

Vigorous Legislation

Promised by the British Liberal Premier.

The Grand Old Man Makes a Great Speech.

Salisbury and Balfour Indulge in Bitter Invective.

Some of the Troops Ordered to Egypt Will Not Be Sent.

Earthquakes in Greece and Italy—The Queen Has Signed the Decree for a New Coinage—Familiar Features of Russia's Budget Jugglers—A Snake Laboratory.

No Fight.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—In view of the settlement of the Egyptian crisis some of the reinforcements ordered to Egypt will not be sent.

The Bering Sea Business.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sir George Baden-Powell has been dispatched to Washington Great Britain's reply in the Bering Sea case. Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster and John Rigby assisted in the preparation of the reply.

Only a Dispatch Boat.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—In the Budget Committee yesterday the German Government asked the deputies to vote a battle ship, three corvettes, a cruiser, a dispatch boat and several torpedo boats. The committee, however, voted only the dispatch boat. In view of the Emperor's recent speech for a strong navy much comment.

A Snake Laboratory.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A snake laboratory, for the study, under strictly scientific conditions, of snake poisons and cures for snake bites is to be established in Calcutta. It is to be founded by a native of the province, and will be the only institution of its kind in the world. It will be thoroughly equipped and perfect in every respect.

British Coinage.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Queen has signed the decree legalizing the new coinage. The design of Her Majesty's head by Thomas Brock, R.A., will supersede on all gold and silver coins the worn and faded designs of Sir Joseph Boehm. The Queen will be represented wearing a diamond tiara instead of a crown. The 4-shilling piece will be abandoned. The Queen's title, Empress of India, will appear for the first time on all coins.

Clever Financial Feat.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Russian budget for 1893 is, for the first time, over 1,000,000,000 rubles, amounting in ordinary and extraordinary receipts and expenditures to 1,040,458,385 rubles. A deficit of something over 13,000,000 rubles is shown in the extraordinary revenue, but this is covered by a surplus in the ordinary revenue of an exactly similar amount. This is a financial feat accomplished every year by the Russian minister of finance. The estimates for the rearmament of the army and navy are set down at 29,607,000 rubles. The extraordinary and growing disparity between the expenditure on the army and navy and that on education continues to cause comment among Russian political writers.

Disastrous Earthquakes.

ATHENS, Jan. 31.—The island of Zante was shaken early this morning by an earthquake. In the town of Zante many houses were wrecked and the occupants ran in their night clothes into the street. The roof of the prison fell and many prisoners were wounded. Two hours later the town was shaken by repeated shocks. Many dead bodies have been found in the ruins, and 100 or more are reported to have been injured severely.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Stromboli, the north-easternmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, off the north coast of Sicily, was visited by a severe earthquake yesterday. The volcano at the western extremity of the island, which is almost constantly in eruption, had an eruption of unusual violence immediately after the earthquake shock. Much alarm prevails among the inhabitants.

British Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—In the House of Lords, Lord Brassey moved the adoption of the address. His speech was seconded by Lord Thring. Both spoke in general terms in support of the Government.

Lord Salisbury, who today appeared in opposition, said he declined in the meantime to question the foreign policy of the Government. So far as known, in the absence of official papers, the policy of the Ministry seemed to be founded on sound principles and to be executed with judgment and skill. Touching upon the question of home rule for Ireland, Lord Salisbury said that the one object of the Government during the past six months had been to get the support of a class of men whom hitherto no politician in England had tried to conciliate. The keynote of the Irish policy of the Government was to get the support of the agricultural class. The prerogative of the Crown had been used to shield murderers and release dynamiters. All the acts of the Government caused the impression that they were much more in sympathy with criminals than desirous of vindicating the law. The reference in the Queen's speech to home rule, he said, seemed to indicate that the Government opinion of the whole Irish question with which Parliament had to deal was that it was for the portion of the Irish to place their heads upon the neck of the Protestant population of Ireland. With regard to the other measures indicated in the Queen's speech, Lord Salisbury declared that nobody believed they would be undertaken. He alluded to the agricultural question and said that agriculture suffered most from want of confidence. Political partisans, he said, now preached doctrines that

filling the minds of the owners of capital with apprehension. There was no country in the world, he added, whose property was now so insecure as in Great Britain in consequence of erroneous legislative action. The Earl of Kimberley, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, said: "He mildly remonstrated with Lord Salisbury for accusing the Government of having sympathy for Irish criminals. He promised to introduce the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords as soon as it passed the House of Commons, and said the Home Rule Bill would not be a snail and water measure."

When the House reassembled Mr. Gladstone, upon entering, was vociferously cheered. He took the oath as Minister and was followed by his colleagues. The Right Hon. E. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, was likewise loudly cheered. Notice that Mr. Gladstone would introduce his Home Rule Bill on next Monday elicited prolonged Liberal cheers.

At 8:30 o'clock George Lambert, Liberal member for the South Devon division of Devonshire, rose to move the address. He spoke to empty benches, as also did Mark Beaufort, Liberal member for the Kennington division of Lambeth, who seconded the motion. The House filled, however, when Arthur J. Balfour, now leader of the Unionist Opposition, arose somewhat languidly, and amid a storm of Opposition cheers began in a sneering tone a general criticism of the Government.

Mr. Balfour denounced the Evicted Tenants Commission as so unfairly constituted that they were incapable of presenting a trustworthy report. As Mr. Balfour proceeded with a prolix statement of his objections to the Government's policy the interest of the House waned perceptibly. He demanded in conclusion that the House should say whether or not the release of Egan and Callan, the Irish dynamiters, was a part of a policy of amnesty intended to involve the release of all the Irish dynamiters, and he charged Mr. Morley, Irish Secretary, with having used the Crown prerogative for political purposes.

Mr. Gladstone was cheered loudly when he rose to answer Mr. Balfour. He had noticed, he said, that with the continued growth of legislative arrears the eagerness of the country for vigorous legislation increased. He had decided to lose no time, therefore, in satisfying this eagerness. He would secure the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the Welsh land question. The suspensory bills would be quickened, he believed, the activity of the churches of Wales and Scotland. He reproached Mr. Balfour for assailing with inflammatory criticism a bill not yet introduced, and for doing his utmost to prejudice the minds of his followers against a plan of home rule of which he was still ignorant. Mr. Balfour had asked where there was an empire which had been strengthened by the adoption of local autonomy? Mr. Gladstone replied that as Lord Salisbury had done some years ago he would point to Austria as an illustration applicable to the case of Great Britain and Ireland. He would also point to the British colonies, which 60 years ago were ruled from London, but demanded separation until self-government finally was granted. He would not reply to Mr. Balfour's invective against Mr. Balfour's administration of Ireland, except to say that the wise policy of clemency had been simultaneous with a great decrease of agrarian crime. Mr. Balfour's attack upon the Evicted Tenants Commission recalled upon himself. Why did he not make his own proposals? Mr. Gladstone's proposals came before the House, when he could urge his objections with greater force? The mission to Uganda was necessary in order that an impartial and thorough inquiry be made into affairs there. The result of this inquiry would enable the Government to arrive at a rational decision. Those who wished to wash their hands of Uganda forgot the charters and other obligations which they would thereby involve. He did not believe that in his long parliamentary career he had ever uttered words so rash and dangerous as were those uttered by Mr. Balfour concerning the difficulties in Egypt. These words had seemed to suggest that the Government would lose no time in getting out of Egypt.

Mr. Balfour rose and repudiated the charge that he had suggested the probability of a hasty evacuation. Upon resuming Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had not to consider the question of occupation, but merely the maintenance of order. The relations of the two Governments had now been placed on a satisfactory footing, and no further trouble was apprehended. In conclusion Mr. Gladstone repeated his appeal to the House not to be moved by premature denunciations of the Home Rule Bill. He could understand the impatience of members if they discovered any disposition to delay the bill, but this did not exist. It surely would be better for all to wait and give the provisions of the bill their full, careful, dispassionate, perhaps calm, impartial and even benevolent, judgment.

