylinder of bronze as large as a "plug" hat. "Here is a Chinese stove, or oven. With four or five pieces of coal a Mongolian will make tea and cook rice and eggs over that, while an American domestic would use up at least a hod of coal in the same operation. Lucky we are rich or we couldn't keep up our national extravagance."

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"The First Millennial Faith" has for its avowed motive the restoration of the doctrine of Christ's Atonement that was held during the first thousand years of the existence of Christianity. A very accurate sketch of the life and times of St. Austin, the monk who put forth for the first time the "satisfactory" theory, occupies part one of this interesting volume. The second part is a laborious compilation from the writings of the Christian Fathers, covering all church literature to the year of our Lord 1000. The concluding chapter deals with the personality of Satan, and the life-long sacrifice of the Son of God, whereby redemption of the world was wrought. The book is bound in blue and white cloth, gold stamping, and can be had for 50 cents from Sanfield & Fitch, publishers, Bible House, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) must be handed in on the day previous to that on which their appearance is desired.

What folly To be without BERHAM'S PILLS.

Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills will make the blood pure and will keep it pure. Beware of substitutes. Beware!

TO WORLD'S FAIR HOW TO GET THERE.

You will save your money, time and labor by using C. W. C. in your washing and house-cleaning. To induce every housekeeper during house-cleaning season to test the washing, cleaning and labor-saving properties of Cottam's Washing Compound we sell twenty-cent packages of C. W. C. for three cents one pound tin Cottam's Baking Powder and one pound tin Cottam's Malt for \$2. These articles we guarantee good, and at regular price or no sale. To every purchaser we

GIVE A WASHING MACHINE.

well-made and durable, worth \$3. The best in the market, having many advantages over others. Call and see them or send for circular.

BART. COTTAM,

Office—404 Talbot Street.