

Old World News.

Ferdinand's Suit Did Not Find Favor at Court.

A Gala Day in Rome—Premature Report of Earl Derby's Death.

Earl Derby.

LONDON, April 20.—The item announcing the death of Earl Derby was incorrect. Why Ferdinand Failed.

Edmund Yates says: The real object of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria's hurried visit to England last year was to endeavor to arrange for his marriage with Princess Victoria of Wales, but the project did not meet with any favor at court, and the most of Edinburgh would not hear of a moment of his addressing one of her daughters. The royal family have, however, taken considerable interest in Ferdinand's career since he was crowned King of Bulgaria, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who died in 1881, was first cousin to the Prince Consort, and they were fond of each other.

Outgoing Gold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Secretary Carlisle has prepared a statement defining the policy of the Treasury Department in the present financial situation. Mr. Carlisle shows that when all the free gold is exhausted, the reserve fund can only be used for the redemption of greenbacks. The law gives him discretion in either gold or silver. With the supply of free gold exhausted he will redeem the said notes in silver if necessary. In closing, he says: "There is gold enough in the country to meet all the requirements of the situation, and if all who are really interested in maintaining a sound and stable currency would assist the secretary of the treasury to the extent of their abilities, the existing difficulties would soon be removed."

The Home Rule Debate.

LONDON, April 21.—Thomas Sexton continued the home rule debate yesterday in the House of Commons. He said that Belfast in no wise represented Ireland. The cry of civil and religious liberty in the north of Ireland was false and hollow, raised as it was against the people with whom toleration and peace of mind had been secured. The majority of the United Kingdom had declared for Irish home rule. Dealing with the question of the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, Mr. Sexton proposed that the question, with some others, might be reserved for three years, the last question being reserved for that period. The Imperial Parliament would retain control of the commission fixing the purchase of land rents question for three years. Ireland would have a far deeper interest in what happened in the English House of Commons than in anything that could happen in the Irish Legislature. Here the most vital interests of Ireland were reserved under imperial control, for, after home rule, the most momentous question was that of land. In the sphere of administration the control of the police was so important, so that while such matters were reserved, to reduce the numbers or power of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament would be, notwithstanding the granting of home rule, to lessen the influence of Ireland in her own affairs. It was therefore absolutely necessary that for the present the influence of the Irish members should remain undiminished. The House ought, therefore, to leave the Irish representation as it was, and when the Irish Legislature came into its full powers at the end of six years, then the question of representation could be dealt with.

Col. Sanderson, the special champion of the men of Ulster, closed the debate for to-day. He denied flatly Mr. Sexton's assertion that the majority of the people favored home rule. The attempt to kill the Ulster movement by misrepresentation or ridicule, he said, would fail.

Many Conservatives are signing a manifesto in which they proclaim their right to speak before the division and express the determination to persist in rising, if the sitting be continued through Friday night, unless the Speaker allows the closure.

A Gala Day in Rome.

ROME, April 20.—The weather is brilliant and the city presents an extremely animated appearance owing to the crowds gathered to witness the grand military review and the extensive display of flags and bunting. Trains loaded with people from all directions are constantly arriving, and it is estimated that not less than 150,000 visitors are in the city. The scene presents all the picturesque features of a gala day in Italy. Troops of all kinds in their brilliant uniforms line the streets and the square outside the railway station. The decorations everywhere are most sumptuous, indicating a desire on the part of the people to show their loyalty and their joy over the coming 25th anniversary of King Humbert's marriage.

Prince George of Wales, the Duke of York, arrived to-day. The German Emperor and Empress arrived in Rome at 1 o'clock this afternoon. King Humbert and Queen Margherita, attended by a distinguished gathering of Italian princes and nobles, met the imperial visitors at the station. The greetings between the Emperor and King Humbert and the Empress and Queen Margherita were of the most cordial character. The Emperor and the Italian King kissed and embraced each other, and the Empress and Queen gave similar evidence of mutual affection.

