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FLOODS AND FRESHETS.

Serious Outlook in the Valley of the Ohio and Susquehanna.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 17.—A flood, unequalled since 1884, is looked for by experienced river men here. Bradford reports the lower streets inundated and people on Ann street taking from their houses in boats. The water put out the fire in Seyfang's Iron Works. At Johnstown the situation is serious. The low lands are completely flooded. People are leaving their homes, and thousands are gathered at the Pennsylvania depot.

At 11 o'clock this morning both rivers were 26 feet and rising at the rate of seven inches per hour. The high water was very unexpected, and all morning families have been moving from their homes in the lower part of Allegheny. Several streets are flooded to the doorsteps. The Pittsburgh and Western Railroad is covered in the city, and all travel at this end is stopped, while many mills along the rivers have been forced to close down. Reports from the head waters show steady rains, with the river still rising and towns flooded. Bridges are being carried away in every direction, and the loss is great. In the city river men say the flood will be fully as high as in 1884, when 62 feet of water was reached, and enormous losses were inflicted in the low-lying portion of the city and river towns.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 17.—At 4 o'clock this morning the river had receded two feet from the highest point, but the heavy rains again caused an increase in the volume of water, and at 10 o'clock the river was within six inches of the highest point of last night. All of Cambria is again under water, and also the lower end of the main part of the city, from the Windsor Hotel down. It is now plainly observed that the arches of the stone bridge cause much of the water to pass through freely.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 17.—Everything now indicates a flood of not less than 28 feet in the Susquehanna river. The river rose about a foot per hour this forenoon, and at 2 p.m. was 13½ feet and steadily rising. Advice from points up the river is that the water will be very high. The streams are high. Lumbermen are very uneasy, and many merchants have commenced to move goods from the lower stories. A 20-foot flood will bring the water up to the Court House Square. A flood is reported on the head waters of Pine Creek, at Galeton. On that creek a boom broke, letting nearly 10,000,000 feet of logs escape. Latest advice from Clearfield state that the water is within four feet of the height reached two years ago.

McCarthy Scores a Victory.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Justin McCarthy announces he has received from Mr. Egan a deed of transfer for his 250 shares in United Irishmen. The result will empower him (Mr. McCarthy) with legal control of the paper.

Terrible Storms.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Terrible storms are reported on the coast of Greece. A steamer has been wrecked off Zee and nine lives were lost. From Malta comes similar news. The weather has been unusually severe, and the latest reports from the Channel and Delmonico has been wrecked in a terrific storm. Four of the crew were drowned.

Three Killed and Four Injured.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 18.—A mixed passenger freight train on the Chester and Lowrie narrow gauge railroad jumped the track on the trestle two miles south of Newton Monday afternoon. The killed were F. Hoag, fireman; H. M. Morrow and W. W. Rouse. Seriously injured, Frank Conlter, C. C. Dunlap, conductor; M. Johnston, Rev. J. M. Little.

Narrow Escape from Death.

QUINCE, Feb. 18.—A man was busy cleaning the roof of the cardinals' palace yesterday morning when the snow slid off, dragging him along with it. The rope attached to him gave way, and he quickly snatched the other end just as he was falling off the top. For a few seconds he remained suspended with one hand, then swinging his fist forward he let his leg go through a window and landed on the ground. A firm hand assistance was quickly brought to him. He was saved from certain death by his pluck and presence of mind. The height of the building is over 60 feet.

Steamers Arrived.

Feb. 18. At From
Sarnia..... Liverpool
Baltimore..... Boston
Polytechnic..... Liverpool
Dominion..... Portland
Italia..... London
New York

"That tired feeling" is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives a feeling of buoyancy and strength to the whole system.

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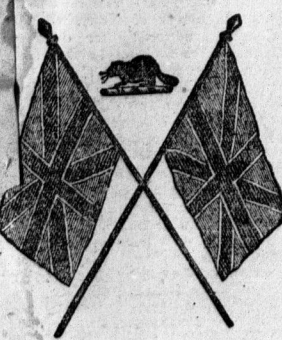
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For London City

C. S. HYMAN

THE POLITICAL CONTEST.

Powerful Addresses by Messrs.
Laurier and Harcourt.

Another List of Candidates for
Parliament.

The Slate is Very Nearly
Filled.

Mr. Mulock and Mr. Casey Again in
the Field—Sir John and Sir
Charles at Toronto.

Tuesday's Nominations.

LIBERALS.

In Hamilton the Liberals have chosen
Mayor Doran and Mr. Adam Laidlaw.

West Bruce, Hugh Morrison, of Lucknow;
South Lanark, Mr. Haggart; South
Renfrew, J. Ferguson; East Huron, Dr. W. J.
R. Holmes, of Guelph; Russell, Mr. K.
Dickinson; Dundas, Hugo Ross, of Iroquois;
Carleton, G. L. Dickinson. Mr. Hodgson
and Mr. Powell are out as Independents in
the latter county. Clatskanie, Que., R.
N. Walsh; South Middlesex, A. G.
Chisholm.

THE LIBERAL LEADER AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—The most imposing
assemblage that has been witnessed here in
recent years was that which listened to
the words of the Liberal speakers
upon the issue affecting the present
campaign. The speakers were Hon. Wilfrid
Laurier, Hon. R. Harcourt, Hon. T. W.
Anglin and Mr. Edmund Guerin, candidate
for Montreal Liberals. The gathering was
held in the Queen's Hall. Not less than
3,000 persons had assembled and many were
unable to come within range of the speakers' voices.

Mr. Anglin was loudly cheered as he
rose. He discussed the constitutionality of
dissolution, and censured the Government
in strong terms. The Conservatives were
endangering the peace of two nations
and refusing equity to a people who in skill,
industry and intelligence could hold their
own against the world.

When Mr. Laurier rose to speak in English
it seemed as if the applause would
never cease. He said he came to ask for
an earnest and enthusiastic support for
Guerin, a young hero who came to
beard the Tory lion in his stronghold,
and, in the second place, to set forth the
policy upon which the Liberals stood, and
the people with such security. The policy
he had to offer was unrestricted reciprocity
with the great nation of 65,000,000
of people lying to the south of us. The
Liberals now, as at all times, were the party
of movement, progress and action, and in
the march the Conservatives would be
kicked aside like sticks before the foot of
the farmer. He arraigned the National
Policy in the light of history as a failure
and a fraud. At its origin there was
commercial depression, and the whole
world, and which the Liberal
leader, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie,
whom all praise as a true and honest
man, affirmed was not to be removed by
legislative enactments; but the Conservatives
held that if Sir John Macdonald were
allowed to wave his magic wand, the earth
would produce tall chimneys in centers
where workmen would crowd, and where
the farmer would readily sell produce, and
all would buy cheap and sell dear and the
land would flow with milk and honey.
The people were beguiled, and believed,
and now they were awake to the deception.
They had the chimneys, though
there was no smoke. Men were working on
all time to supply a limited market, or
else the country would be flooded; and com-
bines were formed. He read a circular
issued by a woolen manufacturer to Mr.
Peeler Bosa and others, urging them to
combine, as the cotton makers have done, to
regulate production and price. This was
what it had done for the manufacturers and
workmen, and the farmers, who should be
the most prosperous in the world, it left
pinched and distressed as never before. In 1879 there were
500,000 Canadians in the United States,
now there were a full million. What
would they say of a policy which would
drive away the inhabitants from a country
such enormous possibilities? He urged
them as men worthy of liberty and the
freedom handed down to them to ponder
these things, and to voting against the
delusion to cast their vote against it.
Most men. If unrestricted reciprocity
is not the best thing he would ask his op-
ponents to show a better. The English
had recommended to adopt free trade, but
it was not possible for many years. He

