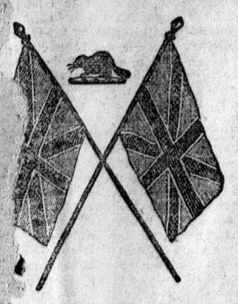
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VOL. XXVIII., NO. 93. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1891. WHOLE NO. 8864.



People's Candidate

For London City:

S. HYMAN

POLITICAL ARENA.

er Liberal Phalanx Sent to the Front.

nes Armstrong Renominated in South Middlesex.

Mr. James Rowand, Ex-M.P., the Candidate in South Bruce.

Good Men and True Selected in Various Other Constituencies—Magnificent Meeting at Toronto—Notes from All Along the Line.

Friday's Nominations.

ONTARIO.

Liberal nominations: West Bruce, James Rowland; North Simcoe, H. H. Cook; West Hastings, R. Clute, Q.C.; Center Wellington, Andrew Semple; South Middlesex, James Armstrong; Russell, W. C. Edwards.

Conservative nominations: West Huron, R. Porter; Kent, W. P. Killackey; East Grey, Dr. Sproule; Stormont, Dr. Bergin; Cardwell, R. S. White; Halton, D. Henderson; Glengarry, R. R. McLellan; South Ontario, Wm. Smith; Bothwell, G. R. Langford; Algoma, Mr. McDonnell, of Port Arthur.

QUEBEC.

Ottawa County—J. M. McDougall (Lib.)

NOVA SCOTIA.

Cumberland—J. H. Livingston (Lib.), C. R. Casey (Prohibitionist). Yarmouth—T. B. Flint (Lib.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kings—McIntyre and Robertson (Lib.), McLean and McDonald (Con.) Prince—Yeo and Perry (Lib.), Hund and Howland (Con.)

WEST MIDDLESEX.

GLENCOE, Ont., Feb. 14.—The Patrons of Industry held their convention yesterday. Those nominated were as follows: Wm. Brock, of Adelaide; Alex. Cameron, T. O. Cameron, John Morgan, A. Murdock, all of whom retired but the first named, Wm. Brock.

MR M. C. CAMERON IN THE FIELD.

GODERICH, Feb. 13.—The Reform convention held at Dungannon yesterday to nominate a candidate to contest the West Riding of Huron was the largest ever held in this county, the large auditorium of the Agricultural Hall being crowded to its utmost capacity. President Manning asked to be relieved temporarily of the duties of chairman, so that he might be able to move a resolution. On the chair being taken by Mr. Wm. Young, ex-reeve of Colborne, the following resolution, moved by A. H. Manning, seconded by D. A. Forrester, was read:

That at this moment the Liberal cause in the Dominion demands that in every constituency the strongest possible man should be placed in nomination, and that therefore this convention without a ballot unanimously nominate our old standard-bearer, Mr. M. C. Cameron, as the Liberal candidate in the coming election.

The resolution was spoken to by Messrs. Manning, Forrester, Jas. Somerville, ex-M.P., D. McGillicuddy and Dr. Sloan, and after the strongest possible pressure had been brought to bear upon him Mr. Cameron finally acceded to the wish of the meeting. The announcement of his decision to contest the riding was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the great gathering, and cheer upon cheer rent the air. The fact that West Huron will be contested by Mr. Cameron practically assures the constituency to the Liberal party, if the work that should be done is carried out honestly and thoroughly by the opponents of high taxation in this section. The Liberals are in great heart over Mr. Cameron's acceptance of the candidature, and there is a corresponding depression amongst their opponents over the fact that the redoubtable Cameron is once more to the fore.

MR. RYKERT RETIRES.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Feb. 13.—At the Conservative convention here Mr. Sylvester Neelon was nominated to contest the county in the Dominion election. Mr. J. C. Rykert was named, but declined in Mr. Neelon's favor.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

The King of the Gatineau, in retiring from the field in Ottawa county, has surrendered that fine county to the Liberals. The Liberal convention for the county met Thursday in Hull. Over 600 delegates were present. Mr. C. B. Major, amid cheers, threw up his candidature in favor of Mr. Chas. Devlin, jun., who was unanimously selected as the standard bearer of the Reform party.

MR. BLAKE'S SUCCESSOR.

BOWMANVILLE, Feb. 13.—At the Liberal convention here to-day Mr. Burke D. Simpson, president of the West Durham Reform Association announced that Hon. Edward Blake had written him a letter stating his final determination to retire from public life. The announcement caused universal regret and in many cases deep sorrow, and resolutions expressive of these sentiments were unanimously carried. When nominations were called for the names of Messrs. D. Burke Simpson, Robert Beith, Dr. Mitchell, W. F. Allen and R. C. Chute were proposed. The balloting resulted in favor of Mr. Robert Beith, who amid great enthusiasm was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

GLENGARRY TORIES.

Mayor R. R. McLennan, John McLennan and Donald McMaster, Q.C., were put in for nomination by the Glengarry Conservatives. The nomination was unanimously tendered to Mr. R. R. McLennan, who accepted.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Some of the ablest men in the Province have been nominated in the Liberal interest, and it is generally conceded, even by moderate Tories, that the Liberals never stood better to win. In many counties their success is certain, and the probabilities are they will carry all the counties but three, and there is a fair fighting chance in these. Hon. A. G. Jones, ex-M.P.P., and Hon. Edward Farrell, ex-M.P.P., are the Liberal stand-bearers for Haliax and county. In Annapolis Attorney-General Longley declines the nomination, but will stump for the nominee, William Chapman, a wealthy farmer. Hon. O. H. Murray, member of the Legislative Council, and Joseph McPherson, M.P.P., are nominated in Cape Breton. Mr. McPherson carried the county for the Legislative Council by 600 votes a few months ago. In Lunenberg, J. D. Eisenhauer, the late representative, is renominated. The Tories know they cannot defeat Capt. Eisenhauer. Frank G. Jorbes, a clever young Halifax barrister, is nominated for Queen's. Dr. F. W. Borden, the late Liberal member in King's, will again carry the Liberal banner to victory there. E. C. Bowers, a highly respected merchant, received the nomination in Digby. In Shelburne, Thomas Robertson, ex-M.P., the former popular Liberal whip in the House, has accepted the Liberal nomination. The Tories of Halifax have become so alarmed at the turn affairs have taken that they are trying to have Sir Charles Tupper speak here. But a dozen Tuppers cannot stem the tide setting against the Ottawa misrule and corruption party. Mr. Kenny has been finally persuaded to run in the Tory interest with Mr. Stairs, but he does not like it.

