

VOL. XXX., NO. 124.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1893.

Our Ottawa Special

Live Breeze in the House of Commons.

Anent the Much-Vaunted Franco-Canadian Treaty.

Evident Want of Harmony Between the Bosses.

The Stuffed List of Industries Provokes Much Merriment.

Mr. Davin Persists in Putting Inconvenient Questions to Ministers—Debate on the McCarthy Amendment Resumed—The Liberal Leader Points Out Where It Could Be Improved—Only Three Conservatives Support the Motion, Which is Defeated by a Government Majority of Fifty-Two.

Special Correspondence of the Advertiser by Telegraph.

OTTAWA, March 16.—There was a breeze in the House this afternoon before the debate on Mr. McCarthy's resolution was resumed. It arose over the reading of a published cablegram conveying to the Canadian public Sir Charles Tupper's indignation at the conduct of the Canadian Government in declining to ask Parliament to ratify the treaty, and his statement that it was the Government's own treaty, approved by them in the draft and signed by him as their representative. Mr. Lister wanted to know if it was true that Sir Charles only acted as instructed. Mr. Foster said the whole cablegram was based on the fundamental error of supposing that he had said he would not ask Parliament to ratify the treaty this session. He had simply said he would not then ask the House to ratify it. There was no insult as stated in the cable to the French or British Governments or to Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. Edgar read from the official documents the cablegram from Sir John Thompson on Feb. 6 to Sir Charles Tupper in Paris, stating that he did not understand the propositions or terms on either side. The remarkable thing was that on the day that Canada's first Minister cabled his entire failure to understand the terms of the treaty, it was signed on behalf of Canada, by her accredited representative. Mr. Mills believed a very grave blunder had been committed in the negotiations. Mr. Davies and Sir Richard Cartwright thought that if the doubt existed in the public mind Mr. Foster should say frankly and plainly whether the Government proposed to ask Parliament to ratify the treaty.

Mr. Foster said he stood by his previous statement, and unless the conditions changed he would not change his words. This was taken to mean the rejection of the treaty. Several members demanded, also, a reply to Sir Charles Tupper's statement in an official cablegram that the treaty had been signed in accordance with the precise instructions and authority transmitted to him from Ottawa. In reply to all the speakers Mr. Foster referred them to the papers brought down and declined to answer the questions put to him in any other way. Dr. Borden took the ground that if Sir Charles Tupper's statement was correct, then this was the Government's treaty, and they were bound to submit it to Parliament for action. The matter then dropped.

Mr. Foster, in reply to Mr. Bowers, read details of the industries in Digby, N. B. Laughter was caused by the number of bakeries, dressmakers, and kindred "industries" which swelled the total. There was a "carding mill" with one hand, a saddle manufactory had one employee, who was also proprietor. There was one cider mill, furnishing employment to one person, and many other similar "industrial establishments."

There was some protest against a Government motion taking Wednesday for Government business. Mr. D'Alton McCarthy said if they were called together merely to vote supplies to the Government it was time they knew it. Mr. Charlton pointed to the 22 public bills, 39 resolutions on the order paper yet to be disposed of. Mr. Foster intimated that he and Mr. Laurier had agreed to try and dispose of the business before them, so that prorogation might be reached by Easter. This makes it a settled fact that Parliament will be prorogued on the 29th or 30th inst.

Mr. Davin asked the following questions: "Whether the Controller of Customs is correctly reported as having said in the course of a speech at a banquet at Kingston on Friday: 'Our friends (meaning Orangemen in Ireland) over there will never submit. It was time they knew it, but if she does she has no right to look for their further allegiance. They are preparing for action. Their unalterable determination is never to submit to home rule, and they will have the sympathy of the Orangemen of Canada—yes, more than sympathy, they will have our active aid if that active aid be necessary. We shall be unworthy of our ancestors if we fail in our duty at such a crisis.'"

Mr. Foster with a smile replied that the Government had no information on the subject. Mr. Davin said that that answer was not sufficient, but he had to take it. It is understood the matter will be brought up in another way at a later date.

Hon. W. B. Ives resumed the debate upon Mr. McCarthy's resolution, which he said would be more damaging if the country had not ceased to regard its author as a Conservative. He argued that the success of the Government in 1892

elections was proof of public satisfaction with the protective policy. Discrimination in favor of Great Britain would involve like discrimination in favor of all other countries with which Britain had trade treaties, and those countries would get more benefit than Britain. The adoption of Mr. McCarthy's policy, he said, would close Canadian factories and give outsiders control of Canada's markets.

