VOL. XXX., NO. 122.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1893.

"The Brains of the Conservative Party"

Denounces the N. P. as a Pronounced Failure.

D'Alton McCarthy's Powerful Plea for Tariff Reform.

If Our Industries Are Ever to Stand Alone, Now is the Time.

The Census of 1891 is Worthless as a Statistical Record.

How the People Are Bled by the Cotton, Ircn, and Other Canadian Combines-The Farmer Suffers Most frem the Op-

combines and monopolies, and asking for justice to the farmers by relieving them of enormous and unnecessary taxation.
D'Alton McCarthy, abandoning preferential trade, abandoning protection, declaring for a revenue tariff, and hoping for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, was a sight which made the square-toed Conservatives rub their eyes. His arraignment of the N. P. was one of the strongest ever heard in Parliament, not because his arguments were better or different than those of the Opposition for ten years past, but they came with greater force from one who was condemning the policy of his own party —a policy he had himself upheld for fifteen years.

On Mr. Foster's motion to go into com mittee of supply Mr. D'Alton McCarthy rose to move the following amendment:

"Since the introduction of the protective "Since the introduction of the protective system sufficient time has elapsed for the establishment and development of such manufacturing industries as under existing conditions can be-successfully carried on in Canada. Moreover, many manufacturers, sheitered behind the ramparts thus erected, have formed combinations and trusts which prohibit competition and create and maintain monopolies.

prohibit competition and the competition monopolies.

"That the existing tariff, defensible the measure, has proved in only as a protective measure, has proved in many instances oppressive and burdensome to the great mass of the consuming classes, and especially to those engaged in agricul-tural pursuits, is unfair and unequal in its impositions, and has been productive of discontent verging on disloyalty among those who suffer from its injustice.

who suffer from its injustice.

"That no sufficient reason has been adduced or exists requiring investigation respecting the foregoing facts, which are notorious, nor justifying delay in the passage of remedial legislation, which is importative.

"That in the opinion of this House the tariff ought to be at once amended in respect to the matters herein indicated, and also by the substantial reduction of customs duties in favor of the United Kingdom is when the contract of the United customs duties in favor of the United Kingdom in whose market all Canadian products are admitted duty free, and of those nations which, under treaty obligations with Great Britain, would be entitled to the same advantages, graduated, however, so as not unnecessarily to prejudice the business of the country nor to do wrong to those who have imported and paid duties in accordance with its provisions.

"And this House declares its readiness to make a like reduction in favor of such other portions of the Empire, or with such other foreign countries, especially the United States of America, as are willing to reciprocate in matters of trade with Canada on fair equitable terms."

In support of the resolution Mr. Me-Carthy said he approached the subject from a standpoint aside from the old lines from a standpoint aside from the old lines of party. Protection had been treated as one of the cardinal planks of the Conservative platform and free trade in the Opposition platform. The time had now come to reconsider their whole position on this question. Recalling his advocacy of the National Policy when he first entered Parliament, he dwelt on the expectations formed then of the results of that policy. That policy was adopted then as a matter of the exigency of that time and not as a matter of the exigency of that time and not as a matter of the exigency of that time and not as a matter of the exigency of that time and not as a matter of the exigency of that time and not as a matter of the exigency of that time and not result of the time and the same and appreciation of the tariff for the purpose of keeping Canadians at home, developing our industries and agricultural resources and tending towards securing a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. It was only in response to the needs of the hour, Sir John Maedonald then stated, that he introduced the N. P. and not because free trade was not in the abstract a proper system.

