

London Saturday Advertiser

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SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9812

On the Retreat.

The Lords Begin to Realize the Situation

And Virtually Surrender to the Representatives of the People.

The London Times Comments on the Success of the C. P. R.

The Red Flag Unfurled at an Anarchist Funeral in London.

Disastrous Voyage of a British Bark—All Her Officers Drowned.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dying—Morocco and Spain Come to Terms.

De Giers Dying.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—M. De Giers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was sinking slowly this morning. He is kept alive with oxygen gas, but the end may come at any moment.

Passed Through a Tornado.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 23.—The steamer *Faust* Bismarck has arrived here two days late, having passed through a tornado on her way from Genoa, which did some slight damage to the ship and injured several sailors. Her passengers are well.

Morocco and Spain Settle Their Trouble.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—It is officially announced that the Sultan of Morocco has made a satisfactory settlement of the claims of Spain which comprehends the establishment of a neutral zone, the punishment of all offenders against Spanish authority and the payment of an adequate war indemnity. The protocol has not yet been signed, but the settlement is an accomplished fact. The Spanish legation will return to Morocco in March.

India's Silver Situation.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.—At the meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-day, a resolution setting forth that the best interests of the country demand the reopening of the mints was unanimously adopted. By a vote of 69 to 16 the Chamber adopted an amendment, the effect of which was that the mints should not be reopened. An unprecedented movement of all the produce towards the ports with the object of raising money thereon in Europe, is one result of the silver situation in India.

Complimentary Words for the C. P. R.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Times to-day published a 3½ column article on the Canadian Pacific Railway, as being an important factor in the affairs of the British Empire. The builders and managers of the line, the article says, have won success only by a hard conflict and a prolonged risk. The Times shows in detail that the company deals fairly by the traders and farmers of Canada. It believes that the self-interest of the road will prevent Canada in any way suffering from a monopoly. However, the writer thinks it might be unwise for the company to press the proposal to take over the Intercolonial Railway, from St. John to Halifax, as part of the fast Atlantic service. It suggested instead that there should be some compromise in order to enable the company to force an effective link across the Atlantic.

Marine Disasters—Eight Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British bark, *Monte Aery Castle*, from New York, has arrived at Falmouth in a seriously damaged condition. For several days the vessel encountered severe storms during which she lost her boats and everything movable on her decks was swept away. Finally a tremendous sea swept over her, staving her cabin, flooding it with water and drowning eight of the crew, including all the officers, leaving no one on board capable of navigating the vessel, which was as speedily as possible put into Falmouth for assistance.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Norwegian bark *Prinzess Louise* bound for Demarua, foundered off the Island of Arran, Scotland, last night, after having been in collision with the British steamer, *Westmeath*. The crew of the wrecked bark took to their boats and landed safely.

An Anarchist's Funeral in London.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The burial of Martial Bourdin, the Anarchist who was killed by a premature explosion of one of his own bombs near Greenwich Observatory on the night of Feb. 15, took place this afternoon. Only one carriage followed to the hearse. Large crowds filled the roadway, in expectation of witnessing an Anarchist demonstration and others intending, if possible, to participate in one. The police were out in force prepared for any emergency. There was no sign of disturbance until the hearse reached Marylebone road, where a vast throng awaited the arrival of the body of the dead Anarchist. At this point someone in the crowd hoisted a red flag with a black hoist. This was the signal for an outburst, but the police quickly checked the rising storm by charging upon the crowd, scattering them in all directions, and tearing down and carrying away the offensive emblem. A strong cordon of police thereafter protected the streets from further disturbance.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Nothing further disturbed the quiet passage of the hearse, carriage and followers on foot to the burial place. As the coffin was being lowered into the grave, the Anarchist leader, attempted to deliver an oration, but he was seized by the police and hustled outside the cemetery gates, where he was set at liberty. Meanwhile the body had been buried, and the groups of Anarchists who had congregated outside the inclosure quietly dispersed.

The Lordly "Coons" Preparing to "Come Down."

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The House of Lords to-day resumed consideration of the Parish Councils Bill. The Duke of Devonshire urged that before attempting to go into the details of the measure with a view of amending it their Lordships should consider the general position. He claimed that

their Lordships had done their duty in making the amendments to the bill, but how far they should insist on going in that direction must, in his judgment, be determined more on the grounds of expediency than upon principle. They could not, however, leave out of account the fact that the bill had been accepted by a large majority of the people.

