been that the people of Canada would have been spared

THAT CARNIVAL OF CORRUPTION which ran throughout Canada from 1878 to 1896, or at any rate to 1891. (Cheers.) Sir, must I recall to these honorable gentlemen the events which marked the expulsion of Sir Hector Langevin from power under the charges brought forward by my honorable friend the Minister of Public Works? Must I recall to their recollection the comments which were made by the English press at that particular time as to the result of thirteen years of Conservative administration? It is well that I should do so, because I know that a great many honorable gentlemen were not in the House at the time and these things very soon pass from people's memory. I am not quite sure, but I think I am perfectly within bounds when I say that there is not one man in five out of the 213 who now hold seats here who held seats in 1891, certainly not one in four. The London Times then took occasion to

"Here in the mother country there can be only one feeling, that of deep regret for the wrong done to the fair fame of the eldest of her daughter nations by the lax morality of her poli-

ticians. The London Graphic went on to say: 'It is no longer possible to doubt that corruption in its worst form is rampant in a large portion of the Can-

adian civil service. The St. James Gazette observes: "The existence of an organized system of corruption among public officials in Canada has been conclusively proved and like everything else on the American continent the bribery has

been colossal." The Graphic Dispatch went on to

"The secret of Sir John Macdonald's electoral victories is out. On this side of the water surprise has often been expressed at the patience with which our Canadian cousins submitted to the Tory protectionist rule of that prince of political intriguers. There is now, alas, no difficulty in explaining that curious situation. Sir John's government rested on a stupendous and all prevailing system of bribery and cor- be well that the country should underruption. Even Tammany Hall smells stand one thing, and that is: That sweet and clean in comparison with the protection (at any rate as they prachuge stink pot of Sir John's govern-

I am not bringing these disagreeable brought to light in respect to the deal-Only a corner of the veil was lifted, yet that was the impression produced on the public opinion of England by would have given me very little trouthe exposures which I caused to be matter of eight or nine years ago.

why I spared further exposures my reasons were these: I thought that the Liberal party. Let me tell you them to imitate the Yankee fiscal polquite enough had been done to show future historians in what sort of fash- Saxon word 'freedom' in every sense of sire, like honorable gentlemen opposite, ion rule was maintained from 1878 to the term; freedom of speech, freedom 1891. It used to be said that there are of action, freedom of religious life and selves and act for themselves; and if certain anatomists to whom, if you civil life, and last, not least, freedom they will imitate the people of the Unitshow a bone of any given reptile, they in commercial life. * * * are able to construct the entire animal. It does not require a political the line of cleavage which exists bewhich prevailed in these years from the trade. ister of Public Works have caused to be put on record. (Cheers.) Sir, I might, no doubt, have sent a dozen or tentiary, or at least to share Mr. Mc-Greevy's cell, but I did not think it was worth my while. However, if the haps, but in the same manner. of my statement; if the honorable genthey are filled with a burning desire something over a million dollars; if they want to know why Quebec harbor stands in our books for \$3,700,000: If they want to know why the St. Charles branch, a matter of thirteen miles of railway has cost close on \$2,-000,000-some \$200,000 or \$300,000 more than the acquisition of the Drummond Railway cost altogether I believe-if they want to know that; if they want to know what became of the subsidies for the St. John Railway; if they want to know what happened to the subsidies for the St. John Railway; if they want to know what happened to the subsidies for the Temiscouata Railroad, it won't be very difficult to obtain the information for them. (Cheers and laughter.)

Why, sir, these were days in which the mere camp followers of the Conservative party were allowed to plunder the people to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Has the House forgotten the exposure I made of that eminent gentleman Mr. John Charles Rykert, when I showed and proved that for \$2,000 he had been allowed to purchase from the Government a part of the public domain which he sold afterwards for \$200,000; when I showed and proved—and so did other gentlemen here-that Mr. Robillard, another camp follower, had been allowed to obtain property belonging to the wards of this country, property belonging to the Indians of this country, for \$316, which he sold within a few months for \$55,-000 hard cash? Well, indeed, might Mr. Rykert say, when appealing to his electors, that it was very hard that I should have singled him out when I am afraid the honorable gentleman knew-and he spoke the truth therewhile I knew that there were scores as guilty as himself who had sat in

judgment on him. Mr. Hughes (Victoria)-How much did seats in the Senate bring in those