Said Mr. McCarthy: "Mr. Colby, who made the ablest speech at that time in sup-

port of the resolution was undoubtedly a protectionist. In that respect he differed from his leader." Mr. McCarthy oncted

port of the resolution was undoubtedly a protectionist. In that respect he differed from his leader." Mr. McCarthy quoted from Mr. Colby's speech to show the high expectations formed by its supporters of the results of the N. P.—the tall chimneys, the home market, and high prices for farm produce. He took up seriating the various propositions laid down by Mr. Colby. These were that the N. P. would enable us to compete with foreign manufacturers by fostering infant industries; that judicious protection would benefit the country, and especially the farmers; that it would increase the purchasing power of labor, would not enhance the price of goods to the consumer, and would prevent rings and monopolies. The whole argument at that time went to show that this policy was not to be permanent, and Mr. McCarthy laid it down as his initial proposition that the time had now come, if it was ever to come, when our industries, if they can exist at all, must do so without further protection. If half a generation of protection was not sufficient time to build up our industries, he did not know what was. He did not say they should stand absolutely alone, because in the raising of revenue there would always be incidental protection.

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Coming to the second part of his speech. The Farmer Suffers Most frem the Oppressions of the Tariff-The Conservative Member for Carleton Seconds Mr.

McCarthy's Eotion.

[Special Correspondence of the Advertiser by Telegraph.]

Offawa, March 14.—As a subject for a historic painting and an object lesson to posterity the scene in the Commons chamber of Canada to-day was appropriate and striking. Imagine D'Alton McCarthy, "the brains of the Conservative party," and the chief counseller of the late Sir John Macdonald, standing before the chiefs of the party and its serried battalions of followers, and denouncing the N. P. as a failure and as being responsible for all the spirit of unrest and all the annexation sentiment abroad in the land. Imagine D'Alton McCarthy, with all the power of a great advocate, pleading the cause of the combines and monopolies, and asking for justice to the farmers by relieving them. Mr. McCarthy said that the answer to the cry of "combines" raised against the N. P.

There was hardly an industry, said Mr. There was hardly an industry, said Mr. McCarthy, fostered by the N. P. with regard to which there was not a monopoly. It was the fashion newadays to refer to the total output of our industries as the result altogether of the N. P. Mr. Foster himself had taken that position. But there were many industries before the N. P. was ever thought of. Still there were more industries in existence and more hands employed. The census told them that the number of hands employed had increased between 1881 and 1891 by 110, 000. He did not believe this to be true, because in 1891 the enumerators were paid for finding out industries at so much a head, and in 1881 they were not; and probably the returns of 1881 were under the mark, and cortainly the returns of 1891 were far over the mark. In fact, in this regard he believed the census of 1891—the last census—was worthless as a statistical record. ("Hear, hear" from the Opposition.)

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Speaking of Northwestern Ontario, south and west of and around Georgian Bay, in-cluding the towns of Barrie, Orillia and cluding the towns of Barrie, Orillia and Collingwood, within his personal knowledge, said. Mr. McCarthy, this district had fewer manufacturing industries than it had ten years ago. That district and these towns hadn't, he knew, derived the slightest benefit from the N. P.

of districtions of the measure of the stating into account the difference in the stating into account the stating into ac

McCarthy gave figures and prices, and reached the conclusion that cotton which cost \$76 here could be procured in England for \$52, less 10 per cent. yet the cotton manufacturer got his raw material for much less than formerly. While the farmer had to go into the open market and was denied any protection for his produce, there was an enormous protection on cotton. The stock of the Dominion Cotton Company, which opened in 1892 at 132, sold up to 226, notwithstanding that it had been watered to the extent of 90 per cent. The stock of the Colored Cotton Company, that opened in 1892 at 80, was now seiling at 110. There was a clear monopoly in this article in Canada with these results.

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Taking in M. reached the conclusion that cotton which cost

Taking iron, Mr. McCarthy showed, by the elaborate use of figures and quotations, that the combine recently formed by the rolling mills of Canada had increased the price of bar iron by 70 per cent. over and above the price in England. This was a matter, he said, amid cheers, that affected every household in the Dominion. It should be remembered, also, that the Canadian mills mixed scrap with pig iron, thus producing iron of an interior and irregular quality. The rolling mills of Canada emploved 831 employes and had an output of \$1,750,000 and paid in wages \$335,000. Allowing 6 per cent. on capital and allowing for all other charges, they found that the rolling mills extracted a profit of 60 per cent. over and above the enhanced price of 70 per cent. over the English price of bar iron. (Hear, hear.) that the combine recently formed by the

Wall paper was next referred to by Mr.