After Mr. Gladstone's speech the House adjourned. In his speech this evening Mr. Gladstone showed plainly that he had been irritated by Mr. Balfour's taunts. The tone of his voice indicated deep indignation and his gestures were rapid and violent, especially when he repudiated the imputation that royal clemency had been exploited for political purposes in the case of the Irish dynamiters and the Gweedore prisoners. When he came to the discussion of Uganda and Egypt his energy was partially exhausted, his voice was husky and he was obliged to relapse into a conversational tone. He spoke for 45 minutes with good effect. Nearly 40 notices of bills and motions were given during the sitting. This is the largest number recorded at any one sitting of Parliament. A meeting of Parliament decided this evening that John Reimond should move an amendment to the actines favor of a general amnesty for Irish political prisoners.

Mine Disaster in Styria.
VIENNA, Feb. 1.—A disastrous coal gas explosion has occurred in the Skala pit near Graz, in Styria. Five miners were killed and ten injured.

Death of Duke Victor.
BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Duke Victor of Ratin, Prince of Corvey, Prince of Hoholne-Schilligfurst and President of the Prussian Upper House, has died at Breslau.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Purchaser.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Westminster Gazette, the new Liberal organ which appeared to-day, says the recent purchaser of the Pall Mall Gazette—formerly a Liberal organ, but now supporting the Conservatives—was Mr. Wm. Waldorf Astor.

At the Capital.

Parliament Pushing Its Business Through.

Bill to Prevent Seat-Stealing a la London.

Proposal to Distract Bribe-Takers—Knights of Labor Ask for Legislation—The New Brunswick Lieutenant-Governorship Matter Discussed.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The House spent today on the estimates, and the session on this second day has the appearance of being a month in progress. It is unprecedented that Parliament should become so industrious at the outset, and members take it as a good augury of the way this Government will conduct business.

A bill was introduced after the opening of the House this afternoon by Mr. Dickie, the object of which is to disfranchise for eight years voters who have taken bribes. In this way it is hoped elections may be purified.

Mr. Costigan introduced a bill to amend the Wreckage and Salvage Act so that certain matters referred to the Governor-in-Council by the act may be dealt with by the Minister.

The object of the bill brought in by Mr. Choquette to amend the Electoral Franchise Act is to make impossible a repetition of the London and L'Islet cases, the former of which resulted in the defeated candidate taking his seat in the House. Mr. Choquette proposes that in the case of a number of voters on a list being appealed against, the appeals be proceeded with inside of three months, and if the appeals are not proceeded with the names remain on the lists.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Davies started the debate on the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick. He reminded Mr. Thompson of his promise to fill that position after prorogation of last session, and said the House had a right to know the causes of the delay and whether Sir Leonard was to have a third term. Many names were mentioned, including those of the Chief Justice of the Province, the present Secretary of State Costigan, the member for Gloucester (Burns) and the member for Northumberland (Adam), as well as Hon. Peter Mitchell, who would make an acceptable governor. Mr. Tilley had asked where there was an empire which had been strengthened by the adoption of local autonomy? Mr. Gladstone replied that as Lord Salisbury had done some years ago he would point to Austria as an illustration applicable to the case of Great Britain and Ireland. He would also point to the British colonies, which 60 years ago were ruled from London, but demanded separation until self-government finally was granted. He would not reply to Mr. Balfour's invective against Mr. Balfour's administration of Ireland, except to say that the wise policy of clemency had been simultaneous with a great decrease of agrarian crime. Mr. Balfour's attack upon the Evicted Tenants Commission recalled upon himself. Why did he not make his own proposals? Mr. Gladstone's proposals came before the House, when he could urge his objections with greater force? The mission to Uganda was necessary in order that an impartial and thorough inquiry be made into affairs there. The result of this inquiry would enable the Government to arrive at a rational decision. Those who wished to wash their hands of Uganda forgot the charters and other obligations which they would thereby involve. He did not believe that in his long parliamentary career he had ever uttered words so rash and dangerous as were those uttered by Mr. Balfour concerning the difficulties in Egypt. These words had seemed to suggest that the Government would lose no time in getting out of Egypt.

Mr. Thompson said he could not be expected to discuss the claims of the various aspirants. The office in question was filled now by a capable gentleman, and no decision has been reached with respect to his reappointment. He agreed that it would be unwise to give Mr. Tilley a third term.

Mr. Miller said it was an irregular proceeding and an abuse to permit the Lieutenant-Governor to remain in office so long after the expiration of his term. It was unwarranted, or attaching memoranda to his office as mere tenants at the will of Federal Ministers. This was the condition when they remained in office after the expiration of their terms, and it was at variance with the intention of the constitution that such officers should be independent.

Mr. Laurier said at present the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick was merely holding office at the pleasure of Federal Ministers. Such a condition of affairs was unwise, and the Minister should do his duty in appointing a successor.

Mr. Mulock called attention to the statements contained in General Herbert's report respecting militia equipments. Abuses were due to favoritism in awarding contracts.

Mr. Patterson (Huron) said the Government intended paying attention to Gen. Herbert's suggestions.

Mr. Hazen then resumed the discussion of the New Brunswick Governorship question, denying that it was necessary to fill the office at once.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that Mr. Tilley's present position must be unpleasant, as a Lieutenant-Governor who was at the mercy of the Federal Government was not independent and was liable to have pressure put on him to do partisan acts on pain of being kicked out.

Mr. Fraser said it was disgraceful to have men carrying around memorials asking for their appointment to lieutenant-governorships, or attaching memoranda to their applications for offices with signatures improperly obtained.

Mr. Broder charged Sir Adolphe Caron with cowardice in abusing Mr. Mercier's administration, while he (Caron) was afraid to face the committee of Parliament when charges were preferred against himself. Instead of facing his accusers manfully he (Caron) had taken shelter behind commissioners appointed by himself. Mr. Mercier had been tried by judge and jury and pronounced innocent, and Mr. Angers had taken refuge in the Senate. He refused even to seek election in L'Islet, which had been vacated by a Conservative.

The matter then dropped and the House went into supply.

Mr. Foster explained the arrangements made with the Bank of Montreal for the management of the public debt and the financial arrangements in London, claiming that by the change a considerable saving had been effected.

Sir Richard Cartwright doubted the wisdom of placing the whole financial business of the country in the hands of one bank.

Mr. McMillen asked why the High Commissioner was not utilized as financial agent.

Mr. Foster said that by making the High Commissioner financial agent the country would lose prestige without saving much.

Sir Richard Cartwright—You seem to have no confidence in Sir Charles Tupper. On the vote for salaries in the Assistant Receiver General's office in St. John, Sir Richard Cartwright complained about the superannuation of Mr. Cruikshank as unnecessary, and said the principle of promotion had not been followed in naming his successor. He asked why Mr. McLeod was brought into office.

Mr. Foster said Mr. McLeod was a competent man.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Had his pedi-

gree anything to do with his selection?

Mr. Foster admitted that Mr. McLeod was his first cousin, that their respective mothers being sisters.

After recess the House continued in committee considering the civil service estimates. There was a long discussion upon the establishment of the new department of Trade and Commerce and the appointment of the two controllers.

Mr. McMullin gives notice of a motion "that it is expedient that pig iron be placed on the free list."

In the Senate today Mr. Bowell made a speech in which he declared that the people of the country may rest assured that the Government would reduce the duties on articles consumed in the country as it was deemed desirable.

Capital Notes.
(By Associated Press.)
OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Sir John Thompson has called a caucus of his supporters for Thursday.

The report of the Militia Department states that 21,484 men will be drilled this year.

The Knights of Labor are asking Parliament to prohibit the importation of alien labor; also for an act imposing an annual poll tax of \$100 on Chinese, resident in Canada. The amount in each case to be paid into the municipality where they reside.

GULLED AND CURTAILED.
News of the Day Without Note or Comment.

England received about 10,057,000 letters from the United States last year, Germany received 5,858,040 and France 1,884,040.

