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# The Free Press,

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FREE PRESS SPECIAL AGENTS.

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### THE NEW CRUSADE.

It is but a week or two since Sir Richard Cartwright called upon his party to come down with the means to begin a new crusade against the Government, yet there are reliable evidence already at hand of a hearty response. At St. Mary's, Mr. W. T. R. Preston announced that hereafter the cry of the Liberals would be "War to the knife, and the knife up to the hilt." This declaration was in consonance with the statement of his chief at Ingersoll, and it would seem that the war has begun. Every seat, with the exception of London, won by the Conservatives in the later by-elections, has been protested. Money, it seems, is to be poured out for the purpose of worrying the Tories and keeping up strife. The pretext that this is for the purpose of exposing Tory corruption will scarcely be accepted, although a policy of that sort, as a means of diverting public attention from the discreditable record of the Liberals themselves, might be defensible.

What the Liberals seem to have suddenly realized is, that they have not been heretofore sufficiently combative nor generous in the use of money. Their record either in Parliament or the election courts hardly supports this view. It would seem that if they had been discreet in one respect more than another, it has been in the resort to corrupt means. And no one who is familiar with proceedings at Ottawa during the past ten years would think of charging the Opposition with lack of pugnacity. They have been both wastefully corrupt and unnecessarily combative. So that it would appear their policy need hardly be regarded with much apprehension by the Conservatives. They may spend money lavishly in tedious election trials, and put their opponents to much vexation and expense, but they will not help their own weak and discredited cause by such spiteful tactics.

The Liberals were not beaten in the by-elections by Tory money. So far as we have been able to judge, the corruption—as in other campaigns—was all on their own side. They were beaten because they advanced an unpatriotic and ruinous policy. Their leaders were unpopular, and their policy—fittingly described by Sir John Macdonald, with his latest breath, as "velled treason"—was regarded as a genuine national danger. It may suit them to whine now about the corruption of the Conservatives, and to make a "bluff" in the shape of election protests, but in the end they will be the real losers, as they well deserve to be. It will probably gratify Sir Richard Cartwright to see his enemies put to expense and trouble, and it may be that he is willing to pay handsomely for the gratification of that whim. The spectacle of such a crusade, however, is not edifying.

### FISHING REGULATIONS.

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries has issued the following official notice:—Pickering (dore) shall not be caught from 15th April to 15th of May. Bass and maskinonge shall not be caught from 15th April to 15th of June. Each person guilty of violating these regulations becomes liable to fine and costs, or in default of payment is subject to imprisonment. No person shall, during such prohibited times, fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in his possession any of these kinds of fish mentioned above.

A black princess in Mashonsland snubbed the bishop of that district in a very quiet but effective manner a while ago. She as well as her people, have acquired an intense prejudice against the whites through the misconduct of a few of them. The bishop asked her for permission to erect a teachers' hut in her village, but she replied that the white men beat her people. Her visitor explained that there are two kinds of white men. "Oh, I understand that," she said. The bishop then asked her if she would not like to hear some Christian teaching. She looked at him for a minute and then said gently:—"If you do not start soon you will not reach the next village before dark." This terminated the interview.

One of those scientific gentlemen who spend their time in determining results on impossible hypotheses, estimates that if the earth should come in contact with another body of the same size, the quantity of heat generated would be sufficient to melt, boil, and completely vaporize a mass of ice fully 700 times that of both the colliding worlds, or in other words an ice planet 150,000 miles in diameter.

### A CHANCE FOR THE SURPLUS!

The Globe tells us that "Ontario is out of debt and has a surplus of some \$5,000,000."

Then, what obstacle is there in the way of providing the Western part of the Province with the needed Normal School? A Normal School for the West is an admitted necessity. There is one in Ontario, and it is also in Ontario. It is generally crowded at Ottawa, and it is generally crowded at Ottawa.

It often happens that students in the extreme West have to wait long for their turn to go to Ottawa to fit themselves for the position of teacher. Why should the people of Ontario, who are so exceptionally well as to have a surplus of \$5,000,000, be long under such disability? The portion of the people by far live in the West. They have surely at good a claim as the Ottawa region to Normal School privileges. Then why are they kept out of them?

The excuse cannot be made that there is no money in the treasury, if we can put any faith in the budget speeches in the Legislature, and the statements made on Government behalf by their chief organ. The Globe says the Province is "out of debt, and has some \$5,000,000 of a surplus." Some \$5,000,000! A few hundred thousand more or less may not signify. The sum has been at six millions, and all know how handy it is for the Mowat Government to make up what may be required for any purpose from the sale of forest lands.

It is notoriously from this source that the surplus has been kept up. During the term which the "Reformers" have been in power they have taken \$18,000,000 from the forests for general outlays. If they had not done so they could not now claim to be "out of debt," but would have a debt of \$10,000,000 hanging over their heads, and no surplus at all to boast of.

