Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CURTLY CHRONICLED.

News of the Day Without Note or Comment.

Eleven Lives Lost by the Sinking of a Steamer—Patti Arrested.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Jas. McLaren's saw mills at Ottawa were burned Sunday morning. Loss over $125,000.

The Y. M. C. A. convention at Kingston concluded its work, and the next meeting is fixed for Quebec.

It is learned that Rev. W. W. Carson, of Kingston, will leave for Detroit, Mich., on March 6, prior to accepting church pastorate there.

The vital statistics of Toronto for the past week are 79 births, 68 deaths and 14 marriages. The death rate is considerably above the normal rate.

At Keswick, near Newmarket, on Friday night, a man named Connell was felled with a bootjack, it is alleged, by one Lepard. His skull was fractured.

Mr. Houliston, a lawyer of Three Rivers, Que., who went to England for the purpose of taking the trip on the Empress of India, died suddenly of heart disease while visiting in Edinburgh.

Provincial Detective McKee is going to Mexico, to bring back to Canada J. N. Henry, formerly a commission merchant of Chatham, who is held there on account of frauds on the Bank of Montreal committed in Ontario prior to Dec. 13.

Mr. Richard Hunt, of Summerside, P. E. I., chairman of the Census Commissioners, says that the only important new feature in the work this year will be the taking of the statistics in relation to the emigration of Canadians to the United States.

UNITED STATES.

At Pierre, S. D., Saturday the 27th ballot for United States Senator was cast and no choice made.

Fire in Jacoby & Son's cigar factory, on Thirty-eighth street, New York, caused a loss of $100,000.

Gen. John B. Newton, of New York, has been chosen consulting architect of the Chicago ship canal at a salary of $10,000.

Dispatches from South Dakota describe a general and severe snow storm throughout the State. A foot of snow has fallen in the Mowhawk Valley, N. Y.

Eleven prisoners were lashed in Newcastle (Del.) jail Saturday morning and two stood in the pillory for an hour. Several hundred people stood in the rain and watched the punishment inflicted.

The Indians of the Red Lake Reservation are still carrying on their orgies. At Judis, on the Rosiau Qiver, the settlers are building a stockade and have organized a valunteer company to defend themselves. Between 300 and 400 people have left their homes, most of them in a very destitute condition.

FOREIGN.

A new Italian Cabinet has been formed under the premiership of the Marquis di Rundini.

The Parnell Leadership Committee have agreed to dissolve, in view of the accession of Mr. Dillon.

Signor Crispi, ex-Premier of Italy, on Sunday took farewell of the officials of the Interior and Foreign Offices.

The Speaker, the new Liberal weekly in London, has a severe article on Sir John Macdonald's two-faced policy.

Madame Patti was arrested at Berlin on an order from St. Petersburg, issued on the ground of breach of contract.

The Russian authorities are said to be using torture to extract information from political prisoners in Poland.

There was a revolt by the negroes on the Island of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to the Portuguese. The garrison quelled the uprising.

News has been received at London of a revolt by the negroes on the Island of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to the Portuguese. The garrison quelled the uprising.

TERRESTRIAL HEALING.

At 294 Dundas street may be seen the most wonderful healing instrument ever discovered. It is called a Magnetic Meridian Vitapoise. In form it represents the earth, on a miniature scale, suspended in the earth's magnetic meridian. By bringing the little earth to a proper temperature, and then either rotating or oscillating it for a few moments while in its suspended position, thus cutting the magnetic lines of force which surround the earth, an insensible current of healing virtue can then be imparted, which is truly wonderful.

There is no further need for changing our domicile to some prescribed locality on the earth, to improve health, for varying the temperature of this "Vitapoise" will produce similar results.

It does not select any special disease for its action, but simply wages war against any disease or unbalanced condition of the system it comes in contact with, until either healthy equilibrium is established or the disease is proven to be beyond curability.