At Pictou Jas. A. Fraser and John Yorston are nominated in the Liberal interest. The Tories nominated McDougald and Hon. Charles Tupper. The Cumberland Tories renominated Mr. Dickey as their man.

The Tories in King's county nominated C. R. Bell, but he has no chance against Dr. Borden.

In Inverness Samuel McDonnell is nominated by the Liberals. There is no doubt that he will redeem the constituency, as there are three Tories in the field—Alex. Campbell, Dr. Cameron, the late redoubtable member, and Dr. McLennan.

In Colchester the unanimous choice of the Liberals fell upon P. McG. Archibald. W. A. Patterson, who has already been twice beaten for the Legislature, was nominated by the Tories.

THE TORONTO MASS MEETING.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—The great Liberal mass meeting held in the Auditorium last evening was a splendid success. At 7:05 the seating capacity of the great hall was exhausted, and a few minutes afterwards the aisles were packed and people were turned away with the information that there was no standing room. There must have been 4,000 people in the hall, and probably 6,000 would have listened to the addresses if there had been room. In point of enthusiasm the meeting was all that could be desired. The points made by the speakers were quickly perceived, and it was rarely that five minutes passed without a cheer or a round of applause. The mottoes on the wall had been selected with great judgment. They were as follows:

MOTTOES.

Aggregate Trade with U. S. in 1878, $73,876,437; in 1888, $71,653,913.
Free Trade with the Continent.
Five Liberal Provinces Will Make One Liberal Dominion.
N. P. Means No Progress.
Three Men in a Boat—McGreevy, Langevin, Rykert.
The Tory Tariff Enriches the Few and Impoverishes the Many.
Down with Monopoly.
Tory Loyalty Taxes the Old Flag 35 Per Cent.
100,000 Young Canadians Deprived of Their Votes.
Manhood Suffrage.
Loyalty Will Not Allow the "Old Flag" To Be Used to Make a Wigwam For Old To-Morrow and His Tribe of Boodlers.

The mottoes behind the speakers were:

The People Want Bread, Not Sham Loyalty.
Tory Annexationists of 1849 Are the Loyalists of 1891.
The Country Demands a Policy That Will Bring Back to Canada 1,000,000 of Her Sons in the United States Through the N. P.

Mr. Robert Jaffray, president of the Toronto Reform Association, presided and introduced the speakers.

The speeches were worthy of the occasion and of the vast audience. That of Minister of Agriculture Drury was filled with facts and figures which every farmer will understand and take to heart. Sir Richard Cartwright's was a masterly reply to the speeches of the Ministers delivered in the same place a week ago, pointed with the terrible sarcasm of which he is a master. The Hon. S. H. Blake struck the right note exactly. His withering denunciation of the boodlers and monopolists who are trailing the "old flag" in the dirt, and his eloquent description of the benefits which would flow from the adoption of the Liberal policy, were received with thunders of applause. Mr. Hardy spoke very briefly, but long enough to tell the audience that Mr. Mowat and his colleagues are heart and soul with the Liberals in this fight for freedom. At the close of Mr. Hardy's inspiriting remarks Mr. Jaffray called for cheers for the Queen, which were given with as much vim as if the audience had been composed of "old flaggists." Then a mighty cheer was given for Mr. Laurier, leader of the Liberals; another for Sir Richard Cartwright, another for Mr. Mowat. An ovation to Hon. S. H. Blake followed, and the meeting closed with cheers for the chairman and the singing of "God Save the Queen." In a few moments the thousands of citizens who for four hours had packed the building had dispersed to all quarters of the city.

NOTES.

The Conservatives of North Simcoe nominated Dalton McCarthy, Q.C.

At the convention of Conservatives at Minnedosa N. Boyd, of Carberry, was selected to contest Marquette.

Dr. Landerkin was the unanimous choice of the Reform convention for South Grey, which met on Thursday at Durham.

Late Thursday night confirmation came of the report that Mr. Ives abandoned the field to Mr. Laurier in Richmond and Wolfe.

A Tory deputation waited on Sir Donald Smith asking him to accept the Conservative nomination in Montreal West. Sir Donald accepted.

Ald. Prefontaine has been nominated as the Liberal candinate for Chambly, Que, and it is not yet decided whether he will have any opponent.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick was nominated in convention on Thursday for the county of Frontenac. The meeting was small and no enthusiasm was shown.

The requisition papers of Mr. Laurier, who received the nomination of the united counties of Richmond and Wolfe, are signed by 40 one-time Conservatives.

South Ontario Reformers met in convention on Thursday at Oshawa and tendered a unanimous nomination to Mr. James L. Davidson, who placed himself in their hands.

The Naplerville, Que., Liberals have nominated Mr. Monette, who was defeated in the bye-election by but 30 votes. Mr. Paradis is again a candidate, and will not this time beguile the farmers with a false cry.

There is a distressing story that a levy has been placed upon the Montreal Tories of $200,000 as an election fund. A millionaire miller has contributed $10,000, and others have given according to their means.

H. J. Montgomery, of Prince Albert, has been nominated by the Liberals of Saskatchewan to oppose Mr. McDowall at the approaching elections. Mr. McDowall was renominated by the Conservatives yesterday.

Sir Hector has for some hidden reason accepted the candidature in Richelieu, relying on the promise of support from Thomas McGreevy, who as president of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company has large influence in Sorel.

The Reform convention for North Wellington met at Arthur village on Thursday and by a standing vote unanimously nominated Mr. James McMullen. The delegates expressed the utmost confidence that Mr. McMullen will be elected.

The Tories predicted that York county, N.B., would go by acclamation. They are mistaken. Hon. F. P. Thompson, M.L.C., has accepted the Liberal nomination. G. G. King was unanimously nominated by the Liberals in Queen's county.

The acceptance by Mr. L. O. David of the Liberal nomination in Montreal East means his election. The people of that division are sick of being represented by a useless joint in the political tail. Mr. Lepine, who in the guise of a labor candidate has taken a Conservative part.

