

He's All Right!

Mr. Gladstone Showed No Signs of a Breakdown.

St. Paul's, London, the Scene of Considerable Rioting.

Eighteen Men Devoured by Wolves in the Caucasus.

Conference of the Independent Labor Party at Manchester—Not in Touch With Anarchists—Moslems Lynched at Crete.

A Monument to Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The movement to erect a monument in honor of Prince Bismarck in front of the new Reichstag buildings is being pushed forward, and it is hoped that the corner-stone will be laid on April 1.

Victory for the Insurgents.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Brazil confirms the report that the insurgents have captured the Government transport Itapu. The insurgent cruiser Republica compelled her to surrender and to haul down her flag. Admiral Goncalves, who was aboard the Itapu, was made a prisoner.

Balmacedas Worsted.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Santiago, Chili, says that a number of Chileans who served as officers under the late President Balmaceda made an attack the other day on the artillery quarters in Santiago. The attack was repelled and five of the assailants killed. Many arrests were made.

Almost a Duel.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The report is widely circulated in Parliamentary circles that a duel was near at hand between Count Herbert von Bismarck and Count von Holstein, of the Foreign Office, and that it was only prevented by the mediation of prominent men, who pointed out that this was not the time to create a new excitement.

Devoured by Wolves.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the Standard from Odessa says: The weather in the Caucasus for several days has been fearfully cold. The principal ports on the Caspian Sea are ice-bound. The wolves have become unusually fierce as the result of the cold, and eighteen men have been overthrown and devoured by these animals near Erivan.

Probably Lost With All on Board.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 4.—Three weeks ago a vessel that had been purchased in the United States to be used as a warship by Gen. Mangat in his proposed attempt to overthrow President Hippius of Haiti, sailed from an American port. Since that time she has not been heard of, and it is believed she has been lost at sea, probably with all on board of her.

The Power of the Pope.

ROME, Feb. 4.—Count Soderini, privy chamberlain of the Pope, is about to publish a pamphlet entitled "Rome and the Government During 25 Years." His argument is based on the lines followed by the Pope's address of Jan. 28 concerning the recent disturbances in Sicily and Italy. He urges that it is essential to the real liberty of the people that the Pope recover the temporal power over Rome.

Discount Rates.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Rates of discount last week were 2 for three months, and 1½ for 30 days. The foreign demand for gold was dormant. Silver was in small demand, and the tendency of prices was downward. Business on the Stock Exchange decreased in volume, although prices were fairly maintained, as there was no pressure to sell. Consols rose ½. Prices of American railroad securities were little improved by the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, but there is a general expectation of permanent betterment.

Prince Bismarck and Herbert Are Out.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Count Herbert Bismarck is in discord with his father as regards the attitude of friendly neutrality just adopted by the Prince toward the Government. Count Herbert's special organ is the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, which the Hamburger Nachrichten (the Prince's organ) yesterday accused of making statements injurious to the old Chancellor. There has been no rupture between father and son, but Count Herbert is known to feel bitterly that the Emperor has gained much by the reconciliation, while the Prince's influence has been lessened.

Rioting in London.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A sharp encounter took place yesterday in front of St. Paul's Cathedral between the police and a body of unemployed Hebrews. About 250 idle Hebrews marched to the cathedral and attempted to enter. The police drove them back, the crowd resisting. The police were compelled to use their batons, and twelve of the riotous crowd were injured to such an extent it was deemed best to send them to hospitals for treatment. Repulsed at the cathedral, the crowd proceeded to Trafalgar Square, where an impromptu meeting was held. Three of the speakers who addressed the crowd had blood-stained bandages about their heads.

Moslems Lynched.

ATHENS, Feb. 4.—The execution of four Christians for various crimes in the Island of Crete has incensed the Christians in the island against the Government.

Their indignation is increased by the fact that several Musselmans who were convicted of capital charges have been reprieved.

Two Musselmans were found hanging to the trees near Salin recently, and it is thought they were executed by Christians who were enraged at the treatment accorded to their comrades.

The lynching of these two men led to wholesale arrests, and the fanaticism of both sexes has been aroused. All the

foreign consuls in Canes, except the Russian representative, have protested against the execution of the Christians.

