

Costly Housekeeping.

Expenses of the Queen's Household Last Year \$4,325,000.

Twenty-Four Armenians Sentenced to Death.

Death of De Giers, Russia's Foreign Minister.

The New Franco-Belgian and Canadian Steamer Line to Start in April.

CANROBERT DYING.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—At 11.30 this evening it was announced that Marshal Canrobert was dying.

COSTLY HOUSEKEEPING.

Students of economical housekeeping will be interested to know that the expenses of the Queen of England's household last year amounted to \$4,325,000, three-quarters of which was salaries.

THE NEW LINE TO CANADA.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is stated that the regular service of the new line of steamers between Belgium and French ports and Canada will begin in April. The steamers will run to Montreal in the summer and to Halifax in the winter.

A DEAD MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The money market is absolutely dead. The buying price of American eagles has been reduced by the Bank of England one half-penny, the price being 75s 1-2d. The bank reserve is £27,000,000. Money rates are very weak, but they cannot well go lower.

TWENTY-FOUR SENTENCED TO DIE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Globe says dispatches have been received from Constantinople stating that the court of cassation has confirmed the sentences imposed in November last by the tribunal at Erzinczahn upon 58 Armenians, which condemns 24 of them to death. The confirmation of the sentence has greatly exasperated the Armenians in the vicinity of Erzinczahn.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

Jacques St. Core cables from Paris to the New York Herald: "The French Cabinet crisis appears to be closed by the coming into power of a moderate Ministry. The general opinion is that the Ribot Cabinet will last until Easter, and that then the crisis will begin again, which will force President Faure to dissolve the Chamber. But M. Ribot is not a popular man, and the new Chamber will be as much divided as is the present one, and will contain more Socialist members. Then the trouble will recommence and serious incidents will take place."

HORRORS OF WAR.

Fred Villiers, the war artist, in a lecture on the Oriental war last night, declared that he witnessed shocking atrocities at Port Arthur. People were shot down, he said, until every street and alley of the wretched town was cumbered with corpses and mounds of blood. They came to the doors of their stores in answer to Marshal Oyama's proclamation proclaiming protection to all non-combatants. The German prince and his officers listened to the music of their band not two miles from the scene of slaughter. Of the Chinese citizens only 35 were left.

WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Emperor William has made his birthday celebration a great spectacle. Apparently his object has been to dazzle the people and dispel their suspicions of strife between him and the other allied monarchs in Germany. Only on supreme occasions has the city seen such a gathering of crowned heads. The Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Hesse and Oldenburg, and the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Mecklenburg-Schwerin are here. In fact, every noteworthy German prince except the Regent of Bavaria has come to lend pomp to the fetes. The police did not enforce the Sunday closing law, and many shops did an enormous business. The Emperor was cheered loudly whenever he appeared in public.

FLOWERS FOR CHURCHILL'S COFFIN.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Queen, Prince of Wales and the Emperor of Germany have sent wreaths to be placed upon the coffin of Lord Randolph Churchill. The wreaths sent for the funeral of Lord Randolph Churchill are almost countless. They have come from half a dozen cities on the continent, and scores of cities and towns in Great Britain. Lady Churchill's wreath, which will lie on his coffin, is of laurel, and bears the inscription: "To Randolph, from his ever admiring and loving wife." Another wreath has this inscription: "To a beloved son, from his heart-broken mother." Mrs. Jerome, Lord Randolph's mother-in-law, her two daughters, Mrs. Frewen and Mrs. Jack Leslie, have sent magnificent designs in flowers.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times' correspondent in Teheran reports the mortality in the recent earthquake as far beyond the former estimates. He says the mortality in Kuchan was very great. Some 60 persons were entombed in a mosque and 600 perished in various baths. Many were burned to death. The survivors have suffered terribly from cold and want, as neither food nor water was obtainable for three days. Not a single building in the city is standing. There is simply a mass of bricks and earth. The shocks have come frequently since Jan. 17, one on Jan. 22 being equal in violence to the first one. It is pitiful to see the afflicted families huddled together for shelter from the intense cold, no doctors in Kuchan, but

Russian surgeons are hastening to the city from Akakabad.