The Reform convention, held Thursday at Orillia, was admitted by all to be the largest convention ever held in the riding. Hon. C. Drury, Geo. Thompson, J. D. Hough, Duncan Anderson, Dr. McLean, C. J. Miller and Dr. Spohn were nominated, all withdrawing except Mr. Thompson and Dr. Spohn—the latter being chosen on the first ballot. The convention, was characterized throughout by a spirit of harmony, hopefulness and determination.

The revising officers in the Quebec district want to be looked after. It appears that they have orders from Ottawa to correct the printed lists sent out from the Ottawa printing bureau. One of L'Electeur's staff called at the office of V. W. Larne, revising officer for Quebec Center, and was told that he could obtain no lists before they had been read over and corrected. It was presumed that this correction means striking out as many names of Liberals as possible and replacing them by Conservatives. In Quebec Center even the Liberal candidate, Hon. F. Langelier, cannot obtain the voters' list of the division.

It is understood that Mr. Richard Hall has agreed to accept the Reform nomination in West Peterborough.

LIBERAL CONVENTIONS.

Feb. 14—North Waterloo at Waterloo.
Feb. 14—North Oxford at Woodstock.
Feb. 16—North Middlesex at Ailsa Craig.
Feb. 16—South Norfolk at Port Rowan.
Feb. 16—South Waterloo at Galt.
Feb. 16—North Brant at St. George.
Feb. 16—South Oxford at Mount Elgin.
Feb. 16—South Oxford at Norwich.
Feb. 16—Haldimand at Cayuga.
Feb. 17—West Elgin at Bismarck.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTIONS.

Feb. 14—South Wentworth at Hamilton.
Feb. 14—North Oxford at Woodstock.
Feb. 14—North Waterloo at Berlin.
Feb. 14—South Brant at Brantford.
Feb. 17—South Simcoe at Cookstown.

The Masonic G. M.'s Unique Record.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—The Masonic grand master, Bro. J. Ross Robertson, has, with the close of this week, completed his visits to 110 of the lodges in the Province, talking to 10,000 Masons and traveling over 10,000 miles. Such a record is unique in Masonic annals in Canada, or indeed in any other country.

A Schoolboy Meets a Terrible Death.

THAMESVILLE, Ont., Feb. 14.—Georgie Higgs, a bright 11-year-old son of Wm. Higgs, a respectable farmer living about five miles from here, met a horrible death yesterday. He with other schoolboys was riding to school on a load of wood. In getting off Georgie fell between the wheels and a wheel passed over the head, crushing the skull. He lived but an hour or so after.

If you decide, from what you have heard or read, that you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute instead.

Genevieve (the knowing)—Did he ever press you to marry him? Laura (the innocent)—Oh, dear, no! I shouldn't permit him until we were engaged.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Quidnunc—What makes your hair so much grayer than your whiskers? Bulfinch—Why, my hair is a great deal older than my whiskers.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the sytem. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and conver the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Innocent—Why do the gentlemen always go out between the acts at the opera? Wiseacre—My brother say to get an opera glass.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial, It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Not far off.—Mrs. Toppett—Has Mr. Toppett gone up yet? Elevator man—Yes, marm. He took the limited express at 10:30. If you wait ten minutes you can get a through car. This one stops at every floor, an' ain't due at the roof till 11:15.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"JACK THE RIPPER!"

London Startled by Another Terrible Tragedy.

A Woman Butchered Within a Stone's Throw of a Police Station.

The Assassin Leaves No Clue to His Identity—His Victim Recognized —One Arrest Made.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—At an early hour this morning the body of a young woman was discovered in a secluded locality in Chambers street. She had been horribly gashed with a sharp instrument. Nothing is yet known as to who she is or who her murderer was. The woman's head had been severed almost entirely from the body, and it was a ghastly spectacle that met those who viewed the remains. Detectives quickly began to search for the murderer. The poor creature had evidently been decoyed to the place of her death in the same way that the other victims of "Jack the Ripper" had been, but the officers have not traced the murderer. Hotels, boarding places and public houses of all descriptions have been vainly searched. That "Jack the Ripper" is the murderer is not doubted.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Further particulars in regard to the woman who was found dead in the Whitechapel district this morning, and who is supposed to have been murdered by "Jack the Ripper," show that she was about 25 years of age and quite good looking. She was found lying on her back with her head nearly severed from her body. There was also a severe wound on the back of her head.

The scene of this possibly latest of the series of "Jack the Ripper" crimes is a dark, narrow archway, known as "Swallows, Gardens," and leading from Little Mint street to Chamber street. The archway referred to is, during the busy hours a well-frequented thoroughfare especially used by railway employes and stable men in passing to and from their residences in and about that neighborhood to their work.

At all times of the night there are people awake in the houses and pedestrians passing about and through "Swallows' Garden," but nobody seems to have heard any cries of an alarming nature during the early hours this morning when the crime was committed.

The murdered woman, judging from her appearance, belonged to the abandoned class of females and was fairly well dressed. Though her hair was untidy her clothing had not been disarranged.

The police theory is that the woman was murdered while in a standing position, that the crime was probably the work of "Jack the Ripper," and that the murderer was frightened away by the approach of some pedestrian before he had time to mutilate the body in the manner already described in crimes ascribed to "Jack the Ripper." The blood was still warm when the body was found. There is no definite clue to the murderer and no arrests have been made.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—It has been learned that the victim of yesterday's murder was a woman of the pavements known as "Carroty Nell." A man has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her. A railroad employe says he saw the murdered woman talking to a man, apparently a foreign seaman just previous to the time the murder is supposed to have been committed and the police are searching all the vessels lying in the Thames or in the many docks about the port of London. The policeman who found the woman must have reached the spot while the murderer was only a few yards away, for the victim's lips were still twitching nervously and her eyes were still rolling when the officer bent over her. A woman's hat was found near the scene of the murder concealed by a piece of drapery. This hat was in addition to the one on the murdered woman's head, suggesting that either the "Ripper" or the woman was disguised.

The spot where the murdered woman's body was found was not a stonesthrow from a police station. Upon being questioned by his superior officer, the policeman who found the body said that in addition to the nervous twitching of the lips and the rolling of the eyes the woman's limbs were moving when he found her. The officer said as soon as he discovered that a crime had been committed he rushed to the end of the archway and sounded an alarm with his whistle, while the "Ripper" must have escaped through the neighboring streets. A large number of people who were immediately attracted to the scene of the murder by the police alarm assisted the search of the officers who soon appeared.

