### WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

Traveled Extensively Throughout the Provinces - Interesting Statements Concerning His Experience.

STELLARTON, N.S.-James R. Murray, a well known violinist, of this place, who has traveled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes this statement: "I was running down in health and my

weight fell off from 175 to 150 pounds. Prescriptions did me but little good. My trouble was called nervous dyspepsia. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited. I feel as well now as ever in my life, and have increased in flesh so that I now weigh 177 pounds. I am well known in this part of the country, having followed my profession, that of a violin musician for the last 26 years. I gladly tell my friends what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Before I began taking the medicine I did not have any ambition, but now all is changed and my dyspeptic trouble perfectly cured." JAMES R. MURRAY. N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sar-

saparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

### Local Market.

[Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.]
Wheat, white fall, per bu 84c to 861/20
Wheat, red fall, per bu84c to 861/26
Wheat, spring, per bu84c to 861/20
Oats, per bu29c to 30 /2c
Peas, per bu54c to 60c
Corn per bu
Corn, per bu34c to 86c
Barley, per bu
Rye, per bu
Buckwheat, per bu36c to 381/20
Beans, per bu30c to 60c
WEEKLY.
Wheat sold a little lame.

Wheat sold a little lower towards the close of the week, \$1 43 being the very top; \$1 40 to \$1 42 was the general price for good, with \$1 to \$1 30 for poor

Oats were firm at 88c to 90c; demand good and supply only moderate; the Peas were scarce at 90c for feed and \$1 for white. Corn scarce; 75c was the price paid for the last lot that came in.

No barley or rye came in. Buckwheat sold at 80c per cwt, and beans at 50c to 55c per bu. Eggs-Offerings improved; sales resh at 16c to 18c Butter quiet at 17c to 18c per lb by the basket.

Turkeys and chickens were a shade Beef was quiet and dressed hogs fell off 25c to 50c. Skins, etc., show no change.

to \$3 by the load.

## Poultry Supplies: Mica Crystal Grist, Oyster Shell, Pratt's Egg Producer, Dr. Hess' Pana-ce-a, Instant Louse Killer, West Disinfecting Fluid. Food for Fowla, etc. We will appreciate your

The Oil Market. PETROLIA, Feb. 9.-Oil opened and closed

English Markets. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 Cal.. 8s to 8s 1d; No. 2 red wet: ern winter, stocks exhausted; No.

1 red northern spring, 3s.
1 red northern spring, 3s.
Uorn—Spot steady; demand moderate;
American mixed, new, 3s 44d; do old, 3s 44d;
feb., steady, 3s 34d; March, 3z 24d.
Peas—Canadian, 5s 14d. Beef-Extra lugia mess, 678 6d; prime mess, Pork -Prime meas, fine western, 50s.

Hagon—Cumberland cut, firm, 30s; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear light, 35 to 35 lbs, 29s; short rlb, firm, 29s 6d; clear bellies, firm, 32s 6d, Hams—Steady, short cut, 35s. Lard-firm; Prime western, 26s. Butter-Ginest United States 84s; good 60s. Cheese-American finest white and colored.

Tallow-Fine. American, city, 19s. Turpentine-Spirits, 24s 6d. Rosin. common—4s 14d. Petroleum—Refined, 61d. Linseed oil—16s 3d.

RULING PRICES FOR THE PAST FOUR The following table shows the quotations per cental at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat highest prices are given:

			2.3	5		7		8
WHEAT-	9	d.	-	d.	-	d.	1-	,
No. 1 nor. spring	0	0	0					
No. 1 Cal	1 7	17	0			104		0
March	1 4	11		11		10		0
May	7	83		8		71		8
July	5				7	37		8
CURN-	1	12	7	1	7	04	7	C
Old	3	41	3	44	3	41	3	
New	1 2	43		44				*
Feb	3	31		34		41		4
March	3	31				31		3
May	10			3#		24	3	2
July	3	13	3	12		1;	3	1
July	3	14	3	11	3	2	3	2
Flour		3	25	3	25	3	25	3
Peas	5	2	3	14	5	14	5	1
Pork	17	6	47	6	17	6	47	6
Lard	25	9	25	9	25	9	26	Ö
Tallow	19	0	19	0	9	0	19	0
Bacon, light	29	0	29	0	29	Ö	-	-2
Cheese both	41	0		0	-3		29	6

Cheese, both ....... 41 0 41 0 41 0 41 0 Geo. McBean & Co. Dealers in Farm, Milling and Dairy Products.

