

IF AN AD.

Is discontinued by a business house it is like removing and leaving to notice of the new location.

VOL. XXVII, NO. 93.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
To-morrow the British Parliament will formally open. All the members of the Government are at hand, as well as all Mr. Gladstone's leading supporters. The only really notable absentee will be Lord Hamilton and Lord Randolph Churchill. It is expected that the session will be an exciting one. The Budget proposals will, it is believed, cause no little discussion. British trade has been prosperous during the past financial year, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer finds himself with about \$20,000,000 of a surplus. How to dispose of it is the question. It will undoubtedly be to relieve taxation, and in that respect British Governments invariably show Canadian Ministers a good example, though it is not likely that a man of the caliber of Mr. Forster will follow it. Then the London Times fiasco and the discussion of the report of the Royal Commission on the charges made against Parnell by that paper will afford plenty of scope for discussion, while the proposed Irish land legislation and the bank note changes will be equally interesting. The Liberals are known to be in excellent trim.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

They are talking of a World's Fair for 1897 in Berlin.

It is said in London that Edison will visit that city again in May.

There is to be a German exhibition in London next year, after the fashion of the recent Italian exhibition.

Beer bottled in 1798 by an English firm was recently opened in a London restaurant and pronounced sound and hearty.

The present winter on the North Atlantic coast has thus far been the warmest known to the United States Signal Service.

The London fire brigade is to be increased by three stations and 100 men, and the newspapers say that this is utterly insufficient, and predict a great fire some day that will sweep away a great part of the city.

General Sherman was 70 years old on Saturday. The General is now one of the very few remaining big men in the late civil war over the border, yet it is little more than a quarter of a century since the conflict ended.

The latest English fancy is to wear with a tailor-made gown a small fancy watch of iron, or oxidized to resemble iron, with elaborate gold initials, fastened by a brooch on the left front of the bodice, as a medal or other decoration would be worn.

An English inventor claims to have a system by which coal gas can be compressed into 8 per cent. of its natural bulk, and in that shape carried about and turned into an illuminant at any time by simply turning a stop cock and lighting the evaporation.

The Morris Reformatory for suffering animals is a Philadelphia institution which received and cared for last year 14,189 cats, 3,062 dogs and 18 birds and other smaller animals. Such a home might be properly supplemented with a Reformatory for Nocturnal Felines or a House of Detention for Canine Delinquents.

Spurgeon has had printed 2,100 of his sermons since their appearance began in 1855. His 35th volume of them has just been issued. The index alone fills 32 large pages. They have been circulated not only wherever English is spoken, but have been translated into many foreign languages.

There has long been a tradition in Japan that once a treasure of gold bars, worth now \$800,000,000, was buried far beneath the earth, somewhere in the enclosure of the castle of Yuki Harunobu. Three attempts to dig it out were abandoned on account of accidents to the work. Last May excavations were begun again, and the workmen have come to pieces of boxes covered with plates of gold, and other indications of what is believed to be approaching success.

In the death of Prudence Crandall Philo, at Elk Grove, Kas., last week, a remarkable woman passed away. The deceased was a Quaker woman, and was one of the first victims to the mob spirit against Abolitionists. In 1833, out of the kind-heartedness of her heart, she opened a school for colored children at Canterbury, Conn. The mob destroyed her school house and insulted and maltreated her also, and she was for a long time. For some years past she had lived in Kansas, and about four years ago, when some of her friends found that she was in destitute circumstances, they had known her condition, which she affected to conceal in Connecticut that the Legislature of that State voted her a pension of \$400 a year as partial reparation for the losses she had sustained more than half a century before. The good woman lived long enough to see a radical change in public sentiment throughout the North in the matter of negro education.

A Boy's Last Slide.
MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Victor Deny, aged years, fell over the cliff at Gallow's Hill, Quebec, on Wednesday afternoon, while sliding. He walked home, complained of headache and a doctor was sent for, but he died Friday morning.

The Late Senator Macdonald's Will.
TORONTO, Feb. 10.—An article was published in a local evening paper on Saturday, and widely copied elsewhere, purporting to contain extracts from the will of the late Hon. John Macdonald. The article is generally unreliable, and has given annoyance to the family.

A Boy Commits Suicide.
NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Samuel Vandusen, about 17 years old, took his life last night at the home of his grandfather, Samuel Vandusen, of West Thirty-sixth street. He shot himself between the right ear with a revolver in the afternoon, and lingered until evening, when he died. The boy comes of wealthy parents. No cause for the suicide can be learned.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Important Encyclical Letter from Pope Leo XIII.

Emin Pasha Decides to Go to Europe.

Loss of a Greek Steamer with Fourteen of Her Crew.

The Dock Laborers of Dundee Strike for an Advance.

Emin Pasha Going to Europe.

Dundee Dock Laborers Strike.

Trouble in the Oil Trade.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The trouble in the oil trade was due to the action of Dumont, of St. Ouen, over issuing Colza warrants to the extent of 6,000,000 francs.

City of Mexico, Feb. 10.—It is reported that Mexico will establish diplomatic relations with Brazil. Mexico recently recognized the new republic.

Rome, Feb. 10.—The Pope is well, but in consequence of the death of his brother, Cardinal Pecci, his Holiness will seclude himself for a few days. The body of the cardinal is lying in state.

London, Feb. 10.—The much-talked-of idea of proposing legislation by Parliament to authorize the issue of Bank of England notes of the denomination of £1 appears to have been entirely given up.

Two Dozen Drums for the Sultan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—Emperor William is about to send Capt. Pluekowsky to Constantinople with a present of 24 drums for the Sultan. Hitherto drums have not been used in the Ottoman army.

Will Wait.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Burns, the labor agitator, has urged the dock laborers to delay action until their union is strong enough to enable them to strike for an advance of the penny per hour in wages.

The Portugal Defense Fund.

LISBON, Feb. 10.—King Carlos has subscribed \$45,000 to the defense fund. The Queen and Dowager Queen have subscribed \$20,000 each. The municipal authorities of Oporto have also decided to subscribe to the fund.

Russia's Great Railway Scheme.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—The committee authorized by the Government has prepared a plan for the through Siberian railway, to be completed in ten years. The total length of the line will be 4,575 miles, and the total cost \$290,000,000 roubles.

Fourteen Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Greek steamer Spyridon Vagliano, from Constantinople, has been wrecked near Falmouth. Of those who were on board eight persons have been saved. The captain of the vessel was drowned, and thirteen others are missing.

Launch of the Normania.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Hamburg-American Company's new steamer Normania was launched on Sunday at Govan. The launching was to have taken place Saturday, but was prevented by a dense fog. Both sides of the Clyde were lined with Spectators. The vessel is of 8,500 tons burden, 500 feet long, and can carry 1,300 passengers.

Instigated by Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—News from Sofia makes no mention of the execution of Panitz and his accomplices. It is stated that Zankoff and Mathejef were the ring-leaders of the conspiracy. Mathejef received from the Pan-Slavist Society in St. Petersburg \$120,000 with which to carry out the operations. All the adherents of Zankoff in Bulgaria are now flying for their lives and taking refuge in Serbia. A Russian named Nadine has been arrested at Ruse, charged with being an accomplice of the merchant Kalopkoff, who was arrested a few days ago for complicity in the Panitz conspiracy.

Kalopkoff's papers it is asserted, prove the plot was of Russian instigation. A court martial will assemble at Spain on the 20th inst. to try the conspirators.

William's Scheme.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Opinion inclines to the view that the Emperor's Socialistic proposition will never lead to any practical result, and the more closely the reports are examined the more the skepticism grows. It is already recognized as altogether improbable that the European powers, if ever invited, will assent to take part in such an international conference as that upon which the Emperor addresses Bismarck in his first rescript. England, France, Belgium and Switzerland are named by the Emperor as involved in his scheme, but not a single step has been taken toward learning whether those powers approve of such a conference. If anything important is to flow from these decrees, it will be from that part of them which proposes internal changes, new labor legislation and the reform of the relations existing between employers and workers.