recalled the period from 1854 to 1866,
which all agreed was the most pros-
perous period in the country's history,
and for this he would appeal to the words
of Sir John, who said: "If there is one
measure more than another calculated to
enhance the welfare of the country, that is
reciprocity." In 1878 the National policy
was adopted as a means to an end, and
which, till reciprocity was reached, would
give work, wages and markets, but after
ten years the door was still shut and the
farmers were not yet on their knees. "I
propose," he said, "not a policy of threaten-
ing and bragging, but one of concilia-
tion. The Conservatives object to
reciprocity, because it would injure
those infant industries that always re-
quire nursing, but he quoted from
their writings, in which it is set forth
that the Americans would never stand
reciprocity on account of the advantage it
would give to the Canadian manufacturers,
and he came to assimilation of the tariff,
which he declared was not a necessity.
Everything went to show that the American
tariff would not always remain high, and on
this question Canadians had always the
right to vote. It was useless to be
useless to have reciprocity when the pro-
ducts were largely alike, but there was profit
in natural trade because the geographical
distribution regarding centers of consump-
tion and distribution made trade run in
natural channels. The present policy was
for Nova Scotia to ask Ontario, Ontario to
ask Nova Scotia, and both to ask Quebec;
but if they would build up a nation they
must appeal to nobler and broader senti-
ments. Mr. Laurier was very explicit
on the question of discrimination against
England, and not it squarely by
showing that Sir John Macdonald
was willing and ready to negotiate a
treaty discriminating against England
goods as set forth in the celebrated dis-
patch from Lord Stanley on Dec. 18, in
which a treaty was proposed on the basis
of that of 1854. He said that the coal
from the United States was free, while
that from England was taxed; and here
were men charging the Liberals with a sin
which they had committed once and were
ready to commit again. In a fine passage
Mr. Laurier protested his regard for Eng-
land, the mother of freedom, who had
granted absolute liberty to his race but
much as he loved England he loved
Canada more, and in any measure
which he was called on to form his duty
would be just toward his native land.
If an Englishman affirmed that English in-
terests did not come first, he would be
branded as a coward, and surely as much
would be expected of a Canadian. He
quoted from the London Times and from
Sir Lyon Playfair to show that England
accorded us full rights over our own affairs
in accordance with the present canon.
An integral part of the empire, whatever
benefit Canada would benefit the empire
at large. He quoted the treaty between
France and England, where the preferential
duties were accorded, and all the rest
of the world, even Canada, was dis-
criminated against in ships, dairy
produce and grain. Answering the
charge of disloyalty, he said the
Liberals at last had made the Tories loyal,
who were once rash enough to exclaim:
"So much the better for British op-
position." Since he was a child he heard
the annexation cry—when municipal gov-
ernment was obtained, and again when re-
sponsible government was won, and he
defied the Conservatives to produce their
argument why reciprocity should lead
to annexation. He had reiterated the
request, and no one dared to answer it.
Is it that the country would be so prosper-
ous it would sigh for more? It would
be true, if loyalty came from the
stomach, but in the Liberal's case it
came from the heart. He would make a compact
that if the Tories would resist Yankee
blandishments he would be responsible for
the Liberals. The Liberals were not
about loyalty, and yet they had been guilty
of the unparalleled infamy of violating the
word of the Crown pledged to Parliament
and the country. "There was a time when
there was enough British manhood, even among
those shorn of their franchise, to resent
such an outrage. He closed a brilliant
speech of more than an hour's duration with
a high appeal to men of all classes to dis-
card passion and prejudice and do their
duty to their country in the crisis in which
it found itself.

The reception given to Mr. Harcourt was
hardly exceeded by that accorded to the
leader, and his speech in Frenchness and
clearness has rarely been equalled here.
He said he bore a message from the
Liberals of Ontario. In the name of the
party and its leader, Mr. Mowat—(cries—)
he would say that, earnest as the Lib-
erals have been, content after content since Con-
federation, there never was so much
earnestness in the party as at the present
time. He said the Liberals of Ontario
were as proud of his culture and
grace as any of his own race. He then
proceeded to explain why the Liberals of
Ontario were so confident. Both parties
wanted extended trade. The Conservatives
looked to Jamaica; the Liberals to the
United States, eight members of which,
adjoining Canada, had a population of 26,
000,000, and which, last year, in the face
of a high tariff took \$50,000,000 worth
of goods, against \$35,000,000 admitted into
England free. The Liberals merely pro-
posed to obtain both these markets. There
could be no question of disloyalty, for it
was the Quebec who would grant any
new treaty, and she could not
be untrue to herself. Another reason
why the Liberals of Ontario would
outstep the Government was because it was
hostile to Provincial autonomy. Sir John
had tried to steal their property, and it was
only by the mandate of the law that he
would relinquish his prey. They bore in
mind the Franchise Act and the Gerry-
mander Act, and they looked with longing
to the purity of Hon. Alexander Macken-
zie's Government. Think even the Tories
admire. His references to Sir John's manifesto
were most pointed. If trade in lumber, iron
ore and wool was praiseworthy he could
not see how trade in boards, staves and
blankets was "veiled treason." In the case
of Canada it would make for the interests
of peace and the solution of the Heligraaf
and fisheries disputes, when commerce, like
shuttles of the loom, would weave the web
of concord. (Cheers.)

Mr. Guerin followed with an address to
the effect that by this meeting the Liberal
side of the campaign was advanced mightily
in Quebec Province.

MILLBROOK, Feb. 17.—At the Conserva-
tive convention to nominate a candidate for
the coming Dominion election, Mr. H. A.
Ward, the late member, was the favorite
on the first four ballots, but his vote on
the fifth ballot fell for him the support
of a large number of the delegates who

transferred their allegiance to Mr. Thomas
Graham, a farmer of Cavan. The result
was that while Mr. Ward had the majority
of votes he could not get the two-thirds
vote required to give him the nomination.
After the fifth ballot a simple majority is
sufficient, but Mr. Ward refused to accept
any but a unanimous nomination and with-
drew. Mr. Graham also stated that he was
not in the field. The sixth ballot gave the
nomination to Mr. J. P. Clemen, of Port
Hope.

THE OUTLOOK IN MANITOBA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—Mr. Acton Burrows,
from Winnipeg, who is now in the city,
says that so far Manitoba is certain to
select three members to support the unre-
stricted reciprocity policy, with the chances
of a fourth, out of the five constituencies.
Those who are certain are Hon. Joseph
Martin, in Selkirk; Mr. Isaac Campbell, in
Winnipeg; and Mr. R. Watson, in Mar-
quette. Mr. Burrows was Deputy Minis-
ter of Agriculture in Mr. Norquay's Gov-
ernment.

At a meeting of Liberals and Independent
electors of Ligar on Monday, Duncan
Macdonald, Winnipeg, was selected to con-
test Ligar. If he does not accept, the
second choice falls on John A. Gunn.

HON. DAVID MILLS AND RECIPROCITY.

In his speech at the Bothwell Liberal
Convention, reported by the Chatham Stan-
dard, Hon. David Mills said: "Give the
Liberal party a majority at this election
and before this time next year I promise you
very difficultly will be settled, and terms
arranged for unrestricted free trade be-
tween Canada and the United States. This
would be done without recourse to the
direct taxation. It was possible to work
out a scheme by which sufficient revenue
could be raised for every public neces-
sity. In conclusion, he said if this
great boon was to be secured it would
be as the result of the active, unceasing
efforts of every man who desired a change.
Some sacrifice of time must be made, and
no time could be better spent up to the 5th
of March, than in working for the election
of the advocates of reciprocity. During
the 24 years of service as member of Both-
well he had never attempted to hide his
opinions—had always been frank and out-
spoken—and if again returned would con-
tinue to devote his best energies to the
public welfare. Before taking his seat he
referred to the attempt which is being
made to endanger his election by
certain newspapers, and he said he would
induce the Patrons of Industry to put a
candidate in the field. He pointed out
that the Patrons were awfully anxious
to secure the one great measure for which
the Liberals were contending, and the
Tories who were asking Liberal patron to
desert their party had but one object in
their eyes, and that was to prevent the
allow a Tory opposed to reciprocity to cap-
ture the seat through the division of the
majority. He was confident the intelligent
franchise holders would not be so easily
caught in the trick. They would not allow
themselves to be used to defeat the measure
they were anxious to secure. Would they
practically desert the Liberal policy, and
which had always favored reciprocity, and
would continue to do so till the day of
judgment?"

