

Without the Sword.

Probable Success of the International Arbitration Scheme.

Italy and England in Active Diplomatic Dealing.

The Japanese Reported to be in Possession of Wei Hai Wei.

The Etruria Reaches Queenstown and the Anchoria Glasgow.

Wolves in Germany Seek Food in the Villages—The Entire Empire Glad in Ice and Snow.

THE PEACE ENVOYS.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10.—The Chinese peace envoys have applied to the Tungli Yamen for permission to return to China, but the Government has ordered them to remain in Japan until a document containing their full power can reach them.

RICKARD'S CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The news that the Englishman, Rickard, had been sentenced to death at Honolulu for his part in the revolution does not seem to have excited the slightest interest at the British Foreign Office. Most of the division in the office were absent from their posts yesterday and will not return till Monday. The officials on duty this afternoon apparently had not heard that Rickard was in trouble.

VICTIMS OF THE ELBE DISASTER.
LONDON, Feb. 10.—A fishing smack brought to Lowestoft to-day the dead bodies of Paul Szuchy and Meri Babos, who were stowage passengers on the Elbe. The body on which were found documents designating it as that of Edward Muscovitz, a second cabin passenger on the Elbe, has been identified by the true Edward Muscovitz as that of Daniel Guttman, one of three brothers who had embezzled nearly 200,000 florins in Hungary and were fleeing to America. Guttman married Edward Muscovitz's sister and died under his name to avoid detection.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

Jacques St. Gerre cables from Paris to the New York Herald: Throughout the entire week there have been active diplomatic negotiations in progress between Italy and England, and it is probable that some important decisions have been arrived in relation to Africa matters. Italy is seeking to secure the aid of England in Africa, but the British Government, by reason of the Parliamentary situation, energetically refuses to commit itself. The report about the betrothal of Princess Maud about the Prince of Wales, which had its origin in the belief that England and Italy were about to form an alliance as regards Africa, has been denied.

A POINT OVERLOOKED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the general discussion of the circumstances of the sinking of the Elbe, a leading shipping journal holds that an important point has been overlooked. The Elbe was probably steaming at the rate of about sixteen miles an hour, and there is nothing to show that her steam was shut off at the moment of the collision. If her rate of speed was kept up for a quarter of an hour after the collision she must have run three or four miles from the spot where the Crathie struck her. The Crathie was not going in the same direction as the Elbe, and consequently at the time of the actual sinking of the Elbe her ship must have been a considerable distance apart. The paper contends that there is no evidence of a lack of discipline on board the Elbe, and argues that the event draws attention to the grave defects in the rules of the road, which have not been remedied by the conference at Washington.

ETRURIA AND ANCHORIA SAFE.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 10.—The Cunard Line steamship Etruria, from New York for this port and Liverpool, has arrived and reports that she saw no signs of the French Line steamship La Gasconne. The Etruria sighted the Norwegian bark Hebe, which signaled that she had exhausted her stock of provisions and requested to be supplied with enough food to enable her to reach port. One of the Etruria's boats was loaded with a good supply of provisions and sent to the Hebe. The Etruria then resumed her voyage.

GLASGOW, Feb. 10.—The Anchor Line steamship Anchoria, Capt. Young, from New York, Jan. 28, for this port, concerning whose safety some anxiety was felt, as she was several days overdue, was sighted off Tory Island, north morning. The Anchoria landed her passengers and the mails at Moville at 12:30 p.m. and proceeded.

GERMANY SHROUDED IN SNOW.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The weather has been phenomenal throughout the empire since Tuesday. The whole empire is now clothed in snow and ice. The upper reaches and great rivers are frozen over and immense quantities of drifting ice threaten navigation in the lower courses. The coming of warm weather is feared in the valley towns. Already watchmen are on duty along the Elbe, Weser and other rivers to watch for the expected floods.

Business in Dantzic and Koelnberg has been brought almost to a standstill. Memel, on the Baltic, has been closed to navigation. On the Neufahrwasser at Dantzic large vessels are kept constantly at work breaking the ice. Now the weather is somewhat milder, and seems to promise a thaw. The Rhine, Neckar and the Main are frozen over for long distances, and the southern part of the Cattegat is also frozen. Heavy snowdrifts have completely stopped traffic about the Elbe mountains and the Rhineland, where the snow is six feet deep. Great misery has been caused in many parts of the country and numbers of persons have been frozen in the country districts, and even near Berlin. Railroad traffic is especially disorganized. There have been several cases in which fires of wheels have broken on account of the extreme cold and have thus caused the derailment of trains. From Altkirch, Alsace, it is reported that wolves, in some cases driven by the extreme cold,

have come to the villages in order to seek food, and in other provinces the same occurrence is recorded. Steamers have experienced the greatest difficulty in forcing their way through the great belt of ice along the coast, and the mail service from Kiel to Koser, Zealand, was suspended yesterday.

WITHOUT THE SWORD.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Wm. R. Creamer, M.P., secretary to the International Arbitration League, who has just returned from the United States, said in an interview yesterday: "I am confident that an arbitration treaty will speedily be ratified. I found no sedulous opposition to it in Washington, and the best men in Congress are heartily in support of it. In England it is probable that Parliament will not be consulted in the matter. The power of the crown to make treaties without the consent of Parliament is not without dangers, but in this instance it would be put to a purpose which would be truly beneficial. Still, if a general election supervenes, and Lord Salisbury is returned to power, this treaty might fall to the ground. Lord Salisbury is so little in sympathy with the matter that when the original resolution was passed by the American Congress it was not even presented to Parliament. If Lord Rosebery continues in power the treaty is safe. Of course, if the final form of the treaty contains any form of public money it must be referred to Parliament."

BLAZING AWAY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Hiroshima says: The official report by Admiral Ito says that the Japanese lost no boats or men during the night attack at Wei Hai Wei on Feb. 5, but on Feb. 4 the enemy struck and sunk a torpedo boat, killing all on board. Another boat in returning after having exploded a torpedo against a Chinese ship ran into some obstructions at the entrance to the harbor and was badly damaged and practically sunk under the enemy's fire. A Japanese lieutenant and two men were frozen to death.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from the Foo under the date of Feb. 9 says the Lin Kung Tau forts are still making some reply to the assaults of the Japanese.

United States Secretary Herbert received the following cable message from Admiral Carpenter, dated Chin Kiang, Feb. 7: "The Japanese have taken possession of Wei Hai Wei today. Three vessels of the Chinese fleet were sunk in the harbor by torpedoes. The Charleston has left today to rescue distressed people beyond Pung Chow."

