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WHOLE NO. 9327.

Our Ottawa Special

Charlton Scores a Point at Foster's Expense.

And Paterson, of Brant, Puts in a Body Blow.

The Government Rushing the Bills Through With a Bang.

Mr. Tarte Points Out the Scandalous Practices of Certain Quebec Judges—Tools of Politicians and Contributors to Election Funds.

(Special Correspondence of the ADVERTISER by Telegram.)

OTTAWA, March 28.—Mr. Tarte stirred matters up a little in the House to-day by making grave charges against certain of the judges of the Province of Quebec. He charged that they had entered into conspiracies with politicians for a political object, gave partisan decisions on the bench, and actually subscribed to election funds. This last charge Mr. Laurier said he knew to be true. Mr. Tarte announced that as he had not an opportunity this session he would next session impeach several of these judges on the floor of Parliament.

Mr. Foster announced that the House would meet Wednesday and Thursday in the morning still at 10 o'clock. Mr. Foster introduced a bill to prevent the manufacture and sale of filled or imitation cheese and to provide for the Board of Dairy Products. He explained that the object was to get the bill printed this session. Whether there was time to pass it or not was another question.

On the motion for the first reading of the bill ratifying the tariff changes announced in the budget, Mr. Charlton referred to Mr. Foster's reference to his conduct in connection with his visit to Washington and his meek at him as a Presbyterian elder. He deprecated references to the private character of members, or he might have said something in the record of the Finance Minister more creditable than being a Presbyterian elder. Mr. Charlton proceeded to refer to the reciprocity negotiations with the United States and Mr. Foster's statement that uniformity of tariff was demanded by the United States as a necessary corollary to any arrangement. The Canadian Government started on the basis of the reciprocity of 1854, although they knew it was useless to make any such proposition. Mr. Charlton proposed to include an agreed list of manufactured goods, and Mr. Charlton thought the Government might have agreed to this without discriminating against Great Britain. A list including agricultural implements, coal oil, and a large number of other articles, would have been a great benefit to Canada, without discriminating in the slightest degree against Great Britain. He charged the Government with deceiving the people in regard to these negotiations. They had promised the country to obtain reciprocity and had failed to make even a respectable or serious attempt. Mr. Charlton, in establishing this contention went over a great deal of old ground and the House consequently did not listen to him. Mr. Foster said he did not intend at this period of the session to reply to Mr. Charlton—his statements regarding the matter were already before the House.

This brought Mr. Paterson, of Brant, to his feet. Some months ago a friendly correspondent in the press gallery had described a speech of the Minister of Finance as something which scorched and crucified the Opposition and flayed them alive. "Where," asked Mr. Paterson, after quoting the description, "is this giant of debate? He had been challenged by Mr. Charlton, who brought serious charges against him, but he contented himself with a refusal to reply. He remembered a certain scriptural individual who saw a thousand men with part of the anatomy of a certain animal, and he did not deny to Mr. Foster great ability as a speaker." This reference to the oratorical slaughter of the Opposition with the "jaw bone of an ass" evoked roars of laughter at the expense of the Minister of Finance.

Mr. Davin did not follow up Mr. Charlton's topic, but branched off on to the duty on books, which was only remitted upon books printed twenty years. He proposed, when in committee on the bill, to move that the following books shall be free of duty: Books of criticism on the Greek, Latin, Hebrew or Sanskrit literature, archaeology, philology, mathematical, physical, metaphysical and geological sciences. Mr. Foster—What is there left?

The Tariff Bill was then read the first time. A couple of minor Government measures were rushed through committee and given a third reading. So anxious was the Government to get through that they actually tried to put a bill through committee, a copy of which was not distributed. The chairman even had no copy of the bill. The chairman was stopped by Sir Richard Cartwright, who said: "We know," and Mr. Foster said, sotto voce, "Too much on the fly." After a delay a page brought in a dozen copies of the bill. It was reported and read a third time. A Government bill amending the Dominion Lands Act to give homestead entries to a number of squatters on school lands was passed through all its stages.