The Cataract Bank, of Niagara Falls, has filed for record a judgment by default against the Niagara Wood Paper Company, of Niagara, for \$80,404.44.

Tuesday went on record as the coldest day ever experienced in Seattle, Wash., and on the Sound. One man was frozen to death near Guildman Tuesday night.

Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, sentenced to imprisonment for assaulting an old man, was discharged from prison Tuesday. He will sail for the United States in a few days.

The British Treasury has secured a warrant for the arrest of Hon. Jabez Spencer Balfour, now in Mexico. Balfour is regarded as the head and front of the Liberator Building Society frauds.

A lower part fell from an unprotected window sill in the Rue St. Denis, Paris, upon the head of a man who was passing beneath and fractured his skull so that he died in two hours without recovering consciousness.

BURNED OUT.
DAYS MORTON, Iowa, Feb. 1.—Fire last night partly destroyed the old Equitable block, one of the principal business and office blocks in the city. The fire was started by the explosion of a gasoline stove. The office of the Daily News was damaged. Loss heavy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Chicago last night destroyed by fire last night. It was a series of large paintings of the Paris Exposition, which were viewed through a spectroscopic. The damage to the paintings was \$20,000, and to other occupants of the same building \$10,000.

A \$200,000 Assignment.
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—C. C. Harrison, leather manufacturer in Newark for 30 years, have assigned. Liabilities about \$200,000.

Perished in the Flames.
HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 1.—The dwelling house of James Addison at West Newburg was burned early this morning. Addison, aged 40, and William, aged 16, perished in the flames.

Dishonest Railroad Crews.
LA JOLTA, Cal., Feb. 1.—Several trains came in from the south on the Santa Fe yesterday minus their crews, except the engineers and firemen, the remainder having deserted their posts and fled, even before they knew that warrants were out for their arrest on the charge of stealing goods in transit.

Arrested for False Pretences.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 1.—Jas. A. McGeech, one of the men engaged in the alleged deal of selling all the Pittsburgh breweries to a London syndicate, was arrested yesterday. The charge against him is false pretences. To pay an overdue bill he drew on Col. Hill, of Minneapolis, but the draft was returned.

A Cold Day for Peru.
PERU, Ind., Feb. 1.—The main supply pipe of the Natural Gas Company burst in the middle of the Waikahia River yesterday, caused by moving ice. Everything is shut off and much distress is prevailing. All the factories and large consumers were shut off. The outlook is gloomy, as the pipe cannot be repaired inside of 60 days and the supply of wood and coal is very short.

Lumpy Jaw Treatment.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from Chicago, where he has concluded the experiments which have been in progress in that city to test the effect of treatment of lumpy jaw in cattle. Eighty cattle were slaughtered, all of which had been affected with that disease, and 63 were found to be completely cured. This is even better than the showing made when the first lot of 100 animals were killed, which showed 63 per cent. of cures.

A Sure Recommendation.
MRS. SUBURB—Are you acquainted with her personally?
Manager of servant's registry—Yes, indeed. She is a good girl. She comes in here almost every week for a place.

A Question of Legs.
"You ought to run all mamma's errands without grumbling," said papa. "Little boys ought to be better than spiders, and yet spiders are just as patient as possible."

"Yes, sir," was the answer; "and perhaps if I had as many legs as a spider I'd be patient."

J. Henry and C. J. Benn, of New York, came in from the palace car porters, pleaded guilty at Lockport, N. Y., to the charge of smuggling opium from Toronto to New York.

"There cannot be too many churches in a town," says the Marion Record. That depends on how they pay their preachers.

London and Port Stanley.

The City's Interest Amply Protected by Last Year's Council.

Ex-Ald. Joseph Jeffery Reviews the Objections Raised.

Important Legal Decision in Support of His Contentions to the \$50,000 for Repairs Clause.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER.

In this my second letter relating to the London and Port Stanley Railway lease I shall treat principally of the effect of clause 3 of the said lease and of the amendment thereto, added at the suggestion of Mayor Essery, and will prove to the satisfaction of any intelligent person that the city was as perfectly protected by the clause as it originally stood as they are since the clause Mayor Essery suggested has been added.

It would take up too much of your space to quote Mayor Essery's clause in full. Suffice it to say it limits the expenditure to two years' rent, which cannot be less than \$56,000, and may, and likely will, reach \$75,000.

I propose to show that the original clause limited the expenditure to two years' rent, and that it was possible for the parties of the first part, its road, bridges and rails, and all and every portion of its property, buildings, way, track and appurtenances, in the first place, be paid by the said parties of the second part, who shall be reimbursed by the said parties of the first part by the application by the said parties of the second part for the first two years of the said term of twenty years of so much of the term hereby reserved as shall be necessary to recoup them the amount of the said cost."

Mayor Essery, as a lawyer, ought to have known that the above, without doubt, limited the expenditure to two years' rent, and that it was possible for the parties of the second part to expend a much larger sum they could not recover more than two years' rent. In proof of this contention I will merely cite one case, which is quite sufficient:

41. Upper Canada Queen's Bench. W. v. Shannon, et al.—Lease, construction allowance out of rent.

"The plaintiff leased a tavern to defendant for three years at a rent of \$400 a year, payable quarterly, the said lessor to allow the said lessee the amount he has to pay in each year. The lease was for when the lease was executed and for some years previously was \$85, but in the following year it was raised to \$200.

"Held, that the lessee could claim no allowance beyond the first quarter's rent, the lessor being bound to allow the fee only provided it did not exceed such rent."

Comment is unnecessary.

I now propose to prove that if the expenditure had not been limited to the two years' rent above, the city was perfectly protected by the arbitration clause.

It must be remembered in discussing this subject that the syndicate is by the lease authorized to put the road in good repair deducting the amount out of the first two years' rent. After they have put the road in good repair, they are bound at their own end of the lease deliver it up in good repair. It is admitted by everyone who has examined it that the road is in good repair with the exception of the bridges and stations.

Now, last Mr. C. F. Hanson, a gentleman whose ability none would dispute, was employed to make a careful inspection of the road and to report what it would cost to put it in good repair. I would like to give his report in full, but it would occupy too much space. Suffice it to say that he estimated the cost of putting all the bridges in repair at \$1,000, and that to replace the five bridges with entire new structures would only cost \$31,450. I think any reasonable person must admit that if old bridges are replaced by new ones it is stretching the repair clause to its utmost limit.

Mayor Essery, I understand, contended that the syndicate might in place of wooden bridges erect expensive iron or steel ones and make the city pay for them. Surely no man of common sense would believe such an absurdity. The repair of a wooden bridge cannot mean the erection of iron or steel bridges. It is scarcely possible that the entire expenditure for putting the road in complete repair will exceed \$40,000. I believe it will be considerably below that figure.

When the matter came up in the City Council it was suggested that the cost of repairs be taken out of the first year's rent, but Mr. Levy, on behalf of the syndicate, suggested that the cost might exceed that amount, and that his clients, not positively knowing the state of repair, were not willing to be limited to the amount of one year's rent. It was then suggested and agreed that they should be allowed to take the cost out of the first two years' rent, but it was not supposed by any of the aldermen that the expenditure would exceed the amount of the first year's rent, but feeling satisfied that the city was perfectly protected by the arbitration clause, considered that it did not matter whether the expenditure was taken out of one or two years' rent.

For the information of your readers I would state that the arbitration clause provides that if the arbitrators appointed by the city and the syndicate cannot agree upon the third arbitrator shall be chosen by the chief justice of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice for the Province of Ontario, and in case he is absent, by the semi-judge of the senior judge of the said queen's bench division of the said court.

With reference to the other amendments, they are not worth discussing, being so trifling as not to amount to anything.

Even if the amendments were important ought they to have been insisted upon? The City Council, after mature deliberation, assisted by their solicitor, made a bargain with the syndicate, in the faith of which they (the syndicate) entered into contracts. It is one thing to make a bargain and another and very disreputable thing to repudiate it after it has been made, and attempt to force better terms. Every honest man ought to be ashamed of such a transaction.