The British Labor Party.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The conference of the Independent Labor party ended in Manchester yesterday. James Keir Hardie, M.P., presided over the final session. A motion that the conference repudiate all sympathy and relations with the Anarchists was the beginning of a heated discussion. Keir Hardie participated in it to say that it would not do to call on another names, and that while Anarchist and Socialist methods differed, it might be that the Anarchists were more zealous than other reformers. Eventually the motion was amended so as to declare that inasmuch as constitutional methods were remedying the condition of the working-men, the Independent Labor party would not ally itself with any party adopting other methods.

Anarchist Vaillant's Doom.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Persons living near the Prison de la Roquette watched eagerly all day for signs of the approaching execution of Auguste Vaillant, the Anarchist who threw a bomb in the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 9.

At 9 o'clock a mounted messenger from the Ministry of Justice delivered a sealed packet to Chief Warden Buus of the Roquette Prison. Just after midnight a messenger from the prefecture of police entered the prison office and told the group of newspaper men chatting there that the execution would take place at daybreak.

At 1:45 o'clock 500 policemen entered the Place de la Roquette by two routes. They placed the barriers to keep back the expected mob. At 2:40 o'clock two battalions of Republican guards preceded by a drum corps marched to the prison. They were followed by a company of mounted guards, and soon afterward by another battalion of infantry. All took positions in the square.

No Sign of Decay.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The British Medical Journal publishes notes of an interview held in 1893 with the late Sir Andrew Clark, who was Mr. Gladstone's physician, which notes, the paper says, it has not hitherto thought desirable to disclose. The occasion of the interview was the former report that Mr. Gladstone was about to retire from office. Sir Andrew said Mr. Gladstone displayed no signs whatever of a breakdown; he still had the freshness, elasticity and vigor of youth. His muscular and arterial systems were extraordinary. He possessed well-preserved force of energy and versatility of nervous powers far beyond that of an ordinary man in the prime of life. Above all he had inestimable power, acquired partly by habit and partly the result of the admirable balance of his nervous system, of sleeping long and well throughout the night, however agitating the events of the day may have been. To Mr. Gladstone, Sir Andrew added, work is not exhausting but is restorative. It is his true stimulus and keeps him young and vigorous. Sir Andrew further said he would never advise Mr. Gladstone to relinquish his activity. It would not prolong his life, but would rather have the opposite effect.

THE WIND'S WORK.

A Church Blown Down and Many People Hurt.

The Steamer Gallia's Rough Experience—Tornado at Columbus, Miss.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Gallia, of the Cunard Line, arrived at her dock yesterday morning after an extremely tempestuous voyage. On Jan. 21 she broke a spindle and had to lay to for repairs. On Jan. 30 she met a cyclone accompanied by tremendous seas, and while no serious damage occurred further than the loss of a lifeboat or two the ship labored heavily, and several of her crew were injured.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Feb. 4.—The most disastrous storm that has ever visited this section swept over this city at 5 o'clock last evening. In the immediate vicinity scarcely a fence is left standing, and the sidewalks are blockaded with fallen trees. A large portion of the roof of the cotton factory was blown away.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4.—A wind and rain storm which passed over Birmingham last night blew down the Congregational Church at Gate City, six miles from here. The Christian Endeavor Society, composed of 30 women and children, was holding a meeting at the time. The roof crashed in on them, burying them beneath the debris. Nearly every person in the building was more or less hurt. The serious casualties were: Mrs. R. S. Pritchell, leg broken and internally injured; wife of Mrs. James Niles, internally injured; Will die; Charles Olson, thigh broken, probably fatally. The others are not seriously hurt. The building was a small frame structure or many would have been killed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4.—Further details of last night's storm, which swept over this section of North Alabama, show the damage to have been far greater than at first supposed.

At North Birmingham a dozen houses were blown down. James Smith, a railroad section foreman, was fatally wounded by the roof of his house falling in. His wife and children escaped with less serious injury.

At Eastlake road three houses were blown down. The worst damage was at Galathea, where the Congregational church was blown down. The Christian Endeavor Society, with 50 persons in attendance, was holding a meeting, and not one of them escaped unhurt. Mrs. R. H. Pritchard was crushed by falling beams and died at midnight. She was the wife of the superintendent of the Alabama rolling mills, and her home was at Ironton, Ohio. A young man named Williams died to-day from his injuries.