Mr. Davin urged the Government to yield to the pressure for tariff reform. He denied Mr. Foster's statement that the farmers of the country were not taxed. Farmers were taxed heavier by the N. P. than any other class, and there was no reason for tariff reform in their interest should be delayed. He quoted Joseph Howe's statement that it was useless to quote his old speeches against himself, at there was no authority he had such a contempt for. Mr. McCarthy had given reasons for changing his opinions, and those reasons must be dealt with. He regretted that the clause of the resolution proposing discrimination from the resolution proposed by Mr. McCarthy from 1870 to 1880.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Coatsworth, Stevenson and Kenny. The latter made a long speech in favor of the N. P. and grew facetious at Mr. McCarthy's expense. It was, he said, actually a race between Mr. Tarte, Mr. McCarthy and the Count Mercier as to who should lead the Opposition. Dr. Landarkin—"Has the honorable gentleman enlisted for Ulster under the Comptroller of Customs." (Laughter.) Mr. Kenny—"I don't change my coat or my master." In conclusion Mr. Kenny declared against specific duties as a rule.

Mr. Laurier rose at 10:30 to explain the vote he intended to give on this question. There was a good deal in Mr. McCarthy's motion which he approved. In some particulars it was not commendable. The burdensome nature of the tariff had been established in this debate. There was a growing discontent in the country due to the tariff and its inequalities, and he was prepared to vote in favor of a motion changing the things. But while he did so, he did not intend to be bound by the proposition with which the motion concluded. The resolution could not be amended and he must weigh the balances for and against the resolution as a whole. The last proposition in the resolution for British goods based on sentiment. If it was simply a proposition to reduce the duties on British goods alone it would be a proposition to be discussed on its merits, but the resolution included as well those countries with which Great Britain had commercial treaties. Everybody admitted the utility of a commercial treaty of some kind with the United States, but a policy of this kind would be a serious obstacle in the way. For that reason he could not approve of the adoption of that portion of the resolution. Mr. Laurier—"Yes, you are going to help him to carry it." Mr. Laurier—"Well, you ask me to vote against it and declare that the farmer is not amended; that the farmer is not oppressed by it and that no combines exist."

Continuing, Mr. Laurier said: "The honorable gentleman says that the farmers are not oppressed, and he will oppose a resolution stating that they are, but Sir, I believe the very reverse. (Opposition cheers.) I desire, however, to say that if this resolution was carried and the Government were to fall by it, the Opposition would not be committed to the proposition to reduce the duties on British goods and the goods of those countries having commercial treaties with her. The only reason which impels me to vote for this resolution is that it contains a strong, unambiguous condemnation of the system of protection, the baneful effects of which have been powerfully condensed in the resolution."

Mr. Laurier, referring to the victory over McKinleyism in the United States, regarded it as the second great era in the history of free trade. England was slightly described as "the living mother of living nations," and under a policy of free trade she had become the banker of the world. She was not only acquiring the world by commerce and the arts of peace, but was commencing the earth with her own kin. "I can see all around me," concluded the eloquent leader, "evidences of the dawn of a day when British civilization will be established generally on the basis of freedom of trade."

Col. O'Brien and the Minister of Finance rose together and each kept his seat. It is customary, said Mr. Speaker, to give the floor to the leader of the House. Mr. O'Brien immediately sat down, and Mr. Foster said, "I will give my honorable friend the floor if he wishes it," and Mr. O'Brien proceeded to support Mr. McCarthy's resolution. He ridiculed Dr. Montague's argument that the masses of the people were not interested in British goods except as luxuries by showing that he imported \$18,000,000 worth of goods last year. Great Britain on which duties were paid. He thanked Dr. Montague with being ready to follow his leader into many a ditch. The Government had no intention of interfering with the N. P. because the speech of Dr. Montague included a defense of one of the worst combines in the country. As he had supported the N. P. since 1878, he now denounced it as having given rise to many evils. He would give the farmers relief by decreasing their expenditure and increasing their purchasing power. He condemned a protection system, and did not think the country was protected. The figures of those who are alleged to bolster up such a belief were simply rubbish. The figures made him lose confidence in the infidelity of the Minister of Finance. Dealing with Mr. Foster's speech he said that the Government evidently thought time a little providence. One would think they were gods sitting on Olympus instead of ordinary mortals—very ordinary. (Laughter.) The people of Canada had got so far from the spirit of unselfishness that they looked forward to annexation as a possible relief if they did not get it in any other way. (Hear, hear.) He was not honored with reciprocity, although it would be folly to ignore such a great matter as the United States.