A Tough Task.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Lord Salisbury will have a difficult task in dealing with Emperor William's invitation to a conference on labor questions. One party in English politics, perhaps not a dozen members in the House of Commons, favors State legislation to regulate the hours of labor and the wages. William's scheme seems to involve legislative action as a result of the conference. Moreover, tariff difficulties constitute an almost insuperable obstacle to the proposed action. Public opinion in England is distinctly opposed to Emperor William's proposal, excepting, of course, among the few Socialists. The whole scheme, moreover, is regarded by many as chiefly destined to influence the coming German elections. It indicates the Emperor's goodness of heart toward his ill-paid subjects and his appreciation of the social danger. But it is well observed by a London contemporary that it is as easy to fix the legal day and the rate of wages as

to settle the height of Emperor William's subjects.

Parnell and the Times.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The arrangement of the Times with Mr. Parnell largely arose out of two considerations—the one acknowledged by that paper, which having published libelous letters which the writer, Tiggott, admitted to be forgeries it felt bound to come to terms; the other was to avoid disclosing what would have been absolutely necessary in the case proceeded, namely, the numerical circulation of the Times, which is one of the most sacred secrets of Printing House Square. But all this would have been risked if the recent efforts in America to obtain earlier evidence had been attended with success. It cannot be denied that some of Mr. Parnell's friends are disappointed by the settlement. They had expected that the Duke's history of the publication of the facsimile letters, and they do not intend to allow the matter to end here. For if the Speaker will allow such a course, the proprietors of the Times, be called to the bar of the House to apologize for having maligned a member. Action in this direction will, however, be taken on the report of the judges of the Parnell Commission.

The Pretender's Plans.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A Madrid dispatch says the Orleans' plans were settled at a family council at San Lúcar before the Count de Paris sailed for America.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The counsel for the Duke argues that the new recruiting law forbidding French princes to enter the army and the Duke has not therefore rendered himself liable to a penalty. The Duke has written a letter to President Carnot appealing for permission to serve his country, and says that as one of the ancestors, who can hardly be surprised at my invoking the memory of the many princes, my ancestors, who died for France on the field of battle, I ask to become a common soldier. I beg you, Monsieur le President, to accept the assurance of my highest esteem.

The Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies approves the attitude the Government has taken in deciding upon a simple enforcement of the law. The Left looks upon the Duke's act as a mere boyish escapade, and holds that he should be tried and sentenced to assert the majesty of the law, but after sentence he should be pardoned and sent out of France.

New York, Feb. 10.—The Times says the most important encyclical, from a worldly point of view at least, issued by Leo XIII. since his accession to the throne of the Pontiff, reached this city yesterday. It is a long document dealing with the relations of the Church to the State, and will be interesting to Protestants no less than to Catholics, as it defines the duty of the Catholic citizen, his obligations to his Church and the extent of his obedience to the State.

The letter argues that all power comes from God. States that neglect God in the administration of their affairs, the Pope censures the Church to State, because "when Christian institutions and morals fall away the principal foundations of human society must crumble."

An extended restatement of the claims of Catholics should protect with particular affection the land in which they were born and raised with, greater reason ought they to be animated with sincere devotion to the Church, the Church of the living God, from whom she has received her constitution. "The native land in which we have received this mortal life, is then to be loved, not only because it is loved with a more ardent love the Church, to which we owe the immortal life of the soul, because it is right to prefer the welfare of the soul to the welfare of the body, and because the duties toward God are more sacred than our duties toward man. If the laws of the State are in open contradiction of the divine law, if they command anything repugnant to the Church, or hostile to the duties imposed by religion, or violate in the person of the Supreme Pontiff the authority of Jesus Christ, then indeed it is a duty to resist them and to combat them by every lawful means, and to injury to the State itself. For every offense against religion recoils on the State. To love the two fatherlands—the earthly and the heavenly—is in such a manner that the love of the heavenly prevails over that of the other, and that human laws are not preferred to the law of God, such is the essential duty of Christians."

An extended restatement of the claims of the Roman Catholic Church to infallibility in matters of faith follows. Leo says the administration of church government is difficult, and gives rise to many disputes. "For the Church rules people scattered throughout all parts of the world," he adds, "different in race and manner, and of which people owes obedience at once to the laws of the State and to the laws of the Church. The Church approves of all Governments that respect religion and divine law, is indifferent to parties, and, according to the Pope, to seek to engage the Church in the quarrels of the parties and to attempt to make use of its support to triumph more easily over adversaries is to commit an inexcusable abuse of religion."

The Pope says two things are to be avoided—false prudency and tenacity—and he has nothing but words of condemnation for those who would shirk the duties he outlines under the plea that it would not be politic to resist inquiry, let us exasperate the enemy. On the other hand, he warns over-zealous men to do nothing of their own motion. "It is a duty assigned to the Church by Jesus Christ," he says, "to offer opposition whenever the laws of the State injure religion, and to endeavor earnestly to infuse the spirit of the Gospel into the laws and institutions of peoples."

And since the fate of States depends principally on those at the head of the government, the Church cannot grant it patronage or favor to men whom it knows to be hostile to it, who openly respect its rights, who seek to treat the alliance established by the nature of things between religious interests and the interests of the civil order. On the contrary, it is its duty to favor those who, having sound views on the relation between Church and State, wish to make them both harmonize for the common good. "These principles contain the rule according to which every Catholic ought to conduct himself in the public life, and whenever it is lawful in the eyes of the Church to take part in public affairs, men of recognized probity and who promise to merit well of Catholicism ought to be supported, and there can be no case in which it would be

permissible to prefer to them men who are hostile to religion." The Pope declares that the clergy and laity should live in direct union with the bishops, and that if any one of the clergy or laity should lay himself open to criticism either in his conduct or in his opinions he maintains it does not belong to the person to arrogate to himself in his own regard the office of judge. The action of a superior ought not to be struck at with the sword of speech, even when they appear to merit a just censure.

Old World Wrote.

It has been decided to establish a Russian German glass manufacturers have formed a convention to advance prices. The Pope has decided against the holding of the next conclave outside of Rome.

The Rothschilds have contracted for a Hungarian loan of 50,000,000 florins.

Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, grandson of Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, is suffering from a brain ailment.

The death is announced of Henry Bentinck Boyle, fifth Earl of Shannon. The death resulted from influenza.

Mr. Gladstone has again refused an offer by a firm of American publishers of \$20,000 a year for everything he writes for the public.

Six Italian cardinals will be created in March in view of the minority of the Italian cardinals as compared with the number of foreign cardinals.

SIX DROWNED.

A Man, His Wife and Four Children Go Through the Ice.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 9.—J. R. Slater, his wife and four children, a grandchild and a neighbor's child named Bush were drowned to-day in the Third Riverwater, so just proud of your great and patriotic ancestor, who can hardly be surprised at my invoking the memory of the many princes, my ancestors, who died for France on the field of battle, I ask to become a common soldier. I beg you, Monsieur le President, to accept the assurance of my highest esteem.

The Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies approves the attitude the Government has taken in deciding upon a simple enforcement of the law. The Left looks upon the Duke's act as a mere boyish escapade, and holds that he should be tried and sentenced to assert the majesty of the law, but after sentence he should be pardoned and sent out of France.

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CANADA'S CAPITAL.

The Government Takes Another Somersault.

And Accepts Mr. Laurier's Motion to Repeal an Act Relating to the Corn.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.] OTTAWA, Monday, Feb. 10.

The Banking and Commerce Committee met this morning and passed without amendment two private bills respecting New Brunswick banks introduced by Mr. Weldon, of St. John. Mr. Wood, of Westmoreland, presided in the absence of Mr. R. N. Hall.

The Orange incorporation bill is looked for this afternoon and the probability of its adoption is being widely discussed. The gist of all conjecture is that it can only be passed by a bargain made by Sir John Macdonald, the French-Canadian, and the likelihood of such a bargain is exceedingly slim.

Mr. E. D. Sutherland has been appointed deputy auditor-general.

Mr. J. C. Rykert has an interview covering a column in to-day's Citizen trying to explain away the charges against him in Saturday's Globe. His interview does not agree in all points with his published correspondence. He says in the interview: "Any other person could have got the license just as well as I; and in his letter to Mercer Adams, dated July 2, 1883, he said: 'Not another soul could do what I have done in this, for the C. P. R. He also boasted that he had more influence than McCarthy, getting the limit that was refused him.'

The Citizen of this morning vigorously denies in a long and bitter editorial that Mr. D'Alton McCarthy is, as he claimed at a recent dinner in his own riding, a follower of Sir John Macdonald on all the general questions of the future. It dubs him "a political Tanager," and lectures him severely for his crusade against the French language.