McCarthy, who showed the burdens imposed by reason of the tariff, and he proceeded to refer to the existing unrest in the country. If ever the voice of the people demanded relief from a burdensome tariff it sounded in their ears to-day, and although it might not be heard in this chamber, tariff reform the people of this country were going to have. (Cheers.) The discontent which had spread through the land was largely due to the evils of the tariff and the combines and monoplies under it. (Cheers.) The annexation feeling which prevailed in Canada to-day was McCarthy, who showed the burdens imposed by reason of the tariff, and he proceeded to refer to the existing unrest in the country. If ever the voice of the people demanded relief from a burdensome tariff it sounded in their ears to-day, and although it might not be heard in this chamber, tariff reform the people of this country were going to have. (Cheers.) The discontent which had spread through the land was largely due to the evils of the tariff and the combines and monoplies under it. (Cheers.) The annexation feeling which prevailed in Canada to-day was attributable largely to the system he condemed. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Montague—How do you account for it?

for it?
Mr. McCarthy—Sir, I am not called upon
to account for it. I am stating the fact.
Grievances and oppression always do pro-

duce disloyalty. duce disloyants.

Mr. McLean—Why don't you give Ireland Home Rule?

Mr. McCarthy—When the time comes I will not be afraid to say why I don't give Ireland Home Rule.

Proceeding Mr. McCarthy read from the Globe letters from its traveling commissioners on the state of the country to show sioners on the state of the country to show the existence of a feeling that annexation would be acceptable as a means of redress if it could not be obtained in any other way. There was an association formed to promote "political union" which gained support only because of the discontent with our trade policy. (Hear, hear, and sensa-tion.)

our trade policy. (Hear, hear, and sensation.)

Mr. McLean—All Grits.

Mr. McCarthy—I don't think so, and even if it were so I do not believe it makes any difference. I do not think out legislation should drive Liberals into annexation. (Cheers.) Referring to the report of Mr. Clarke Wallace's combine committee of 1888, Mr. McCarthy said the statute founded on that was practically a dead letter and combinations existed on every hand. They could not put down combinations by law, but they could compel them to get out from under the shelter of tariff. (Hear, hear.)

The farmers Mr. McCarthy had left to the last as the most important. In his opinion the farmers suffered most from the the last as the most important the tariff. Referring to Mr. Foster's argument that the farmer by using his own wood and wearing homespun escaped taxes, he protested strongly against the idea of treating the farmer as a hewer of wood and drawer of water. (Cheers.) On everything he used the farmer was subjected to enormous taxes. (Hear, hear.) The duty of 35 per cent. on agricultural implements wasn's a revenue duty, it was an enormous tax. Mr. McCarthy took out of his desk petitions not yet laid on the table from 113 associations of Patrons of Industry, signed by 1,712 farmers and electors residing in Manitoba and the Northwest, in favor of tariff reform. These petitions stated that the signers could not advise their friends in the old country to ome to Canada under the existing burdens of the tariff. (Hear, hear.) of the tariff. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McCarthy proceeded to demonstrate to the House the amount of the taxes taken rom the farmer in regard to some articles from the farmer in regard to some articles and put into the pockets of the manfacturer by the taril. The farmers' raw material was taxed. He based his whole argument on the fact that the home article produced in Canada is sold at a price in excess of its value, and the consumer pays 30 per cent. more than the article should cost if there were no tariff or a light tariff on these articles. To show how the home manufacturers agreed together to fix prices and take advantage of the tariff, he read a letter stating that the four manufacturers of barbed wire in Canada had combined together and entered into a bond to obey the orders of a central board, which fixed prices and allotted the territory and regulated the trade.