Messrs. McNeill and Carey followed, and at 1:10 the vote was taken. The members were in a rather bilious mood. There had been several dinner parties during the evening and evening dress was worn. While waiting for the whips Col. O'Brien

a select chorus sang the well-known song in which Mr. McCarthy kicks up a row, and which ends up with the statement that at the end of the party eyes and ears were like marbles on the floor "with the fragments of the man they call McCarthy." Mr. D'Alton McCarthy came in while the song was being sung and was received with a burst of laughter. After Mr. Ross, of Dundas, had sung a verse of "The Powder Monkey" the vote was taken on Mr. McCarthy's amendment. Mr. McCarthy, Hodgins and O'Brien were the only members on the Ministerial side who voted for the amendment. Mr. Calvin, who was expected to vote with Mr. McCarthy, was absent. The Opposition voted in a body for the amendment, which was defeated, 64 yeas to 116 nays—a Government majority of 52. The House then adjourned.

OTTAWA, March 17.—The bill respecting Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company was discussed. It confirms certain bylaws of Brantford and Hamilton and provides for an extension of the line from Waterford to the shores of Lake Erie in Norfolk.

Notes. Mr. Foster introduced a bill to enable the harbor commissioners of Montreal to redeem certain debenture bonds by borrowing money to meet them. It was given a first reading.

An important deputation representing the wine manufacturers and grape-growers of Ontario was before the Minister of Finance this afternoon and protested against the French treaty, which admits French wines at a reduction of 30 per cent. A memorial signed by all the interests affected was read by Mr. Ernest Girardot, of Sandwich. Among other things it recited the following: "Any change in the wine tariff immediately concerns the grape-growers and manufacturers of Canada, and these industries are at present in their infancy, and should need encouragement rather than adverse legislation. We hope that legislation involving the material interests of thousands of our industrial citizens and of the tens of thousands of dollars will not be enacted without compensation or the necessary provisions for the protection of those whose business would thereby be ruined. A certain effect of the proposed treaty would be the flooding of this market with cheap and spurious wines which grape juice will hardly, if ever, be present, and an indirect incentive also to the Canadian manufacturer to make spurious wines. The freight rates on wines shipped directly to Canada from France or other European ports are very much less than the rates we have to pay to our friends in Canada. For example, the freight charges on a consignment from Bordeaux, France, to Windsor, Ont., is less than one-half the cost of the freight on a similar consignment from Windsor to Montreal, although the distance between Bordeaux and Windsor is less than that between Windsor and Montreal. An idea of the magnitude of the grape-growing interest and wine manufacture in Canada can be had when the following facts are taken into consideration: There are at least 4,000 acres producing 1,500,000 gallons of wine per annum, and 1,000,000 annually are now produced. Ontario alone has an area suitable for grape culture at least equal to the present area of vineyards in France. There are about 4,000 people directly or indirectly interested in the grape-growing and winery industry. The foregoing facts it is evident that if the proposed treaty is ratified without certain restrictions, and also without equivalent advantages being granted to us from the Government, our grape-growing and wine industries will be practically ruined. Mr. P. for North Essex, introduced the deputation, which was accompanied by the following members of the House: Messrs. Gibson, Montague, Allan, Boyle, McKay, Ryckman, Lowell, McLean and Carpenter. Mr. Foster expressed surprise at the statements about wine and asked a number of questions. He said he had had no idea of the development and great extent of the native wine industry, and would give the representation due consideration. The deputation were under obligations to Messrs. McGregor, Gibson and Lowell for the attentions paid to them by the members.

Mr. Wood introduced an act respecting petroleum in a few days, reducing the flash test from 95 to 80 degrees and authorizing the barreling of oil from tanks to be erected in various centers. Mr. Foster to-night gives notice of a resolution taking power to the Government to fix the salaries of two commissioners to represent Canada at the World's Fair.