Capital Notes.

OTTAWA, Monday, Feb. 10.

It is announced that the Government has decided to accept Mr. Laurier's motion declaring that no rebate should be allowed on corn imported for use in the manufacture of spirits. As the Liberals would not consent that the liquor industry should be secured in a privilege that was denied to the farming community the Government will take away the millers' licensed cattle. Peas sold at from 25c to 30c per bushel more than was paid for the corn they imported. The duty was imposed on the pretext of protecting the coarse grains of the farmer. They gave the rebate to the distiller and refused it to the farmer, and this rebate they will now abolish sooner than give the farmer the advantage to be derived from the free importation of corn for his own purposes. The Opposition have been unable to prevent extravagant expenditure, the gerrymandering of constituencies and the outrage of the franchise act, but upon most questions of public policy the Ministers are forced to adopt the views of their Parliamentary opponents.

The revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund for the month of January is stated as follows: Revenue—Customs, \$1,742,625; excise, \$352,050; post office, \$195,000; public works, including railways, \$292,137; miscellaneous, \$274,192; total, \$2,946,906. Expenditure, \$5,085,994. For the seven months of the present fiscal year the figures are: Revenue, \$22,950,929; expenditure, \$19,512,256. The net public debt on 31st January was \$236,791,429, an increase of \$2,263,305 in the month. The month's expenditure on capital account was \$457,071.

J. G. Hoare, a Western Ontario manufacturer, waited on Hon. M. Bowell, asking a change from ad valorem to specific duty on carriage wheels.

The Government ask an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of distributing seed grain to those farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest who are unable to procure it. Senator Abbott goes South shortly for the benefit of his health.

Mesdames Laurier and Mackenzie have resumed their Saturday evening receptions at Ottawa.

Under the direction of the Experimental Farm authorities satisfactory trials of a new variety of oats have been made in several parts of the country, and farmers are likely to be benefited shortly to make a change in their seed.

The order for two-rowed barley to be imported from England by the Government for use as seed has been given. Ten thousand bushels have been ordered, and are expected to arrive by the middle of March. It will be sold in two-bushel lots.

WORK AND WAGES.

Yard Brakemen and Conductors at Suspension Bridge on Strike.

EXTRA PAY WANTED FOR SUNDAY WORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A special from Suspension Bridge says: What promises to be a strike of some magnitude occurred here yesterday. It affects the yard brakemen and yard conductors, about 35 in number, in the New York Central freight yard who refuse to perform Sunday work without being paid extra for it.

New York skylight and cornice-makers won their demand for \$3 a day. It was settled by arbitration.

The paddlers of the Ellis & Lessing Iron Company at Pottstown, Pa., have received an advance in their wages of 25 cents per ton for puddling.

Yorkshire, Eng., green glass blowers have gained 30 per cent. in wages in a year. In the United States 18,000 green glass blowers have been looked up since July for not accepting a cut of 25 per cent.

The Farmers' Alliance, State Grange and Knights of Labor of Kansas have formed an offensive and defensive alliance. The object is co-operation in Kansas business and politics. The combined alliance numbers in their ranks over 125,000 members.

EVENING EDITION

WHOLE NO. 8347

Baking Powder

25 CENTS PER POUND. Use our Powder for Light, White and Delicious

TEA BISCUITS AND CAKES.

Homeopathic Remedies

Imported Direct. CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE

Pharmacists and Chemists, 256 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, Feb. 9-11 p.m.—To-night a large high area, accompanied by moderately cold weather, extends from Manitoba to the north of the Ottawa Valley. In the extreme Northwest States and Canadian Territories there is an important depression, with much higher temperature. The weather has been generally fine throughout the country. Temperatures at 8 p.m.: Calgary, 32°; Medicine Hat, 30°; Qu'Appelle, 4°; Winnipeg, 10° below; Toronto, 15°; Montreal, 6°; Quebec, 4°; Halifax, 22°.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY. For 24 hours

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London, Monday, Feb. 10.

A LONDON SINK-HOLE.

Surely the mysterious \$2,000 which Sir Charles Tupper asks for "contingencies" was not honestly expended, else why should he and his friends in Parliament be so anxious to conceal the hole or series of holes into which the High Commissioner dropped the money. If the chief of the Tupper cannot live on \$10,000 and all found—even his income tax—he is a mighty expensive individual, but the least he can do is to own up where the money goes. Here are a few figures that go to show how costly the High Commissioner is to the Canadian taxpayer.

For the year ending 30th June last, the following sums were expended as shown in the Auditor-General's report:

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Ground rent of official residence	332 15
House duty and tax	97 33
Income tax	35 00
Insurance premium on home	33 34
Parochial rates on official residence	33 34
Repairs to house	197 01
Subscription to Ashburn gardens	10 95
Total	\$1,250 10

OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER.

J. G. Colmer, secretary	\$2,105 35
J. G. Colmer, fares, \$41 85; living six days, \$28	69 85
J. G. Colmer, cable and telegrams	9 00
J. G. Colmer, income tax	64 46
C. C. Chapman, living allowance, 311 days at \$2	622 00
A. W. Reynolds, removal expenses from Brandon	174 55
C. F. Just, clerk, 1,100 days	1,100 00
C. F. Just, income tax	9 75
C. F. Taylor, clerk	654 00
J. Howard, clerk	500 00
E. P. Luke, messenger	281 55
E. W. Wilkison, messenger	281 55
W. G. Fincham, messenger	83 95
Sir Charles Tupper, travel, 21 days at \$10	210 00
Sir Charles Tupper, salary	10,000 00

It will be observed from the above statement that Sir Charles Tupper and his assistants in London live in perpetual sunshine and the sweetest-scented clover. Unlike the ordinary Canadian taxpayer, they get steady pay all the year round, yet they are not asked to pay their income tax. When they go traveling, they are not asked to put up at a first-class house; if they expend all they collect—taking Bro. Colmer's charge for "living" as a criterion—\$28 for 6 days—they must be riotous livers. Then the services of no fewer than four messengers are charged for. One would think that the High Commissioner's establishment was an enormous one, and crowded with important work. Yet we know that whenever any business of importance to Canada has to be transacted Tupper either finds an excuse to take a trip over to this country or a Minister of the Crown takes a holiday trip over the water. It would be interesting to know just how much work the High Commissioner and his assistants do, and whether they earn their salaries. At present Tupper seems to be the sole judge of the size and expense of his retinue of retainers, and until he shows himself to be a little more careful of the public funds—or at least less anxious to appropriate them for his personal use—we think he should have small say in determining matters of this sort.

As in addition to the expenditures named above the Dominion Government has passed an Order-in-Council granting \$2,000 to Sir Charles Tupper, it seems to us time that Parliament took a hand and appointed a commission to overhaul the Commissioner and his entire establishment. There is certainly something rotten, or there would not be any secrecy.

THE ONTARIO TOWNSHIP.

To know our own local institutions in their early beginnings and growth is to understand our principles of self-government. There are many citizens of Ontario who record their votes yearly with unfailing regularity for aldermen, councilors and school trustees who have but a very superficial acquaintance with the workings of our municipal and school systems. It is possible to gain a proper understanding of these systems without grubbing down into their roots and tracing every step in their development; but whoever desires to know them in the relation of all their parts, and the reasons for their being, must study them from the bottom upwards. How is this knowledge to be gained? To what source can we go for it? Who has made a sufficient study of it to be accepted as an authority? A few lawyers, perhaps, have given the subject a good measure of attention and could describe every process in the unfolding of our municipal system; but it is almost certain that their number is limited to the few who have made a specialty of municipal law. A few of the venerable pioneers, too, who have grown up with the system know its history, because they have helped to make it; but they are lacking in the exact knowledge which alone gives value to scientific inquiry. Some good work has been done in this field in the United States by the professors and scholars of Johns Hopkins University, and the monographs they have published as Local Govern-

ment Studies have given an importance to municipal institutions among students of political science such as they never before possessed, on this continent at least. And now we see a beginning of study along the same lines in Toronto University. The gifted professor of political economy there, Prof. W. J. Ashley, M.A., is already making himself known as a very earnest student of our local institutions. He is acquiring the reputation of a political scientist who works his way down to the roots of things, and in the short time since his arrival in Canada it is pretty safe to say that he has gained a more exact knowledge of the workings of our institutions before him than English and Scotch professors before him put together. And what is of much greater consequence, he is inspiring his students with his own enthusiasm, one striking proof of which we have in a monograph just published on the Ontario township. The writer is a Middlesex boy, Mr. J. M. McEvoy, and his paper is an admirable account of the growth of our township system of government as illustrated by the history of our Middlesex municipalities—Westminster and Carleton in particular. The genesis of the undertaking is thus told by Prof. Ashley in an introduction:

"In working with my class at Canadian Constitutional History, I became aware that one of my pupils, Mr. J. M. McEvoy, possessed a more than usual knowledge of the practical working of the township system; and that the occupation of township offices by his father and grandfather during a long period of years had given him, as it were, an hereditary interest in the subject. I suggested that it might be useful if he would attempt to sketch the history and working of the township system in the district he knew best, as a contribution to the early history of Ontario, as a help to the solution of the difficulties yet remaining in local self-government, and as an indication to those outside of Canada, interested in popular self-government, of a system of administration in some of its features altogether unique. Mr. McEvoy spent his vacation in pursuing the early documents of the old London district, in consulting venerable seniors who could tell him of the state of things 50 or 60 years ago, and in the study of the statute book; and the result is now laid before the reader."

Mr. McEvoy deals with his subject under the heads of—

1. Local government under quarter sessions and town meetings.
2. Local government under district councils.
3. The present system.
4. The township officials and their duties.
5. The County Council and its relation to the townships.

In the introduction he gives an interesting account of the early practice in laying out townships for settlement, under the rules of 1788 and subsequently. The surveying included the fixing of metes and bounds for each township, its division into concessions and lots, and the registering of a plan with the Surveyor-General for the Province. The whole township was divided into strips three-quarters of a mile to a mile in breadth, separated from one another by the concession roads four rods wide, after which the concession was divided into oblong lots usually containing 300 acres each. At a later date additional roads were surveyed across the township at right angles to the concessions, at intervals of one and a half to three miles, but instead of being numbered they assumed the number of the lot at which they crossed the township. At first there were only five surveyors in the Province, but these were unequal to the task of laying out the country as fast as it was wanted by settlers, and consequently many fixed the locality of their future homes themselves. Then, Mr. McEvoy says:

"As time went on there was an increase in the staff of surveyors, and three or four were appointed in each district. Three men were in constant correspondence with the Government, and whenever they saw from the influx of immigrants or the increase of population that the surveying of a new township would be profitable they would acquaint the Lands Department with the fact and secure the right to survey it, receiving as remuneration for their labor a percentage of the acres surveyed or a money payment. In some places large tracts of the best land were taken up by them, and their families still enjoy the fruits of their foresight. It would seem that at first professional men only were employed, but later, intelligent settlers to the work and became tolerably proficient in it. In some parts of the district, however, immense tracts of land were put into the hands of single individuals who made profitable disposal of it to settlers, laying it out in townships as they saw fit; Colonel Talbot receiving, for example, 131,130 acres in London district, and 171,200 acres in the Western, in lieu of a pension."

But we cannot in the course of a news paper article attempt to give an adequate summary of Mr. McEvoy's paper; it must be read to be appreciated, and it is worthy of being read, even though its author is only a young university student. Of the growth of the township we shall give just one illustration—that of Westminster as shown by the payment of local rates under the several periods of municipal development.

1. Under the town meeting and quarter sessions system the amount of taxes collected grew from £2 19s. 1½d. in 1826 to £166 7s. 6d. in 1841.
2. Under the district council system the amount increased from £143 11s. in 1843 to £549 15s. 7½d. in 1849.
3. Under the present municipal system it increased from £1,054 0s. 8d. in 1853 to \$32,436 in 1888.

Prof. Ashley, who has undertaken the task of editing the Toronto University studies in political science, of which Mr. McEvoy's paper is the first number, observes very properly that it is not by reflexions and generalizations that the science is built up. The most pressing duty of the student of political science for the present is the collection of material. Be-

fore we can begin to hazard large speculations on the particular subject, he says "the whole field must first have been surveyed in this unambitious fashion. The one great fault of so much of the theorizing of the present century is that it has been too hasty, too scantily fortified by knowledge." And again, "upon all the subjects of vital importance for the future of our Dominion—our system of local government, the condition of our cities, our industrial and commercial policy, the condition of our agriculture—on these and every other, our first need is for more knowledge. We sincerely trust that the Professor and his students may successfully prosecute the work which they have so well begun. They will be doing the whole country a service thereby."

In by-gone days, Sir Charles Tupper earned for himself the title of "Great Stretcher." Judging him by the manner in which he falsified the record, as shown in the revelations made in Parliament on Friday night, his son knocks the father out in the first round. The Minister of Marine was fairly earned for himself the title of "The Great Stretcher."

COLLINGWOOD Bulletin: The Empire has discovered another nest of plotters in the Young Liberals of Toronto. Very soon that part of the population of Canada which the Empire has not accused of being "traitors and plotters" will be reduced to itself and another one, with grave doubts about the other one.

In the last four years the public debt of the United States has been decreased by \$402,747,810. If the States can keep out of war, there is no reason why our neighbors should not be clear of indebtedness within the next ten years.

MINOR JOTTINGS.

DURING recent German maneuvers it was found that with bodies of troops 400 yards apart, one body in the woods, the sound of their firing could be heard, but there was not smoke enough to locate them accurately for a return fire to be effective. It is suggested that the balloon will become necessary for reconnaissance in such cases when smokeless powder comes to be generally used.

AN OFFICER of the Royal Engineers bought an antiquated-looking desk at an auction room in Halifax a short time ago, and after getting it home the discovery was made that it had been a presentation from the citizens of Halifax to the Duke of Kent, must have been made some 96 years ago. The officer sent it to England forthwith, and by the last mail received £200 for it.

MR. GLADSTONE is to allow another picture of himself to be painted by Mr. Bignell for the city of Birmingham, but he will not give regular sittings, and requires the artist to come to his library and sit there, catching his impressions of his features as he continues at his work. When the artist gets a sketch that he considers satisfactory he will take it away and finish it without any further sitting.

NINETY-THREE thousand Englishmen, 57,000 Irishmen and 17,000 Scotchmen emigrated to the United States in 1889; 22,000 English, 2,000 Irish, and 3,000 Scotch went to Canada; 23,000 English, 2,000 Irish and 2,000 Scotch went to Australia; while to all other places went 24,000 English, 2,000 Irish and 1,000 Scotch. The totals for the year show 164,000 English emigrants, 64,000 Irish and 25,000 Scotch.

BUDDHISM is spreading to a considerable extent among the female graduates of the universities and other young people of culture in Europe, and the fact is being laid at the door of Max Muller, who is charged with having first brought that religion to the attention of the Christian world. His followers say that the converts are made chiefly by Hindus who come from India to attend the universities.

A SEARCHER among old deeds and records in London, recently came across a statement that Mr. Samuel Wilson bequeathed a sum of £20,000—which has considerably increased—"to be lent to men who have been set up one year, and not more than two years in some trade or manufacture in the city of London, or within three miles thereof, who can give satisfactory security for the payment of same." It has not been claimed for many years.

A LONGING-house keeper in London named Foy, who was so poor that he had been able to get excused even from rate-paying, received from the hands of his dying wife the gift of her savings. After her death he cut them up and discovered over \$600 secreted in them. He gave his wife the most elegant wake ever seen in the neighborhood, and while he was under its influence a man named Fryer stole the balance of money from him. He had Fryer arrested, and in the police court the story of the hidden treasure came out.

Rheumatism.
BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectively cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poison is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatism, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system deranged in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

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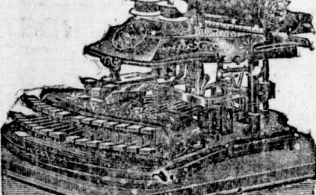
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For there you can buy Drygoods at prices that will enable you to be stylish and well-dressed without crippling your purse.

We are selling Men's and Boys' Heavy Underclothing for 35 and 50 cts. Men's and Boys' Woolen Socks, Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hose, 15 cts, usual price, 25 cts; All-wool Clouds, Scarfs, Shawls, Hoods, Toggles, Mitts, etc., selling at half-price.

A few more pieces of our 25-cent Dress Goods left, selling at 15 cts.

