



HYMAN!

A Great Demonstration in
Honor of London's Popu-
lar Representative.

He Is Renominated by a
Monster Mass
Meeting.

Unity and Determination
Exemplified on
Every Side.

A Fairly Won Seat To Be
Again Secured by the
People's Fiat.

Mr. Hyman's Statesmanlike Ad-
dress on Corruption
Revelations.

The Bread and Butter Ques-
tion Ably Discussed by
Mr. Gibbons, Q. C.

Hon. David Mills on the Election Trial
Developments—The Humors of the
Campaign Set A-Going by Geo. C.
Davis—T. H. Purdon on the Exodus
of Young Canadians, and How to
Combat It.

The first gun of the campaign was fired
Saturday night with a loud report and
telling effect.

The enthusiasm that marked Mr. Hy-
man's meetings last year, and which pre-
saged his success on the 5th of March,
characterized this initial gathering of his
supporters in an intensified degree. Short-
ly after 7 o'clock the audience commenced
to grow until at the time of commencement
it had developed to proportions that
filled the Grand Opera House from top to
bottom. It was a pleasant thing to see
the number of ladies who turned out to evince
their sympathy in the popular cause, the
front seats in the pit having been reserved
for members of the fair sex and their
escorts.

By 8 o'clock the building was jammed
with an expectant mass of humanity, and
many were content to stand in the aisles or
sit on the steps. Truly it was a magnifi-
cent assemblage in quantity and quality.
Its earnest attention was only broken by
the applause, the cheers, the laughter and
other manifestations of enthusiastic appre-
ciation that punctuated the delivery of the
splendid addresses from the platform.

On the Platform.
When the curtain rang up the following
were seated on the platform: C. S. Hyman,
Hon. David Mills, J. W. Little, John
Reid, John Smith, Geo. C. Davis, Geo. C.
Gibbons, Q. C., James Macgo, Q. C.,
Ald. Frank Leonard, Ald. Smith, A.
McPherson, Thos. Brown, sen.,
J. M. Kelly, Wm. Jones, J. D. Clarke,
John Stevenson, Donald McDonald, Jos. Gil-
lean, Jas. Milne, Dr. Penwick, Thos. Gillean,
Philip Pocock, P. McLean, Ald. J. Hea-
man, John Purdon, Chas. Needham, Alex.
Purdum, Wm. Kennedy, Wm. Edgerton,
John Glenn, W. S. Niles, T. Hunt, M. H.
Tennent, Wm. Rose, E. S. Hunt, M. H.
Rowland, W. H. Westland, J. H. Griffith,
Hugh McLaren, Ald. Talbot, W. T. Edge,
J. C. Duffield, R. C. Macle, L. McDonald,
R. Reid, Jan. James Reid, Jos. Hamilton,
Sam. Macneil, Ed. Shaw, James Bloomer,
Geo. Hooper, John W. Cowan, Thomas
Walsh, Wm. G. McDonald, Sam. Seelye,
Chas. H. Fawcett, Fred Harper, Wm. Binn,
Geo. Burns, R. C. McDonald, S. T.
Whelan, W. Patton, John W. Patton,
Ald. W. Heaman, Chas. Leonard, Ald.
Connor, Joseph Holman, Chas. Cator, Wm.
Edmond, Hewitt Pugh, John W. Jones, E.
R. Cameron, J. D. Kilgour, S. J. John Hy-
man, Wm. Fitzgibbon, J. H. Cairns,
Wm. Cole, E. Harrison, Fred
McLean, S. K. Stewart, John McKinley,
John A. Mills, J. B. McKillop, Chas. Martin,
Archie Bremner, Hugh McKay, Wm. Lind,
Wm. Spittal, A. McGregor, Benjamin Cuse-
lito, John Campbell, John Wm. Mills,
Antonio Licherde, Chas. Elliot, John
Marr, E. H. Gustin, P. E. S. W. Ben-
nett, Finlay McNeill, Hiram Binn,
T. S. Hobbs, sen., R. W. Black-
well, John Glen, John A. Nelson,
Chas. H. Tatham, Jesse Symonds, Thos. S.
Hobbs, Wm. Hyman, Wm. A. Duffield,
Talbot Macbeth, James Laus, T. Regerat,
T. D. Smith, D. Rutherford, James Fair-
bairn, Wm. Spittal, A. D. Griffith, T. S.
Minton, Ed. Massey, Dan Regan, John
Campbell, Archie Searles, Ed. McKinn,
Charles Blinn, W. Bartlett, John Ross, L.
Davies, S. W. Burke, Dr. Franklin, George
M. Reid, George Belton, James McKinn,
Thos. Hoard, Fred Saunders, H. C. Batters,
G. H. Boyley, F. W. Lilley, Frank Adams.

Atwell Fleming, Arthur Sippi, Thomas A.
Browne, Dr. Sippi, Geo. Francis, N. E. Ye,
A. Durand, S. Walsh, J. B. Vining, John
O'German, Robert Lloyd, John McNe, W. T.
Strong, A. E. Griffith, D. Cowan, R. K.
Cowan, John Harper, W. Stevens, R.
McPherson, James T. Westland, Harry
Walsh, and others.

The Chairman's Remarks.
Amid cheers the chairman, V. Cronyn,
president of the Liberal Association, arose
to open the proceedings of the evening.
He said it had become the duty of Liberals
to meet again within twelve months to
nominate a standard-bearer to represent
them in the House of Commons. Mr.
Hyman had proved himself during the
past year to be worthy of the confidence re-
posed in him. He was indeed a credit to
his native city. (Cheers.) The session of
Parliament had been attended had been one
of the most trying and eventful since
Confederation. His usefulness and his
fidelity to the principles of reform had been
such that it was not to be wondered at that
his opponents were to get rid of him.
Hence it has been after a most vigor-
ous and successful prosecution the standard-bearer
of a year ago has been unseated. The duties
of chairman being formal, his remarks
would necessarily be few, and he took
pleasure first in calling upon

Mr. Gibbons, Q. C.,
who was received with cheers. He said it
was less than a year ago when he was
privileged to nominate their popular repre-
sentative. Mr. Hyman—(prolonged
cheers)—and since that time great
changes have taken place. The honorable
leader of the House had passed away, and
recently the Duke of Clarence had also
been suddenly summoned. Such changes
were calculated to make us all reflect on the
evanescent character of earthly things, and
should suggest to us all the propriety of al-
lowing as little bitterness as possible to
characterize our actions, and to let our
discourse with foes as well as friends be
as kindly as possible. (Cheers.) We may
entertain strong views and differ in our
opinions from others, but there is no reason
why rancor or malice should step in
to mar the harmony of friendship between
members of the community. Let us fight
fairly, continued Mr. Gibbons, and
honestly, and without bitterness or person-
ality. (Cheers.) Men may come and men
may go, but

PRINCIPLES NEVER DIE.
During the last contest I told you some-
thing about the principles of free trade,
and I now ask you what has been the ex-
perience of the past year. Are not many
of our tall chimneys still smokeless, and
our mines still undeveloped? Our oppo-
nents said a year ago that they wanted re-
ciprocidity, and they pretended to be so
anxious to get it that they brought on an
election without the census or the revision
of the voters' lists. We said they were not
sincere, and that they were deceiving the
people, and it has so transpired. They
were in bad company, and sought to ben-
efit the members of combines rather than
add to the prosperity of the country by
promoting that freedom of trade that was
so much needed. Their insincerity was
soon discovered and denounced by the
leaders of trade freedom in the States. How
was it possible for them to be sincere when
they claimed in one breath for reciprocity,
and in another abused their neighbors
across the lines with whom they pretended
to wish to trade? The issue before the
people of Canada is whether we want un-
restricted trade with the United States.
A year ago I was in favor of free trade,
and I am now, (Cheers.) The different States
of the Union do 86 per cent. of their trade
with each other, and only 14 per cent.
of United States trade is done with foreign
countries. Providence has placed Canada
along side of these States, and designed that
our people should trade with the people of
the States. The British market is open to
us, but our farmers

WE WANT BROTHERS FREE.
They want one for their cattle, cheese and
wheat, and the other for their barley, horses
and other products. Duty or no duty, we
have to send our horses and barley to the
States, and the prices for these are about as
much less than we would receive as is the
amount we pay in duty. The Ohio farmers
have free access to the markets of Britain
and New York, and 85 per cent. of their
wheat is sold in those States, which means,
therefore, the better market. Even now
with better facilities than we have, the 62-
000,000 people of the United States are
seeking to enlarge their markets, and
mine is accordingly complaining that pur-
pose. So it is also in Germany and France
and Italy. A year ago we told you, too,
that manufacturing could never prosper
with a market so restricted as ours.
Chimneys will remain smokeless till the
day of judgment unless a wider market is
secured for the product of labor.
(Cheers.) Our coal area is greater than
that of Great Britain, but it is undeveloped. The best mines are those
nearest at hand, and thus it is that British
Columbia coal must be sent to California
and Nova Scotia coal to the New England
States, while we get our coal from Pennsylv-
ania and Ohio, regardless of the restric-
tions placed upon the trade. Nature intends
that certain localities shall trade with each
other, and governments step in and say it
shall not be done unless a penalty is paid.
How long will the people continue to fight
in the face of Providence? Our

BOYS ARE GOING TO THE STATES.
Every year by the hundreds and thousands,
yet we stand idly by and do nothing to
prevent them going. We have spent
\$60,000,000 in Canada, but we are building
very few vessels to navigate them. Our
neighbors are active, and are building 30 or
40 more vessels than we do, and these are
lakes and rivers. They build wharves, but
we do not build any kind of backs.
(Cheers.) The product of American
mines amounts to \$600,000,000 annually,
and increases \$30,000,000 every year.
While in Canada we have done practically
nothing to develop our mines for twenty
years. What our farmers want is the
greater market; what our manufacturers
need is the greater market. The best
market for both is that adjoining them.
That market would at once mean develop-
ment of our mines and the building of
ships. It would mean that we would enter
into the greatest freedom of trade in the
world—that of the great American continent.