MARRIED HER COACHMAN. And She Was Worth \$75,000.00, and Three Times His Age. BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Mrs. Frances Hiller, said to be worth \$75,000,000, and who achieved notoriety a few years ago by having put in her horse a costly burial casket in preparation for her death, was married last night to her former coachman. She is three times his age. At midnight a carriage drove up to the residence of the Rev. Fred Harvey, and after repeated rings of the bell summoned him from bed. He was confronted by a woman in white satin and gorgeous jewelry ornamented with jewelry and a man in evening dress. In less than a quarter of an hour they were married and the coach drove away, but the woman was still Mrs. Hiller. She had changed the bridegroom to have his name changed, as she wished to retain her own. Mr. Hiller is the chief of the New England Medical Institute.

ATHLETICS. FOOTBALL BUTLER WEEPS. New York, March 17.—It is reported that the treasurer of the Eastern Athletic Club, under whose auspices was held the Cahill, Butler fight in Brooklyn last Monday night, has decamped with the money, and that Butler went into the box office to settle up he found that there was not a cent left. "I have lost my reputation, like a child. I cannot get on a goat at Coney Island. Before to-night I had a record, but that has been stolen, and I don't even get car fare home. Cahill claims that he did not receive one dollar for his end of the fight.

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SHALL WOMAN VOTE?

Dr. Anna Shaw's Eloquent Plea for Her Enfranchisement.

A Large Audience Unanimously Indorses the Principle.

The Lecture a Masterpiece of Oratory and Incisive Logic—Anti-Suffrage Arguments Shattered—Resolution To Be Forwarded the Dominion and Ontario Premiers.

The Talbot Street Baptist Church was crowded up stairs and down last night on the occasion of Dr. Anna Shaw's lecture on "Woman's Enfranchisement." The lecture was not only an able, earnest plea for the enfranchisement of women, but an entertaining treat as well, the speaker's bright and witty sallies impregnating the discourse from start to finish, and making an almost continual ripple of merriment. Again at times the lecturer was extremely pathetic and her eloquent portrayal of the injustice under which woman suffers caused the sympathies of the entire audience to go out to them and their cause. The Rev. Ira Smith, pastor, occupied the chair and on the platform with him besides the lecturer were Mrs. R. Thornley, president W. C. T. U., Mrs. Dr. Eccles, Mrs. Sheriff Glass, Mr. John Cameron, Rev. W. J. Clark and Rev. Wm. Godwin. The two last named gentlemen took part in the exercises.

After the singing of "Lead Me Gently Home" by the church quartet, the chairman introduced the speaker in a short address. Among other things London was noted for, he said, was its progressiveness, and one of her most progressive institutions was the W. C. T. U. "Of which," said Mr. Smith, "I am sure every citizen is proud to be a member." (Applause.) They mean business and they mean to achieve, at no distant day, the entire overthrow of the liquor traffic. One of the means by which they expect to overcome it is the ballot for women, a plea for which we are going to hear to-night.

Shaw is not a stranger to a London audience, and on rising she was greeted with a ringing burst of applause. The speaker commenced her lecture by telling about a discussion she had had with Rev. Dr. Buckley at one of the greatest Chautauqua circles in the world on the question of woman's suffrage. She took the affirmative and Dr. Buckley the negative, and the latter's chief argument was that it was impossible for women to understand problems from the standpoint of men. It was impossible for them to discuss them from man's standpoint, and therefore she asked what women should present and teach as men taught and preached, because they could not do it. "Now I am sure," said Dr. Shaw, "there is not a woman among us who for a moment would be disposed to contest the truth of the opinion that women cannot discuss questions from the standpoint of men while the truth of the converse is equally true—men cannot discuss or understand questions from the standpoint of woman. And therefore to understand both sides of the question, it is necessary that it should be discussed from the standpoint of both men and women. There never has existed and never will exist a perfect system of government without woman having an equal chance, equal opportunities, and bearing equally the burden of government with men, enjoying the privileges of the same." The speaker held that the purposes for which women voted were three in number and outside of these three purposes there was no possible excuse for the existence of a government at all: (1) For the protection of person and property, (2) for the administration of justice, (3) for the development of society. "Now these," said the speaker, "are the three things for which governments are established, and it is because we women believe this in its highest sense that the women of to-day are asking for the ballot."

There are many objections raised to the enfranchisement of women that have nothing to do with the question under consideration. You hear first that if women are permitted to vote, evil women will vote as well as good. The gentleman who raised that objection told me he would not object to women voting if he could pick them out, and I said, "Sir, that is exactly how we women feel about you men, but we cannot pick you out; neither can you pick us out. You have just got to take us like you take eggs, the good and the bad alike." Senator Ingalls has said that if women were admitted to the ballot it would add to the United States 2,000,000 voters. Now the trouble with Senator Ingalls is that he parts his hair exactly in the middle and he parts his figures on one side. (Laughter.) It is true that we might add 2,000,000 illiterate voters, and we might also add 9,000,000 of intelligent voters who would wipe out the illiterate voters, both men and women, and have a majority of 3,000,000 left.