After the greetings were over the procession formed for the drive to the Quirinal. The imperial and royal procession consisted of seventeen open carriages containing the imperial and royal families and their suites and escorted by Italian cuirassiers. The people along the route hailed the imperial and royal personages with great enthusiasm, and the bands of all the regiments played the Prussian national hymn.

Escaped from Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., April 21.—Konle and Pallister, two murderers under sentence of death, escaped from prison here last night.

Suicide in Carleton Place.

CARLETON PLACE, Ont., April 21.—Donald Robertson, sen., of this town, committed suicide this morning. He got up at his usual time, started the fire in the kitchen stove and went out to the stable loft and cut his throat with a razor. When found life was extinct and the razor still in his hand.

Gave It Up!

The L. and P. S. R. Crisis Comes to a Head.

President Miller Retires and Leaves the City.

Unable to Meet the Expenses of the Road.

A Cleveland Capitalist Buys Out His Interest.

And May Operate the Railway if the Lease is Modified.

An Explanation of the Difficulty—The Syndicate's Backers Withdraw—The M. C. R. Trouble Looms Up—President Miller Tries to Get the Rent—The City Secured.

For some time past it has been a matter of almost public knowledge that a crisis was impending in the affairs of the Cleveland, Port Stanley and London Railway and Transportation Company, popularly known as the Cleveland Syndicate.

Yesterday F. S. Miller, of Cleveland, president and local manager of the syndicate, gave up in despair and left with Mrs. Miller for Cleveland. The plain fact of the case is that Mr. Miller had not the money at his disposal to meet immediate expenses and had no other recourse than to do what he has done. In justice to those gentlemen, local and otherwise, who interested themselves in the consummation of the present agreement, it is fair to state that at the time it was made the lessees relied on the backing of moneyed men. The deposit of \$25,000 made to secure the city against default, and which is in the hands of the city treasurer now, is sufficient evidence of that. It has been learned, however, that that financial support has been since, to a great degree, withdrawn, and without it the syndicate has been unable to carry out the heavy obligations entered into. It is hardly necessary to state that it takes money to run a railroad, even the size of the L. and P. S. R. Mr. Miller, acting for his colleagues, struggled along trusting to the earnings of the road to tide them over, but the result has not equaled expectations by long odds. At this season of the year the passenger traffic is only small. As for freight the lessees have done very little. In this they had to face the opposition of both the M. C. R. and the G. T. R., as the latter corporation continued to handle goods to and from St. Thomas over the Kingscourt branch. In short, the L. and P. S. R. lessees did not pay running expenses, and naturally they could not stand such a condition of affairs long.

Their financial difficulties have been known for some time. They continued to use rented rolling stock; they were unable to pay their employees; work had not been commenced on the slip-dock; the deal for the purchase of the Fraser House was delayed off recently, and there have been other evidences of their embarrassment.

An advertiser reporter called on Mr. C. H. Ivey last evening and asked him for a statement of the facts, as it was a matter of vital interest to the city, and the circumstances should be made public. He supplied information which is somewhat reassuring.

THE DIFFICULTY EXPLAINED.

"Of course," said Mr. Ivey, "for some time there has been more or less of a breach between the backers and the syndicate. This breach went on widening until it came to a climax here a week or two days ago, and after an arrangement was agreed to whereby the backers of the road were to try and see if they could not take the whole thing over—both the road and the line of boats. Pending that arrangement it was agreed upon that I should represent the backers, and that no contract should be consummated without my approval."

"This report about the change of management is right enough, for I am representing Mr. Zerbee's interests. There is just this about the whole matter. You know that the syndicate first place, and it is not in the interests of the city that the road should go back again into the hands of the Grand Trunk or any other railway company. It is in the interests of the city that it should be kept an independent road. The road is not earning enough to pay operating expenses, to say nothing about the rent. Then there are so many binders and riders on top of the lease that there is nothing to do with running a railroad—such as running a hotel in connection with the road, and operating a line of fixed routes besides this there are a host of other things for such a large class of commodities. The rate would be all right if we did not have to handle the stuff. For instance, take coal. It costs about 45 cents a ton to handle it, and then we can only get 50 cents a ton, including the handling, for drawing it to London, leaving a margin of 5 cents. It is in this part of the rates and the rental that is most complained of. The men who were becoming interested in the road altogether in the first place, and matter were moneyed men this time, and there would be no lack of funds. From his own experience with the road he was certain that it would pay as a freight line providing the harbor was made an open one and in this way created freight. If the road halted nothing but coal they would be all right."

