

Old World Topics

Discussed by Cable Correspondents--Britain's Budget Will Show a Deficit--How Is It To Be Met?--Mr. Morley's Definition of a Jingo.

The "Holy War" in England Goes On--Anglo-French Negotiations Making Satisfactory Progress--Indications of a General Desire to Slice Up the Chinese Empire--Popular Interest Divided Between the Pontiff and the Poet--Lord Grantley's Unsavory Record--Encroachment of the Sea on Several English Towns.

London, March 6.—The British budget for the first time in many years is going to show a deficit for the financial year, which ends on March 25. The receipts are already half a million pounds sterling below Chancellor Hicks-Beach's estimates, and it is evident from the departmental programme that he will have to raise three millions by increased taxation to meet the coming year's requirements. Mr. Morley's taunt that he could now define a jingo, as a man who is willing to spend £50,000,000 annually in a time of general peace on the nation's military equipment, hasn't stung the electors. It will doubtless be often repeated in the coming budget debate, but only by a dwindling group of the Manchester school. Even the moderate Spectator declares that "no one but a madman would propose to reduce either the land or sea forces at the present time," and this in a week when the army estimates are announced as nearly a million and a half above those of 1898, and the country knows that the navy will follow suit. The expenditure of the two services next year will be nearly \$48,000,000. "This," says the Outlook, "is the cost of keeping the islands and coasts of the empire inviolate, and no sane man will begrudge the cost." Chancellor Hicks-Beach has not the slightest notion of cutting down the naval or military expenditure.

HOW IS REVENUE TO BE RAISED?
The problem of producing more revenue finds many suggested solutions. The Times points out that it is not merely an expedient to tide over a single year that has to be found. "The mischief goes much deeper than any casual miscalculation of this or that chancellor of the exchequer. For at least 20 years back the country has been pursuing a policy which has disturbed the financial equilibrium, and has tended more and more to alter the center of gravity in taxation. The danger is that it is so easy to get over a temporary difficulty by the simple expedient of raising the income tax of a penny on the pound. Its conclusion is that it is not wise to encourage the idea that a free breakfast table is the privilege of British subjects like the trial by jury or the writ of habeas corpus. The true policy is to extend the scope of indirect taxation by the reimposition of a shilling duty on corn, which was not felt while it was in operation, and which would bring in at present a very large sum. This is one proposition. A duty of a half-penny a pound on sugar, which would yield some six millions a year, is another. If some such measures are not adopted we will find ourselves confronted by far more serious financial problems in the immediate future."

A BREAD-AND-TREACLE TAX.
The cartoonist, F. C. Gould, has already neatly pictured this as a bread-and-treacle tax. The Speaker, in the accents of a decade ago, shrieks: "They are reviving the corn laws. If protection is good for a shilling per quarter, it is good for five. A Tory chancellor of the exchequer might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb." Chancellor Hicks-Beach's friends say he intends to put a tax of an additional shilling per barrel on beer, and to re-

impose the sixpence a pound on tobacco, which was withdrawn in 1898.

THE "HOLY WAR."
When St. Paul's, London, surrendered before the threats of the anti-ritualists, it was thought that the holy war in the church, as it was called, was at an end. That it was not so was shown by a lively scene enacted the other night in Gorington, where high ritual is in popular favor. It was at a meeting called by the Wykliffites to protest against the introduction of ritualism into local churches. The vicar of Gorington, Rev. Forbes Phillips, himself attended the meeting, and seems to have led the disturbance. He first of all asked the Wykliffite chairman how long he and his brethren had done time. This was warmly resented, and not much of a spark was required to create a blaze, and the vicar, stick in hand, dashed to the platform, followed by his supporters. The vicar made a grand speech, and the scene was like the height of summer. Several people drove to Sandown Park from London, including the Marquis of Londonderry, who rode in an open barouche, with four horses and postillions. The vicar was won by Lambay, suddenly, by its owner, Capt. T. H. Rolpand, of the Grenadier Guards.

ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.
Very favorable reports were received during the week regarding the negotiations on outstanding questions between Great Britain and France. It is said that M. Dupuy, the French premier, has decided to endeavor to settle all questions, and in regard to Madagascar has made up his mind to propose important tariff modifications in favor of Great Britain, thus removing the cause of bitter British complaints that the French practically killed British trade immediately after the protectorate over the island of Madagascar was declared, by erecting a tariff barrier. It is also said that the Bah-el-Ghazal Valley question is in a fair way to settlement, France having agreed to barter her claims for a consideration elsewhere, while the Muscat (Sultanate of Oman) difficulty has been tied over by an arrangement by which France gets her coal sheds and saves her honor, but makes no territorial acquisition. Britain got her back up against the latter feature of the question, because she suspected France wanted a coaling station in Oman, not for herself, but for Russia, who would make it the terminus of a Central Asian railroad from Turkestan to the Persian Gulf.