On the motion to go into supply Mr. Tarte rose to draw attention to the conduct of the judges of the Province of Quebec, where there were judges on the bench appointed to political positions and paid for them. Mr. Outram here rose to a point of order. Mr. Sparks said that a

member might refer in general terms to the judges, but attacks on them would be out of order. Mr. Tarte said he did not intend to go outside the rules of the House. Proceeding, he said public confidence in the judiciary of Quebec was destroyed. "For saying this in the press," exclaimed Mr. Tarte, "some of us were threatened with jail, but we were not jailed, and some of us are to-day on the floor of Parliament." Continuing, he said: "There is not a contested election case, not a libel case, even, in which the judgments of judges are not known. I say further that judges have accepted large sums of money from the Government of Quebec for discharging duties unbecoming their office. They have actually conspired with some politicians in favor of one party and against the other, and been paid for it."

The Speaker—"The honorable gentleman is going a little too far, and I would ask him to moderate his language a little and withdraw the word conspired." Mr. Tarte—"I will withdraw the word if it is unparliamentary. I am told, sir, then, that I must not attack judges unless I impeach them. If time had allowed I certainly would have impeached some of them this session, and if I am here next session I pledge myself to impeach some of them before Parliament. I am not allowed to use certain words, but I can nevertheless prove them." Mr. Tarte went on to charge judges with overruling, against all practice, counsel for the crown in criminal trials in order to deprive him of important witnesses and to protect some men since punished by this House. The same practice violated on this occasion was strictly adhered to on another and for the same purpose—a political purpose. The judges associated themselves with wholesale grocers, honest men, no doubt, a thing to which some judges wouldn't lend themselves. Unfortunately a great many of our judges were very inferior men." He denounced it as an outrage to see judges sitting as commissioners on the actions of politicians. They were forbidden to attack these judges, yet they became on occasions the arbiters of our political disputes. It was difficult to reach these men because the lawyers feared to lose their cases if they openly complained of conduct which in private they denounced. He asked the Government to institute an inquiry into the judiciary of Quebec. He agreed that they should not by unduly attacking the judges destroy respect for law, but the judges should surely be free to submit themselves to the law instead of scorning and laughing at the law as they were known in some cases to do.

Mr. Tarte created a sensation by declaring that if the Government made such an inquiry he could prove that judges had subscribed to election funds. Mr. Outram retorted: "Oh, oh!" and Mr. Tarte retorted: "He never makes a statement in this House that I could not prove, and I will go out of the House if I cannot prove this statement. When I see many judges acting as commissioners, even tools, in the hands of the honorable friends of the other side (Mr. Laurier), I thought I was within the rules of the House in saying they were paid for their political services. I have proofs in my hands showing that judges have conspired among themselves and with certain politicians to do certain political things."

Mr. Curran said he deprecated what he termed Mr. Tarte's indiscriminate charges of heinous crimes leveled against the whole 30 Superior Court judges of the Province, whose honesty had never before been impeached. He had not only aspersed the judges, but also the courage and honor of the House in saying they were paid for their political services. I have proofs in my hands showing that judges have conspired among themselves and with certain politicians to do certain political things."

Mr. Laurier pointed out that since 1878 no Liberal had been appointed to the bench of the Province of Quebec, and men had been appointed who had no other qualification than that they had been party hacks. In the Senate of Canada, he contended the practice of putting judges on political commissions.

Mr. Lister during Mr. Laurier's speech interjected that inferior judges in Ontario have paid for their appointments. After some further discussion the subject dropped. The House spent the remainder of the session in supply.

Notes.

In the Senate this afternoon the bills respecting the London and Port Stanley Railway were put through committee and read the third time. They now only lack the royal assent to become law.