I notice some commercial travelers in
this meeting, and who does not believe
that they are about enough to ap-
proach a wealthy customer wherever
he may be found. They do not wait
to have the profitable customer come
to him, but will make every reason-
able effort to secure his trade. The Gov-
ernment at Washington invited us to come
—not to discuss reciprocity one sided and

in natural products only—but unrestricted
freedom of trade. The
present Government, hampered by their
alliance with the combines cannot accept
this invitation. We must if we are to
embrace the opportunity send men free to
represent the people generally, not the
privileged few, and of the offer is made to
the Americans on these terms, most advan-
tageous to us, we would have the support
not only of Mr. Blaine, but of almost the
whole Democratic party. Reciprocity is
in the air and now is our opportunity.
(Cheers.)

While we greatly regret the labor,
trouble and expense of another contest,
we are ready to engage in it. Five years
ago we took our whipping like men
and made no appeal, though there was
ample reason for so doing. (Cheers.) We
waited until the people had become kind-
ly better educated in the principles of free
trade by the experience of restriction and
we then won our victory. (Cheers.) The
election was conducted as purely as such
contests can be conducted in Canada, and
even the Conservative Toronto Telegram
admits when it said that if all the elections
in Canada were conducted with as little
corruption as that of London, it would be
good going for the country. (Cheers.)

We asked no pay for his vote, but
we tried to educate every man to believe that
by voting for free trade of the continent he
would gain 50 times more than it would be
possible for us to pay him for his vote.
We offered the most legitimate bribe—
increased prosperity. Look at Michi-
gan, across the river, which has in-
creased in population almost as much
as we have in this country. See the great
Dominion of Canada. See the wages of our
workmen, the prices of our produce, and the
value of our real estate, and say whether
it would not be vastly better for our people
to support a change of Government rather
than to accept a paltry bribe. (Cheers.)
We conducted an honest election, and it
gives me unbounded pleasure once more to
discourse with you as well as friends be
as kindly as possible. (Cheers.) There is a
great deal in a candidate, as every com-
mittee knows. We have a magnificent
committee, and I voice the sentiments of
every committeeman who worked for Mr.
Hyman last time when I say that nobody
could have had a better candidate.
(Cheers.) We were proud of him, and we
thank you who assisted us and returned
him to us with the splendid major-
ity of 183. (Cheers.) They are
now anxious for another chance to get
into line and show the enemy what
we can do with another year's experience.
I don't think it will be 183, and I don't
think it will be 183, and I don't think it
will be 183. (Cheers.) We doubt if there is a man
who will go back on Mr. Hyman, and I am
proud to say that we know there are scores
of Conservatives who are coming over to
our ranks.

WE ARE UNITED.
(Cheers.) There will only be one name
mentioned to you, whereas our opponents,
as we know, are in trouble and need
every cheer and every vote. (Laughter and
cheers.) Well, I suppose we will know
by Monday. Whoever it is makes
very little difference. (Laughter and
cheers.) I have much pleasure in nominating
as the Liberal candidate, as the candidate
of the independent electors of this city for
the House of Commons, Mr. Charles Smith
Hyman, of this city.

A Remarkable Scene.
No sooner had Mr. Gibbons mentioned
the name of Mr. Hyman than the audience
rose en masse, and cheered for several
minutes. The ladies waved their hand-
kerchiefs, and many stalwart voters throb-
bered their hats up. The cheering was heard
more than a block off, and, according to
old inhabitants, who have been attending
meetings of this kind for over 40 years, was
the most unanimous demonstration of ap-
proval that has ever greeted the presenta-
tion of a Parliamentary candidate's name.
When quiet was restored,

Mr. John Smith,
a representative workman, rose amid re-
newed applause to second the nomination.
"It is about a year ago," said he, "since I
had the pleasure of standing here, and so I
would like to remind you of what I said re-
garding the little good that would be de-
rived if you sent John Carling back to the
States. (Cheers.) I am glad to say that
you did not return him. (Cheers.) There
has been no more smoke coming out of
the chimneys; in fact, more are
idle and there is no prospect of
anything being done. No more
are made. It remains with us to again
win as we did last year and put our
worthy friend, who has proved an in-
every respect, back again, not by 183, but
by several hundred votes. (Cheers.) I will
give by seconding the nomination of
Charles Smith Hyman. (Cheers.)

Unanimously Interposed.
The chairman then read the motion, when
another tremendous storm of cheering en-
sued, lasting for several minutes. The
audience rose to their feet, men and women,
and cheered harder than before, if that
were possible. Mr. Hyman was declared
the unanimous choice of the meeting.

Mr. Hyman's Response.
When Mr. Hyman rose to speak, the
cheering broke out afresh, and it was a
considerable time before he could make
himself heard. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—
I am sure that I very much obliged to
you indeed for the warm and enthusiastic
manner in which you have been pleased to
receive the nomination of my name. I
trust that it betokens in part at least, sir,
the fact that you approve of my actions
during the short time that I have had the
honor to represent you in the House of
Commons; and I well know, sir, that it be-
tokens the utmost enthusiasm in behalf of
this immense and noble cause. The best
platform and the party for which I am
proud to be able to speak. (Cheers.)
Owing, sir, to the somewhat severe elec-
tion law, we are compelled again to come
before this audience, and I am, personally,
myself, sir, somewhat dual position. In
the first place, I am a steward bound to
render up to those from whom I received
the stewardship an account of that stew-
ardship. And in the second place, sir,
I am again a candidate for your
kindness. (Cheers.) I can only say,
that after I have given whatever
account I may be permitted this evening
to render up to you, and after I have in-
vestigated of still of the same opinion, and if you still
desire me to your standard-bearer, I will
only say, sir, I shall be most glad to accept

that honorable position. (Loud cheers.)
And I know full well that if I am backed
the way in which I was before, that the
committee have behind them the active
sympathy and the co-operation of this im-
mense audience, there can be but one result
to the contest, come when it may, and that
simply the repetition of the grand victory
that we won on March 5, though I trust,
and hope, and believe with a vastly in-
creased majority. (Cheers.) As Mr. Gib-
bons has said, we do not know yet who
our opponent may be, but I can only
reiterate the words spoken by Mr. Gibbons
in regard to the manner of conducting the
campaign. Speaking for myself, and I am
sure that the sentiment of the commit-
tee, I trust that we may be able to con-
duct it in an

HONORABLE AND FAIR MANNER,
and as far apart from any personalities as
may be possible in a contest of this kind.
(Cheers.) I am pleased, Mr. Chairman,
to-night to know that as in a number of
meetings we had in the last campaign that
the meeting is graced by a large
number of the members of the House of
Commons have hardly yet come to that high
standard of legislation which would permit
them to grant them a direct voice in the
management of the country. (Cheers.) I think
we are very few of them who do not
recognize the influence that they have in
an election. I trust and hope that we may
be able this evening to have the influence
of those present exercised in our behalf.

The first vote that I was called upon to
give as a member of Parliament was that
to repeal the Electoral Franchise Act.
(Cheers.) I have never seen a more
defiant at my hands. (No! no!) Those
of us in the city who saw anything of the
last revising barrister's court need no de-
fense from me of the vote I gave upon that
occasion. (Cheers.) I have seen of the
decisions of that court had been of the
exalted kind which you might
expect from the highest court in the land,
on account of the expense and trouble that
act should have been subjected to. The
(Cheers.) The experiences of that court
have at least done one thing, and that is
they have converted me to the belief that
what we require here is

SIMPLE MAJORITY SUFFRAGE.
(Cheers.) I believe that manhood
and citizenship should be synonymous terms—
(Cheers.)—and though the Liberal party has
hardly gone as far as that it has declared for
a principle which very nearly approaches it,
and that is "one man, one vote." (Loud
cheers.) We all know what the Liberal
party has gone through in connection with
the lists, and we know that at the present
moment there are 220 names which have
been appealed against by the Con-
servatives in this city. It may be that when
that appeal is heard those 220 names may
be left on the list. (Cheers of "Shame!")
If there are and those names are so left on
the lists, I think it is only right that
we should make a special appeal
to them. We can only say that
they have no right to vote, because that
right has been unjustly taken away from
the revising barrister. Their votes are only
left there by some legal technicality, and I
can only hope that they will refrain from
exercising that which they have no right to
exercise. (Cheers.) I have much pleasure
in nominating as the Liberal candidate, as the
candidate of the independent electors of this city for
the House of Commons, Mr. Charles Smith
Hyman, of this city.