The Congressional Programme.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Tariff Bill having been for a time retired to the seclusion of a Senate committee room, the features of the week in Congress will be votes on the bill to repeal the federal election laws, the McCarty Hawaiian resolution, and perhaps the Stewart resolution declaring against the proposed treasury bond issue.

Steamships Arrived.

From	At	From	At
Wassland	London	New York	Feb. 4.
Taurina	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 4.
Eden	New York	Bremen	Feb. 4.

The Brave Old Man

Wanted His Physician to Remove a Cataract from His Eye.

The Foolish Lords Sealing Their Own Fate

By Distranchising the Rural Laborers—England Not Satisfied with the Khedive's Apology—A Strange Mistake—The Czar's Wish—Cable Sparks.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Just after Mr. Gladstone left London for Biarritz, he, or perhaps one of the family, sent for Dr. Granger, of Chester, a physician who is also an oculist. It was Dr. Granger who attended him at the time when the gingerbread nut was thrown at him and struck and slightly injured one eye. Now that Sir Andrew Clark is gone, Dr. Granger probably knows more of Mr. Gladstone's constitutional peculiarities than anybody else. He saw him at his house in Downing street the day before he started. He told Mr. Gladstone, not, I suppose, for the first time, that a cataract had entirely obliterated the sight of one eye, and that another cataract had begun to form on the other eye. This last statement was perhaps new to the Prime Minister. He reflected a moment and said: "I wish you to remove the cataract at once."

Dr. Granger told him it was not yet far enough advanced for an operation.

"You do not understand me," replied his illustrious patient. "It is the old cataract I wish removed. If that is out of the way, I shall still have one good eye when the new cataract impairs the sight of the other."

Dr. Granger hesitated. Mr. Gladstone continued: "You still seem not to understand me. I want you to perform the operation, here and now, while I am sitting in this chair." Dr. Granger still objected. "It might not be successful," said he.

"That is a risk I accept," retorted the gallant old man.

In the end Dr. Granger, saying that the responsibility must be his as a medical man, declined, giving such reasons as he could. The true reason probably was that such an operation on a patient of Mr. Gladstone's age was too dangerous. It was not performed, but who could be more admirable than the courage and resolution he showed?

The Khedive's Penitence Insufficient.

English public opinion is but ill-satisfied with the Khedive's apology for his conduct upon British officers, and still less with what is now called the palace version of the incident. If there be anything satisfactory in the matter, it is that the French seem to have had no share in the Khedive's indiscretion. The whole European population of Egypt recognizes the danger involved in an attack upon the army by the ruler of Egypt. It is a direct instigation to mutiny, and nobody wants another Arabi episode. Probably Lord Cromer's illness is responsible for the rather prolonged uncertainty as to what is to be the upshot of the whole matter. The Khedive, though mildly apologetic, is clearly not penitent. Clearly, also, he has a temper, and gives way to it. He is resentful under English control. He is angry with his Minister, because they are in submission. His mind is saturated with the notion that Egypt is the Khedive, and that he himself can govern. He even shows impatience of the Sultan's suzerainty, and tolerates but moodily the continued presence of Muehtar Pacha in Cairo. Altogether it is probably true that the eventual necessity of deposing him has been seriously considered.

The Foolish Lords.

In dealing with the Parish Councils' Bills the House of Lords has destroyed in two nights the constructive labors of the House of Commons in 40 sittings. The measure is now so mangled that it is impossible for the Government to accept it. Nor is there any hope of a compromise, unless the Tory peers abandon their leading amendment—a course which would brand them with greater imbecility and vacillation than they have yet shown. Lord Salisbury has been described as a lath painted so as to look like iron, but he would show himself to be a mere reed if he should bow to the Government, which will not accede to any one of the principal Conservative amendments. The peers seem bound to a fate which their incessant provocation of trouble with the Commons must eventually prepare for them. Some Unionist journals express astonishment at the fatuity of the Upper House. The only gleam of common sense shown in that body came from the Liberal-Unionist leader, the Duke of Devonshire, and a few of his colleagues, who voted with the Government against the proposal to deprive the bulk of agricultural laborers of their franchise. The most discreditable exhibition in the debate was made by the bishops, 32 of whom voted to exclude parish meetings from schoolrooms, in the face of proof that such a course would drive the men to the public houses on all political occasions. The Liberals will make this action of the Lords their most effective weapon in the campaign to come.