The Minister of Trade and Commerce -What did my honorable friend say? Mr. Hughes (Victoria)-I asked what was the price of seats in the Senate In those days?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce -If the honorable gentleman chooses to inquire he would not have much trouble in ascertaining. I have neard very considerable sums named. Mr. Bennett-\$10,000.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce -I have heard a considerable amount put down as the price of a seat in the Senate under the Conservative regime. and if the honorable gentleman (Mr. Hughes, Victoria) desires it, the information on that subject may be forthcoming at no distant date (Cheers.)

suffered; when I reflect that he was beggared and broken-hearted; when I reflect on what he did for the party and how the party requited him, I will say to these honorable gentlemen that if they are moved to atone for the sins of the predecessors; if there is any true repentance in them, let them go to my honorable friend the Minister of Public Works, and I will back their request; let them beg a plot a little way from the edge of these parliament buildings and let them erect there a monument to Mr. Thomas McGreevy, and I will supply the inscription. That

inscription will be: more than any other human being to of expense for thirteen years. Who was put in prison and bankrupted by them

"Had he served his country half as faithfully as he served his party leaders, the name of Thomas McGreevy would have stood high on the roll of Canadian patriots." (Cheers and

THE PRICE PAID FOR CHARLA-TANS IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Now, sir, why do I recall these things? I recall them for one purpose and for that alone. I want that future historians and the people of this country may know and be able to point out what sort of a price the people have to pay, when they choose to substitute plausible charlatans for able and capable and faithful public servants. heart. I say it was a national disgrace him. Further, these things are very apt to that the increase of Canada during liber it, slip from he public mind. I know very those 20 years was a national disgrace him.

"Bless my crown! I don't believe it, slip from he public mind. I know very those 20 years was far less than what well that the co-temporary history of all things is the least known by the men of today. We are constantly disposed to forget them. Ordinary business men and ordinary professional men really know nothing of the cotemporary history of their own time, and even in our own House members succeed others so fast that all recollection of these things is apt to pass away within a very short time. But, sir. I think the House should understand one thing; it would be well that the honorable gentlemen and it would ticed it) and corruption are practically

convertible terms. (Cheers and laughter.) I do not mean to say that the matters up for nothing. I want the Government may be corrupt and yet House to remember that these expres- not protectionist. That may be. But sions were made long before a great I do say that human nature, being as deal more which I subsequently it is, it is almost impossible for a government to be protectionist and escape ings of Sir Adolphe Caron in certain being corrupt. And I will add this furter.) It is a very sad state of things, counties had been made manifest. ther; I will add that while I think pro- no doubt. But to my mind it is a much the result of that small exposure. It and true freedom are all but absolutely ground for the people of the United ble if I had chosen to have developed words more eloquent than anything I landed in 1896-in depopulation made in Sir Adolphe Caron's case a which are very much indeed to the pur- her vast territory, and corruption prac-And if the House wants to know

that policy may be resumed in the good icy or Yankee political methods. I de-

"In the American Republic you have Owen or a political Cuvier to construct tween the Liberal party and the Conthe colossal scheme of corruption servative party-the question of free We stand for freedom, they evidence which myself and the Min- stand for restriction; they stand for servitude; we stand for freedom.

"I denounce to you the policy of protection as bondage; yes, bondage, and two Conservative heelers to the peni- I refer to bondage in the same manner in which the American slavery was bondage; not in the same degree perhonorable gentlemen dispute the truth In the same manner the people of this country, the inhabitants of the city tlemen desire further information; if of Winnipeg especially, are toiling for a master who takes away, not every to know why the Langevin block cost cent of profit, but a very large percentage, a very great portion of your

earnings for which you toil and sweat." Mr. Taylor-Is 35 per cent protection? The Minister of Trade and Commerce -Thirty-five per cent may or may not be protection. Thirty-five per cent may be high revenue tariff or it may be a per cent as against american goods is British goods it would be a protective and prohibitive tariff. This gentleman

sav: "I do not tell you that we must have no taxation, but I do say that the Government has no right to take a cent from you or me except for the necessities of the revenue, and if the Government takes from you any portion of your earnings, whether the portion be large or small, to give to somebody else, that Government is as much a robber as the highway man who puts a pistol to your forehead and says:

'Your purse or your life.' Admirable sentences, admirably expressed with that force and eloquence with which my right honorable friend (Right Hon, Sir Wilfrid Laurier) usually puts the case before his audience.