THE TARIFF INVESTIGATION.
As you know, an inquiry regarding the
Quebec harbor and the Equinox docks.
We had the spectacle of a Minister of the
Crown on trial, and we had the spectacle
of that honorable gentleman retaining his
position in the House of Commons, and in-
stead of being investigated, he was
going on, voting in the House and having
control of the papers by which it was
necessary to prove his innocence or his
guilt. ("Shame!") That investigation was
carried on, and the result was that it
is quite true the report of the
committee did not deal very harshly
with Sir Hector Langevin, but the effect
was the expulsion of Mr. McGreevey from
the House of Commons, and the retention
of Sir Hector as Minister of Public Works.
(Cheers.) I would like to speak of the
tribunals before whom they were tried.
The Committee of Privileges and Elections
in Parliament (We differ) almost every
day, and I think it is only right that
those should be punished who by the fact
of the time and the amount of money they
received were still permitted to occupy
high positions in the land. (Cheers.) I
am sorry as a member of the Public
works Committee that I cannot say much
of the fairness that is to be found there.
They had a chairman in the committee
whose devotion to party politics was
something to begeth to behold.
(Laughter.) If there was any difficulty
in regard to a motion being carried there,
it was necessary to do so to refer it to the
chairman, and he would then refer it to
the committee, and there it would end.
(Laughter.) I have seen six Cabinet Ministers get up
and take up this ground of Ministerial respon-
sibility. They held that although the com-
mittee had a right to examine you in
question witnesses, etc., the moment it
touched even the skirts of the garments of
the Ministers of the Crown, it could go no
further. (Hear, hear, and cries of
"Shame!") And we had to talk against
time for two or three days before we got
this to the House of Commons. It was
moved by Sir Richard Cartwright:

That it is the undoubted right of the Com-
mittee of Public Accounts to investigate all
circumstances connected with the payment of
any of the several sums of public money re-
quested by the Government, and that in the
course of such investigation no evidence should
be refused on the ground of relations on the part
of a Minister of the Crown or of any other party
in connection with such money.

The Ministers sat there dumb, and the
House, I am happy to say, unanimously
approved of the resolution. (Loud
cheers.) Mr. Hyman told a story of a
negro boy, who was charged with steal-
ing a knife, protested his innocence to
his accuser and offered himself for
search. The man searched all the
pockets but one, and when about to
explore the last pocket he was checked
and said: "You can't search there."
"Why?" inquired the man.
"Because that's where the knife is,"
was the reply. (Laughter and applause.)
It was just that way with the investigation of
public money where no legitimate use for it
could be shown. It was by this method of
TRYING TO BEY CONSTITUTIONS,
he said, that the taxes of the people, and

search grew warm," as the phrase is, and
when we were about to put our hands on
the right pocket, then we were denied the
right—because that's where the knife was.
(Laughter and cheers.) When anything is
charged against a member it is referred to
a committee of the House. In this case
the reference was made to a committee
of seven, and I myself sitting
on that committee have seen the mem-
ber charged, while the witness was
being examined, seat himself where he
could communicate with the witness by
signs. (Cries of "Shame!") I have seen
that member a nod of the head indicate
his desire that the witness should say
"Yes," and by a shake of the head indicate
that he should say "No." (Renewed cries
of "Shame!") I have seen that honorable
member of Parliament get up and go into
the hall, converse with the witness and
come back again—(cries of "Shame!")—
and this went on during the whole course
of the investigation. It is needless to tell
you what was the finding of the commit-
tee, but I tell you that it was proved be-
yond doubt that in the constituency of East
Northumberland represented by the man
who was then charged with the offense,
from \$150 to \$200 each had been paid by
workmen for

CERTAIN GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS
In that riding. (Cries of "Shame!") One
Lighthouse keeper paid \$150 for his position
and six bridge tenders \$200 each for theirs.
(Cheers.) I am pleased, Mr. Chairman,
to-night to know that as in a number of
meetings we had in the last campaign that
the meeting is graced by a large
number of the members of the House of
Commons have hardly yet come to that high
standard of legislation which would permit
them to grant them a direct voice in the
management of the country. (Cheers.) I think
we are very few of them who do not
recognize the influence that they have in
an election. I trust and hope that we may
be able this evening to have the influence
of those present exercised in our behalf.

This is a nice testification of zeal by work-
ingmen who received Government situa-
tions and had to pay \$150 or \$200 for the
same. Evidence pointed strongly to one
case where a poor chap had to pay \$200 for
a situation, and after struggling for two or
three years and finding himself unable to
pay, he gave up the situation and was re-
turned to the workhouse. Some of the men
were anxious to obtain office, testified that
in the interest of the party by making con-
tributions.

THE TAY CANAL.
I do not fear that we can easily overcom-
e the difficulties. (Cheers.) I say we will
have to manage affairs very differently
from what the present Government is man-
aging them.

It is a small canal, and the town of
Perth with Lake Rideau and is about six
miles in length. The origin of the canal
was in 1882, when Sir Charles Tupper,
then Minister of Railways and Canals,
brought into the House a motion for
\$50,000, stating that the cost of the canal
would be \$132,600. In 1883 he asked for
\$75,000 more, stating that he would require
\$240,000. (Laughter.) In 1884 he re-
quested another \$100,000. (Laughter.)—in
1887 he wanted \$55,000 more. (Laughter.)
Sir Richard Cartwright in that year asked
the following question:

How long has this canal been under con-
struction? It has cost me now how much
is it likely to cost? There have been some
estimates for fifteen years.

In reply to Sir Charles Tupper said:
The honorable gentleman will feel very
much relieved when I tell him the expenditure
commenced in 1882. From that date to 1st
March, 1888, the expenditure has been \$256,300.
This sum of \$256,300 will complete the work
in time, and the canal will be open to
under contract. We will thus obtain a canal
six miles in length at a cost of a little more than
\$256,300.

But, sir, this was not all. In 1888 Sir Charles
got \$75,000, and in 1889 they again re-
quested \$25,000 for this everlasting canal.
(Laughter.) When somebody asked the
late Sir John Macdonald if the canal was
built to drain the town of Perth he
replied that it might drain the
town of Perth, but it was drain-
ing the treasury. (Laughter.)
Well, in 1890 they got \$11,000, and in 1891
\$30,000 more, so that the total expenditure
on this work to June 30, 1891, was \$470,-
613 21, or more than \$230,000 more than
Sir Charles Tupper estimated it would be
in 1882. (Laughter and cheers.) I think
what have they got for this vast expense?
They have got a canal six miles long con-
necting a town of 3,000 persons with a river.
(Laughter.) The depth of this canal is
about five feet. (More laughter.) That
look at the immense commerce that
is carried on over this canal. From
Oct. 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, we are
convinced the sailing Minister of Railways
that this great canal was navigated by one
tug, properly called

THE JOHN HAGGART,
of 117 tons, which makes one trip a week
to Kingston, by another tug called the
Harry Bates, of 144 tons, which makes one
trip a week to Montreal; by a pleasure boat
called the Geraldine, of fifteen tons, be-
longing to Senator McLaren; by another
little boat of eight tons called the Firefly,
about the size of an ordinary rowboat; by
another little boat called the Ranger, of
eight tons, about the size of an ordinary
rowboat; and by an old scow, which made
one trip in the season, carrying coal from
the Rideau Canal to the dredge working on
the Tay Canal. (Laughter.) The total fees
derived from this magnificent canal for the
year amounted to \$85 81. (Loud laughter.)
Let us look at the expense made for the
inauguration of this payment. The leader
of the Ontario forces in the Dominion
House on Aug. 12, 1891, tells us that "when
money was being distributed through the
Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New
Brunswick and other places for public
works of public utility, he thought that one
of the oldest countries in Canada had
claim to some assistance, a country which has
contributed as much to the public revenue
as any other part of the Dominion and had
never received any return." (Laughter.)
So the only reason for the expenditure was
not because it was needed, but simply be-
cause as a country they had received
nothing, and they wanted something.
(Hear, hear and cheers.) Mr. Hyman com-
mented on the criminal squandering of
public money where no legitimate use for it
could be shown. It was by this method of
TRYING TO BEY CONSTITUTIONS,
he said, that the taxes of the people, and

To
Cure
A cold
In the
Simplest
Way, take
Tolu, Tar and Tamarack
Price 25 Cents, from
CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE

the debt of the country, had been so
enormously increased in recent years.
These expenditures were made mainly for
the benefit of needy M. P.s and their
friends. Mr. Hyman further strongly con-
demned the Government for taking the an-
nual volunteer camp from this city, after
the understanding established at the time
that the Carling farm was bought for mili-
tary purposes. He suggested that the men
at Ottawa should next take away the an-
nual volunteer camp. (Great laughter and ap-
plause.) It was certain that if we could
do away with that building the people
would have a much heavier pocketbook.
(Cheers.)

THE LEADERS CONTRASTED.
Let us see the difference in the way in
which the leaders of the two parties in the
House of Commons are speaking now about
the scandals in Quebec and the scandals at
Ottawa. I find almost the last address
made by Sir John Thompson upon the
hustings was as follows. He says:

If I were on my dying bed I would say that
my votes in connection with the cases men-
tioned were right. I could give no other in ac-
cordance with the sworn testimony and I
would repeat them under similar circum-
stances.