HALDIMAND.

The Reformers of the county of Haldi-
mand met in convention at Cayuga Mon-
day evening. The speakers were Hon. Geo.
Patterson and C. W. Colter were named
as candidates, but the nomination of C. W.
Colter was made unanimous by a standing
vote, with cheers.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ottawa Conservative leaders having fixed
things up, the old members, Mackintosh
and Harcourt, are now in the city. A
story was prevalent in Montreal that
Sir Joseph Hickson would enter the field
against Donald Smith, which it is as well
to deny. The first ball was thrown by
representatives of the Massachusetts Manu-
facturers' Association are there interesting themselves
in the election is not worth denying.

THE ONLY SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY.

At the South Norfolk Reform Convention
held at Port Rowan on Monday the only
two names presented were those of Mr.
Jonathan Ellis, of Port Dover, and Joe
Jackson, ex-M.P. of Simcoe. Mr. Ellis
was nominated with unanimous and
enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Ellis, who is
the proprietor of the Port Dover Knitting
Mills, an industry employing about 150
hands, accepted the nomination in a short,
pithy speech, bristling with facts and
figures, that carried conviction to his
hearers. In the course of his speech he
declared that, though a large manufac-
turer, he was heart and soul for unre-
stricted reciprocity, and was of the
opinion that it was the only salvation for
the country.

MANUFACTURERS NOT AFRAID OF RECIPROCITY.

GALT, Feb. 17.—One of the largest and
most enthusiastic meetings of Liberals ever
held in South Waterloo was held Saturday
evening in this town. Hundreds were un-
able to gain admittance to the hall, Sir
Richard spoke for two hours, and at the
conclusion a resolution was passed thank-
ing the speaker and endorsing the policy of
reciprocity. In the course of his speech
he said: "I have been most falsely charged
on many occasions with entertaining a desire
to destroy Canadian manufacturers. I re-
pudiate that falsehood. I wish well to all
classes of my fellow-countrymen, and the
least of all to Canadian manufacturers who
are honestly and fairly pushing their
craft and putting their brains and capital
and skill in fair fields. I am happy to be
able to inform this audience that day by
day proof is accumulating in our
hands that the best of the men of manufac-
turers of Canada, the men of most skill
and pluck, are on the side of unre-
stricted reciprocity. But a few days have
elapsed since I stood side by side with a
manufacturer from Lower Canada, who em-
ploys in his mill 700 hands, who asked for
nothing better than a free and fair field in
the United States and to secure a market
of 60,000,000 instead of 2,000,000. In the
Canadian market he scattered that we have
only a market of 2,000,000. And, if I am
correctly informed, you have in the town
of Galt good, sterling manufacturers who are
not afraid to put their capital, their pluck
and their brains against those of any other
country. Many of the best of these men
are on our side, some of them are candi-
dates in our behalf. It is a hopeful sign,
and for my part have ever regarded the
idea that Canada would be swamped by
Americans as unworthy of a free people."

NORTH BRANT.

ST. GEORGE, Feb. 17.—A very large, en-
thusiastic and thoroughly representative
meeting of Reformers was held in the Me-
chanics' Hall here yesterday for the purpose
of nominating a candidate in North Brant
for the House of Commons. Nominations
were called for, the names of Mr. James
Somerville, Mr. S. G. Kitchin and Mr. S.

Hall were proposed. The two latter gentle-
men made a few remarks and gracefully
withdrew. Mr. Somerville's nomination
was then made unanimous by a standing
vote.

HAMILTON—THE LOCAL NOMINATION.

HAMILTON, Feb. 17.—The nominations
for candidates to fill the vacant seat in the
Ontario Legislature, caused by the unseat-
ing of Thomas Stinson, were received to-
day. The Hon. J. M. Gibson was nomi-
nated by John Knox, of the firm of Knox,
Morgan & Co., seconded by Adam Laid-
law. Thomas Stinson was nominated by
John Miles, seconded by Dr. Miller. The
election takes place on Tuesday the 24th,
and promises to be one of the hottest con-
tests ever seen in this city.

BRADFORD, Feb. 17.—The Liberals of
North York held a mass meeting here this
afternoon to nominate a candidate to rep-
resent the riding in the Dominion Parliament.
The large assembly hall was filled with an
assemblage of electors representing every
class in the constituency. The nominees
were William Mulock, E. J. Davis, A. J.
Hughes, Dr. Conlter, G. F. Case and
Andrew Yule. All the other nominees
withdrew in Mr. Mulock's favor. Ex-
cellent speeches were made by each in turn,
and they were called upon by a pro-
longed burst of applause and cheers.

THE TORY CHIEFS AT TORONTO.

The Conservative rally in honor of Sir
John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper
last night was held in the Academy of
Music, which, though one of the finest, is
not the largest hall in the city. As might
have been expected, therefore, many who
desired to attend could not force their way
inside the walls. The meeting was re-
markably thoroughgoing for lack of vim.
The charges of disloyalty made
by Sir John Macdonald against a mem-
ber of the Globe staff and indirectly
against Sir Richard Cartwright, and sup-
ported by alleged documents, evidence,
galvanized the meeting into quicker life
toward the close, but curiosity to see and
hear the men who had been so much talked
of by the press and young enthusiasts
seemed to be the feeling of a majority of those
present.

THE EFFECT OF PROTECTION.

In his address to the electors of Sir
Dawson, the Liberal candidate for Addington,
says: "Why are the iron mines in this riding
not down? Ten years ago 700 men were
employed in iron mines; to-day there are
not seven. The duty of 75 cents per ton
imposed on our ore by the Americans in re-
taliating closed every mine, and of im-
posed every man who withdrew capital
from the iron industry, and the
country were prospecting for mineral
in our riding, paralyzed railway building
enterprise and rendered useless the great
wealth which would run our northern hills
are known to contain. This country must
now choose between protection and recip-
rocity. Protection means that set of
each steel 5 cents must be paid on
every order railway tie sent into the
States. It means a duty on shingles
and on the coarser sorts of lumber. It
means to render valueless the timber
now owned by our farmers. It means ruin
to a vast number of our people in the rear
of our riding. Reciprocity means develop-
ment of our resources, enhancement of our
railway enterprise, enhancement of the
value of our timber, our farm products and
our land, and a return to the era of pros-
perity which should reign in a country so
rich in natural wealth as is this great
country of ours."

MR. CASEY IN WEST ELGIN.

WEST ELGIN, Feb. 17.—The Liberal
candidate for the riding of West Elgin in the
next Dominion Parliament was held at
Bismark to-day. The hall was filled with the
bells and the sound of the drums. The
first ball was thrown by the young en-
thusiasts. Men who had fought and won
many a hard contest and young men who
want their first vote on March 5 were
packed together.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE NOMINATED:

Peter Stalker, of Aldborough; Dr. Cas-
caden, Geo. E. Casey, ex-M.P.; T. E.
Montague, Charles Macdonald, S. E. Mor-
ris, John Lee, James M. Glenn, Colin Mac-
donald, George MacDonald, John P. Mc-
Kinlay, police magistrate of Ridgeway,
and a number of others. All, however, re-
tired except George E. Casey, Charles Mac-
donald, Peter Stalker and John Lee, and
the work of balloting was at once proceeded
with. The first ball was thrown by John
George E. Casey, 92; John Lee, 82; Peter
Stalker, 33; Charles Macdonald, 22. Mr.
Casey's nomination was at once made
unanimous, the delegates rising to their
feet as one man and cheering to the echo.
Mr. Casey was escorted to the platform
and made a rousing speech. He predicted
an overwhelming defeat for Sir John on
March 5, and the speakers, all of whom
were well received, were John Lee, Colin
Macdonald, Chas. Macdonald, Peter
Stalker, Dr. Cascaden, J. M. Glenn, John
Crawford, T. E. Montague and others. Mr.
G. E. Casey's majority will be larger than
ever.