The wound across the murdered woman's throat was evidentaly caused by a sharp powerful stroke, and nothing can shake the belief of the police, but that for the approach of some pedestrian, possibly the policeman who found the body, the victim would have been mutilated in a manner similar to that of the Whitechapel murders.

A woman has identified the remains of the victim as those of a woman named Frances, who was one of the many unfortunates that haunted the Whitechapel district. The witness says she left the Frances woman early in the morning in the company of a man who had the appearance of a sailor. This man had struck and insulted the witness on her refusing to accept his offer of half a crown to accompany him. She did not like his looks and advised the Frances woman to have nothing to do with him. The scare caused by the murder is most intense.

The Homeliest Man in London,

as well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits, and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

ywt

A Lovely Girl.

Particular care should be taken of the complexion at this season of the year to prevent roughness of the skin, sore lips, chapped hands, and no preparation is so reliable as Rosaderma. It renders the skin beautifully soft and satin-like, restores its natural firmness, elasticity and freshness; delightfully perfumed; not sticky or greasy. Large bottles 25 cents. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence. eot

Why is a pretty girl like a bank note? Because they both have a face value.

THE GENERAL CAMPAIGN.

Last Minute Jottings from All Over the Field.

The assertion that unrestricted reciprocity means discrimination against England involves the proposition that the Canadian tariff would have to be assimilated to the American tariff. I deny the proposition. Reciprocity can be obtained upon an assimulation of tariffs or upon the retention of its own tariff by each country. Reciprocity is a matter of agreement to be attained only by mutual concessions between the two countries. Should the concessions demanded from the people of Canada involve consequences injurious to their sense of honor or duty either to themselves or the motherland, the people of Canada would not have reciprocity at such a price; but to reject the idea of reciprocity in advance before a treaty has been made on account of consequences which can spring only from the existence of a treaty is manifestly as illogical as it is unfair.—[Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

—The mayor of Lindsay is the Liberal candidate for South Victoria.

—H. Corby, whisky distiller, Belleville, is the Conservative candidate for West Hastings.

The Ottawa Citizen says that Mr. Laurier is getting afraid of Quebec East and is looking for another constituency. Last election Mr. Laurier got 2,622 votes and his opponent 695. He is going to run in Richmond and Wolfe, which is now held by a Tory, but will be redeemed on March 5. Charley Mackintosh always was a humorist.

Grip's last number contains several cartoons which are timely and hit off the political situation neatly. In one the protected manufacturer, in the guise of a ventriloquist, is pulling the string attached to Sir John Macdonald, the "lay figure." Sir John is asked to instruct the audience in the true principles of loyalty. "True loyalty," says the lay figure, "is free trade in natural products with the Yankees, but free trade with them in manufactured articles is rank treason to the old flag." Another represents Sir John, Sir Hector and Mr. Foster fishing, and the following dialogue taking place:

Hec—Vat kine of bait you got?
Jack—Hero 'tis; same as last time (N. P.)
Hec—Yah! no good! Dey vill not any more bite at heem!

Mr. C. Russ, of Beamsville, who has been for 40 years engaged in manufacturing, having a sawmill, planing mill, machine shop, foundry and factory for making sulky plows, harrows, rollers, etc., speaking at Hamilton last week said: "Business is in a much worse condition now than it was in 1878. There is, in my opinion, less manufacturing in Canada this year than in the last 25. The farmers are away down. They cannot buy what they really need." He said also that his condition would be vastly improved by free trade with the States.

One of the unemployed molders who took part in the sad procession of the unemployed at Toronto on Wednesday stated that of 300 union molders in the city union a short time ago, 157 are in the States and 35 are idle at home. And this after twelve years of the N. P. Paste this in your hat.

At a recent public meeting in Frontenac county R. J. Eilbeck pointed out that he paid $1 20 for wheat, 90 cents for barley and 90 cents for peas ten years ago, the market value of which now is 95 cents for wheat, 50 cents for barley and 62 cents for peas.

Will the Liberal party destroy the manufacturers? Go ask Armstrong, of Guelph; Leonard, of London; Waterous, of Brantford. Will the N. P. preserve the manufacturers? Go ask Maxwell, of St. Marys; Watson, of Ayr; Elliott, of London. Before the N. P. was, these men were. To-day, after twelve years of protection, they are in a worse condition that they were in in 1878.—[St. Thomas Journal.

The farmers of Canada will judge a neglectful and oppressive Government by its twelve years of ill-treatment and not by gilded promises in the face of an election.

It is not the duties upon grain, live stock and flour that the farmers have been protesting against, but the excessive taxes upon woolen goods, ironware, furniture, household utensils, cottons and other necessaries. Yet the Government proposes to keep up the duties upon those articles that combines may flourish. They propose to make the farmers face unlimited competition with American agricultural products, but will continue to protect the combinesters.—[Quebec Telegraph.

It is all very well to wave the "old flag"—to yell out undying loyalty to England, and to proclaim that the country is prosperous. What though a flag floats from every schoolhouse—will that pay the mortgages on our farms, or even a portion of the interest? Not one cent. But we do know that if farmers have free admission for their produce to the markets of the United States it will give them more money than they are getting to-day; and this, while adding to the profits of the farm, will also add at once to its selling value, if the farmer wishes to sell.

A Tory canvasser it endeavoring to make farmers hereabouts believe that if we had reciprocity with the States, the value of wheat in this market would decline. He gives a Conservative miller as authority for the statement that millers would not care anything about local supply; that they would bring in their wheat from Detroit in car load lots. The story won't bear investigation. The market price of wheat in Chatham on Saturday was 95 cents. In Detroit the same day No. 2 red was quoted at $1 00½. Add 3 cents for freight, and leave commission and handling out of the calculation altogether, and the Catham miller would pay $1 03½ for what he can buy at home for 95 cents! The cost of every barrel of flour would be increased 40 cents. People can't be humbugged with such yarns as that of the Tory canvasser. Put the case in another way. Wheat in Chatham, 95 cents; freight, 3 cents—98 cents. In Detroit, $1 03½. Profit in shipping Kent wheat to American market, 2½ cents. How would reciprocity work in that case?—[Chatham Banner.

