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THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 9570

McCarthy and O'Brien.

VOL. XXX., NO. 177,

Last Night's Reception in London.

A Large Crowd in the Grand Opera House,

Discussion of Trade, School and Other Questions.

Scathing Denunciation of the Gerrymander.

N. P. Confessions and Exposures of a Remarkable Character.

The Census of Manufactures Ridiculed.

Vigerous Protests Against Dominion Interference With the Manitoba School Law.

The reception to D'Alton McCarthy, M. P., and Col. O'Brien, M. P., by their London admirers last night was a decided Before 8 o'clock the hall was crowded from pit to second gallery, the aisles and doorways were filled, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. Indeed, not a few of those citizens who und their way on to the platform did so because it was impossible to gain admittance to the auditorium. A very considerable proportion of the audience were omen. In the orchestra sat the Sons of England Band, who during the evening played a number of concerted pieces in a decidedly artistic manner. With the exception of the display of a large Union Jack ver the heads of the speakers, a banneret here and there, and a few mottoes, no npt was made at decoration of the attempt was made at decoration of the hall. The more striking mottoes were to this effect: "Country Before Party," "Tariff Reform in the Interests of the Masses," "No Sectional Legislation—Equal Rights to All," "One School System—a National One," "Extreme Partyism Canada's Danger." How many of the audience attended out of curiosity it would be difficult, of course, to say; but it may be chronicled that the reception of the speakers by the crowd was generous, and their strong points were warmly applauded. Ex-Mayor Taylor occupied the chair.

ON THE PLATFORM.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Mayor Taylor occupied the chair.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Among those on the platform were D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., Col. O'Brien, M.P., Geo. Taylor, Seymour Corley(Toronto), Principal Austin(St. Thomas), E. N. Carson (Woodstock), Dr. Couse (Woodstock), S. W. Adams, Dr. Fraser, Ald. Pritchett, Rev. J. J. Roy (Winnipeg), H. Ryan, Thos. Sergeant, L. W. Enrke, John Wright, W. Eacrett, J. H. Moran, Ald. Wellord, Jos. Simmonds, A. M. Wilson, — Paisley, D. Dewar, W. H. Branton, Jas. Arthurs, D. H. Dobbin, Thos. Pasmore, A. S. Shepherd, Harry Warner, J. D. Smith, J. A. Young, J. Riddle, S. S. Kaiser, J. M. Kaiser, J. B. Nash, W. Gongh, R. D. A. Hillier, Thos. Rouledge, Alex. Ward, F. Neely (Thamesford), Geo. Langford, John Burridge, Wm. Weir (Thamesford), C. McMartin (Thamesford), Geo. McClarry, V. Morris, J. H. Scandrett, N. Cooper, Wm. McDonough, L. H. Scandrett, N. Cooper, Wm. Tackaberry, John Goforth, G. Brock, F. Whetter, C. Davidson, Geo. McClarry, V. Morris, J. R. Peel, John Tomlinson, Fred. Harding, Robt. Simmonds, C. Leathorn, J. Walker, Geo. Roughley, Rev. M. C. Guillemont, James Gray, Wm. Lucas, Thos. Brenton, Lym, R. A. Smith, Sam. Partidge, Ald, J. W. Jones, L. Bartlett, J. R. Minhinnick, J. R. Maybury (Woodstock), John Oliver (Woodstock), H. W. Healy Woodstock), J. Watford (Woodstock), J. Watford (Wo John Oliver (Woodstock), H. W. Robi, Wrighton, E. A. Shoebottom, John Wright, H. J. McCutcheon, Robt. Sloan, E. W. Forsythe, John Rider, Wm. Garratt, Ed. Jarmain, Sam Clare, Dr. Niven, A. Waspe, Wm. Lewis, Ald. Stevely, Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., Eichard Watson, A. Greenlees, Rev. J. H. Orme, R. F. Lacey, John Taylor, Henry Keys, W. S. Leadbeater, Jas. Morrisco, A. Horde, Chas. Rockett, H. Dell, James Spry, Thos. Bryan, W. Fyssh, Ald, F. J. Fitzgerald, Bates, A. N. Doupe, Rev. W. Rigsby and others.