Mr. Chairman, that is very strong
language. There is not very much re-
pentance to be found in that language.
There is not much bewailing there of what
was going on at Ottawa, and yet he voted
that the member for East Northumberland,
whose case I told you of a short time ago,
should be whitewashed, and that the
charges made in the House of Commons,
made against members of the Government,
should not be inquired into. (Cries of
"Shame!") Let us see what
Hon. Mr. Laurier says in regard to
the question of the scandals in Quebec.

A second royal commission had just been
named, and the Government said that Mr.
Mercier had been found guilty personally of
the crime. If that were the case he was
ready to condemn himself in friends as well
as opponents. If Mr. Mercier had been guilty
of the crime of resorting to Tory methods
and government there was nothing left but to
denounce him with the utmost severity and to
organize entirely the Liberal party in the
Province of Quebec.

(Cheers.) Men of the city of London, what
more can you ask? (Cheers and cries of
"No more!") You must remember the
circumstances under which these words
were used. You must remember that Mr.
Laurier was speaking amongst his own
people, and also that reorganization might
be spoken the leader of the Liberal party,
Hon. Mr. Laurier, says in regard to the
question of the scandals in Quebec. He
says:

A few words as to the future.
I can only say that my stewardship at
Ottawa has but sent me back into
the feeling that unre-
stricted reciprocity is in the true
interests of this country. (Cheers.)
I have heard Mr. Gibbons eloquently
expound that policy this evening. I quite
agree with everything he says. I believe
with this policy we will have peace in our
country and prosperity throughout the
country. (Cheers.) I hope there will never be
any well-grounded agitation for a change of
political allegiance. (Cheers.) I am above
all a Canadian—(cheers)—and I be-
lieve that we in this country—
young Canadians alike—must make
up our minds to perform. (Cheers.) It is
our plain duty to put our shoulders to the
wheel and develop that which has been
given to us. (Cheers.) We have the finest
(Continued on Page 5.)

An expression of gratitude, volunteered
from a sense of duty, is to be found in the
following statement: "18 Hill street, San
Francisco, Cal., U. S. A., April 23, 1890.
Gentlemen: Having been sorely afflicted
with rheumatism myself, my mother pre-
disposed to rheumatism, and my daughter to
chronic sore throat, by the external use of
St. Jacobs Oil they immediately found
relief, and are now perfectly well, and
wonderful remedy. I am constrained to
say it gave me almost immediate relief,
and I have not felt the slightest twinge of
the disease since adopting its use. Louis
Imbarts, with the Equitable Life Assurance
Society."

A practical cook book containing nearly
1,000 valuable receipts free to housekeepers
by calling at Smead's drug store, 184
Dundas street.

New York Store.
Rowntree's Chocolate Creams,
Finest Table Raisins,
Finest Layer Figs,
Jordan Almonds (shelled),
Soft Shelled Almonds,
Grenoble Walnuts,
Filberts.
ALL THIS SEASON'S GOODS.
E. B. SMITH,
125 Dundas Street and 9
Market Square.

Cents
COPY.
NO. 9184.

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FORMULA.
For when you want soft
and delicate. Made from
selected strictly pure.
GENTS PER POUND.
S & LAWRENCE
No DRUGGISTS,
reet, London, Ont.
dians' Prescriptions
specially. 379

IND GOSSIP.

A. of Edinburgh, lately
in parallel to the famous
don't do it again." He
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WESTERN ONTARIO.

ELGIN.

In a few weeks the only remaining toll gate on Talbot street, between St. Thomas and Elgin, will be removed, as the result of the good work performed by a number of public spirited citizens of Yarmouth eight years ago.

A meeting of the managers of Knox Church, Dutton, was held on Monday evening. The proposition to purchase the residence of F. A. Humphreys of Shackleton street was discussed. The matter was set on foot but a week ago, and already the managers, Messrs. Hollingshead and Black, have secured a subscription to the amount of about \$1,000 in the village alone. The property is held at \$2,000.

Freemasonry, under the Rev. F. Harding, has begun the practice of law in Aylmer.

The annual meeting of Knox Presbyterian Church, St. Thomas, was held on Wednesday and the reports were encouraging, though, as a consequence of being without a pastor for 19 months, the receipts were not as large as last year. The members were not as numerous as last year, but this was chiefly owing to the establishment of the new Alma Street Church in the east end. Since Rev. J. A. Macdonald, B. A., assumed the pastorate a few weeks ago there has been a marked increase in the attendance at all the services. James McCone, who has been secretary-treasurer for 25 years, was unanimously re-elected.

MIDDLESEX.

John Bradshaw died in West Nisouri on Jan. 19, aged 78 years. He was one of the town's old pioneers, having lived there nearly 40 years. He was a retired farmer, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a life-long reformer. His wife and four sons and three daughters survive him.

The annual business meeting of the West Middlesex Farmers' Institute was held in Appleton a few days ago. The following officers were elected: President, A. P. McDougall; vice-president, W. H. Sutherland; secretary, A. McTaggart (re-elected); treasurer, R. S. Munson (re-elected); directors—Delaware, K. Gibson, John McFarlane; Canada, Henry Sutherland, John Griggs; Stratford, James Henry McFarlane; R. Brown, J. Sifton; Elfrida, J. P. Cornell; Tom Pole, A. B. McDonald; Moss, John Waterworth; Mark Walker, S. Felker. The delegates appointed to attend the Central Farmers' Institute to be held at Toronto are George Scates and W. H. Sutherland. Dugald Fletcher, of Canada, died the other day from pneumonia. He leaves a young wife, daughter of John Talmon, Cowal, and sister of Mrs. Neil Milligan, of Dutton.

At the annual meeting of the Moss and Elfrida Union Agricultural Association, John Waterworth was unanimously elected president, and John Thompson vice-president.

Very general regret is expressed in Clonaboye at the death of Mrs. Sutton, wife of James Sutton, M.D., of that place, aged 50 years. Deceased contracted a heavy cold about two weeks ago, which resulted in pneumonia, and in spite of the best medical skill she died on Tuesday.

Thomas McGregor, aged 74 years, a pioneer of South Dorchester, died a few days ago, after a illness of a few hours, the immediate cause of his death being cramps. Deceased, who was a native of Scotland, settled in South Dorchester many years ago, when that portion of the township was a comparative wilderness, and by untiring industry succeeded in accumulating considerable wealth. For about 35 years he has been unable to use his lower extremities, having received injuries which permanently disabled him. He was highly respected by all who knew him. An aged widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

PERTH. At Osgoode Hall the action of the Canada permanent, Toronto, against John E. Harding and his wife, of Stratford, was tried. The case arose in the following manner.—The male defendant held an endowment policy in the Connecticut Life Insurance Company for \$2,000, which was assigned to his wife, Mrs. Harding, as collateral on a mortgage. The insurance policy fell due, and the Canada Permanent sent it to Mrs. Harding to execute. She retained it, and set a claim to the \$2,000. Thereupon the Connecticut Life Insurance Company paid the money into court, and the plaintiffs brought the present action to recover it. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

The Rev. A. B. Baird, B. D., who was a short time since appointed to a professorship in the Winnipeg Presbyterian College, was surprised on the occasion of the induction of his successor to the Aquitaine Church, Fort Rouge, by being made the recipient by his late congregation of a set of 36 volumes of theological works, particularly in the line of apologetic reading. This is another Perth boy who will do honor to his name and native home.

Wm. Stewart, Fullerton, aged 77 years; Peter Starling, Blanshard, aged 84 years; and Ellen wife of the late James Creighton, Brandon, Man., aged 85 years, are dead. The remains of Mrs. Creighton were brought to St. Marys for interment.

WENTWORTH. F. J. Boyd, of Jerseyville, who was hurt by a bull about four weeks ago, died at his residence on Wednesday.

At an adjourned meeting of the Erskine Church congregation in Hamilton the salary of the pastor, Rev. J. G. Smeaser, was raised from \$1,300 to \$1,350.

The Rev. John Gault has issued a writ against John Barrie, of Simla, for disturbing an action against him wrongfully and unlawfully for a matter not in the jurisdiction of the court.

Edward Geoghan, the veteran caretaker of the Roman Catholic Cemetery in Dundas, died on Tuesday evening of pneumonia, brought on by being out in the late severe weather. He was aged 73 years, and for over 30 years had been in charge of the cemetery.

The Purest and Best Articles known to medical science are used in preparing HODG'S. Every ingredient is carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. The medicine is prepared under the supervision of thoroughly competent pharmacists, and carefully watched in the process of manufacture in Hodg's Sanatorium, the best possible result.

The hair coming out can be checked by a mixture of bay rum, camphor, oil of rose, and carbonate of ammonia rubbed into the roots twice a week.

The danger and discomfort of dyspepsia is proverbial, and it is also a fact that Burdock Blood Bitters is a complete cure.

Clover tea is admirable for purifying the blood, for removing pimples and whitening the complexion, and has also good effect as a sleep inducing draught.

