

ONCE MORE FOR THE OLD MAN.

East Middlesex Conservatives Nominated Richard Tooley, M. P. P.

THE CHOICE OF A BIG CONVENTION

To Represent the Riding in the Next Ontario Legislative Assembly—A Model Convention—No Lack of Candidates—Speeches by Mr. Tooley and the Other Nominees.

The convention which met on Saturday afternoon in the Banqueting Hall of the Masonic Temple was one of the best that has been held in the history of the riding. Every division, with one exception, was fully represented, and the hall was filled to the doors with the representative men of the riding. When the roll was called the following delegates answered to their names:

London Township—Fourteen polling sub-divisions, represented by Messrs W. Fuller, J. Newton, H. Barclay, Allan Routledge, Thomas Hodgins, R. Smith, Dr. P. McCandless, H. Macdougall, Peter Abrey, R. S. Robinson, Thomas Elton, W. H. K. Talbot, T. Clark, S. F. Glass, Alex. Wade, Dan Ryan, George Holland, Albert Rolph, R. A. Powell, R. Ardill, Edward Dann, Charles Hardy, Alex. Garrett, H. A. Powers, Peter Duguid, T. H. Taibot, W. J. Marshall, P. Bowey.

Westminster—Twelve sub-divisions, represented by Messrs Thomas Warren, Charles Carothers, Neil Munroe, W. J. Odell, R. Whetter, R. J. Hennessy, J. C. Judd, Robert Abram, J. A. Thomas, J. A. Baskwell, W. Moore, James Hart, George W. Freeman, Walter Boler, Alf. Kains, John Thornicroft, H. Poole, Samuel Adams, F. Bennett, T. Coughlin, W. P. Glen, F. Shore and A. Routledge.

London West—Three divisions—Messrs Isaac D. Smith, W. Stinchcombe, H. B. Gahan, R. M. Graham, W. L. Brown, W. Nichols.

West Nissouri—Eight divisions, represented by Messrs Henry Duffin, R. Judd, W. H. Dunlap, E. Booth, John Taylor, Matthew Barrow, Hugh Beck, J. H. Shoenbotten, Samuel Moore, John Hobbs, James Cann, Joseph Faircloth, R. Sterritt, Peter Smith.

North Dorchester—Eight divisions, represented by Messrs George Stoeneler, James Crockett, W. Stevenson, S. Murray, F. Choate, J. H. Rowe, George Banks, Arch Rowat, R. Fitchett, W. Moore, Henry Finch, Seth Cline, Alonzo Jackson, James Smith, S. Morris, E. Rickford.

Mr. J. H. Marshall, M. P., called the meeting to order. He said the object was well known to them all, and the choice which they had to make to-day would have a great influence in settling the political fate of the riding for the next four years. He called on Mr. R. Tooley, M. P., their old representative, to say a few words.

Mr. Tooley was highly pleased to see such a splendid gathering here to-day. The riding of East Middlesex was to the front, and he took it as a promise that it would come to the front at the next election. He had represented the riding four times now, and no doubt there were some who said that was often enough. He had no claim on the riding, but as he had once redeemed it in the past he thought he could do so again. (Cheers.) True he was older now than he used to be, but if the Conservatives of the riding desired him to run he would undertake the task without any fear as to the result. He most heartily approved and endorsed the principles of Mr. Meredith's great speech in the Opera House here, and felt that on those principles the country would return to power. The election in Holdimand was an indication of the way the feeling was running. There were many questions before the electors now, and he hoped to address them again this afternoon. If he received the nomination he would do his best to win, but if the convention chose some other man he was ready, old as he was, to take off his coat and help to elect a supporter of Mr. W. R. Meredith to represent them. He expressed his thanks to his old friends for their support in the past, and said they were going to elect their man by a bigger majority than ever this time. (Cheers.)

Nominations were proceeded with immediately. R. Tooley, M. P., was proposed by W. G. Banas, seconded by William Woods. Peter Elton, nominated by W. Fuller, seconded by Mr. Newton. Captain Thomas E. Robson, proposed by Frank Shore, seconded by John Thornicroft. James Grant, by C. Cummins and John Newton. A. W. Brown, by S. Bourne and Henry Duffin. W. W. Fitzgerald, by Thomas Langford and Frank Blackwell. D. Macmillan, Q. C., by R. Smith and C. Cummins. Thomas Steele, by William Taylor and R. Hobbs.