It is truly nature's "Balm of Gilead," and a "Natural Physician." The Canadian patents are controlled by a Detroit company. Prof. J. M. Reid, is in charge of the London office, he was among the first to use the Vitapoise in his practice, and therefore the company has secured his service for introducing the instruments in Canada. Prof. Reid says that the Vitapoise is a physician's friend in all cases of sickness, and an indispensable household remedy.

C. S. HYMAN

(Continued from page 1.)

face of the Reform party that they never had a policy to go to the country with. We have a policy and we have nailed our colors to the mast! (Cheers.) Let them announce what they want, so that we shall be able to fight it. They are trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hound, but, gentlemen, they cannot do it, and we will show them their mistake on the 5th of March next. (Cheers.) No, it is not in this paragraph the real reason is given for dissolving. Again they say they want a reconsideration of the treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries. It is plainly evident a new Parliament is not necessary to deal with that. Further the dispatch says they want "protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic ocean, and in inland waters also." Perhaps they have found some lone Yankee fisherman with a hook and line on these forbidden waters, or probably they have detected him getting bait. (Laughter.) It may be that this grand old House of ours doesn't feel equal to watching the poor little chap. But we will send men there who will watch over our fishery interests—and our commercial as well. (Applause.) They also want "a relaxation of the seaboard coasting laws of the two countries." It is not there we need look for a reason. They desire "mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels." We know what their policy is in regard to this. We know that on the inland waters, according to the present system, if a poor Canadian vessel is wrecked when an American wrecker may be in sight with all the appliances for the occasion, and yet, would you believe,

THIS COUNTRY IS INHUMAN

enough to authorize a law which says, "Because you are an American you have no right to come and save that which is the property of a Canadian." (Groans). Can you imagine that in this nineteenth century such a law as that can be passed? I tell you, gentlemen, that must be swept from the statute book. (Cheers.) The United States has on its records a law by which this reciprocity might be had, but such is the feeling of our Government that they have never desired to avail themselves of it, as they have always been afraid to enter into any treaty with the United States. (Hear, hear.) They say we are traitors to look to our Southern neighbors. Why, then, are they not just as much traitors as we have been? Let them

APPLY TO THEMSELVES

those very epithets which they have been so fond of throwing in our faces. (Cheers.) We must look elsewhere for good and cogent reasons for the dissolving of the House, and we do not require to go far to find them. We know that in 1878 a large increase was made in taxes and we know that the people have been feeling those taxes. We know that there have been few of those tall chimneys which they promised us would spring up around us. We are also aware that when the members went back to feel the pulses of their constituencies hey were told that the Grits had a new policy to which a great many of their constituents were favorable. Then word was transmitted to the "Grand Old Man," who sat down and quietly thought it out. "I will go to the people," he decides, "before they are imbued with the good things that this policy promises them. I will give them three or four more weeks and then ask them to think it over in that time." (Hear, hear.) They know they have got to go anyway, and think it better to face the country with only three weeks to discuss it, than giving them a year more, when they would be compelled to go by the decrees of the constitution. (Applause.) We can easily understand the strength of the Conservative party when they are constrained to force an election at the present time. We know that in the battle of 1882 they had the gerrymander to depend upon, and in 1887 they had the Franchise Act placed upon the books, which was a great help to them. How great, therefore, must be their weakness when they force themselves to go to the country without the opportunities to take advantage of us that they had in previous contests. It is nearly three years since there has been a revision of the roll. We, not trusting to the words of the Secretary of State and others in the House, about there not being an election, attended to our lists with the result that we find ourselves in a much stronger position here and elsewhere. We are

READY FOR THE FRAY,

a condition in which they, putting confidence in the assertion of the leaders, are not. (Cheers.) If Sir John A. Macdonald in dissolving the House thought to spring the elections on the Liberals unawares, he is much mistaken. I can tell him that we are ready, and enthusiastic for the fight, which, while short, will be decisive. (Cheers.) I had hoped, as I said before, that someone else would have been found to lead the party, but when I heard of the probability of an election, heard the trumpet of battle sound and saw the old war horses on the field again, I felt that I would have to throw myself into the fray. (Cheers.) But mine is not all the duty that is due to the cause on this occasion. It is true that I owe a duty to those who nominated me; that it is my duty to do all I can to be elected by fair means. I say by fair means, because, if I cannot be