The balance of this season's Blankets and Comforters must be cleared out, and will be sold at a great sacrifice.

You will do well to call and secure some of the bargains.

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Stock by Auction—W. Y. Brunt. Auction Sale—J. W. Jones. Pupils Wanted—Rev. F. L. Cheekley. Girl Wanted—130 Grey street. Business Suite—Fridis Bros. Symphony Concert. Meeting—Prospect Lodge, K. of P. Shop for Sale—C. Roberts, Ingersoll. Toke Lost—McAdam & Ferguson. Canvasser Wanted—G. Marshall & Co. Skating—Queen's Avenue Rink. Girl Wanted—E. J. McRobert. Cantata—Opera House.

BULLS AND BEARS.

Latest Financial News by Mail and Telegram.

It was announced on the Paris oil market Saturday that a large operator was in difficulty. The announcement caused demoralization in the market, and adjournment was taken until Tuesday.

The New York bank statement is somewhat disappointing. The reserve shows a large decrease of \$1,400,000 for the week, and the surplus has been reduced to \$8,850,000, as against the surplus of \$11,440,000, and two years ago \$20,143,775.

During the past week on the London Stock Exchange business was restricted and in most departments dull with no symptoms of a revival in speculation. American railroad securities continue neglected and dependent upon New York support.

London Money Market. LONDON, Feb. 10.—12:30 p.m.—Consols, 97 1/16 for money, 97 1/16 for account; U. S. 4 1/2, 120; U. S. 4 1/2, 100; Erie, 100; Erie seconds, 104; Canada Pacific, 75; New York Central, 105; Illinois Central, 125; bank rate, 6 per cent.

New York, Feb. 10.—1 p.m.—Stock market dull; firm; American Express, 115; Canadian Pacific, 74 1/2; Canadian Southern, 54 1/2; Delaware and Hudson, 101; Delaware and Lackawanna, 117 1/2; Erie, 100; Erie seconds, 104; Erie third, 100; Erie fourth, 100; Erie fifth, 100; Erie sixth, 100; Erie seventh, 100; Erie eighth, 100; Erie ninth, 100; Erie tenth, 100; Erie eleventh, 100; Erie twelfth, 100; Erie thirteenth, 100; Erie fourteenth, 100; Erie fifteenth, 100; Erie sixteenth, 100; Erie seventeenth, 100; Erie eighteenth, 100; Erie nineteenth, 100; Erie twentieth, 100; Erie twenty-first, 100; Erie twenty-second, 100; Erie twenty-third, 100; Erie twenty-fourth, 100; Erie twenty-fifth, 100; Erie twenty-sixth, 100; Erie twenty-seventh, 100; Erie twenty-eighth, 100; Erie twenty-ninth, 100; Erie thirtieth, 100; Erie thirty-first, 100; Erie thirty-second, 100; Erie thirty-third, 100; Erie thirty-fourth, 100; Erie thirty-fifth, 100; Erie thirty-sixth, 100; Erie thirty-seventh, 100; Erie thirty-eighth, 100; 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Saturday night at

London.

of Bowen, of San Fran-

shot himself. Bowden's

Price was his wife, but

as a rejected suitor for

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

HEAD

As they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end there, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will want to keep them to use without them. But after all, the head

ACHE

Is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In value at 25 cents; five for 1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

London, Monday, Feb. 10.

ANNETTE.

A Story of a Woman's Faithfulness.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Glady's hurried along, wondering what was best to do to save Hugh, when she became aware of some half a dozen rough fellows "skylarking" in front of her and blocking the way. She tried to pass them, but first one side and then the other, but she could not. They would walk a few steps, then stop and engage in a scuffle. The pavement was slippery after a rain, and just as she was going to cross the street to get rid of the young ruffians, one of them, in his "horse play," knocked another of his balance. He slipped, and in trying to save himself from falling, his umbrella, which had a heavy, molly handle, flew out of his hand and struck her on the back of the head. She fell senseless, stunned by the blow.

The ruffians took to their heels in alarm; but the next passer by knew her by sight, and with assistance lifted her into a carriage and drove with her to her home.

Medical aid was immediately summoned by the Major, and she was soon restored to consciousness.

It was a heavy blow, but she had received no injury of a serious character, so the doctor said. Glady's would not believe him.

After he had gone she called Smith to her bedside and, in a feeble voice said:

"Father I am going to die."

"Nonsense, my darling, you are more frightened than hurt," said the Major with his usual bluntness.

"I know I shall not recover, and before I die I must see Inez Addison."

"I will send Dick with the carriage for her," said Smith, rising to ring.

"Go yourself, father."

"And leave you, when you feel so badly?"

"Yes, for I will trust no one but you to tell Inez that I have a death-bed confession to make to her."

"Good Lord, child, what do you mean?"

"Will you go or not?"

"Certainly, certainly—of course—at once; keep up till I come back."

So saying, the obedient parent hurried off to Inez. He told her that his daughter had met with an accident and wished to see her at once.

Inez got into the carriage with the Major, and as soon as she had shown her, left the two girls alone.

"Oh, how wicked I have been, Inez," sobbed Glady's, "and all my wickedness has been directed towards you. But God has punished me by striking me down in the very midst of my evil-doing."

Therese poured out the whole story of her treachery, to which Inez listened in amazed and indignant silence.

"I do not ask, nor expect you to forgive me, Inez," she said, in conclusion, "though in telling you the whole part I have acted towards you, I am making all the atonement in my power. But it is not a question of me, now, but how to prevent this duel, which will cost Hugh his life."

"You said Inez rising in great excitement; 'what is to be done? To inform the police would be only to gain a little time.'

"Inez must be immediately warned," said Glady's, "and prevented from ever meeting that murderer."

Inez asked:

"Had I better send my father to him?"

"For Heaven's sake, Inez, spare me! I have told you with what Perry threatened me if I lifted a finger to prevent the meeting. I do not ask my life at your hands. I would willingly lay that down to save the wrong that I have done; but I do beg you to be merciful, and save my reputation."

"Hugh's life is first to be thought of," replied Inez. "After that, I will do all I can to shield you. But how am I to warn Hugh?"

"Go yourself to him—yourself is the only person he would listen to; therefore you must go alone at once to his house."

"And what about my reputation if I am seen alone in his house at night?"

"If God spares my miserable life, and a scandal should arise, I will make a full and free explanation of what took you there. He loves you, Inez—you only—and you alone can influence him. If you love him as I love him—I have impelled my soul for him—you will not hesitate."

"You are right, Glady's, I will go to him about this plot."

worse can be—if that devil who, taking advantage of my love for Hugh, instigated me to the treacherous part I have acted, should kill the man I love, I then should have helped to murder him! Oh, my father, how little you expect that it is not, the wound in my head, but the one in my heart, bleeding internally, which is killing me. Oh, that I might die now, for my sin has found me out, and my punishment is more than I can bear!"

CHAPTER XXVII.

Annette ran swiftly to the river, and, as she had hoped, found moored there several skiffs. The moon kept shifting in and out between heavy black clouds. She threw herself on the ground so as to avoid being seen should there be any one up at the asylum, and tried one after another of the boats. At last she found one loose, wedged between two others that were padlocked.

There were no oars.

Eagerly, with an unreasoning but firm confidence that fate would befriend her, she groped blindly among the shrubbery on the bank, and, after a little search, stumbled upon a pair of oars that had been poked away under an old log.

She dragged them from their place of concealment.

When a heavy cloud passed over the face of the moon, she snatched them up, ran down to the boat, stepped lightly into it, and in a moment had pushed off in the stream, and was rapidly moving away with the current. When well away from the shore, she paused to get her bearings. Beautiful, she remembered, having heard, was four miles west of Port Repose, so she headed her boat down stream for the east.

It was not the first time Annette had loaded upon the pretty little river. The haunted house stood but a stone's throw from the river. As she bent to the oars with all the strength and speed she possessed, the memory of her childhood days came back to her, when the good-natured owner of "Row-boats for Hire" had allowed her, with other little street arabs of the neighborhood, to paddle about close in the stream, in a leaky old skiff. And in New York, in the happy days before her life was darkened by Perry Erford's shadow, her sole recreation was, on a summer Sunday afternoon, to go for a row on the Harlem with some of her girl friends and beaux, who had always allowed her to take an oar.