DEATH OF M. DE GIERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead. Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers was born on May 21, 1820. After passing through the course of science at the Imperial Lyceum of Czarskoe Selo, he entered the Asiatic department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, being then 18 years of age. In December, 1875, he was appointed adjutant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and continued to advance until it may be said that from the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin M. de Giers was to all intents and purposes the sole guardian of the affairs of Russia. In April, 1882, on the retirement of Prince Gortchakoff, he was advanced to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. De Giers was not a brilliant statesman, but a safe one, and as such was esteemed most highly by Emperor Alexander III. He was universally known as a man of peace.

M. de Giers died of inflammation of the lungs, complicated by neuritis of the heart. At 6 o'clock in the evening he fell asleep, and he died without waking. The Czar, the Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir, many members of the diplomatic corps and all the Ministers attended the service of prayer held in his memory this morning. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

Important Capture.

The Notorious "Betsy" Baker Again in the Toils.

Caught in the Act—James Quinn Found in a Snowdrift—Was Outside Sentinel.

The police made an important capture in the north end of the city at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. As a result of a search on "Betsy" Baker is in the toils again, caught red-handed in the act of burglary, and James Quinn, a young man with a local police reputation, was arrested as an accessory. Another man made his escape when the constables appeared. The night was probably the coldest and stormiest of the year, and one admirably adapted for such work as the men were engaged in. The wind whistled and shrieked among the buildings, and made so many strange noises that it was comparatively an easy matter for them to break in doors and windows without awakening the neighbors. About the time mentioned Police Constables Weir and Egerton noticed a man standing on Richmond street in front of Loveless' grocery store.

HID IN A SNOW DRIFT.
He made off down Piccadilly street as soon as he caught sight of the officers and they ran after him. The man was fleet of foot, and ran through a yard and jumped over several fences. He disappeared, and the officers thought he had made good his escape. By the aid of their lamps they followed the footprints, and at last came to a snow drift behind a fence over which the man had disappeared. Here the footprints ceased. "That ended the mystery. The man was in the snow drift and he was speedily dragged forth. He proved to be James Quinn.

The man's suspicious movements around the store caused the officers to turn their attention again in that direction. P. C. Ralph came upon a junction and joined the prisoner with P. C. Egerton, Ralph and Weir began to reconnoitre around the back of the building.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Here they found two men hard at work on the fastenings at the rear of Loveless' store. In the scramble James Baker, alias Betsy, was arrested. His companion got over the fence and away. The men were then conveyed to the station and locked up. Investigation showed that the men had burst open the back door of Twohey's butcher shop in the same block. Then they had broken in a pane of glass and another pane of glass and had taken three pounds of head cheese and then piled up about a dozen chickens near the door, evidently intending to return and take them. Then they apparently turned back to the "Loveless" grocery store, and had the door broken in just as the police arrived.

MEN OF REPUTATIONS.

Both men are married. "Betsy" Baker has served twelve or fourteen years for burglary and highway robbery. His brother was sentenced the other day to eighteen months for robbing a Springfield, Ill., railway office. He was arrested here and fought extradition. When here he claimed to be "Betsy" Baker, and not William, and the police were not a little puzzled. One day Sergeant Jenkins went into Baker's cell and said: "Are you Betsy?" "Yes," answered the prisoner. "Then tell me any incident that has occurred between us."

This was too much, and William H. laughingly acknowledged that he was not Betsy. It was alleged that Betsy escaped from the house in Chicago when the police arrested his brother. He has a record. "Jim" Quinn is also a married man, and, like Baker, belongs to the city. He has been up on several occasions on petty charges. He is an upholsterer by trade. The police have been looking for a gang that has committed several burglaries in the north end, and are confident that they now have the right parties. There is no doubt that Quinn was stationed outside to give the alarm, but he hurried to escape himself and neglected his companions. Quinn lives on Waterloo street north, but Baker has no direct address. He is supposed to have come from Buffalo lately.