"I feel entirely cured of Flatulence (Dyspepsia) by the use of one bottle of B. B. B.," Mrs. Scott, Parkmount, Ont.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." K. D. C. has been tried and tested, and has proved itself to be the king of medicines, the greatest cure of the age, and the only perfect dyspepsia remedy on the market.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Joseph Jefferson is playing a fine engagement in Chicago at McVicker's Theater, where he is appearing in "The Rivals" and "The Heir at Law" to large and fashionable audiences.

Ellen Terry's superb wig of white hair which she wears in Irving's production of "Henry VIII" was cut from her mother's head to relieve neuralgia, and made into a wig for the daughter.

Ignace Paderewski's theory is that a pianist should be so completely the master of technique that his fingers will play involuntarily, leaving the player to bend his whole mind to the interpretation of the music.

Jean Lassalle, the great baritone, says: "I do not believe it possible to make others feel what you do not feel yourself. Often, when on the stage, I shed tears unconsciously and find myself so deeply interested in the character I am portraying as to be oblivious of my surroundings."

Madame Albani says: Of the great tenors of the world Jean de Reszke is, in my opinion, the most powerful. His method is almost without a flaw. Albani thinks Mascagni's second work, "L'Amico Eritico," is not as good as "Rusticana," but the one he is now at work on will stirle the world. It is called "Rautzan," is founded on one of Sardou's plays and possesses great dramatic possibilities.

HE KNEW ABOUT IT.

An anecdote is told of Mr. Gladstone which illustrates strikingly the versatility and breadth of knowledge of that remarkable man. Two personal friends of Mr. Gladstone once laid a plan to amuse themselves, and play a joke upon him.

They were to discuss in his presence some subject of which he might be presumed to be ignorant, and then, having pretended to disagree decidedly, to appeal to Mr. Gladstone to settle the point. The fun was to come when he was forced to confess that there was one subject which he had not studied.

This plan they carried out; but it was not so easy to find the topic which Mr. Gladstone must confess himself "stumped." At last there was discovered in an old newspaper an article on Chinese chess. The description of the game had been copied from a well-known magazine. This seemed promising.

The conspirators studied the article assiduously until they had become thoroughly familiar with it. Then they waited for their opportunity. It came when they were invited to a dinner where Mr. Gladstone was to be present. Seated on each side of their intended victim by arrangement with the host they began to put their scheme in operation.

Mr. Gladstone had maintained his reputation throughout the evening for being thoroughly acquainted with not only the leading questions of the day, but every subject which had been thus far introduced by those around him. His neighbors on either side began to discuss games of skill and chance generally.

Every few minutes one or the other would appeal to Mr. Gladstone to clear up some particularly complicated point or disputed question. Between them they skillfully led the conversation up to Chinese chess, and soon found their opportunity to argue somewhat warmly in regard to a certain matter connected with the game.

They had studied the article so closely that they repeated much of it almost verbatim. Mr. Gladstone seemed interested but said nothing. The two jokers, inwardly congratulating themselves for their success, continued the conversation with more animation than ever.

The host, who had been taken into the secret, was an amused spectator of what he thought was his honored guest's embarrassment.

When they had finished their mock battle, Mr. Gladstone, who had not uttered a word, took a sip of coffee, replaced the cup in the saucer, and remarked, pleasantly: "Gentlemen, I observe that you have been reading an article on Chinese chess in the Review, which I wrote!"

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Bosche's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Bosche's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr. Woodbury, N. I.

B. B. B. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS Purifies the Blood.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS Tones the System.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS Acts on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all impurities.

Price \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5, or Less than 1c a Dose.

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Largest and Best Hotel in Western Ontario.

Large sample rooms free; no charge for bath; elevator day and night. Rates \$2.50 and up per day. Special rates for boarders and excursions. J. C. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Bankrupt Stock.

Our store will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th January, to mark and arrange the Drygoods stock of Ralph Long, of Woodstock, bought by us at 45c. on the dollar. The stock sheets read as follows:

Mantles, Jackets, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, \$1,750.

Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres, Serges, Tweed Suits, Prints and Gingham, \$2,500.

Table Linen, Towels, Toweling, Ticking and Cottons, \$2,000.

Flannels, Comforters, Blankets, White Quilts and Lace Curtains, \$1,800.

Silks, Satins and Seal-ettes, \$1,500.

This is without exception the cheapest and freshest stock we have handled; and remember

45c. on the Dollar.

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136 Dundas Street,

Opposite the Market Lane.

SPRING SKATES,

ALL SIZES.

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Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Westman's Hardware,

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MINERAL WOOL

Pipe and Boiler Covering.

Mineral Wool in bulk.

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Chapman's

FOR YOUR Special Benefit.

After a successful season's trade we have decided to clear out the balance of our stock of Ready-made Overcoats. Over 400 in all. Some at \$15, some at \$14, some \$13, some \$12, some \$11, some \$10. Your choice of the entire stock for \$7 50.

In order that our friends from a distance may be able to participate in the bargains offered the sale will not commence until Saturday morning, Jan. 16, at 9 o'clock.

At the same time we will clear out the balance of our Boys' and Youths' Overcoats. Your choice for \$3 50.

The stock is new; all this season's goods; the most desirable lines; big collars and little collars; stern coats and dress coats; fine Meltons and Worsteds. All at the one price—\$7 50 for your choice.

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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Begs leave to announce that its Twenty-Year Tontine Policies, issued in 1872, are now maturing, with the following results:

1. Ordinary Life Policies are returning from 20 to 52 per cent. in excess of their cash cost, according to age of insured. (See example below.)
2. Twenty-Year Endowment Policies are returning from 58 to 71 per cent. in excess of their cash cost, according to age of insured. (See example below.)
3. Limited Payment Life Policies are returning from 43 to 141 per cent. in excess of their cash cost, according to age of insured. (See example below.)

EXAMPLES OF MATURING POLICIES.

1. Policy taken at age 43, \$2,000; Cost, \$1,492; Cash Value, \$1,757 76
2. Policy taken at age 30, 5,000; Cost, 4,853; Cash Value, 8,238 45
3. Policy taken at age 37, 10,000; Cost, 7,166; Cash Value, 10,338 40

These returns are made to members after the Company has carried the insurance on the respective policies for twenty years.

II.

1. Persons insured under Ordinary Life Policies may, in lieu of the above cash values, continue their insurance, at original rates, and receive CASH DIVIDENDS of from 71 to 115 per cent. of all premiums that have been paid, and annual dividends thereafter as they accrue. (See example below.)
2. Persons insured under Limited Payment Life Policies may, in lieu of the above cash values, continue their insurance, without further payments, and receive CASH DIVIDENDS of from 67 to 163 per cent. of all premiums that have been paid, and annual dividends thereafter as they accrue. (See example below.)

EXAMPLES OF DIVIDENDS

1. Policy (see above) may be continued for the original amount, at original rates with annual dividends, and the accumulated dividends, amounting to \$980.02, may be withdrawn in cash.
2. Policy (see above) may be continued without further payments, receiving annual dividends, and the accumulated dividends, amounting to \$4,820.50, may be withdrawn in cash.

Persons desiring to see results on policies issued at their present age, and further particulars as to options in settlement, will please address the Company or its Agents, giving date of birth.

III.

The Management of the Company further announce that:

1. THE COMPANY'S NEW BUSINESS FOR 1891 EXCEEDED \$150,000,000.
2. ITS INCOME EXCEEDED THAT OF 1890.
3. ITS ASSETS AND INSURANCE IN FORCE WERE BOTH LARGELY INCREASED.
4. ITS MORTALITY RATE WAS MUCH BELOW THAT CALLED FOR BY THE MORTALITY TABLE.
5. A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS will be published after the Annual Report is completed.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, President.
HENRY TUCK, Vice-President.

ARCHIBALD H. WELCH, 2nd Vice-President.
RUFUS W. WEEKS, Actuary.

DAVID BURKE, General Manager for Canada.
J. R. McDOWELL,

General Agent for London. Bank of Commerce Building.

Wednesday, Jan'y 13,

IS THE DATE OF OUR

Stock-Taking Sale!

Which Will Continue Until Feb. 1.

We want to reduce our stock, and will offer a

Liberal Discount to All Cash Purchasers

IN ANY OF OUR DEPARTMENTS.

Clothing, Furnishings or Woollens.

Burns The Clothiers

N. B.—On Feb. 1 we will open up and offer our customers the largest range and best value in our celebrated \$3 50 Pants we have ever shown. BURNS.

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DRUGGISTS.

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Prescriptions

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The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1883.

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"The Advertiser" is an organ of news and of independent opinion. The Advertiser alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.

"The Advertiser" advocates Continental Free Trade, and as early as possible after, free trade with the whole world.

"The Advertiser" looks forward with future as that of an independent Canadian Nationality, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. As to Imperial Federation, sometimes spoken of, the Advertiser as yet has seen nothing proposed that bears any stamp of practicability, and in any case infinitely prefers the grander and more really hopeful scheme of a federation of the English-speaking peoples of the world.

"The Advertiser" advocates prohibition and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

"The Advertiser" is an advocate of equal rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work.

"The Advertiser" is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The Advertiser will endeavor to promote the movement for Christian union not alone by direct appeal and argument, but by seeking to present the best rather than the worst side of each denomination.