Consignments and correspondence
solicited.

P. O. BOX 807 - MONTREAL Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, Feb. 9.-Wheat-The offerings are fair, there is a moderate demand and the market is steady at \$1 05 to \$1 06 for No. 1 hard, North Bay, and \$1 021/2 Midland. Flour is dull and easy; cars of straight roller are quoted at \$4 to \$4 15 for cars of barrels west. at 41s. Millfeed is in good demand, scarce, and firm at \$11 50 to \$12 for shorts and \$10 western creamery, 141/2c to 20c; do facto \$11 for bran west. Barley is stead- tory, 11c to 14c; Elgins, 20c; imitation ier at 38c for No. 2, 33c to 34c for No. 3 creamery, 13c to 17c; state dairy, 13c extra, and 30c for feed outside. Buck- to 18c; do creamery, 14c to 19c. Cheese wheat steady at 33c west. Rye firm at 47c to 48c west. Corn steady at 29c dull; large white, Sept., 8½c; small, to 30c for Canada yellow west. Oats are firm at 27c for mixed and 27½c for white west. Peac steady at 53c to 53½c; small, do., 9c to 9½c; large, Oct., 8½c; small, Oct., 8½c to 8½c; white west. Peac steady at 53c to 53½c. white west. Peas steady at 53c to 531/2c, light skims, 6c to 61/2c; part skims, 4c west. Baled hay steady at \$8 to \$8 50 to 51/2c; full skims, 2c to 3c. for cars on the track here. Baled straw dull at \$4 50 to \$5 here. Eggs—The receipts of new-laid are larger, and that is depressing prices; they sell at 17c to limed at 15c. Butter—The receipts of large rolls are fair; the demand is good and the market is steady at 13½c to 14½c.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formulae of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaprilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's Fair Commenced in 1859.

There are 60 different kinds of world.

	American Markets.  CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The leading future closed as follows: Wheat—Ne. 2 Feb., 2 May. 94;c; July, 85;c. Corn—Ne.2 Feb., 2 May. 19;c. July, 30;c. Uata—Ne. 2 May. 19;c. July, 30;c. Uata—Ne. 2 May. 19;c. July, 30;c. Uata—Ne. 2 May. 10;d. July, \$10.50. Lard—May. 35 es; July, \$5 Short ribs—May, 35 12;; July, \$5 Short ribs—May, 35 12;; July, \$5 Short ribs—May, 35 12; July, \$5 Short ribs—May, 35 12; July, \$5 Short ribs—May, 36 12; July, \$5 Short ribs—Ne. 2 red, 98c to \$36c; No. 2 white, 10. b. 20 27; No. 3 white, 10. b. 25 to 26; No. 2 corn; No. 3 white, 10. b. 25 to 26; No. 1 flaxseed, \$1 26; northwest flaxseed, \$1 29; prime timothy seed. \$2 80 to 22 mess pork, \$10 35 to 310 40; lard. 34 95 to 34 short rib sides, \$4 95 to \$6 short clear sides, \$5 to \$6 io; sugar, unchanged; No. 2 yellocorn, 27 jc; eggs, weak; fresh, 14c dsked.  Receipts—
8	Flour 18 000 Wheat

Shipments-Corn. 10,000 Wheat 40,000 Corn. 147,000 Oats. 242,000 Rye. 7,500 Barley 36,000 CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Opening—Wheat, May, 96;c; July, 85;c, Corn, May, 29;c: July, 30;c. Oats, May, 24;c; July, 22;do. Pork, May, \$10 45. Lard, May, \$5 05; July, \$5 12\*. Ribs, May, 25 15.