When the curtain rolled up shortly after 8 o'clock there was a volley of cheers, mingled with cries of "Esserv."

Chairman Taylor—Mr. Essery received an invitation in the beginning of the week, together with all the aldermen. They were posied at Lilley's Corners.

There was more shouting at this.

Mr. Taylor, who was received with

were posted at Lilley's Corners.

There was more shouting at this.

Mr. Taylor, who was received with cheers, continuing, referred to his statement made in Toronto that Mr. McCarthy if he came to London would receive as warm a welcome here as in Toronto. (Cheers.) This meeting had been called to honor a statesman who had stood up without party spirit and voted honestly and conscientiously for the good of the country. (Cheers.) He had seen fit to take a manly and independent stand in the interests of Canada and Canadians. "We don't wish to send men to Parliament who will do as their party thinks fit, without regard to reason or justice," he said, "but those who will stand up for right and good government." (Cheers.)

LETTERS OF RECRET. LETTERS OF RECRET.

Letters of regret at inability to be present were read from Charles S. Hyman, M.P., E. Douglas Armour, Q.C. (of Toronto), ex-Mayor Douglas (of Woodstock), and Mayor Fleming (of Windsor). Mr. Armour's letter was as follows:

Lhave fust received votes of the 15th

At mour's letter was as follows:

It was a spectacle altogether also find a he said, in this Canada of ours to find a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have said a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been separated a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been separated a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been separated a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been separated a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been separated a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been separated a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been separated a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been separated a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been separated a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been separated a word of difference with Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier. I have been

toba in its laudable desire to establish one public school system.

Edward Douglas Armour. ADDRESSES TO MR. McCARTHY.

ADDRESSES TO MR. McCARIHY.
Mr. A. B. Imrie then advanced and read the following address:
To D'Alton McCarthy, Q. C., M.P.:
Dear Sir,—The course you have taken on questions of vital importance to the future welfare of this great Dominion has won for you the gratitude of thousands of your fellow-countrymen. And recognizing that our country to-day requires the services of statesmen—statesmen who can fearlessly, stand up for national legislation, free from political bondare, so that all may come together under the "old flag," a United Canada. The noblest effort of a man is made in behalf of his fellows, and it party spirit has so far unmanned our politicians in this country that statesmen cannot stand up for good government, based on equity and justice without being ostracised, condemmed and abused for their manliness; then, sir, the foundation of such a system. on equity and justice without being estracised, condemned and abused for their manliness; then, sir, the foundation of such a system is no guarantee for the future peace of
the Dominion. Your effort to obtain for this
people of Manitoba and the Northwest
the power to legislate for themselves in the
matter of dual language and educational
questions has been courageously taken.
And we rejoice to know that Canada has
to-day in your leadership, ably seconded
by Col. O'Brien, independent statesmen
who place country before party. The question of tariff reform meets with our hearty
approval. The building up of monopolies tion of tariff reform meets with our hearty approval. The building up of monopolies or combines in this country cannot be tolerated. Reducing the duties on British importations, so that the bonds of union between Canada and the mother land may be strengthened, is sound loyalty to the old flag and justice to the masses engaged in agricultural pursuits. And as a mark of our appreciation of your earnest endeavor to obtain good government for Canada, I between Canada and the mother land may be strengthened, is sound loyalty to the old flag and justice to the masses engaged in agricultural pursuits. And as a mark of our appreciation of your earnest endeavor to obtain good government for Canada, I have great pleasure on behalf of the re-ception committee and citizens present in extending to you a cordial welcome to Lon-don. Signed on behalf of the reception com-mittee,

GEO. TAYLOR, Chairman.