PARTITION OF CHINA.
The political event of the week undoubtedly was Italy's demand for a "door" in the Celestial Empire. The Saturday Review says: "It can hardly be doubted that this will prove the signal for a general and final rush. Japan will advance her long-expected claim to the province of Fukien (on the mainland of China and opposite the island of Formosa), and Russia will seize a pretext for urging further concessions injurious to British influence out of the hopeless government at Peking. Italy, however, has not yet got her concession, and a dispatch from Peking says there are indications that the dowager empress is disposed to reject the demand."

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE
regarding the guarantees of the British loan on account of the northern Chinese railroads has caused considerable anxiety among the investors, who, however, rely upon Lord Salisbury to carry out his promise, and insist that China respect her engagements and ignore Russia's protest against the terms of the railroad contract. Up to now, Lord Salisbury has taken a firm attitude, and it is generally believed Russia will not go beyond a protest.

KIPLING AND THE POPE.
Popular interest has been divided between Rudyard Kipling's struggle with death and the sick man of the Vatican. The Kipling bulletins are followed with intense interest. The Times, during the course of a long editorial, says: "The deep interest manifested in America may be regarded as a fitting tribute to the writer, who has lately done more than diplomacy, treaties, arbitration and speech-making to convince the two nations sprung from the same stock that they are still in many ways one."

The illness of the pope gives rise to speculation regarding his successor, and revives the stories of intrigues at the Vatican. But the latest favorable bulletins have dispelled the gloomy forebodings. It appears that the pope himself was responsible for the attack, as, after the audiences of Monday, when very tired, he insisted upon driving in the garden to Leo's Tower, in spite of the biting north wind. He returned to his apartments shivering with cold, and on feeling himself in pain he said he recalled the spiritualistic prophecy of Mlle. Couédon, who declared that the Archangel Gabriel had announced that the pope would die immediately after President Faure. "Perhaps," said the pope, "God's will spoke through her mouth."

THREATENED BY THE SEA.
Reports from Dunwich, Aldenburgh and Southwold, three towns on the east coast of England, state that during and since the recent hurricane the sea has made alarming inroads upon the shore. Dunwich has suffered more than any town on the coast. This was at one time one of the largest commercial cities of England, though it is now but a small village. In the last century a number of its chapels and

monastic institutions were washed away, and now many private residences have been swept into the deep, and the remainder of the village is threatened with destruction. An old chronicle records that a wood, called East Wood of the King's Forest, extended several miles southeast of the town, but many years ago it was destroyed by the sea. In an eruption of the sea in 1739, the roots of a great number of trees were exposed. The sea has made menacing encroachments on the small town of Aldenburgh. This place was also considerably larger in the last century. At Southwold, since a recent survey, the sea has gained upon the coast more than a mile. Many thousands of pounds are being spent on defense works.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Great interest was excited at the meeting of the Society of Electrical Engineers on Thursday night by Signor Marconi's wireless telegraph demonstration. He sent message from one end of the hall to the other by means of a small apparatus. He said that operations, which had been in progress daily for months between the South Foreland and the lightship of the East Goodwins, showed that on no single occasion had communication been interrupted, despite all sorts of bad weather. Messages between the Queen at Osborne and the Prince of Wales, on the royal yacht, had been transmitted in some instances for a distance of eight miles over land. Intervening hills, although 300 feet higher than the vertical wire of Osborne, offered no obstacle. During his lecture Signor Marconi received a note conveying the permission of the French Government to establish his system between Folkestone and Boulogne. Signor Marconi states that vertical wires, rising to a height of 114 feet, will be sufficient to insure communication between the two coasts.

SANDOWN RACE MEETING.
The fashionable interest of the week centered in the military race meeting at Sandown Park. An enormous crowd was present there on Friday, when the much-coveted trophy, the grand military cup, was competed for by crack riders, representing the British army. The weather was fine, and many women wore spring-like dresses. The club lawn and park were crowded, and the scene was like the height of summer. Several people drove to Sandown Park from London, including the Marquis of Londonderry, who rode in an open barouche, with four horses and postillions. The cup was won by Lambay, suddenly, by its owner, Capt. T. H. Rolpand, of the Grenadier Guards.

KIPLING'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.
The New York Post's London cable says: Kipling and his struggle for life have held first place in every Englishman's thoughts the past week. Few men, perhaps only one other English writer, of this era, could have evoked similar national solicitude, for whether his imperialism will be judged good or bad in the light of history, he is beyond question England's supreme political poet at the present moment.

