

Strong's Cook Book

ORANGE MARMALADE.
Six oranges, three lemons, cut very fine and put to soak in two quarts of water for 36 hours; boil 2 hours, then add 4 pounds of sugar, and boil until the syrup will jelly.

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Is sold at 25 cents per pound; guaranteed pure, made fresh daily, and sold only at

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Strong's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
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Highly recommended by the medical faculty for coughs, colds, and pulmonary diseases. **MARRIOTT LICENSEES** (see above address).

CRICKET CHANGES

Proposed by the Philadelphia Willow-Weiders.

Cody's Cowboys Astonish the Romans—Baseball, Turf and Other Sporting Gossip.

CRICKET.

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED.
The following are the views of Mr. John Thayer, the Philadelphia player who proposes such radical changes in the method of playing cricket in the United States. He says:

"The plan itself is not a new one, and did not originate with me. Practically it applies to cricket, as nearly as the difference in the two games will permit, the same method as used in baseball. In no way, however, does it interfere with the fundamental principles of the game, either in batting, bowling or fielding—it is simply a play to prolong the interest in the game until the last possible moment, and, during its progress, to keep the result as much as possible in doubt until the end. Instead of the different sides batting, the entire eleven at one time, necessitating, after one inning for each side has been completed, the completion of a second inning for each side (other than deciding the game by the first inning), the plan proposes the batting of three men on each side alternately, until the time comes for stopping the game—that is, until the batting side has made the greatest number of runs—an equal number of men having batted upon each side. The practical effect of the present system in this country (where it is impossible to give a game, as they do in England, two, three, and sometimes four days), is that the game beginning at, say 11 o'clock in the morning, when 4 o'clock arrives and the batting side has played, and the game is practically decided because in the two remaining hours before darkness sets in it is impossible to complete a second inning for each side. The plan, we think, will vastly improve the condition of affairs without affecting the game in other ways. Its advantages are so manifest to those who are familiar with the difficulties under which we have labored in playing the game here that it is hardly necessary to mention them. The only objections that have been offered have to my mind rather serious. As an example, the objection is made that it would affect the skill of a batsman who had become 'set' for a big score, the frequent changes interfering with his 'eye.' It will be an additional advantage gained by the scheme, if it is found to interfere with the 'eye' of any man who proposes to take up a large part of the day in batting. As a matter of fact, all the changes made in recent years in the game have been for the purpose of preventing large scores, and it is against the batsman that the much greater degree than could possibly happen under this change. My own feeling is that it will not affect the batsman at all, as the rest he gains will more than compensate him for the loss of 'eye.' Another objection is that the bowler will lose his swing, to which we need only offer the advantage that he will gain from a rest while his men are batting, and that he will be able to bowl with more accuracy and less fatigue. The third, and greatest of all objections made by Mr. Frederick Bissell, that it is a species of which we are all familiar, and has been made and will be made as long as there is progress in the world. The fact is that there are many people in this country who want to play cricket, and who have not the time to play it as they have in England. In order to make it possible to play it here—to make it popular and to keep it popular—to the contests, which, no doubt, gives the game life and interest, we must do something to adapt the game to our own needs. Here is a plan the object of which is to meet our needs with few objections, if any, and many advantages. It should be given a fair trial."

THE RING.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 19.—Billy Meyer challenges the winner of the McAuliffe-Carroll fight next Friday at San Francisco to a finish contest for a purse of \$2,500, the fight to take place subsequent to May at any point in Texas that the challenged party may name.

TESTED BY TIME.

For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficiency by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches. 25 cts. a box.

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for many years. Nothing we have sold has ever given such perfect satisfaction for coughs and colds, and in advanced cases of consumption it has shown remarkable efficacy. P. S. Brown & Co., Fall River, Mass.

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in connection with churches, Sunday schools or societies. Terms reasonable. JOHN CHAPMAN, 9304 Richmond street.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts. a bottle.

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American Silk Hats,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
FELT HATS
Latest Colors. Just to Hand.
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BELTZ, BELTZ.
10 For Rent. Off for Cash.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

Another Scandal Brought to the Surface.