A. B. IMHE, Secretary.

Mr. McCarthy rose to respond to the address amidst a burst of applause. He replied formally, thanking the gentlemen of the committee for its very flattering terms. He asked permission to reserve until later the fuller observations that the address naturally called for.

A MUSICAL EPISODE.

A MUSICAL EPISODE.
Thirteen little girls, ranging in age from 15 down to 5 years, then filed across the stage. As they did so, "God Save the Queen" floated up from the orchestra below, and, the audience rising, the little songsters sang in their clear, sweet voices the wellsang in their clear, sweeknown words of the Nat known words of the National Anthem. The grand finale came with a flourish of ministruce Canadian flags that the young one had kept curled behind their backs.

At this juncture Miss Madge Mulheron stepped forward with a basket of flower and read the following address:
Hon. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P.,
Sir,—We desire on behalf of the womer of London to extend to you our heartiest greeting on this your first, and we hope no!

greeting on this your fir your last, appearance amount the same time to congr.

SEYMOUR CORLEY, TORONTO.

Mr. Corley began by praising the enthusiasm and proportions of the audienthusiasm and proportions of the audience. It was a credit to the city of London, and to the men they had gathered to meet. Everybody would agree with him when he said that Mr. McCarthy was the hope of the Canadian nation—(Hear, hear)—everybody but the Empire, of Toronto, and its class. Mr. Corley warmed up here and walked all over the Toronto Tory organ. "That Joseph's coat of many colors, the only paper on the continent that had succeeded in earning and meriting the supreme and rank contempt meriting the supreme and ran of its supporters and its own the way he put it. Leaving propounded query, "Why are yout a discount here, and why orced to leave in thousands and go to th United States?

United States?'

SOMETHING MUST BE THE MATTER

with the affairs of the country. It
capable of supporting 100,000,000 so
yet because of the incompetency of
rulers it could not sustain 5,000,000 wit
its borders. The speaker warned it
present against letting politicians of
them and lead them wherever they wan
them to go. He told them not to let
ward bosses at Ottawa—who were of
sidered two sizes too small for their of
corporation to engage them—do the corporation to engage them - c thinking and acting. A Toronton had told him that if he was to men to look after his business as Ontario sends to govern the country he would be bankrupt in six months.

PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, ALMA COL-LEGE, ST. THOMAS. It was a spectacle altogether uncone said, in this Canada of ours to

ability boosted into power. The electors should see to it that the Governments, both at Ottawa and Toronto, were not converted into registration offices for ecclesiastics. Our Governments should have more influence than a priest on the bank of the Tiber. (Tremendous applause.)

COL. O'BRIEN, M.P.

The stalwart member for Muskoka was well received. The large gathering was a sign that the principles laid down at Toronto, Orangeville and Kingston by those present were very likely to find acceptance with the people of the capital of the western peninsula. He referred to the fact that Mr. McCarthy had been read out of the ranks of those who subjugated themselves to the leaders of the Conservative party, and then went on to speak of the Jesuits' Estates Bill. The people of Quebec, he allowed, had a perfect right without any interference of Government to dispose of any property that was theirs, but it was something unheard of that a potentate owing no allegiance to the Britsh grown should he allowed to in.

was theirs, but it was something unheard of that a potentate owing no allegiance to the British crown should be allowed to interfere. No foreign power or ecclesiastic should have anything to say about the laws of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Brien then went back to Queen Elizabeth's time, when the Tory party held THE SAME DOCTRINES as the Tories of to-day; and yet some people claim that the N. P. is not behind the sgc. Cromwell also came in for some comment. Although in his time he was reviled by many, yet when he declared that he would let the Pope see whether THE ROAR OF BRITISH CANNON

THE ROAR OF BRITISH CANNON
was not more powerful than his (the
Pope's) voice, he had a great many friends
in Canada to-day. (Applause.) William
of Orange was the next bygone celebrity
touched upon. There were many men
who called themselves Williams of Orange
in this country who opposed him when
he took his stand against the Jesuits'
Estate Bill. Twelfth of July speeches
were a grand thing in their way; so were
the processions. It was a great show of
Protestantism, but when it came down to
giving a vote in the House of Commons
Protestantism was
A VERY DIFFERENT THING. THE ROAR OF BRITISH CANNON

Protestantism was

A VERY DIFFERENT THING.