Live Stock Markets TORONTO, Feb. 8.-Receipts light at Toronto cattle yards today, and cattle and sheep were a little stiff-er. Receipts were 32 cars, including 80 sheep and lambs, 600 hogs and 19 calves. A bunch of cattle from Walkerton were slaughtered at the abattoir oday, and a carload of beef was shipped east. Export cattle—Buying was slow and the offerings were light; latter figure. Butchers' cattle-For one be made. It is the height of absurd-Common cattle were dull at from 2%c to 3c per lb. Stockers and feeders— tives have scored a gain and to de-Offerings light and demand quiet. ceive the rank and file. There were some buyers present from Buffalo, but they did not buy very largely. Prices rule from \$2 75 to \$3 30 per cwt for light stockers, and from an actual canvass. They concede the 31/4c to 31/2c for half-fat feeders for distillery men and farmers. Sheep and line. Sheep both for butchers and for export sold at about 10c per cwt high-

for export were also firmer, selling from \$4 85 to \$5 15 per cwt. Bucks fetch 21/2c to 3c per lb. Calves-Offerings were light, and all soon sold at firm prices from \$2 to \$8 each. Choice veals are wanted. Milch cows and springers-The demand was fair and the offerings light, so that prices held well up, at from \$20 to \$46 each. Hogs -There was no change in this line, the slow prices of last week ruling today. selections of bacon hogs and singers fetch 5c per lb.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-Beeves-Receipts, 762; no sales; dressed beef steady, at 7c to 8c per pound for poor to prime native sides. Exports today, 850 beeves, 1,600 sheep and 3,000 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 302 head; 342 head on sale; veals, 1/4c lower; other calves steady; veals, \$5 to \$8 25; grassers, \$3 50 to \$4; city dressed veals lowlambs-Receipts, 2,137 head; 61/2 cars on sale; sheep steady; lambs slow and weak; sheep, \$3 50 to \$4 75; lambs, \$5 to \$6 15; dressed mutton, 7c to 8c per lb; dressed lambs, 71/2c to 9c. Hogs-Receipts, 5,518 head; higher, at \$4 25 to

Vegetables were quiet; receipts of Receipts all consigned through; about potatoes were light and prices were 30 head of veals and calves on sale at Hay steady at \$5 to \$7 according to slow and lower prices. Receipts of stockers and feeders yesterday were Straw sold at \$4 per ton and at \$2 loof native; the market was active and all of 10c to 15c higher; Canadians Live hogs fell off 25c; young pigs came in freely, and sold from \$3 50 to \$7 per \$4 10 to \$4 25; feeders, common to good \$3 70 to \$4; stockers, light weights and prime selected yearlings, \$3 75 to \$4 10; common grade stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$3 50; stock heifers, light, common to good, \$3 10 to \$3 30. Hogs-Receipts. 10 loads; market fairly steady; good to choice Yorkers, \$4 20; mixed packers' grades, \$4 20 to \$4 22; medium weights, A. M. HAMILTON & SON, \$4 25; heavy hogs, \$4 25; roughs, \$6 50 to \$3 70; stags, \$2 75 to \$3 15; pigs, \$3 25 to \$3 45. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2 cars, but all of 14 loads held over from the standard over fr yesterday's trade; light inquiry for lambs, and though the supply was limited of good ones, prices ruled weak and lower; good to prime handy sheep were scarce and fairly steady; native lambs, choice to extra, \$5 65 to \$5 75; fair to good, \$5 35 to \$5 60; culls to common, \$4 75 to \$5 25; yearlings, common to choice,\$4 75 to \$5 15; native sheep, choice to selected wethers, \$4 75 to \$4 90; good to choice mixed sheep, \$4 40 to \$4 70; common to fair, \$4 to \$4 35; culls to common sheep, \$3 to \$3 90.

MONTERAL, Feb. 7.-The receipts of live stock at the east end abattoir market this morning were 400 cattle, 10 sheep and 20 calves. The supply of cattle was a trifle larger than on last Thursday, but the firm undertone which characterized the market last week was fully maintained, and prices show no material change. Offerings largely fair to good stock, but choice beeves were scarce; the call of the latter was limited on account of the high figures asked. Trade early was slow, as butchers held off for lower prices, but towards noon the demand improved, and a good clearance was made. Choice stock sold at 41/2c; good at 4c to 41/4c; fair at 31/4c to 33/4c; com-

mon at 2%c to 3c, and inferior at 2%c to 2½c per lb, live weight. Lambs none on the market; prices nominal. The few sheep offered sold at 31/2c per lb, live weight. Demand for calves good at \$2 to \$10 each. At the Grand Trunk stock yards, at