The Central News correspondent in Tokyo has these details of the recent fighting at Wei Hai Wei: On the night of Jan. 30 the Japanese torpedo fleet entered the bay at Wei Hai Wei, but the Japanese on the western forts supporting that the boats were from the Chinese squadron, opened a heavy fire and compelled them to withdraw. The second attempt upon the Chinese was deferred, therefore, until the night of Feb. 2, when an advance of the torpedoes was ordered. The Chinese were on the watch, however, and discovered the Japanese in time to give general warning. The torpedo fleet was forced to withdraw without even approaching the Chinese squadron. Feb. 3 was passed in preparations for another attack. On the night of Feb. 4 the Chinese were less vigilant than formerly. The Japanese torpedo boat Ming Ling stole in upon the Chinese fleet, and while entirely unobserved launched two torpedoes at the Ting Yuen. The big ironclad began to go down almost immediately after being struck. The Ming Ling lost eight men in getting away. Fifteen other torpedo boats took part in the attack and two of them broke their propellers.

On the night of the fifth a Japanese boat approached the Chinese fleet and launched seven torpedoes, sinking two warships and a gunboat.

The correspondent in Tokyo says that the Chinese still hold forts on the island of Lisa Kueng Tao. On the sixth the Japanese made an unsuccessful attack upon the unoccupied forts. On the seventh the Japanese gunboats aided the attacking Japanese troops with a hot cannonade, but the main forts remained in the enemy's hands. Of the forts captured by the Japanese at Wei Hai Wei the western group is useless, but the eastern group is in fine condition, and is armed throughout with excellent guns which are of great use for the Japanese guns.

THE GERMANS ARE HOT.

Conduct of the Officers of the Crathie Donounced.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—For some time past a distinct feeling of animosity towards Great Britain has been evidenced by a large section of the German press and the Elbe disaster has been the occasion for quite a display of anglophobia. The Kreuz Zeitung led the onslaught with a highly prejudiced article, in which it is claimed that the catastrophe has again shown that the English have a brutal disregard for other people's rights, the blame of the collision falling, according to the Kreuz Zeitung, on the British steamer Crathie. Other newspapers followed with severe denunciations of the Crathie, embellished with a shower of abuse against England, and the statement appeared in some of the newspapers and remains uncontradicted that the Emperor, on receiving full particulars of the collision, characterized the conduct of the Crathie as so wantonly and inhuman. In the Reichstag this afternoon Baron von Stumm Halberg introduced the subject of the loss of the Elbe by asking the Government what steps would be taken to prevent loss of life and shipwrecks. In so doing he expressed the opinion that the conduct of the captain and crew of the Elbe were irreproachable. He added that the construction of ships ought to be supervised by the state, and that the rule of the road on the high seas should be definitely regulated. The Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in reply said that the Federal Governments were directing attention to the subject of insuring the seaworthiness of ships by state control, and he hoped that all the mercantile nations before next winter would give effect to the decisions arrived at by the international conference at Washington in 1889 in regard to rules of the road at sea. The Chancellor also said that the Federal Governments share in the grief of the nation at the horrible disaster which had befallen the Elbe, adding that the reproaches cast upon her officers by the foreign press were quite unfounded.

Herr Johnson, National Liberal, who is a shipowner, objected to state control of the construction of ships, and proceeded to severely denounce the conduct of Capt. Gordon, master of the British steamer Crathie.

Herr Singer, Socialist, said that the insurance and technical maritime associations could not adequately supervise building ships, and in his opinion state control of that work was needed. He added that the Imperial Government must also see to the matter of life saving appliances and pay no attention to capitalists, contractors and ship owners.

Dr. Von Boetticher, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, in reply said that a knowledge of the regulations through the insurance and maritime associations was the only practical system. However, if this system was shown to be faulty, state control would be introduced, but in the meanwhile the present courses should have a fair trial.

Herr Lieber expressed the view that the main thing was to secure international regulations for navigation, as seaworthiness, he said, would not avail as a ship when a British vessel dashed savagely into her and run her down. To this Dr. Von Boetticher answered the international regulations would come into force in the autumn. The come into force ought to have given way, and in Germany her master would have been deprived of his certificate.

Baron Von Manteuffel, Conservative, condemned the attitude of Great Britain in the matter of the rule of the road, and advocated state control of shipbuilding and a reduction of the rate of speed.

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RAN INTO THE PLOW.

Fatal Accident on the G. T. R. Midland Division.

Engineer Riggs, of Lindsay, Killed, and Several Employes Injured—The Passengers Escape.

LINDSAY, Feb. 10.—No. 1 Grand Trunk train from Lindsay, due at Toronto at 12:25 p.m. Friday, following a snowstorm, ran into the plow near Unionville. Driver Riggs is missing; two brakemen are injured. The passengers are all right.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

Further details of the accident on the Midland division of the G.T.R. show that the Port Huron express, No. 1, from the east, collided with a snowplow special one and a-half miles east of Agincourt. The special consisted of an engine, a snowplow, a scraper and a van.

THE CAUSE.

At Milliken's Corners the special became lodged in the snowdrift and—as in the Weston accident—the engineer of the Port Hope express was prevented by the heavy storm from hearing the warning. The snowplow, under the direction of the foreman, including Engineer Riggs, Fireman Jas. Cullen, both of Toronto; Frank Burton, brakeman; Geo. W. Riley, conductor; Chas. Moore, brakeman, and J. Davey, section foreman.

The scraper and the van were behind the engine and were completely telescoped.

THE VICTIMS.
Engineer Riggs was buried under the ruins, and when his body was gotten out this morning it was mutilated beyond recognition. Fireman Cullen had a marvelous escape, landing on the top of the ruins without a scratch.

George W. Riley, the conductor, sustained injuries that were serious. Bones of the left forearm were fractured, and protruded through the flesh. The upper arm was also fractured; several ribs are broken, and his body was badly scalded.

Chas. Moore, brakeman, sustained severe scalp wounds, and had his legs burned.

Both Riley and Moore live in Lindsay, and are being cared for at the general hospital.

Section Foreman Davey, of Stouffville, sustained severe scalp wounds, and is being cared for at his brother's home.

Brakeman Frank Burton sustained a like injury, and went home to Lindsay.

THE PASSENGERS ESCAPE.

There were about 25 passengers on the Port Hope train, but saving one person, who had his brow scratched, all escaped with a slight shaking up.

As soon as the farmers of the vicinity heard of the accident they came to the assistance of the trainmen and passengers. Hot tea and provisions were carried to the scene, and every passenger got a good meal. Late in the evening the auxiliary train which went to the wreck returned to the Union station, and the injured men were taken away in the ambulance.

BOUGHT 75,000 TONS OF COAL.

The Grand Trunk's Contract Closed—\$300,000 Duty to be Paid.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The Grand Trunk coal contract is about the biggest available, being for no less than 75,000 tons, representing something like \$2,000,000. The contract was practically awarded yesterday afternoon, the successful tenderers being the Shipmans, the big coal dealers of Detroit, Mich., and the Erie Railway Company. The price, it is understood, is the lowest at which the contract has ever been awarded, and the Grand Trunk has secured a good bargain. The duty on the United States coal will amount to something like \$300,000. The Grand Trunk has frequently endeavored to have the duty removed, as it would mean a considerable saving, but so far without success. The coal is to be delivered by the successful firms at various points along the system during the year.