The basis of representation at the forthcoming Liberal convention had been fixed at five delegates from each riding, which at five delegates a convention 1,500 strong. All members of the Dominion Parliament and candidates will be eligible as members of the convention. Special railway rates will be arranged for. Particulars will be issued in due time by means of a circular to be issued and sent to those interested. A committee will be appointed in Ottawa to attend to the local arrangements.

The act to amend the Railway Act was amended in committee of the whole by the addition of a clause providing that at crossing of railways by electric street railways every electric street car before crossing shall come to a dead halt, and the conductor shall go forward and see that the way is clear before signalling to the motor cars to go on. The following clause was also added to the bill: "All actions or suits for indemnity for any damages or injury sustained by reason of a railway or working thereof shall be commenced within one year after the time when such supposed damage is sustained, or if there is a continuation of the damage, within one year after the doing or committing of such damage ceases, and not afterwards. The defendants may plead the general issue and give this act and the special act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon."

Foundationless Fears

Expressed by Delegations of Ulster Tories.

Who Fail to Terrorize the Grand Old Man.

Blue Ruin by No Means a Necessary Result of Home Rule.

Progress of Cholera and the Black Death in the East—Sensational Murder in Pomerania.

Berlin Newspapers Kick.

BERLIN, March 28.—All the Berlin newspapers denounce the French Government for expelling from France Herr Brandes, Paris correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, who was suspected of sending to his newspaper an item to the effect that Ernst Carnot had received a bribe from the Panama Canal Company.

"Bethlehem." LONDON, March 28.—Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, has received the first printer's proof of the full score of his new oratorio, "Bethlehem," which is to be presented for the first time before an American audience at the Chicago Exhibition. Dr. Mackenzie will leave England on the third or fourth week in September, and his first concert will be given in October.

The Santa Fe Mission. ROME, March 28.—Pope Leo to-day gave an audience to Mr. Chappelle, coadjutor bishop of Santa Fe, New Mexico, who arrived in Rome a month ago with the object, so he stated, of obtaining recruits for the Santa Fe mission. The University of Washington, which he wished to remain under the direction of the episcopate. His Holiness added that he would constantly support his proteges and pupils, Mr. Satolli, whose mission was to convert the natives and to submit themselves to the law instead of scorning and laughing at the law as they were known in some cases to do.

The Duchess's Jewels.

LONDON, March 28.—By the Continental train from Charing Cross on Saturday the Duchess of Devonshire traveled on the way to Monte Carlo. She had a number of small packages, which her footman and her maid carried from the carriages to the train. Among these was a small green leather case locked and strapped, an article which it would not take an expert thief to identify as a jewel case. This was in particular charge of her Grace's maid. A footman carried it to the train and put it under the maid's seat in one of the first-class cars. A minute before the train started the maid called out: "The jewel case has gone." A hasty search was made. But it was true. The green leather jewel case had gone. No one saw any suspicious persons about. But without doubt a gang of high-class thieves had brought off a good coup, for which they had been plotting and scheming and watching perhaps for months. They had got clear off with the Duchess's jewel case, containing no doubt many of the wonderful family jewels. But as a matter of fact the total value of the haul was, to quote a Liberal estimate, £10. So says the Pall Mall.

Progress of the Plagues.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—From Odessa it is learned that the sanitary officers are working day and night preparing that city for what seems an inevitable double struggle with the plague and cholera. No means are spared in the effort to keep the city in good condition. All the streets are flushed every day, as are also the sewers. Inspectors swarm everywhere, looking after the plumbing in private houses, and in general everything is being done that can be. Particular attention is being given to the method of keeping garbage until it is taken away, air-tight boxes being provided for that purpose. Meanwhile the report of the progress of both the plagues, and especially the black plague, are becoming more and more alarming. From day to day comes the news of its nearer approach to Little Russia. The Government of Moscow is already in the clutches of the fell disease. Worse than all will be the case of the plague if it ever gets to St. Petersburg. Here everything, the situation, climate and surroundings, would tend to give the epidemic its most virile form, and its victims would fall by the thousand daily. And yet nothing can be done here to ward off this possibility, since all of this city's disadvantages are natural and not artificial.