A NOTABLE FEATURE.
Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of this national outpouring is the absence of any sign of sympathy for the Queen, the Prince of Wales, or any other member of the royal family, except the Princess Louise. Some suggested the Queen has not forgotten what she regarded as undue freedom with her personality in Kipling's poetic references to "The Widder at Windsor." However that may be, the Queen and the prince so closely identify themselves with the poet that the national feeling that their abstinence now is the inevitable subject of comment.

COST OF EXPANSION.
The proceedings in the Commons when the army estimates were introduced afforded a striking object lesson to Englishmen of the stupendous burdens which the empire's expansion throws upon taxpayers. The whole world knows how many men, against France's 550,000, yet the ministry has to justify an increase in expenditure of \$10,000,000, making the gigantic total of \$103,000,000, or \$240,000,000 for the army and navy together, for the financial year beginning next month. As Bal-four said in effect, "You can't keep up a splendid empire for nothing."

Englishmen are not a little puzzled to know where the money is to come from to meet these ever-growing warlike expenditures.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.
Ritualists in the Church of England the past week have thrown down the gauntlet in a way most disconcerting to those who believed the ecclesiastical crisis was vanishing before the gentle persuasions of bishops, exerted individually upon offending clerics. The English Church Union, of which Lord Halifax is president, and which includes some most zealous workers of the church, has in public meeting resolved that it cannot admit the right of bishops or any sort, to decide what usages are permissible for them. In effect, they say to the bishops, "Leave us alone or we will disestablish the church." And it is certain the union, to whose ranks thousands of ritualists have been flocking of late, is powerful enough to make its threat effective. The bishops are thus face to face, not as before with individual offenders against discipline, but a strong and organized body, and will need all their tact to prevent a fresh and grievous

rent in the establishment. Already the fact has gone forth that membership in the union disqualifies for clerical appointment.

A NICE MAN.
Mr. P. M. LeBreton, brother of Mrs. Lily Langtry, the actress, obtained a decree nisi in the divorce courts, owing to his wife's misconduct with Lord Grantley, who was mulcted in costs. They were married in 1877. Lord Grantley's wife was Miss Katharine McVickar, daughter of William H. McVickar, of New York. She died in 1897. LeBreton and Lord Grantley were almost like two brothers, visiting each other, and going about constantly together. Mr. LeBreton testified that he did not suspect anything until last autumn, when he found that the couple had been at various London hotels as Mr. and Mrs. Gray. The suit was not defended.

THE FAMILY KNOWN IN CANADA.
Some 25 years ago Captain LeBreton, a brother of P. M. LeBreton, was touring through Canada. While at the Rossin House, Toronto, he died from pneumonia, and was buried in St. James' Cemetery. He was the third son of the Dean of Jersey, and a brother of Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey Lily." For a time his grave was unmarked, but when Mrs. Langtry first went to Toronto as an actress, she visited the cemetery, and found the grave of her departed brother. A pretty cross was erected to mark the spot. Visitors to the cemetery a couple of years ago remarked a beautiful wreath hanging over the cross on the stranger's grave. It was explained that Mrs. Langtry had been there that day and had placed this floral tribute to her brother. The French heel-marks in the sod showed that the "Jersey Lily" had climbed the iron fence to perform this sisterly function herself. She always decorates her brother's grave when she visits Toronto.

WHAT WILL CHINA DO?
The New York Commercial Advertiser's London cable says: China is rising fast again. Englishmen and Germans regard complacently the demand of Italy for a concession as strengthening the powers, who are in favor of freedom in trade, but there is an ominous likelihood that yielding by China, which seems inevitable, will provoke demands from other quarters for new concessions, until the whole coast of the Celestial Kingdom has been appropriated practically. Information from many sources is to the effect that the

Chinese Government is growing steadily more impotent, unreliable and evasive every day. The day is approaching when the European powers, presumably with the co-operation of United States and Japan, must come to an understanding about the tutelage of China, not regarding that empire any longer as a sovereign state.

STRUGGLE FOR INFLUENCE.
The struggle for influence at Peking between Russian and British ministers is worrying Britain also. Good information from St. Petersburg indicates that, in spite of the scanty progress made last summer, Lord Salisbury is working again toward an understanding with Russia on the matter of trade with China. According to that information, the Russian Cabinet is beginning to realize the huge burden it has assumed in the appropriation of Manchuria, and it is willing to pause in the matter of acquisitions and even to consider the advisability of open door in Manchuria, at least for the present, so as to obtain foreign aid in developing the trade and the resources of Northern China.