An unchecked, unrestricted command of the timber resources, to sell at the sweet will of the Commissioner, has been the open sesame of all the financial difficulties of the Mowat combination. It has enabled them to keep untouched the municipal securities which form so large a portion of the "surplus," which many suppose to be in the form of ready cash. It has enabled them to build palatial Parliament Houses and expensive Colleges at Toronto; and it is the sense of this easy resource and financial refuge that has caused them to expend \$100,000 upon college furnishings without any thought as to what the people's representatives in the Legislature might say about it.

Being in so easy and flourishing a position, therefore, it is unreasonable to ask that they should do justice to Western Ontario as well as the East in the matter of educational facilities? Why should not the people of the Thames Valley have a Normal School amongst them as well as those of the Ottawa Valley, or the Valley of the Etobicoke?

Whenever a boast is put forward, like that above quoted, we in the West are apt to think of these things, and to reason that the Mowat Government is not doing its duty to the West in withholding the long needed and half-promised Normal School.

### THE BANK SHOWING.

The bank statement of March, just issued, presents several very encouraging features. The deposits are steadily on the increase, and there are evidences of a healthy condition of trade. Taking the deposits, it is found that they are larger than ever before in the history of the Dominion. A comparison with other years gives the following result:—

1878 ..... \$ 71,900,193  
 1882 ..... 113,820,490  
 1887 ..... 114,483,190  
 1892 ..... 154,176,937

It is surely unreasonable to argue that the people are growing poorer, when, in the period of fourteen years, there has been an increase in the money of the people on deposit in the chartered banks of more than \$82,000,000. The significance of this fact is enhanced when it is pointed out that the deposits in the various savings banks have also increased in a corresponding ratio. It is, in contradiction of the view urged by the Liberals, a happy proof of increasing means and plenty. If it could be said that this money had been diverted from the channels of trade, there might be some excuse for the pessimistic complaints of the Liberals; but, on the other hand, the volume of discounts reached \$190,000,000 last month with a very much lower proportion of overdue paper than in past years. The discounts are the measure of current business.

The circulation of bank notes reached \$38,870,430 during March, as against \$19,351,109 in the year anterior to the introduction of the National Policy. So that the amount of money out, as well as the amount of money in, was very much greater in 1878. In fact, no matter how the bank statement is viewed it serves as an effective antidote to the wallowing persistently indulged in by the opponents of the Government. It is to be observed that when Sir Richard Cartwright speaks he does not base his blue ruin talk on official statements like the one in point. He prefers to avoid such substantial facts and limit himself to the more complex problems of farm mortgages and movements of population. But candid people will hardly regard that as a commendable thing on the part of the leader of a great political party, to say nothing of the lack of patriotism which it reveals.

### MONEY AND TRADE.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, writes under date of Saturday, April 22, on the condition and prospects of the money market. In his opinion there are now four clear months during which there is no doubt that money will rule in America at excessively low rates; and a like case may be expected to prevail in the money markets of Europe. A great hope begins to dawn upon monetary affairs in the now assured prospect that a world's conference will soon assemble for deliberating upon the silver question, the invitations for such a congress having been already issued by the State Department at Washington, and assurances received that England, France, Germany, Italy and Austria Hungary will accept. The prospect is the more assuring because the promotion of the conference has been cordially encouraged by Great Britain, the country which hitherto has most persistently opposed all international endeavors to restore the status of silver as a co-ordinate currency with gold. England's new attitude on this matter is the more important because it plainly implies that recent "denunciations of silver to be a commercial and financial necessity," an argument which is "more effective for action on this question than any mere theoretic reasoning." So far as can be ascertained, the conference will develop a much more friendly attitude towards silver than has been exhibited at the international meetings for similar purposes held within the last few years. Should the chances of success in the conference become conspicuously apparent, the effect could not fail to be immediately beneficial upon confidence. And, in the event of an international agreement being finally accomplished, such result could only be received as an incalculable gain to the future of finance and trade among all the commercial nations. It is therefore not too much to regard the anticipated negotiations as the introduction into the financial markets of an element of the highest importance, and which may be reasonably expected to operate in a hopeful direction.

Although the condition of trade in Europe still continues to be that of depression, yet there is a very manifest recovery of confidence in the financial market. Most of the weak spots that have excited distrust seem to have been repaired or otherwise disposed of, and the tone in the credit circles of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna shows an improvement which is hopeful for the future and suggests a probability of the revival of European interest in American securities. The distribution of gold as between the money centers is normal, and the rates of money are everywhere so exceptionally low as to suggest the probability of an early outlook for investments. The increased interest lately shown by London in the New York market is an outcome of this recovery; though the readiness with which London realizes upon moderate advances shows that operations there are being conducted with a conservative caution. Upon the whole, it seems reasonable to expect that the European markets will during the next few months.