Mr. Larmer, Mr. Ivey said, was still occupying the same position as he has done all along. Mr. Ivey himself is looking after the interests of the lessees conjointly with other backers, and everything done is subject to his approbation.

"Will the road be tied up at all?" was asked.

"Well, we hope not," answered Mr. Ivey. "Any changes in the working arrangements of the road have been made simply with a view of cutting down expenses."

Mr. Ivey further stated that just as soon as Mr. Zerbee's presence here would be of any service that gentlemen would be on hand.

any service that gentlemen would be on hand.

THE M. C. R. AGAIN.

The M. C. R. difficulty again loomed up and makes confusion worse confounded. Mr. Miller was in Detroit yesterday interviewing Mr. Ledyard with regard to the paying of the M. C. R. rental. From information received in the city it appears that Mr. Miller is not only demanding the rents for running powers to date, but demanding it at the old rate, notwithstanding the agreement with the city, and the M. C. R. entered upon on March 19 last. From reliable sources it is learned that the part of the agreement under which the syndicate seek to collect the rent at the old rate is as follows:

"The above agreements, paragraphs 1 and 2 and each of them, shall be binding upon us (the lessees) and irrevocable for 40 days from the date hereof, and if within that time a notice in writing be given to us or to the undersigned Frank S. Miller, or to C. H. Ivey, of the city of London, stating that the corporation of the city of London assents on its part to the above agreements or either of them, the said agreements, or the one so assented to by the said corporation of the city of London, shall thereupon be binding upon us absolutely."

It appears that the city has not as yet delivered the notice of assent to either of the parties named in the agreement, and therefore the lessees of the road feel justified in asking for the same rental that was paid before the agreement was drawn up. That this latest complication may have grave results as far as the city and the M. C. R. are concerned is admitted on all hands. It is understood that the City Council meets Saturday night to consider this matter.

And this is the work of months set at naught and London again plunged in a railway vortex. But the city has \$25,000 security, and all may yet end well.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

The L. and P. S. R. developments, as exclusively published in this morning's Advertiser, created somewhat of a sensation in the city, though people thought the news would come sooner or later.

"The terms of the lease seemed too good to be true," said a leading business man to-day. "To do what the lessees undertook to do, apart from running the road—erect a hotel, buy the G. T. R. freight ferries, build a \$15,000 slip-dock, purchase a passenger steamer, etc.—meant an outlay of over \$100,000. Fancy a company of their financial standing attempting that. Unless they were sure of a solid backing from the coal companies, it was a great game of bluff. One is almost tempted to admire their nerve; they went ahead with the assurance of millions. Mr. Miller complained that the merchants did not give them a fair share of freight business. That is partly their own fault; they made no effort to secure it. I don't think they solicited a firm in the city for patronage—no one approached me anyway. With the opposition of the M. C. R. and G. T. R. they ought to have done a little hustling. Their money in the road if it is managed properly. The members of the syndicate knew nothing about the railroad business."

The general opinion around the city seemed to be that the best thing the city can do is to open negotiations with Mr. Zerbee and his terms are. It is understood the \$25,000 in the city's hands belongs to the coal company, of which Mr. Zerbee is the head. If such is the case Mr. Zerbee will not readily part with it, and the inference is that Mr. Zerbee's terms are to run the road in made partly with the idea of saving that sum. He is also interested in fulfilling the large coal contracts entered into with the G. T. R. and others. It is thought fair, then, to give him the first chance if a new deal is to be made. The City Council meets to-morrow night, and the matter may be then brought up.

The Port Stanley trains are running as usual to-day, temporary arrangements having been made to continue using the G. T. R. rolling stock.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Cleveland syndicate were composed of the following: F. S. Miller, Cleveland, insurance agent and vessel broker; Charles R. Jones, Cleveland, vessel owner; Lorenzo Dudley Dodge, of the same place, secretary of the Cleveland Steam Gauge Company; M. S. Pettigill, of the same place, insurance agent; and Thomas W. Larwood, jun., of the same place, stationer.