TEA BISCUITS.

When you wish to make light, white and delicious Tea Biscuits use our Baking Powder (Cron's recipe). It never fails to give satisfaction. We guarantee it strictly pure.

PRICE PER POUND, 25c.

Cairncross & Lawrence,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

256 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty.

CURTLY CHRONICLED.

News of the Day Without Note or Comment.

CANADIAN.

The Department of Marine is preparing plans for a new lighthouse at Cardbox Island, on the coast of Yarmouth, N. S.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East, which was announced to meet in Peterboro on March 3, has been postponed until March 10.

The Governor-General has made a demand upon Mexico for the extradition of James N. Henry, of Chatham, Ont., now under arrest in the City of Mexico, who is wanted for defrauding the Bank of Montreal out of $20,000.

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Sheridan is reported to have passed the crisis in his illness.

Gay Jewett, a son of Representative Jewett, of Worth county, Iowa, is dead. He was 30 years old and weighed 740 pounds.

J. B. Flett, agent of the Northwestern elevator at Arthur, N. D., was murdered and robbed Thursday night. The murderer secured $10,000 in money and Flett's gold watch.

The New York Herald made a canvass of the legislative bodies in all parts of the country on the Presidential outlook for 1892. The summary of the poll is: Cleveland, 1,155; Hill, 199; doubtful or scattering, 276.

FOREIGN.

The London News says: "It is reported in Ministerial circles that the Behring Sea negotiations promise a favorable conclusion."

The Rathbeale (county Limerick) League has resolved to boycott the landlords of the neighborhood. The local priests condemn the resolution.

Flint & Co., New York, yesterday received the following cablegram from Chili: "Pisagua bombarded and burning blockade ceased at Valparaiso." Houses in the towns of Pisagua and Iquique have been set on fire by shells thrown during a bombardment by the insurgent fleet.

The National League headquarters at Kilfinane, county Limerick, has sent out circulars to its branches demanding that Timothy Harrington shall resign his seat in Parliament. The circulars state that Harrington, instead of preserving the league, is doing his best to ruin it.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—Dillon and O'Brien in custody of the police, arrived yesterday afternoon at Kingstown, seven miles from Dublin. The prisoners landed without any demonstration by the crowd which had assembled. J. E. and W. H. K. Redmond and Mr. Harrington met the prisoners at the Kingstown pier, but the general public was excluded. A crowd cheered the prisoners at Limerick junction, and they were again cheered on their arrival at Clonmel, and on entering the jail.

Mrs. Moses Abbot, Hammondsport, N. Y., was in consumption for twenty years, became so weak as to be unable to sit up, and supposed her case incurable. She was cured by using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Littleshort—Ah, Mr. Cutaway, how'd do? What's the condition of trade this season? Cutaway (briefly)—Cash.

The great lung healer is found in excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Cheerfulness has been called the bright weather of the heart. People who have it are always welcome.

An English Chemist writes: "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are most useful, and I never knew an article so universally well spoken of and gain such rapid notoriety before." Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try them. Price 25 cents a box.

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Wine Merchant,

125 Dundas Street

—AND—

MARKET SQUARE

SUNDAY SERVICES.

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—(the Y's room, Dundas street); pastor, G. Trotter Carr. Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m.; school, 2:45 p.m.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

LONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the Rev. G. W. Andrews, of Lambeth.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Ira Smith, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Seats free. All welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Park avenue, Rev W. J. Clark, pastor. Morning, special reference to missons and schemes of the church; evening, "Thoughts From Life of Joseph." Sabbath school and Bible classes 3 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. Robt. Aylward, B.A., pastor. Service to-morrow as follows: Morning at 11, subject "A Novel Experience—A King at a Prayer Meeting." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:45. Evening at 7, subject, "Ten Years of Christian Endeavor—A History of the Movement." Everybody welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Geo. W. Henderson, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. Wm. Hayhurst; 7 p.m., Rev. T. Crews. Sunday school and adult Bible classes 2:30.

STRICT BAPTIST—PREACHING EVERY Sunday at 11 a.m., 465 Dufferin avenue. All are welcome. Pastor Elder George. b

REV. GEO. BOYD WILL ADDRESS THE Young Men's meeting, Sunday, 15th inst., at 4:15 p.m., in Y. M. C. A. pariors. 63u

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Advertisements under this head two cents a word.

MRS. CELESTE V. KELTIE WILL SING the "Last Rose of Summer," at Victoria Hall, Tuesday, 17th. Mrs. Keltie and Mr. W. Skinner will sing "The Fisherman," at the English National Concert, Victoria Hall, 17th inst. Tickets 25c and 35c. Plan at Nordheimer's. 63k

DANCING ACADEMY—355 RICHMOND street—Classes, gentlemen, Mondays, at 8; ladies and misses, Thursdays, at 3:30. Advanced class for ladies and gentlemen, Thursdays, at 8 p.m. Private lessons any hour. Music for balls; calling cards. DAYTON & MCCORMICK, members of the National Association of Teachers of Dancing.

MEETINGS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

SOUTH LONDON COUNCIL ROYAL Templars of Temperance, will meet at Knox Church Lecture Room, on Monday evening. N. F. YEO, S. C. 34tf eot

DOMESTICS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED Immediately—Must have good references. Apply Mrs. Dr. MOOREHOUSE, 249 Queen's avenue. 63c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—TO competent person good wages; references required. Apply to Mrs. BAYLY, 186 Albert street. 62c

COOK WANTED—MRS. T. G. DAVEY, 31 Craig street, South London. 61c

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE-MAID. Apply to Mrs. JOHN CAMERON, Tecumseh House, between 6 and 8 p.m. 55tf

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT —References required. Apply 429 King street. 51tf

GIRLS, GIRLS, GIRLS—IT IS SURPRISING how easy good girls can secure situations at Osborne's intelligence office, 56 Dundas street. You save time, trouble and expense by going there; 35 girls wanted immediately as general servants, cooks, kitchen girls, housemaids, nurse girls, laundresses, etc.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this heading a cent a word

WANTED—GENTLEMAN IN OFFICE—salary $750; expenses paid here if engaged; inclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan. 46tf tz

STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND LIBERAL pay selling nursery stock. Address D. W. BEADLE, St. Catharines. tx