POLITICAL POINTS.

OWEN SOUND, Feb. 10.—The adjourned Conservative convention of the North Riding of Grey met here yesterday to select a candidate for the Commons. On the second ballot Mr. Jas. Masson, the present member, was declared the choice of the convention over Mr. W. A. McLean. Mr. Masson then accepted the nomination conditionally.

POSTPONED TILL SUNDAY.
MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The Conservative meeting at St. Hyacinthe, which was to take place today, and at which several members of the Dominion Government were expected to deliver addresses, has been postponed until next Sunday.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, will go to New Brunswick early this week to attend the nomination in Kings, his own constituency, which will be made on Thursday.

It is said that Sir A. P. Caron will be a candidate in the county of Lewis against Dr. Guay, the present member.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Closing Proceedings of the Annual Convention.

Interesting Questions Discussed—Sermon by the Bishop of Huron—Election of Officers.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Feb. 10.—The Brotherhood of St. Andrew opened the session on Saturday with corporate communion, at which the Bishop of Huron was celebrant. Fully 100 men attended it.

At the town hall after business a conference on "The Boys' Department" was held, with Rev. Charles L. Ingles presiding. The first section, "The Need of Such an Organization," was the subject of an address by H. R. Young, of Stephen, Toronto. Rev. C. B. Kenrick, Peterboro, spoke on "How the Boys' Department Fills Such Need." The Rev. W. C. Davidson, Peterboro, presiding, of Grace, Toronto, spoke on "Its Relationship to the Brotherhood." All of the addresses emphasized the necessity of the boys' department and its possibilities.

The next conference, on "Brotherhood Bible Classes," was presided over by Rev. W. J. Muckleston, Perth. W. J. Garde spoke on "The Section for Developing Brotherhood Work," and Rev. H. C. Dixon delivered a stirring address on "For Developing the Brotherhood Man." He emphasized the necessity for thorough Christian teachers with a good knowledge of the Bible.

After luncheon at the school room of St. Paul's East, the final conference was held on "Enthusiasm in the Work." Rev. C. Davidson, Peterboro, presiding, Rev. C. H. Rich, of Grace, Toronto, addressed the convention on "Whence It Comes." Mr. C. H. Tilley, of St. John, N. B., spoke on "What It Can Accomplish," and T. R. Clougher, on "How It Can Be."

At the final business session R. V. Rogers, Q.C., Kingston, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the committee's report.

Among the resolutions passed was one recommending the holding of the next annual convention at Montreal in the fall of 1893, and also recommending provincial conventions for the coming autumn.

W. P. Robinson, Woodstock, presented the report of the committee on representation, showing that 153 delegates, representing 53 chapters, had been present.

A. B. Wiggswell, Halifax, presented the report of the publication committee, which provoked a great deal of discussion.

T. R. Clougher, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the report, recommending the following for the council: N. Ferrar, Davidson, C. B. Watts, T. R. Clougher, R. O. Montgomery, Spencer Waugh, R. B. Street, J. Cotto and L. H. Baldwin, Toronto; A. B. Wyswell, Halifax; H. C. Tilley, St. John, N. B.; W. W. Wells, Montreal; John Forde, Ottawa; R. Voshon Rogers, Q.C., Kingston; W. P. Sweetman, Winnipeg; O. F. Yates, Vancouver; Wm. Baker, Niagara Falls, and W. R. Robinson, Woodstock, and they were accordingly elected.

At the meeting of the new council held subsequently N. Ferrar Davidson was elected president; R. Voshon Rogers, Q.C., vice-president; A. B. Wyswell, second vice-president; Spencer Waugh, secretary; R. O. Montgomery, treasurer.

A resolution was passed recommending raising a fund to send out a commission to visit dormant chapters, and \$150 was pledged by the delegates present.

In the evening a sample chapter meeting was held by St. Stephen's, Toronto, followed by a general discussion on "Chapter Methods."

This morning the annual sermon was preached by Bishop Baldwin. He took as his text, Romans, I, 1: "A servant of Christ Jesus." His sermon was on, first, "The Purchased Possession," second, "Unquestioning Obedience," and third, "The Master's Care."

In the afternoon fully 1,000 men assembled in the opera house at the mass meeting for men. Rev. R. V. Rogers presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John Kerr, D.D., Montreal; Rev. W. J. Muckleston, Perth, and T. R. Clougher.

At the final service Rev. G. C. McKenzie, Brantford, and Rev. Z. C. Davidson delivered the closing sermons. The farewell services were conducted by the rector, Rev. J. C. Farthing, and was most solemn and impressive. Farewell addresses were given by Spencer Waugh, Judge Sinker, Perth; W. P. Robinson, Woodstock; T. H. Baldwin, Toronto, and A. B. Wyswell, Halifax, at the close of which the delegates departed.

During the afternoon a message was received from John W. Ward, New York, who with Rev. A. S. Lloyd, was to have been present, that they were snow-bound. Another message was also received announcing the death of H. Marshall, secretary of St. Luke's Chapter, Toronto.

The convention, besides being more largely attended than any other previous, was also marked by greater enthusiasm and spirituality among the delegates.

MR. JOSEPH'S REMAINS FOUND.
TORONTO, Feb. 10.—The charred remains of Frank S. Joseph, assistant law clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who was killed in the Grand Trunk wreck at Wardlaw's Cut, near Weston, on Friday afternoon, were found by the crew of the wrecking train yesterday morning. The remains were immediately placed aboard the auxiliary and taken to Weston. Coroner Charlton made an examination of the body. It was found that the limbs, head and shoulders had been consumed to ashes, not a trace of a bone remaining. The condition of the vital organs showed that Mr. Joseph's life was literally crushed out of him in the first crash. Mr. Justice Burton is recovering from his injuries. J. S. Conahan is reported to be progressing favorably as regards the broken limbs, but his internal injuries render his condition very critical.

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KINGSMILL'S

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JOHN CAMERON,
 Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Monday, February 11.

Natural gas is difficult to manage in cold weather. During the late cold spell hundreds of families in Springfield, O., and neighborhood shivered and almost starved through the supply suddenly stopping. They could not use coal or wood, as their stoves were built for gas only.

Some idea of the tax on industry imposed by the coal duty can be gleaned from the statement that on the coal contract which the Grand Trunk Railway Company has just entered into, \$300,000 will be collected by the Dominion Government. No wonder that times have been hard on the railways. The competitors of the Canadian lines do not have to pay these taxes.

It is now announced that Mr. Patterson, Minister of Militia, will conduct his campaign armed with shotguns, revolvers, swords and bayonets. If he is as warlike as he pretended to be in Toronto the other night, the erstwhile Windsor lawyer will be a veritable military hedgehog, with murderous weapons bristling all over him.

The Young Conservatives would fight their efforts to secure power with their ballots, and, if necessary, with their bullets. L. C. Patterson, M.P., Minister of Militia.