NOTES.

Sir Richard Cartwright will address a
public meeting at Listowel, Perth county,
on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Thos. Cowan has resigned the pos-
tmastership of Galt in order to become the
Tory candidate in East Huron.

Mr. George F. Gregory, Q.C., of Frederic-
ton, N.B., says that his prospects of re-
siding in York county for the Liberals are
excellent.

Mr. J. Livingston, ex-M. P. for South
Waterloo, was unanimously nominated for
the riding at the Reform convention held in
Galt on Monday.

At the Liberal convention for South
Renfrew Dr. Cranston, of Arnprior, and David
Barr, of Renfrew, were the only candidates
nominated who went to a vote of the con-
vention. Dr. Cranston received the ma-
jority of votes and accepted the candi-
dature.

The Liberals of South Grenville held
their convention at Prescott on Monday.
The weather was unfavorable, but the
people turned out in large numbers. Mayor
Cartwright, of Prescott, was unanimously
chosen the Liberal candidate. Great
enthusiasm prevailed.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of
Crown Lands, will address the electors of
Bruce at Southampton on Wednesday,
Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock. He will be
Paisley on Feb. 20, in the interests of Mr.
Porter, Reform candidate for the Local
Legislature in North Bruce.

The New Brunswick Conservatives are
down in the mouth over the election of
McQuinn in Westmorland. The Liberals
are of opinion that the victory will materi-
ally strengthen them in the coming Do-
minion contest. Rev. Dr. Day, who ac-
cepted the Liberal nomination in Subury

county, has caused the party to gather
around in great numbers. The convention
was unanimous in its choice. Mr. Wilnot
will probably be left at home.

Mr. McCulla, of Peel, was in Toronto
Tuesday and implored Sir John Macdonald
to go out to his county, as nothing short of
a personal appeal from the chief could
save him from defeat.

CURTLY CHRONICLED.

News of the Day Without Note
or Comment.

An Old Man Cuts His Throat with a
Jack-knife—Oakland Votes for
Local Option.

CANADIAN.

The voting on local option yesterday in
Oakland township resulted in a majority of
37 for the act.

The Canadian Methodist Church has de-
cided to establish a new mission at the city
of Chong-choo in Western China.

A county association of Patrons of In-
dustry was formed in Northumberland
yesterday. The meeting passed a resolu-
tion declaring for free trade.

John Doig committed suicide at Omenes
last night by cutting his throat with a
pocket-knife. He was 70 years old, and
had been on a protracted spree.

At the Toronto House of Industry regular
meeting, yesterday the report of the
treasurer showed an unusually large amount
of money distributed for charitable pur-
poses during the month.

The annual convention of the Royal
Templars of Temperance opened at Hamilton
yesterday with a very large attendance
of delegates, many of whom came from
places outside the Province.

A meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W. for
Ontario at Toronto yesterday the grand
master's report showed 26 lodges organized
last year—19 in Ontario, 4 in Quebec and 3
in Manitoba.

UNITED STATES.

Master Workman Powderly was tempo-
rarily prostrated by heart disease at a meet-
ing in Topeka.

Four men are known to have been killed
by the explosion in the Meyer mine at
Scottsdale, Pa., on Monday.

The Kansas Legislature has appropriated
\$50,000 for the purchase of land for the im-
provement of farmers in Western Kansas.

A dispatch to the New York World says
that the Brazilian Assembly is likely to re-
ject the lately concluded reciprocity treaty
with the United States.

After a long struggle the South Dakota
Legislature has elected James H. Kyle as
Senator by a combination of Independent
and Democratic votes.

Samuel Cowles, president of the Pacific
Bank at Clark, Nev., one of the oldest
citizens, is charged with having murdered
his wife on Feb. 4. The alleged motive is
a \$5,000 life insurance.

There was a tremendous run on the
American Loan and Trust Company at
New York on Monday. The company did
not close its doors, but it was a pretty hard
pull, however, to give us such a run in the
past three days over \$1,100,000.

FOREIGN.

London Advertiser.

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St. C. Co. Montreal, Que.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

HON. S. H. BLAKE, Q.C.
Both the Hon. S. H. Blake and the Hon. Edward Blake are superb speakers. They are a pair of remarkably able men. Of the two, while the Hon. Edward is the most exhaustive speaker, the Hon. S. H. is the most electrifying. A speech in London from either, but at this moment especially from "Sam," as his friends affectionately call him, would be much appreciated.

SUGAR.
Under an act of Congress, passed last session, the sugar duties in the United States will, on 1st April next, be very materially reduced. The consumers will be able to purchase the refined article for at least 2 cents a pound less than it now costs them, and the price over the border is already lower than in Canada. Under unrestricted reciprocity, Canadians would get the full benefit of this cheapened sugar.

A WORTHY ENGLISHMAN.
Mr. Richard Craddock, the well-known leader in the Sons of England Order, seconded the nomination of Mr. Arthur Mowat in West Toronto yesterday. Mr. Craddock made an effective free trade speech, declaring that "protection" had brought smoke but no tall chimneys, and monopolists but no increased wages for the workmen.

ABANDONED.
Mr. Jury scored many a point in his speech on Saturday night. One of the most important was that the newspapers devoted to the cause of labor had abandoned the idea that "protection" (tariff) was beneficial to the workmen. High taxation has been tried, but it is a thorough failure, providing neither additional employment nor higher wages.

We must confess that we do not altogether like the tone of the speeches of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues in the Dominion Cabinet. It has the suspicion of being designedly pugnacious. The night of monopoly may indeed be far spent across the Atlantic, and it would be a sorry thing for Canada to wake up when the day of liberation really does come only to find that she has made a confirmed enemy of a nation whose needs and aims point very closely along the line of her own development.—(London Chronicle).

NORTH BRANT.
James Semerville, M.P., should be released from his constituency and permitted to go forth and do battle with the high tax advocates in close ridings. Mr. Semerville is a good campaigner, and he should circulate.

THE STANDING OFFER OF RECIPROcity.

"Let us remember," Sir John Thompson said at Toronto, "that in 1868, the year after confederation was formed under the guidance of the same statesman, Sir John Macdonald, an act was put upon the statute book to testify for all time to come our willingness, at a moment's notice of the willingness of the United States, to have a fair interchange of natural products between the two countries." Yes, and let us remember also that from 1868 down to 1891 the United States has not entertained the proposal on the Canadian statute book, nor responded to it in any way excepting to place fruit, fur, and three or four other of the enumerated articles on the free list, and that after two years of profitable free trade in those articles the Canadian Government merely reimposed the duties.

If Sir John Thompson possessed half the insight with which he is credited by his flatterers he would perceive that the mention of the Canadian standing offer of reciprocity in raw products was convincing proof of the hopelessness of seeking a trade treaty with the United States on that basis. Speaking in Parliament in 1884, Sir John Macdonald himself declared his belief to be "that you will never get a treaty between the United States and Canada for reciprocal trade in the natural products of the two countries." That is true, and if the people of Canada desire to establish reciprocal trade between the two countries they may depend that there is no way of attaining it except upon the lines laid down by the Liberal party.

The "standing offer" is a standing proof of the folly of hoping to get a reciprocity treaty with the United States in natural products only.

MR. CARLING AND MR. DRYDEN.

Mr. Carling as Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion is strong against allowing the farmers of Canada to gain free access to the markets of the United States, and vice versa. He claims that the Canadian farmers are contented and prosperous, and that they have so grown under a policy of high tariff. He believes that they only need to grow horses and two-rowed barley for the British markets, where they now sell cheese and fat cattle, and that they can laugh at the McKinley tariff, with its prohibitory duties. Mr. Carling is a brewer.