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Taking up the question of the measure

with the Imperial Federation scheme of preferential duties between England and France, Mr. McCarthy said he voted for that last year when Mr. McNeil's resolution was passed, but he had not at the time thought that any great good would come of it. They should not wait for the contigency that Great Britain might some day subscribe to that policy, but at once declare in favor of rewarding Great Britain for admitting out goods free by admitting British goods on reduced duties. The spirit of tariff reform was spreading all over. Practically the people of the United States had adopted free trade.

Mr. McLean—No, no.
Mr. McCarthy—Then Cleveland will not be true to the policy he was elected to support if he does not levy customs taxes for revenue purposes only. (Cheers.) This was what he meant by free trade. In the

for revenue purposes only. (Cheers.) This was what he meant by free trade. In the meantime Canada should lower her tariff,

Mr. McCarthy continued: "When our tariff has been lowered to a revenue basis there will be enough left for us to come down a peg lower still in return for prefer ential trade with England, should it eve ential trade with England, should it ever come about. If we were guaranteed \$1 a bushel for our wheat in England, I am prepared to admit in return every British product free. Speaking of the recent effort in the British Parliament to permaneutly schedule Canadian cattle in England, Mr. McCarthy asked why should England not schedule our cattle? That effort was inspired by the growth of protectionist ideas caused by the fact that the condition of the British farmers to-day was worse than those of any other part of the world. (Conservative cheers.)

Turning to the plea for delay in tariff Turning to the plea for delay in taring reform put forward by the Government Mr. McCarthy declared that he was very much dissatisfied with the promises of the Government. He read from recent speeches of members of the Government to show that while Mr. Ouimet in Soulanges told the people that the N. P. had been a success and would be continued, Sir John Thompson in Toronto had promised to lop the mouldering branch away. In this latter sense they had tinkered at the tariff nearly every year. Then they asked the people to wait and see what was done at Washington, and asked their supporters in caucus to wait and see what was done at Washington. He condemned this policy of waiting on Washington. He did not believe in any event that the Government intended to abandon the policy of protection, and he was opposed to the continuance of that policy. That was the line of cleavage. He expressed confidence in President Cleveland, and looked forward to the time when we could secure reciprocal trade with the United States.

Dealing with his proposition to reduce at reform put forward by the Government Mr.

we could secure reciprocal trade with the United States.

Dealing with his proposition to reduce at once the duties on British goods it would, said Mr. McCarthy, involve a loss at first sight of \$3,000,000 in revenue, but increased importation at reduced rates would recompense for that loss. In concluding shortly after 9 o'clock (after speaking for three and a half hours), Mr. McCarthy referred to his past course on the fiscal question by quoting a speech he made in 1877—his first speech in Parliament—to show that he never pretended to be a protectionist although he had supported the establishment of the N. P. in 1878. He dwelt for a moment on the unequal distrition of wealth—the few rich and the many proor—and called on them to condemn a system under which this was made possible. Mr. McCarthy was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

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To the surprise of everybody, Mr. Hodgins, the Conservative member for Hodgins, the Conservative member for the Conservative hive of Carleton county, which lies almost in the shadows thrown by the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, seconded the resolution. Mr. Geo. Taylor, the Conservative whip, at once left his seat and approached Mr. Hodgins and began to argue with him. The attention of Mr. McCarthy was drawn to this attempt to seduce his seconder, and he smiled, while the House cheered and laughed so that Mr. Taylor, thus detected, left Mr. Hodgins alone.

Dr. Montague replied. He is well Dr. Montague replied. He is well known as a pleasing speaker, and had carefully prepared his speech. He dwelt on Mr. McCarthy's inconsistency in abandoning preferential trade, taunted him on his facility in turning sharp corners, and on his past want of attention to fiscal questions. He declared that we were under no obligation to reduce duties on British goods because our goods were admitted free for their good and not for ours. Why should we reduce duties on British goods when the importations were chiefly luxuries? He admitted that iron was an exception, and in that matter there might be a burden, but why reduce duties on carpets, whisky but why reduce duties on carpets, whisky and bicycles?