What would be thought of the directors of a loan company, a bank or a manufacturing company repudiating contracts made by their predecessors. Mayor Essery, I presume, was determined to make some alterations, thinking no doubt to make capital for himself, and seemed prepared to jeopardize the whole deal and run the risk of inflicting great damage on this city for the sake of having his own will.

It certainly reflects great credit on last year's aldermen and the city solicitor that so little fault could be found with a lease by one who was determined to find fault if possible. As I stated in a former letter, it takes two to make a bargain, and last year's aldermen did the best they could, and succeeded in getting better terms than the most sanguine of them expected.

JOSEPH JEFFERY.

London, Feb. 1.

REMOVAL.

An invitation is extended to all to visit us at 216 Dundas street, northwest corner of Clarence (Brown & Morris' old stand). We opened our new Drug Store on Saturday, Jan. 21. We will be happy to see all our old friends and customers.

As in the past, we will endeavor to keep an absolutely pure and fresh stock of Drugs and Chemicals, quality to be of first importance.

In our new premises we are opening many new lines of Toilet Goods, Hair Brushes, Exquisite Perfumes, etc., all at remarkably low prices.

Dispensing Prescriptions is with us a specialty.

Please remember the new address.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE, CHEMISTS.

216 DUNDAS STREET, Northwest Corner of Dundas and Clarence Streets.

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London, Feb. 1.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.
Richard Jones Stricken Henry Stock with an Axe—The Police Magistrate Sends the Case to a Higher Court.

The charge of felonious assault preferred against Richard Jones came up at the Police Court this morning. The injured man, Henry Stock, was brought up from the hospital in a cab. He looked very pale and limped badly, walking with the aid of a stick. Jones and Stock were employees of Marshall's livery—at least Stock says he was, but this Mr. Marshall denies. On Jan. 24 they quarreled over a coat. They had quite a few words, but Stock denied striking Jones. He might have threatened to strike him alone, giving him a blow with the blade of the axe to help him out and inflicting a wound in the groin, the axe cutting through his overcoat, undercoat and other clothes.

Cross-examined by Mayor Essery, counsel for the defendant, Stock acknowledged having had three or four glasses of ale. The P. M. seemed to consider the affair too serious for him to proceed with, and Jones was committed to stand trial at the first court of competent jurisdiction, bail being accepted at \$200. Mr. James Marshall and T. E. Parke gave security. One drunk, a military man, was let off.

The Holmes Comet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Dr. Lewis Swift has received a cablegram from Ralph Copeland, royal astronomer of Edinburgh, stating that Prof. Palisa had wired from Vienna that the Holmes comet now resembles a fixed star of the eighth magnitude with nebulous envelope. "Holmes' comet," said Dr. Swift, "will probably prove to be a body formed by the collision of two asteroids. Their orbits cross in that region. The discovery is one of importance in the scientific world. This comet was discovered Nov. 6 by Holmes, a London astronomer, and could be seen with the naked eye. The discovery was an accident, and the comet was, for some time, thought to be Biela's."

A NEW GRIEVANCE.

I sat behind her at the play last night, and found, also, to my distress, that of the stage I could not get a sight. "Was not her hat that placed me in this plight?"

It was the shoulders of her dress.

Too Expensive.
"We have a lovely white shirt," she said artlessly. "We made a rule that any girl who spoke should pay a penny into the treasury for every word she uttered." "Quite ingenious!" "Yes; but I don't believe to it any more." "Why not?" "Pa says he can't afford it."

Steamships Arrived.

Jan. 31. At From
Majestic.....Queensdown.....New York

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Budget of News from This Section of the Province.

Roger O'Neill's Death Not Due to Foul Play.

Capture of a Blood Vessel Is the Jury's Verdict in a Doctor's Case.

BRANT.

The new Methodist Church at Harrisburg was opened on Sunday. Rev. T. S. Lincoln preached the opening sermon and conducted the financial exercises.

The license commissioners for 1903 in Center Bruce are John Humberstone, Chas. Wickham and George C. Elliott.

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A CORDIAL WELCOME.

Returned Missionaries from Japan in London West Methodist Church Yesterday—Mission Work in That Far Off Field.

A right royal welcome was accorded the returned missionaries from Japan, Mrs. John Cassidy and wife, and his sister, Mrs. Cassidy, by the Woman's Missionary Auxiliaries of the city in London West Methodist Church yesterday afternoon and evening.

The afternoon proceedings commenced at 3 o'clock, a deputation being present from nearly every missionary auxiliary in the city. Mrs. Cassidy, president of the London West Auxiliary, presided. The meeting opened with a hymn, followed by devotional exercises by Mrs. Cassidy. A song of welcome to the returned missionaries came next, as it was followed by an address of the same description by Mrs. Cassidy. Mrs. Cassidy responded in a happy vein. Then came the presentation of an autograph quilt to Mrs. Cassidy. The presentation was made by Mrs. John Herderson on behalf of the London West Auxiliary. Mrs. Cassidy then addressed the meeting, after which Mrs. Herderson sang a solo. A missionary address by Mrs. Cassidy came next, and it was followed by a well-rendered duet by Mrs. Cassidy and Miss Herderson. After the singing, Rev. Mr. Cassidy and a few remarks from Rev. Mr. Cassidy and Rev. Mr. Cassidy were given to all to partake of a social tea in the vestry.

EVENING SESSION.

The pastor, Rev. Wm. Godwin, presided and there was a goodly crowd in attendance. After prayer by Rev. Joseph Ward, a song of welcome was sung by the choir, Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Cockrill taking leading parts, the latter at the same time presiding at the piano. An address of welcome from the pastor followed. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Cassidy, who addressed the meeting, after which Mrs. Herderson sang a solo. A missionary address by Mrs. Cassidy came next, and it was followed by a well-rendered duet by Mrs. Cassidy and Miss Herderson. After the singing, Rev. Mr. Cassidy and a few remarks from Rev. Mr. Cassidy and Rev. Mr. Cassidy were given to all to partake of a social tea in the vestry.

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GOLDWIN SMITH IN NEW YORK.

He Intends to Interview President-Elect Cleveland—The Annexation Movement.

New York, Jan. 31.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, was a guest at the Victoria yesterday. He intends to call upon the President-elect and ascertain the views of his Administration towards Canada. "We are hopeful," said Prof. Smith, "that the Cleveland Administration will meet us half way in the matter of annexation. Were the question put to a vote in the Dominion, I believe a large majority would be returned for a union with the States. It must come sooner or later. The moment the union is established there will be an extraordinary development of the agricultural and minor industries of the Dominion. We are after a better market, and we trust that changes will be made in the McKinley tariff law that will insure freer trade between the two countries."

The public debt of Canada, continued Prof. Smith, "is about \$280,000,000. The country is poor, but has remarkable possibilities. All that is needed is American enterprise to open up the mineral and other wealth of the Dominion, and prosperity will result. Should Canada be annexed I believe the votes of the people would be about equally divided between the two great parties."

THE PASSING OF DIVINE RIGHT.

[Illustrated American.] That noisy young person, William Hohenzollern, who signed his accession to the sceptre of the German Empire by the madman's boast that he was the "war lord" of the German race, is beginning to find out that "Divine Right" is no rule to follow even common capacity to govern. Every step he has taken since he seized the sceptre from the dying hands of the good and capable Frederick—his father—has been in the wrong direction. He believes himself a heaven-born general, and, therefore, displaced Count Waldersee, the most accomplished of Von Moltke's acolytes, and, therefore, tumbled the veteran Bismarck from power; he imagines himself a party leader, and, to prove it, fuses with the parliamentary leaders. As a result, Germany is in a state of financial, political and moral chaos. The new empire depends for existence, so irreverent and disheartened that Chancellor Von Caprivi frankly confesses its inability to confront the compact legions of France; the Socialists, from an insignificant group, have grown into a preponderating party; the Catholic extremists hold it in check by Bismarck, now rule the Cabinet; the industrial conditions in Bismarck's day the most flourishing in Europe—are now in the labor of dissolution.