The only Cleveland in the local office is Assistant Auditor Robinson. Messrs. Miller, Birchell, Heard and the typewriter have all left the city.

It is likely that several small writs for debt taken out against the syndicate will be withdrawn, pending a settlement of affairs.

MR. MARTER'S MEASURE.

Action of the Temperance Convention—Resolution in Regard to the Interview with Sir Oliver Mowat.

TORONTO, April 20.—The temperance convention reassembled in the evening to hear the report of the deputation that waited on the Government. The following resolution, moved by Rev. Dr. McKay, and seconded by Mr. W. W. Buchanan, carried unanimously:

"The committee having heard the report of the deputation that waited on the Government this evening would express its gratification at the very courteous reception given to the deputation, also at the very frank manner in which the Premier expressed himself, and his declaration of readiness to pass a prohibitory law as soon as the legality of such legislation could be tested; yet the committee regrets that the Premier is so doubtful on this important point."

"The convention has heard no reason why it should in the least recede from the resolutions passed here to-day and it will watch with deepest interest a division in the Legislature on the Marter Bill."

TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

A Prison Attacked by 100 Armed Men—Several Fatalities.

TRACY CITY, Tenn., April 21.—About 11 o'clock last night the branch prison here was attacked by 100 armed men. The officials had information of the intended attack and the guards were all on duty. Firing was soon commenced, but the miners were repulsed with one of their men, Bob Irwin, killed, Matt Parsons wounded and another thought to be wounded. Assistant Deputy Warden Shriver was wounded in the head but not dangerously. Walden, a guard, was fatally wounded. The prisoners were not taken out to work in the mines to-day.

Shall It Be Seven?

Temperance People Wait Upon the License Commissioners

And Ask the Early Closing of Bars—Rooms.

Other Requests Made and Embodied in a Petition.

They Want Liquor and Grocery Stores Entirely Separated, That Violators of the Law Be Not Granted a License, and Other Demands—Speeches by Several Persons—Chairman Regan's Reply—Decrease of Licenses in Ontario—Consideration Promised.

The customary open license court was held this morning in Inspector Henderson's office, Queen's avenue, for the purpose of hearing any arguments pro and con before decisions were made regarding liquor licenses for the next term. Commissioners Eggle and Reid were present, their colleague, Mr. Elliott, being absent through illness.

Messrs. W. Horner, Dan. Dowar and P. J. Watt were the only license holders on hand. The temperance party were represented by a large delegation of clergymen, laymen and ladies of the W. C. T. U., including Rev. W. J. Clark, Rev. Robert Aylward, Rev. Walter Rigby, Rev. Dr. Anthill, Rev. J. R. Gundy, Rev. R. Smith, Rev. Mr. Mihiell, Rev. Mr. Fowler, Prof. Bowman, Dr. Jarvis, N. F. Yoo, J. B. Hicks, F. Daly, Mrs. Thornley, Mrs. Carson.

REV. R. AYWARD.

Rev. R. Aylward was the first spokesman for the temperance party. The particular point to which he wished to call attention was the vote which was taken on Jan. 2 last with reference to the closing of all saloons and bars in this city at 7 o'clock every night in the week, the same as now prevails on Saturday evening.