Mr. Maclean-Is that a warning? The Minister of Trade and Commerce -A warning to you. Mr. Maclean-A warning to your

leader. The Minister of Trade and Commerce -I hope it is a warning to you, but I (Mr. Maclean) is not greatly gifted in the way of taking it. I say that if you wish to see Canada ten years hence as Canada was ten years ago, when the British press was ringing with these sentences I read, you have only to return to the Conservative Government and to the good old Conservative ways

of a protective tariff. CHANCES ARE COMING BACK

TO US AGAIN. Now, sir, I turn to a more pleasing the past; we cannot recover our lost legions; we cannot recover our lost opportunities, and it may be that we have lost more than we are aware of, because at this moment there are other formidable competitors springing up whom we may soon have to face. have noticed with considerable interest the enormous development now taking place in Siberia. It may be that in wheat and other kinds of agricultural MONUMENT FOR THOMAS Mc-GREEVY.

Sir, when I contemplate the colossal corruption that existed then, upon my word there is only one man in the whole lot for whom I feel, or for whose fate I feel inclined to bestow the slight-

something like one thousand million dollars richer, and they would have numbered 2,000,000 more than they do today. The result, sir, would have today. The result, sir, would have the people of Canada would not the total process has well been that the people of Canada would not to the people of Canada would not the total process has well been indeed no sign of the times is the people to them. The process has well begun, indeed no sign of the times is the people to the times is the people to the times is the people of Canada would not the times is the people to the times is the people of Canada would not taking it up as a profession, Mr. Archibald said, dryly.

If an afraid you haven't a very exalt-lying open to us, and we must bring people to them. The process has well begun, indeed no sign of the times is the people of Canada would not taking it up as a profession, Mr. Archibald said, dryly.

If an afraid you haven't a very exalt-lying open to us, and we must bring people to them. The process has well begun, indeed no sign of the times is the times is the people of Canada would not be the times is the people of Canada would not be taking it up as a profession. The process has well begun, indeed no sign of the times is the people of Canada would not be the people of Canada would begun, indeed no sign of the times is more wholesome and hopeful than that which I mentioned a little while ago, that the number of immigrants coming from the United States to Canada has risen from 7,000 to 17,000. I warn our people to beware that they do not check the progress now going on. It is no idle dream to say that if we do as well within the next decade as Dakota and Minnesota have done, we may look for a population of two millions, or at the lowest a million and a half, in the valleys of the Saskatchewan, the Red River and the Assiniboine, and in the vast territory that extends towards the Peace River district; and we may the Peace River district: and we may "To the memory of Thomas Mc-double the volume of our trade. I do "Well, your Greevy, victim and martyr, who did not altogether take sides with some a cool one! of the demands that come from our please. put the Conservative party in power in friends in the Northwest; but I heart-1878 and keep them in power regardless ily sympathize with them in the view they take of the great future that awaits Canada if she will only stretch out her hand and seize the opportunities that present themselves to us there. And let me say furthe to the people of Canada; if you are desirous of entering into a controversy or a commercial way of his naving forth a pair of huge silver-bowed spectacles from a tin case. adjusted them upon the bridge of his nose, before he read the name aloud. "Miss Laura Pomeroy," I don't know you marm," he briefly returned, regarding her searchingly over the rims of his commercial way in a controver. commercial war with the United States, the true way to conquer them is to show them that you have a population increasing faster than theirs, that you have a volume of trade far in excess of theirs. Then, indeed, you may short space of time to have them knocking at your door. This is for Canada the true path to greatness, the true path to wealth. LET US NOT TURN OUR BACKS

UPON IT.