In a vein of sarcastic humor Dr. Montague said that the Thompson Conserva-tives would continue to wear slouch hats, but the McCarthy Conservatives would wear Piccadilly hats. He argued that products in Canada were cheaper than in the United States. Agricultural imple-

ity with the United States, Dr. Montague declared in one breath that the Conservatives had always been ready to make a fair treaty, and in the next argued that as the United States produced the same articles as we did that to attempt to trade with them was like attempting to carry coal to Newcastle. Time and time again Dr. Montague recurred to the chief complaint he made against Mr. McCarthy that he had joined forces with the Opposition and was preaching "blue ruin." He concluded with an eloquent peroration, in which he predicted that the people would continue to support "the national party"—the party to support "the national party"—the party which had constructed the C. P. R. They were prepared to work out our destiny or the old lines and the old policy.

When Dr. Montague sat down he was ondly cheered. No one rising immediately londly cheered. No one rising immediately to continue the debate there were loud cries of "Question!" in which the acting leader of the House joined, notwithstanding an arrangement officially sanctioned that there would be no division that evening. After a pause Mr. Edgar rose and replied to Dr. Montague principally on the state of the cotton industry, in regard to which Mr. Edgar is particularly well informed. He declared that the cotton lords were making on watered stock, and all from \$4.000,000 to \$8,000,000 annually. After Mr. Ivas, president of the council, moved the adjournment of the debare and the House adjourned shortly after midnight.

inspired by the growth of protectionist ideas caused by the fact that the condition of the British farmers to-day was worse than those of any other part of the world. (Conservative cheers.)

This demonstration, the first approval he

Late Canadian News

Belleville to Have an Electric Street Railway-Sudden Death of a Well-Known Citizen.

Huron assizes opened at Goderich Mon-day before Mr. Justice Rose.

The Vaudreuil bye-election for the Com-mons will take place on April 12.

The Montreal banks have shipped \$500,000 in gold daily to New York since

March 1.

G. T. R. earnings for week ending March 11, 1893, \$372,903; some period in 1892, \$371,007; increase in 1893, \$1,896.

The Montreal Street Railway Company has decided to build 50 miles of road this summer. It will spend \$500,000 on new buildings.

J. D. Booth, a prominent citizen of Brad.

buildings.

J. D. Booth, a prominent citizen of Bradtord suffered a stroke of apoplexy Tuesday
morning, and faint hopes are entertained of
his recovery.

The Belleville City Council Monday
night granted a charter for the construction
of an electric street railway in various
streets of the city.

The ratepayers of Niagara Falls, Ont.,
have voted by 125 majority to grant
\$16,000 more for high school purposes,
making a total of \$25,000.

The Conservative convention of West

making a total of \$25,000.

The Conservative convention of West Durham, held at Bowmanville, on Tuesday, failed to agree on a candidate for the Commons, and adjourned till May 31.

mons, and adjourned till May 31.

The total bank clearings in Canada last week were \$21,030,727, against \$19,373,477 for the previous week. There was a total increase of 13.5 per cent., as compared with the same week last year.

Mr. John R. Booth, Ottawa, sold between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of lumber to a United States (Middle) firm a few days ago at an advance of from 55 cents to \$2 per 1,000 feet on last year's prices. Lumber everywhere is in strong demand.

James Eathorn, manager and cashier of

James Eathorn, manager and cashier of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, dropped the St. Lawrence Hair, and dead while getting out of bed Tuesday morning. Eathorn had been fourteen years in the St. Lawrence Hall, and was well-known all over the continent. He leaves a

wife and three children.

The funeral of the late Col. Rankin will take place from the Hotel Dieu, Windsor, to St. Alphonsus' Roman Catholic Church, and after the usual service there the body will be buried in the cemetery of L'Assumption Church, Sandwich. Much surprise is felt in Windsor, as Col. Rankin was understood to be a Protestant all his life.

The friends of the modical family of March and the surprise is felt in Windsor, as Col. Rankin was understood to be a Protestant all his life. wife and three children.

stood to be a Protestant all his life.