Lord Salisbury thought it was possible to interpret the canons of conduct laid down by the Duke of Devonshire in a manner absolutely depriving the Peers of the power of amending any bill which might be sent to them. Still, he did not differ in the main from the drift of the Duke's advice. He agreed that many of the amendments that had been made, though they improved the bill, did not involve any question of principle. He could not, however, admit that the amendments which the House of Commons had restored were admissible. It was especially the duty of the House of Lords to see that the interests of the Peers were not sacrificed, as they would be under the provisions of the bill as it passed the House of Commons. The tribunal to which the provision for compulsory allotments was referred, must carefully consider another question of vital importance—the control of charities. These the Lords must safeguard. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

The House of Lords this evening agreed to permit the parish councils to hold meetings in the parochial school houses. Their former refusal of such permission was severely criticised.

The Duke of Devonshire moved that the county councils be made the tribunals to decide upon the compulsory purchase of allotments under the Allotment Act, with the power of appeal to the Local Government Board. The motion was passed.

Lord Salisbury proposed a new amendment which would give parishes of 200 to 500 population the choice between council and no council. The amendment was approved by a vote of 89 to 76.

Lord Salisbury then moved that the parish councils be allowed to elect only one-third of the trustees of the local charities.

The Earl of Kimberley intimated that the Government would oppose this amendment. The Duke of Devonshire spoke briefly against Lord Salisbury's proposal and in favor of the Government. The Archbishop of Canterbury and York supported Lord Salisbury, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 72 to 33.

The House next agreed to drop the amendment excluding London from the scope of the bill. The Lords finished their work on the Parish Councils Bill this evening and sent the bill back to the Commons.

The Daily Chronicle expresses the opinion that the Peers last evening confessed their defeat and the triumph of the Commons. It says: "Lord Salisbury presented the eccentric mixture of strength of speech and weakness of character which belongs to him. The nation will rejoice in the humiliation of the House of Lords." The Times says: "The spirit of compromise was in the air. The House of Lords gave way on all minor questions and shall now proceed sincerely there is in the Government's expressed desire to save the measure."

The Daily News expresses the hope that this measure will prove the third item after the Home Rule and Employers' Liability Bills in the reckoning of the people with the Peers. The News insists that the Upper House must yield the amendments which it still maintains in opposition to the House of Commons.

Conspirators Sentenced.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The trial of fourteen Anarchists charged with conspiracy against the life of Emperor Francis Joseph, ended to-day. Eight of the prisoners were acquitted, Haspel and Pavel, the leaders of the party of defendants, were sentenced to ten and eight years' imprisonment respectively, two were condemned to four years each, and the sentences of the remaining two were deferred.

Capt. O'Shea's Shortage.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The receiver of the affairs of Capt. O'Shea, formerly the husband of the late widow of Charles Stewart Parnell, has issued a detailed statement of assets and liabilities of the bankrupt captain. According to the statement, Capt. O'Shea owes £18,000, which he offers to settle at 75 cts on the pound. This offer the receiver advises the creditors to accept. The captain has been involved in almost constant litigation for his last four years, and to this cause he attributes his insolvency.

Brazilian Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says it is reported from Montevideo that the whole Government fleet, excepting the dynamite cruiser *Niteroy*, has gone over to the insurgents and has sailed for Rio Janeiro.

The insurgent army of the south advanced unchecked. The Government troops sent to oppose it have accomplished nothing and apparently fear to join battle with the insurgents.

Business men in Rio de Janeiro are partially panic-stricken. It is feared that the continued depreciation of Brazilian paper money may induce a financial crisis.

A Bolivian force is reported to have invaded Western Brazil.

British Marines Defeated.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Advices from Bathurst, the capital of the colony of Gamvia, West Africa, state that a detachment of sailors from the British warships *Raleigh* and *Widgeon*, supported by the West India regiment landed for the purpose of attacking a slave raiding band. It is reported that Bathurst that the British sailors and soldiers were surprised by Fedislah, and after making a stubborn fight were compelled to retreat with heavy loss. This seems to confirm the statement contained in the telegram received by the wife of the paymaster of H. M. S. *Widgeon* yesterday, that a British force on the West African coast had met with disaster.

A Whole Family Poisoned.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—The whole family of Antoine Dorion, a French-Canadian workman, are at the Notre Dame Hospital to-night and several of them are not expected to live from the effects of eating canned tomatoes.

In Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate subcommittee was in session to-night, and will work energetically from now until Monday to get the bill ready for full committee. The coal men are happy to-day, having received assurance that they would get 40 cents a ton duty, and possibly as much as 50 cents.

The Alabama Farmers' Institute and Agricultural Society recommends that Alabama farmers reduce the acreage of cotton 20 per cent., and grow diversified crops.

Joseph Hartley, porter in a Winnipeg hotel, has fallen heir to \$35,000.

Bail Came Late,

And Mr. Wiman Is Still a Prisoner.

He Declines at Present to Talk About His Affairs.

Five Other Forgeries Said to Have Been Discovered—Experts Still Working on Dun & Co.'s Books.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—It is stated that several Staten Island gentlemen have already signified their willingness to act as bondsmen, and that telegrams have been received from prominent millionaires of Toronto, Canada, where Mr. Wiman is well and favorably known, not only expressing great confidence in Mr. Wiman's innocence, but offering to transfer cash in any sum necessary to trust companies here and have them furnish bail. Late this afternoon Mr. A. E. Chandler presented a check for \$25,000 to Mr. Wiman. Acting District Attorney Davis refused to accept the check, saying it would have to be deposited with the controller, who would give a receipt and issue a certificate of deposit, which operates as a discharge of Wiman. It was then after 5 o'clock, and the controller's office was closed. The gentleman said he would present the check to the controller in the morning.

R. D. Douglas, a nephew of R. G. Dun & Co., and a member of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., was seen by a reporter at his office this afternoon. He said that five other forgeries by Mr. Wiman had been discovered, besides the two which were reported to the district attorney. The experts were still at work on the books, he said. He denied emphatically the statements that he and his brother had long been jealous of or hostile to Mr. Wiman and had sought to undermine his influence in the firm.

Mr. Wiman was seen by a reporter late this afternoon. He said that he did not care to talk about his case. He was feeling slightly better since he heard that his son's health was improved. Mr. Wiman showed a pile of old letters and telegrams of sympathy which he had received from various parts of the country.

MR. DUN TALKS.

PASADENA, CAL., Feb. 24.—R. G. Dun arrived here a week ago and is quartered at Rose Cottage, Raymond Hotel. In regard to Mr. Wiman's arrest he stated that a press report sent out from New York was so entirely untrue that it left him nothing to say, and that he did not deem it necessary to enter into particulars. Mr. Dun stated that action was delayed on account of Wiman's wife and relatives. Mr. Dun said he did not attribute the authorship of the circular criticizing mercantile agencies to Mr. Wiman, or did he have the slightest bearing in pushing the case against him. He thought, however, that Wiman had given the author some valuable suggestions. Mr. Dun said when the case comes to trial all charges will be fully substantiated.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

As Reported by the Commercial Agencies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business of all kinds is hesitating until more can be determined about the future. Prices are again greatly depressed, as for or lower than ever having been made in wheat, silver and some manufactured products, and neither cotton, wool nor raw iron have advanced. The glutted money markets continue to show that the volume of business is still inadequate to employ the circulation of about \$60,000,000 from the New York market of the sale of Government bonds does not cause the expected strengthening of rates. The volume of domestic trade does not seem to increase.

The failures during the past week numbered in the United States 288, against 193 last year, and in Canada 61 against 37 last year. Both in number and in magnitude commercial disasters have diminished.

THAT TERRIBLE PORK

Killed Seven of the Family—More Dying.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 24.—Only one member of the Krueger family, who was sick with trichinosis, is now living. Three members, two girls and one boy, died Thursday. The number of deaths from the disease is seven. A sister of Mrs. Krueger, who was visiting at the house when the pork was eaten, is also down with the disease, with very little hope of recovery. About a month ago the Krueger family, consisting of eight persons, ate a pig which had been afflicted with trichinosis.

BURNED OUT.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 23.—The stores of E. Vordermark & Sons, Wm. Meyer & Bro., and B. S. Thibault & Co., the telephone exchange and the Clay school building, were burned to-day. Loss \$75,000. The fire in the school building was incendiary.

The Blizzard Ruins Crops.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 24.—A blizzard struck this section Thursday night, and yesterday the wind blew a gale, accompanied by snow flurry and rain. Great damage was done in Mississippi, and it is feared the fruit crop has been ruined. Peach and apple trees and strawberry and tomato plants were in bloom. The thermometer has never before been known to fall so low at this season of the year.