Let us lay the lesson of the census to those 20 years was far less than what took place in the same period in old and long-settled European countries. I have heard it said by honorable gentlemen opposite, and by some friends of mine that Canada is a dumping. It is a dumping a dumping. It is a dumping of mine, that Canada is a dumping-ground for American manufacturers. I lips words have heard plaintive wails that heathen Yankees, not having the fear of

God or of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association before their eyes, come to Canada and actually have the audacity to sell goods to Canadian consumers at a lower price than that at which they sell them to their own people. It is even said, though this lacks proof, that they sell them at less than cost, in their greed to monopolize so they will actually purchase American goods for no better reason than the fact that they can obtain them better and cheaper than they can similar being corrupt. And I will add this further; I will add that while I think protection and corruption are practically inseparable; I will add that I likewise believe for my part, that protection and true freedom are all but absolutely incompatible. On that I will give you words more eloquent than anything I can utter. Here are some remarks which are very much indeed to the purpose. The gentleman whom I quote says:

"I come to expose to you the policy of the Liberal party. Let me tell you being corrupt. And I will add this further.) It is a very sad state of things, no doubt. But to my mind it is a much sadder thing that Canada should be, as Canada was for eighteen years, under the National Policy, a breeding ground for the people of the United States. Here is where Canada was landed in 1896—in depopulation and stagnation, utter incapacity to utilize her vast territory, and corruption practically reduced to a fine art. Now, I counsel the people of Canada no more to copy Yankee views. I do not want them to imitate the Yankee facel at the companion, seeking with difficulty.

"Heart disease, and very suddenly. But, really, I didn't think you would be, as Canada was for eighteen years, under the National Policy, a breeding ground for the people of the United States. Here is where Canada was landed in 1896—in depopulation and stagnation, utter incapacity to utilize her vast territory, and corruption practically reduced to a fine art. Now, I counsel the people of Canada no more to copy Yankee views. I do not want them to imitate the Yankee facel at that Canadians should think for themed States, I advise them to imitate their good qualities, not their bad ones. Let them imitate their pluck, their pairiotism, their energy, their push, their skill in developing and utilizing their waste territory. If they will do that, sir, I have no fear for the result. Take it

all in all, I say that THE RECORD OF THE LAST FOUR

YEARS is a grand record, a credit to the country and a credit to the Government. The progress of our trade in that period has been very great, and if I am correct in the statement I have made tonight, the recovery of our people in population in the last four years has been relatively as great as the expansion of our trade. The Govenment invites criticism; it invites the closest scrutiny; for the facts will bear out my assertions. Sir, I repeat the assertion with which I commenced. I say that the best test of a nation's progress, at least a nation like Canada, with enormous quantities of fertile grossly protective tariff. It depends land wholly untouched, is the increase entirely on how applied. Thirty-five of her population; and I say that Canada can stand that test now, and she a high revenue tariff and as against will be in a position to stand it infinitely better ten years hence. If we do our duty, our shame will then be wipfrom whom I am quoting goes on to ed out, our national humiliation will be effaced, and Canada will be in the van. She will have a larger trade in proportion to population than the United States, a faster growth, a better distribution of wealth, a better security for life and property, a bette fiscal system and infinitely more freedom.

CANADA HAS ENORMOUS RE.

SOURCES. Now, sir, I am not given to idle gush, as this House knows; but I believe that our resources have been barely scratched. I believe we have enormous resources, the extent of which we have scarcely begun to realize. With half a continent unexplored, we can only imagine what possibilities yet lie before us. After what we have seen in the Klondike, who shall say that the barren region of the Arctic zone may not contain riches like those of the Rand? Who shall say that the region of Hudson Bay, or the region of Labrador, or the region of the Mackenzie regions which are only geographical expressions today, may not become household words before many years have passed? But there is no need of talking of possibilities. The Red River Valley, the Saskatchewan Valley, the Assimibates Would continue her annuity to me—indeed," glancing about the homely apartment, "I am afraid you could ill afford to do as much as you did for her—and I thought, perhaps, if I should come to this country, you might help me to some position where I could support myself." "What can you do?" her companion River or the Great Slave Lake-all these Assiniboine Valley, the Peace River Valley, are realities; and the progress which the Western States have made is a reality, too. We have room for a population of at least fifty millions. We have marvelous water powers, the value of which we are just beginning to realize. We have vast mineral resources. side of the question. We cannot undo We need but men, capital, fair play and freedom, and if we are true to ourselves and persevere in the path we have entered upon in the last five years. I believe that the record of the next ten years will surpass that of the last five, good as it has been, as fully as the record of the last five years has surpassed that of the last fifteen years. A great burst of cheering greeted the speaker as he took his seat.