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER — DOUBLE entry, male or female. Address box 70, city postoffice, in confidence, and own handwriting, stating experience, references and wages required. 63c

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

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WANTED—LADY IN OFFICE—SALARY $550; expenses paid here if engaged; inclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan. 46tf tz

WANTED—AT THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, London, a head laundress. Apply to the matron between 8 and 12 a.m. 62tf

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-ONE (21) SHARES in schooner Pandora. Capacity in lumber 320,000 feet; rated B 1.; now at Sarnia; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply for particulars to J. D. LEBEL, London, Ont. 62bu

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$5 REWARD—LOST—NEAR LAMBETH a 9-months-old sable collie dog pup; with white on breast and legs. ROBERT MCEWEN, Byron. 55tf bw

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QUIET, COMFORTABE ROOM ON Dufferin avenue, well furnished, with self feeder, will be let to gentleman; only a few minutes' walk from Postoffice; no other lodgers; references exchanged. Addres McD., ADVERTISER office. 28tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

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JUST ARRIVED AT GEO. PARISH'S—Great variety of bedroom sets, mattresses, lounges, extension tables, chairs, cooking and oven baseburners. All very cheap for cash. Call and price them. 398 Talbot street.

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R. LEIGH—WATERWORKS PLUMBER —Hydrants supplied and fixed complete, $4 75, warranted. 505 Richmond street, opposite R. C. Church.

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R. A. JONES—HOUSE PAINTER, DECORATOR, paper hanger, kalsomining, graining. All orders promptly attended to. 511 Richmond street.

GEO. T. DODD — CONTRACTOR — FELT and gravel roofer; estimates cheerfully given. No. 269 Burwell street.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

J. H. TENNENT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

C. S. TAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON —Office, 359 Talbot street; residence, 366 Oxford street. Telephone (office) 422; telephone (house) 129.

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 201 KING street, London. Residence, 346 Richmond street. Telephone.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

FOR SALE—THE MICHIE PLACE—Corner Queen's avenue and Colborne street. Unless sold, entire will be sold by auction in small lots about 1st April. F. E. LEONARD. 52bg yt

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

TO LET—LARGE BRICK RESIDENCE, 499 King street, large garden, stables, etc.; rent moderate. Apply 517 King. 62c

GOOD DAIRY AND GRAIN FARM TO let; good buildings; six miles from city; references required. N. TACKABURY, 302 Oxford street. 61n bw

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE (furnished) in upper Kensington, London West. First-class garden, fruit, lawn, etc., and city water; hot water and bathroom. Apply P. O. box 315, London, Ont. 55tf

TO LET—ROBINSON HALL CHAMBERS—pleasantly and conveniently situated; single or double rooms; furnished or unfurnished; heated; also hot and cold soft water baths. Apply to the caretaker. 53tf

BRICK HOUSE TO RENT—WITH CARPETS (Brussels and tapestry) blinds, poles, gas fixtures, etc for sale cheap, nearly new. Apply 47 Stanley street. 63c

TO LET—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE—Pleasant location; all modern improvements. Apply PHILLIP COOK, 173 Dundas street.

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PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON REAL estate, at lowest rates W. G. MCDONALD, Robinson Hall Chambers, London.

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DEFORMITIES AND JOINT DISEASES—DR. MCKENZIE, 44 North street, Toronto. t

DR. CAMPBELL, 380 DUNDAS STREET—Physician, surgeon and gynecologist. Hours 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m.

J. MACARTHUR, B.A., M.D., 485 DUNDAS street. Special attention given to the diseases of women and children.

DR. MCLELLAN—EYE AND EAR SURGEON — Graduate New York Eye and Ear Hospital. Corner of Talbot and Maple streets.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 380 Clarence street; special attention to the lungs and diseases of children.

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DR. JONES HAS REMOVED HIS residence and office to 739 Richmond street, nearly opposite his old stand. Telephone 287.

DR. AYLESWORTH, SUCCESSOR TO Dr. Merrick, rectal specialist; piles positively cured. Office, 205 George street, Toronto

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DR. R. FERGUSON—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 60 Craig street, South London. Telephone 753.

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DR. WILSON—QUEEN'S AVENUE—Second door from Wellington street. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word

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JOHN M. MOORE, P.L.S., ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Albion Building, London, Ont.

PETERS JONES & MCBRIDE—ARCHITECTS, Surveyors and Civil Engineers, 215 Dundas street, London, Ont. S. F. PETERS, C. A. JONES, P.L.S. and C.E., H. C. MCBRIDE.

FRED HENRY, P.L.S., ARCHITECT—Successor to the late Geo. F. Durand. Office: Room A, Masonic Temple, London, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

EXHIBITION OF PUPILS' WORK—AT S. K. Davidson's Academy of Painting, removed to the ground floor. Last day, Saturday, the 14th February. Examples of drawing from life and the antique oils, water colors and pastel painting. Classes as usual. t

WESTERN ONTARIO SHORTHAND Academy, 76 Dundas street, the only shorthand school in Canada, conducted by a professional stenographer; terms moderate, WM. C. COO, official court reporter, principal.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO INVEST can obtain 5, 5½ and 6 per cent., according to terms of loan, on first mortgage on farm property, by communicating with us. TENNENT & MACBETH, 78 Dundas street London.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street. Meals at all hours. Ordinary dinner from noon till 2:30, 25 cents; five dinner tickets, $1. Finest oysters. D. SALE, proprietor.

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THE OLD RELIABLE CLARENCE HOUSE —Next to central fire hall; $1 per day. HARRY RYAN, proprietor, London, Ont.

"THE GRAND PACIFIC"—OPPOSITE C. P. R. Station; new house, newly furnished; open to general public. Rates, $1 per day. LAND & MCALEAR, Props.

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THE MIDDLESEX HOTEL — RIDOUT street, opposite the Court House (formerly the American); choice liquors; good accommodation. MATTHEW GLASS, proprietor.

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ART STUDIO—240½ DUNDAS STREET—Miss L. WILSON, gives lessons in oil, pastels and crayons.

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WILKINS, THE BARBER, HAS REMOVED to his new shaving parlor a few doors east, 264 Dundas street. A call solicited.