THE PASSING OF DIVINE RIGHT.

More than all, the press, hitherto nearly a free agent, is muzzled and revolutionary. When it does speak, it reminds the so-called Emperor that something more than birth, something besides the assertion of "Divine Right," is essential in the claimant to the German chief magistracy. Indeed, the "divinity" that hedges royalty is no longer observed by a press notorious for its voracity as the beneficiary of Bismarck's "serpent fund." The people and the Parliament no longer take the Hohenzollern young person in the serious sense he seems to regard himself. The army, too, has learned the proleptic excesses of this is a concerted effort. Germany, in short, has found out the anomaly such a personage is in this age of wide-eyed, liberal free-thinking. Flattery and adulation, the German press declares, have made this grotesque jack-of-all-trades a man to be feared. He is a man of adulation to him to mend his ways, or the masses will make as short work with his ridiculous "Divine Right" pretensions as the French made of the Bourbons.

THE PASSING OF DIVINE RIGHT.

The end is inevitable. Monarchy, even monarchism in Germany, must go. The Hohenzollerns taught the nation the uselessness of kings when they abolished Hanover's crown and a half-dozen others for their own profit; the people are beginning to think that they have an equal right to abolish the Hohenzollerns for their own common weal.

THE PASSING OF DIVINE RIGHT.

Lord Wolsey bears a scar on his right cheek, the result of a wound received at Sebastopol.

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EUGENE'S CORN SALVE.

The most reliable Remedy.

Cures without pain.

—AT—

McCallum's

ORDERED SHOES A SPECIALTY

—AT—

LASHBROOK'S

489 RICHMOND STREET.

Our work is equal to any in the country. Examine our work and prices before ordering elsewhere.

—AT—

Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Frost-bite, need prompt care

Perry Davis' Pain Killer

is the best remedy for such troubles.

Ask for the New 10¢ Bottle

AND TAKE HOME TODAY.

—AT—

CAMPAROMA

The finest Pure Coffee in the world. Sold in this city. For sale wholesale by M. M. Laffont & Co., and retail by Fitzgibbon, Edwards & Co.

C. A. LAFONT & CO., Montreal, Proprietors Original Patent. 6117 vx

—AT—

F. G. RUMBALL,

Wholesale & Retail Lumber Merchant

Largest stock of maple, osage, elm, ash, walnut, chestnut, ash, etc., in Western Ontario. Inspection solicited. Prices on application.

Office and Yard—York Street, just west of Tecumseh House. 217

—AT—

JOHN T. STEPHENSON



Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon

Raised from the Dead

Long and Terrible Illness from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piquette, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 78 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case looks a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

CURLING FOR THE TANKARD.

Aylmer Men Defeat the London Players.

Good Words for a Former Citizen and Sportsman—Various Items in the Amusement Line.

CURLING.

AYLMER DEFEATS LONDON.

The Aylmer and London curling clubs played for the silver tankard and championship of Western Ontario at Simcoe Street Rink yesterday afternoon. The match was hotly contested, and resulted in the defeat of the Londoners by 4 shots. This debars them from the final competition for the trophy, which will take place in this city within two weeks, when the contesting clubs will be St. Marys, Forest City, Aylmer, Detroit and Wingham. The St. Marys club have won it twice. The score of yesterday's match was as follows:

LONDON.		AYLMER.	
H. Fyfe.	Alex. Milne.	D. B. Dewar.	W. W. Rutherford.
D. B. Dewar.	W. W. Rutherford.	H. Boston, skip.	Alex. Love, skip.
Total.....34		Total.....38	

Majority for Aylmer, 4 shots.

SKATING.

Over the ice reverberating

We were indolently skating.

Past each other oft we glided.

Sae felt shy, and I felt I did.

And I fondly wished I knew her.

When I got a knock down to her.

Suddenly no words were spoken.

But I'm sure the ice was broken.

HIGH JUMPING.

Peter Baker, an old skater and at present employed in Central Park, New York, has a record of three feet for a standing high jump, and he is sure that he can beat all previous high jumping records, particularly the one made by Wm. S. Bogart, the 17-year-old Brooklyn boy, Thursday, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, who is said to have cleared a height of 3 feet 5 1/2 inches. This breaks the record, which is 3 feet 11 inches, made by A. F. Camacho in New York on Feb. 3, 1885.

MR. FULCHER'S HIDING SCHOOL.

The Detroit Free Press gives an extended "write-up" of the Detroit Riding Club, of which Mr. John Fulcher, late of this city, is riding master. Among other things it says: "Mr. Fulcher is admirably adapted for the work he has taken up here, having been bred in an English racing stable. He became a whipper-in to hounds, a task of great difficulty and danger, and later was an instructor in London, Eng. He taught riding at the Halmouth Ladies' College, London, Ont., and also established

the Hunt Club there. He says that the most of his pupils in London, Ont., were American girls, and that 90 per cent. of the medals he gave were obtained by them. He would rather teach American girls than any other class, because of their aptness and the confidence they place in the instructor. Mr. Fulcher has ridden some of the greatest horses of this continent, including the famous Roseberry. The men employed by him at the stable have all graduated from hunt kennels in England. The stable houses seventeen horses in all, every one of which is Canadian bred, there being some noted animals among them. Sadie, a chestnut mare, makes a clean jump of 5 1/2 feet, and has won six first prizes in Toronto, Ont., Elmira, N. Y., and London, Ont. Mr. Fulcher claims that its equal is not in Detroit. Harkaway is a bay cob, and a grand specimen of a horse. He has action and style in a pre-eminent degree, and is broken in only last summer. Nettie is a handsome gray mare; a noted prize-winner in the exhibition classes, she was adapted for 16 hands, and made a record as a hunter to hounds in London, Ont."

ATHLETICS.

CORRETT AT ST. LOUIS.

Jim Corbett, a newspaper man in St. Louis, talked this way: "During the week just past I have received word from good authority that the English pugilist, Charley Mitchell, will start for this country as soon as his present engagement—sixty days' term in Pentonville prison—is completed. His object in coming is to fight me to a finish. He will have plenty of backing. There are several men in this country who have expressed a desire to come to St. Louis to support me. I will like to take the Mitchell end. I will cover any reason I give the preference to Mitchell is that the Englishman was first on the ground with a challenge to the winner of the fight in New Orleans on Sept. 7. I consider Goddard an easy mark, and it would add nothing to my reputation if I should beat him into a jelly. Half of the sporting fraternity of this country are in favor of my meeting Jackson, and the other half want me to fight Mitchell. If I whip Mitchell Jackson will not have long to wait for a match."

SHADE OF SHAKESPEARE, BLUSH.

A New York newspaper says: "The success of John L. Sullivan and Champion James J. Corbett as actors has filled another exponent of the fifth art with ambition to become a star. The latest aspirant is Pugilist Jim Hall. Hall will be under the management of Peter J. Kennedy. The partnership is for two years, commencing on March 1, and Hall will be expected to share the receipts of the venture equally, while the losses will be sustained by Kennedy. Hall will start for New Orleans on March 2. He will be accompanied by his trainer, Kline, and Manager Kennedy. Immediately after the fight Kennedy will start north, stopping at the principal cities on the way for Hall to give boxing exhibitions. A strong company of variety performers will travel with Kennedy, and will be known as the 'Jim Hall Star Specialty Company.' Next season Kennedy expects to star Hall in a comedy drama."

THE NEW YALE GYMNASIUM AT NEW HAVEN.

Conn., which has lately been completed, was begun in June, 1890. The building and lot are valued at \$250,000. The only funds ever raised which approached this are the Woolsey fund and the Osborn Hall fund of \$175,000 each. The individual contributions were those of F. W. Vanderbilt, of New York, a graduate of the Yale scientific department; Thomas C. Sioane and William Sioane, of New York, and Mr. Harkness, of the class of '84, of Cleveland, Ohio. The aggregate of their contributions was \$50,000. In honor of Prof. Richards' arduous work and the efforts he has put forth to have a new gymnasium, it has been decided to call it the Richards gymnasium.