"We hear again that if women were permitted to vote there would be trouble in families because husbands and wives would not agree. Of course it is assumed that husbands and wives all agree now, but in my short life I have found exceptions to the rule. Well, what if it is men and women would not agree perfectly in their homes? Homes are not heavenly now, and the man that would disagree with his wife on politics would be apt to disagree with her on other things. We believe that the average man is tolerably decent, and a tolerably decent man would not quarrel with his wife, even if she did not agree with him in politics."

It had been said that women would be shocked by the rough manners and excitement of men at the polls, but in Kansas, where the women had the ballot, the temperance politics manifested by the men, and the candor and especially the productive of a good laugh under the able portrayal of the lecturer. "Never in my life," she said, "have I seen such gallantry, such devotion. Every man who was in the field was just dying to be hitching post and everything else for every woman who drove to the polls. If it had been July instead of April, every man would have been struck because they stood with their hats off all day long." The speaker gave instances from the same State, where women did not always vote with their husbands, and not only that, but they used their husband's horses all day long to carry lady voters to the polls to vote the other ticket. One man, where Dr.

Shaw was staying found his wife to be doing that, but instead of the expected family quarrel the old man only laughed and felt proud of her. "That old girl," he said, "got ahead of me the day I popped said, 'got ahead of me and kept it ever since.' (Laughter and applause.) If husband and wife were true husband and wife, the speaker said, that they would no more quarrel over politics than they would over anything else. "But," said the doctor, "if men are so quarrelsome, then in the name of justice disfranchise the quarrelsome husband and enfranchise the peaceable wife."

The speaker went on to tell of the argument used by Dr. Hammond and others, that men's heads measured more around than women's. "Well, what if they do?" asked Miss Shaw, "the head of a donkey measures more around than the head of a man." (Laughter.) Dr. Hammond had also claimed that the brains of men weighed more than the brains of women, and therefore men are superior to women. But when the women took this matter up they found they were weighing the brains of distinguished men like Daniel Webster, Goethe and others, and they had to admit that they had never weighed the brain of any woman who had not died a pauper or in the workhouse. The man who had invented the brain weighing scheme, she said, had laid down a set rule that a learned man's brain should weigh so much, an ordinary man's brain so much, and a fool's brain so much, but when they found his brain corresponding exactly in weight with the fool's. This set Dr. Hammond thinking again, and two years later he took his first article all back by saying that it had been discovered that the intellect depended not on the size of the brain, but on the quality; and then the speaker urged that all that was necessary to show the quality of woman's brain was to weigh open the colleges to her and her brain would speak for itself. (Applause greeted this remark.) The contentions held by some that women should not vote because they could not invent anything and that the life insurance companies would not insure them, were ably handled by the speaker. In the first place she showed that women were not only inventors, but good inventors too; but leaving that out of the question, when a man was given a vote he did not have to pass an examination relative to his inventing powers, then why should women? While the life insurance companies would not insure them, there was nothing in woman that would harm the government by reason of her taking part. Women, she claimed, were as interested as the men in the protection of person and property; especially the latter, when the law allowed women so little to protect. Why, she asked, our statute of justice on top, and there she sits and reigns and rules. There are two places in a court house where women have perfect freedom and liberty—on the peak of the roof and in the prisoner's box. So, of course, we are interested in justice. I have always wondered why even a marble justice would not scale so evenly when women had so little justice, but I found out one day that in order to get her to hold them straight you men had to bandage her eyes. If her eyes were opened she would drop the scales quicker than lightning. In the harbor of New York we have the statue of Liberty, a woman, and she has her back turned to the United States, and no wonder she is ashamed of a country where women have so little liberty.

Women are interested in the administration of justice and in the changes of law. Why I heard the other day, that in this land of Canada, in such a land as this, in a city not 100 miles from here, a judge decided, in a case where a man beat his wife, that a man had a right to beat his wife. And we are living in the nineteenth century, in a Christian land and where the sovereign head is a woman. I don't wonder that the Moslems sent over a missionary to America to convert the Christians to heathendom. (Laughter.) You put a premium on your widows here in Canada. They know better than that on the other side. Why, you give your widows votes, and it is a wonder to me that you men are not scared out of your lives around election time for fear that your wives would want to become widows in order to vote."