"Protest, but stop short of the vote," was
the Ottawa rule. If the representatives of
the people protested at Ottawa until their
protest ended in action there would be a
different tale to tell in Canadian politics

different tale to tell in Canadian politics to-day. If a party could not keep its own power without resorting to MANIFEST AND ADMITTED UNFAIR MEANS the sconer that party went out of power the better. (Hear, hear.) This was the speaker's introduction to a discourse on the unfairness of the Gerrymander Act. That was one difference of opinion he had with the Tory Government. Another was the dual language and separate school system of Manitoba and the Northwest. This would actablish a distinct nationality in a British Manitoba and the Northwest. This would establish a distinct nationality in a British country and would not be tolerated. Canada had been won by a British sword and they were going to keep it British. (Applause.) The speaker went on to deny that he was seeking to denationalize the French-Canadian, as Mr. Foater, the Minister of Finance, had said the other day. He simply wanted to protest against the establishment, in Manitoba and no the banks of the Saskatchewan.

As Mr. O'Brien sat down a voice in rich Irish broque was heard to exclaim, above the rustle in the audience, "Three hearty cheers for Gladstone, home rule and College Grant!"

Mr. McCarthy, on being introduced as the speaker of the evening, was given a loud cheer. He was pleased, he said, to see such a large gathering. "Have you turned out because I am an independent member of Parliament or because I am a wobbler?" he asked amid laughter. "Is there a feeling of unrest throughout the Province of Ontario?" he continued. Voices—Yes.

Mr. McCarthy—Do you desire a change? Voices—Yes.

Mr. McCarthy—Do you desire to see the affairs of this Dominion carried on on lines

tions for the country's good and looked only to the interests of the party was one of the greatest evils and one of the greatest dangers of the time. Trade combines he characterized as the natural off-spring of the National Policy. It was this kind of legislation that made millionaires of the few and paupers of the many. The legislation enacted under the dictates of the few and paupers of the received by the colesiated at the policy. The ceclesiated at the courts of settled in the courts. Manitoba detection million enacted under the dictates of the few and paupers of the many. The colesiantial and within the courts. Manitoba detection find the courts of the few and paupers of

was constitutional and within the power of the Manitoba Legislature to pass. The question was not now in that sense a legal oce; the act was already determined to be constitutional, and the parties opposed to it were now endeavoring by another means to have it annuled. That means was by an appeal to the Governor-General-in-council, which appeal had been partly heard, and the final appeal of which has been postponed, subject to certain questions which are now being submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada. "My position is this," said the speaker: "Once the Privy Council has determined the constitutionality of the act there is no power, and there should be no power except the Province itself to annul the legislation. (Cheers.)

I DENY THE RIGHT OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON and his colleagues to turn themselves into a judicial body and assume the functions of judges to enable them to annul the Province of Manitoba." (Cheers.) He regretted that the House had allowed the Premier to submit certain questions to the Supreme Court as to whether the Governorin-council had the right or not to disallow in effect the legislation. Although Sir John Thompson denied it, a French paper in Ottawa asserted that the late Government, through Mr. Chapleau, had promised the hierarchy of Quebec to disallow this act. (Groans.) The Government had resorted to the present subterfuge, Mr. McCarthy said, because they saw the strength of public opinion in this Province against any such course. Sir John Thompson probably wished in his prayers every night that the supreme Court would say they had not the power to do that which was expected of them. (Laughter.)

power to do that which was expected of them. (Laughter.)

TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. McCarthy then lunched into tariff reform. The act of 1879, the National Policy, was passed with a view to establishing Canadian industries and give them a chance to live against unfair competition to which they were exposed at the time when Americans had a tariff of 45 per cent. Sagainst our 17½ per cent, tariff. But it was understood that this was merely to last until manufacturers had a chance to it was understood that this was merely to last until manufacturers had a chance to get under way. (Hear, hear.) The question has been with me since 1891, whether that opportunity has not already been afforded them and whether the time has

afforded them and whether the time has not come to Go Back Again to a revenue tarriff. (Cheers.) I took the ground in 1891, long before I was known as a wobbler—(laughter)—before I was driven out of the fold—that the time had come to say to the manufacturers, "We have allowed you to establish your business, to get under way, and now we have got to think of the great mass of people who are not manufacturers, but who have been paying to establish your business." (Cheers.) The speaker found in looking over the speeches of Henry Clay, the distinguished American protectionist, made in 1833, that Clay only asked that the manufacturers be protected for nine years, at the end of which time, he said, they would need no more protection. (Hear, hear.) Their experience in Canada taught them different. The more you gave to the manufacturer the more he wanted. (Hear, hear.) Suggest the lowering of the tariff from 35 to 25 per cent. and he says: "Oh, no, that will not de;

wan,

OF ANOTHER QUEBEC.

He would like to hear Clarke Wallace explain to the people of Cardwell why it was the joined the conspiracy of Sir John Thompson to set aside the rights of the people of Manitoba. If he could give a satisfactory explanation, it would be worth a dozen 12th July speeches.

The speaker, in conclusion, went into the question of tariff. The present tariff was creating a manifest feeling of unrest throughout all the country. It was the business of the Government to see that the public interests were not made the means of the aggrandizement of a few persons, and if that was found to be the case under the present Government, then it was time that a change was made.

As Mr. O'Brien sat down a voice in right. promisers. "The census first tock vote of the manufacturing returns in 1871," said he. "Mr. Foster tells us that we have in ten years added to the number of hands employed in Canada 112,561 men, women, boys and girls—not a very great number when you remember the whole population is 5,000,000. I am sorry to tell you this is far from correct. Let me see whether the census is correct regarding

garding
THE CITY OF LONDON. It is stated here (the speaker consults the blue book returns) that in the city of London there were in 1891 no less than 804 manufacturing establishments. (Roars of manufacturing establishments. (Roars of laughter.) The number of hands employed in these is put at 5,045, being nearly a third and more than a fourth of your population. (More laughter.) I see that the wages paid out in a year were \$1,847,353, and that the cost of the material worked up in your factories is \$8,235,207. (More decisive explanations.) Of course year

Mr. McCarthy—Do you desire to see the affairs of this Dominion carried on on lines and principles different from those which have hitherto prevailed?

Chorus—Yes.

Mr. McCarthy—I don't know whether I have the honor or not of addressing leaders of political thought in this city. I don't see the mayor here, for instance. I have no doubt he occupies a very prominent position. Perhaps he does not believe in independence. Perhaps he does not think it right to countenance one who desires to think for himself.

Voice—No, no.

Mr. McCarthy—Row Medical and such like you can easily get your 6 000 in the material worked up in your factories is \$8,235,207. (More derisive exclamations.) Of course you know that is not correct; and if not true of London I don't think the 112,000 Mr. Hear, hear.) I am not blaming the enumerators. I believe they got
20 or 30 CEMIS FOR EVERY INDUSTRY they discovered—(great laughter)—and est times were rather hard they attempt and every cobbler is put down as a manufacturing industry. When you take every sewing girl and such like you can easily get your 6 000. And the control of addressing leaders of the honor or not of addressing leaders the honor or not of addressing leaders of the mayor here, for instance. I the mayor here, for instance in the manufacturing industry. When you take easily get your 6,000 ded employed. "Of the country.