Jones Strikes a Snag.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4.—Paul Jones, the world glider, met with an unfortunate accident in his career here last evening. It was a claim for \$50 presented by Deputy Sheriff Lombard, that Paul could not furnish the money he had promised to pay, and the deputy sheriff in his room. Paul claims that the non-payment was an oversight on his part and will be settled this morning. The warrant on which Jones was arrested was from the Teacher's Cooperative Association of New England, of Boston, for a commission for securing him a place on July 14, 1891, as principal in a school at North Attleboro. Another claim of \$35 for a debt in Boston was also put in the sheriff's hands and awaits settlement.

The Alabama Farmers' Institute and Agricultural Society recommends that Alabama farmers reduce the acreage of cotton 20 per cent., and grow diversified crops.

Joseph Hartley, porter in a Winnipeg hotel, has fallen heir to \$35,000.

WANTS A GRATUITY.

Why Samuel Spicknell Was Dismissed From the London Asylum.

Mr. Meredith Adds a New Way for Planting Turnips.

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—In the Legislature last night Mr. Meredith moved for an order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence and reports with regard to the application or claim of Samuel Spicknell, formerly an employee of the Insane Asylum at London, for a gratuity or allowance on his ceasing to be employed in the public service of the Province. Mr. Meredith said the official named in his question was in the service of the Government from 1870 until 1891 as master tailor in the London asylum. If Mr. Spicknell was entitled to his gratuity he should receive it. If he never did grounds for the same. It would be a gratuity which he did not vote exactly as the Government wanted should be deprived of their chance of a gratuity on retiring.

Hon. Mr. Gibson, in reply, raised no objection to the return coming down. He admitted it was true the Government had time to time to officers of institutions and persons holding similar positions to that of the person in question; but gratuities had been paid with the authority of the House and without opposition. He believed they had never been objected to; certainly the principle had never been objected to, but gratuities were not paid to men who were discharged from the service of the Government for any fault of their own.

They were paid to those who wear out in the service of the Government, or whose positions had become unnecessary, and who were suddenly thrown on their own resources and compelled to make a living in some other way. When a man's misconduct was in question he was not entitled to a gratuity on leaving the service of the Government. In the present case there had been no misconduct in the ordinary sense of the term, but the official in question had been found to be entirely inefficient for his position and wasteful of the material that, as the master tailor, he was called upon to work up to his best advantage. The man came to him two or three years ago, and on his own showing of his work he had been given to him to recommend the payment of a gratuity to him, but on the representations made to him by the superintendent of the institution and on the report of the inspector who inquired into the facts and advised that Spicknell was not entitled to a gratuity according to the practice of the department of the Government, he (the speaker) could not do anything. His hands were practically tied.

The best explanation of the whole case would be the return when it was brought down, and he would see that it was brought down at an early date.

Mr. Meredith asked who was the inspector who had made the report referred to.

Mr. Meredith said it seemed strange that a man should remain in the service of the Government for twenty years and then turn out to be quite incompetent for his work. He was quite satisfied that if the Provincial Secretary would make a personal examination into the affairs he would find that there was some other reason for which he had been given to the House.

He would take exception, too, to the statement of the Provincial Secretary that the Government did not pay gratuities to officials who were removed from office except under such circumstances as he had mentioned. He had no doubt the Attorney-General would recall to mind a cartoon that appeared in a celebrated almanac representing him in the act of handing over a bag of gold containing \$1,000 to an official who had been removed from office because he was incompetent to fulfill his duties.

The Attorney-General asked for the name.

Mr. Meredith said the official in question was Mr. Meredith. He had been removed from a position in the Agricultural College because he knew nothing of agriculture. He had been planting turnips upside down, or something of the kind.

Hon. Mr. Hardy said Mr. Meredith's knowledge of agriculture must also be very limited, or he would know that turnips were not planted, only turnip seed.

Mr. A. F. Wood came to the House, with the remark that the commissioner also had a limited knowledge on the subject or he would know that turnips were planted for seedling though not upside down.

The subject then dropped, the motion being carried without opposition.

Hawaii.

YANKEE, B. C., Feb. 23.—A. M. Beattie, the Hawaiian consul, yesterday received his exequatur, accompanied by a statement that it had been held back so long because the department had been waiting a settlement of affairs in Hawaii. This is interpreted to mean that Lord Rosebery has finally agreed to look upon the Provisional Government as a fixture.

—Mr. W. S. Greenway, London West, has returned from a trip to Grand Rapids and Chicago, where he visited the large greenhouses in search of floral novelties.