What a terrible follow the rose-water warrior is, to be sure! With what a tenacious grip does this threatener of the public peace hold on to his \$8,000 a year. He must have been studying the address of the western orator, who exclaimed, with equal pertinacity, "The eyes of Europe are upon us. The apple of discord has been flung in our midst, and if it be not nipped in the bud it will burst into a conflagration which will deluge the world."

Public opinion still runs high with regard to the Elbe disaster. That there was a certain lack of discipline on board seems even at this stage of the inquiry only too apparent. Any nautical man will tell you, or, indeed, anyone that has seen life on the "ocean wave," that directly the gong sounds "boat stations" every officer in the ship, together with a certain number of the ship's hands, have their allotted boats, which they are bound at once to join and to carry out their duties. Should that boat meet with an accident in "swinging clear" or "lowering away," etc., the men apportioned to it, it is always understood, are obliged to go down with the ship unless there is room for them in the other boats, after their respective crews and all the passengers have had their chance. Now, in the only boat saved from the Elbe, there were no less than three officers, together with eleven of the crew. If these men acted wrongly, as seems probable, they should be severely punished.

"The Khan," who has been a frequent contributor to the daily press, has started a weekly of his own, to be published in Toronto. "The Khan" is a farmer's son, educated a Conservative, but he has some good ideas. Here is what he says about the political future:

"The young men's movement in this country is coming to a head. The reception of Wilfrid Laurier the other night was essentially a young men's movement, and the Young Liberals are lucky in having a young man at their head. He is young in ideas, he is young in spirit, and he is old in nothing but the high-bred scorn of things low and mean, which mark the caste of the old noblesse of the ancient regime. The Young Conservatives are not so fortunate. They are led by an old man, frosty but kindly, who is tottering close to the border-land of old foginess, and who is already beginning to babble of green fields. He is, I admit, surrounded by a few young men—but they are nineteenth century young men with 2,000 B. C. ideas. If the Conservative Government is not strengthened the Young Liberals will have a picnic at the next election. They have a magnetic man to lead them, they believe their cause is sacred, their party has not done much bungling lately, they are full of fight, and they have the old man at Ottawa pretty well rattled already."

WHY A CHANGE IS NEEDED.

The public business of the country requires to be conducted on business principles. If the people of Canada wish the public resources used simply to enrich those on the Treasury benches, they may very well rest content with things as they are; but if they want the public burdens lightened, the cost of the Government reduced, the trade of the country extended, the waste lands occupied, the people of every class and of every calling given an equal chance in the struggle to improve their fortunes and benefit themselves they will at the first opportunity put the Government of the country into other hands.—Hon. David Mills, at Bothwell.

London Shivers

Heartrending Suffering of the Very Poor in the Great Metropolis—A Plumber's Reasons for Suiciding—Royalty Shuns a Ball in High Life—A Crisis for Rosebery—All the Latest Cable Gossip.

Last week will live long in the memories of the poor of London. It has been the bitterest period of many bitter years. Beginning with snow and slush, it has ended with nipping frost and fierce, piercing winds. The cold has been intense. The thermometer has marked several degrees below zero, an almost unparalleled record in this region, and the Thames is frozen over at Chelsea and other points. Londoners are rarely prepared for such frigidities. In the East End the suffering has been widespread and harrowing. All the shelters have been crowded nightly, and more than one of their miserable inmates have been found dead in their cots next morning. Children have been found in the streets half frozen, and visits to their wretched homes have resulted in startling revelations. Whole families have been found huddled together in one room with not a vestige of fire in the grate and not a scrap of food in the cupboard. Half-starved men have been caught stealing handfuls of fuel and loaves of bread with which to support their perishing wives and families. Charity is doing its best to relieve the worst cases, but when the record of the week is fully written it will form one of the most heartrending pages in the annals of the London poor.

As usual with the advent of severe weather, the list of suicides has swelled to an alarming extent. Scarce a day has passed without one or more being reported in the newspapers. It is shown that extreme poverty has driven most of the victims to death. One of two of the case possesses features of unusual interest. For instance, some space to the attempted suicide of a plumber of 25, who found the life struggle beyond his strength or courage. When before the magistrate the police produced a remarkable letter written by the man to inform society of the reasons for his act. He said in his case suicide was "rather insane, selfish and cowardly. He had retired from the 'battle of life weary of its selfishness, its cant and its shame; weary of its brute struggle for existence, its misery, poverty and degradation; the crushing of what is noble and good, the fostering of what is ignoble and bad." He told that after a trial of socialism, which at first filled him with new hopes, he was disappointed, and the society still refused to allow him to exist except under conditions which were utterly intolerable to him. He therefore felt free to dispose of the only property he had—his life—in whatever way he chose, and, as the bitter death, after a good bargain, he had decided to close with him.

SIMPLY SHORTENS LIFE'S JOURNEY.

"It is," he continued, "but a few steps from the cradle to the grave—a short journey. I have shortened the path, lost the afternoon, the twilight, the dusk of life's day; lost what I do not want, what I cannot bear, and in the calm of thought and choice have attempted to untie life's knot. Of the future I have no fear. The immortality of the soul I neither deny nor believe. I hope that the yearnings that have torn the human breast, the longings for a better life, shall not have been in vain. But we know nothing of the realm beyond the earthly veil. Then, while life lasts, let us try to add to its value by changing its conditions, and by human affection endeavor to make each life happy. By these means and by no other will suicide be avoided."

This extraordinary farewell address to the world has enlisted sympathy in behalf of the would-be suicide. He has been enabled to the employment which will enable him to assist in what he called "that inevitable transformation which will beautify the world." Some hard-hearted critics say the young plumber had no real intention of dying, and penned this interesting missive to enlist sympathetic humanity in his behalf.

WONDERFUL LONGEVITY.

It is refreshing to turn from the case of this pessimist to contemplate the peaceful history of a Yorkshire family, whose members have clung to life with wonderful tenacity. Mrs. Betty Webster, of Aysgarth, has just celebrated her 105th birthday. The hard winter has caused her rheumatic pains for the first time in her long life, but, as her constitution is still vigorous, she expects to conquer these aches and enjoy the balmy breezes of several more springs. The old lady is a veritable marvel. While her hearing is somewhat defective, her sight is good, her mind strong, and she is able to walk to church and back. She remembers going to a neighboring church in Swaledale 102 years ago to be baptized. She tells of four soldiers returning from the battle of Waterloo to their homes in the dale and calling at her father's house. She is able to repeat some of the conversation of those warriors, and recollects that one of them came back without a leg. Mrs. Webster's family is a remarkable one. She lives with a daughter aged 76, whose husband is 86. Three of her aunts were centenarians. They lived to be 101, 102 and 104. Her father died in his 100th year. For the last 45 years Mrs. Webster has regularly indulged in a quiet pipe of tobacco, and, like many other old women in the Yorkshire dales, she is passionately fond of a cup of tea, and is not averse to an occasional drop of gin.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Yorkshire has also come to the front with a prodigy of another kind this week. This is a youth of 17, who has been checked in a remarkable career of swindling. He advertised himself as the proprietor of the Market Street Debtor's Recovery Office, and owner of "more offices than any other person in Yorkshire." He was, moreover, "Lord J. L. S. M. R. A.," and the "champion comedian, whistler and dancer, and winner of gold cups and medals" in the United Kingdom. The particular function which brought him within the meshes of the law was his organization of a watch club, which raked in innumerable weekly subscriptions and failed to award any watches. It was proved that he had undertaken the collection of debts, amounting to a large sum, for which he rendered no accounting to his patrons. When arrested he justified his conduct by declaring that no debt-collector could live without swindling. There were a number of charges against him, but the magistrates contented themselves by hearing the evidence in one and sending the young rascal to jail for three months.