HEADLIGHT FLASHES.

Freight Blockade Broken—Earnings of the Grand Trunk.

The blockade on the Michigan Central at Buffalo, which caused the withdrawal of two of the fast trains, has been raised.

Grand Trunk Railway return of traffic for the week ending Jan. 28, 1893, compared with the corresponding week of 1892, shows an increase in 1893, \$13,865.

It is claimed the deal in the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Electric Railway was closed Tuesday. The purchaser is S. S. Ryckman, M.P.P., Hamilton. Price, \$100,000.

Three Miners Killed.

STRAITON, Ill., Jan. 31.—At noon yesterday three miners named Michael Davidson, Michael Haley and Joseph Smith, employed in Ryan's coal shaft, were sitting in the mine eating their dinner, when suddenly a rock weighing several tons fell upon them, crushing them into a shapeless mass.

Grover, Frances and Ruth.

ATLANTIC, Md., Jan. 31.—Martha Janviers yesterday gave birth to triplets at her husband's farm near here Sunday. The youngsters averaged seven pounds. The father has named them—a boy and two girls—Grover, Frances and Ruth.

Robbed a Collection Plate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—During a collection for foreign missions in the First Presbyterian Church of Orange Mr. E. Williams placed a \$100 bill on the plate. When the money was counted the \$100 bill was missing. It was noticed that a number of strangers were sitting directly behind Mr. Williams, and it is suspected that the money was taken by them.

A Meteoric Stone Weighing Ten Tons.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 31.—Albert Habrich, of this city, has discovered a body of meteoric iron near here, and much interest has been excited in scientific circles over the find. It is estimated that the weight of the fragment is over 20,000 pounds. Prof. Gustav Jerny, a geologist and chemist, has just completed an assay of the iron which shows 97.5 per cent. pure iron, 2.5 per cent. nickel and traces of cobaltum.

A Household Remedy—Gibbons' Toothache Gum.

Sold by all druggists. xzv
Out of 40 duels in France last year two deaths resulted. Accidents will happen.

Nothing cures idleness faster than a nice sharp frost.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. Brown's Bronchitis Trochies are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

Alas, for Lithuania's fame—
Her reign, poor girl, was shorter than her name.

For fine styles and low prices of all kinds of furniture go to Wm. Trafford, 95 and 97 King street. Upholstering and repairing by skilled workmen.

DOMINION ESTIMATES.

Annual Statement Presented to Parliament.

The Estimates Call for \$34,666,955.52, About \$70,000 Less Than the Previous Year.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, brought down by Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, show in the summary of estimated expenditure for the year as follows:

Compared with estimates of 1892-93—
Service. Total 1892-93. Increase. Decrease.

Service.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Public Works (including sinking fund)	\$11,925,415.54	.....	\$13,190.04	
Charges of management	158,850.00	.....	\$3,015.00	
Civil Government	1,458,647.66	.....	33,951.00	
Administration of Justice	754,175.50	.....	1,025.00	
Police	23,000.00	.....	
Penitentiaries	450,569.10	.....	15,877.24	
Legislation	703,325.80	.....	1,394.01	
Arts, agriculture and statistics	156,750.00	.....	57,200.00	
Quarantine	100,100.00	.....	23,100.00	
Immigration	200,000.00	.....	19,175.00	
Pensions	92,440.97	.....	683.58	
Superannuation	270,240.00	.....	10,000.00	
Militia	1,202,932.00	.....	15,618.30	
Railways	119,180.00	.....	224,760.00	
Public Works	1,878,610.00	.....	131,244.61	
Public Buildings	201,840.00	.....	107,161.00	
Lighting	206,900.00	.....	27,660.00	
Light and coast service	634,110.00	.....	8,825.00	
Scientific institutions	92,380.00	.....	6,000.00	
Public Health and Sanitation	31,000.00	.....	
Steamboats	26,000.00	.....	49,880.50	
Fisheries	440,070.50	.....	
Superintendence of Insurance	10,200.00	.....	
Studies to Provinces	3,850,000.00	.....	60,000.00	
Geological Survey	60,000.00	.....	6.50	
Northwest Mounted Police	935,079.50	.....	7,837.20	
Government of N. W. Territories	625,000.00	.....	60,000.00	
Miscellaneous	275,150.00	.....	9,650.00	
Customs	128,100.00	.....	60,425.03	
Excise	580,225.00	.....	2,320.34	
Excise	480,647.50	.....	79,215.75	
Timber	30,200.00	.....	100.00	
Weights and measures	95,450.00	.....	1,600.00	
Inspection of staples	3,000.00	.....	
Adulterated food	25,000.00	.....	
Minor revenues	4,105.00	.....	680.00	
Railways	1,000,500.00	.....	270,050.00	
Public Works	178,700.00	.....	1,200.00	
Postoffice	8,558,222.00	.....	17,580.00	
Trade and commerce	14,100.00	.....	6,850.00	
Domestic Lands	137,838.25	.....	405.00	
Liquor License	.....	.....	15.00	
Total consolidated fund	\$30,560,895.62	.....	\$872,051.62	
Redemption of debt	1,498,818.41	.....	680,142.19	
Public Works and canals	4,632,400.00	.....	1,103,156.00	
Public Works	21,000.00	.....	137,327.00	
Domestic Lands	150,000.00	.....	60,000.00	
Grand Total	\$42,919,613.93	.....	\$567,224.71	

DEANERY OF MIDDLESEX.

January Meeting of the Rural-Deanal Chapter of Middlesex.

The January meeting of the above organization was held in Christ Church yesterday afternoon. The members met for holy communion at 1:30 p.m., after which they assembled in the lecture room for business at 2:30 o'clock. Among those present were Revs. A. S. Ashbury, T. H. Brown, of Delhi, Wm. Shore, of W. T. Hill, city; F. G. Newton, Stratford; Principal Miller, Huron College; E. Soffley, city; Canon Richardson, city; W. Short, city; G. B. Sage, London West; W. R. Seaborn, Thorndale; W. M. Shore, Alton; Craig; W. Lowe, Wardensville; H. Shaw, Lucan; A. G. Smith, Muncy, and Canon Smith, city, rural dean.

After prayer and reading of the minutes by the Rev. R. Diehl, secretary, the order of business was taken up and occupied some time. Relative to the erection of new parishes, the Rev. Mr. Lowe reported arrangements being made for the opening of services at Appin, in connection with Glenora.

Rev. W. R. Seaborn reported in favor of opening of services in two places contiguous to his parish.

On motion of Rev. W. T. Hill, seconded by Canon Richardson, Rev. Mr. Seaborn was requested to obtain further particulars and to lay the matter before the executive committee of Synod.

Rev. T. H. Brown reported successful evening meetings at Delaware with the assistance of Mr. Sherwood, of Huron College.

The rural dean reported that arrangements were pending for the opening of services in three suburban neighborhoods.

The subject for discussion was parochial missions, in which great interest was manifested, and considerable difference of opinion expressed. Nearly all present took part in the discussion and it was finally resolved on motion of Rev. W. T. Hill, seconded by Canon Richardson, that one of the objects of a parochial mission should be the building up of the church in that particular locality.

Rev. Canon Davis then read an excellent paper on "The History of the Church," tracing her descent from the Apostles' time to the present.

Rev. W. M. Shore moved, and Rev. F. G. Newton seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Canon Davis for his admirable paper, coupled with the request that the same be printed.

The subject of missionary meetings was then taken up, and after discussion the matter was left with the rural dean to confer with the clergy of the several parishes and to make arrangements in regard thereto.

On invitation of Rev. R. H. Shaw it was resolved that the May meeting be held in Holy Trinity Church, Lucan.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Shore, seconded

By Rev. Mr. Shortt, Rev. F. G. Newton

was appointed to prepare and read a paper at the next meeting.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Shortt the subject for discussion at the next meeting will be "The growth of the church in the Diocese of Huron."