The Czar's Wish.

Not long ago there was a discussion before the Czar and his courtiers on the distinctive name which it would be proper to give him. It was remarked that his father was known as "The Liberator" and "The Martyr." A courtier proposed to call Alexander III. "The Just." "Oh, no," the Czar exclaimed, "I am and shall remain the peasant emperor. Some of my nobility have styled me so in derision, scoffing for my affection for the moujik. But I accept the title as an honor. I have tried to procure for the humble the means of livelihood, and this, I think, is the best and only means of keeping the world going. After all, I believe that only two men have really known what socialism is—Henry IV., who dreamed of giving every peasant a poule au pot, and perhaps myself, whose greatest ambition is to save the Russian peasant

from dying of hunger. For when people understand that they run no danger of starvation they begin to bless God and end by loving the sovereign who represents him on earth. I am not among those who believe that the only way of ruling easily is to make the people powerless by privation and fear of the morrow, and my greatest ambition is to deserve to bear to the last the title of the Peasant Czar."

Sixty Miles of Locusts.

The African Steamship Company's steamer "Winnebago," which recently arrived from West Africa at Liverpool, had a most unusual experience when steaming between the latitudes of Cape Verde and St. Louis, Senegal. For 60 miles the vessel steamed through locusts, which were so thickly packed together on the top of the water that they completely covered the surface for miles around; indeed, they appeared to be lying on the sea as far as the eye could reach. The locusts had, no doubt, been blown from the Morocco coast into the sea. They resembled gigantic grasshoppers, and one which was secured was five inches in length and of course all of the locusts had been drowned.

A Biography of Thackeray.

The death of Mrs. Thackeray has re-awakened the public desire for a proper biography of the novelist. Those which have hitherto appeared are merely sketches of his life, unsatisfying, and only whetting the appetite for more. The few reminiscences of her father which Mrs. Richmond Ritchie recently published almost seem to imply that the difficulties hitherto standing in the way might now be easily overcome. The story, however, has always been more or less in circulation that he forbade his family to write a life of him, and if so, the parental wish will be sacred to his surviving relatives. But the life of Thackeray will one day be written, and it will be a misfortune to literature if it is not written until all his intimate friends have passed away.

Buddhism in Paris.

A fresh propaganda of Buddhism is being undertaken in Paris. It is asserted that 30,000 Parisians now profess the ancient religion. Many well-known women describe themselves as eclectic Buddhists. A little volume giving a summary of the doctrine of the new creed has just been printed, and large numbers have been bought by wealthy neophytes and will be distributed next week among all classes. Converts are not expected to desert the churches of which they are members. Copies of the book have been bound in black morocco and gilded to resemble prayer books used in the Roman Catholic churches. The converts will use the books for the general edification during the services.

A Strange Mistake.

One of the strangest mistakes of official red tape was told in a London district court this week. A man who was unable to support his invalid wife at home secured her admission into an infirmary seven years ago. He paid 5 shillings weekly for her maintenance till a few weeks ago when he learned that the woman died a few days after entering, and he had been a widower for seven years. Instead of punishing his conjugal neglect by the loss of seven years of contributions the magistrate ordered the authorities to repay the full sum.

Cable Notes.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary and general right-hand man, is seriously ill. The Queen is deeply concerned for his condition, and visits him daily at Osborne Cottage.

Americans who know the terrors of the English Channel will sympathize with the fate of five elephants which were taken across in rough weather on Thursday. All the animals were violently seasick. The biggest died in mid-channel. Another expired on landing.

Frenchmen are alarmed to discover the sharp decline in thrift of their country. The savings bank deposits have shrunk more than 16 per cent. in two years. Inquiries are being made, and the officers of the bank say that the withdrawal of deposits express feelings, not of insecurity, but of discontent.

The birth of a son to Prince Ferdinand of Sofia has caused an outburst of extravagant jubilation in the country. The palace yard has been thronged night and day by his singing, dancing, electioneering subjects. His royal daddy, in spite of the nurse's protests, has persisted in dangling him at the window several times a day to the frantic delight of the cheering crowds. The whole municipality has taken a week's holiday and the rejoicing has been so spontaneous and unrestrained that the nation found the spectacle a welcome relief from the solemn croakings about war.

CUPID'S QUICK WORK.