Point St. Charles, the receipts of live hogs were small, there being only 80 offered. The demand was ample, and sales were made at \$5 20 to \$5 25 per 100 lbs. Receipts of cattle about 125 head, all forwarded to the above market and jobbed out to butchers at satisfactory prices. CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Poorest street station, where they were kept until 9 o'clock, when the last of them lots, \$3 85 to \$4, with an occasional sale at \$5 40 to \$5 50; the bulk of the cattle

sold at \$4 25 to \$5 10; feed western steers sold at \$4 15 to \$5 25; fed Texans brought \$3 85 to \$4 40; bulls were unchanged, and calves sold at \$5 50 to \$7. Hogs-Common heavy packers, \$3 70 to \$3 80, and prime heavy at \$3 971/2, the natured, but the fighting instinct came bulk of the seles at \$3 82½ to \$3 92½; to the surface in a short time and numerous scrimmages resulted. The Sheep and Lambs—Trade was only battle began at 5 p.m., when the officient of the surface in a short time and numerous scrimmages resulted. The sheep and Lambs—Trade was only battle began at 5 p.m., when the officient of the surface in a short time and numerous scrimmages resulted. fairly good at \$3 25 to \$4 50 for inferior to prime sheep, few going below \$3 75; fed western sheep sold at \$3 80 to \$4 40; yearlings, \$4 50 to \$5 10; Jambs, \$4 75 to \$5 75 for inferior to prime flocks; western, \$5 40 to \$5 75. Receipts-Cattle, 3,500; hogs, 35,000; sheep, 10,000.

Dairy Markets. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.-Cheese-Fine

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-Butter firm;

## Liberals Away Ahead.

They Make a Big Gain on the Registration.

n Advance of Their Opponents i Every Ward.

to One in Their Favor in South London-Col. Leys' Workers Jubilant.

The registration of voters for the Ontario election ended last night at 9 o'clock. The Liberals are jubilant over the result, which points to another sweeping triumph on March 1.

In the Hobbs-Essery campaign the Liberals made an immense gain by registration. Reports from the scrutineers and ward committee prove that it has been duplicated in the past four

The returns show that the politics of about 300 of the new voters could not prices paid rule from 3% c to 4% c per be ascertained by either party, and be, one carload being bought at the will not be known until a canvass can or two fancy cattle the price paid ity, therefore, to attempt to identify was 4c per lb, but the general run of them with a party, as the Free Press good cattle sold for 3½c to 3%c per lb. has done in its "cooked" statement in order to make out that the Conserva-Of the 2,746 votes added to the lists, the Liberals claim 1,471, or considerably over one-half. This is based upon Conservatives only 982, and of the 293 doubtful voters they are confident of a lambs—There was a stiffer tone to this line. Sheep both for butchers and for In addition to this, the Liberals have

entered far more appeals against Coner, at from \$3 to \$3 60 per cwt. Lambs servative names than the Conservatives have entered against Liberals. The Liberals have gained in every ward. In South London they give the Conservatives the benefit of every doubtful vote, and yet they win by 2 to 1. In all the Liberal ward committee rooms last night there was great rejoicing, and it was felt that the registration clinched Col. Leys' vic-

Supplementary sittings of the registrars will be held on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 11 and 12, from 11 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. These will

is at the a + h . me			Dou
NT	Lib.	Con.	fı
No. 1 ward	293	178	
No. 2 ward	248	152	
No. 3 ward	261	198	
No. 4 ward	269	181	
No. 5 ward	265	201	
No. 6 ward	140	72	
Total	1 471		
10tal	1,411	982	

## It Began With Snow-Balling.

Battle Royal Between Collegians and "Bobbies."

Two Thousand Students Fight With Forty Policemen-The Engagement Lasted All the Afternoon-Several Persons Bad-

Chicago, Feb. 9.-Two thousand students of the medical college, the Chicago college of dental surgery, and the Marquette school engaged in a desperate conflict yesterday afternoon at Harrison and Wood streets with 40 policemen. The battle raged, with intermissions of peace, from noon till 6 o'clock in the evening. The police were compelled to send in riot calls repeatedly, and in the early part of the scrimmage they were badly worsted. It was a free-for-all, rough-and-tumble fight. When the students were finally put to route they retreated to the protection of the college buildings. From there they hurled down all kinds of missiles upon the police who were chasing the offenders.