On motion it was decided to allow the nominators three minutes each and the nominees five each to address the meeting, in the reverse order to that in which they were nominated.

Mr. Thomas Steele said that the present Minister of Education was elected from a school and elected to Parliament. He feared much that such would not be his fate, and he could not say he was sorry for it, as the position was not a very enviable one. He felt that the Minister of Education had run politics and favoritism

into every branch of education as he had into the license administration. He supported Mr. Tooley as he supported Mr. Meredith and Sir John Macdonald, because he did not believe in going back on their old and tried heads. (Applause.)

Mr. D. Macmillan, Q. C., was not in a position to accept the nomination if it were offered him. He was here to support the man who would pledge himself to carry out so far as he was able the platform defined in the speech of Mr. Meredith. That gentleman showed he was in earnest, and in the House he was giving Mr. Mowat a chance to accept or reject the principles on which he was going to appeal to the country. If they were honestly presented to the people Mr. Meredith would win. He was willing now, as in times past, to be wherever he was wanted, and do all he could to elect their man, but he had no desire to contest the constituency himself. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. W. Fitzgerald felt gratified at the large and representative meeting here to-day. It showed how deep an interest the electors took in the affairs of the Local Government. He hoped they would select a man as their candidate who would worthily represent them, and give the leader of the coming Conservative Government such assistance that he may carry on the Government of the country for the next twenty years.

They all endorsed Mr. Meredith's main principles as laid down in his speech, and they desired to strengthen his hands in every way, not only by their own selection of a candidate, but by aiding in the election of good men in the surrounding constituencies to support his cause. He spoke a good word for Mr. Tooley, and said personally he would be found where he always had been, supporting the nominee of the Conservative party. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. W. Brown was sorry to see all these lawyers backing out. Were they losing their backbone? (Laughter.) He could, if he chose to stand, make the old war horse (Tooley) tremble in his shoes. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Meredith's speech voiced his sentiments exactly, and was one which they must all be proud of. He was the first man who nominated Mr. Tooley as their representative, and he was not ashamed to support him once more. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. M. Graham said East Middlesex had no need to go outside to select a candidate on whom they could all unite. He felt that his nomination was a sign that the Conservative party did not propose to overlook the young men, and the young men did not propose to overlook the Conservative party. (Cheers.) He was not a candidate.

Capt. Robson thought the delegates should have a free choice of their candidate. He felt like naming, and would like to see the nomination, but at the previous meeting he saw the feeling was running strongly in Mr. Tooley's direction, and he had talked with Mr. Tooley—it was right to be plain and aboveboard—and he had decided to decline the nomination, with the consent of his mover and seconder. (Cheers.)

He wanted to help the supporter of Mr. W. R. Meredith, whose recent utterances he could not praise too highly. They were the appeals of a statesman, and would, he thought, receive the approval of all Conservatives. (Cheers.)

Mr. Peter Elton expressed his pleasure at meeting on this occasion so many of his old friends, the sight of whose faces made him feel that the gathering was one of good sound Conservatives, whose support and approval every representative might be proud of. Of Mr. Meredith's recent great speech he said nothing struck him with greater force than his views on the educational question. If we wanted to make good citizens of our children they must be taught the national language, and educated not in cliques and classes but as the children of one people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Meredith's platform was as sound as a rock, and as broad and safe enough for all to stand on. Mr. P. D. Pardon, the Grit candidate, promised, if elected, to use his influence with the Mowat Government to have the Normal School for London. This was a good thing to blow about, but this convention and thousands of other electors in the Province had made up their minds that Mr. Meredith, and not Mr. Mowat, should administer its affairs from this year of grace on. (Cheers.) The timber policy of the Mowat Government, if persisted in, would soon exhaust the supply, and then nothing but direct taxation could provide a revenue. He had been asked to stand for the nomination by a number of his friends in the party, and if the convention thought favorably of him he had no fear of the result, but if the delegates decided otherwise Mr. Tooley could count on his loyal and hearty support. (Cheers.)

He always had supported Mr. Tooley, and had no fault to find with that gentleman.