Moved by Rev. Mr. Lowe, seconded by Rev. Mr. Soffley, that the meeting express its thankfulness to Almighty God for his goodness in permitting our rural dean, Rev. Canon Smith, to return to us with his health much improved.

Rev. Mr. Lowe having put the motion it was carried by a standing vote.

The rural dean replied in suitable terms, expressing also his thanks to those brethren who had so willingly assisted in supplying his services.

He was considered the meeting was brought to a close, Rev. Mr. Ashbury giving the benediction.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Sunday School Association of the Diocese held their annual meeting in Orono Hall, Monday p.m. In addition to most of the above clergy, the Very Rev. Dean Innes, Revs. J. Crisp and T. F. Kingmill were present, also a fair number of teachers.

Rev. Canon Smith, as president, occupied the chair, and Rev. G. B. Sage, secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed. Miss F. Smith presided over the organ.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the same as last year, viz.: President, Rev. Canon Smith; vice-president, W. J. Imbach; secretary, Rev. G. B. Sage; treasurer, Mr. McDonald.

Mr. C. H. Armitage then read an admirable paper on "The Sunday school; its necessity" and answered it very conclusively in the affirmative.

A long discussion followed, led by the dean, and in which Messrs. Robson, of Huron College, Mr. Crawford and a large number of the clergy present took part.

At the suggestion of the rural dean it was decided to form a committee consisting of two delegates from each of the city schools for the purpose of preparing a programme for the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Armitage it was resolved to hold the next meeting on the last Tuesday in April in the Memorial Church school room. The question of papers to be read was left in the hands of this committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Sage a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Armitage for his valuable paper. The meeting then adjourned, the dean giving the benediction.

LONDON, CANADA.

London and suburbs have a population of 35,000 persons.

London is situated in the garden of Canada, midway between the Niagara and the Detroit Rivers.

London is the center of nine different lines of railway, giving easy access to the whole continent, and to the lakes and seaboard.

London has direct connection with the three great Canadian lines of railway—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central.

London controls a line of railway from the city to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie.

Each day more trains arrive at and depart from London than arrive at and depart from any other Canadian city in the same time.

London's public water supply is obtained from never-failing pure springs four miles from the city. Their yield is practically unlimited. London has the best drinking water on the continent.

London is an excellent health resort, as it has a lower death rate than any city of its size on the continent, and it has magnificent white sulphur baths within its limits.

London has 1 opera house and 4 public halls.

London has 13 public schools (and a number are under contract), not including kindergarten; 3 R. C. separate schools, 2 ladies' colleges, and 1 collegiate institute.

London has a Conservatory of Music and a School of Elocution.

London has 2 public libraries.

London is an excellent center for manufacturing and commercial enterprises. There are already established wholesale houses for groceries, hardware, drygoods, small wares, boots and shoes, drugs, crockeryware, etc. There are one or more manufacturers of furniture, engines, boilers, stoves, furnaces, iron and brass foundries, implements, stamped tinware, railway cars, oil refining, leather, barrels, machine tools, clothing, cigars, office and school furniture, biscuits and confectionery, mirrors and beveled plate-glass, corsets, beer, washing compounds, acids, work of every description, etc.

London has two daily newspapers (morning and evening editions).

London has two public parks.

London has six banks and eight loan and investment associations.

London has six charitable institutions, two hospitals and seven public buildings.

London has a good street railway, which will be much extended during the year.

London's rate of taxation is 18 mills, which includes all school rates, etc.

London's civic assets are \$2,647,798.34, and the balance of assets over all liabilities is \$422,861.19. The total assessment is \$15,333,097.

London has 44 churches, almost every religious denomination of any importance being represented.

London has an excellent Entomological Society and exhibition and some of the ablest entomologists to be found in Canada.

London has markets three times weekly, the best in the west. The great Western Fair is held for ten days in September.

Further particulars about the city may be obtained by applying to the mayor, the city clerk, the secretary of the Board of Trade, or the ADVERTISER.

Light Sentence for Bigamy.

HANOVER, Ont., Jan. 31.—Wm. McKnight, the alleged bigamist, of Bentinck township, was brought before the county judge to-day and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to fourteen days in jail the sentence being light on account of old age.

The Fishery Dispute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—William Wakeman has been appointed commissioner on the part of Canada to act with Richard Bethune recently appointed by the United States to settle the fisheries on the great lakes and contiguous waters of Canada.

Killed by the Cars.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—To-night at Cote St. Luc, near Montreal, a C. P. R. train ran into a sleigh containing a man and woman, and both were killed. The man was identified as a gentleman named Ver-sailles, but the woman's identity has not yet been established.

Of all the occupations in the world that of literature affords the greatest diversity of path and plan, programme and scope. Of the making of books there is no end, and probably never will be.

Buried in the Depths.

At a recent mass meeting of Patrons in Lindsay, Grand President Mallory decried party politics as the ruin of our land. How frequently dwarfed natures sneered at the attempts of the farmer and the laborer to secure his rights! But how will they feel when they learn that there are already twenty Patron candidates in view for the arena at the next general election! How surprised these creatures will be when they find that farmers are united and that they are able to dictate to either or both Governments! And should they not? Are they not, by far, in the majority among the electors of our land? What need they care whether Grits or Tories rule? If thorough organization, how dare any Government refuse to grant their requests! They have been in the past stoutly faithful to parties. They have been like the two Irishmen before a lawyer concerning a cow in dispute; the one has been pulling at her horns with all his strength, and the other has been twisting mightily at her tail, while the lawyer was peacefully milking the cow. Let there be unity amongst the farmers and there will be strength. Bury party politics; stand shoulder to shoulder; let Governments know what is wanted, and that shall be granted.

Scintillations.

—The Great West is responsible for the statement that the total wealth of the American nation is \$65,000,000,000, of which only \$17,000,000,000 is taxed and \$14,000,000,000 of that is charged up to the farmers.

The fifth annual meeting of the Michigan Patrons was held last week at Owosso. The report of Grand Secretary Bathey showed that the organization has 50 county lodges, about 500 subordinate lodges, and 10,000 members in the State, and that the order is in a flourishing condition.

The Conservative member for North Bruce proposes that if England will discriminate against other countries in favor of Canada and other British colonies, the Dominion Parliament may make a partial reduction in the tariff on British goods. The proposition is a little jug-handled. Why should Britain adopt protection at all? And why should not Canada admit British goods free at once? Let us have free trade with every country that will meet us on these grounds.

Socialism may be contrasted with anarchy. The two are opposite. The one believes in more government, the other in less government. The one looks to the abolition of our industrial life by government, the other looks to the complete abolition of government. "Extend the operations of government!" that is the cry of the Socialists. "Not so," answer the Anarchists. "A abolish government; annihilate it; put it down; then the working-men will establish a co-operative commonwealth and thus usher in the millennium."

If an elector believes he is competent to form an honest and intelligent opinion upon public questions submitted to him, he will petition for Initiative and Referendum law. If he pretends to have somebody else exercise that prerogative, he confesses his own inability to judge fairly and decide whether or not any proposition should become law. If a voter does not know what he should do himself when an important question is submitted to him, he is too much of an ignoramus to know whether his representative in Parliament is doing right or wrong. Let every elector be a man.

What man can do and has done woman wants to do.

The Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate has passed the Anti-Option Bill by a vote of 64 to 29. This bill refers to bucket-shop, no beer business.

Two Girls Trampled to Death.

WORCESTER, Jan. 3

LONDON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
AND—
SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION.

A Class in Expression for Ladies is being formed.
A Class in Expression for Gentlemen is being formed.
Persons wishing to join either class can obtain information by applying to the school, 340 Dundas street, any day this week.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Advertisements, including birth, marriage and death notices, brought to the office during the night, after the business office is closed, can be inserted in our early morning edition by being left at the editorial room upstairs, the entrance to which is by side door from the lane.