J. G. CONSTABLE—GRIGG HOUSE Barber Shop — First-class workmen; baths in connection with shop

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WM. JENKINS — REMOVED TO 37 Clarence street. Lends money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. Cash paid for cast-off clothing; orders promptly attended to. ywt

SAINSBRUY BROS., 95 KING STREET, pay the highest cash price for ladies', gents' and children's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

T. FOX, THE ORIGINAL PAWNBROKER, lends money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Cash paid for cast-off clothing; Orders promptly attended to 379 Clarence street.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES AT J. G. SHUFF'S Drug Store, 634 Dundas street east, or at residence, northeast corner Dundas and William streets. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT CHAS. F. Colwell's Popular Music House, 171 Dundas street, London, or at residence, 489 Princess avenue.

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TO PREVENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS and other accidents to steam boilers insure with the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada; consulting engineers and solicitors of patents. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, president; John L. Blaikie, Esq., vice-president; Geo. C. Robb, chief engineer; Alex. Fraser, secretary-treasurer. Head office, 2 Toronto street, Toronto. G. M. GUNN & SON, agents, London, Ont.

J. FRITH JEFFERS—AGENT FOR THE Citizens', London and Lancashire, Atlas, National and Quebec Fire Companies. Office, Albion Buildings. Telephone No. 735. Ground floor, No. 437 Richmond street. 57tf

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

H. H. NELLES—DENTIST—NEW MODE fillings and plates; painless extracting. Over Fitzgerald's grocery.

FITZGERALD — DENTIST — OFFICE, 194 Dundas street, over Bradford's. Vitalized air; best artificial teeth. Residence, 5 Prospect avenue.

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ALFRED A. BOOKER—ACCOUNTANT—No. 437 Richmond street (up-stairs). Telephone, 126. P. O. box 20

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FLOWERS! CHOICE FLOWERS!—wedding and funeral designs, plants for sale or rent; cut flowers, baskets, table decorations made up on shortest notice. By S. S. WORTMAN, successor to Mrs. S. WOODLIFFE, 250 Dundas street, one door east of old stand. Telephone 519.

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$300 WILL BUY A 5 ROOMED HOUSE, Marshall street; $100 cash; balance on time. W. D. BUCKLE.

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TO LET—NO. 754 MAITLAND STREET—6 rooms; $6; No. 52 Palace street; 5 rooms; $4.50; also cottage on Grey street. W. D. BUCKLE.

COLBORNE STREET BUILDING LOTS—two choice lots Colborne street, just north of St. James; also lots on George street. W. D. BUCKLE.

G. F. Robertson's 650, Dundas street, is the place to get parlor games—Flips, Authors, Nations, Jack Straw, etc. School supplies a speciality. Just opened a fine line of wall paper from 5 cents up per roll. yvt

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE
A GREAT ATTRACTION.
Tuesday, February 17.
The Eminent Heroic Actor.
ROBERT MANTELL,
Under the management of Augustus Pitou, in a sumptuous production of
HAMLET.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Plan opens Saturday, Feb. 14. 63c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
Monday, February 16.
First and only time in London of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S
Latest Operatic Craze.
The Gondoliers.
50 people—Gorgeous costumes—Car load of scenery.
Prices—Matinee, 25c, 50c and 75c.; evening, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Plan opens Friday, Feb. 13. 63c

VALUABLE
Farm Property for Sale.
The Estate of the Late Peter McClary.

Part of lot 3, northwest quarter of concession 2, Westminster, 50 acres, old homestead with good brick dwelling, 90 acres; southeast part of lot 4, concession 1, 45 acres; lot 3, broken front, 120 acres.

This property is situated within seven miles of the city; land clay loam of the finest quality. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Intending purchasers will apply to JOHN MCCLARY, London executor, or to JAMES GILMOUR, Niles-town, executor. 32tf wt

AUCTION SALE
On Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 241 Dundas Street.

NEIL COOPER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED by a lady who is giving up housekeeping to sell by public auction, 1 handsome 16-day clock, cost $35; one pair vases, cost $35; 1 large mantel mirror, cost $80; marble top walnut bedroom suite, carpets, easy chairs, china dinner set, extension table, silver cruet, marble top center table, large Jewel parlor stove; sideboard, pictures; also a lot of first class furniture, cook stove, 1 large trunk, blankets, pillows, mattress and springs; besides a lot of sundry other useful articles. Sale at 10:30 sharp. All parties having any goods for sale call or send a postage card to NEIL COOPER, auctioneer. 64c

THE DOMINION
Savings and Investment Society
OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $1,000,000
ASSETS, - - - - - - 2,300,000

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH
Deposits Received and Highest Rates of Interest Allowed Thereon.

The whole of the assets, together with the capital stock of the Society ($1,000,000), are pledged by act of Parliament as security for the proper payments of deposits.

The funds of the Society are invested in mortgages on real estate, thus rendering the security to depositors both complete and permanent.

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on Mortgages on Real Estate—Farms, Town or City Property—repayable on the straight loan plan or by installments, at the lowest rates of interest.
No commission paid by borrowers.
Mortgages and Debentures purchased.
ROBERT REID, President. F. B. LEYS, Manager.

To the Book and Stationery Trade.
VALENTINES.
A Large Assortment Now Open.
COMIC AND FANCY,
At Bottom Prices.
RICE & CHAPPLE,
AT THEIR NEW QUARTERS,
436 RICHMOND STREET.
WHOLESALE.
Marbles and Alleys received this week. ywt

FINE COLORED WORSTEDS
In Drabs and Greys for
Spring Overcoats
FINELY MADE,
FINELY TRIMMED.
$18 50.
A Popular Price.
Order early before the Spring freshet of orders comes in.
Our Cutter pleases the most fastidious.
BAPTY,
157 Dundas street.

To the Electors of
EAST MIDDLESEX

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a large number of the Independent electors of East Middlesex I have consented to stand as an Independent Equal Rights candidate for the House of Commons.

Important questions to the electors require to be discussed on the public platform, and the bolding over of these matters until after the 21st February for a convention to nominate a candidate will leave no time to discuss public affairs.

Therefore, believing that the stand I have taken on the Equal Rights platform is in harmony with the views and meets with the approval of a large number of the electors, I have yielded to their request. There is no reason why public opinion should not be properly represented in this my native riding.

I will oppose the granting to any creed or nationality of privileges not granted equally to all. The incorporation of the Jesuits and the passage of the Jesuits' Estate Bill remains as a warning to loyal Canadians of what they may expect in the future if they do not now take action to maintain their just rights and resent the encroachments of an alien institution.