THE great lung healer is found in that

Doubly Blest §

The man maintained a perfectly stoical expression at this rather startling man-ner of addressing him. The only evi-dence of surprise—if, indeed, he was taken by surprise—that he evinced was to swallow rather hard before he re-

cago."
"Well, young woman, you are certainly a cool one! Who may you be, if you

She passed him a card with "Miss Laura Pomeroy" engraved upon it.
Mr. Archibald deliberately stood his
umbrella up in a corner, removed his hat. glasses, but of withstanding. but changing color a trifle not-The girl gave vent to a low, mellow

laugh, her dusky eyes glowing malicious-ly as they met his. "Let me 'tack' something on to the cess of theirs. Then, indeed, you may end of that, and see if I cannot refresh reasonably hope in a comparatively your memory a trifle," she said, and short space of time to have them drawing a pencil from her pocket, took the card from his hand, wrote a single word upon it, and then handed it back to him, saying, archly, though with a

slight sneer: "There, Uncle Joseph, I don't believe you will deny your identity."
Then his eyes sought the bit of paste-board again, whereupon a genuine ex-clamation of astonishment burst from

lips twitching spasmodically over the "Dead."

"Dead! Mr. Archibald staggered to a chair and sank into it, his lips pale as ashes now, "Did you not receive my letter informing you of the fact?" Laura asked, look-

ing surprised.

Her companion slowly shook his head, and, reaching for a red bandana hand-kerchief which was in the crown of his had, he wiped the perspiration from his forehead

"She died in London about two months ago. I wrote immediately to tell you, and profitable a trade; and it is said that there are many Canadians so unpatriotic, so dead to all lofty feeling, that ed. "Not getting any reply, and being very lonely, I thought I wouldn't wait to write again, but come directly to you." "I never got the letter; you must have directed it wrong. What—what did your mother die of?" asked her companion,

that startled her.
"You know she was not my sister!" he retorted. "You know there was never a drop of kindred blood in our veins—that her mother married my father when she

was only four years old and I was four-Yes, I know all this. Of course, mamma told me; but she always regarded you

ma told me; but she danger as a brother; she loved—"
"Don't mention the word in connection with her!" the old man commanded authoritatively. "Anna Pomeroy or if she ed, authoritatively. "Anna Pomeroy never knew what it meant, or, if she had any love at all in her heart, it was only lavished upon herself. I thought once that she was good and true." He went on talking more to himself than to his visitor: "We grew up together on the best of terms: when she was twenty the best of terms; when she was twenty and I thirty she made me believe that she loved me. She promised to marry me; the day was set for our marriage, when she ran away to Europe with that scamp, your father, a man nearly twice her age, who deserted her when he discovered she was not the rich girl he believed her to be. Did you know this, too, Laura Pomeroy, as you call yourself? I don't wonder that you have dropped your father's name, if you did."

"Yes, I have long known all this story, Uncle Joseph," Laura responded, calmly; "but I think you are rather hard on poor mamma. She was sorry for her treat-ment of you; she repented, and believed that you had forgiven her." "Yes, she repented when she found her-self in a strange country without a penny; but I never forgave her—never!"

Mr. Archibald returned, with bitter emphasis. Laura smiled slightly at his excite-"Then why were you so good to her?

Why did you give her such a-a generous annuity?" she asked, sweetly.

The man grew very red in the face, and the veins stood out hard and full on his forehead at this pointed question. "I—I felt bound to! Her mother was a good wife to my father as long as she lived; she made a pleasant home for me, and I—couldn't let her daughter suffer," he said, with an embarrassed air.

That was very kind of you, Uncle

loseph," Laura said, appreciatively; but-if I had know how bitter you were toward mamma, I-I hardly think I should have ventured to come to you; for it would be but natural that your dislike should extend to me also."
"What did you expect from me?" Mr. Archibald demanded, recoverig his com-posure and brusqueness of manner, while he studied the downcast, beautiful face before him with a keen scrutiny that would have disconcerted a person of less assurance.