The friends of the medical faculty of McGill University are delighted to learn that one of its most liberal benefactors, Mr. J. H. R. Molson, has again come to the fore with the magnificent donation of \$70,000. The medical department of the university has 270 students, and the great expense attending the same has always produced a deficit, which will now be wiped out.

Tuesday morning a habitant driving to

deficit, which will now be wiped out.

Tuesday morning a habitant driving to
Montreal found a Frenchman called Honore
Guidon half frozen on the road and placed
him in a house near by. A little further
on the dead body of a man was discovered
lying in the middle of the road. Guidon
admitted that the dead man was his pal.
They were seen drunk together on Monday
night. Guidon has disappeared. There
were marks of violence on the dead man's
body.

ARSON AND MURDER

Charged Against George Booth at Belle-ville—The Prisoner's Pal in the

Charged Against George Booth at Belleville—The Prisoner's Pai in the Witness Box.

Belleville, March 14.—The investigation into the various charges preferred against George Booth and W. Young, of Trenton, in connection with the burning of the Sailor block in that town on the night of Nov. 36, whereby Mrs. G. D. Rowe, late of Toronto, lost her life, occupied the attention of the grand jury all morning. The grand jury brought in true bills against Booth for murder, shopbreaking, lareeny and arson, and against Young for shopbreaking, lareeny and arson. Young pleaded guilty to the three bills returned against him. Torrance Tierney charged with having assisted in firing the Sailor block, was discharged. This afternoon Young was sentenced to seven years in penitentiary. Booth pleaded not guilty, and his trial proceeded. Young testified strongly against the prisoner. His testimony was not finished when court adjourned.

Cut in Coal Prices.

New York, N. Y., March 14.—The general sales agents of the anthracite coal companies met to-day and fixed the followsome prices for coal this spring: Grate, \$3 90 per ton; egg, \$3 90; stove, \$4 15; chestnut, \$4 12. This is a decrease from the prices charged since September last of 10 cents a ton on grate, 50 cents at on on egg and chestnut and 60 cents on stove.

She Was Cast Off. TORONTO, March 4.—The coroner's jury investigating the case of Mrs. Martin, who died suddenly Sunday, and whose demise was thought to have been caused by starvawas thought to have been caused by starva-tion and cold, returned a verdict that death was due to heart failure, the result of excessive use of alcohol and neglect. Mrs. Martin was the daughter of a wealthy London, Eng., merchant, but was cast off for marrying against his will.

Seventy-Five Years Wed. Seventy-Five Years Wed.

BUCYRUS, Ohio, March 14.—At their home here Jacob Fike and wife last week celebrated their diamond wedding, having been married in Germany 75 years ago. They emigrated to this section shortly after their marriage. Properity has been their reward for hard work and frugal ways their reward for hard work and frugal ways and in old age they are surrounded by a healthy, happy family. To each child they have given a large farm, yet they live alone. Mr. Fike ie 92 and his wife 96. He manages his farm and his wife continues to do all of her housework, as they did 75 years

Sons of England.

Sons of England.

MONTREAL, March 14.—The Supreme of Grand Council of the Sons of England opened its eighteenth annual meeting in Montreal this evening. There were eleven delegates representing 77 lodges throughout the Dominion in attendance. The supreme grand president, W. R. Stroud, of Ottawa, presided. The report of Grand Secretary J. W. Carter stated that 1,694 new members had been initiated during the year, and that the present strength of the order is 12,800 members. The order is in a very satisfactory financial condition, having a balance to its credit on Dec. 31, of \$54,864. The cash benefits paid during the year amounted to \$39,438.

COUGHS and COLDS.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, etc., try Tolu, Tar and Tamarack. One bottle will usually cure the most distressing cough. Sold in 25c. bottles by all druggists.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE. Annual Gathering of the Brotherhood-The Order Growing in Numbers.