"There are several points connected with this movement on which I will take the liberty of refreshing your memories," he continued. "In the first place I wish to point out that the matter submitted to the people was not a bylaw. It was called a bylaw for the sake of convenience, but a bylaw it never was—it was simply a proposition, a suggestion, and all that was asked of the ratepayers was an expression of opinion with reference to the same. Now, had it been a bylaw, and had it as such been defeated, it is probable that the temperance party of this city would have accepted that defeat, at any rate for the time being. But inasmuch as it was simply an expression of opinion we hold that the minority, no matter what its strength, has claims upon your respectful consideration equally with the majority. But it happens, in this particular case, that the minority is of such large proportions and excellent character that no body of thoughtful gentlemen would ever dream of ignoring its claims. For out of 5,666—the total vote cast—no less than 2,757, or nearly half the vote cast, were in favor of the movement. We ask you to ponder that fact—within a few of one-half the votes cast were in favor of the movement. It should be observed further that this so-called majority include the votes of all persons who are directly as well as indirectly engaged in the traffic, and when you remember that London rejoices in at least three breweries, 40 places licensed for the sale of intoxicating drink, as well as other establishments more or less dependent upon the same, it will be seen that the number of those interested in the traffic cannot be small. Now, I do not wish to deny that these gentlemen have legal rights, or that in voting they are exercising their legal rights, but I do say that in a question like the present, when the point at issue is none other than the traffic in which these gentlemen themselves are engaged, their votes ought to be left out of consideration. That being the case, there is no doubt whatever on which side the honest opinion of the citizens of this city really falls. Again, we have more than a suspicion that the so-called majority was not an honest majority. Cases of obstruction, intimidation and impersonation at the polls were reported to us by the score. Nay, they were openly referred to at the street corners by persons who, for very shame's sake, should have held their peace. When the gentlemen of the liquor trade, in their recent appeal to the City Council, asked that the number of licenses be increased from 40 to 50, their request was rejected by a vote of 14 to 6. Now, no one ever supposed that the present City Council was fanatically anxious to oblige the temperance people or to recognize their claims. On the contrary, many of these gentlemen were elected on anything but a temperance ticket. Nevertheless, even they by an overwhelming majority, decided that it was not to be in the best interests of the city to increase the number of licenses, and I am not so sure that they would not cut off some that now exist if opportunity were given them to do so. Putting all these things together, gentlemen, I am sure you cannot fail to see that the tide of temperance in this city is rapidly rising, and that the majority of the people are in favor of a decidedly forward movement. We ask you, therefore, neither to go backward nor to stand still, but to give us what we honestly believe the majority of the people of this city earnestly desire, namely, 7 o'clock closing." (Applause.)

REV. J. R. GUNDY.

Rev. J. R. Gundy was the next speaker. "We are here," he said, "as the representatives of the 2,756 unpurchased and independent electors who cast their votes on Jan. 2 last, in favor of the closing of bars at 7 o'clock. An analysis of the vote will show that 258 more votes were cast in connection with this movement than in connection with the free library bylaw, on which the next highest number of votes were cast. It has transpired, and is now a matter very well known, that a large amount of bribery, intimidation and impersonation was practiced in opposition to this vote. Now, as then, in 35 polling subdivisions in the city it would only require five impersonations in each division to more than account for the majority of 152 votes against the movement, and from the corded against the movement, and from the evidence available it would appear that more than that number of impersonations took place. In one of the divisions of No. 3 ward some four or five were detected and sworn, and in one case the person impersonated came

in to cast his vote and was refused. The scrutiner ordered that this person should be arrested, but the returning officer refused to arrest him. There is the most conclusive evidence, that a conspiracy existed to defeat this movement by impersonation, bribery and intimidation, and yet we had within 76 of half the number of votes cast in connection with this movement. If we were here with a petition containing the names of 2,756 of the unpurchased and independent electors of this city, our petition would be entitled to consideration. As this was not a bylaw, the votes in favor of this movement are really a petition of that number of electors. And we claim, no matter how strong the opposition, we are entitled to favorable consideration."

They further asked, said Mr. Gundy, that the area wherein liquor is sold be centralized, and that the shop licenses of E. Shea and F. McNeil be not granted again this year, as they were a source of temptation to the neighborhood in which they are situated and liable to become mere drinking saloons or drinking places of the fact that there had been a number of violations of the law during the past year, they asked that the licenses be canceled in those places where the law has been so violated. The separation between shops and groceries were shown to be not so thorough as the law requires, and they urged the necessity of a more stringent enforcement of the law; that it be made impossible for liquor orders to be left with the clerks in grocery stores. They would also ask that wholesale license holders be subjected to a more rigid enforcement of the law, and that all screens be removed from the windows of bars during prohibited hours; also that there be but one door to the barroom from the street. Some places the speaker characterized as being like a rabbit's burrow—opening leading to and fro in every direction, in conclusion the speaker requested on behalf of the delegation that the many so-called clubs abounding in the city be investigated and dealt with accordingly if found violating the law.