RETURNED BY FAIR MEANS

I do not desire to be elected by any means. (Loud cheers.) I say these are my duties; but you, gentlemen, have also your duties. Permit me to say it is not only to hurrah for the candidate but to work. (Hear, hear.) Now that you have got me into the trouble you have got to stand by me, gentlemen. (Cheers and "We will!") And if you do stand by me, gentlemen, on the 5th of March when the votes are counted in this city, then grand old London will take her place among the Liberal constituencies. (Prolonged applause.) I can read the signs and feelings of the times, and it is not only from the Reformers in the country we are going to get support, it is not on personal grounds, but because the people know our policy is right. (Applause.) Do not let over-confidence throw away the victory. If we win this time, we will win the next time; and I think we are

GOING TO WIN

this time. (Cheers.) I return thanks for the kind references made to me this evening and the way in which they have been received. They may not be deserved, but I trust you will overlook my shortcomings, that you will give me your hearty support, and that on the 5th day of next March you will return me as your representative in the House of Commons.

Another ear-piercing ovation followed as Mr. Hyman resumed his seat. Mr. George C. Gibbons then called for cheers for the Queen, the chairman and speakers, and the audience, after exhausing what breath it had left, filed out of the doors.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Bilious and Nervous Ills.

THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Lively Skirmishing at Numerous Points.

The Liberals Well Warmed Up to Their Work—Saturday's Nominations—Political Pointers from All Quarters.

NOMINATIONS.

London—Chas. S. Hyman (Lib.), Hon. John Carling (Con.)

Kingston—Alex. Gunn is nominated to oppose Sir John A. Macdonald.

Brant South—W. Paterson, ex-M.P. (Lib.)

Guysboro, N. S.—Hon. D. C. Fraser (Lib.).

Prince Edward County—A. C. Miller (Con.).

Peterboro—Jas. Stevenson (Con.).

North Grey—Dr. Horsey (Lib.).

COUNT HIM OUT.

Mr. M. Dwyer, a prominent merchant of Halifax, was mentioned by the Tory organ there as a probable candidate in the Tory interest. Much to the chagrin of the Herald and its friends Mr. Dwyer writes to that paper to say that he is entirely in favor of the Liberal policy, and but for ill-health would be one of the Liberal candidates.

NORTH BRUCE BYE-ELECTION.

The writ for the election of a member for North Bruce in the Ontario Legislature in the place of Mr. John George, unseated on petition, has been issued. Nomination Feb. 24, election March 3, two days prior to the Dominion elections.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

The Liberals of Rouville have chosen Mr. Brodeur as their candidate. In Yamaska, the county adjoining Rouville, Dr. Mignault, a long-time resident, has already been chosen to oppose Mr. Vanasse. Mr. Bechard, the late representative of Iberville, will run again in that constituency. He said he never saw the feeling so strong in favor of reciprocity as at present in all the counties bordering on the American frontier.

Mr. Ste. Marie, M. P. P. for Napierville, says the dissentions amongst the Liberals there have been healed and that the county will be redeemed. Mr. Brosseau, a Liberal from the St. Hyacinthe district, reports that section wholly given over to the reciprocity idea. He places the result of the election in the Province at 40 to 25 in favor of the Liberals.

LIBERAL CONVENTIONS.