Mile Race—Westminster Bank.
Rooms to Let—294 Dundas street.
Watch Lost—474 Wellington street.
Girls Wanted—McClary Company.
Sewing Wanted—373 Queen's avenue.
Hand at Ice Palace.
Meeting—W. C. A.
Sanitary Soap for Easy Washing.
Meeting—London Lodge, A. O. U. W.
Meeting—St. George's Lodge.
Blacksmith Wanted—Alex. Smith.
Lecture—Dundas Center Methodist.
Metallic Coatings—Wm. Stevely & Son.
Horse, etc., for Sale—B. H. This Office.
Notice—London and Paragon Councils.
Concert—Wellington Street Methodist.
Eugene's Corn Sale—McCallum's.
Cheap Pants—Oak Hall.
Services—Queen's Avenue Methodist.
AUCTION SALES.
Stock, Feb. 3—J. W. Jones.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.
Latest Financial News by Mail and Telegraph.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 1.—Stock market firm; American Central, 102; Canadian Pacific, 102; Canada Southern, 94; Delaware and Hudson, 102; Lake Shore, 102; Michigan Central, 102; Northern Pacific, 102; Northern Railway, 102; St. Paul, 102; Union Pacific, 102; Western Union, 102.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Consols, 98 1/8 for money, 98 1/2 for account; 5% Mexican Central, 97 1/2; 5% Mexican Pacific, 97 1/2; 5% Mexican Southern, 97 1/2; 5% Mexican Western, 97 1/2; 5% Mexican Central, 97 1/2; 5% Mexican Pacific, 97 1/2; 5% Mexican Southern, 97 1/2; 5% Mexican Western, 97 1/2.

Montreal Stock Market.

Bank of Montreal	118
Bank of Commerce	118
Bank of New York	118
Bank of Toronto	118
Bank of the North	118
Bank of the West	118
Bank of the South	118
Bank of the East	118
Bank of the Middle	118
Bank of the North	118
Bank of the West	118
Bank of the South	118
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Bank of the North	118
Bank of the West	118
Bank of the South	118
Bank of the East	118
Bank of the Middle	118

COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL MARKET.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

WHEAT REVIEW.

There has been very little change in the situation of grain on this market since the last week. The receipts of all kinds have been very light owing to the roughness of the roads. Millers are fast grinding out the stocks, and it is expected that some improvement will have to look to outside markets for their supply. Demand for all kinds is quiet, and \$1.08 for white.

Oats have fluctuated between 90c and 92c. The general prices of all these were 90c to 91c. Receipts were very uneven and the demand steady.

Barley was scarce and in moderate demand. \$1.05 to \$1.06 being the price.

Very little corn came forward, 90c to 92c being about the price.

The latter price was paid for pure white and free from bugs.

No rice or buckwheat offerings.

Twenty-five cents to 30c was the price of red fresh eggs by the single dozen, and 25c to 27c by the basket, regulated entirely by the quality.

The past week was about the slowest in the history of the market, there was little or no change in value; the range was 10c to 20c per lb. according to quality.

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Twenty-five cents to 30c was the price of red fresh eggs by the single dozen, and 25c to 27c by the basket, regulated entirely by the quality.

Beets, per bag	75 to 78
Turnips, per bag	25 to 28
Pumpkins, per bag	25 to 28
Peas, per bag	25 to 28
Barley, per bag	25 to 28
Oats, per bag	25 to 28
Wheat, per bag	25 to 28
Flour, per bag	25 to 28
Butter, per lb.	25 to 28
Eggs, per doz.	25 to 28
Chicken, per lb.	25 to 28
Lamb, per lb.	25 to 28
Pork, per lb.	25 to 28
Beef, per lb.	25 to 28
Veal, per lb.	25 to 28
Mutton, per lb.	25 to 28
Sheep, per lb.	25 to 28
Goats, per lb.	25 to 28
Calves, per lb.	25 to 28
Swine, per lb.	25 to 28
Poultry, per lb.	25 to 28
Fish, per lb.	25 to 28
Game, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild fowl, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild ducks, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild geese, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild turkeys, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild rabbits, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild cats, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild dogs, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild bears, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild lions, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild tigers, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild elephants, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild rhinos, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild hippos, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild giraffes, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild zebras, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild antelopes, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild gazelles, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild ibexes, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild chamois, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild muntjacs, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild sambar deer, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild kudu, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild topi, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild reedbuck, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild oryx, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild addax, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild kudu, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild topi, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild reedbuck, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild oryx, per lb.	25 to 28
Wild addax, per lb.	25 to 28

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373 Talbot Street. Telephone 662.

Toronto Market.

Toronto, Feb. 1.

Flour—Receipts, 2,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Flour market quiet and prices unchanged. Flour market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wheat—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat market quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat market quiet and prices unchanged.

Oats—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Oats market quiet and prices unchanged. Oats market quiet and prices unchanged.

Barley—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Barley market quiet and prices unchanged. Barley market quiet and prices unchanged.

Peas—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Peas market quiet and prices unchanged. Peas market quiet and prices unchanged.

Beans—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Beans market quiet and prices unchanged. Beans market quiet and prices unchanged.

Lentils—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Lentils market quiet and prices unchanged. Lentils market quiet and prices unchanged.

Chickens—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Chickens market quiet and prices unchanged. Chickens market quiet and prices unchanged.

Ducks—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Ducks market quiet and prices unchanged. Ducks market quiet and prices unchanged.

Geese—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Geese market quiet and prices unchanged. Geese market quiet and prices unchanged.

Turkeys—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Turkeys market quiet and prices unchanged. Turkeys market quiet and prices unchanged.

Poultry—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Poultry market quiet and prices unchanged. Poultry market quiet and prices unchanged.

Fish—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Fish market quiet and prices unchanged. Fish market quiet and prices unchanged.

Game—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Game market quiet and prices unchanged. Game market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild fowl—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild fowl market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild fowl market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild ducks—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild ducks market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild ducks market quiet and prices unchanged.

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Wild tigers—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild tigers market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild tigers market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild elephants—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild elephants market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild elephants market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild rhinos—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild rhinos market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild rhinos market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild hippos—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild hippos market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild hippos market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild giraffes—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild giraffes market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild giraffes market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild zebras—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild zebras market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild zebras market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild antelopes—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild antelopes market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild antelopes market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild gazelles—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild gazelles market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild gazelles market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild ibexes—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild ibexes market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild ibexes market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild chamois—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild chamois market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild chamois market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild muntjacs—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild muntjacs market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild muntjacs market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild sambar deer—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild sambar deer market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild sambar deer market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild kudu—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild kudu market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild kudu market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild topi—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild topi market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild topi market quiet and prices unchanged.

Wild reedbuck—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild reedbuck market quiet and prices unchanged. Wild reedbuck market quiet and prices unchanged.

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WHEAT REVIEW.

WHEAT—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat market quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat market quiet and prices unchanged.

OATS—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Oats market quiet and prices unchanged. Oats market quiet and prices unchanged.

BARLEY—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Barley market quiet and prices unchanged. Barley market quiet and prices unchanged.

PEAS—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Peas market quiet and prices unchanged. Peas market quiet and prices unchanged.

BEANS—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Beans market quiet and prices unchanged. Beans market quiet and prices unchanged.

LENTILS—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Lentils market quiet and prices unchanged. Lentils market quiet and prices unchanged.

CHICKENS—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Chickens market quiet and prices unchanged. Chickens market quiet and prices unchanged.

DUCKS—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market quiet and prices unchanged. Ducks market quiet and prices unchanged. Ducks market quiet and prices unchanged.

[illegible]

Castor's Little Liver Pills must not be confused with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills as they are extremely unlike them, in every respect. One trial will prove this superiority.

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Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general correctives Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

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