A TEMPERANCE PETITION.

Prof. Bowman presented the following petition, which placed the requests of the temperance people of the city in definite form. It read as follows:

"To the license commissioners of the city of London: 'The Forward Movement Association,' formed for the purpose of restricting and suppressing the liquor traffic in your own city, beg leave to present for your careful consideration the following petition:

1. That in the present municipal election, 2,757 electors voted for the closing of the bars at 7 o'clock, and as the 40 license holders are a privileged class enjoying a monopoly in that line of business, we pray that all bars be closed at 7 o'clock at the expiration of the present license year.

2. That the two outlying shops be not granted a new license.

3. That liquor stores be totally separated from groceries.

4. That screens be removed from windows during prohibited hours.

5. That you cause only one door to all places where liquors are sold.

6. That your attention be called to the violation of the law by wholesale liquor dealers.

7. That violators of the law be not granted a license.

8. That your attention be called to clubs that violate the law.

9. That no licenses to new men or new places be granted.

Mr. Bowman presented these requests most humbly and hopefully, and asked the commissioners to give the matter their best consideration."

MRS. MAY R. THORLEY.

Mrs. Thornley was greeted with applause on stepping forward to say a few words on behalf of the W. C. T. U. She characterized the engineering of the last campaign on the part of the liquor people as being every way worthy of the object they were striving for. Fraud and intimidation had been rampant at the polls. Fraud was shown by the fact that the temperance women took many women voters to the polls only to find that they had been impersonated by some one of the opposite party. Intimidation had been made manifest in several forms. In some instances they found women who had previously been heart and soul in the 7 o'clock movement, afraid to vote, because they did some member of the family would lose his position. Another form of intimidation had been the indiscriminate swearing of the female voters. Many women have a dread of taking an oath, and many would sooner not vote than take it. But the women were sworn in almost every instance where they voted for the bylaw. But where they voted against it they were not subjected to such treatment. The speaker herself had been obliged to take the oath; it was probably amusement for the challenging parties, and it certainly did not hurt her. If they only counted the votes that were boasted as having been cast against the bylaw fraudulently they could wipe out the majority. Mrs. Thornley advocated the removal of all screens from bar-room windows, during prohibited hours, and told a story about a building that had been formerly used as a hotel but had lost its license. Some workmen were afterwards making repairs, and they found seven locks on one door and no less than three sets of blinds on the window, while doors led from the bar in every direction, making the detection of any violation of the law all the more difficult. In conclusion Mrs. Thornley asked that the request to cut off the two shop licenses referred to be granted.

CHAIRMAN REGAN.

"We commissioners," said Chairman Regan, "that please to see that you have not forgotten us. We look for your appearance this time of the year as hopefully as we do the coming of the robins. I am really sorry to miss from among you to-day one who was not only an active and efficient worker in the cause you represent, but was a piece more in all our work—I refer to the late Rev. Geo. Boyd."

Mr. Regan then quoted figures to show that the number of licensed places were decreasing throughout the Province. In Ontario in 1874, 6,152 licenses were issued, while in 1892 the number was 5,314. In Toronto in 1874 there were 530 licensed places; in 1892, 211. In Hamilton in 1874 there were 283 licenses granted; in 1892 only 131. In London in 1874, there were issued 118 licenses, while in 1892 only 40 were granted. (Applause.)

He also drew attention to the fact that the population of these cities was in 1874 very little more than half what it is now, and also that the character of the places had improved, being conducted almost as well as it was possible to do so.

Two Cents Per Copy.

WHOLE NO. 9547.

COMPARE

A careful comparison of our delicious Flavoring Extracts with the other extracts offered for sale will convince any person that for strength, purity, delicate and natural flavor the extracts made by Cairncross & Lawrence, the chemists, are far superior. Ladies of taste once having enjoyed the delicate flavor that is given to cakes, puddings, creams, etc., by our Vanilla, Lemon or Orange Extract, could not be induced to use any other. Mrs. Ewing, at her cooking class in this city, used our Flavoring Extracts and Baking Powder exclusively.