Feb. 9—East Huron at Brussels.
Feb. 9—West Middlesex at Glencoe.
Feb. 9—North Wentworth at Dundas.
Feb. 10—West Lambton at Sarnia.
Feb. 10—North Bruce at Wiarton.
Feb. 10—Lincoln at St. Catharines.
Feb. 10—South Wellington at Guelph.
Feb. 10—East Elgin at Aylmer.
Feb. 10—North Essex at Windsor.
Feb. 11—North Perth at Listowel.
Feb. 11—South Huron at Brucefield.
Feb. 11—Halton at Milton.
Feb. 12—North Norfolk at Waterford.
Feb. 12—East Lambton at Watford.
Feb. 12—West Huron at Dungannon.
Feb. 12—East Simcoe at Orillia.
Feb. 12—North Wellington at Arthur.
Feb. 12—East Lambton at Watford.
Feb. 12—South Grey at Durham.
Feb. 13—Kent at Chatham.
Feb. 13—North Simcoe at Stayner.
Feb. 13—West Bruce at Kincardine.
Feb. 13—Center Wellington at Fergus.
Feb. 14—North Waterloo at Waterloo.
Feb. 14—North Oxford at Woodstock.
Feb. 16—South Norfolk at Port Rowan.
Feb. 16—South Waterloo at Galt.
Feb. 16—North Brant at St. George.
Feb. 16—South Oxford at Ingersoll.
Feb. 16—Haldimand at Cayuga.
Feb. 16—South Oxford at Mount Elgin?
Feb. 17—West Elgin at Bismarck.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTIONS.

Feb. 10—Haldimand at Cayuga
Feb. 10—East Huron at Brussels.
Feb. 10—East Bruce at Walkerton.
Feb. 10—Welland at Welland.
Feb. 10—North Wellington at Arthur.
Feb. 10—South Grey at Durham.
Feb. 10—Haldimand at Cayuga.
Feb. 10—North Grey at Owen Sound.
Feb. 11—South Wellington at Guelph.
Feb. 11—South Essex at Kingsville.
Feb. 12—North Middlesex at Ailsa Craig.
Feb. 12—Lincoln at St. Catharines.
Feb 12—East Simcoe at Orillia.
Feb. 12—North Simcoe at Stayner.
Feb. 12—North Perth at Stratford.
Feb. 13—West Huron at Smith's Hill.
Feb. 14—South Wentworth at Hamilton.
Feb. 14—North Oxford at Woodstock.
Feb. 14—North Waterloo at Berlin.
Feb. 14—South Brant at Brantford.

NOTES.

There are three candidates in Bellechasse, Que.—Messrs. Talbot and Faucher De St. Maurice, Conservatives, and G. Amyot, Nationalist.

Spring Assizes, 1891.

ARMOUR, C.J.		
Brantford	Tuesday	March 10
Guelph	Tuesday	March 17
Berlin	Tuesday	March 24
Stratford	Tuesday	March 31
Simcoe	Monday	April 6
Cayuga	Thursday	April 9
Welland	Monday	April 13
Hamilton	Monday	April 20
FALCONBRIDGE, J.		
Woodstock	Monday	March 9
St. Thomas	Monday	March 16
Walkerton	Monday	March 23
London	Monday	March 30
Goderich	Monday	April 13
Sarnia	Monday	April 20
Chatham	Monday	April 27
Sandwich	Wednesday	May 6
MACMAHON, J.		
Barrie	Monday	March 9
Owen Sound	Monday	March 23
Lindsay	Monday	March 30
Peterboro	Monday	April 6
Perth	Monday	April 13
STREET, J.		
Toronto—Civil Court	Monday	March 9
Toronto Criminal Court	Monday	April 20
Milton	Monday	April 27
Brampton	Thursday	April 30
St. Catharines	Monday	May 4
Orangeville	Monday	May 11

Finance Notes.

A London telegram says: Discount was in moderate demand during the week. The rates quoted were 1½ for three months and 1¼ for short. The Bank of England will pay back to the Bank of France at the end of the present month £3,000,000 bullion borrowed during the Barings crisis. It will be returned as received, as it has never been unpacked since it was shipped to London. The Stock Exchange was inactive throughout the week, yet the tendency of the market was good. Silver securities were especially weak, owing to growing fears that nothing would be done with the Silver Bill in Congress this session. There was a relapse in Argentines, which ranged from 1½ on national loans to 10 on Entre Rios. American railway securities were firm, and there was an all-round rise. On the Paris Bourse during the past week business was quiet and prices were firm. At Berlin business on the Boerse during the week war fairly active, with a tendency to improvement. At Frankfort business was limited but prices were firm.