BARGES GO THE BOTTOM.

They Break Adrift in a Gale—At Least 16 Lives Lost.
FOUR DROWNED.
GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27.—Later news of the wreck of the schooner Leader shows that four of the crew were drowned. They were all Portuguese sailors.
TWELVE LIVES LOST.
NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 27.—The worst disaster that has happened in Long Island Sound in years occurred last night. The news was brought by the big tug Sea King (Capt. O'Connell), which arrived in this harbor in a thick fog. The Sea King left Hammond's Flats on Thursday evening, bound to Providence.

Ready for the Fray

Big Gathering of East Middlesex Liberals.

Nominations for the House of Commons.

Two Candidates Named—The Ballot to be Taken Next Saturday.

Interesting Addresses by Hon. David Mills, Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., Dr. Gardiner, John Gilsen and Dr. Taylor.

A convention of East Middlesex tariff-revenue men was held in the Liberal rooms, Oddfellows' Hall, on Saturday afternoon to consider the propriety of nominating a candidate to contest the riding in the coming election. Though the weather was very stormy and the roads in many sections almost impassable the hall was crowded with delegates. Many city Liberals showed their interest by their presence, including Hon. David Mills, M. P. for Bothwell; Ald. Parnell, L. W. Burke, John Cameron, Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., J. D. Clarke and several others. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and was marked by an able address from Hon. David Mills and short speeches by the nominees. Among those in attendance were:

London township—R. Sissons, Thomas Keyes, Charles Fisher, R. S. Douglas, R. W. Jackson, H. R. Kennedy, T. Robinson, A. B. Scott, J. W. Rosser, J. McTavish, John Edwards, M. McConnell, George Cairncross, J. Stewart, George Rennie, John O'Donnell, J. McGee, Sam Wheaton, Charles Trebilcock, George Waters, John Anderson, Alex. Russell, Alex. Smibert, S. Gorwell, H. Sifton, Jas. McFarlane, James Ball, John Fraser.

West Nisour—George Scatcherd, M. Ashman, Wm. Talbot, M. Flaherty, W. J. McGuffin, F. Bailey, S. J. Wheaton, E. Dunn, R. Morrell, James Thompson, G. Keast, D. Chambers, Jas. Henderson, J. M. Leach, D. K. McAlpin, J. North, North Dorchester—Thos. Scott, Duncan MacLachlin.

South Dorchester—Andrew Stokes, Angus McIntyre, M. Black. London—Messrs. H. Stapleton, Geo. Heaman, —Shamblau, —Howie, F. Hardey, D. Hardey, Geo. Berry, C. Fitzgerald, —Gould, —Young, D. Andrews, J. Herald, J. McAlpin, J. Pike, —Anderson, A. Isaac, R. Short, sen., R. Short, jun., Dr. Gardiner, W. D. Eckert, T. H. Rosser, G. Wilkie, James Fitzgerald and Ed. O'Sullivan.

HON. D. MILLS SPEAKS.