**MR. MACKENZIE'S DECAPITATION.**

The Montreal Gazette gives the following interesting and literally accurate account of the removal of Mr. Mackenzie from the leadership of the Grit party. It is a chapter in the history of Gritism that cannot be read too often, for it reveals the true character of that collection of factions as nothing else can. We quote:—"But now we come to the later days of Mr. Mackenzie's public life, days when his Parliamentary opposition and, to some extent, in silence, though friend and foe alike would have been glad to have heard his familiar voice, and his terse, sincere and honest speeches in Parliament once more. As a constitutional principle it was only a matter of course that, on the change of Government in 1878, Mr. Mackenzie took the leadership of the Opposition. He did his duty as such at least, honorably and without reproach; in vulgar parlance above board." But his tactics were not those of some army him, and in the spring of 1880 it was freely whispered about that cliques were endeavoring to undermine Mr. Mackenzie's position. There is a tradition, in Parliament, that the honest old man, who was above underhanded dealings, was warned by his old friend, Mr. Holton, that a movement to his detriment was afoot. Others say that there was nothing of the kind, and that whatever was done was done in "caucus." Mr. Mackenzie, however, did not believe in government or administration by "caucus." He was a believer in Parliamentary government, and often said that he had no wish to see the American theory introduced into this country. "Parliament is no use," he once said, "if the caucus is. A Parliament within a Parliament is a contradiction of the constitution." Next came, with startling suddenness, the death of that eminent man, Mr. L. H. Holton, and how true it was that Mackenzie was moved by the House of Commons on the afternoon of March 15th, 1880, when, after a feeling speech from Sir John Macdonald in moving the adjournment of the House, he rose to second the motion. Not a line of his rigid face moved. It was firm as the granite of his native shores. His speech, as far as it was much as usual. But the entry on the pages of Hansard can best tell the story. The official report tells how, after speaking some twenty words, Mr. Mackenzie ended by saying:—"I feel myself utterly unable to say"—and the reporter continued:—

"The hon. gentleman was so overcome as to be unable to say more." This is almost a poem in prose. But it was not long before the tragedy assumed a darker hue. The night of April 27, 1880, in the House of Commons, may, in a certain sense, be deemed an historic one. There had been rumors during the day floating about that something was going to happen and the galleries were full. The old Parliamentary wisecracks pretended to

know what it was, but could not say. But it ultimately turned out that even the Prime Minister himself was taken by surprise. Midnight passed and the House slowly emptied, and at 2 a. m. on the 28th approached, the sleepy House glarily heard the motion for adjournment. But it was not to adjourn without a very startling announcement to many. Mr. Mackenzie rose just as the Speaker was about to put the motion, and, in subdued tones, but without a falter in his voice, said:—"I desire to say a word or two with regard to my personal relations to the House. I yesterday determined to withdraw from the position of leader of the Opposition, and from this time forth I will speak and act for no one but myself." Around him sat a silent group. Cartwright with his "heart hiding smile" looked through his spectacles at his desk, and some few of his sometime allies as were present seemed abashed and heartily ashamed of themselves. But they silently "forgot him and fled." Henceforth, as Mr. Mackenzie said, he had no friends; the great secret was out. He said:—"Of course, we, on this side of the House, have nothing to say to such a decision. But all I can say is that I hope the hon. gentleman who takes the place of the hon. member for Lambton, and his party, will display the same ability, earnestness and zeal for what he thinks and believes to be for the good of the country as have been displayed by my hon. friend who has just taken his seat." And the House, at 2 in the morning, adjourned and the curtain virtually fell on Mr. Mackenzie's public career as an active statesman. How far the party which ousted him from his position has profited by his ill-timed decision ten years of politics, has no doubt, taught it.

### CURRENT TOPICS.

Three tons of steam coal represent a man's labor for a period of 20 years; one square mile of steam coal having a depth of four feet only represents as much power as a million years of active labor.

It is computed that if the traffic of the city of London were to be dispatched by a procession of trains each with an engine touching the preceding guard's van, as far as Liverpool and back, the time to return to Euston would find 214,000 persons waiting to start.

The Scandinavians, in their story of creation, tell us how Odin, Vill, and Ve, the three sons of Bor, while walking along the seashore found two sticks of wood, one of ash and one of elm, and sat down in the sand and shaped them into living, intelligent beings known in after ages of the world as the first man and the first woman.

The transfer of the immigration branch of the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior has been completed. It is understood that an Order-in-Council has been passed placing the immigration business in the North-West under the control of Mr. H. H. Smith, commissioner of Dominion Lands. Mr. Smith is an exceedingly active and energetic officer, who has been in the lands office exceedingly well, and he will no doubt be equally well with the immigration branch.