De Witte, the Russian minister of finance, is the chief advocate of that policy. His colleagues are considering it closely, and the czar, it is believed confidently, is not averse to it.

KING'S CROWN AND SWORD STOLEN.

An extraordinary theft has been committed in the City Art Gallery at Birmingham. An old case containing the jeweled crown of the King of Delhi, his steel sword, the handle of which was covered with gold, and two bracelets, with jeweled finger rings attached, were opened and the treasures stolen. These articles were lent to the city corporation for exhibition about sixteen years ago by Captain Meakin, of the Fifteenth Hussars. It was several days after the robbery took place that it was discovered, the job having been done so deftly. The articles are worth to a collector about \$1,000, though to an illegitimate possessor their value is comparatively small.

TO DOUBLE A STEAMER'S SPEED.
Signor Cordosa, the distinguished Italian inventor, announces that he has invented a screw propeller which will double the speed of ships at one-half the present coal consumption. Signor Cordosa refuses to reveal the details of his invention, but he has convinced Turin capitalists of its value. A stock company has been organized, which will equip a vessel with the new propeller. The trial trip will occur at Genoa.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.

The Most Prosperous Year in the Company's History.

A large number of shareholders, policyholders and agents were present on the 22nd of February, at the Manufacturers' Life offices in Toronto to attend the twelfth annual meeting of this progressive company. The following is the directors' report:

Two thousand two hundred and seventy-four (2,274) applications have been received for \$3,758,689 of new business, and policies have been issued for \$3,454,889. On the 31st day of December, the total insurance in force was \$13,072,724, being an increase of \$1,205,495, which is the largest gain in one year in the history of the company. The premium income also shows a very substantial gain of \$52,970 02, the figures being \$450,726 47, as compared with \$397,756 45 for 1897. The income for interest and rents was \$65,429 86, bringing the total income up to \$516,166 33.

The total expenditure, including expenses of management, death claims, and other payments to policyholders, dividends to stockholders, and re-insurance premiums, was \$290,880 75, so that the excess of income over disbursements amounts to \$225,285 75, a very handsome sum to add in one year to the accumulated funds, which now amount to \$1,522,871 61. The management is to be congratulated on the fact that the year's operations have merited very complimentary remarks from Mr. D. Parks Fackler, than whom there is no more eminent or independent actuarial authority on the continent.

Summary of Financial Statement.

New Premium Income	\$100,470 93
Renewal Premium Income	350,285 74
Interest and Rents	65,429 86
	\$516,166 33
Paid to Policyholders	\$116,729 68
Expenses, Taxes, Re-insurance premiums, etc.	174,151 07
Excess of Income over Expenditure	225,285 58
	\$516,166 33

Assets.	
Government Bonds and Debentures	\$328,551 87
Real Estate on Hand	864,845 74
Cash in Banks and Other Assets	329,474 00
	\$1,522,871 61

Liabilities.	
Reserve for Policyholders (Hm 4 and 4 1/2 per cent)	\$1,349,755 00
All other Liabilities	13,714 53
Surplus on Policyholders' Account	159,402 08
	\$1,522,871 61

Mr. Vivian Reeve is Manager for the London district and will be pleased to furnish particulars regarding the various forms of policies issued by this strong company.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
In Canadian financial and insurance circles the name of the Manufacturers' Life has, since the company's inception, been synonymous with enterprise and vigorous and substantial growth, but in no single year has company progressed in such a marked degree as during 1898, as may be seen by a glance at the following figures:

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.	Percent- age of Gain.
Applications for new business	\$2,980,219	\$3,758,689	26.12
Insurances issued	2,632,219	3,434,889	27.54
Insurance in force	11,867,229	13,072,724	10.15
First year's premiums collected in cash	75,945	100,554	22.40
Renewal premiums collected in cash	321,821	350,286	8.84
Total premium income	397,766	450,820	13.33
Interest income	50,617	65,430	29.52

A progressive company is the one in which to insure. Send your name, age, and address to the head office, or any of our agents, and you will receive an explanation of our new Double Payment Policy, which makes a provision for your family while they are coming of age.

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, TORONTO.

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Dear Sirs,—I take much pleasure in recommending Ozone. I can truly say it saved my life. I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I was so run down that I had no hope of recovery. Three doctors told me to make my will. I tried everything recommended for consumption. I had taken nearly a dozen bottles of medicine, spending one hundred dollars in doctor's bills, until at last I was advised to try Ozone. Before I had taken two bottles my cough was entirely cured. Before I had taken Ozone two months I was as well as ever. I am, yours truly, William Paul, Orillia, Ont.