"The Advertiser" advocates Obligatory Voting as both necessary and practicable. Nothing would so much purify electoral contests. Nothing would so much enforce the idea that the franchise is a duty, not a chattel.

God's in His heaven,
 All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

London, Monday, Jan. 23.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

The most significant victory which Mr. Gladstone and his friends have secured in Great Britain since the general election of 1886, was achieved in the Rosendale division of Lancashire on Saturday last. By the overwhelming majority of 1,225 Mr. J. H. Madsen, the Liberal candidate, secured his election over Sir Thomas Brooks, the Conservative nominee. The election was caused by the elevation of Lord Harrington to the peerage and the extent and significance of the change of feeling in the constituency is not disguised in any quarter. Lord Harrington, as a candidate opposed to Mr. Gladstone, carried the division in 1886 by a majority of 1,400. The enormous upheaval in favor of the Liberals will accentuate the call for a new general election, on the ground that the Conservative Government has lost the confidence of the electorate.

RELATIVE SPONTANEITY.

The organ of the trade restrictionists says that Mr. Hyman is the nominee of the "Grit bosses," not of the Liberal and independent electors. As we understand it, the Liberal party has no bosses in the sense urged by our contemporary, and Mr. Hyman's is the only name suggested as candidate, as indeed it should be, seeing he won the seat fairly less than a year ago by a substantial majority. But let us ask the Free Press this question: "If the Conservative candidate is to be chosen by the spontaneous action of the party, why is the meeting in the Opera House for to-night postponed? Why all these stormy meetings, kicking against the nomination of Mr. Carling on the one hand and of anybody else on the other? We will anticipate our contemporary's answer by asking another question. Is it not because the horses have not yet decided who the victim shall be? When they settle this matter then will come the 'spontaneous' selection in the Opera House."

THE GREAT MEETING.

We devote a good deal of our space to-day to a report of the proceedings at the mass meeting of citizens which renominated C. S. Hyman as a fit and proper candidate for the representation of London in the House of Commons.

If any person who attended that gathering had misgivings as to the popularity of the man who, since his election, has so ably represented the city at Ottawa, he must have altered his opinion long before the close of the meeting.

There was evidence on every hand that the choice made by the citizens of London in March last was a pre-eminently proper selection. As one of the speakers said, there had been but one name suggested for the standard bearer of the friends of trade freedom and honest government, and the united sentiment pointed to Mr. Hyman. The warrant for this confidence is found in the popular representative's conduct as a public man, his antagonism to dishonesty in high places, and his determination to promote the welfare of our common country and of his native city in every possible way. The speeches made by the candidate, by Mr. Gibson, Q. C., Hon. David Mills and others were moderate and effective, and should be studied by every elector. If there is a voter who cannot read the report at one sitting, we would suggest that he put the paper aside and resume it at his convenience.

In every respect the mass meeting was a success, and a fitting augury of coming victory. No fair-minded man will grudge the re-election of Mr. Hyman to the seat which he honestly won less than a year ago. With this feeling almost universally prevailing, it is not remarkable to find the belief general that London's popular representative will be re-elected by an increased majority.

THEY STAND AND SHIVER.

The Conservative managers met on Thursday last, and selected Mr. Carling to contest Mr. Hyman's seat in the House of Commons. They advertised a mass meeting for this evening to ratify the selection. To-day, they announce that the meeting is postponed. The managers are now known to be in the business of endeavoring to swap horses while crossing the stream. That kind of a trade is generally disastrous. It is no difficult matter to prophesy that it will be so in this instance, or the state of public opinion is no guess. We believe that the citizens of London will, by a large majority, re-elect Mr. Hyman to the seat which he fairly won last March, whether his opponents choose a London brewer, a Toronto lawyer, or an Oshawa professional orator.

"THE MAN IN THE CLOUD."

Mr. W. R. Meredith is "The Man in the Cloud," says the London Free Press of to-day. That is so. As a politician he has always been "the Man in the Cloud," and he has never come out of it. In the Ontario Legislature he has not proved a practical politician, and his following, instead of getting larger, as one would expect of a successful leader, has steadily dwindled until now it is a mere baker's dozen. Even Mr. Meredith's removal to Toronto, and his concentration of his interests in that fortress of his friends, has had no effect in strengthening his hold on the populace. Mr. Meredith is not a "Man in the Cloud," but a plain, practical exponent of popular rights, hence his success.

PUSHING AHEAD.

The only change that has taken place in the make-up of the House of Commons since last session is the gain of one seat by the Liberals, representing two on a division. As Mr. Chapleau has gone off to Florida, and will remain all winter, another seat will be vacant. That is three on a division. The friends of trade freedom have but to carry a few additional seats to overthrow the Government. It is now known that at least half a dozen members who voted with Mr. Abbott last session are ready to go with the Liberals so soon as their votes would turn out John Haggart and his friends. The outlook for a beneficial change in the near future is therefore bright.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE NEW LIBERAL M. P. for Rosendale, Lancashire, owns three cotton factories. He will add prestige to the Gladstonian forces.

WHAT A failure the high tax policy has been in building up Canada. If there had been no immigration during the past ten years our population would have been 387,687 less than it was in 1881!

JOHN HAGGART goes to Kingston to talk on Wednesday night. He is chivalrous as usual. He knows that by speaking on the night before the polling there will be no time to reply to what he says.

THE HUMAN BAROMETER.

[London Medical Press.] That the test tend to go cold before snow, and that the blood vessels relax when it falls, is probably recognized by most persons. Headaches are more pronounced in some patients before rain, and giddiness and faintness are also aggravated by atmospheric tension. Some exophthalmic goitre patients are made worse in electrical weather, and in them, of course, disturbance of circulation is a prominent feature. Sleeplessness, bad dreams, the headache following the second sleep are all so frequently followed by rain that it is impossible not to associate them as cause and effect.

FEEL CHEAP AT ABBOTT.

[Toronto Telegram, Independent Con.] Premier Abbott, by his promotion of John Haggart, has confessed himself a blunderer, has outraged the feelings of Ontario and flouted the truest Conservatives in the party. It is not too much to say that never since Sir John A. Macdonald has the Premier been rated as cheaply as he is now by the staunch Conservatives of Ontario. Their dissatisfaction does not talk in public.

He. The disgust they feel is smothered by the thought that its free expression might aid the Grits. Their dissatisfaction is not the less deep because it does not ruffle the surface in angry speech.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Italian Citizens Protest.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:
 We noticed an editorial in the Free Press of Saturday headed "The Fault to the Italian Voters," and these words describe the effect of the article. The paper has characterized the social gatherings referred to in the election trial as drunken and disorderly carousals, and then proceeds to associate with such the Italian colony in this city, giving the impression that all the citizens of that nationality were participants of these so-called debauches. Now, Mr. Editor, there were only four or five Italian voters at these meetings, and half of whom were avowed supporters of Mr. Carling, the rest of the party being some of the more juvenile members of the colony and outsiders. The nature of these parties has been falsified. It is customary for our fellow-countrymen to hold social assemblies and have a merry time once in a while; but when these particular occasions have been so exaggerated and held up to public ridicule and derision, it is unjust to repeated Italian citizens who had no connection with them to be stigmatized in this manner. None of the undersigned voters who support Mr. Hyman were present at these assemblies, and they desire to be set right. (Signed)

MATTEO PARIS,
 GIUSEPPE LOGGICCE,
 BARTOLO MATORASA,
 J. PALADINO,
 L. PALADINO,
 J. BERNARDI,
 B. CARAVALLA,
 C. PALADINO.

Mr. George Tadiopo, township clerk of Oro for nearly 50 years, is dead.

JACOB'S OIL.

Promptly and Permanently
 RHEUMATISM,
 Lumbago, Headache, Toothache,
 NEURALGIA,
 Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost-bites,
 SCIATICA,
 Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds.
 Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Canadian Depot, 44 and 46 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA.

FOR
 DYSPESIA
 AND ALL
 Stomach Troubles,
 INDIGESTION,
 Nausea, Sour Stomach,
 Flatulency, Heartburn, Constipation,
 Spasms, Fullness, Food Rising,
 Disagreeable Taste, Nervousness.

At Druggists and Dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (in boxes 4 boxes) in stamps.

Canadian Depot, 44 and 46 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont.

STORE, 180 KING ST.

FERGUSON & SONS,
 Undertakers and Embalmers.
 Largest, best and cheapest in Canada.
 Telephone connection.
 Residence, 189 Dufferin Avenue.

DO YOU KNOW

The Best Remedy for Dyspepsia?
 WE DO.

MEXICAN FRUIT CHEWING GUM

Five Cent Bars. Try it.

JAMES LENOX, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has withdrawn his connection from Harry Lenox's establishment and renewed his business for himself on
 King St., next door to Clarence House

Common Sense

Will teach us all that a combination of

BEEF, PEPSIN AND MALT

Must be a good

TONIC AND STRENGTHENER.

BEEF makes Blood-muscle. ALE nourishes the system. PEPSIN cures indigestion.

THEN USE

Ale and Beef

PEPTONIZED,

Which is just such a combination and you will get

HEALTH and STRENGTH

BOOTS and SHOES

Ordered work attended to promptly. A perfect fit and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. Call and examine

GEO. WYATT

No. 2 Market Square.