Mr. Dryden as Minister of Agriculture for Ontario is as much in favor of Canadian farmers getting free access to the United States as Mr. Carling is against it. He denies that the farmers of this country are either contented or prosperous, and he invites Mr. Carling to go down to his own country of Ontario and get his answer from the farmers there. He says that farmers have been injured all along by the tariff laws of the United States, where their principal market is, and that the McKinley tariff pinches them harder than ever before. Mr. Dryden is a farmer.

Mr. Carling cannot speak from personal experience of the evil effects of a tariff on farm products, for he grows nothing and sells nothing. He draws his salary of \$800 a month from the Dominion Treasury—or about \$22 a day, Sunday included—and he pays no duty upon what he gives in exchange for it; he does not even pay the taxes upon income which almost every man in the country pays whose earnings are above \$400 a year, or \$10 per day. Therefore Mr. Carling is "happy, contented and prosperous."

Mr. Dryden is a practical farmer, and the bulk of the animals reared upon his farm and the bulk of the cereals that he grows which he can spare for sale must find a market in the United States. He grows on his farm about 1,800 bushels of barley every year, of which he sells about 1,600, and under the United States tariff he would have to pay on that quantity duties to the amount of \$480. On 50 lambs which he could sell in United States markets he would pay \$37 50, and on 320 pounds of wool he would pay \$32. He sells also two horses a year to American buyers, and on these the duty to be paid by him is \$80; and upon poultry and eggs he pays a further sum of \$15. The total sum so paid is \$624, and the whole of it goes into the treasury of the United States.

Now what is true in the case of Mr. Dryden is equally true in a less or greater degree of a very large majority of the farmers of Canada, because for many of their surplus products there is no market excepting in the United States. How much it costs them in the aggregate Mr. Dryden showed by the figures of the United States Government report on commerce for the year 1888. Taking the principal articles, such as cattle, horses, sheep, barley, beans, potatoes, hay and cereals, it appears that according to the United States report that country imported from Canada farm products which in a free market would be worth \$17,700,000; but under the McKinley tariff the tariff duties would be a little more than \$7,000,000. What, then, is the net result to the Canadian farmer? Simply this, that instead of getting \$17,700,000, the actual value of the goods to him in a free market, he is obliged to pay \$7,000,000 to the treasury of the United States, and he gets but \$10,700,000. And Mr. Dryden very neatly puts the whole matter in this nutshell.

"Now, we farmers ask you who live in towns and cities to help us get hold of this \$7,000,000. We want this \$7,000,000 for our farmers, as it rightly belongs to them; it is the result of their honest labor. They will not keep it—they will buy more of your goods. We farmers do not buy according to our necessities only, but according to our means. We would buy more goods, and your manufacturing industries would prosper. As it is now, manufacturing establishments in many cases have to work on short time, and as it comes down to the laboring man, he cannot get work, and he is in trouble, distress and poverty."

Now, we call that plain, solid sense. It puts the inter-dependence of interests so clearly that a wayfarer man, though a fool, may perceive it. But by Mr. Carling's vision is clouded we respectfully suggest that he will make a trip down to the county of Ontario and talk the subject out with Mr. Dryden. A discussion between the two Ministers on this subject would be the treat of the campaign; but we know perfectly well that Mr. Carling could not be coaxed or driven to engage in it.

FALSE LEADERS.

When speaking at Strathroy a few weeks before the election of 1878, Sir John Macdonald received a telegram from Mr. Boyd, one of the Conservative candidates in St. John, N. B., asking if his National Policy would increase taxation. The reply was sent: "I do not mean to increase the tariff, only to rearrange it." We all know how the taxes went up after the Government went into power, and we know how harmful they have been to all but the members of combines and special participants in the timber limit and colonization company swindles.

At Charlottetown on Sept. 10, 1878, Sir Charles Tupper declared: "All you have to do is to support the 'protective' National Policy of Sir John Macdonald to obtain reciprocity with the United States in two years."

That is twelve years ago.

We have no reciprocity yet, and are not likely to have till the Combine-managed Government is sent about its business.

IT WILL BE ARTHUR MOWAT, M.P.

One of the best of the Liberal nominations yesterday was that of Mr. Arthur Mowat, the talented son of the Premier of Ontario, who has been called to carry the Liberal banner in West Toronto.

Mr. Mowat is a regular "chump" of the old block, and a type of the young manhood that in the present campaign is everywhere coming to the front and demanding that the country be freed from the present policy of high taxation and comparative stagnation.

TO FAIL IN EITHER CASE.

The high tax policy, in either of the forms suggested by its promoters, does not find favor with the Toronto Monetary Times. It says: "If the National Policy is to be maintained in its latest exaggerated form, and the treaty is to apply to any land as well as the United States, there can be no risk in predicting that the negotiations, if they be ever commenced, must end in failure. If the National Policy, as it now exists, or anything like it, is to be maintained, the dream of reciprocity with the United States may as well be abandoned."

Give the Liberal party a majority at this election, and before this time next year I promise you every difficulty will be settled, and terms arranged for unrestricted free trade between Canada and the United States. This would be done without recourse to direct taxation.—(Hon. David Mills in Bothwell).

THE SELFISHNESS OF IT.

A Kingston brewer is supporting Sir John Macdonald and his restrictionist policy. He says: "The present policy is just the thing for me. If free trade is secured it would only make us pay more for the cereal."

KEEP THE CAMPAIGN GOOD-NATURED.

Thus far the campaign, at all events on the side of the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity, has been notably good-natured. It may be replied, it is easy to be good-natured when you are on the winning side, when the tide is running with you. There is something in that; but in politics, as in much else, it pays to be good-natured in any case.

We are thankful to say that many who formerly took a different view are now with us in the determination to obtain closer trade relations with the United States. All such should be received in a frank and cordial manner, and the door left wide open for their co-operation.

It does not follow that our Conservative friends who are voting and working with us on this occasion all over the country will necessarily be with us permanently or on other issues that may arise. But what if they may not? Sufficient for the day is the good thereof, and the friendliest hand should be extended to all, whatever their former opinions, who are willing to unite in lifting the country from the slough of despond into which the rule of the combines has sunk it.

THE YOUNG MEN FAVOR IT!

The students at Victoria Methodist University, Cobourg, debated the trade policy of the two parties in the present campaign last night. The argument was found to be overwhelmingly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, and by a majority of two-thirds the students so decreed, amid great cheering. Without a doubt trade freedom is the hope of the country, and the young men favor it without regard to old party lines. This is demonstrated every night at the rooms of the reciprocity candidate in London. The only pity is that so many of the bone and sinew of the country, belonging hitherto to both political parties, are deprived by the infamous and antiquated voters' lists from marking their ballots against the further domination of the combines.

THE CARRIAGE TRADE.

That industry among us would certainly not be grudging to give up the import duty on carriages were it to be imported free of duty.—(London Free Press). This is simply a gratuitous assumption. There is the best of evidence for believing that, with free raw materials, our carriage manufacturers would enormously increase rather than decrease their business. As the veteran carriage builder, John Campbell, remarked at a public meeting last night, he and other independent manufacturers have nothing to fear. Indeed, Mr. Campbell has been promised ready sales for his carriages in Detroit at good prices—better than he now gets in Canada. There is no reason why he should not. Many of the carriages now sold in Michigan are brought from New Haven, Conn., and other far-east cities. With cheap raw material, the abolition of the heavy taxes on iron, trimmings, varnishes, etc., the London carriage builder can get a better market for his products over the border, and can undersell the carriage-makers of the Eastern States. Would he and his employees not be much better off with this widened and comparatively near market than with the far-away markets of the Northwest and the Pacific coast?