CLARKSBURGO, Ont., May 17.—The Beaver because by the complexed owing of the N. P., but when he knew he was wrong he was not going to shirk his exponsibility for the N. P., but when he knew he was mot going to shirk his exponsibility for the N. P., but when he knew he was mot going to shirk his exponsibility for the N. P., but when he knew he was mot going to shirk his exponsibility for the N. P., but when he knew he was mot going to shirk his exponsibility for the N. P., but when he knew he was mot going to shirk his manufacturing industry. CLARKSBURGO, Ont., May 17.—The Beaver by the country of the Country.

I defended with abase in the country. CLARKSBURGO, Ont., May 17.—The Beaver when the countr

queried the member for North Simcoc. "The agricultural interest is the one that is to be fostered and protected and left to pursue its course unaffected by tariffs or other hostile interests. (Cheers.) Make the farmers prosperous and the towns will flourish; drive out the farmer and your towns will not prosper." (Cheers.)

Voice—People are coming back from the States to Canada.
Mr. McCarthy—The census doesn't say

Voice—People are coming back from the States to Canada.

Mr. McCarthy—The census doesn't say so. Those kind of people are leaving their country's good.

(Laughter.) We have an extradition treaty now, and the people whom it brings back are very undesirable. (Laughter.) However, he was not preaching blue ruin; he had great faith in our country. (Cheers.) You could not MARE PEOPLE RICH BY TAXING THEM. When the farmer had 35 per cent. to pay on everything he used or consumed, how could he be expected to prosper? To be sure farmers were protected — against American corn, cattle, etc. You say that kept \$12,000,000 out of this country which the farmer has been able to supply; but that only enabled him to sell at home instead of abroad. What was \$12,000,000 in view of the fact that the output of the farmers was \$260,000,000 in acquiring the Northwest and yet made it Impossible to Live There

MPOSSIBLE TO LIVE THERE
by enormous taxation. At a farmers'
meeting there the other day (he had the
records with him) it was said they would
only be able, after taxes and railway fares
were paid, to realize 25 cents a bushel on
wheat, and therefore refused to advise
their friends to settle there. (Hear,
hear.)

from which \$3,000,000 was derived. In or year—I could scarcely credit it—the con year—I could scarcely credit it—the consumption of sugar grew from 100 to 170 pounds, or 70 per cent. (Applause, High taxation had deprived people of the use of it in that proportion. I don't know how it is in this rich part of the Province, but it is my experience that it is becoming year by year more difficult to gratify the increasing wants of the people."

In defining his revenue tariff platform, the speaker said he was willing to meet Mr. Cleveland and take off dollar for dollar. (Cheers.) He expected to find from him a reasonable and fair tariff before the year was over. In the meantime he

from him a reasonable and fair tariff before the year was over. In the meantime he would lower the tariff in favor of Great Britain, a market to which our goods were sent free. (Loud cheers.) The present tariff against the mother country was 30 per cent., as against 25 per cent. put up against the United States. He said Mr. Laurier's past policy was a disnoncable one, because it proposed discrimination against Great Britain, but it was a thing of the past. The speaker ridiculed the against Great Britain, but it was a thing of the pact. The speaker ridiculed the tariff inquiry commission of Messre. Bowell and Foster. He did not think the people need expect anything from the present Government; they were under the manufacturer's grip. "I don't pretend to be a prophet," said he in conclusion, "but one who has gone about the country as I have, must realize that if the present Government does not give the people what they want, another will. (Cheers.) I don't care what party governs. The prosperity of Canada should be the first principle, and in my humble opinion it is bound up in the words "Tariff Reform." (Loud cheers.)

A RESOLUTION OF CONFILENCE.

A RESOLUTION OF CONFICENCE.
Mr. S. S. Casey, in a brief, spirited adress, seconded by Mr. Sheppard, then coved a resolution to the effect that the moved a resolution to the enect that the citizens assembled heartily indorse the principles enunciated in Mr. McCarthy' speech, and pledge themselves to assist by their votes in supporting Mr. McCarthy's laudable desire to obtain honest Government for Canada.

This was put by the chairman and declared This was put by the chairman and declared carried. Three cheers were given for Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien, the chairman and the Queen, the band played and the big crowd filed out.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

Preceedings of the Railroad Telegraphers. Convention.