Mrs. Moses Abbot, Hammondsport, N. Y., was in consumption for twenty years, became so week as to be unable to sit up, and supposed her case incurable. She was cured by using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JOHN CARLING.

"The Old Policy and the Old Candidate."

He Is "Glad" Mr. Hyman Opposes Him.

While the vast audience in the Grand Opera House was cheering itself hoarse at the remarks of the Reform candidate and his supporters, the banqueting hall of the Masonic Temple was crowded to the doors with Conservatives (from 250 to 300 of them) who showed considerable enthusiasm. They had been called to nominate their candidate for the forthcoming election. Mr. T. D. Hodgens, president of the Conservative Association, was chairman, and in his opening remarks alleged that, with barefaced treachery, certain men had during the past month gone to Washington to get a policy to oust the present Government. Mr. Hodgens called for nominations.

Water Commissioner Jones nominated Hon. John Carling. "The reason I do so is that I am always on the winning side. If you elect Hon. John Carling you'll always know where he is—the side he's on. I don't know much about Dominion politics—municipal work is more in my line. Gentlemen, we'll have to fight, but I know what the result will be."

Mr. S. Friendship stood up and somebody shouted "Hyman, Charlie Hyman." Mr. Friendship said, "I hear somebody mentioning Charlie Hyman's name—it's no credit to you. You know what I did last election was done on principle." He seconded the nomination and said that, as for 25 years previous, Mr. Carling would be victorious.

Quietness ensued for about five minutes and then Mr. Hodgins asked for other nominations. Mr. Keenleyside took the platform and nominated Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald amid cheers and cries of "No good;" "you're wasting time."

Mr. Fitzgerald declined the nomination and made a speech in favor of Mr. Carling. "Canada for the Canadians is my speech. They have their policy under all sorts of names, but it means annexation to the United States and that means closing up every industry we've got." He closed by saying that the speech was the first he had ever made, and that he would be sorry to see Mr. Carling set aside, for if he were lost London might never again have a cabinet minister as a representative.

Mr. J. R. Minhinnick spoke of Mr. Carling's many good points and his clean record; he was a man at whom the finger of scorn could not be pointed. "Our opponents are grovelling in the dust, and what are they going to the United States after? Why, to defeat the Conservative Government. This unrestricted reciprocity means simply unrestricted ruin."

Mr. Carling arrived at this juncture, and with some remarks to the effect that the big gun had come, Mr. Minhinnick briefly brought his address to a close, after expressing the belief that if British subjects wanted Yankeedom they could go over after it.

Mr. Cousins said that Mr. Carling was better looking 33 years ago than at present and that he had worn out in London's service. The practice of these long years had fitted him to fill the position better than any other man. He then told a story about a well-to-do Scotchman residing in Canada who complained of hard times, yet who would not have had a donkey and a fish creel had he stayed in Scotland. Canadian farmers were really the best off in the world—not so very wealthy, perhaps, but very comfortable.

Mr. Richard Bayly was nominated, but the president read a letter from him saying indisposition kept him away, and that he approved of whatever the meeting decided on.