Postmaster-General Haggart in the Gas Business—The Queen's Counsel Question Discussed—Rykert's Case To Be Dealt with at Once.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)
OTTAWA, Wednesday, March 19.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning and re-elected Mr. Girouard chairman. Among those members present were Messrs. Langevin, Thompson, Laurier, Blake, Mills, Weldon, Mr. John Davies, Edgar and Mulock. Mr. Rykert was present, seated beside Mr. Ives, member for Richmond and Wolfe. Mr. Langevin opened the proceedings by moving that a copy of the indictment and of notes and proceedings containing the notorious letters should be served on Mr. Rykert and that he be notified to appear before the committee on Friday next.

Mr. Amoy suggested that it would be in Mr. Rykert's interest to ask him to lay before the committee a written defense.

Mr. Langevin—I think we should permit the accused to make his defense. He chooses. A criminal in court is only required to plead guilty or not guilty, and is allowed to choose the method of his defense.

Mr. Ives objected to the use of the word "criminal."

Mr. Langevin said he did not think he used that word.

Mr. Rykert rose and said, "I'll go down behind the bar if you like—into the dock if you think I'm a criminal."

Mr. Langevin—That was not the word.

Mr. Rykert—All right, I don't care whether it was or not. I wish to appear by counsel. I will not have to go to get any witnesses here by Friday.

Sir John Thompson—I can quite understand that Mr. Rykert will not be able to make all his arrangements for witnesses by Friday, but we can do something and time is short.

Mr. Ives demanded the printing of the charges and papers before they went on with the inquiry.

Mr. Rykert said the documents were printed in the Votes and Proceedings for the very purpose of informing each member.

Sir H. Langevin—We do not want to be harsh or hard upon Mr. Rykert.

Mr. Rykert—Surely I ought to know what my accusers are going to take up. Surely they are not going into all these letters. If so, all well and good; but I want to know just what they are going to do.

Mr. Ives, to print the order of business from the House and to reprint copies of the votes and proceedings, the regular supply of which had run out. The committee then adjourned till Friday.

The lower room was crowded this morning to hear the opening of Mr. Lister's charges against General Sir Fred Middleton in connection with the disappearance of the furs of the half-breed Bremner. General Middleton was present and was represented by Mr. Gormley.

Mr. Lister admitted that the General had some recollection of hearing something of Bremner's furs during the rebellion, but denied the charges. Mr. Ferguson appeared for Hayter Reed, and made a similar denial. D. Macdonald of Battledore was first witness examined, and told of the packing of the furs in boxes which were marked for General Middleton, Hayter Reed, and S. L. Macdonald. He stated that many junior officers were given furs as "mementoes" of the rebellion on orders which he thought were signed by Gen. Middleton and Col. Otter.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, March 18.

In the House of Commons to-day, on motion of Sir Hector Langevin, formal leave was given for the withdrawal of the bill respecting the Hamilton Junction Railway Company. The bill creating a department of geological survey was read a second time, and the bill further to amend the Adulteration Act was read a third time and passed.

Sir Richard Cartwright reminded the Government of the promise of the Finance Minister that the bill would be laid on the table early this week, and asked when it would be introduced.

Sir John Macdonald replied that he would give notice of the bill on Tuesday or the first available day thereafter.

Sir Richard Cartwright—That will be Thursday.

Sir John Macdonald—I propose to give notice of taking Wednesday for Government business.

The amendments made by the Senate in the bill to amend the Copyright Act were concurred in by Sir John Macdonald, explaining that the bill was intended to give to the Exchequer Court the power now held by the Minister of Agriculture of deciding in case of dispute.

On motion for Committee of Supply, Mr. Amoy rose to call attention to the present position of the question of the right to appoint Queen's counsel, and presented a motion in amendment declaring in effect that the power of appointing Queen's counsel rest exclusively with the Provincial authorities. Col. Amoy sustained this contention with close and elaborate constitutional argument. The main point to be settled is that which was the principal ground of the decision by the Supreme Court in the case of Lenoir vs. Ritchie—whether the Queen is or is not a part of the Provincial authority. The Supreme Court gave the opinion that the Provincial Legislature and Executive do not act in the name of the Queen. Col. Amoy brought a mass of argument and authority to maintain the contrary opinion. He also set forth effectively the convenience of having the Queen's counsel appointed by the Provincial authorities.

Sir John Thompson contended for the right of the Dominion to appoint Queen's counsel.

Mr. Mills closed the debate, making a masterly statement of some of the principal points at issue.

Mr. Amoy's amendment was then withdrawn, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

On the item "geological survey, \$51,000," Mr. Dewdney explained that much the same work would be done as last year, and gave an account of the fact in which the several members of the staff labored, covering all parts of the country from the Alaska border to Nova Scotia.