Leaves a Would-Be Bride and Marries Another.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 4.—Giles Corey, head clerk at the Michigan Central freight office, and Miss Allie Westbrook, daughter of Dr. M. Westbrook, were married by Rev. R. R. Claiborne yesterday morning. She procured a marriage license and went with a hack to his office and they were married.

The bride, it is alleged, stole a march on Miss Emilie Harrigan, an accomplished elocutionist, to whom Cory was to be wedded at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, times of night palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, backfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, fullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUDON, 24 Macdonnell Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

People can't account for the strange turn of affairs.

The preparations for the Corey-Harrigan wedding had all been made. Miss Harrigan is a Catholic, and the special dispensation for her marriage to a Protestant had been received from Bishop Foley. Corey had even sent his wedding suit to the Harrigan house.

Corey's friends claim that Miss Westbrook obtained some influence over him by Christian Science, but this may be mere rumor. Not long ago, when Corey was calling on Miss Harrigan, Miss Westbrook appeared at the door, declaring Corey had been engaged to her, and she would not be deserted. Corey fled out of the back door, and both young ladies fainted.

GUILLOTINED!

Vaillant, the Bomb-Thrower, Pays the Penalty.

He Died Crying "Long Live Anarchy"—The Executioner Threatened.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—With the cry of "Death to the Bourgeoisie, long live Anarchy!" Vaillant, the Anarchist whose name has been on the lips of Parisians ever since Dec. 9, when he threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, paid this morning the penalty of his crime. The precautions taken by the authorities to prevent any Anarchist demonstration at the guillotine were perfect and many of the crowd that had gathered to witness the execution, finding that the guards prevented them from seeing anything of the guillotine, left the vicinity of the Roquette prison in which Vaillant was awaiting the coming of the headman before the time the expected execution would take place.

At 7 o'clock Head Warden Brun, Judge L. Rapinasse, Registrar Horich and District Police Commissioner Lejeune entered Vaillant's cell to inform him that his time had come. The condemned man was sleeping when they arrived. He was awakened and told to prepare himself for death. He appeared to be surprised, and began to reiterate the theories he advocated before the assize court. He declared that though it was easy to suppress him it was impossible to suppress Anarchist ideas. "My body is nothing," he added, "compared with the progress of my principles. I shall be revenged." Vaillant was perfectly calm and displayed no fear whatever.

The warden asked him if he would like to see the chaplain. "No," replied Vaillant; "I will not see him."

"Will you have something to drink?" asked the warden. "No," Vaillant replied; "I shall have enough courage without that."

Vaillant advanced steadily to the guillotine. When about 80 yards outside the prison he sprang forward a little to shout: "Death to the Bourgeoisie! long live Anarchy!" As he shouted his last cry his voice resounded over the whole square. It has been customary for the executioner's assistant to push the condemned criminals against the plank, but as Vaillant reached it he sprang forward and placed himself against it. The plank dropped, and in a short time Vaillant's neck slipped under the glistening knife, and the executioner was in position. Diebler touched the spring. There was a flash as the heavy blade descended, and then the spectators saw a head and a bleeding stump of a neck drop into the basket behind the guillotine.

Between the time of Vaillant's arrival at the guillotine and the closing of the baskets containing his remains, scarcely more than twenty seconds elapsed. There were about 1,200 people present. Diebler who has received many letters threatening him with death if he executed Vaillant, and who at one time wished to resign his position rather than to put the Anarchist to death, appeared paler and more nervous than Vaillant.

CONCISE CULLINGS.

President Carnot is suffering from an attack of rheumatism, but his illness is not serious.

Prof. Edmond Fremy, the well-known French chemist and member of the institute, died on Saturday. He was 80 years old.

The Emperor William will return Prince Bismarck's visit when he goes to Kiel on Feb. 17 for the purpose of swearing in the new marines.

The carnival festivities at New Orleans will be opened on Monday with the arrival of the king, and the city is rapidly filling up with visitors from all sections of the country.

Mr. Fred M. Sommers, a saloon passenger on the American line steamer New York, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday from New York, died Friday night from pneumonia.

It is announced that William Dillon, brother of the famous Irish leader, John Dillon, is about to assume editorial control of the New World, the recognized organ of the Catholic Church in Chicago.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has considered the proposals submitted for the new 5 per cent. loan of \$20,000,000 and has accepted all bids, naming a higher price than 117.225.