Mr. Carling was received with applause and made a speech about three-quarters of an hour in length, which was listened to intently. Once in a while a roar of applause from the adjoining opera house dampened the ardor of the listeners, but the attention paid showed a deep interest in the speaker's remarks. After his thanks had been expressed he referred to the deeds of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1857 and how he was even more capable of guiding his country now than ever before. He spoke at length of the subsidizing of various railways and the construction of the C.P.R. With regard to Canada's debt he said it was not a sure sign that Canada was going to ruin—for had not England also a very large debt? He felt sure that the country would renew its confidence in the Government which inaugurated the National Policy and sustained and maintains it. Commercial union with the United States meant annexation. It was absurd to start a tirade against Canada's duties when they only averaged 28 per cent., while the States' duties averaged 62 per cent. If the Yankees once got free trade with Canada they would do as they did years ago when Mr. Moorhead's factory was ruined by piles of American furniture being sold 50 per cent. cheaper than Mr. Moorhead could produce it. Sir John A. Macdonald was at present negotiating for a policy of reciprocity on fair terms to both nations, and the Opposition were contemptible enough to go to Washington and try to checkmate the Government in its purpose. It would be a sad day for Canada should we have commercial union instead of the National Policy, which had been of so much benefit. The United States were not Canada's market, they were competitors, except in barley, and all they had ever taken of that was 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 bushels per year. If Canada would produce a good barley the market could be got in England, as that county annually imported 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels. The cost of shipment from Toronto to London, Eng., was only 15 cents per bushel, and the two-rowed barley commanded about $1 50 per bushel. But should the price be but $1 25 and the cost of shipment 25 cents, it would leave a good profit for the farmer over the 60 cents which he now received. If the Canadians should raise the barley, which the English market wanted, the market was there—all that had to be done was to produce the article. After referring to the establishment of experimental stations, he said that England would also buy Canada's butter and cheese, and that if good goods were produced it was the better market. The Government had always been ready to enter into a reciprocity treaty on fair terms. The hight prices which followed the reciprocity treaty of 1854 had been caused by the Russian and American wars, not by the treaty. If the Americans came forward squarely they would be met, but Canada must not go down on her knees and beg for what the States was not willing to give. If there was an election he hoped it would be a fair, square fight. "The question is, shall we have commercial union or shall we not? The policy of Sir John A. Macdonald is to continue the National Policy and let well enough alone." Some said that the speaker had been there too long, but he defied any man to say that he ever logrolled to get the nomination. If he were asked to stand aside he would gladly help elect who ever might be selected. [Here a note was handed to Mr. Carling.] "I have just heard that the gentleman who opposed me last time will stand again for the Reformers. I am glad to hear it. You wanted another chance (pointing towards the Opera House) and you'll get it, gentlemen." He closed with some remarks about London holding the fort as of old.

Dr. Roome, M.P., Mr. R. M. Graham, Ald. Judd, Mr. Drew Chisholm, Ald. W. W. Fitzgerald, Capt. Thomas Robson, Mr. Hugh McLean, and Mr. T. G. Meredith made short speeches, and when the nomination had been carried by a standing vote Mr. Carling again expressed his obligations. Ald. O'Meara and Mr. Joseph Marshall, M.P., were called on to speak but did not respond.

The meeting broke up with the customary cheers.

The London Card Scandal.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The baronet charged with cheating at baccarat is Sir W. G. Cumming, a lieutenant-colonel in the Scots Guards. The baronet has commenced an action against Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, in whose house the offense is alleged to have been committed, and also against others present on the occasion. The plaintiff says the defendants have imputed to him dishonest playing. The case will be vigorously conducted on both sides. No damages are claimed.

A Blizzard Coming.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following special bulletin has been issued: A narrow, tongue-shaped area of low pressure extends from the gulf up the Mississippi Valley into Iowa. High pressure nearly surrounds the States of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. The pressure and temperature gradients are so great that the most severe gales or blizzards are already prevailing over the entire Northwest, with snows, and the most severe storm of the winter is likely to prevail as resulting from these conditions from the gulf to the lakes on Monday, and later progress over the States east of the Mississippi Valley Tuesday and Wednesday.

Do you want to get a New Wanzer Sewing Machine at your own price? If so, call at Jones' auction rooms on Tuesday next, Feb. 10, in the forenoon. It is perfectly new (never used), and will be sold cheap. 58-u

Hit With a Bootjack.