The current was running in the direction she was going, so that she made the four miles within an hour. Almost in a direct line with the haunted house she found a landing, lightly jumped ashore, and looked around.

The moon was obscured and the gas-lights were blinking in a yellow fog. There was not a soul in sight. She put the boat on the bank, gave it a sudden shove that sent it far out in the stream, and ran to the house, thinking of nothing, caring for nothing but to make good her escape.

(To be Continued.)

FUN, FACTS AND FICTION.

A Judicious Compound of Wit and Wisdom.

A man ought to be as good as he advises others to be, but somehow it's different.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

If a Woman knows she is pretty, it is not because any other woman told her so.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Little Liver Pills, 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.

Everybody is patient with a man the first day he is sick.

The Candid Truth.

I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil this winter for the first time for croup, and I must say I find no better remedy for it. MISSES RAIN, Listowel, Ont., writes: Yellow Oil is a specific for croup and sore throat; it never fails.

The world is full of people who know something was going to happen after it has happened.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

Fair Maiden—Have you taken up art as a means of livelihood? Crusty Artist—No, as a means of suicide.

Never use a razor if you are a fool; let him alone and he may find it out for himself.

He Yielded to Persuasion.

For years I suffered from dyspepsia in its worst forms, and after trying all means in my power to no purpose, friends persuaded me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and after using five bottles I was completely cured. NEIL McNEIL, Leith, Ont.

Prof. Sanborn, an earnest and careful investigator, has been appointed director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station.

More silos were built in New York State in 1889 than in any previous year.

Would Not Be Without It.

Sirs, We have used your Hagyard's Peppermint Balsam for severe croup and colds, and can recommend it to be just what it is represented to be. We would not be without it. H. SABINE, Cataract, Ont.

Regularity in feeding the domestic animals of all kinds is of great importance. There is money in it, or rather out of it. Animals are fed for profit, and it is desirable to increase the profit to the highest limit. All successful feeders set down regularity as one of the requirements. Do you observe it?

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. W. T. Strong, 181 Dundas Street, London.

Although fat men are generally good-natured travelers, yet sleeping-car conductors give them a wide berth.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. W. T. Strong, 181 Dundas Street, London.

Mary (practically) A beautiful ring, my dear; what did you give for it? Eleanor (poetical)—Myself.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. W. T. Strong, 181 Dundas Street, London.

If the earth is so very old as some scientists contend, why does it continue to run around so much night?

Best sets of teeth guaranteed. Fifteen years established. Painless extraction. 2114 Dundas Street. J. B. COOK, dentist.

"BARKWELL'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM" cures all kinds of coughs and colds, croup and bronchitis. Ask for "BARKWELL'S," take no other.

Dried beef, sausages, bolognas, black pudding, smoked hams, bacon and lard. New stock, new store. M. A. ANDREWS, pork butcher, Richmond Street, near Dundas.

Westlake's German enamel finish leads the world before you get any common finished photos. Fine lines of plush and large frames for Xmas trade.

Don't Monkey with the Buzz-Saw. It will not pay to fly into a passion at a newspaper.—[Indianapolis Journal.]

He Was "Onto 'Em." Jones—See that little man across the street? Smith—Yes. What of him? Jones—Well, he is familiar with all the sharp.

Smith—A detective, hey? Jones—Oh, no, only a musician.

He Wanted an Even Chance. Loud-voiced Party—I will bet any man in the party \$10 that I can put two billiard balls in my mouth at one time.

Solemn-voiced Party (regarding him critically)—No, I can't go you. But if you will make a wager where the chances are about even, I will bet you \$10 that you can't put the billiard-ball in your mouth.

It Didn't Go. Jaggs—Dreams go by contrary, don't they? Jaggs—So I've heard.

Jaggs—I had a strange dream last night. I dreamed that I asked you for the loan of \$10 and you refused me.

Jaggs—That must have been a day dream.

IMPORTANT!

Remarkable Restoration to Health of Well Known Canadian whose Case Was Given up as incurable.

From the few of the hundreds of letters we have received from those who have been restored to health and strength by the use of that wonderful discovery, Paine's Celery Compound, we make a few extracts. We hope that the thousands of Canadian men and women who are suffering from nervous and wasting diseases, will profit by these true and plain statements of facts.

D. S. Davidson, of Montreal, suffered for years with nervous dyspepsia, pain in his back, and sleeplessness. He tried doctors without relief, was losing flesh rapidly, and had about given up heart when he commenced the use of Paine's Celery Compound. "Now," he says, "I am a new man. I sleep well and my food does not hurt me."

Mr. Jas. Johnson, 302 St. Charles Bonhomme Street, Montreal, was weak and nervous, had no appetite, and could not rest at night. His nerves were soothed and strengthened by Paine's Celery Compound, and he soon became well and strong.

Annie Gourley, of River Beaudette, P. Q., found the Compound a certain cure for weakness, and now feels as well as she ever did.

A customer of Harrison Bros., druggist, Hamilton, Ont., told them that he was entirely cured of nervous weakness by the use of two bottles of the Compound, after everything else had failed.

The little child of Mrs. G. E. Meredith, 76 D'Arcy St., Toronto, was cured of St. Vitus' Dance by Paine's Celery Compound.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, OR INJURIOUS MATERIALS.

E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.

Made by the celebrated ROYAL TARTAR WORKS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Grocers

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART HAS REOPENED.

Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m.

Students wishing to join can now do so. FEES FOR 36 LESSONS, \$4.

Subjects taught—Mechanical, Geometrical, Freehand and Model Drawing; Perspective, Geometry, Ornamental and Industrial Designing, Modeling, Lettering.

EXTRA CLASSES—Oil, water color and china painting, Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Mechanics' Institute, Dundas Street. Send for circulars.

J. H. GRIFFITHS, Sec.-Treas.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878

JOSEPH GILLOT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL—STATIONERS AND PURCHASERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for 65 years universally styled the "Best in the World."

BOOTS and SHOES.

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

GEO. WYATT,

No. 2 Market Square.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ACHESON, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CHESTNUT COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

OAK Suits

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ELLIOTT BROS.

Have Removed to Their
New Premises,

153 DUNDAS ST.,
One Door West of the Old Stand.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

DIED.
CROWDY.—In London township, on Sunday, Feb. 9, 1890, Charles Crowdy, aged 72 years, father of Henry Crowdy, blacksmith, city.
Funeral will leave his late residence, corner of London township, on Wednesday, at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

HALL.—On Feb. 8, at the family residence, 618 Waterloo street, George Hall, aged 59 years.
Funeral from the above residence, on Tuesday, 11th, at 9:30 o'clock, to St. Peter's Cathedral. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

EDMONDS.—In Devonshire, England, on Jan. 11, 1890, James Edmonds, aged 77 years, brother of the wife of A. Cole, woodturner, of this city.

W. S. RHYCARD, Merchant
Tailor. A full range of samples
to select from. Ladies' and children's
clothing, and a few points in
res last night.
Current, 40
w. Winnipeg
Kingston, 22
Halifax, 10.
ESTERDAY.

PATENTS
Of Invention Secured with Dispatch.
P. J. EDMUNDS, Solicitor of Patents,
Mechanical and Patent Law Expert,
corner King and Richmond streets, London,
Ont., opposite Masonic Temple. 237

Chisholm & Thomas,
Barriers, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.
Private funds to loan.

R.K. Cowan
Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce.

BARKWELL'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM.

Dear Sir,—I wish to testify of the
merits of that grand preparation
known as **Barkwell's Vegetable
Healing Bronchial Balsam.** I was
told by a neighbor what a grand
Balsam it was. My little girl was
very ill with bronchitis, and a very
few doses restored her and I believe
saved her life. I feel it my duty to
let others know that they also can
be cured of this terrible affection.
MRS. MARGARET LOWTHER,
39 Bathurst Street.
Feb. 2, 1897.

TECUMSEH
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
257 York Street.
TELEPHONE 118.

**HOFFMAN'S HARMLESS
HEADACHE POWDERS.**
ALL HEADACHE,
BRACE.
In the morning, whether
the head is affected by
weak nerves or from the
effects of liquor taken the
night before.
They are not a Cathartic.

ALBO-CARBON LIGHT.
CALL AND SEE.
W. H. HEARD & CO., SOLE AGENT.