ROYALTY SHUNS THE BALL.

Strange gossip is going around in society about the great fancy ball at Warwick Castle. The Countess of Warwick intended that this ball should be a historic entertainment, taking rank with the famous Eglinton tournament.

She had counted on the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, but it was intimated at the last moment that those royalties could not accept the invitations.

It now leaks out that the Princess of Wales strongly disapproved of the Prince or Duke of Gloucester, who is mourning for the Czar. The Prince, at the outset, insisted on attending, but finally the Princess intimated that she would indefinitely prolong her stay abroad if he carried out his intention. As a matter of fact, she did not return until he had declined the invitation. The result was that the ball, though gorgeous and picturesque, was not the event which royalty would have given it, and failed to create the sensation intended.

A FIVE-YEAR CENSUS.

It is reported that the Government will agree to take a census of the United Kingdom every five instead of every ten years. A beginning is to be made with London early in 1896, when the county council will arrange for the enumeration of the 5,000,000 or more people under its jurisdiction and pay the cost of the rates. Once taken the quinquennial census will be cheaper than the present imperfect system, for a small permanent staff will be able to utilize the past and carry out rapidly each enumeration.

A CRISIS FOR ROSEBERY.

British Parliamentary politics are once more in full swing, and at last the prospects seem good for the development of some genuine human interest. The fate of the present Government is hanging in the balance, as even the most sanguine of its members fully understand. The question is simply, When will the end come? Will it be ten days hence on the division on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, or will it be postponed till the first contentious measure of a period of partition legislation? The followers of Lord Rosebery know that defeat in the House is almost inevitable, and that a Conservative triumph in the country is almost sure to follow. The only hope is some unexpected development, which may turn the current of public opinion. Such a hope, of course, is a very forlorn one.

The crisis in the Irish party has reached even a dangerous point, that the dilemma of the Liberals. Mr. Healy has practically withdrawn from the Nationalist party. There are grave reasons to believe that he now reckons on wrecking the Government by default, if not by direct attack. Two of his followers absented themselves from the last critical division, reducing the Government's majority to 12. This policy, if applied to the vote on the principal opposition amendment to the address ten days hence will overthrow the Government. It is becoming plain that Mr. Healy's desire for immediate dissolution is due to his belief that he will gain a much greater following in Ireland if the election is held soon, because the Nationalist party is almost without funds for election purposes. Mr. Healy's open opposition to the Nationalist appeal for this class of funds makes his animus clear.

There was a disgraceful scene in the lobby of the House of Commons on Friday night between Messrs. Healy and Sexton. Their language was most bitter, and the altercation almost ended in blows. It is now said that Mr. Healy's intention to issue a public manifesto against what he calls the Dillon party in Irish Parliamentary representation. The only thing which makes this strange less than a coup d'etat against the Irish party is the fact that even if the Irish members were harmonious it would be possible for the present Government to do little in its present predicament.

ARGYLL'S CATEGORIES.

Much regret has been expressed at the absence of the Duke of Argyll during the debate on the address. He is still suffering from the effects of the sudden illness which checked him in the outset of his vigorous attack on the Government at Glasgow three weeks ago. The Duke is a Parliamentary orator of high rank. His speeches usually contain some quotable phrases which are not struck off by accident. He has been very elaborately beforehand in his study. People are still wondering into what category he was going to put Rosebery when he was describing three classes of Englishmen. "There are," he said, "three kinds of Prime Ministers in this country. There are three classes they belong to. There are men of original genius, who win their way by the force of argument; William Pitt was a great example of that kind. There are also men who go through the whole steps of public life, who climb every step of the ladder and rise to the top. Sir Robert Peel was an example of that class. There are other men who succeed to the place of Prime Minister because other men gather round them." It was at this interesting point that the Duke broke down and had to be carried from the platform.

COMING AMENDMENTS.

The amendment which Mr. Chamberlain has announced his intention of submitting, setting forth that it is contrary to the public interest that the time of Parliament should be occupied by the discussion of matters which, according to the Ministers' own statements, there is no prospect of passing, while proposals involving great changes have been announced, upon which the judgment of Parliament should be taken without delay, will also be very likely to prove a bombshell in the political camp. Mr. Labouchere, too, has given notice that he will introduce a motion to deprive the House of Lords of power to vote upon a bill that has twice been passed by the House of Commons, but this motion will not be debated until it gets a place through a ballot for consideration of motions of private members.

GRAVE NEWS FROM GREECE.

News from Greece continues grave and perplexing. The new Ministry has not yet had a chance to grapple with the troubles that beset the small kingdom, nor is much patience displayed by the people. On all sides there is clamor for relief from burdensome taxation. The impostors are levied in a most uneven and unfair way. It was notorious that the members of the last ministry resorted to a variety of expedients in order to escape their share of taxation, and members of the Legislature did the same. Not only have Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament evaded the taxes, but they have taken care that the members of their families, and even their personal friends, should enjoy this immunity. There is little wonder, therefore, that loud protests should come from the current districts, where the crops have

been failures, and that there should be a general disposition to avoid the tax collector.

STANLEY AGAIN.
 Stanley Africanus, who has been supposed for some time to be in want of something to do, has been employing his leisure in a sort of autobiography. It will appear at Easter under the title, "My Early Travels and Adventures." All will be new matter, say his publishers, including an account of two Indian campaigns of 1867, with new information about General Cupress. Mr. Stanley's future is supposed to reconcile either with Africa once more or with Parliament. He will stand for Parliament at the last election. If beaten he means to revisit the dark continent, whether Mrs. Stanley may accompany him.

A BEETHOVEN CELEBRATION.
 A great deal is likely to be heard during the year of Beethoven, as the 125th anniversary of his birth falls in December and there are already many schemes afoot for a particular celebration of the occasion. In England Mr. Henschel has announced that he will commemorate the event by devoting the first part of each of his nine concerts to works by Beethoven, and will produce, as far as possible, in chronological order, the four or five piano forte concertos, the concerto and romances for violin, and the nine symphonies.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
 Radway's Ready Relief is safe, reliable and effective because of the stimulating action which it exerts on the nervous and vital power of the body, adding tone to the one and exciting to renewed and increased vigor and slumbering vitality of the physical structure and through this local stimulation and increased action the CAUSE of the Pain is driven away and a natural condition restored. It is true that the Ready Relief is so admirably adapted for the Cure of Pain and without the risk of injury which is sure to result from the use of the so-called pain remedies of the day.