The majority of them observed the law and kept clean, tidy and comfortable houses. "So you see, ladies and gentlemen," continued Mr. Regan, "your efforts have borne fruit, and London stands to-day in the front rank with Canadian cities for order, sobriety, and I had almost said everything, but I can scarcely go that far, for there is a spirit abroad in our midst, which is much to be deplored. But, however, I venture to hope that nothing having for its object the proscription of any class of our people, can obtain any lasting foothold in London; but that in the future as in the past all will work harmoniously together as citizens having common interests, common responsibilities and surely common rights. (Applause.)

It may be that these remarks are foreign to the business for which we have met, but I have faith that those who have done so much for the cause of temperance will see an equally meritorious work—a work as pleasing to God—in promoting peace, charity and good-will among men." (Applause.)

In the matter of the 7 o'clock movement, while not for a moment disputing the figures laid before us, it is just a question whether it would have the effect that you so much desire. Whether the closing of the bars at 7 o'clock would not have the effect of driving the drinking into the byways and to rooms that would not be so much under police surveillance as the bar-rooms.

Dr. Arnott—It has not done so in the past.

Mr. Regan then concluded with the assurance that the commissioners would give the matter their earnest attention.

MR. P. J. WATT.

The liquor men present were then invited to speak.

Mr. P. J. Watt availed himself of the opportunity to ask that he be again granted a retail license along with his wholesale one.

INSPECTOR HENDERSON.

Inspector Henderson then took the floor and gave a resume of the work done by him during the past year. The liquor people, he said, had kept the law better this last year than any other year during his seventeen-year term of office. There were some places, he admitted, that were doing an illegitimate business that was next to impossible to detect. Liquor detectives had informed him that London was about the hardest place they had met to obtain convictions in. Speaking of clubs or rooms, he mentioned several that were in existence, and one or two had promised to close up. He had been informed of four rooms in the Edge Block, where liquor was said to be sold. He had visited these places in company with a policeman on a Saturday night—the night of all nights when liquor might possibly be sold—but could find no sign of liquor. In one of the rooms, however, he found what he thought was even worse than liquor, that was two cartables surrounded by boys of 14 or 15 years of age.

Mr. Gundy—It has been stated that in some billiard rooms checks have been given which are honored at the bar. I would very much like to see these evils separated.

Mr. Henderson—Well, the only way to obviate that would be to do away with billiards entirely.

Mr. Regan stated that he did not think that the hour of closing the bars other than Saturday nights and Sunday should be made statutory all over the country and then if the saloons were closed at 7 o'clock in London it would be impossible to go across the river and get liquor. He was fairly convinced that the closing at 7 o'clock would send a lot of gists to the liquor mills of London West, and the saloon-keepers over there would be very averse to coming into the city.

Mrs. Thornley—London West has carried a local option bylaw and are perfectly willing to vote for it again in the city.

Dr. Arnott in a short address then thanked the commissioners for granting the hearing and the crowd slowly filed out.

Sir John Abbott Recovering.

MONTREAL, April 19.—Sir John Abbott, though still confined to his bed, is slowly recovering strength. He is at his Montreal residence.

Edwin Booth's Condition.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Mr. Booth's physicians are not alarmed. They say his attack was only of a temporary nature, and he is expected to be up in a day or two.

Don't become constipated. Take HECHAM'S PILLS.

House-Cleaning Must Be Done!

But how to do it most thoroughly and at the least expense of money, time and labor is the question.

To induce every housekeeper during house-cleaning season to test the washing, cleaning and scouring properties of Cairncross's Washing Compound we will twenty-cent packages of W. C. Cairncross's Baking Powder and one-cent tin Cottam's Mustard for \$2. These articles we guarantee good, and at regular price or no sale. To every purchaser.

WE GIVE A WASHING MACHINE

well-made and durable, worth \$3. The best in the market, having many advantages over others. Call and see them or send for circular.

BART. COTTAM,

Office—404 Talbot Street, City.