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KNOW THYSELF.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

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NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

WARMER CLIMES.

TICKETS FOR

CALIFORNIA

And all Pacific Coast Points.

Florida, Bermuda,
 West Indies, Europe,

AT LOWEST FARES AND CHOICE OF ROUTES AT

No. 3 Masonic Temple.

E. De la Hooke,

City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 67 Ocean Steamship Office.

WHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

ADRIATIC.....Jan. 23
 TEUTONIC.....Jan. 25
 BRITANNIC.....Jan. 27
 MAJESTIC.....Feb. 3
 GERMANIC.....Feb. 10

"Superior second class accommodation on these steamers."

From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown, East Express Mail Service.

GALLIA.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 10 p.m.
 ETHERIA.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 8 a.m.
 UMBRIA.....Saturday, Feb. 6, 10 p.m.
 SERVIA.....Saturday, Feb. 13, 10 a.m.
 CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 21, 2 p.m.
 ETHERIA.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 8 a.m.
 AURANIA.....Saturday, March 5, 11 a.m.

BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 10, 2 p.m.

Fares of Passage—Cabin, \$10 and upwards, according to accommodation. Second cabin passage, \$5; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all other ports of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the continent and for Mediterranean ports.

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., agents, 1 Bowling Green, New York.

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 No. 3 Masonic Temple, and
 415 Richmond St., sole agents for London.

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THROUGH TICKETS TO

Florida, Georgia,
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 And all Southern Winter Resorts.

THE FAST LINE TO

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Maps, time tables, tickets, etc., at the City Office—395 Richmond Street, or depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. Telephone 205.

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ANCHOR LINE

Steamers leave New York every Saturday For GLASGOW VIA LONDON DERRY

Rates for Saloon Passage

\$40 and upwards, according to accommodation and location of room. Second Cabin, \$25. Steerage, \$10 to \$15.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
 New York to Gibraltar and Naples.

Cabin passage, \$30 to \$100.

Passengers booked at through rates to or from any city in Great Britain or on the Continent.

Draughts on London sold at lowest rates. Book of information, tours and sailing lists furnished on application to agents.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 11 Bowling Green, New York, or A. G. SMYTH, insurance agent, 45 Richmond Street, Thos. R. Parker, ticket agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple, Richmond Street, London.

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamships

Liverpool (not calling at Marseilles), REDUCTION OF CARGO AND INTER-MEDIATE RATES.

From Portland, Halifax, Jan. 21, Jan. 23, Feb. 4, Feb. 6, Feb. 20, Feb. 22, Mar. 5, Mar. 7.

Rates of passage—Cabin, by Portland and Liverpool, \$40 and upwards. Intermediate, \$25; steerage, \$10 and \$15.

Carry cabin passengers only. STATE LINE SERVICE of Allan Line between New York and Glasgow via Liverpool.

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No. 1 Siding,
 Flooring,
 Timber and Posts.

PRICES RIGHT.

W. D. WILLIS,

Corner York and Adelaide Streets. Phone 788.

ALL KINDS.

PINE LUMBER.

Just received the last consignment of lumber for the season, amounting to some 100,000 feet, together with stock now piled in yards, amounts to 4,000,000 feet—all the above stock being seasoned. Write or telephone for prices.

J. D. L. BEL

YARDS AND OFFICE—SARNIA.
 LONDON OFFICE—Bank of Commerce Building. Telephone, 237.

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Machine Tool Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lathes, Planers, Drills, etc

Send for catalogue.

CORSETS. CORSETS.

Having on hand a large number of Corsets caused by slight errors in measurements by our agents when ordering, we will dispose of them at once.

ROBINSON CORSET CO.,

375 Clarence Street.

W. R. FESSENDEN

—DEALER IN—

New Williams Sewing Machines,
 Cabinet Organs.

Cuts, needles, and all attachments for machines always on hand.

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LIVERY STABLES.

WILLIAM TRIPP, LIVERY, RICHMOND Street north. Stylish rigs, good horses (both riding and driving), at the shortest notice, also boarding and sale stables. Telephone 334.

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STYLISH RIGS AND GOOD HORSES. RIGS AT SHORT NOTICE. Telephone 334.

J. LILLY'S LIVERY—No. 619 DUNDAS Street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 666.

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MAMMOTH LIVERY, DUNDAS STREET

LONDON
Conservatory of Music
—AND—
School of Elocution and Expression.
R. WM. CAVEN BARRON,
PRINCIPAL.
BEST HOURS.—Intending pupils
should arrive at 10 a.m.

Fate of Sir Hugh.

"Yes, I know; and he is your uncle, so of course you make allowances for him. But Hugh has told me the story of poor Nea Huntington; and, somehow, I feel as though I could never visit at Belgrave House until you are master there."

"When that day comes, Mrs. Trafford shall reap a golden harvest after all her hard work. You do not know how I long to help her, and make life easier for them all. Think of such women living in a place like Elston Fields—over that shop too; and yet, if I were to take up my cause now, I should only forfeit my chances, and do no good. So you mean to wait, my Fairy Queen, and not come to us."

"No, dear," she said, quietly. "I could not come." But she never told him that one of her reasons was that she might possibly come back from America; and she felt just now as though she could not have borne such an encounter.

Edie had to go up to London the next day, but the Hon. Algernon Fitzclarence took his place. The following evening, after that Fay had a miserable time; for all day long Hugh and his guest were planning the route for their trip, or talking over previous tours.

Either Fay's knowledge of geography was very limited or her head got confused; but as she listened to them, she felt as though she were thousands of miles away, and as though Hugh would certainly get lost in those trackless deserts, and die of thirst like the poor travelers of whom she had read. It was cruel to leave her in such dangers, she thought. And sometimes she got so nervous that she would make an excuse and leave the room, that she might not hear any more. And then she would wander about the grounds in an aimless way, trying to throw off the oppression that was growing greater as the days went on. It was not that she did not love her husband; but she felt as though she could not bear to see him go, and she felt as though she could not bear to see him go, and she felt as though she could not bear to see him go.

"You are very unhappy, darling," she went on, pressing the letter in her hands; "you are terribly unhappy because you cannot love me and care for my boy; but you shall not be troubled with us any longer, indeed, I could not stop—"

And here a flush of shame came to her sweet face—"knowing what I know now. No, Hugh and I will go, and you shall not leave your beautiful home and get lost in those horrible deserts; you shall stay here and learn to forget your troubles, and then, when you will be happy; and it is I who will go, my dearest."

And it was for this that she had come back to him through "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," bringing her baby with her.

Some strange feverish power seemed to enter into her head and give her a fitful strength. She sat down at her husband's desk and began writing rapidly, and as the thoughts came to her, and when she had finished, she inclosed her letter with the torn fragment, and, after addressing it, sealed it carefully. As she did so she heard footsteps approaching the library, and she hurriedly hid the letter in the open drawer, and the next moment Sir Hugh entered with a telegram in his hand.

(To be Continued.)

Bad Blood Breeds Diverse Distressing Diseases, Burdock Blood Purifiers Banishes Boils and Blisters, with every other symptom arising from impure blood.

Several large Vienna bankers and manufacturers announce that they will prohibit all their employees from going to the races during the coming spring season.

"Mamma suffered for many years without relief till she used R. H. K. Three bottles cured her, and she has been well ever since."

The fattest man in the world died in Cincinnati of the grippe. He was George Dietel, formerly a Baltimore butcher, and weighed 763 pounds.

For Over Fifty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup has been used for children's teething, it soothes the throat, softens the gums, always all pain, cures whooping cough, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A Swiss savant is able to reduce milk to a dry powder so that by the addition of water it at once assumes all its natural properties.

Cure a little liver pills must not be confused with common Cathartic Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

A Mexican gold coin dating from about 200 B.C. was found at Bergerac, in France, the other day.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband; but if she is weak and nervous and her husband is not, she cannot be for they will make her feel like a different person, at least so they all say, and their husbands say so, too.

Large stock raisers of California are losing valuable horses from the grippe.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS made miserable by that terrible cough, Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas Street, agent.

The Bellamy colony at Evanston, Cal., has proved a failure.

CATARH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Prices 50 cents. Retail by W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas Street, agent.

There are times in every man's life when the way to earn his friendship and gratitude is to ask him no questions.

right to go; and time and absence will help us both. She is so good and gentle; if she knew all, she would own that this is my duty; but—here the letter was torn across, and Fay read no more. But as she stood there her fingers stiffened over the paper, and an icy chill seemed to rob her of all feeling. She thought that letter was written to Margaret, and now her despair had reached its climax.

Poor, unhappy Woe Wife; it was a most fatal mistake. That letter had been written by Hugh one night when he could not sleep, and it was addressed to his wife. He had come to the conclusion that he had lived the life of a hypocrite long enough, and that it would be wiser and more honest if he unburdened himself of his unhappy secret. He told Fay why he thought it better to go away. He had tried to speak to her once, but she did not seem to understand, and he had grown irritable and impatient; it would be easier to make excuses for himself on paper. He could tell her truly that he was very fond of her, and that he wanted to make her his wife, and mean to make you a good husband, "one of these days, if you are patient with me, you shall be the happiest little woman in the world."