Mr. Tooley said the meeting was not a bad one, and the spirit meant victory. He felt confident that Mr. Meredith's platform would carry not only in East Middlesex, but throughout the Province. He was not going to tell tales out of school, but the meeting could depend on what he said. Mr. Meredith and the party at Toronto were determined to carry out the platform that had been laid down, in every detail. They intended to hand back to the municipalities the powers usurped by the Mowat administration. They would leave to the County Councils the appointment of registrars, and such other offices as came within their power before Mr. Meredith's Government would do all that he promised. The speaker had been accused of blindly following Mr. Meredith. To this he said there was no man more worthy

of the confidence of all men than Mr. Meredith. He would never ask his supporters to do what was not absolutely right, and in the speaker's fourteen years of Parliamentary experience he had always found him working for purity and economy in the Government of the country. He would support the candidate at the meeting so far as he could. He was glad to hear Mr. Elson's speech. He felt thankful to the Conservatives of the riding for their generous support in the past, and for many acts of kindness and sympathy that had been shown him. (Cheers.)

The mover and seconder of Mr. Thomas Robson refused to allow his name to be withdrawn, and it was accordingly submitted to the convention. All but the delegates withdrew, and the balloting was proceeded with after the roll was called.

Mr. John Newton proposed that the movers of the different candidates be scrutinized.

Mr. Whetter was in favor of the retention of Mr. Grant and Mr. McElheran as scrutineers, as Treasurer and Secretary of the Association, and the mover of the candidates might take seats at the table.

Mr. S. F. Glass objected to Mr. Robson's name being put before the convention when he declined the nomination. It was out of order.

Mr. Shore said Mr. Robson had not positively declined, as he only did so on condition that his mover and seconder consented, which they refused to do.

The ballot was taken with Mr. Robson's name in. Mr. Elson's fell out on the first vote, and in the second Mr. Tooley received what the scrutineers (Messrs. James Grant and R. M. McElheran) called a good majority.

On motion of Mr. Shore the nomination was made unanimous for Mr. Tooley, and cheers were given with a will.

Short addresses were made by Messrs. Tooley and Elson, and the meeting closed with cheers for the Queen, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Tooley and Mr. J. H. Marshall, M. P. (Chairman.)

OTTAWA NOTES.

A Dominion Health Department to be Established—Hon. Mr. Abbott's Return.

Ottawa, March 2. (Special.)—Dr. Roome's efforts on behalf of the establishment of a Dominion Health Department seems likely to be crowned with success this session, as it is understood that the Government will endorse his resolution to that effect when it moves on Wednesday. The new department, when established, will be under the control of the Minister of Agriculture. It will deal with all subjects relating to the public health, such as collecting health and mortality statistics, reports of prevailing disease, epidemics, quarantine, adulteration of food and disease of domestic animals, consider sanitary requirements, and will conduct investigations as to the cause of prevailing diseases. Information of public concern obtained by the Board will be disseminated by means of monthly and quarterly bulletins. The department will be very largely of an educational character, and care will be taken that it shall not interfere with provincial or municipal institutions when executive measures are required. Notice of Dr. Roome's proposed resolution was put on the order paper early in the session, but it has stood over from day to day by request of the Government.

Initiation has been received that Hon. J. C. Abbott, leader of the Government in the Senate, has arrived back from Bermuda in much revived health, and will at once resume his duties in the Senate.

Sir John Macdonald gave a dinner party last evening.

The Government has got men at work blasting the rock in Rideau Canal to ascertain the expense of deepening the canal between here and Kingston.

The Marine Department has been advised that the channel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland is blocked with ice, and that the mails are being carried across on ice boats.

Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, of Strathroy, preached the anniversary sermons in the Adelaide Street Baptist Church yesterday before a large congregation. His morning sermon was from the text—"These things write I unto thee, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God."—I Timothy, iii, 14. The worship of the church in place of God, or the worship of God without any organized church were both extremes to be avoided, and the first was a much greater evil than the last. The organization of the church was the work of the apostles of our Lord under divine instruction, and its beauty and usefulness were pointed out in eloquent terms. An excellent musical service was given by the choir under Miss McLeod's direction.