ART
R. R. BLAND
Mechanics' Inst., Dundas St.

Eyes Tested Free
—BY—
A. S. MURRAY,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
Graduate of Optic School, New York.
Eyes tested, defective sight restored by
the aid of fine glasses. Large assortment of
the finest glasses on hand. A call solicited at
A. S. MURRAY & CO.'S
140 Dundas Street, next door to Priddis
Brothers.

"BARKWELL'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM" cures
all kinds of coughs and colds, croup and
bronchitis. Ask for "Barkwell's," take no
other.
Frank Nicolls.
Rubber Stamp Works, Carling's block,
London.

Tea and coffee.—For genuine value go to
Wm. Gilmour, Market Lane.

LEAVE Your Order

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LONDON AND PRECINCTS.

Have you ever noticed that the man who's
always telling you
about the worst things he's done and
what he's going to do
is looking at the present time—his purse is
puffed flat.
And "won't loan a silver!"—have you ever
noticed that?

Evangelistic services are to be held
every evening this week at Talbot Street
Baptist Church.

G. T. R. Constable Allison went on duty
on Sunday evening after serious illness of a
couple of months.

Mr. Albert Luke, druggist, of Kingsville,
formerly with J. G. Shull, of this city, is
here on a short visit.

Mr. Isaac Duncan, barber, Hamilton
road, has a hen that hatched out fourteen
chicks a week ago. The first week in February
is a little early for an occurrence of this kind.

Mr. James Boyle, of Melvin, was pre-
sented with a fine gold watch and chain and
an address by his friends recently on
account of his leaving there to travel for a
London grocery house.

Dr. Eccles, of London, was recently in
town, summoned to the bedside of Mrs. F.
Shepherd. Mr. W. T. Vanstone, of
London, was in town for the last two days,
attending the funeral of Mrs. Fred
Shepherd. [Petroleum Topic.]

Mr. A. B. Baker, manager of the Bell
Telephone Company, St. Thomas, and chief
operator of the company in this city for a
number of years, was recently presented by
his employees here with a substantial sum of
money and an accompanying address as a
token of esteem.

Miss Gurd, a sister of Mrs. Bucke, died
at the residence of the latter on Saturday.
Deceased was a sister of Mr. Robt. Gurd,
of Sarnia, and had been a resident of Lon-
don for some years. Her death was caused
by inflammation of the bowels following an
attack of "grippe." The sad occurrence
has caused profound sorrow at the Asylum,
and general sympathy is felt for the bereaved
family.

Annual missionary sermons were preached
to large congregations in the Talbot Street
Baptist Church yesterday. The pastor,
Rev. Mr. Porter, delivered the address in
the morning. In the evening Rev. P. K.
Dayfoot, M.A., of Stratford, preached
and gave some interesting sta-
tistics relative to the growth and success
of foreign missions. He made an earnest
appeal to his hearers to contribute towards
the missionary fund and lauded the energy
shown by the Women's Missionary Society
as well worthy of emulation by the other
sex.

At the last meeting of London
Council, No. 193, R. F. T. of T. the
following officers were installed: S.
C. Bro. Shuff; V. C. Sis. Phillips; R.
S. Bro. Goodbourne; F. S. Bro. Cummer;
herald, Sis. Allen; D. H. Sis. McKellar;
chaplain, Bro. Dr. Jarvis; sentinel, Bro.
Smallman; guard, Sis. L. Isaac. Bro. Win.
Heaman, P. C., was elected delegate to the
Grand Council of Ontario, to be held at
Peterboro to-morrow. It was also decided
to hold a series of Gospel Temperance meet-
ings to commence shortly.

Rev. Mr. Greer, of North Leith, and
his wife have been presented at a social
gathering held by the congregation in con-
nection with their marriage with a silver
service, silver fruit service, a Clippendale
cabinet and a French inlaid writing
table, the value of the gifts being \$700.
One of the speakers at the pleasant meeting
was Professor Henry Drummond, brother
of the bride. Mr. Greer, who visited
Canada some years ago, is a brother of Mr.
John Greer, Crown Attorney of Went-
worth county, Ont., formerly of this city.

The clergy of the various Anglican
churches in the city exchanged pulpits yester-
day in the following order: At St.
Paul's Rev. W. M. Seaborn in the morning
and Rev. W. T. Hill in the evening; Christ
Church, Rev. Prof. Williams in the morning
and Rev. Canon Davis in the evening;
Memorial Church, Rev. Canon Davis in the
morning and Rev. G. B. Sage in the evening;
St. Matthew's, Very Rev. Dean Innes in the
morning and Rev. R. Hicks in the evening;
St. James' Church, Rev. Canon
Richardson in the morning and Rev. Canon
Smith in the evening; St. John's Church,
Rev. G. B. Sage in the morning and Very
Rev. Dean Innes in the evening; St.
George's Church, Rev. W. T. Hill in the

morning and Rev. Canon Richardson in the
evening.

Congregational Church Organ.
The announcement that the new organ
would be opened with special musical ser-
vices drew large audiences to the Congrega-
tional Church yesterday. Unfortunately,
however, the instrument was not in readi-
ness and the opening had to be postponed.

The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Franklin
V. Fisk, D.D., LL.D., at both services,
who preached two thoughtful and instructive
discourses. In the evening he took for
his text, Ephesians, iv., 11-13, "And
he gave some apostles, and some
prophets, and some evangelists, and
some pastors and teachers for the
perfecting of the saints, for the work of
the ministry, for the edifying of the body
of Christ, till we all come in the unity of
the faith, and of the knowledge of the
Son of God, into the measure of
the stature of the fullness of Christ."
His text in the morning was St. Matthew,
x., 30, "Think not that I am come to send
peace on earth: I am not come to send peace,
but a sword." The Rev. Doctor's eloquence
deeply interested his hearers. The concert
which was to have been held to-night has
also been postponed on account of the organ
being unfinished.

A Traveler's Mistake.
Chris Anderson, a comical little German,
was charged at the Police Court with
drunkenness. Chris is a new arrival in the
city, and cannot speak anything but his
mother tongue. When he got off the train
he was shown a house at the corner of
Bathurst and Clarence streets where, he
was told, he could get board, and without
further ceremony he walked into the house
and began to make himself at home. Mr.
Dwyer, the owner, asked him what he
wanted, and receiving in reply that the
German wished to stop there he told him
that he could not take him. The reply
answer the new arrival made, as he could
not speak English, was to pull off his shoes
and stockings and begin airing his feet at
the fire. Mr. Dwyer then sent for the
police, and the stranger removed. As
he had done no damage nor been in any
way abusive the Magistrate allowed him
to go.

A Contemptible Trick.
On Friday morning a man about 60 years
of age named Fred Sinclair, hailing from
Toronto, put in an appearance at the
Revere House, where he met Captain
Sinclair, the blind author now visit-
ing here, whom he accosted with "Hello,
Captain." With the memory peculiar to
blind men the captain recognized his voice
and the blind man replied that he had
then engaged in conversation, and Sinclair
asked the Captain what sort of a sale he
had made that day, to which the blind
man replied that he had done pretty well.
His companion then asked him to accom-
modate him with \$3, representing that he
was traveling for a varnish house and that
he had not received his remittance, and
when it came he would return the same. The
Captain said he had only \$2 with him, but
he cheerfully turned over that sum.
On the strength of his acquaintance with
the Captain, he ran up a bill with the pro-
prietor of the hotel for board, and on Sat-
urday morning he came down and told the
manager that he had paid for his board.
He then paid for his board for his board for
his board and departed. After he had gone
inquiry showed that he was still indebted
to the house, and that he had forgotten
to square the bill. The Captain or leave any
notice of his departure. Both the hotel
man and Captain Anderson would be glad to
hear from their friend.

A Serious Occurrence.
James Walker and Andrew Routledge
two of the young men who were im-
plicated in the recent barber shop assault
case, are again in irons. Walker, who
has been discharged from the Grand Trunk
company with Routledge left on Sat-
urday evening on the Port Stanley train
without having paid the fare, and the
conductors stopped the train. They
stood on the front platform of the
baggage car and fastened the door in order
to prevent the conductors from getting at
them. They were discovered as soon as the
train started and jumped off when near
Westminster station. Before doing so they
tied the bell-ropes in order to prevent
the conductor stopping the train. Their
little game did not work, however, and
they were taken in charge by Conductor
Fraser, who sent word here to G. T. R.
Constable Logan. That officer promptly
wired the St. Thomas police to meet the
men, which was done, Sergeant Ross, of
that place, taking them in custody. The
offense having been committed in this
county, the men will be brought before
Squire Peters, Constable Logan having gone
to St. Thomas to bring them here. Stealing
a ride and interfering with the conductor
are looked upon as serious breaches of law,
but their having cut the bell rope and
thereby endangered the lives of the pas-
sengers places them still more liable to severe
penalty. Routledge was implicated in a
ring-stealing case here several months ago.