Hugh never finished this letter; something happened to distract his attention, and he never found an opportunity of completing it. The night before he had read it over, and the beginning had not pleased him. "I will write another when I am away," he said to himself; "I am afraid she will feel herself hurt if she reads this, poor little thing. I have not been sufficiently considerate."

Unfortunately, Fay had come to a different conclusion. She thought the letter had been written to Margaret and that the "she" who was mentioned was Hugh's wife. Yes, it was his wife of whom Hugh spoke, when he had the same place could not hold them both, and for "the" the unhappy girl substituted "house."

Hugh could not remain in the same house with her. "She was good and gentle; if she knew all—ah! and she did know all—she would own that it was his duty; and his present life was unendurable, and therefore—"

And here a flush of shame came to her sweet face—"knowing what I know now. No, Hugh and I will go, and you shall not leave your beautiful home and get lost in those horrible deserts; you shall stay here and learn to forget your troubles, and then, when you will be happy; and it is I who will go, my dearest."

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There are times in every man's life when the way to earn his friendship and gratitude is to ask him no questions.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas Street, agent.

A man has few friends who admire him so much that they can see what any girl can see in him to admire.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas Street, agent.

You like your friends not for the qualities they possess, but for those you think they possess.

B.B. cured Mrs. B. Maddis, of Mt. Pleasant, Ont., of painful sores which broke out on her left side.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

Alderman Higgins became mayor of Sligo this month.
Trinity College, Dublin, will celebrate its tercentenary this year.

Mr. T. D. Reardon, Dublin, a well-known member of the Irish bar, died recently.

W. E. Murphy, long manager of the Limerick branch of the Bank of Ireland, is dead.

On New Year's day Aid. Meade was inaugurated as Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1892.

Capt. Andrews, Governor of the Clonmel jail, has been appointed Governor of Kilmalham Prison.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien says that at the general election his friends will win 82 out of the 85 Irish constituencies.

Patrick Forde has died at his residence near Mill street, county Cork, at the age of 105 years. He was a gamekeeper.

In Dublin, on the 5th inst., Nursing Sister M. A. Gardiner, of the Royal Infirmary Hospital, who died in that institution, was accorded a military funeral, the remains being carried on a gun carriage covered with the British ensign, and an escort being furnished by the Tenth Hussars.

The Earl of Aberdeen is to lay the foundation stone of the new Salvation Army barracks in Aberdeen.

Lord Lothian is seriously indisposed, and it is said his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for Scotland is contemplated.

By the will of the late Mrs. Jane Lang, Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh, the Church of Scotland receives legacies amounting to over £5,000.

The entire Roman Catholic population of Scotland is estimated at 352,749, and the Archdiocese of Glasgow claims 230,000 of that total, or nearly two-thirds.

The committee in charge of the subscription for a statue to the poet Burns have suggested to the Town Council that they should provide a site and a pedestal for the monument.

Mr. Sinclair, ex-M.P. for Ayr Burghs, died at his residence in Grangemount in Jan. 7 from influenza. He had been in indifferent health for some time. Mr. Sinclair was at one time a Free Church minister.

The plague of mice in Borthwick and Ettrick Vales, as well as in the surrounding district above Hawick, continues almost unabated. The mice swarm in millions, devastating thousands of acres of good pasture land.

Rev. Dr. McKee, parish minister of Hawick, died on the 8th inst., aged 70 years. He was born in Glasgow. In the year of the disruption, 1843, Dr. McKee was presented to the parish of Hawick, and had been its minister ever since.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Cox, of Dundas, provides for the payment of £10,000 for the furtherance of public, social or other purposes in Lochce, and for the payment of £3,000 to charitable or benevolent institutions. The remainder of the property, which it is rumored amounts to about £1,500,000, is bequeathed to relatives.

Rev. John Davidson, D.D., Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, died on Jan. 8, in his 75th year. Dr. Davidson had been minister of Inverurie for 46 years, and was best known as the author of "Inverurie and the Earl of the Gairloch." For his scholarship and literary attainments he received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen University, of which he was a graduate.

It is stated that Sir William Thomson will take his seat in the House of Lords as Lord Kelvin. In thus taking his title from a Scottish river he follows the example of Sir Colin Campbell, who on being raised to the peerage chose the title of Lord Clyde. The Kelvin flows past the Glasgow University, an institution with which Sir William has been identified the greater part of his life.

FIFE'S COCAINE—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a judicious use of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Fife has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers, labeled "JAMES FIFE & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

For rough and pimply skin use an ointment composed of two ounces of wax, two ounces of cocoa butter, four ounces of almond oil and twenty drops of carbolic acid, applied at night.

A Cure for Constipation and Headache. Dr. Silas Lane, while in the Rocky Mountains, discovered a root that, when combined with other herbs, makes an easy and certain cure for constipation. It is in the form of dry roots and leaves, and is known as Lane's Family Medicine. It will cure rice headache in one night. For the blood, liver and kidneys, and for clearing up the complexion, it does wonders. Druggists sell it at 50 cents a package.

To make glue water proof, soak it in water until soft; then melt in linseed oil, assisted with a gentle heat. This glue is not acted upon by water or dampness.

The permanent regularity of Burdock Blood Bitters is due to the high ratio of curative elements. In nine cases out of ten it is successful.

GOVERNMENT
SCHOOL OF ART
Will Reopen Monday, Jan. 4.
Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 p.m.
Fees for 30 lessons, 3s. Subjects taught: Mechanical, Geometrical, Free-hand and Model Drawing, Perspective Geometry, Ornamental and Industrial Designing, Modeling, Lettering, Extra classes—China Painting Oil and Water Color Painting Monday, Friday and Saturday, 2.30 to 4.30.

Meelaries' Institute, Dundas Street.
Send for circulars.
J. H. GRIFFITH, Sec.-Treas.
BOYS' SPRING COASTERS.
Hand Sleights, Etc.
Spring Skates, 60c. per pair

Reid's Hardware
118 Dundas St., North Side, London
REID

OAK HALL

YOUTHS' and BOYS' CLOTHING.
A display unequalled by any in Canada.
The largest and choicest collection of Fabrics ever shown.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES

CORRECTED TO NOV. 15, 1891.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

Leave	London	Thames
North Shore Limited (daily)	8:30 p.m.	11:50 p.m.
N. Y. Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
American Express (except Monday)	9:50 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	9:50 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Mail (except Sundays)	1:25 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
N. Y. and Boston Express (daily)	2:25 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Accommodation (except Sunday)	2:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West.

Leave	London	Thames
North Shore Limited (daily)	8:30 p.m.	11:50 p.m.
Chicago Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
Chicago 174 Exp. (daily)	9:50 a.m.	10:55 a.m.
American Express (except Monday)	9:50 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Mail (except Sundays)	1:25 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Pacific Express (daily)	1:25 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Accommodation (except Sunday)	2:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Trains arrive in London at 8:25 a.m., 12 m. and 8:40 p.m.

[Note.—No trains to or from London on Sundays.]

JOHN PAUL, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 355 Richmond St., E.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED DEC. 7, 1891.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Limited Express (a)	3:35 a.m.
Mail	4:00 a.m.
Atlantic Express (a)	12:00 p.m.
Day Express	10:50 a.m.
St. Louis Express (a)	12:40 p.m.
Mixed—No. 74 Freight	2:45 p.m.
Erle Limited (a)	11:20 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (a)	6:10 a.m.
Erle Limited	11:50 a.m.
St. Louis Express (a)	11:20 a.m.
Accommodation	12:40 p.m.
Pacific Express (a)	1:25 p.m.
Mail	2:30 p.m.
Accommodation	7:00 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Limited Express (a)	3:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (a)	11:50 a.m.
Accommodation	8:45 p.m.
Erle Limited (a)	11:25 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (a)	6:30 a.m.
Accommodation	11:50 a.m.
Erle Limited (a)	11:55 a.m.
Accommodation	2:30 p.m.
Pacific Express (a)	7:00 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Express	10:15 a.m.
Mail	6:30 p.m.
Express	8:00 p.m.

London and Port Stanley.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Mail	6:40 a.m.
Accommodation	11:50 a.m.
Mail	2:10 p.m.
Accommodation	7:00 p.m.
Express	8:45 p.m.
Mail	11:15 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed—Mail	11:20 a.m.
Express	11:50 a.m.
Express	5:30 p.m.
Express	8:45 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

DEPART	ARRIVE
Hamilton—Depart	6:40 a.m.
Hamilton—Arrive	11:50 a.m.
Hamilton—Depart	11:50 a.m.
Hamilton—Arrive	6:40 a.m.

* These trains for Montreal.
† These trains from Montreal.
(a) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sunday.
(b) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sunday.
(c) No. 21 carries passengers between London and Paris.
(d) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA ROCHE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

STATIONS	DEPART	ARRIVE	
	A.M.	P.M. A.M. P.M.	
Sarnia (G. T. R.)		8:10 7:40	
Constrict		5:49 8:30	
M. C. R. Junction		5:45 8:22	
Chatham (C. P. R.)	 { dep	7:45 10:35	3:30
Fargo (M. C. R.)		7:45 10:43	4:40
Blenheim		8:13 2:55	6:10
Blenheim	arr	8:25 11:20	6:30