Before opening for the nomination of candidates, the president, Mr. E. Ironside, of Ilford, called upon Hon. David Mills for an address. The tried representative of the Bothwell riding was greeted with loud applause. He said: "I did not come for the purpose of speaking to you, but more for the purpose being with you. I always deem it my duty to be in the front of the movement in which I believe wherever opportunity is offered. We are very likely to have an election at no distant date—it may be before another session, but on that point I do not despair. It is absolutely necessary for us to be on the alert and ever ready at the first call of duty. (Applause.) I know the difficulties of East Middlesex, and I know how it has been gerrymandered. I know the obstacles that have been put in the way of success to the Liberal party. We are in a peculiar position at the present time, but I do not despair of success in the constituency at the coming election. (Cheers.) The country is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The brains of the Government are gone. When we look at the Government as now constituted, there is not a man in the whole Administration who can command the full confidence even of his own party. If they are supported by the party and not because of fealty to the party and not because of confidence in their ability to carry on the affairs of the country. (Applause.) Let me call your attention to certain important facts. Fifteen years ago the Liberal party was defeated because there was a general depression throughout the globe. Since then you have had fifteen years of experience with a high tariff. You are now in debt than it was in 1878. You have enormous debt, high taxes, and low prices as a result of what has been tried. I think that the agricultural population of Canada is prepared for a change, and I know that we could carry on the Government of Canada with an expenditure of \$4,000,000 less a year than we now have. You have had these burdens put upon you for needless works and outlays of moneys. Now, you will have an opportunity, such as has not occurred for many years in the experience presented before you on matters of a perfectly simple character, which every person can understand, and which if considered at all, will result in a more efficient and economical Administration and in returning men who will make good representatives in Parliament." (Cheers.) Mr. Mills said it was of great importance that the Liberals should be thoroughly organized and ready for the contest when it comes, and also ready to send men to Parliament who will undo the wrong during the last fifteen years. The Liberals were undertaking to fight abuses created in that time. There was the case of the returning officers. Under Liberal footing in this respect, but when the Conservatives went in they repealed the law and appointed the grossest of partisans to the posts.

"In 1882," said Mr. Mills, "I was elected by the people, but the returning officer returned my opponent. The same thing happened with Dr. King in New Brunswick. These are men who cannot be reached by the law as it now stands, and their acts are intended to prevent an honest and fair expression of public opinion. I would like to know what the family compact of Canada has created that can equal the abuses of the Conservative party today."

"I trust East Middlesex will do its duty. (Applause.) I know it may be redeemed, and instead of being represented by a supporter of the present Administration, you will be represented by a man ready to do everything in the public interest." (Cheers.)

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations of candidates were then called for by the president, and the following were made: John Gilsen, of London township—By Robert Scott and James Bell. George Taylor, city—By Charles Trebilcock and C. Anderson. George C. Gibbons—By Squire Kennedy, Ilford, and Geo. Heaman. Dr. Gardiner—By John Laidlaw and J. Stewart.

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THE NOMINEES SPEAK.

Speeches were then made by the four nominees. Mr. Gilsen was the first called upon. He is a young and vigorous man, and in a very short address showed great ability to discuss public affairs. He stated that he had been urgently requested to allow himself to be moved as a candidate in the east riding, and had at last consented. "You know my principles with regard to political matters," said Mr. Gilsen, "I am pronounced. I have no hesitation in saying what I believe to be right and proper. We have heard Hon. Mr. Mills in his able discussion of affairs. We know everything claimed for the National Policy has been a decided failure, and I think we should contest this riding. We would be negligent if we didn't. No one should be afraid of being called a Liberal. I have confidence in the intelligence of the people; I have confidence in the force of right and truth, and I am sure the candidate of this convention will be successful at the polls. I see no reason (in the face of all we have seen and know) why we cannot win. We must be united, however, and go unitedly to the work, and with a good organization."

Continuing Mr. Gilsen showed that all great questions which have had a tendency to bless mankind were the direct outcome of Liberal agitation. He was a Liberal pure and simple, yet he did not believe in being a tool or machine. The speaker showed the fallacy of the National Policy. It had placed heavy taxes on the country; it had added enormously to the public debt, and had not given employment to Canada's artisans or given the farmers a home market for their produce. Mr. Gilsen was certain the Liberals would be victorious if they joined in the contest with a will. (Applause.)

EX-MAYOR TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor was well received. The large gathering, he said, went to show that East Middlesex Liberals were deeply interested in the welfare of the country. He thought every person present was convinced that it would be desirable to place a candidate in the field. He thanked the Liberals for the hearty support they accorded him at the last election, and he had no difficulty in falling in line with his Liberal friends. Mr. Taylor was thoroughly convinced that the principles of the Liberal party were the best for the country's interests. A tariff for revenue only was all that should be maintained, and the freest trade relations (which would be consistent with the position Canada held as a portion of Great Britain) should exist between the States and this country. A simple and less expensive method of compiling the voters' list should be put in force. Mr. Taylor concluded by prophesying success for the Liberals in the coming elections.