It is Highly Important That Every Family Keep a Supply of Radway's Ready Relief

always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quickly as the Ready Relief.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the neck, spine or limbs, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Chills, Pleurisy, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after its application, no matter how severe the pain, with PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only PAIN REMEDY.

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE
 of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By doing

DYSPEPSIA.
 Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the malady of the body.
 Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

DR. CHASE'S

THE ORIGINAL KIDNEY PILL

KIDNEY-LIVER

THE ONLY KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

PILLS

T. Dawson, Manager Standard Bank, Bradford, Ont., says, Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a grand medicine for the Kidneys and Liver.
 W. F. Carriger, 115 McCaul St., Toronto, representing Montreal Star, says, Chase's Pills act like magic for the relief of headache, bilious attack and constipation. Sold everywhere, or by mail on receipt of price, to EDMANSON, BATES & CO., 45 Lombard St., TORONTO, ONT.

DO NOT NEGLECT THAT SORE.

We can produce indisputable evidence from all parts of the country of cases that have been completely cured of

TUMORS and CANCER

WITHOUT PAIN WITHOUT KNIFE WITHOUT PLASTER

Send stamp for full particulars and mention ADVERTISER.

STOTT & JURY,
 Bowmanville, Ont.

CHAPMAN'S.

Again we have to thank our competitors for their kind attention to our business. A sore head is a disagreeable thing. If our store is crowded while others find nothing to do, it is because we do not deal in antiquities and won't be governed by antiquated methods. Our modern retailing meets with a cordial response from the public and we ask them to call and see the many useful and ornamental articles just to hand, to be given away free to our customers, while we wait for the next objection from the advocates of the rusty past.

One Case

Of Beautiful American Prints, just to hand, warranted fast colors and comprising, navy, crimson, gray and black at 7c.

American

Dress Gingham, in checks and plaids, at 7c, 10c. American Apron Gingham, with borders, 40 inches wide, for 10c. Also wide Apron Check Gingham at 5c, 8c, 10c.

Don't Forget

That our great Cotton and Sheetting Sale will continue all through the present month. Yard Wide Cotton, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c.

Selling

Twilled Sheetting, 36 inches wide, bleached and unbleached, at 8c, 10c, 12c and 15c. And 72 inches wide at 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c, 30c, is what we have been doing in the past and will continue to do till further notice.

75

Pairs of All-Wool Blankets, by the very best makers, from 6 pounds to 9 pounds weight, will be sold at prices hitherto unknown for similar goods. See them.

Come in person, send your child, drop us a postcard or call up Phone 791 and you will have our prompt and careful attention.

CHAPMAN'S

Great Clearing Sale —OF— FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Denton & Deeks,

Merchant Tailors and Importers,
have decided to clear out their
superior stock of Fall and Winter
Scotch Goods at cost to make
room for their spring and summer
importations.

DENTON & DEEKS
384 Richmond Street.

Her Life's Love

Very soon "young Mrs. Jardine," as he
was fond of calling her, put on her wife face
again, and both it and her words often had
a curious wisdom—not worldly wisdom,
but that wisdom which has been character-
ized as coming from God—first pure, and
then peaceable.

"There is a saying, Roderick—you read
it out of the Bible this very morning at
prayers—'Whosoever thy hand findeth to
do, do it with thy might.' That means, as
it seems to me at least, do not go 'feeling
about' a hundred things that you cannot
do, I have been thinking of you a great
deal, my husband, and one thing has
occurred to me. You are very clever; you
know your gavel as well as your MSS.—
know your poetry—which you wrote at the
college."

"When I was so foolish as to think I
should be an author some day."

"Well, why not? All other professions
cost oceans of money, and years of labor.
Authorship costs nothing but pen, ink, and
paper."

"And a few brains which you think I
have, my wife, but—quarry?"

"I would give my life to see my husband
a great man, and to help him to become
one!" said she, with a suppressed passion
which quite startled Roderick.

"Then, laughing again, as if half ashamed of her
own earnestness, 'Suppose since we cannot
buy books, you were to set to work and
write one?'"

"You little Solomon!" cried Roderick, and
said no more. But there was a gleam in his
eye, a hope in his heart. Something in his
wife's words had stirred in him that ambi-
tion which every man has, or ought to have,
to do something; to be something; to cease
drifting aimlessly down the stream of life,
in the passing pleasures of the day, but to
take firm root somewhere, and root down-
ward, and bear fruit upward. And the
woman that lingers him from doing this is
no true wife, but a mere parasite that
smothers and impedes the growth of him
tree. Ay, even though she may garden and
as gorgeously as the daisies do the trees in
Western forests, with what she calls love,
but which is in truth the merest selfishness.

She was a born mistress of a household,
this young Mrs. Jardine; none the less so
because of a something in her beyond it all,
which made her often stop a moment in her
daily labors to look at the blue hills far
away, to listen to the singing of the birds in
the garden, or the birds in the garden, and
perhaps carol a ditty herself there, when
she was gathering flowers, or pulling fruit
out in the open air, for they had no piano
and she would not hear of buying one till
the book was done and they had plenty of
money.

"My darling, you are in one thing unlike
all women—at least, all that I ever knew.
You invariably prefer what you have over
instead of what you have not. Suppose, now
just for a change, you were to begin worry-
ing my life out because I cannot give you half
a dozen servants and a carriage and pair, or
take you out into society? My wife, do you
mind being poor?"

"Do you? When you are a Jardine—we
are both Jardines, for that matter—and you
are to be a great author, or a great man,
some day?"

"Evidently my wife does not believe the
two synonymous," said Roderick, laughing
and coloring.

"Not quite, because the author may fail;
whereas the man who does his work—any
work—as conscientiously as you are doing
it, must always be, in one sense, a great
man. Also the one is the world's property,
the other is mine."

She put her arms round his neck; he
leaned against her, for he was in truth, a
good deal tired. His book had been both
ing him, and he was not used to being
bothered, not accustomed to the endless
labor, the perpetual struggle between im-
pulse and perseverance, moods of errant
fancy and deliberate, mechanical matter-of-
fact toil, which all professional authors
understand but too well.

"It's done at last," said he, almost with
sneer, as one late autumn morning, with
the scent of daisies and jasmine coming
in at the open window, he finished his book
writing, in his best and neatest hand, "The
End" on the final page. "And yet I am half
sorry! I have killed them all, or married
them—made them quite comfortable, any-
how—and now I rather miss them. They
had grown such companions; had they not
dear?"

Silence smiled; but yet, as she tenderly
died up the MSS., she thoughtfully
pages, to be sure that none were missing, a
tear fell on the last one. It was so dear to
her, this first work of her husband's, done
in their first year of married life, and full
so many associations. "She was sure, even
if it came to the twentieth edition, she
should never cease to remember and cherish
it, every line."