Sensational Murder in Pomerania.

BERLIN, March 28.—The German papers contain accounts from Pomerania of a crime that recalls in some respects the murder of the Jew peddler in Eckmann-Chatrin's "The Bells." One evening last week a farmer and his daughter, on their way home from the market at Rummelsburg, called at an inn situated between that place and the village where they lived. In paying for something he had to drink, the man took out a purse in which he had the money he had that day received in payment for a cow. Soon afterward he left the place, and he had not gone far when he was followed from behind by a man who was armed with a thick stick. With a terrific blow the man smashed his skull in, killing him on the spot. The little girl was so frightened that she ran back to the inn and told the innkeeper's wife. This woman, after advising her to leave her money in her keeping, shut the poor child in a room and locked the door. Looking through the keyhole, the child saw the innkeeper return with a bloodstained stick in his hand. Then she heard him call her and he had committed the murder. On his leaving where she was, she heard him discussing the best means of getting rid of her. In a dreadful state of apprehension, she jumped from a window to the ground, fortunately without injuring herself, and fled to her home. The innkeeper and his wife were arrested.

Gladstone Talks to the Ulsterites. LONDON, March 28.—Mr. Gladstone was visited to-day by delegations from the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, the Belfast Harbor Commissioners and the Ulster Liner Merchants' Association, who depre-

ated the proposition to establish a separate legislature in Ireland, and represented that Irish interests would be greatly injured thereby, and that religious and racial differences would make successful home rule impossible.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, discounted the importance of the fall in Irish securities, which he said doubtless arose from the fact that the majority of the property-owning classes in Ireland were opposed to Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone disputed the allegation that historical jealousy existed between the members of different religions in Ireland, and he denied that radical divisions would prevent unity under one local government. Mr. Gladstone referred to the Dominion of Canada, for an instance of the existence of racial divisions infinitely deeper than in Ireland. There, too, there had been similar gloomy prophecies when a united autonomous system of government was proposed, but Canada nevertheless was contented and prosperous. As to the charge that Home Rule would drive from Ireland the property-owning classes, Mr. Gladstone said that he would be a chronic want of money in Ireland when home rule would be established there, there would, he believed, be a plethora of money, because the expenses of the Government were now enormously extravagant.

Mr. Gladstone subsequently received a deputation of London merchants and bankers who had come to represent the danger to financial interests involved in the Irish home rule scheme. Mr. Gladstone said he was as sensitive to the views of those who were commonly opposed to national sentiment. They should remember, however, that the period of the last Irish Parliament had been a period of marked financial progress, and the proposed measure was as a matter of fact conservative, and not revolutionary.

Kossuth.

TURIS, March 28.—Louis Kossuth, the aged Hungarian patriot, who is living in this city, yesterday received a deputation of his fellow-countrymen and admirers. Kossuth said that the ecclesiastical programme of the Hungarian Government was the key to Hungary's future, and that this programme ought to be supported unconditionally by all lovers of the country. Kossuth was enjoying good health. He is now over 90 years of age.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS

For South Middlesex as Declared by the Returning Officer, Boston's Majority 637.

The official recapitulation of the votes cast in the recent South Middlesex election was made to-day by the returning officer, Mr. J. S. Dewar, at his residence on the Wharfedale road, in the presence of Mr. John Macpherson (Mr. Boston's agent), the election clerk and others. There were 5,151 votes polled out of 5,640 on the lists. Thirty-three ballots were rejected and two spoiled. Following are the exact figures:

Sub-Div.	Boston.	Gray.	Maj.	Maj.
No. 1	58	58	for	for
No. 2	48	58	12	12
No. 3	73	67	11	11
No. 4	65	22	43	43
No. 5	88	32	56	56
No. 6	59	19	40	40
No. 7	30	57	27	27
Totals	422	343		