After recess Mr. Lister resumed the debate on the geological survey. It was alleged, he stated, that an agent of the survey, Eugene Coste, furnished information in advance to political friends, even to one of the Government, the Postmaster-General, in relation to the discovery of

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Robt. Wallace has, after twenty years steady business in London, decided to retire, and now offers his magnificent stock of Tweeds, Worsteds, Trouserings and all classes of Merchant Tailoring Goods, as well as his select stock of Gents' Furnishings, and his enormous stock of Ready-made Clothing, at clearing prices; the sale to continue for the next three months, unless the business is disposed of sooner. This presents to the buyer an unusual opportunity for securing a superior class of goods at low prices.

Ordered Clothing will be made up in the superior manner for which our establishment is noted, at a large discount off regular prices.

Our stock of Ready-made Clothing is the largest and most select in the city, and will be offered at the bare cost of material and labor, which will render it 33 per cent. lower than similar goods can be bought for elsewhere. Boys' Clothing at any prices.

Offers for the stock in bulk invited.

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146 Dundas Street, - Nearly Opposite Market Lane.

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natural gas in the county of Essex, Ontario, and Mr. Coste was now manager of the company formed to develop the gas wells. Mr. Casey denounced the payment of large sums to them in the Montreal Gazette and La Minerve for printing survey reports.

Mr. Dewdney attempted to excuse the giving of the information which brought Mr. Haggart to his feet. He said, he said, a stockholder in Coste's company, but he did not know what business that was of Dr. Wilson. He never knew that Mr. Coste was up in Essex, and it was only at the instance of Mr. Patterson, of Essex, that he took stock.

Mr. Haggart claimed the right as a representative to have the information asked for as to the actions of a public servant. If Mr. Haggart knew nothing of Coste, he, at all events, received special information that there was a supply of gas up there, and acted upon it and invested. Did Coste, he asked, being in the service of Canada, by any means allow the Postmaster-General to know that there was a good investment up there?

Mr. Haggart here made a second statement.

Dr. Wilson continued: "Here we have the whole thing. We have a Minister of the Crown and one of the Government's leading supporters, and we have an employee of the Government, holding his appointment by the favor of the Government, having in his possession information from which the Minister and his supporter, with others, form themselves into a joint stock company for the development of the natural wealth of Canada. Yet they were told it was none of their business to inquire into the transaction. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Haggart said the facts admitted by Mr. Haggart and Mr. Dewdney, and held that they had every right to investigate the matter. The matter then dropped and the item passed.

On the item for Indian schools, Mr. Mills asked how far these schools were denominational and what aid they received other than public schools. It involved a question of the Government's policy in relation to these schools were first established in regions remote from settlement in the Northwest, but the Government did not guarantee the system as a permanent one. He would like to know whether those who control these schools had intimated any intention of declining Government aid.

Mr. Dewdney said the number of Indian schools in the Dominion, and the assistance given were as follows: Church of England, 27 schools, \$32,657; Presbyterian, 11 schools, \$16,807; Methodist Church, 12 schools, \$8,067; Roman Catholic, 24 schools, \$61,970.

The House adjourned at 1:15 o'clock.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Senator McInnes, of British Columbia, made a strong appeal this afternoon for the second reading of his bill providing for official use of the Gaelic language in official proceedings. He stated that the Highland Scotch had absolute control of the balance of power in sixteen more constituencies. Hon. Mr. Abbott said he could not help looking upon the bill as a far-fetched practical joke. The motion was voted down by 42 to 7. The seven were Senators McInnes (British Columbia), Sullivan, MacCallum, Pagnett, McDonnell (Victoria), Sutherland and Merner.

Chairman Girouard has called the Committee on Privileges and Elections for tomorrow morning, to consider the charges against the member for Lincoln.

The inquiry into the charges against Mr. Middleton pending this afternoon, as a sensational as the investigation into the political methods of the member for Lincoln. The charges are of the gravest character.

Sir John Macdonald gives notice that the Government will take Wednesday for Government purposes after Wednesday, March 26.

For the Babies.
It is not necessary to buy corn cures. Men and women should remember that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only safe, sure and painless corn remover extant. It does its work quickly and with certainty. See that the signature N. C. Putnam & Co. appears on each bottle. Beware of poisonous imitations.

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