"Twentieth editions do not come every
day, even to celebrated authors," said Rod-
erick, sapiently. "I should be glad to sell
even the first five, and get the money."

"Money—I am afraid I had forgotten the
money," said Silence—as, indeed, he had.
But for a good many days after when, the
excitement of work over, a reaction came,
and Roderick looked more pale and ill than
she had ever seen him, she began to count
over her little store, as if by counting she
could double it, and to long, day by day, for
the letter which was to bring the hope of
that despised necessity—pounds, shillings
and pence.

The last and hardest came one day when
they had been rather brighter than usual.
Silence had persuaded her husband to walk
down with her to the obnoxious cotton
mill, in which she had much become in-
terested—having instituted, or rather

carried on anew, a school for the mill girls
which had been the favorite work of Miss
Jardine. "You will let me do it, just be-
cause she did it?" was the entreaty which
Roderick could not resist. So every Sunday
while he took the long stretch across the
country, which she had insisted upon after
the labors of the week, she had gone down
to an empty room at the mill and kept
school there for two hours.

To-day the girls recognized her with de-
light, and her husband, pleased with her
pleasure, glad, too, of any relief in his
monotonous life, had talked to the "hands,"
examined the machinery, and acknowledged
that there might be a worst lot in life than
to be master of a mill.

"At one time I wanted to be an engineer,
but my mother thought the profession not
'genteel' enough. She would have put me
into the house, but I loved machinery. I
hated trade. You would not have won-
dered, had you ever known my grandfather
Paterson?" Roderick stopped. "But he is
dead, and he was a clever man, and an
honest, in his own way."

It was one of the things which Silence
most loved in her husband, part of his
infinite respect deepening every day with
years, and which she passed over so many
little faults in him, that she never heard
him speak ill-naturedly or unkindly of any
human being.

"I almost wish that I had been in your
firm, or some other, that you might—"

"I walk in silk attire,
And siller has to spare."

But after all, my wife, you would not have
cared to see me a millionaire, and a money-
grubber—Grub street seems a deal nearer
my mark."

They both laughed and entered the house
—almost for the first time without looking
on the hall table for the vague expectation
of something. It was not till Silence had
taken off her hat and began to make the tea
that she saw a large carrier's parcel with the
"eminent publisher's" label outside—one of
these neatly done up, innocent-looking
parcels which often carry with them a
stroke of absolute doom.

"Let me open it," said Silence—and her
husband let her.

It was a civil note, a very civil note
placed on the top of the MSS., and ex-
pressing a regret that the letter was found un-
suitable. In reading it Roderick's hands shook
nervously and his color came and went.

"Never mind, it does not matter; it was
what I should have expected," was all he
said.

"No, it does not matter," said Silence,
firmly. "They only say it is 'unsuitable' to
them. It may suit some one else. Let us
try."

"Yes, let us try," echoed Roderick, me-
chanically, his hand before his eyes. "And
if we fail—"

"We will fail," said Silence, and he
said no more.

"My Lady Macbeth!" said he, scarcely able
to force a smile at the sweet, broken Eng-
lish, and the brave heart which tried so
hard to keep up its own. "Then let us
once more get together, or 'murder sleep,'
or only a publisher. Whom shall the MSS.
be sent to next?"

Tat very day—for Silence never let the
grass grow under her feet—she packed the
MSS., and sent it to another house. From
which it came back at once, unopened, as
all arrangements were made—in fact, the
head of the firm was just starting for
Switzerland.

(To be Continued.)

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system.

The demon of impure blood strives to gain
victory over the constitution, to rule health,
drug victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla
is the weapon with which to defend one's self
drive the disease enemy from the field, and
restore bodily health for many years.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sickness, indiges-
tion and biliousness. 25 cents.

San Antonio, Texas, councils have
passed an ordinance which prohibits
physicians from charging more than \$1
a visit. It was passed at the solicita-
tion of the leading physicians of the
city.

Fever and Ague and Bilious Derange-
ments are positively cured by the use of
Parmedee's Pills. They not only cleanse
matter, but they open the excretory
vessels, causing them to pour copious
effusions from the blood into the bowels,
after which the corrupted mass is
thrown out by the natural passage of
the body. They are used as a general
family medicine with the best results.

The natives of interior Madagascar
defend themselves against the advance
of the French soldiers by removing all
food from the line of march and refus-
ing to furnish supplies at any price.

The great lung healer is found in the
excellent medicine sold as Eick's Anti-
Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and di-
minishes the sensibility of the mem-
brane of the throat and air passages,
and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs,
colds, hoarseness, etc. It has cured
many when supposed to be far ad-
vanced in consumption.

Neil—I heard that you and George
had a falling out yesterday. Bell—Yes;
the sleigh upset.

Capitain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego
says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the
first medicine I have ever found that would
cure me any good." Price 50c. Sold by W. T.
Strong.

The lessons that teach men most in
this life are those learned from experi-
ences that come but once, pass and
never return.

Among the pains and aches cured
with marvelous rapidity with Dr.
Thomas' Electric Oil is earache. The
young are especially subject to it, and
the desirability of this Oil as a family
remedy is enhanced by the fact that it
is admirably adapted not only to the
above ailment, but also to the hurts,
disorders of the bowels, and affections
especially subject.

The sudden end of a severe run of
hard luck will do more to make a man
an optimist than will years of luxury.

SEILO'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn.,
says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.'
I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated
system I ever used. For Dyspepsia, Liver or
Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75c. Sold by
W. T. Strong."

Wealth and want equally harden the
heart, as frost and fire are both alike
alien to the human flesh.

Doctors recommend Norway Pine
Syrup because it is the best cure for
coughs and colds. Price 25 cents and
50 cents at druggists.

Mrs. Mary Spargo Fraser is the only
woman lawyer in Cleveland. She is a
bright, active woman, and has been
very successful in her profession.

Cause and Effect.

Neglected colds cause coughs, throat
troubles, bronchitis and consumption.
These troubles can only be cured by the
prompt use of Norway Pine Syrup, the
best throat and lung remedy in the
world.

Hard Times in Canada.

The Cry Upon Which the High Tax
Leaders Gained Power—They Have
Failed Utterly to Keep Their Promises
—Where Are the Good Prices for
Produce and the Steady Work and
Good Wages?

(Hon. David Mills at Bothwell.)

I am sure in coming before you to
discuss questions of great public mo-
ment, and to consider the state of the
country, you will expect me to have
reference to the speeches of Ministers and
recently made by me accompanied them.

In this, I am sure you will agree with
me, that they were to the last degree
disappointing—not less so, however, than
the position which prevailed a period of
very great commercial and industrial
distress both in Canada and the United
States. Now, the leaders of the Con-
servative party did not hesitate to de-
clare to the country in 1873 that that
man was unworthy the name of states-
man who could not secure the national
prosperity at such a period.