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess of work, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, nervousness, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dimness of vision, loss of eyesight, twitches of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, nervousness, deposits in the urine, loss of will-power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity if not cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

STILL ANOTHER.

Judge Wm. Elliot Unseats Ald. Edward Parnell.

And Orders a New Election—the Judgment Expected—Ald. Parnell Will Appeal—Each Side Pays Its Own Costs.

The expected has happened, and Judge Wm. Elliot has unseated Ald. E. Parnell. The decision this morning was neither a surprise nor disappointment to the respondent or to the liquidator of the respondent, behind the cost tails of the relator, Gavin Park, and put up the securities for the costs. As may be seen from the appended judgment his honor repeats and approves the arguments advanced on Tuesday by the relator's lawyer, Richard M. C. Toth, whom the judge took occasion to commend for his plea at the time.

After the judgment had been read Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. Parnell's lawyer, asked for the customary nine days' stay of proceedings. The judge demurred, but as the other side consented to it, his honor fell in line and granted it.

This will allow Ald. Parnell time to appeal to a higher court if he desires to push the case, and he will do so, in order to rightly determine his position.

THE JUDGMENT IN FULL.

Judge Elliot's deliverance in toto is as follows:

This application is to set aside the election of the respondent as an alderman of the City of London, on the ground that his occupancy of the position is in contravention of the 77th section of the Consolidated Municipal Act of 1892, by which certain persons are disqualified to be members of municipal councils. By this section no person "having by himself or his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the corporation is qualified to be a member of the council or any municipal corporation."

The facts are as follows, and are not disputed. Early in December, 1893, notice was published by the county clerk of Middlesex calling for tenders for the supply of bread for the ensuing year for the inmates of the county jail. The respondent's tender in writing was to supply bread at 3½ cents for a loaf of 2 pounds weight and was received by the county clerk, submitted by him to the jail committee, composed exclusively of members of the County Council, and accepted by the entire County Council at their meeting on Dec. 8, 1893. The respondent did not sign an acceptance of the contract by writing, but he accepted it verbally, and he supplied the bread according to his tender, and he has been paid \$19.53 for his supply furnished for the month of January, 1894.

Thus, there was no direct contract between the respondent and the City Council, and it does not appear that the City Council were consulted about the tenders, or that they took any part in their acceptance or rejection. So far there is nothing in the facts mentioned to contravene the 77th section of the Municipal Act of 1892, which requires that as participants in this contract between the county and the respondent, but the case on the part of the relator (Park) is that by a written agreement produced and dated 16th December, 1893, made between the county and the city, the city is required to contribute 60 per cent. of the annual expenditure of the county for the maintenance of the prisoners therein.

According to the evidence of the county treasurer his practice in each year is to charge the city quarterly with this 60 per cent., and the treasurer of the city being notified, examines the items, and, finding them to be correct, he further sees that the proper percentage is charged. What transpires in this connection is that the treasurer in his evidence: "The auditing of the city treasurer is merely to ascertain that the county accounts against the city are correct, that as a matter of fact the payments have been made and the percentage properly calculated."

Thus it is clear that 60 per cent. of these expenses are paid by the city, and the sole question is whether the contract between the county and the respondent is or is not a contract on behalf of the city. If it is, then the respondent is disqualified. For the respondent it is contended that the contract is simply and exclusively between the county and the respondent, and that it is wrong to say that it was also made in pursuance of the city. Had the tender been called for by the city, and accepted by the county and city jointly, the contract would have been with both, and the respondent, and in that case the respondent's disqualification could not be disputed. That the city has an interest and a preponderating interest in the contract is clear, and the city might have been made a party to the contract. Section 469 of the Municipal Act requires cities to bear and to pay their just share and proportion of all charges and expenses from time to time in maintaining the jail, etc., and this payment apparently is to be made to the county, and thus the county is placed in the front to receive and accept tenders, not as of right I take it, but for convenience sake.

For my part I cannot accede to the respondent's contention that because the city is not named as a party to the contract, it follows that the contract cannot, and must not, be taken as a contract on behalf of the city. To maintain the respondent's position is to assert that the city has no right to interfere with the terms of the contract or its performance.