At All Druggists or THE OZONE COMPANY of Toronto, Limited, Canada Life Building. 75 d & w 42

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Nos. 9, 12 and 13 Galvanized Wire and all other numbers, lowest and unalloyed wire, at LOWEST PRICES.

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Railways and Navigation

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
Homeseekers' One-Way and Round-Trip Excursions, Tuesday, March 7, 1899.
LONDON TO
Victoria, B.C. Single first-class fare, \$44.75
Vancouver, B.C. Return first-class fare, \$77.45
Seattle, Wash. Single first-class fare, \$43.50
Nelson, B.C. Return first-class fare, \$74.95
Rossland, B.C. Return first-class fare, \$74.95
Proportionate rates from all stations in Canada. Return tickets good leaving destination on Tuesdays and Fridays up to Tuesday, March 28, 1899. Tickets will be issued via Chicago or North Bay. Tickets and all information at "Clock" corner, E. De La Hooke, C. P. and T. A., or write M. C. Dickson, district passenger agent, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Commencing March 7.
Vancouver, B.C. First-class fare, \$44.75
Victoria, B.C. Return first-class fare, \$77.45
New Westminster, B.C. Single first-class fare, \$43.50
Tacoma, Wash. Return first-class fare, \$74.95
Seattle, Wash. Return first-class fare, \$74.95
Nelson, B.C. First-class fare, \$43.50
Rossland, B.C. Return first-class fare, \$74.95
Robson, B.C. Return first-class fare, \$74.95

For full particulars apply to any Canadian Pacific agent, or to C. E. McPHERSON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.
Thos. R. Parker, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner of Richmond.

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Rates, tickets and all information at City Ticket Office, 335 Richmond street.
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Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA

The direct Route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Lake de Chaleur, Province of Quebec; also for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands, Newfoundland and St. Pierre.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) and run through without change between these points. The through express train, one of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travelers. Comfortable and elegant buffet, sleeping and day cars are run on all through express trains. The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are all along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route.

Canadian-European Mail and Passenger Route.

Passengers for Great Britain and the Continent can leave Montreal Tuesday morning and join outward Mail Steamers at St. John on Wednesday, or they can leave Montreal on Wednesday morning and join outward Mail Steamers at Halifax on Thursday. The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the transport of flour and general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies, also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European markets, either by way of St. John or Halifax. Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates, on application to:

A. H. HARRIS,
General Traffic Manager,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
D. FOTTINGER, General Manager,
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., May 21, 1897.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamers.
Leaving St. John and Halifax for Liverpool and calling at Merville. Also from Port land direct to Liverpool. Low rates. Quick service. Steamers from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, also from London and from Glasgow, will leave these ports about the 15th of April for Quebec and Montreal. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can obtain prepaid tickets at low rates. London agents: E. De La Hooke, T. R. Parker and F. B. Clarke.

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S.S. MAJESTIC, Mar. 8...
S.S. TEUTONIC, Mar. 22...
S.S. CYPRIC, Mar. 29...
S.S. MAJESTIC, Apr. 5...
S.S. BRITANNIC, Apr. 12...
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When a weak, pain-racked woman is suddenly and completely relieved of her misery it is like shaking off the clutches of a sad, pursuing spirit. She escapes from her wretched, unhappy self and becomes a new self; literally another being.
"My wife is up and walks about a mile every pleasant day; she feels like another person," writes H. Todd Huggley, Esq., of Mount Jackson, Marion Co., Ind., in a letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N.Y. "When I first saw your book referring to the cure of consumption I thought I would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription, as the doctors had given her up, and so I thought it could do no harm if it did no good."
"When I try to describe the results I fail to do so in words. We shall never forget to thank God for giving us this means of relief. I know if my wife had not taken Dr. Pierce's medicines she would now have been in her grave. You can ask any one who is afflicted thus to write to me for more particulars."
This only serves to show that what ordinary physicians of merely local and limited practice will often fail to accomplish, may become entirely possible to a thoroughly scientific and radical treatment, based upon a life-long and world-wide experience with the severest and most obstinate forms of so-called incurable diseases. Do not despair, but write to Dr. Pierce. He will send you the most authoritative advice in a plain sealed envelope free of charge. His splendid thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent paper-bound for 31 one-cent stamps to pay the bare cost of customs and mailing, or in heavy, handsome cloth binding, for 50 stamps. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

Don't kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Your future wealth depends upon your present health. Take care of it in your own interests. ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is the best known regulator of health. It's daily use will keep your spirits bright and your health good—keeping you in a money-making mood. All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.