That they would is the opinion not only of Mr. Campbell, but of such well-known carriage-makers as the Coopers in Hamilton, and Armstrong, of Guelph. The last named believed in the N. P. promise of 1878, but after a twelve years' trial he declares that high taxation has injured rather than helped the carriage business, and he is now heartily working to secure unrestricted reciprocity.

STILL THEY COME!

Mr. Jonathan Ellis, the well-known manufacturer of knitted goods in Port Dover, has been selected as Liberal candidate for South Norfolk. Mr. Ellis is a believer in Canada for the Canadians, and expresses the belief that only by unrestricted reciprocity with our neighbors can the Dominion be developed as it ought to be. He has his entire fortune invested in his business, and gives employment to 150 hands. He knows what he is talking about, and the mischievous writers on restrictionist journals and the well-paid centers who voice the sentiments of the combines do not, or if they do they are unscrupulously enough to misrepresent the facts.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and Publisher by stating that they saw the Advertisement in the LONDON ADVERTISER.

UNDER THE SEMAPHORE.

Grand Trunk Dividend—Big Salaries—Claims for Damages.

The Canadian Pacific bridge across Fraser River at Mission Station was opened last week. It is expected that this line to the boundary will be completed two months hence, when through trains between Vancouver and Seattle will be put on, connecting at Mission with transcontinental trains. The time occupied between Seattle and Vancouver will be five hours. The bridge is 3,000 feet long.

W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific, is reported to be the highest paid railway official in the world, his salary being \$50,000 a year. George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania lines, receives \$30,000 a year. There are a dozen or more railway presidents in America who receive \$25,000 a year.

A committee is to be appointed by each passenger association in the United States, all of the committees to meet in Chicago at a time to be announced by W. W. Finlay, chairman of the Western Passenger Association, to discuss the question of abandoning the sale of through unlimited tickets all over the United States. The sentiment in favor of strictly limited tickets is becoming very strong among the railroad officials and the originators of the movement are confident of ultimate success.

The following statement covering three years shows the number of claims against the Denver and Rio Grande during that time on account of injuries to employees. During the year 1888 there were 27 killed and 414 injured. Total number of claims, 441; number in litigation, 2; amount paid on account of personal injuries, \$18,312 66. \$189—Killed, 14; injured, 453; no claims litigated; amount paid on account of personal injuries, \$12,015 30. 1890—Killed, 26; injured, 588; claims in litigation, 8; amount paid on account of personal injuries, \$15,361 48.

The directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada have declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on first preference bonds, making a total of \$1 3/4 for the year, compared with a total dividend of \$2 1/2 for the same class of bonds last year. The total net receipts are given at \$248,400. Mr. Benton, the secretary of the Grand Trunk, was shown a telegram from Montreal stating that Sir Henry Tyler, the president of the company, was about to visit Canada to establish a Canadian board of directors. He said that he knew nothing whatever concerning such a move on the part of the company. Other officials of the company, however, gave the same answer, although many persons think the proposal well worthy of consideration.

THE REVISED CONFESSION OF FAITH.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The commission of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States on the revision of the Confession of Faiths after a very harmonious session lasting eleven days, completed its work and adjourned last night. The changes made have generally met with unanimous approval. The report will be presented to the assembly in Detroit next May, and by it rejected by the Synod for adoption or rejection. The changes have been of great importance, but have in no way impaired the integrity of the system of doctrine so long held by the church.

ARE NOT A Purely Medical Preparation. They are a Blood Purifier and Tonic and Reconstructive, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to construct the blood, curing all diseases coming from poor and vitiated blood, and also all diseases arising from the blood, such as skin diseases, eruptions, and all diseases of the system, which are caused by impure blood. They have a Specific Action on the SEXUAL SYSTEMS OF BOTH SEXES, restoring lost vigor, and curing all diseases of the system, which are caused by impure blood. They have a Specific Action on the SEXUAL SYSTEMS OF BOTH SEXES, restoring lost vigor, and curing all diseases of the system, which are caused by impure blood.

EVERY MAN should take these PILLS. For sale by price (20c. per box), by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Brockton, Ont.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. REGULATES Bowels, Fills Blood, CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System. WATERFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she was taken a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters—there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. MRS. HOPKINSON.

Correspondence Solicited. From novelty dealers and book and newspaper publishers. I have opened up a News Agency in Chatham, and would like to secure a few agencies that I could handle with my business. Best of references given. W. JACQUES, CHATHAM, ONT.

JOHN T. STEPHENSON. Sole agent for the Dominion of Canada for the Detroit Metallic Casket Company, Detroit, Mich. Telephone 486, London, Ont.

ROBINSON CORSET CO., 375 Clarence Street, LONDON.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

MR. JOAB SCALES, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Lame Back; in fact, I was completely prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man out of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude."

WONDERFUL CURES.

FOR THIRTY YEARS.—Mrs. L. Squire, Ontario Steam Dye Works, Toronto, says: "For about thirty years I have doctored for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia without getting any cure. I then tried Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and the benefits I have received from this medicine are such that I cannot withhold this expression of my gratitude. It acts immediately upon the Liver, and its good effects are noticed at once. As a Dyspepsia remedy I don't think it can be equalled."

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

HARDENED AND ENLARGED LIVER.—Mrs. H. Hall, Navarino, N.Y., writes: "For years I have been troubled with Liver Complaint. The doctors said my Liver was hardened and enlarged. I was troubled with Dizziness, Pain in my Right Shoulder, Constipation, and gradually losing flesh all the time. All food soured on my stomach, even with the closest attention to diet. I was under the care of three physicians, but did not get any relief. A friend sent me a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it affords me much pleasure to inform you that the benefit I have received from it is far beyond my expectation. I feel better now than I have done for years."

Will Tone up the Nerves,
Will Strengthen the Muscles,
Will make you Fat,

D.L. Emulsion.

Will give you an Appetite,
Will greatly help Consumptive People,
Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

THE General Elections

Will not interfere with the ever increasing demand for

GRANBY RUBBERS.

People of all shades of political complexion and temperament unite in declaring the GRANBY RUBBERS and OVERSHOES to be superior to any in the market.

Burns THE TAILORS.

We open the season to-day with the greatest value in

SPRING TROUSERINGS

Ever offered. See our east window for them.

\$3 50

TO ORDER. MADE IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

We have a limited quantity of these goods, so that first come first choice. We expect to make 40 pairs per week.

Burns The Tailors

HOOD'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
100 Doses One D.

THE WORLD OF ST.

THE RING.

A prize fight at Hamilton between Robb and Hoot Tylor, fought for \$200 a side, was won by Robb. The fight was in the third round, when Tylor was knocked out.

THE TURF.

Gen. Rufus L. Howard sold at Buffalo the entire stock of his including the celebrated stallion, Collins, by George Wilkes, and mares, stallions and youngsters. White, millionaire, of Cleveland, \$50,000. Mr. White is the owner of the stallion, out of Nutwood, building palatial stables and truck on his 100-acre farm, known as the "Two Minute Farm," eight miles from Cleveland.

THE STRUGGLE.

The final struggle for the Ontario and opens to-day (Wednesday) at ATHLETIC.

Mr. C. A. Sampson, "the street pug," arrived in Toronto from London, weighing about 175 pounds, but his development is wonderful.

THE KENNEL.

Mr. T. G. Davy has in his less than 40 dogs—setters, pointers, etc.

Mr. J. R. Wall's English set Lavarick, whelped a litter of four.

A large Canadian contingent for New York this week. From Mr. Kirk is sending four, including four cockers, Obadiah, a bitch, and Mr. Irwin (Seaton) will send the greyhound dog, Jolly Ranger, which is handled by Mr. C. T. Bernheimer, New York, the C. T. Bernheimer and Kismet.

BUILDINGS BURNED.