Charles Tupper declared that no credit
was due to a public man for prosperity
in his own country when other states
were prosperous. The public man who
could not secure prosperity for his own
country as well as for the world was as
helpless as a fly on a wheel and these
gentlemen said: "Give us the reins of
government and we will save the country
from ruin."

There was a general revival of trade in
which Canada shared. These gentlemen
boasted that they were the authors of
this revival, and that they were the
men who had done it with the trade
winds or with the trade winds or with
the amount of rainfall for the year.

Men who boasted of superior wisdom,
by which they could remove commercial
depression as if by magic, have been
unable to prevent its return. Those
men who boasted that it was their leg-
islation that added 50 cents a bushel to
the price of wheat, and half this sum
to the price of barley, have not been
able to prevent them from falling 50
cents below the price paid at the time
they were in office. According to their
own contention, they alone are respon-
sible for all the evils which the Cana-
dian people at this moment are called
upon to endure. Now, I don't charge
them with having produced general de-
pression in Canada; I charge them
with failing to accomplish what they
said they were able to perform, and I
charge them with having pursued a pol-
icy which has aggravated and in-
creased the very great depression of
the country which is experienced to-
day. This is the time for those gen-
tlemen who once

PLAYED THE PART OF BRAG-
GARTS,

and who ostentatiously affected the pos-
session of superior statesmanship, to
have shown in the present crisis that
they have recently been made. What
hope of alleviation do they hold out to
the country? What remedy is the coun-
try posed for any ill of which the coun-
try complains?

The public had a right to
people into their confidence and deal
seriously with the state of the nation.
Did they do so? Did any Minister, did
any Government, promise alleviation? Not
one. These gentlemen seemed to think
that the chief thing expected of them
was to caricature and misrepresent the
political opinions of the Opposition, and
to carry out a fiscal policy that imposes a
burden of \$40,000,000, in order that one-
half this sum may be paid into the
treasury. I can tell them that the great
majority of the conservative party, no
majority of Reformers, are in no mood
to brook such trifling. The public don't
care a straw what Mr. Blake said in 1882,
1875, or what Mr. Blake said in 1882.

What they are interested in is what the
Ministers propose doing now. They
want to know what Sir Hibbert Tupper
means by boasting of the success of his
policy, and his colleagues, and what
they want to know whether the Gov-
ernment seriously contemplate enor-
mous expenditures on worthless enter-
prises, and how the money is to be
raised. They see there is a probable
deficit for the current year of \$5,000,000.
How is this large deficit to be met?
When are the Ministers going to admit
that men are capable of making a bet-
ter use of the own money than the
Government can for them? Mr. Pat-
erson talks of the trade with the
mother land as if it were the United
Kingdom was a thing unheard of in
Canada. If it was made known by the
present Administration, Canada has
always been free to trade with the
mother country. If she trades with the
United Kingdom more than she did for-
merly it is because impediments which
Mr. Patterson and his colleagues seem
to regard as blessings have been put in
the way of trade and commerce be-
tween Canada and the United States.

The test of the best market is shown
when the conditions are equal by the
volume of trade. If, in consequence of
high taxation, trade which formerly
existed between Canada and the United
States is now turned in another direc-
tion, does not everyone see that we
have been shut out of the best mar-
ket, and for this reason obliged to take
the next best open to us?

MODERATE DRINKING.

Said by a Prominent Doctor to Cause
Many Kidney Diseases Now
Prevalent.

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 11.—A promi-
nent physician here gives it as his opinion
that many of the kidney diseases so
prevalent are due to the use of liquor,
not necessarily in excess, but even
when taken in moderation. Excessive
drinking often causes Bright's disease
and diabetes, and it is most probable
that less serious but very painful kid-
ney disorders are due to the use of
stimulants. The approach of a kidney
disease may be easily detected, and it
should at once be checked by the use of
Dodd's Kidney Pills, the only reliable
cure for all and any kidney disease.

MIDDLESEX.

On Saturday relatives and friends
from Caradoc, Adelaide and Strathroy
gathered at the residence of James M.
Thomson, Victoria street, Strathroy, to
join in celebrating the 90th birthday of
the veteran among the Thomsons in
that vicinity. Mr. Thomson did not let
the anniversary pass without enjoying
a pleasant sleigh ride in the company
of his friends. He also celebrated his
anniversary by having his photo taken.

"An instantaneous cure for toothaches—
Gibbons' Toothache Cure, 15 cents."
It is estimated that the world's can-
non has cost the world's taxpayers a
little over \$40,000,000.

A Comfort Sometimes.

When health is far gone in Consump-
tion, then sometimes only ease and com-
fort can be secured from the use of
Scott's Emulsion. What is much bet-
ter is to take this medicine in time to
save your health.

The Peerless Extension Table.

Greatest novelty out. At Wm. Traf-
ford's. Just draw out table and leaves
adjust themselves. No trouble. Get
one at 95 and 97 King street. Phone

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Woodstock schools during 1894 cost
\$14,887 05.

A Young Liberal Club will be orga-
nized in Tilbury.

Over 100,000 feet of timber comes into
Oil City mills daily.

East Lambton's spring fair will be
held at Arkona on April 28.

Captain Ellison has taken the con-
tract of filling the L. E. and D. R. ice
house at Port Stanley.

Comber is talking of getting incorpo-
rated as a village, provided it has the
necessary population, 750.

Silas Brush and Eli McLean have let
the contract for a 60-barrel flour mill at
Harrow. It will be built at once and
will cost \$8,000.

C. Vail, of Cornell, of Oxford county,
received a few days ago a check for
\$500 from his grandmother, of York
state, for a Christmas box.

G. T. R. Roadmaster Bagnell, of St.
Thomas, was injured at Tilsonville
on Saturday. The Loop Line
train ran into a B. and T. train which
was snowbound and broke the pilot of
the engine, injuring Mr. Bagnell.

It is expected, says the Ingersoll Sun,
that a meeting of the Oxford County
Prohibition Association will be held in
Woodstock at an early date for the pur-
pose of taking steps to secure a more
rigid enforcement of the present license
laws, and a reduction in the hours of
selling liquors.

Dr. Hodgkins, of Toronto, spent Wed-
nesday and Thursday in the district
around Copenhagen, in which the small-
pox exists, and is well satisfied with
the progress made. Mrs. Silas Ash-
ton is doing well and nearly out of dan-
ger. The child is still alive, and there
are hopes of saving its life. Mrs. Hi-
percy is still in a very critical condi-
tion. Mr. Joseph Sanders is also pro-
gressing favorably. Drs. Mann and
Sinclair visited a number of houses
outside the quarantined district and they
found that the infected and they
have vaccinated each member of the
household. The smallpox is decreasing
in Malahide and there are no new cases.
There is no danger of its spreading, as
it has been nearly stamped out.

The dedication of the new hall of
King Solomon Lodge, No. 394, Thames-
ford, was performed on Thursday even-
ing by R. W. Bro. Wm. Gibson, M. P.
deputy grand master, assisted by sev-
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