There is at the present moment a very curious building being erected within the harbor precincts of Hamburg. It is an immense house, which is being built without the aid of scaffolding. The skeleton, entire of iron, consisting of uprights and cross-girders and beams fitted together by the bolt system, is already in position. The brick walls of the house will be built up from the inside—that is to say, the workmen will use the skeleton while building the outer walls—and thus save the labor and expense of scaffolding.

Ladies often wonder why they are seized with splitting headaches after a shopping expedition. They claim that the physical exertion attendant upon tours of this character is generally trifling, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the above mentioned result is usually experienced by the more delicate. A Buffalo physician in discussing the subject says it is due to nervous exhaustion, produced by the multiplicity of objects which one views in panoramic succession in undertaking a trip of this kind. He would, if he could, he says, abolish all window displays and startling advertisements of whatever character, as he is convinced that they greatly increase the nervous strain upon delicate organizations and tend to shorten human life. He advises people with sensitive nerves to purposely avoid looking to the right or left in walking the streets.

### Charlton's Charlatanism.

Montreal Star.  
 It is all very well for Mr. Charlton to advise our farmers to sell their barley in the United States, when he knows that the McKinley tariff has rendered this impossible. Mr. Charlton's statement is of infinitely greater worth, in which he reported, "that letters had been received from 1,072 farmers in the Dominion stating that two-rowed barley had yielded 1-3 bushels more per acre than the six-rowed." The two-rowed variety is grown for the British market. Mr. Charlton is credited every now and then with going over to Buffalo and talking annexation. If this be true, he has neither the frankness of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Goldwin Smith has carefully denied all the disloyal interviews published by American papers as having been had with him. Mr. Charlton, it is said, at least, take as much trouble to clear his name.

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 A recent discovery by an old physician, who has been successfully using it for many years, is the only perfect, safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of cheap imitations. Cook's Cotton Root Compound, who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute. Return mail. Full sized particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address: P.O. BOX 111, COMPANY, No. 9, Fisher Block, 121 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
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Housecleaning time brings one's thoughts directly to housefurnishings. We take pre-eminence over all others in this vicinity for these goods and believe are the only dealers devoting a separate warehouse to these goods. Our carpet department covers an area of 6,000 square feet, and is stocked with over 1,000 pieces which in every case are brought direct from the manufacturers, as is also our immense stock (1,600 pairs) of lace curtains. Why buy from small and poorly selected stocks when you can come here to the fountain head, get ten times the assortment to choose from and effect a material saving on the outlay. Our lots of opaque shades and shadings, spring rollers, door mats, hearth rugs, curtain poles, China and navy matting, oil cloths and linoleums are in keeping with our carpet stock in point of size and assortment, and are bought in such quantities as spot cash only can buy, that prices will be found in every instance to be the lowest.

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20 pieces 4 and 5 frame English Brussels carpet, without borders reduced to - - - \$ 85  
 23 patterns full 5 frame English Brussels with borders and stairs to match - - - 1 10  
 30 patterns 5 frame best English Brussels with borders and stairs to match - - - 1 19  
 18 patterns, all new designs, tape-tr carpet regular price 60c, selling at - - - 50  
 36 pairs lace curtains, 2 1/2 yards long, - - - 57  
 50 pairs lace curtains, 2 1/2 yards long, - - - 75  
 100 pairs lace curtains, 3 yards long, 42 inches wide - - - 1 00  
 100 pairs lace curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, 54 inches wide, - - - 1 25  
 100 pairs 3 1/2 yards long, 54 inches wide - - - 1 5  
 200 pairs 3 1/2 yards long, 60 inches wide, - - - 2 00

Look at our east window and see what we are offering in dress goods, come inside and see the other colorings:

6 yards 44-inch Tweed suitings, twelve colors, - - - \$1 08  
 6 yards 44-inch fancy Cheviot dress goods, nineteen different colorings, - - - 1 14  
 6 yards 44-inch plain Cashmere, 18 different shades, - - - 1 20  
 6 yards 44-inch fancy tweed suitings, 24 different patterns, - - - 1 50  
 200 pieces dark prints only - - - 5  
 180 pieces light prints, worth 12 1/2c, for - - - 7 1/2  
 25 dozen pure linen bath towels, worth 50c, for - - - 37 1/2  
 Gauntlet gloves, all wool, - - - 18  
 344 dozen ladies' and children's hose per pair - - - 1  
 Children's cashmere hose, double knee, - - - 25  
 Men's sox, machine knit, (former price 15c) - - - 10  
 Men's dress shirts - - - 49  
 Ladies' cotton ribbed vests - - - 10  
 All color silk Chiffon - - - 10  
 25 dozen embroidered silk handkerchiefs - - - 19

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