Toronto, May 17.—At this morning's session of the Order of Railway Telegraphers the executive committee reported on the work of the year and also submitted the statement of the expert accountant who had examined the books. Both were exhaustive and should the work of the work who had examined the books. Both were exhaustive and showed that everything in connection of the order was in the best possible shape. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place on Friday and Ramsay will be re-elected grand chief. Denver, Colorado, will be probably chosen as the next place of meeting.

Late Canadian News

A Boy Killed by Eating Poiconed Bread and Butter Prepared for Rats.

Toronto has 23 billiard halls.

Eight Cabinet Ministers are absent from

F. W. Colcleugh, member for Scikirk in the Manitoba Legislature, is to be married at Providence, Rhode Island, to Emma Shaw, a well-known writer and lecturer.

Wednesday afternoon one of the passengers of the wrecked steamer Wandrahm, named Peterhs Hansen, aged 33, died from pneumonia, aggravagated by the hardships in the shipwreck.

At Schomberg the 6-year-old son of R. S. Perry on Wednesday morning partook of bread and butter which had been charged with strychnine for rats, and died before medical aid arrived.

At the home rule demonstration in Mon-treal, on Wednesday night, resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the course pursued by the British Premier and his co-laborer, Hon. Edward Blake in aid-ing the cause of Ireland.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company, held on Tuesday, the yearly statement showed that after paying a 6 per cent. dividend and all expenses, \$125,000 has been carried forward. The old board was re-elected.

Mr. Charles M. Acer, the widely-known cattle shipper and president of the Monard Cattle shipper and president of the Canadian Canadian Cattle shipper and Catt

ant. Charles M. Acer, the widely-known cattle shipper and president of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, is dead. Mr. Acer was favorably known to a host of western men whose business called them to the neighborhood of the Grand Trunk stock yards.

ULTRA TORY TACTICS.

Mr. Gladstone Hooted and Hissed At

While the Guest of the Prince of Wales

LONDON, May 17.—The reception of the Prince of Wales at the Imperial Institute to-day was in every way successful. The Duke of York and Princess Mary were cheered repeatedly by the thousands of

guests.

Mr. Gladstone was present looking tired and irritated. A hostile demonstration was made by some of the Ultra-Tories when he appeared, which was comparative mild at first but increased rapidly in

Despite the fact that the Prime Minister

was the guest of the Prince of Wales, he was received eventually with a storm of hooting and hissing whenever and wherever he was recognized.

The Times regards the demonstration against Mr. Gladstone as "a lamentable fact."

fact."
"The event was regretable," says the Times, "because Mr. Gladstone was the guest of the Prince of Wales. The demonstration was not organized, however, but was a spontaneous and irrepressible breach of the conventions of society."

KILLED BY ALLIGATORS.

An Aged Woman's Frightful Death in the Louisiana Bayous.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Mrs. Angelo, about 90 years old, residing at Port Eads, left her home on May 4 to visit her son about 90 years old, residing at Port Eads, left her home on May 4 to visit her son Adam, who resides three miles from the Old Jump, on the opposite side of the river. She took passage on the Comet. On May 10, Joseph, another son, learned that the old lady had failed to reach Adam's house. He organized a searching party, and shoot He organized a searching party, and shoot He organized a searching party, and about three miles from the Jump, on the Red Pass, found the disfigured head of the aged

Pass, found the distigured head of the aged woman. Other portions of her body, found further on in the bayon, showed that she had been killed by alligators.

It is thought that she sat down to rest on the bank, and before she could get away the alligators attacked her. The woman was very weak. There have been many stories of persons killed by alligators in Louisiana, but this is the first substantiated one.

Hurry Up and Get One

GIVING AWAY

Every Purchaser

Of \$2 worth of C. W. C., etc. This is really giving

\$5 Worth Good Value for \$2 We have just a few left.

Bart. Cottam 404 Talbot Street, London.