Aylmer, Ont., Feb. 17.—A fire broke out about 9 o'clock last night in a building owned by David Price. The alarm was sounded and the fire responded and were on the ground. The house laid and attached to by a nozzle in hand, but no water came. Fire Insurance Association for Huron and Midland, \$1,000; on the Phoenix, \$500. McIntyre, drygoods, insured in the Fire Association for \$4,000. Lancashire, Glasgow and London, \$1,000; on the Phoenix, \$500. John Richardson, insured in the Citizens' for \$1,000. The loss was removed fully by insurance.

IT CAN'T BE STOPPED.

This policy has come to stay. It is a fact. You might as well try to stop the Atlantic as try to stop the Canadian people in their determination to obtain free trade with the United States. (Sir Richard Cartwright at Toronto).

TERRESTRIAL HEALING.

At 294 Dundas street I have seen the most wonderful healing instrument ever discovered. It is called a Magnetic Meridian Vite. In form it represents the earth, a miniature scale, suspended in earth's magnetic meridian, bringing the little earth to a temperature, and then either heating or cooling it for a few moments in its suspended position, cutting the magnetic lines of which surround the earth, a sensible current of healing energy can then be imparted, which is wonderful.

There is no further for changing the domestic to prescribed locality on the earth improve health, for varying temperature of this "Vite" produces similar results.

It does not select any special disease for its action, but its wages war against all diseases, unbalanced condition of the system in contact with, until a healthy equilibrium is established, the disease is proven to be curable.

It is truly nature's "Balm Gilead," and a "Natural Physio." The Canadian patents are controlled by a Detroit company. Prof. J. Reid, is in charge of the London office; he was among the first to use the Vite in his practice, and therefore the company has now his service for introducing the instruments in Canada. Prof. Reid says that the Vite is a physical friend in all cases of sickness, an indispensable household remedy.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

CORRECTED TO JAN. 1, 1891.



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JUST RECEIVED

One Car of Fine
Lake Huron Herrings
P. J. WATT
131 Dundas Street.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.
DUFFY-McLEAN—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Feb. 12, 1891, by Rev. R. Dennis, Mr. Edward James Duffy, of Alvin, to Miss Kate L., eldest daughter of Dan G. and Ann McLean, of the township of Huron.

MARRIED.
MORRIS-CLERG—On Tuesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. L. Des Brosses, of Stratford, Kendall MacEwen Morris, to Margaret Ellen Clerg, both of Coldstream.

DIED.
BAKER—At the General Hospital, on Feb. 16, of apoplexy, Mr. Charles A. Baker, in his 60th year.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. James Garlick, Lambeth, to the Lambeth burying ground, at 3 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday.

MASON.—On Feb. 16, Alice Sarah Doye, second daughter of Alex. and Dussila Mason, aged 14 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence, 508 Horton street, this afternoon, 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

NORTH.—On Feb. 16, 1891, at the family residence, corner Grosvenor and Wellington streets, William, eldest son of Ebenezer North, in his 24th year.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2:30 to Mount Pleasant Cemetery; services at 3 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. 694

ELLIOTT.—In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1891, at the family residence, 750 King street, Ann Eliza, beloved wife of Robert Elliott.

Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 19, at 1:30, services at 1 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this intimation.

WINDOW SHADES.

Fringes to Match.
Curtain Poles.
ALL THE NEWEST THINGS IN
Mouldings for Picture Frames

O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street.

TRUMPSH
This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
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Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce,
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BLOXAM'S ELECTRIC HAIR RESTORER
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGIN.
It cures itching, dandruff, and keeps the hair clean, cool and free from dandruff. It cures itching and itching of the scalp. Gives a beautiful gloss and perfume to the hair, produces a new growth, and will not stop the hair out in a few days. Will not soil the skin or the most delicate head dress.

Full directions with each bottle. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. Try it and be convinced. Refuse all substitutes. Sole agent for Canada:

CASE MEDICINE CO., HAMILTON.
Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence 206 Dundas street.

PATENTS
P. J. EDMUNDS, Solicitor of Patents,
Mechanical and Patent Law Expert,
25-27 Richmond, corner of King, London, Ont.

NEW RAZORS.
English Army Razors only 35 cents each at
Brook's Gunshop, 192 Dundas Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
PEOPLE'S
POPULAR
ONE WAY PARTIES

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MARCH 6, 20 1891

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THE WEATHER PROPHECY.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 11 p.m.—The depression which was over Illinois last night has moved very quickly eastward today in moving quickly, with increasing force across the lake region, followed by a developing area of high pressure now over the Missouri Valley. Light snow and rain have fallen in the lake region and Nova Scotia. Elsewhere the weather has been fair. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 10° below—12° above; Hamilton, 10° below—12° above; Qu'Appelle, 27° below—20° above; Winnipeg, 20° below—4° above; Toronto, 25°—30°; Montreal, 10°—33°; Quebec, 12°—24°; Halifax, 25°—35°.

Local temperature, yesterday—Highest, 35° above zero; lowest, 31° above zero.

TOMORROW, Feb. 17, 1 a.m.—The indications for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Winds, mostly strong from west and northwest; clearing, colder weather.

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LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Station Foreman Aiken, of Central Fire Hall, has resumed duty.

—The Preston Club will give their second assembly on Friday evening in the City Hall.

—A gang of corporation men have been given work scraping the plentiful mud off Richmond street.

—Two new cases of scarlet fever have been reported from Bathurst street, near Richmond street.

—The Forest City Cycling Club have secured the celebrated humorist, Mr. J. W. Bengough for a lecture in Victoria Hall, Feb. 20.

—Miss Renand, of Brooklyn, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Passmore, in this city, left last evening for Pittsfield, Pennsylvania.

—The friends in this city of Dr. J. S. Ryerson, of Toronto, will be interested in hearing that he has returned from his trip to the West Indies.

—Miss Sara Lewis is home on a short visit from Buffalo, where she is meeting with exceptional success in her adopted profession in a leading hospital.

—Eternal advertising is the price of trade. Some argue that it is expensive to advertise. It is the most profitable expense you can have, if you handle it properly.

—The recent rain has brought a large quantity of snow down the river. A big jam has formed at the Cove bridge, causing the river to rise to within three feet of the top of the breakwater.

—Dan, Curtin, a Toronto man, was arrested Monday, charged with stealing 1,000 cigars in the Queen City. He will be kept in durance vile here until an officer arrives to take him back.

—Ed. Fountain managed to saw enough wood last week to pay half his statute labor tax, and was given another seven days by the police magistrate this morning to make up the remainder.

—Fred Scott, charged with obtaining money under false pretences in illegally collecting accounts belonging to Thomas Passmore, an East End printer, was arraigned at the bar of justice yesterday. The affair amounted to very little, as the prisoner's mother had paid a portion of the money due at Christmas. Scott was discharged on promising to settle the balance.

—Col. Sergt. A. M. O'Brien, of "P" Company, Seventh Battalion, appeared in the Police Court yesterday at the instance of Lieut. Coe. The former had neglected to return his military clothes, as the statute provides, within one week of his discharge, and only complied when he received a lawyer's letter three or four weeks afterward. The case was accordingly withdrawn, the defendant to pay costs. Officers of the Seventh desire all to bear this regulation in mind.

Accident to the Globe Train.
The Globe train came to grief early yesterday morning while passing the bridge near Paris. Both driving rods of the locomotive

collapsed, but fortunately a stoppage was effected before any serious damage was done, although the driver, Mr. John McDermott, of this city, sustained a painful scalp wound, which had to be stitched by a Paris doctor, the subject bearing the operation with the greatest pluck. The engine is considerably smashed.

The Dairyman's New Project.

The Board of Directors of the Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario, at their meeting held in the Tecumseh House, this city, passed a resolution to appoint farm inspectors if sufficient encouragement is given by the factories. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Ontario Government and solicit an increased grant to enable the Board to carry out this project. A resolution was also passed expressing regret and sympathy with the family of the late president, J. B. Lane, a copy of which the secretary was instructed to have engrossed and forwarded to the family of the deceased. An executive committee was appointed for the year.

Friday and Saturday.