A glass jar filled with paste was thrown from the fourth floor of the college of dental surgery. It struck Policeman Brennan upon his right arm, knocking him to the ground and forc-ing him to release his club, with which he was trying to chastise the fleeing students.

Janitor Gus Christianson, of the Marquette school, was badly beaten. Christianson was only lately clothed with police power, and he endeavored to assist the police. The students fell upon him and he had to be carried from the field of battle. The streets in the vicinity of the colleges were black with people. Twice prisoners were wrested from the police by the students. The students howled and jeered at the police. This defiance caused the police to lose control of themselves, and they rushed madly about in a wild effort to arrest every-

one in sight. Brandishing clubs and revolvers, they chased the students inside the college doors and forcibly took them from the buildings. When the riot was over and peace reigned, 25 students had been place under arrest. The prisoners were taken to the Lake was bailed out. The trouble began by the students engaging in a snowball fight, in which

the police interfered, and then the students joined forces and attacked the officers. For a time the row was goodbattle began at 5 p.m., when the offi-cers arrested Carl Case, the son of a professor in the dental school, and who is said to have been innocent. The students took him away from the officers, and later, when another prisoner was locked in a patrol box, the students smashed the box, rolled the officers in the gutter and released the prisoner. During the fight four students were badly clubbed and Officers Sullivan American, white and colored, steady, and Brennan were injured in a manner sufficiently severe to give them a lay-

18 Years Town Constable. Mr. B. Knisley, Hagersville, Ont., holds the record of having been town constable for 18 years. Mr. Knisley says: "I was cured of kidney and bladder weakness by three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. I often had to rise five or six times in the night on account of bladder weakness. The pills entirely did away with this annoying recommend them Omaha claims to be the third largest

The progress in steam engineering commenced in 1859. There are 60 different kinds of wood

172 and 174 Dundas St.

Special Bleached Sheeting, two

Circular Pillow Cotton, fine quality-NOW 15c.

Our Leader 50c Table Linen-NOW 40c.

The All-Canadian Yukon Scheme Discussed.

It Is Explained Frankly by the Minister of Railways.

And Opposed by Various Members of the Opposition.

Grave Reasons of State, Hon. David Mills Said, Made the Move Imperative.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—It is not the practice

of parliament to discuss a bill upon the motion for the first reading, but the extraordinary importance of the measure to ratify the Yukon Railway contract, which was submitted yesterday, justified by a departure from the cuscanals, who presented the bill, made an able statement to the house in ex-planation of the conditions of the bargain entered into with Messrs Mc-Kenzie and Mann, and in justification of the prompt action taken by the government to meet the situation created by the discovery of the riches of the Yukon and the mad rush of the to possess them. Mr. Blair explained the various clauses of the measure, as already detailed in your correspondence from this city. He explained that the bill did not correspond entirely with the one legalizing and confirming the contract with the C. P. R., introduced by the late government in 1881. That bill simply conferred upon the governor-general in council general powers to issue the charter and incorporate the company. In this instance parliament would be asked to incorporate the company and confer upon it what power it thought it should have, and but little was left for the governor-general in council to do. He reminded the house of the importance of the problem in the Yukon which the government had to solve, and the need of immediate action. The officials of the department of the interior estimated that as many as 250,000 people would go into the Klondike this year, and no estimate fell below 50,000. The transportation of these people and of the provisions which they required was, he said, an important problem, upon which depended the maintenance of law and order and civil government in that district, and the government would have been unworthy the confidence of the people who placed them in power if they had failed to act in accordance with their information. It was also essential to secure Canada the trade of that district before it settled into channels from which it would be difficult to divert it afterwards. Mr. Blair said the Stickine river route had been chosen on the advice of competent engineers. An interim report was received by the minister of the interior in December and the final report in January, so that the government did not waste time before taking action. Four of the passable routes were rejected because they traversed a portion of territory in the possession of a foreign government. Mr. Haggart said there was no justi-