Sub-Div.	Boston.	Gray.	Maj.	Maj.
No. 8	117	32	85	85
No. 9	76	69	7	7
No. 10	84	28	56	56
No. 11	86	32	54	54
No. 12	69	54	15	15
Totals	432	215		

Sub-Div.	Boston.	Gray.	Maj.	Maj.
No. 13	55	28	27	27
No. 14	42	63	21	21
No. 15	33	44	11	11
No. 16	32	69	37	37
Totals	162	204		

Sub-Div.	Boston.	Gray.	Maj.	Maj.
No. 17	109	15	94	94
No. 18	112	16	96	96
No. 19	102	80	22	22
No. 20	130	95	35	35
No. 21	36	37	1	1
No. 22	70	21	49	49
No. 23	47	51	4	4
No. 24	79	60	19	19
No. 25	102	15	87	87
No. 26	91	95	4	4
Totals	878	495		

Majorities.

Sub-Div.	Boston.	Gray.	Arm's	Chas'm
Caradoc	79	120	41	41
Lobo	217	172	45	45
Delaware	42	40	2	2
Westminster	388	372	16	16
Totals	679	424	64	64

Majority for Boston 637.

Majority for Armstrong 624.

BLOODSHED IN ARKANSAS.

Fight Between Militia and Indians—Ten Men Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 28.—A fight took place at Antlers, Arkansas, between the Choctaw militia and the Jackson party. Antlers is 125 miles south of here. The trouble is the outgrowth of the election last August for chief. Every window was shot out. Three of the militia were badly wounded. Five of the militia were wounded and five are reported dead. Nineteen of the militia were arrested by the United States officers and taken to Paris, Texas. Three hundred men took part in the battle, 150 on each side. The latest dispatch say ten men were killed and fifteen wounded. All is quiet at present.

Holocaust of Horses.

MAKON CITY, Ia., March 28.—The stock barn owned by Kirk Bros. was burned to-night. The famous Storm, holding the fastest 5-year-old stallion pacing record of the world; Brown John, by Brown Hal; King Remy, by King Remy; Red Clay, by Red Wilkes; and Edmunds C., by Red Clay, were burned. Loss on horses alone fully \$100,000.

Of Course You Read. The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, and are true. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's. Constipation and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver are cured by Hood's. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

STRIKES ARE BUT WAR.

Henry George's Comments on Judge Ricks' Rulings.

Meeting of the Railway Conductors and Trainmen's Order in Montreal—Other Labor Matters.

Henry George, speaking on Saturday of Judge Ricks' decision in the Ann Arbor Railroad strike and of Judge Billings' in the New Orleans trouble last year, said: "This is but another attempt to bind down the ocean with packthread. That down the ocean with packthread is true, as are many other things with which the courts do not and cannot interfere. The strike, at bottom, rests upon the individual right to work or not work, and for our courts to attempt more than to prevent violence or threats of violence is to enter a dangerous and untenable ground. You might as well try to re-establish slavery. If trades-unionism and its necessary weapon, the strike, could be prevented by prohibitions and penalties, would never have grown up in Great Britain, where courts and legislatures did their utmost to put it down, under conditions far more favorable to the attempt than those that exist in the United States to-day. Strikes are but war, though passive. They are necessarily destructive in their nature, and like all wars involve non-combatants in the sufferings that they cause. And they become more destructive and include a larger area in those losses and sufferings as the division of labor becomes more minute and the ramifications of exchange extend. Underneath their infringing and wider infringements are those deeper and wider infringements of a natural right which are concentrating wealth and power in the hands of a few and making the laborer helpless, save as he can combine and fight for his own."

LABOR NOTES.

A meeting of the Order of Railway Conductors and trainmen is going on at Montreal. One of the officials states that there is no prospect of a strike during the World's Fair.