DR. GARDINER WITHDRAWS.

Dr. Gardiner had heard a great deal about politics in the last few years, but there was one policy he had always recommended as the best for Canada. It was true loyalty to the country, the loyalty to ourselves. He taunted Dr. Montague for a statement he had recently made, that Canadians should go back to the thirteenth or fourteenth century for their rule of life. Freedom of trade and unimpeded freedom may have done in those days, but it will not do now. Canadians will be loyal enough to wear Canadian products without being forced into it. He believed in doing right because it was a pleasure. Be Canadians—let people do or wear what they please, but always remember that by wearing the products of our own manufacturers you are encouraging them. Canada is a glorious country, and one of which we all may be proud. The doctor promised to stand loyally by the choice of the convention. In speaking of the National Policy, he ridiculed the claims which had been made for it. Neither farmer nor mechanic is receiving protection—millions of dollars have been spent to bring more mechanics in to compete with Canadians. True protection should be for the farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, and every class of people, and just enough of it to run and not wreck the ship of state.

MR. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C.

Mr. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., was given a hearty reception. He thanked the candidate. He would have been pleased if circumstances permitted him to accept. He could hardly conceive of a Liberal in East Middlesex "hived," as it was attempted to make it) there were not enough of proofs of the N. P. fallacy to enable the Liberals to convince the people that they would best be served by electing a genuine tariff reformer at this time. (Hear, hear.) People were seeing the fruits of the policy into which they were led in 1878. No man in East Middlesex could tell of an industry in the riding which had been benefited by the N. P. No Conservative farmer could have the hardihood to say how he was benefited by the high tariff in what he buys. The farmer gets no higher price for what he sells. A Government that failed to increase the prices of wheat, barley or horses, as promised, surely was not besting the farming community in making them pay higher prices than is necessary for what they buy. Mr. Gibbons loved his country, which was the best part of the continent. The Government howls about running down the country when the Liberals ask for freer trade, but if Canada had not the finest forests, timber, agricultural land and agriculturists they could not induce people to remain at all, handicapped as they are. Canada had enjoyed a little prosperity, but Mr. Gibbons prophesied that if its resources were properly opened up the country would not be known in a year. (Cheers.) The true kind of loyalty was that which would build up Canada. With it there would be ships upon the waterways, traffic through the Soo, and nothing in a moss-backed or second-rate condition. Providence intended that Canada should have first place, as it was given everything necessary to bring it to the front. Mr. Gibbons promised his hearty support in the campaign, and in concluding showed how all the privileges of the Dominion Government were granted to the monopolists and not to the persons who really needed them the most—the farmers and workers. (Cheers.)

As the storm prevented a number of delegates from attending, it was unanimously agreed to postpone the balloting for a candidate until Saturday next at 2 p.m.

The Sahara is crossed by mountains sufficiently high to be at times snow covered, while in other parts it is much below sea level; and the Australian plains are interrupted in various parts by low hill ranges.

KINGSMILL'S

SURPLUS STOCK SALE!

All Around the House Are

Special Bargains

In respect to trade, the present time is curious. It is full of ferment and froth. All sorts and conditions of goods, worthy and unworthy, old and new, are pressed for sale Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday night and Bargain Days, with a sort of despairing vigor. Nothing will move this store from the even tenor of its way. The best for least money is our motto. Test it. When we tell you through these columns of our Surplus Stock Sale it is merely surplus stock we are sacrificing, and that every day in the week. Your money or our goods do not change values every day. If we have too much of a thing we sell it cheap, you get the benefit. It is our great distributing power and financial strength, which gives us the opportunity and you the benefit. Do you understand? Twenty-Six years of transactions touching nearly every family in and about this city tells the kind of store this is.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY! WE WANT YOUR



To tell you that we are offering a full range of colorings in

All-Wool French Dress Goods

40 Inches Wide at

20 CENTS 20

COME AND SEE THEM.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Streets.