Sometime during Wednesday night burglars entered the cigar manufactory of Mr. Thomas J. Fair, in Brantford, and stole a quantity of goods. Mr. Fair says whoever the thieves were they wanted the best cigars were taken.

The subject to be discussed at to-night's meeting of the Mock Parliament in connection with the Young Men's Conservative Club is "Trade Relations," with reference to encouraging their development with other countries by subsidizing steam ship lines.

During February, 1890, there were registered with the City Clerk, births, forty-eight; marriages, seven; deaths, thirty-five.

Frank Nicolls, Rubber Stamp Works, Room 6, Carting's Block, London.

GOSSIP FROM OLD LONDON.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF DOMINANT IMPORTANCE.

The Berlin Labor Conference—A Great Coal Strike Imminent—The French Pretender—The Parnell Commission Report—Free Education—Churchill as a Temperance Advocate.

Special Cable Despatch to the Free Press.

London, March 1.—Social questions are to-day, as they were two months ago, more vital and more pressing than any merely political issues. They are supposed to be, but perhaps are not, more pressing on the Continent than in England, because the German Emperor has taken some of them up. But his Labor Conference intends is doubtful; what it will accomplish is more doubtful still. But an Emperor, and a German Emperor most of all, is still a considerable personage in Europe, and his voice reaches throughout the world. There was never any danger that a conference proposed by such a potentate would fall stillborn. His invitations have, in fact, been accepted more generally than he and his advisers expected, and their acceptance this week by France is a welcome surprise. Germans talk of it as a diplomatic victory. It is nothing of the kind; it is an act of good sense on the part of the French Government, and especially on the part of its Foreign Minister, M. Spuller. The Chauvinists of the Chamber will attack him because he treats the German Emperor more generally than he and his advisers do, and he has the public opinion of Europe on his side. The programme of the conference has been modified. It was meant to legislate for Europe on social and economical questions. That too ambitious scheme has been abandoned. It will seek solutions of certain problems and will discuss remedies, but will not attempt to enforce them. This narrowing of the Emperor's original project is of the Emperor's original project it is which has made it practicable for France to accept his invitation to Berlin. Three French delegates will attend, M. Jules Simon, perhaps, at the head.

The social question is supposed to have had something to do with the Bismarck crisis, which has lasted all the week. Two authorities, however, agree respecting the real cause of this crisis, or the terms on which the differences between the Emperor and the Emperor have been adjusted. Almost the only fact accurately known is that there has been a crisis, and that it is over. Prince Bismarck's wish to relieve himself of the burden of the Prussian portfolio does not fully explain the meetings. It is not alleged that he thought of retiring from the Chancellorship of the German Empire. He did talk of resigning the Presidency of the Prussian Council, but talks of no longer. The Socialistic success in Berlin and elsewhere would of themselves suffice to keep him at his post. They are important, though probably less significant than was at first supposed. The second elections will settle the question of the Parliamentary majority, but a majority against the Ministry will not now, any more than formerly, compel Ministers to resign.

The long-threatened coal strike in England seems near. The miners in the great coal counties in the North of England are demanding an advance of wages, which the owners say they cannot give. Three months ago it was eight hours which the miners were most eager to secure, but the hope of more pay has pushed the eight hours question aside for the moment. In this there is nothing new. What is new is that the colliery proprietors are combining to resist the combination of the men. The strike, now imminent, is organizing on a scale which promises to disturb every industry in England.

France has one more pretender to the throne, whose claims may become serious. It is sending the Duc d'Orleans to Clairvaux prison which threatens to make them so. The Radicals, rather than the Government, are primarily responsible for this mistake, though the Ministry might well have stood out against them. The Duc d'Orleans violated the law by returning to France, from which he is by law excluded. The Ministry might have sent him back to the frontier in charge of a civil policeman, and his escape would have been forgotten in a week. His trial, conviction, two years' sentence and removal to Clairvaux, if followed by long imprisonment, are likely enough to make him a martyr. He is the first Orleansist for a long time who seems to have some stuff in him. He is willing to risk his skin, or, unlike General Boulanger, risk jail, for political gain. The longer he is kept in Clairvaux the longer will his adventure excite attention and his supposed courage attract admiration. In present circumstances this is quite enough to make him formidable whenever the Comte de Paris may choose to renounce his own claims in his son's favor.