An event of unusual interest Friday evening next at the Grand Opera House will be the first appearance of the favorite English prima donna from the Lyric Theater, Miss Marie Tempest, in Stephens and Solomon's latest comic opera, "The Red Herring," which had a run of 350 nights in London and 175 nights in New York. The opera is in three acts, with all of the scenes laid in England, and presented amateur in the original effects, including handsome and appropriate scenery, costumes and accessories, a chorus of 50 and an orchestra of 25. The Red Herring will be given Friday and Saturday evening, and on Saturday evening, Stephens and Collier's comedy opera "Dorothy" will be given with Miss Tempest in the title role, in which she appeared for 500 consecutive times at the Lyric Theater, London.

"The Gondoliers."

At the Grand Opera House Monday night Gilbert and Sullivan's latest opera was presented for the first time. To say the least the presentation was a great injustice to the authors and the audience was not highly pleased. The piece was garbled so that recognition was almost impossible, four of the best portions of the second part being missing and songs utterly out of keeping, and having no relation to the piece were interpolated. The choruses were fair, but lacked volume. The Duke of Plaza-Torres could easily take lessons from an amateur in making up his face and the Duchess was also altogether too young and sprightly for the part. Marie Laurens as Casilda displayed a very fine soprano, but she does not possess personal attractiveness or artistic grace. The "Gondoliers" themselves were dressed well, but Robert Dunbar is not capable of playing a part with such grace and ease as he has really a good voice and pleasing manner. Maurice Hangan as the Grand Inquisitor was about the only person in the troupe whose make-up approached perfection. None of the other costumes were sufficiently above or below commonplace to be worthy of notice. The scenery and costumes were much better than the people or the piece as they presented it.

WEST MIDDLESEX TEACHERS.

Annual Meeting of Their Association in Strathroy—The Business Transacted.

The West Middlesex Teachers' Association was convened in the basement of the Front Street Methodist Church at Strathroy on Friday. Present, W. A. Campbell occupied the chair, and made a few remarks in opening the meeting. Miss E. Sherman then took up the subject, "Reading and Literature," with a part of of second class from the Strathroy schools, handling the subject very skillfully, and by varied questions drawing out the use of synonyms, and the president and explained his method for teaching it. He had great difficulty, he said, however, in teaching the subject to his satisfaction with the text-book now in use.

A lively discussion ensued, in which the president, Messrs. Johnson, Shotwell, McVicar, McLean, Campbell, Dunsmore and Shoff took part, the general tone being against the prescribed text-book.

Miss Christina Rose then took up literature and lucidly explained her method of teaching it. The president, Inspector Johnson and others spoke in high terms of the lesson.

Committees were appointed as follows: Selection of officers, Alex. McKentyre, G. Dunsmore, J. W. A. Campbell, Messrs. Clunes and Armstrong; selection of examiners, H. D. Johnson, Gilbert C. Allen, Misses C. Rose and Edwards; on question drawn, H. Shoff, W. A. Campbell, Wm. Dawson, W. C. Allen and Gilbert.

Mr. H. McColl read an essay on "Thoroughness," defining the term referring to the elements in it, and closing with words of encouragement to those seeking to acquire it. A vote of thanks was tendered the essayist.

The afternoon session concluded with a recitation from Mr. T. H. Morgan, and a discussion upon the last entrance grammar paper by Inspector Johnson.

The teachers again assembled at 9 a.m. The Committee on Selection of Officers presented their report, which was adopted as follows: President, Rodrick McLean; and treasurer, J. B. Shotwell; auditors, C. Horton, John McVicar; Executive Committee, president, vice-president, secretary, Inspector J. B. Dunsmore. The president-elect returned thanks in a neat speech for the honor conferred on him.

The Committee on Selection of Examiners presented their report, which was adopted. The question drawer was opened, and answers were given to a number of questions by Messrs. Shoff and Dunsmore.

Mr. Campbell proposed that instead of having a special paper in writing, the marks be adjudged from other answer papers, to be selected by the examiner.

Mr. Gert took an opposite view, and a discussion followed, after which a motion was carried to the effect that at the promotion examinations some marks be awarded on each paper for neatness.

Miss B. McInroy read an excellent paper on Longfellow's "Children's Hour."

Mr. J. A. Sparling, B.A., mathematical master, Strathroy Collegiate Institute, discussed the last entrance arithmetic in a very able manner. He spoke of the several elements of mechanical work, reasoning rapidly and accurately. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Cuday, Dunsmore, Johnson, Sparling, Campbell, McDonald, Gilbert, Shotwell, McTaggart and McVicar.

Mr. J. K. Campbell gave an insight into his method of teaching agriculture, showing how he would teach the consistent elements of the atmosphere, and how he would perform the experiments. Headed to the value of a very interesting lesson by

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My grandson remains perfectly well. No signs of scrofula and no sores. Feb. 7, 1890.

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discussing the method adopted by Mr. Scott, of the Ottawa Normal school.

After some remarks by Inspector Johnson, Mr. J. E. Wetherell, B.A., head master, Strathroy Collegiate Institute, gave a highly-interesting literature lesson, taking as his subject Tennyson's well-known poem, "Ring Out, Wild Bells." He referred to his own visit to Tennyson's birthplace last summer, traced through "In Memoriam" the genesis of the poem, and explained its different lines. The whole was very instructive.

The question of holding one or two association meetings in the year was next discussed. The majority decided in favor of the latter. The inspector stated that the next meeting would probably be held in September.

Mr. T. Dunsmore next took up and discussed ably the last entrance geography paper. Votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. Wetherell and Sparling, to the president and to the trustees of the church.

CONCERNING THE OLD FLAG.

The British flag is loved because it is the symbol of freedom. In Canada it is sought to use the British flag to persuade the people to remain in a state of commercial slavery, of bondage to rings, trusts and combines.

The British flag is honored because it is a reminder of the achievements of British pluck. It is sought in this country to make it the peculiar badge of a party which declares that Canadian manufacturers cannot compete with American manufacturers in a fair field with no favor.

The British flag is revered as the symbol of fair play and justice. The men who are prating about it here are the authors and defenders of the gerrymander of 1882, of the Franchise Act of 1885, of the dissolution which deprives over 100,000 young men of the right to vote.

The British flag is respected as the symbol of honor. It is used here to cover boozing, theft of the public resources, theft of the public money, dishonesty in public contractors and testimonials by public contractors to ministers, the sale of a great railway charter for a bribery fund.

The Handsomest Woman in London

remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly, when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50 cents and \$1.25.

The Hotels in Central Africa.

The late London Artemus Ward used to deliver a lecture called "Sixty Minutes in Africa." He talked for an hour or more without making any allusion whatever to Africa, and wound up with the following peroration: "Now, my beloved hearers, I am about through. Thus far I haven't said anything about Africa, but to all who contemplate visiting there are kept on mark the hotels there are kept on mark."

Readers of Mr. Stanley's new book, "In Darkest Africa," will see that he did not expect to find any hotels at all in Africa. "In that lone land of deep despair" it is the hardest work in the world to find anything decent to eat, and therefore Stanley's expedition had to carry most of its provisions with it from England. The edible to which he most frequently refers in his book in words of high praise is the well-known Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Mr. Stanley says: "On Nov. 22, 1888, a cold and heavy shower of rain fell which demoralized many of the column. Madis and Zanbaris dropped their loads and rushed for the camp. One Madi managed to crawl near my tent. He was at once borne to a fire and laid within a few inches of it, and with the addition of a pint of hot broth made from the Liebig Company's Extract of Meat we restored him to his senses." This article is the pure essence of meat broth, or concentrated beef essence, free from fat or gelatine. It is unequalled for soups, sauces, made dishes, master sauces, gravies, etc. It keeps in equal to 40 pounds of lean beef. It keeps in all climates, and when hotels are built in Central Africa this scientific, palatable and anti-dyspeptic preparation will form part of the regular bill of fare.

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