NEWMARKET, Feb. 9.—Friday night at Keswick, Ont., Chris. Lepard and Jack Connell quarreled. Lepard, it is said, struck Connell on the head with a bootjack, cracking his skull. There are small hopes of the injured man's recovery.

The Newfoundland Trouble.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Chronicle says: Mail advices show that we have lately come dangerously near to forfeiting the allegiance of Newfoundland. We hope that Lord Salisbury has profited from the lesson of such a disregard of colonial wishes.

Eleven Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The steamer Chiswick, bound from Cardiff to St. Nazaire with a cargo of coal, struck a sand bank off the Scilly Islands on Thursday morning and sank. The captain and ten men were drowned. Eight men who had life belts around them clung to an overturned lifeboat for seven hours until they were rescued by boats from a lightship. A steamer conveyed them to Penzance to-day.

Parnell's Position.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal says the Boulogne conferences, though productive of a hopeful feeling, are as yet without a final result. The unsettled questions do not refer to Parnell's retirement or to Liberal demands that his retirement shall be permanent. Parnell, according to the paper, meant what he said in the committee rooms of the House of Commons, namely, that he would retire from the leadership on receiving certain assurance. The Journal says: "If the retirement is not real enough to satisfy the English Liberal press they must put up with it."

Angostura Bitters are indorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists, for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits, and ask for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Five hundred pairs men's shoes in laced and Congress. Five hundred pairs ladies' fine laced and buttoned. The above lines will be sacrificed to reduce stock. All winter lines regardless of cost. R. KIRKPATRICK, 219 Dundas street. zxv

Lord Salisbury has received an official invitation from the United States Government, requesting Great Britain to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago.

NO ROOM. Seats are at a premium.

THE Very Best

NO ROOM. Thorough work always pays.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, STRATFORD, ONT.

Never in the history of this popular training school has the attendance been so great. It seems that the young men and women of Canada are determined to have the very best. Three times has the seating capacity of this college been increased and now we must state to those persons who still have any idea of attending a Commercial College that

WE CANNOT ADMIT YOU NOW.

On Tuesday, Jan. 23, we will be able to receive more students and it will pay you to wait and enter at that time. Catalogues mailed free. W. H. SHAW, Principal. xt

Bedroom Furniture.

NEW STYLES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

We are showing a large stock of very handsome Bedroom Sets in 16th Century Oak, Walnut, Mahogany and Natural Cherry. Mattresses and Springs cheaper than any house in the trade. Our Retail Warerooms cannot be surpassed for the fine selection of furniture.

London Furniture M'f'g. Co.

184 to 198 King street, London, Canada.

LADIES INCREASE YOUR COMFORT BY WEARING FEATHERBONE

THEY ARE MORE DURABLE THEY ARE MORE GRACEFUL THEY ARE MORE STYLISH CORSETS. THAN ANY OTHER CORSET IN THE MARKET

TRY A SAMPLE PAIR. SOLD EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY CANADA FEATHERBONE CO. LONDON, O.

OUR

Ten thousand eight hundred feet of floor space enables us to show our very fine lines of cabinet work, for 1891, viz.: Drawing-room Suites, Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Dining Suites, Library Suites, odd pieces in oak and walnut for the drawing-room, New style Cabinets, Sideboards and Extension Tables, Easy Chairs in Plush, Leather and Silk, finished in Sixteenth Century Tulip, Antique Cremonia and all kinds of woods, and trimmed with the best artistic hardware made. Note the address—

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS, 174 to 180 King St.

IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE SOUPS AND SAUCES, IT IS DESIRABLE TO HAVE THEM GOOD.

The improvement that can be made in them by the addition of

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Must be experienced to be fully appreciated

Invaluable in domestic cookery in every case where Beef Flavor and Beef Qualities are needed. ywt

SPECIAL SALE.

WASHING MACHINES (DOSWELL PATENT), WRINGING MACHINES HANDY TUB AND WRINGER STANDS.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

WYATT BROS., - 364 Richmond Street ywt

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