fication in prompt action, but he op-posed the bargain entered into with the contractors. Mr. McMullen commended the contract as a wise one. If the contractors

make a good thing he reminded the house that they are taking extraord-inary risks. He characterized Mr. Haggart's spech as a wild one. Mr. Clarke Wallace said the contractors got too much. They were not taking a great risk.
Mr. Morrison. Morrison, British Columbia, sald it would have been criminal, in view of this inevitable rush into the gold district, not to have made provision for getting into the mining towns and camps an adequate supply of food. The government, by building the road through Canadian territory, would administer a death blow to the trade which the United States was purloining from the people of the Dominion.

begun soon enough. He also held that no foreigner should be given the right to mine gold. Mr. John Ross Robertson condemned crime which the government were about to commit in the name of economy. The late government committed their crimes in the name of patriotism. Mr. Robertson, after speaking of the Crow's Nest and Yukon agreements, told the Conservatives that they would never get back the confidence of the country by supporting every bargain the C. P. R. wanted and opposing every one it did

not want. The bill was read a first time. Before the house adjourned, Sir Charles attacked Lord Aberdeen's late speech at Toronto on preferential trade and asked the premier if the government would be responsible for it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the opposi-

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-Our regular \$22 Suits -Our regular \$23 Suits Our regular \$21 Suits now...... \$16 -Our regular \$24 Suits \$20

Best trimmings and best workmanship; perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Will open any hour to measure or fit, at convenience of customer.

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See our West Window. It speaks for itself.

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Bowell that the Canadian government government and so far as they had should have followed the example of not deemed it advisable that there Australia in providing speedy access to should be no sale. Whether or not the the Yukon gold fields. Hon. David Mills, leader of the senate, said there was no parallel between the government, but they might have the case of the Australian railway, to take some action during the present mentioned by Sir Mackenzie, and the Yukon road. Australia was master of the situation, while Canada had the United States on either hand ready to

gobble up the entire trade of the country. The government had been forced to move boldly. With the exception of the route secured by the government, tom. The minister of railways and every other entrance to the country was through territory ckimed by the Sir Mackenzie Bowell-Have we not the right to navigate the Yukon and

Stikine Rivers under the treaty of Washington. Hon. Mr. Mills-Only for commercial purposes. By any other route, except the one chosen by the government, would be impossible for Canada to take any kind of an armed force into the Yukon if the United States objected. If all that had transpired in reference to this matter could be made public he was satisfied that there would not be a single member of the senate who would not second the government in its efforts to secure at once the construction of a railway to the head waters of Yukon navigation through Can-Senator McCallum-Then we ought to

have that information. Senator Mills explained that it would be impossible to make public all the information on the subject, as much of it formed the subject of international correspondence and negotiations with Great Britain and the United States. The government had been blamed for undue haste in coming to an agreement with Messrs. McKenzie and Mann, but when it was known that unless supplies were conveyed over a sleigh road to the head of Lake Teslin before the spring all hope of completing the railway before the opening of next winter would be at an end and the necessity for haste would be recognized. With all the facts in connection with the contract were before the house, Senaor Mills was confident that it would be found that not only had the government acted with great caution and after the most matured consideration, but in the best interest of the

country at large. Interviewed.

The Premier's Reply to a Pronibition Delegation Who Waited on Him.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The members of the Dominion Alliance who have seats in the House of Commons and Senate of Canada yesterday waited on Premier Laurier and asked that the coming plebiscite measure should have no rider attached to ft referring to the direct taxation necessary to make up the loss of revenue if prohibition were decreed. The delegation also asked that liquor should be excluded from the Yukon.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he The one thing for which they could look the strictest regulation of those things in the plebiscite was to have the honest by law. opinion of the electorate. There were some ardent prohibitionists, who, even Our principal streets are no longer if it subjected them to more taxation, Dr. Montague argued that the work of providing this route had not been of seeing their favorite principle put in we shall have the Paris system of tunoperation, but he presumed there were nels beneath the streets for the accomothers, also advocates of prohibition, who did not carry their convictions to pipes, gas pipes, telegraph, telephone the bill. The agreement represented a to have the law if it would cost them such a length and who did not desire more than what they were paying at the present time. The only object the government have was to have an honest expression of public opinion on this subject, with all the consequences before them. Whether or not it was advisable to have the naked question coupled with its implied consequences, was something the government had not yet determined. He agreed with Mr. Dougall that direct taxation was not the legitimate corollary of prohibition. It was not a necessary consequence; but it was a perfectly legitimate corollary that more taxation must follow, at least for some years. The argument put forward by prohibitionists that this tion leader was trying to stir up a has to be tested, and if a prohibitional noon, and today State Attorney Deneen law became necessary as the result of will close for the prosecution. The will be corrected in the course of time olphe L. Luetgert late yesterday afterthat the premier put on the speech of the vote in the plebiscite, the govern- case should go to the jury by noon to-Lord Aberdeen at the National Club ment would have to prepare at once for day. was that he had not expressed an opinion on a controversial question, but had
were seriously engaging the attention