The marrying question then occupied the speaker's attention. The \$1,000 woman, she said, thought several times before marrying the 10 cent man. (Laughter.) It had come to such a pass in the United States now that if a woman refused to marry a man he kills her, and she continues to kill her until he kills her anyhow. (Laughter.) The speaker calculated that there were 3,000 women murdered in the United States last year and only 329 of the murderers suffered the penalty of their crime. In half the States of the Union the speaker claimed that the women did not own their own clothes, and they were virtually wearing their husband's clothes, for they belonged to him. (Laughter and applause.) In some States a woman could not own a part of the family burying ground and could not be buried at the side of her husband. If an officious mother-in-law wanted to serve an injunction and stay proceedings. In five States of the Union a woman did not own her own child, and the vivid word picture of the scene of distress awarded a mother-in-law the baby that was willed to her by her son when it was yet unborn, brought tears to many eyes. "Have you justice like that in Canada?" she asked as she left the subject.

"Then, are women interested in the development of society? The large majority of the philanthropic work of the world is done by women and the large majority of church members in the world are the women. When the 7 o'clock movement was advocated in your city was it not a question that caused the women to arise; and why? Because it affected the women, and it affected society and the development of the race is of the highest interest to women. Therefore I claim that women are as interested as men in the work of protecting personal property, in the administration of justice and in the protection of society."

After conclusively proving that women were not an embarrassment as was at election times, and that women were at the head of

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All great reformatory movements of the present day, the speaker wound up her magnificent address in terms glowing full of her cause. "Since government cannot injure women and women cannot injure the government, then the disfranchisement of women is without the least possible excuse, and the greatest wrong of the nineteenth century. No government shall ever exist in the highest and truest sense until the voice of the people shall be heard and the voice of the people is the voice of God, and, as the voice of the people comprise the whole range from soprano to bass, and all humanity, when it is heard in its true sense, then shall a nation know what the voice of God is, and then the voice of God will be crystallized in the laws of our land."

At the close of the lecture, a resolution was moved. In proposing it, Mr. John Cameron said he was entirely against withholding any franchise from women. Men should promote this enfranchisement, for the highest good of the whole community. He quoted Lady Henry Somerset, who recently said: "Those who oppose women's votes on general principles, but to do so as temperance reformers would be about as sane as for soldiers to throw away their bullets before going into battle. Men are powerless to win the battle. Hence every advocate of prohibition is bound to be an out-and-out advocate of the citizenship of women." Mr. Cameron then moved the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That in tendering as we do our hearty thanks to the lecturer of the evening, this meeting of citizens desire to be placed on record as advocating full and equal rights for women, as regards the franchise, feeling persuaded that to every moral reform woman's vote would powerfully contribute, and we take this position not alone on the ground of equal personal rights, nor alone because so many thoughtful women desire the franchise, but for the sake of the highest interests of society; and further resolved, that the chairman of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the Premier of the Dominion and of the Province respectively."

The resolution was seconded by Rev. W. J. Clark, who said he did so on the ground of equal rights and fair play. He had led to this view largely also by developments in the line of social reform in this city, and from having had opportunity of observing the noble work in London of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, under the leadership of its judicious and consecrated president, Mrs. A. F. Treacy. Mr. Clark also paid a graceful compliment to the lecturer of the evening. The resolution was then put by the chairman. A forest of hands went up affirmatively. The call for "those opposed" did not reveal one dissident. The motion was thereupon declared unanimously carried. The doxology and benediction concluded one of the most successful and educative meetings ever held in London.

THE DEADLY LAMP.

A Mother and Two Children Burned—A Colored Man's Hoaxism. CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 16.—Last night at Rutherfordton, Mrs. Thos. Dixon and two children were fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp, which threw burning oil over them and set the house on fire. During the progress of the fire Alexander McIntyre, a colored man, bravely entered the burning house and brought the mother out, at the same time pushing a third child before him, thereby saving its life.

Priests in Opposition.

BERLINGTON, N. Y., March 17.—Rev. P. A. Tresey, the excommunicated priest who has been deserted by the majority of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, has rented a hall, where he will celebrate mass, beginning to-morrow. Father Tresey is confident a large portion of his old congregation will come back to him. Father Griffin, the new rector of St. Paul's, is just as confident that the people will not attend Father Tresey's services.

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