TORIES TALK.

**The East Middlesex Conservatives Fix
a Date for Their Convention.**

On Saturday afternoon a meeting of East
Middlesex Conservatives was held in the
Masonic Temple for the purpose of re-
organizing and fixing a date for the con-
vention to nominate a candidate for the
next election. Mr. Joseph Marshall occupied
the chair, and in opening the meeting
administered a good coat of whitewash to
Mr. Meredith. He also spoke in feeling
terms of the late Mr. John Taylor. Mr. R.
Tooley, M.P.P., also spoke in the same
tone and moved a resolution of regret,
which was passed.

Following is the result of the election of
officers: President, Mr. Joseph H.
Marshall, M.P.P.; vice-presidents, London
township, Messrs. John Abrey, Peter El-
son and Capt. T. Robens; Westminster,
Messrs. R. Whetter, D. Macpherson and R.
Rose; West Nisour, Messrs. T. Duffin,
Ed. Fitzgerald and Alex. McMartin; North
Dorchester, James Gilmour, R. Vennings
and James Creighton; London West, R. A.
Jones; secretary, R. M. McEltheran; treas-
urer, James Grant.

One of the subdivisions in the
riding were chosen and the date for the
convention fixed Saturday, March 1, at
1:30. A resolution of confidence in Mr.
Marshall and the Ontario Opposition was
passed. Messrs. McMartin and Tooley
speaking on the subject.

Dr. Roome, M.P. for West Middlesex
was then called upon and made a short
speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

**Frenchmen can properly be called "knights
of the table." They are good judges in all
its refinements and delicacies. In order to
stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive
organs in good order they give pre-eminence
to ASSORTED BUTTERS. When you buy
them be sure it is the genuine article, man-
ufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siebert & Son.**

"BARKWELL'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM" cures
all kinds of coughs and colds, bronchitis
and croup. Ask for "Barkwell's," take no
other.

For XXX shoes at X prices, try R. KIER
PATRICK, 219 Dundas street.

**ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER**
Absolutely Pure.

BETTER FARMING.
Interesting Meeting of the Ontario
Agricultural and Experimental
Union.

GUELPH, Feb. 10.—At the annual meet-
ing of the Ontario Agricultural and Exper-
imental Union the following question was
lengthily discussed: "In what way can
Farmers Institutes be best served without the
College professors?" Ex-students advo-
cated the continuance of the professors at
institutes. The present students strongly
recommended that the professors dis-
continue their classes during January;
other competent men would take up the
work. President Mills spoke at some
length, ably supported by the various ad-
visors and disavowed of each mode.
Prof. J. H. Pantou gave a report of horti-
cultural experiments which were chiefly
carried on with potatoes. The best results
as to size and yield were obtained from the
planting of large potatoes. During the even-
ing Prof. Robertson was presented by the
address and magnificent silver tiling-jug
pitcher.

The following officers were elected for the
ensuing year:
Honorary President—Prof. T. Shaw.
President—T. Raynor, B.S.A., Roschall.
Vice-President—J. J. Sinclair, Ridge-
town.

Corresponding Secretary—G. A. Brodie,
Bethesda.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. A. Shantz,
Waterloo.

Auditors—C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., Toronto,
and H. H. Dean, Harley.
District Secretaries—No. 1, W. E. Sur-
son, Antwerp; No. 2, T. Raynor, B.S.A.,
Roschall; No. 3, G. A. Brodie, Bethesda;
No. 4, H. B. Jeffs, Bondhead; No. 5, H. L.
Hutt, Southend; No. 6, G. A. Shantz,
Waterloo; No. 7, N. M. Smith, Stratford;
No. 8, W. A. McMillan, Ailsa Craig; No. 9,
N. J. Clinton, Windsor; No. 10, A. E.
Wark, Wainstead.

Mr. Byron Robinson, of Wheatley, gave
a very practical paper on "The production
of corn and hogs as a source of profit in
farming." Mr. Robinson gave \$2.00 as the
cost of producing 100 pounds of pork, leav-
ing a margin of profit of \$3.40 per cwt. He
said \$11 per acre might be cleared on hog
raising.

Mr. Dean read "Barley-growing in On-
tario," a paper prepared by Mr. T. Raynor,
B.S.A., Roschall, who was unable to be
present. Mr. Raynor believed one bushel
per acre sown by drill was ample for barley
raising.

In the discussion of Mr. Raynor's paper
on barley-growing in Ontario the majority
favoured a smaller amount per acre for seed
than is usually sown, one bushel to two
bushels being given as a fair seeding.

Mr. N. Monteith read Mr. J. B. Muir's
paper on "The farmer's son before the
College." The paper emphasized the need
of the ex-students continuing their studies
after having finished the college course.
Better preparations before entering the col-
lege was urged.

The report of the experiment in bee-
keeping by Mr. R. F. Holtermann, of Rom-
ney, was given by Mr. H. L. Hutt. Chloro-
form was experimented with as a preventive
of bee-swarming. The results showed it
was not a preventive.

Prof. Robertson gave an excellent paper
on "The need and use of dairy experi-
ments." He showed the need of economi-
cal feeding so that profit may be had, and
also the need of proper feeding combina-
tions for the best digestion. Prof. Robert-
son's method of feeding milk cows twice a
day was sustained by Mr. Byron Robinson.

Short speeches were made by Messrs. J. I.
Holson, James Laidlaw, ex-M.P.P., Rev.
W. F. Clark, Anderson Rennie and others,
and concluded the proceedings.

The Erie Railway Flyer to New York
Leaving London at 1:25 p.m. is the best
train to New York, arriving at 8:20 a.m.;
through Pullmans and through coaches.
Not a single change.

Tally-Ho Stable.—This stable has no
equals in London for accommodation for
boarding horses. I have also a very fine
stock of saddle horses and heavy stock to
let. Call and inspect the building for your-
self. Telephone 678, J. FULCHER, pro-
prietor.

**All headache succumbs to Hoffman's
Harmless Headache Powders.** 25 cents per
box.

Crown Letter and Bill File.—Having
purchased these files at a ball's sale,
am prepared to sell them very cheap.
Call and get one. W. A. BUCK, 374 Rich-
mond street.

"Tenants of the Old Farm," by H. C.
McCook, D.D.; "The Common Sense of the
Exact Sciences," Clifford; "Among the
Stars," Agnes Siler; "Life of Christ,"
Stalker; "Life of St. Paul," Stalker; "Ele-
mentary Building and Construction," Bur-
rell. W. L. CAMERON, the stationer, 417
Richmond street.

Dr. Pingel, ear, nose and throat
specialist. Office, 354 Dundas street.
Telephone 376.

Bitter oranges, bitter oranges, bitter
oranges for marmalade. A. MOUNTJOY,
City Hall.

Rheumatism.
Rheumatism, sciatica, headache, etc., can
be cured by taking Kern's Rheumatic Cure.
Price \$1 at all druggists.

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Heads of families, housekeepers and buyers, will serve your best interests by
attending the great ready-money reduction sale. Examine qualities, ask prices,
and be convinced. This is a genuine sale of drygoods and carpets, no bankrupt
stock, but new goods selected personally by our experienced buyer, Mr. T. F.
Kingsmill, in the great domestic, British and foreign manufacturing centers.
Our immense warehouses at 130 Dundas street, 129, 130 and 132 Carling street,
are now stocked to the doors, and new goods are arriving weekly in great
variety.

1890.

The latest productions of the French and English artists in Satenes, Prints and
Gingham are now on exhibition at 130 Dundas street. These goods are the
selections of Mr. T. F. Kingsmill, who has been in the British and foreign mar-
kets since early in December, and range in price from 7 to 20 cents per yard.
See them at once and make your choice. No old stock, but seasonable goods at
very low prices.