Suppose that complaints are made that the bread is of bad quality or of insufficient weight, and these complaints are found by the City Council to be well-founded, would the City Council be debarred from interfering and insisting upon a proper expenditure of their money because there was no contract in which they had any concern? I think not. And suppose, further, that when the question came up in the City Council as to the quality or sufficiency of the bread, would the respondent, who supplied it, be in a position as a member of the City Council, to give an unbiased vote? I think it would be wrong to place him in that position. To do so would be to bring about that conflict between self-interest and duty which the 77th section of the statute is designed to prevent.

Accordingly, I find that the respondent is disqualified to sit in the City Council as an alderman, and there must be a new election. I do not think this is a case in which the respondent should be subjected to costs. Each party will have to pay his own costs.

London, Feb. 24.

WM. ELLIOT, J.

The union industries in Alabama are reviving.

Cairncross & Lawence,

DISPENSING PHARMACISTS.

Corner Dundas Street and Park Avenue.

SUNDAY HOURS.

Morning, 10 to 11. Afternoon, 2 to 4. Evening, 8 to 9:30.

Branch—Corner Richmond and Piccadilly Streets.

THE OPEN FORUM.

That School Board Investigation.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

Will you kindly allow me space in your widely-circulated journal to correct an unjust remark (or to point out the facts and show the injustice) made use of in reference to the punishment inflicted upon my son, Albert Lewis, by Dr. J. B. Campbell, a member of the board, and evidently a man possessed with a very small amount of materia medica in matters of doubt. The matter referred to is in the report of No. 1 committee, published in the ADVERTISER of Friday, the 23rd inst., re the investigation of charges against a teacher, as follows: Dr. Campbell moved "that, having heard the statement of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Lewis, we find the punishment given the boy was not too severe for the offense committed." Now, what was the offense committed is the point at issue. Disobedience, so Mr. Stewart said. Admitting that the boy disobeyed the teacher (laying aside the fact that the boy is rather deaf and did not hear what was said by the teacher), has any teacher the right to follow the ungentlemanly example laid down in that scurrilous motion of Dr. Campbell's, and flay the boy with a point (a hickory or ash stick) till his legs and body are discolored for several days after, and were seen by several of the school board members in that state? In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I desire to state on behalf of the boy that he has in his possession reports from a lady teacher—and his parents, too—that cover a space of over four years from her (and other teachers), and reflect great credit on the boy for good conduct, from the beginning of the year 1889 to 1893 inclusive, and are a credit to any scholar to be in receipt of. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, I am yours, etc.,

ALBERT LEWIS, parent.

London, Feb. 24, 1894.

Masonic.

R. E. Sir Knight A. Carrothers, city, provincial prior of London district, will pay an official visit to Burleigh Precinct, Knights Templar, St. Thomas, on Monday evening next. Several members of the Richard Cour de Lion Precinct will accompany him.

On Tuesday evening next, the London Past Masters' Association will meet, when the first vice-president will introduce the subject, "Is it desirable that past masters should have a voice in Grand Lodge affairs?" There will doubtless be a lively debate.

The Knights Templar of this city purpose holding their annual banquet on Friday, March 10, and have appointed a large committee to superintend the arrangements. Grand Master E. E. Sheppard and other grand officers are expected.

The Dorchester Election Protest.

The election case of Philip H. Rickard, of the fourth ward of North Dorchester, against Duncan McLaughlin, J.P., came up at Osgoode Hall on Thursday. At the last municipal elections McLaughlin and Rickard were the candidates for councillor, and the latter entered the protest on the ground that the clerk gave certificates to vote to seven persons whose names did not appear on the lists. They were Arch Campbell, Henry Campbell, Colin Campbell, jun., Sam E. Fawc, Wm. Barr, Nelson Spence and Thos. Spence. Mr. Rickard also claimed that with these votes for Mr. McLaughlin the result was a tie, and with the deciding vote of the clerk Mr. McLaughlin was elected. At Osgoode Hall Mr. Middleton, for the relator, moved for an order declaring void the election of the respondent. Order made declaring the election void, and directing a new election. Costs reserved.

Westlake's views of London are fine. See them at studio, 201 Dundas street. Phone 571.

Miss Harwood, dressmaker, has removed from Rolf's goods store to the Duffield Block, Dundas street, and is now ready to receive her customers.

China Puzzle—What is the difference between A. Ives and the male portion of the population of China? For answer apply to A. Ives, china and glass riveter and general repairer, 308 Dundas street.

Steamships Arrived.

Feb. 23. At New York. From Liverpool.

Germanic. New York. Liverpool.

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

DROP IN AND ORDER A

SUIT, OVERCOAT

OR PANTS.