The long commission which wages about the Parnell matter has, however, but just begun. What may be called the official debate opens on Monday, when Mr. Smith will ask the House to thank the judges and to adopt the report. Mr. Gladstone meets the Tory leader's motion with an amendment framed in more violent language than that old parliamentary hand was ever known to employ. He considers the report altogether from the forged letters point of view; invites the House to condemn their publication as an act of flagrant iniquity; denounces the *Times's* charges—some of which the judges consider proved—as false charges of the most odious description, based on calumny and forgery; and proposes that the House should

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Table showing business and position of the Canada Life Assurance Company during 41 years, viz.:—from its foundation in 1847 to 1889:

Period.	Assurances in Force.	Total Claims Paid.	Total Funds.
1850.....	814,002	1,200	\$ 41,573
1855.....	2,300,000	58,308	217,758
1860.....	3,355,407	226,773	695,929
1865.....	4,013,268	401,944	717,279
1870.....	5,444,437	68,154	1,059,046
1875.....	13,430,857	1,022,847	2,412,962
1880.....	21,477,759	1,84,862	4,297,582
1885.....	34,920,226	3,031,245	7,044,940
1889.....	49,419,558	4,834,414	10,155,620

H. E. GATES, Agent, 398½ Richmond St., London, Ont.

express its regret for the wrong done, particularly to Mr. Parnell. This is a plain notice to moderate men that their support is not wanted. Mr. Gladstone has made up his mind to train in company with Mr. O'Brien, Healy and Labouchere. There were long conferences among the Liberal leaders, but in the end extreme counsels prevailed. The amendment has, of course, no chance of being adopted by the House of Commons. It was not framed to that end. It is a direct appeal to that kind of Radicalism which some Liberal leaders have long believed all-powerful in the country. It is a declaration of the basis on which the Gladstonians mean to fight the general election, and on which they are now fighting the election in North St. Pancras—which they have some hope of winning. It reads as Sir William Harcourt's Bath speech reads. Mr. Gladstone's assent to the adoption of such a programme is believed to be due to his conviction that not otherwise can the Socialists and Radicals be kept together under his leadership.

The question of free education has all at once become a burning question, and one related question has been argued all the week more hotly still. The first effect of the coming debate was Mr. Gladstone's illness. That wary leader had no wish to take part in a discussion which threatened still another split in the broken ranks of his followers; so he kept his tent, which this year he has pitched in St. James' Square, a more commodious residence than that extremely modest mansion which has sheltered him at Buckingham Gate for the last two years. His illness gave no anxiety to his friends outside his own family. Mr. Labouchere's performance in the House last night requires but brief notice. His attack on Lord Salisbury for aiding the escape of the accused in the Cleveland street case was supported by nothing but rumors and guesses. The Attorney-General's reply drew from Mr. Morley the admission that Mr. Labouchere had no case. If he had, his insult to Lord Salisbury and his refusal to withdraw the imputation of falsehood on the Prime Minister, would deprive him of respectable support. His suspension was inevitable, and on the main question he had raised the Liberal leaders voted with the Ministers.

Lord Randolph Churchill has marched over into the temperance camp, bag and baggage. Sir William Lawson and Mr. Cairne had him as something more than a recruit or an ally; they accept him as a leader. He has prepared a bill of which both these eminent experts say that no better Temperance Bill was ever presented in the House of Commons. It confers upon local authorities a direct vote upon licenses, and contains not a single word about compensation. "If," says Mr. Cairne, "I could see that Bill a law to-morrow, I would not ask for a single word to be altered." But Lord Randolph's attitude on this and other social questions has brought down on his head some of the heaviest Tory thunder. He is once more reminded in an article that has every mark of inspiration how far he has wandered from the true fold, how the confidence of the party and the public is shaken, and how remote are his chances of returning to office by the path he is now pursuing. Lord Randolph minds all this as little as ever. He is bent on eight hour legislation and other social legislation, and social questions are uppermost, as probably they are. He expects once more to take the lead of his party, whether in or out of office, he cares little. What he cares for is to lead.

Tried to Cremate Himself.