Annual Gathering of the Brotherhood—
The Order Growing in Numbers.
ORANGEVILLE, Ont., March 14.—The
Grand Lodge of Orangemen is in session
here. The local Orangemen, headed by the
Citizens' Band, marched to the station to
meet the morning train from the south,
on which were about 200 delegates. The
cheer that greeted Grand Master Wallace
was not as enthusiastic as might have been
expected from a gathering of 400 or 500
Orangemen. The grand master reports
that more dues have been paid in the past
year than any year in the history of the
society, and that the Orange Mutual Benefit
Society has paid in ten years \$777,000. The
grand secretary reports fifteen applications
for now lodges received this year; 2,500
members added; loss by expulsion and
death, 200.
The Grand Black Chapter of Ontario
West, Royal Black Knights of Ireland,
elected efficers as follows: W. L. Bett, Toronto, grand master; Henry Burnett,
Brampton, deputy grand master; J.
Dunlop, St. Catharines, assistant deputy
grand master; Rev. W. Walsh, Brampton,
grand chaplain; Revs. R. S. Cooper, Invermay, E. W. Hughes, Wingham, and Alex.
Sanson, Toronto, deputy grand chaplains;
S. R. Hammond, Hamilton, grand registrar;
W. N. Lockhart, Everett, deputy grand
registrar; E. Medcalf, Toronto, grand
treasurer; W. McLellan, Owen Sound,
deputy grand treasurer; J. H. Scott, Kimcardine, grand lecturer; J. Fulton, Toronto,
deputy grand lecturer; John Farley, Toronto, and W. E. Morrison, Sarnia, grand
censors.

A Vagrant Negro Auctioned Off. A vagrant Negro Auctioned Uff.

FAYETTE, Mo., March 14.—George Winn,
a vagrant negrc, was sold on the block today under the vagrant law of Missouri. His
services for six months were bought
for \$20 for \$20.

A Kansas Bank Bursts. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—The Kansas Trust and Banking Company at Atchison, of which Senator Ingalls is president, closed its door last night. The liabilities are estimated at \$506,000; assets probably \$700,000. Senator Ingalis' loss is placed at \$10,000.

Chosen Friends.

Chosen Friends.

Berlin, Ont., March 14.—Nearly 200 of the delegates of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends seembled in the I. O. O. F., hall to-day, where they are holding a two days' session. The membership has increased from 3,145 in January, 1892, to 5,932 in January, 1893. The reports of all the officers were highly satisfactory.

A Romance.

She was fair—and my passion begun!
She smiled—and I could not but love!

But when from afar I detected catarth.
No beauty my passion could move!

In despair she sought doctors in vain, Till she learned of "Humanity's boon; Now her breath is as sweet as the dew Which falls upon roses in June.

Which falls upon roses in June.

Tonight, as we sit in our home,
And I kiss her sweet lips o er and o'er,
We bless Dr. Sage in our bliss.
For the jey that he brought to our door.
There is no disease more trying to friendship than catarrh! The constant effort to
clear the throat and nose, the foul breath,
all the features of the disease, make it as
much dreaded by the friend as by the
victim. Humanity has cause to bless Mr.
Sage for his "Catarrh Remedy." The
manufacturers offer to forfeit \$500 for any
case they cannot cure. case they cannot cure

AFTER BUSINESS OFFICE CLOSES.

Advertisements, including birth, marriage and death notices, brought to the office during the night, after the business office is closed, can be inserted n our early morning edition by being left at the editorial room upstairs, the entrance to which is by side door from

A boy at Orlando, Fla., rides a bicycle and drives a milk wagon at the same time. He rides beside the wagon, dexterously handling the reins and guiding the horse. Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It may be used without the alightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, carache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.



WE HAVE JUST 20,000 PATENT WASHING

MACHINES TO GIVE AWAY.

Have All Your Neighbors Got One?

To induce overy housekeeper to test the washing, cleaning and labor-saving projection of Coutaniewashing Compound we self twenty of Coutaniewashing Compound we self twenty of Cotten pack of the Cotten of the Cotten of the Cotten of Cotten is Mustard for \$2. These articles we grarantice good, and at regular prior no sale, provided the coutanies of the Cotten of the

BART. COTTAM, Office and Warehouse; 404 Talbot Street, . . .