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN ion on a controversial question, but had merely made a statement of fact. If, however, the leader of the opposition desired to be hypercritical, the advisers these resolutions before his colleagues, the leader of the opposition of the government, and while he could not do more at present than to lay these resolutions before his colleagues, the Lungs or some chronic Throat Dispension of the language of the langu of his excellency were prepared to he pointed out to them some of the assume responsibility for his utterdifficulties surrounding the whole offered, with the full confidence in their

Northwest executive had jurisdiction had not yet engaged the attention of session regarding it.

What the Progress of Municipal

The Many Ways in Which Life May be Made More Healthful, Safe and Enjoyable.

[Minneapolis Tribune.] That the city of the future is to be a very different thing from the city of the present is as certain as that the human race is to advance. Nobody believes that our extravagant expenditures for light, for instance, are to be kept up, because a time is coming when the people will demand the same sort and amount of service for themselves in a mass as for themselves individually. Nobody believes that the operations of the board of health will be so feeble as to allow barking dogs, braying donkeys, crowing cocks, jangling bells. shrieking steam whistles and smoking chimneys to be harbored in the quar ters of a dense population; or watered milk to be sold, as it now is, or things intended to be used for food to be put on the sidewalks, exposed to the dust and filth of the streets, and the friendly attentions of every passing dog. Nobody believes that quarts of things will be openly sold that only measure a pint, or liquids sold in bottles that have a big hump underneath that will crowd out a couple of gills, or coal be sold as a ton that weighs 1,500 pounds Nobody believes that in fifty years from now a whole street will have to be torn up whenever a drain is to be repaired, or water is to be put into 8 house, or a gas or sewer connection is to be made, or telephone wires to be introduced. Nobody believes that in fifty years hundreds of thousands of people will be living as families in single rooms, in our big cities, some of the rooms unlighted and none of them sufficiently ventilated. When it is shown, as it is by statisticians, that the death rate among people in the tenements is over 163 to the thousand, as compared with a rate of less than five and onefourth in the thousand among the people who live in clean houses, it becomes a question of immediate importance whether the city is doing its duty by not at once closing these moral and political as well as social and material

Americans are slow to accept any more government than is necessary, but once it is resolved upon, no people are more obedient to it. That many of the evils under which the cities suffer are capable of amending, and at slight expense, is clear enough. it is realized that the neglect of obvi-ous duty has a deterrent effect upon right, as in the case of the grocer or butcher and milk merchant, who are allowed to cheat or to offer soiled or tainted food; when it is shown that it has an ill effect to confine children in overcrowded school rooms and unventilated factories; when it is shown that would be pleased to lay the resolutions handed to him before his colleagues. System, a free people will insist upon the colleagues.

Reform is coming in many ways. modation of sewers, water pipes, steam and electric wires, so that repairs and extensions can be made without stopping travel or permanently marring the smoothness and neatness of streets. These are but examples of many forms that will soon be compulsory in all our American cities.

THE JOHN EATON CASE Toronto, Feb. 9.-The hearing of evidence in the John Eaton insurance case was closed yesterday, and argument commenced this morning. The

Chicago, Feb. 9.-Attorney Harmon concluded his speech in defense of Ad-

TN THE SENATE.

question. As to the sale of liquor in the Yukon territory, that
has engaged the attention of the

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