CANADIAN TRAINMEN IN COUNCIL.

At the annual meeting of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of Canada, held in Montreal on Tuesday, the following officers were elected: J. Rieley, Toronto, chairman of conductors; M. Huskin, Stratford, secretary of conductors; N. Dunbar, York, chairman of trainmen; R. Irensis, York, secretary of trainmen; Joint committee, W. C. Waybl, Brockville, chairman; R. Ironside, secretary. The most harmonious relations exist between the orders and the Grand Trunk, all differences having been settled.

THE CASE AGAINST CHIEF ARTHUR. Toronto, Ohio, March 28.—When the court opened to-day Judge Ricks stated as the case of the Lake Shore engineers and the injunction suit of the Ann Arbor (the case against Grand Chief Arthur) was of a similar nature, and both cases of unusual importance, Judge Taft and himself would render their decision together not later than Monday next.

FOSTER'S DEILEMMA.

He Asks Time Before Making a Decision on the French Treaty—Some Choice Compliments.

(Special Correspondence of the ADVERTISER by Telegram.)

OTTAWA, March 28.—The House met this morning at 11 o'clock. A resolution was made fixing the salary of the commandant of the Military College at Kingston at \$2,200.

In reply to Mr. Laurier, Mr. Foster said he must ask for further time to say whether or not he would ask the House to ratify the French treaty. A cablegram had been received to-day and was now being deciphered. Before making any announcement he would like to see that cable.

Mr. Laurier, feeling that Mr. Foster was purposely postponing this vexed matter, laughingly said "The Greek Kalends."

In committee of supply on the militia estimates Mr. Mulock brought up again the grievances of Sergeant Slater, late of the Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto, an old soldier, who had served her Majesty in the Imperial army for twenty years. These grievances were ventilated in the House last session, and to-day led to a pretty interchange of compliments between Col. Denison, of Toronto, Mr. Cockburn, of Toronto, and Mr. Mulock, who resides in Toronto.

Mr. Mulock asked the Minister to make an investigation and satisfy the demands of this non-commissioned officer so far as it could be done. Mr. Denison denounced Slater as a crank, who had threatened to shoot him. Mr. MacLean also termed Slater a crank. Mr. Cockburn termed Mr. Mulock a Don Quixote, with lance at rest, going to the rescue not only of distressed damsels but of complaining cranks. Mr. Mulock retorted by describing Mr. Cockburn as a bombastic furioso.

Hon. David Mills, on the Indian estimates, showed that in the last eleven years the various Indian funds had been overdrawn to the extent of \$896,401, and charged that this had been done without any authority. Mr. Daly admitted this, and explained that the Government had after an investigation taken steps to effect a remedy and restore the funds to their proper basis. The trust fund, however, had not been touched.

On the fishery bounty item Mr. Bowers, of Digby, N. S., stated that there had been a loss to the country of \$25,000 from bounty frauds. One man had drawn bounty on account of his dog Peter.

Mr. Mulock—He was probably a water dog. (Laughter.)

The committee rose at 1 o'clock.

Fatal Collision.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Rockford express on the Northwestern Railroad crashed into an accommodation train at the city limits this morning. Frank Pister and Frank Settle, passengers were seriously injured. Frank Christini was buried in the wreck and fatally injured.

Home Rule Funds.

New York, N.Y., March 28.—The committee in charge of the home rule mass meeting Sunday night, met this evening at the Hoffman House and counted up the cash subscriptions and guarantees. It was found that the aggregate was about \$14,000. It is proposed to raise \$150,000.

In Self-Defense.

Cholly—Great Scott, old fellow, what are you trying to raise a goose for? Freddy—I've got tired of being cheated and the chin by notebly old ladies, bah Jove!

COMPARE.