"I realize now that I had no right to expect anything," the girl returned, with a sigh.
"But you did expect something, or you would never have crossed the ocean to come to me," he persisted. "What was

'As you know," Laura began, without answering his question directly, "mamma's death has left me without a relative in the world. I didn't suppose you would continue her annuity to me—in— "What can you do?" her companion curtly asked; but his face softened a trifle, as if he had been prepossessed by

what she had said.
"I have had a good education—thanks to your kindness and to mamma's perseverance in making me study, for I didn't like it very well and I suppose I could teach though I am not fond of children. But I have always thought that if I was oblived to earn my own living, I should prefer.—"

She hesitated and glanced up at him, and if fearing he might not approve of as if fearing he might not approve of what she was going to say.
"Well? Go on."

"I should prefer to be an actress." "An-actress!"
"Yes. Would you disapprove of that

profession, Uncle Joseph?" she inquired, deferentially.

Laura was playing her cards very well in her treatment of this strange old man, if she would but hold out and have patience with his eccentricities.
"If there is a class of people in the world that I despise more than another, it is composed of actresses," he said, brusquely brusquely.
"I am sorry, for I believe I have considerable talent in that direction-indeed,

I have already met with encouraging success as an amateur," Laura replied. "Women do acting enough in every-day

smile.

"No, I haven't," he curtly said. "My experience has taught me to regard all men as cheats, and all women, with one or two exceptions, as frauds."

Miss Pomeroy's dusky eyes snapped angrily at this. She was beginning to lose patience, and never once suspected that half this brusqueness and criticism was assumed more for the sake of test-

was assumed, more for the sake of test-ing her than because he desired to be had been bitterly disappointed upon her arrival in Chicago not to find Joseph Trowbridge, her mother's early lover and life-long benefactor, who, she

had been taught to believe, was a very wealthy man. She had been prepared to use all her art to worm herself into his good graces, with the hope, ultimately, of becoming his heir; indeed, this had been her his heir; indeed, this had been her mother's hope for years, notwithstand-ing that she knew he had never forgiven

her early treachery toward him, for he had provided most liberally for her ever since her husband's desertion of her, and she believed him to be immensely weal-Sull, this was not the main reason for Laure's coming to America. She was not an intriguante. She had falled in securing Mr. Trowbridge's supposed wealth, and also in winning Max Remington for a husband, but this she had set her heart upon. She had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which could not fail to the had a scheme which we would not fail to the had scheme which we had scheme which we would not fail to the had scheme which we wou make her as rich a woman as she would mare to be; but of this more will appear

When Max had, the day before, related when Max had, the day before, related his seventure with "Joe Archibald," she had not, at first, the slightest suspicion that he could be the Joseph A. Trowbridge for whom she was searching, for there was no early reason, that she knew of, why he should wish to drop his last name; but when the young man had spoken of the sudden interest which he manifessed regarding the Remingtons. manifesed regarding the Remingtons, and particularly concerning a person called Dexter Remington, her keen mind at once grasped the fact that he was the man for whom she was looking.

WESTERNONTARIO EASTER HOLIDAY

Live Items Culled for Busy People's Information.

W. H. Ashton has tendered his resignation as a lieutenant of the Essex Fusiliers. Long service medals have been awarded to Lieut.-Col. J. R. Wilkinson and Major F. H. Laing. The St. Thomas Stret Railway Com-

pany intend to proceed at once with the construction of the electric railway to Port Stanley, says the Times. The contract for the work has been awarded. The death occurred in Tilsonburg on Tuesday evening of Mrs. Tisdale, widow of the late C. G. Tisdale, and mother of Mr. W. Tisdale, of the Brantford postoffice. Deceased, who had reached the ripe age of 80 years and 9 months, was of a most lovable disposition, and she bore many months of suffering with Christian resignation.

Edward Rolling, apprentice in a St. Thomas job priting office, a few days ago was so badly scalded with boiling water that he could not go to work. So his little brother George took his place. Like many other boys have done before, George monkeyed with the press, and as a result the little fellow had three fingers of his right hand badly injured the large of his right hand badly injured, the large finger being broken.

The 5-year-old daughter of Mrs. Quinlan, St. Thomas, had a narrow escape from death Wednesday evening. The child had been unwell for a few days, and the mother gave her a dose of tincture of iodine in mistake for medicine. The mistake was discovered at once, and a doctor summoned. An emetic was administered, which relieved the sufferer and saved her life.