Pardee, Ont., March 1.—Yesterday a man with bare feet, with very little clothing and armed with a block of wood, approached the railway station. Arriving there the unknown commenced smashing the windows, after which he retreated to a tank close at hand, fastened the doors on the inside and set fire to his clothes, commenced cremating himself, chanting at the same time some religious verses. Six men were detailed to dislodge him. The man was seen through the window, with his clothes burning on him. Bidding defiance to his besiegers, he demolished the north window and leaping through commenced an attack on them. Rushing upon one man he desperately attacked him, and would have seriously injured him but for the timely aid of other men. The maniac was secured and brought to the station, where he was clothed and bound. He is badly burned, and in rescuing their comrade several of the men also sustained severe burns. There is nothing to show who he is or where he came from, as all traces have been lost.

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CITY PROPERTY.

FOUR COTTAGES ON LOVELL STREET, five rooms each; will be sold at Jones' auction rooms, 242 Dundas Street, on Saturday Evening, March 15th, at 8 o'clock, without reserve. See posters for particulars. Apply to

MCMILLAN & CAMERON, Solicitors.

or J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

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Household Furniture, Etc.

J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 3 p.m., the stock-in-trade of John Boyd, consisting of:

THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 3 p.m., the stock-in-trade of John Boyd, consisting of:

Parcel 1, London Store:—

Gents' Furnishings.....\$1,027.36
Worsted Tweeds.....4,287.76
Overcoatings.....12,294.
Trimmings.....142.37
Ready-made Clothing.....1,351.92
Hats and Caps.....1,001.12
Shop Furniture.....113.50

Parcel 2, Petrolia Store:—

Hats and Caps.....\$ 186.89
Gents' Furnishings.....318.22
Tweeds.....1,885.19
Trimmings and Ordered Clothing.....2,534.42

The stock will be sold separately, and if purchasers prefer, the London stock will be divided into two parcels. Terms—1/4 cash down; balance, 2 1/2 and 6 months, approved security with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Stock lists on the premises and with

Messrs. GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN, 184-185, B-54, Traders' Solicitors, London.

Also at the same time and place the stock of H. H. Penny, of London, consisting of:—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.....\$2,238.88
Shop Furniture and Pictures.....150.00

Terms—1/4 cash; balance in 2 and 6 months, approved security, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Stock lists on the premises after Thursday, and in the meantime with Messrs. GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN, London. B14d

A Child Falls from a Fast Moving Train and is Not Injured.

Elkhart, Ind., March 1.—A 3-year-old child, whose parents were asleep in a coach of a Lake Shore passenger train, walked down the aisle and fell off the platform when the train was a mile from this city yesterday on its way to Chicago and running at a high rate of speed. It was supposed that the child had been instantly killed, but upon stopping the train and going back, the little one was found standing in the middle of the track uninjured, aside from a slight scratch on one ear. Railroad men say they never heard of such a miraculous escape.

A most terrible storm passed over Talladega, Alabama, Friday morning. It made a path 100 yards wide, and destruction marks its course. Cows, horses and other domestic animals were killed, and a number of people living in the houses blown down were severely injured, but not fatally.

A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED

What the People Want Are Facts, Common Sense Arguments and Good Things Cheap.

The important information concerning the special sale for this coming week should compel attention. When business men stop long enough to reflect on our bargains at a sacrifice of their most vital interests the general public should heed our announcement with genuine gratification. The offer is one of more than ordinary significance, as it refers to the most valuable selection of Men's Medium Weight Suits and Overcoats contained in our great

clothing stock. We have a very large quantity of our highest grade lines, and will for a few days hold them on sale at \$6.75. This means that not one garment in the entire lot sold regular for less than \$20, and not a few among them brought as high as \$25 without a murmur of complaint. Our object is to be ready in time to display Spring Goods advantageously. There never was and may never be another opportunity to buy \$20 suit or

Overcoat for \$6.75. First comers take first pick. In *Flare Caps* we have got the largest stock in the city at first prices. Come and see for yourself. *Hats*—We are showing our spring goods in our windows. The finest stock ever exhibited in the city of London. Prices cannot be beaten. You can buy a nice *Hat* for 35c., 50c., 75c., and a beauty for \$1 and \$1.50. Call and examine them. No trouble to show goods. Follow the Crowd.

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