A careful comparison of our delicious Flavoring Extracts with the other extracts offered for sale will convince any person that for strength, purity, delicate and natural flavor the extracts made by Cairncross & Lawrence, the chemists, are far superior. Ladies of taste once having enjoyed the delicate flavor that is given to cakes, puddings, creams, etc., by our Vanilla, Lemon or Orange Extract, could not be induced to use any other.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

The Board Afraid the Council Will Not Pass the Estimates—Do the Mechanics Institute Want the Library?

A meeting of the free library board was held last evening, when Chairman Maclean, Secretary Keene, and Messrs. Marks, Burrell, Reid, Cameron, Dignun and Egan were present. Mr. Frank Love reported as to the title of the Durand estate, which was found to be quite correct. The finance committee reported progress. They had presented their estimates to the city council, who had referred them to No. 1 committee.

Mr. Cameron remarked that he had heard that an objection would be taken in the city council, because the library board's estimates were sent in later than provided by law—March 1. Mr. Cameron asked Mayor Egan, who was sent for, if such would be the case.

The Mayor—The council will let you know when they do it.

Mr. Cameron—I asked a courteous question.

The mayor made his exit. Mr. Cameron thought the council could balk the whole scheme if they saw fit.

Mr. Egan asked how the board could be expected to get their estimates out on March 1 when they only met on Feb. 22 for the first time. If there was anyone to blame it was the mayor himself.

Some discussion followed, in which it was hinted that the Mechanics' Institute directors might be the cause of the difficulty, and that there would be none if the board wanted to take the institute over. The institute, it was said, offered to run a free library for an eighth of a mill, which offer the council might accept. Four of the aldermen had said they would not pass the free library estimates.

A resolution was passed that a deputation of the board wait on No. 1 committee and the council to urge the acceptance of the estimates. Mr. Burrell gave a report of what he had learned from the officials of the Detroit Free Library. His report showed that there were many points to be considered and also where the board might profit by knowing the mistakes of others.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Canadians Who May Get Honors to Their Names.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The names of the following Canadians are being mentioned in connection with the distribution of birthday honors: this year, the Duke of Devonshire, of the Supreme Court, Ottawa; Hon. Chas. H. Tupper, Hon. A. R. Angers, Major-General Herbert, Dr. Sanford Fleming, C.M.G., chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston; Dr. R. W. Powell, the physician of the late John A. Macdonald; Hon. Frank Smith, and Christopher Robinson, Q.C., Toronto.

C. O. C. F. Win.

Judgment has been given by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court at Osage Hall, Toronto, in the appeal of the Grand Council of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends against the registration of the Grand Council of Ontario of the Order of Chosen Friends as a friendly society, under the Insurance Corporation Act, 1892. The registrar of friendly societies decided last August that this branch could register on making a slight change in the name, and the Canadian Order appealed from the decision. By the judgment the appeal is allowed, and the registration of the branch of the American Order prohibited.

GENTLEMEN, ATTENTION!

Where to Buy the Best Hats of All Styles at Proper Prices.

Several new styles of hats for boys, young men and old men have already made their appearance this spring, and some have been much admired. It will be of interest to intending purchasers to know of the latest styles and the best makes. Mr. A. Rivard, 400 Richmond street, east side, just south of Dundas, has a most complete stock of hats of every description and is selling them at prices to suit customers' purses. The finest grades from noted American and British makers will be shown with pleasure. Mr. Rivard has been in business here about a year, and has done a big trade, which is steadily increasing.

Husband—What do you think of the Spring style of hats? Wife (coldly)—I can tell better when I get one.

Bicker—Why do you run out to your farm so often? What is there on the place to absorb your interest? Dicker—A thundering big mortgage.



Cannot always rely upon help, that is the trouble.

C. W. C. is always reliable, storm or sun shine.

To induce every housekeeper to test the washing, cleaning and labor-saving properties of Cottam's Washing Compound we will sell twenty 5-cent packages of C. W. C. three 2-cent one-cent packages of Cottam's Mustard for 25 cents. 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. Send for circular.

BART. COTTAM