A suspicious character and a dangerous one as well was taken in hand by Chief Zeats, of Woodstock, and locked up on Thursday. The man, who gave his name as Peter Paulson, is a Swede, and was arrested on a charge of attempted house-breaking at the home of William Clafferty, near the C. P. R. station, on Wednesday night; also for pointing a loaded revolver at the occupants of the house and threatening to shoot. ne as well was taken in han

Alonzo Ross, of Iona, met with a very sad accident the other day. He, with sad accident the other day. He, with others, was engaged in sawing wood with the buzz-saw, and had just finished. When closing down the engine Mr. Ross undertook to throw off the belt, when his arm was caught in the wheel. Dr. Cascadden found it broken so badly that he called to consultation Dr. Kains. that he called in consultation Dr. Kains, of St. Thomas, and the arm was so shattered that they found it necessary

to amputate it. The jury at Chatham in the case of The jury at Chatham in the case of Brewer vs. the L. E. and D. R. R. brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1.800. On Dec. 15, 1900, Ernest Brewer, while driving, was struck by a train on the Lake Erie crossing near Dresden. His two horses were killed, wagon destroyed and he received injuries which resulted, the defense alleged in deforming him for life. He sued for \$2,000 damages. The case was first tried last year, when the jury disagreed. Charles Norrie, charged with stealing \$300 from Dennis Lamb at Ridgetown, was found not guilty.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED

A Prince Edward Island Blacksmith Who Had Been Il! for Fifteen Years.

Middleton, P. E. I., March 24.—A local blacksmith named M. B. Connick admits that he owes his life and present good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills. had Bright's Disease, and doctors treated him. They told him they could do nothing for him, and that it was of no use to take more of his money, as his case was positively incurable. He had been sick for fifteen years.

One happy day, some weeks after the doctors had pronounced the sentence of death on Mr. Connick, a neighbor suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. He at once began a treatment, and this is what he says of the result:

"Before I had finished the third box was at work again at my forge for the first time in six years. I can shoe a horse today as well as ever I could, and I was 58 last birthday."

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First cabin, \$45 and upwards; return, \$85 50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35 to \$40. London, \$1 50 extra. Steerage, \$25 to \$26. New York to Glasgow: First cabin, \$40 and upwards; second cabin, \$32 50; steerage, \$26.

Agents for London: E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton and F. B. Clarka.

| Railways and Navigation

EASTER HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

March 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, SINGLE FARE Good to return April 1. Students and Teachers special fares, March

Particulars at the City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond St. Telephone 205. O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN PAUL, GENL PASSR. AND CITY PASSR. AGENT.

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EASTER RATES. Round Trip Tickets will be issued as follows: General Public—Single First Class Fare, going March 27 to 31, inclusive, returning up to and including April 1. Teachers and Students (on surrender of standard certificate signed by principal)—Single First Class Fare and One-Third, going March 21 to 29, inclusive, good to return until April 8, 1902.

Territory—Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and east, and to but not from, Buffalo, N.Y., Black Rock, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

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Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, To-

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RETURN TICKETS Will be issued at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE, going March 27 to 31, inclusive, returning up to and including April 1, 1902.

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GRAND TRUNK RATEWAY EASTER HOLIDAYS

RETURN TICKETS

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Going March 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, inclusive, returning up to and including April 1, 1892, between all stations in Canada. All stations in Canada to and from Detroit and Port Huron, Mich. All stations TO but not FROM Buffalo, N. Y., Black Rock, N. Y., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Teachers and students of schools and colleges on surrender of standard cer-

colleges, on surrender of standard certificate, signed by principal, at Single First-Class Fare and One-Third, going March 21 to 29, inclusive, returning up to and including April 8, 1902. For further particulars apply to agents Grand Trunk Railway System, or E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A. "Clock" Corner, London, M. C. DICKSON, district recognizing agents

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Passengers leaving Toronto 10 p.m. SATURDAY via Grand Trunk Railway connect with Maritime express leaving Montreal SUNDAY at 12 noon, arriving Halifax MONDAY in good time for the Liverpool, England, mail steamers. Direct sailings from Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.

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The latest scheme to increase the amount of water evaporated by fuel in steam raising is to enrich the air used with oxygen.