IN LABOR'S REALM.

Non-Union Men Worked During a Strike and Got No Pay.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Frank B. DeLand and George H. Carls, of Detroit, are plaintiffs in an action against the Buffalo Creek Railroad, before Judge Hatch in the Superior Court.

They are suing for \$980.25, claims assigned them by 25 Detroit men, who claim that this amount is due for work done in the railroad strikers' places, in this city, in 1892. Sixteen allege to have been employed as switchmen, and the rest to fill jobs as brakemen, etc.

The claims are for \$82.50 for thirteen of the men, \$23.25 for three, \$43 for two and \$56 for each of the others.

The sum of \$9.25 to three of the men employed as switchmen, it is alleged, is all that has ever been paid to any of the men.

To Fight For \$10,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—George Dixon, champion of the world, and young Griffo, of Australia, were matched this morning to fight to a finish for the feather-weight championship, the best purse offered and stakes of \$10,000. The date was fixed as between June 1 and 25.

—WHOLESALE BY—
Cairncross & Lawrence
LONDON, ONT.

CITY ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Ald. Parnell on the Immediate Future of the Question.

Public Illumination Should Be a Monopoly Controlled by the People.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

I see by an editorial in your issue of Friday that under the head of "Municipal Ownership of Monopolies" you ask the question: "Is the proposal to grant a lease of the London street lighting to a company an abandonment of municipal control in connection with the lighting of this city?" In reply, I beg to say that as one who has been and is to-day a firm believer in municipal ownership of all monopolies I would answer firmly "No." My reason for it is that I believe that all such monopolies should be operated in the interest of the masses and for the masses, with a view to making the burden of taxation lighter. In other words, that the dividends which now go into the already rich company's pockets should go into the city coffers instead; or, which would be much better, to operate them so as to make them pay for themselves, and then give the whole people the benefit of cheaper rates, so that all rich and poor alike could enjoy them. And further, I shall not be satisfied till I see the principle carried out to its fullest extent. But you say, why then call for tenders for lighting at the present time? I answer as follows: The recent bylaw being defeated (and, by the way, it is not necessary for me here to state why I think it was defeated), and as the Municipal Act under which money bylaws come says that for a period of two years it shall not again be submitted to the ratepayers, I submit that under the debenture plan it would be very nearly three years before a plant could be got into operation, as after the bylaw had been passed the contract for plant would have to be let and the necessary time given to complete the same, which would waste the best part of a year; and as our present contract for lighting expires in December next you can readily see that two years at least of contract lighting would be absolutely necessary.

Now, sir, the claim has been set up that any company getting a longer period than say two years could do the work cheaper. We think that by asking for tenders for say one, three, five or eight years we can find out what the difference is and whether any material advantage could be gained to the city thereby; for remember the only object that No. 3 committee has is to try and save every dollar they can on the already large amount we have to pay for street lighting, and at the same time not too well lighted either.

Again, it would be next to impossible to get outside competition for a shorter period than say five years, as no company would care to build a plant which would involve an expenditure of from \$50,000 to \$65,000 for a shorter contract; but I believe there are companies who would be glad to tender and also to put in an agreement that the city should have the option of purchasing if they so desired for a period of that length. But, sir, at the last meeting of the R. E. O. Association an idea was thrown out which seems to me might be a way out of the difficulty and one which would make it an easy way of paying for a plant. That is, we now have to raise about \$21,000 for lighting purposes (and the way that applications are coming in it will be \$25,000 before long). The proposition I refer to is to buy your plant and extend the time of payment over a period of five or more years, making the sum that you would have to pay for lighting purposes under contract system pay the operating expenses and pay the yearly amount on plant as well, so the company agreeing that the plant shall be in first-class running condition at the end of the time. However, as this idea is somewhat new it would be well to have it more fully developed before saying too much about it.

In conclusion let me say that I am pleased to see the R. E. O. Association appoint a committee to investigate this matter, as I believe it will bear investigation. Let them go on with their work and the council with theirs, in calling for tenders, and I think by the time we both get through that the whole matter will be so well understood that no mistake can possibly be made in any action that may be taken thereon. Hoping that I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space, I remain yours truly,

EDWARD PARNELL, JUN.
London, Feb. 3, 1894.

Probs. The weather to-night will be dark in places.

DROP IN AND ORDER A