On the trade question I favor a revenue tariff. I will support a liberal trade policy between Canada and Great Britain and the United States, believing that we need the trade of both. Every legitimate effort should be made to obtain a favorable reciprocity treaty with our neighbors, but I would not discriminate against Great Britain.

I am opposed to all combinations to enhance the cost of the necessaries of life to consumers, the overwhelming majority of whom are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. They have a right to obtain full value for their earnings. The present system of preparing the voters' list has not been satisfactory. A liberal franchise would be useless under the present system that disfranchises so many of the electors. One man and one vote and the purity of elections I would strive to provide for.

As an Independent candidate, if elected, I am prepared to support all good measures that may come before the House, no matter from what side or party they may emanate. Having passed the best part of my life as a farmer, I feel confident I can represent the views of an agricultural constituency such as this grand old riding is.

Trusting to be in accord with the electors of East Middlesex, and asking for your support as an Independent Equal Rights candidate, I have the honor to be yours respectfully,
GEORGE TAYLOR.
12u-t

You Pull the Cork
"Harvard"
Does the Rest.

"I have used HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP. It is the most satisfactory Cough Remedy I have ever tried, and I know that through its use I have recovered from a very bad cold."—Ross Mackenzie, C. P. R. offices, Montreal.

There is nothing in the world equal to this remedy for Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds. Pleasant to the taste—Gives infant relief—Absolutely harmless. Large bottles 25c. By all dealers. A. J. Lawrence, Montreal, Sole Proprietor for Canada. 56n wty

MORTGAGE SALE
—OF—
DESIRABLE SUBURBAN
Property

UNDER power of sale in a mortgage made by A. A. Beares and wife to the vendor, there will be offered for sale at public auction by Mr. P. C. Barnard, auctioneer, at the office of the vendor's solicitors, 74½ Dundas street, London, on
Monday, Feb. 16, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., that certain parcel of land in that part of the city of London, formerly in the township of Westminster, containing half an acre, more or less, being composed of part of lot No. 5, east of Wortley road, and more particularly described in such mortgage.

This property is on McClary's avenue, in South London, a few minutes' walk from Clark's bridge. There is on it a large frame cottage in good repair, and supplied with hard and soft water, also a number of excellent fruit trees.

Terms of payment—Ten per cent on day of sale; balance in twenty days thereafter; $600 of the purchase money will be allowed to remain upon mortgage, bearing interest at 6% per cent. For further particulars inquire of the auctioneer or of
MACBETH & MACPHERSON,
62c Vendors' Solicitors.

THE WEEK.
An Independent Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Art.

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b

Assignee's Sale of Boots and Shoes

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock noon Thursday, 19th February, for stock in trade of Charles McGillivey, Port Dover, amounting to $409 10. Terms—One-third cash, balance 2 and 4 months, secured, with interest at 7 per cent. Stock can be seen upon application to D. Able, Port Dover, and inventory at my office, Masonic Temple, London.
LOVE & DIGNAN, ALF. ROBINSON,
Trustee's Solicitors. Trustee.
62k wtzx

DOMINION GRANGE.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

Mr. Manning, the representative of the Wholesale Supply Company, of Toronto, addressed the grange respecting the operations of that company and solicited their co-operation. No action was taken.

The report of the Committee on Legislation was presented by the chairman, Mr. Jabel Robinson. It recommended that a bylaw be submitted to the people respecting the reduction in the number of representatives to the County Council to one for each municipality, the reeves to hold the votes that the deputies formerly held. That inspectors be appointed by the Government to carry out the act respecting noxious weeds, with the understanding that where land owners have honestly tried to comply with the law they should not be fined for what might be an oversight; that those who occupy the land should be made liable under the law. The abolition of tolls and market fees was recommended. That the Ditching and Water Course Act be amended so that all lands within 150 rods from the commencing of the ditch shall be liable to assessment if benefited by the ditch. That chapter 225, section 117, sub-section 1, of the revised statutes of Ontario, be amended by changing the seventh word from "may" to "shall," with a view of securing a more convenient common school education in the rural districts. That our assessment laws be amended so that everyone shall pay taxes according to his ability to pay.

The report was adopted.

THE VOTERS' LIST.

A copy of the list of voters in London or the Dominion elections has been secured by the Young Liberal Club and has been placed in the rooms, Albert block, southwest corner of Clarence and Dundas streets. All Liberals, old and young, are welcome to these rooms at all times, and now that an election is near at hand they should visit the place occasionally. Call in this evening and see if your name is on the list. If you cannot call to-night—go any time, day or evening and the list will be there for your inspection.

GENERAL ELECTION.
Our Daily Mailed During the Campaign for 25c.
Complete Political Doings and All the Latest News.

During the election campaign—commencing now and ending March 5—the DAILY ADVERTISER will be mailed to any address in Canada, Great Britain or the United States, free of postage, at the nominal figure of 25c. Full and impartial election matters on both sides will be regularly given, together with the latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world. Western Ontario news a specialty. Our readers everywhere would confer a favor on the publishers by immediately making this offer known. Send us an order for your absent friend, with the following coupon, which please cut out and enclose with the required amount:

On receipt of this coupon with 25c. we will mail a copy of the DAILY ADVERTISER to any address during the general election campaign, commencing now and ending March 5, 1891.
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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
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F. W. Wilson, of Wilson's Nurseries, Chatham postoffice, Ont., is nursery man for Patrons of Industry and vice-president for Kent. Send or his reduced prices and catalogue. bwbd t

Ladies, clean your kid gloves with Mather's glove cleaner. Sold only by J. C. HALLIDAY, 115 Dundas street.

Boys, for the cheapest livery in London try W. Lindsay, Dundas street, London West.

Always in the lead. Harry Lenox has received one case of spring overcoating. Beautiful goods, newest shades. Now is the time to order. 61-k

Telephone No. 371. To builders and the trade.—An opportunity is solicited to quote you prices for all kinds of interior finish, and for machine work of every description. Turning of any design done in the neatest manner. Boulevard posts and rails, blinds and screens, sash, doors and frames in all styles. Prices right. Respectfully yours, J. C. DODD & SON, corner Wellington and Bathurst streets, city. ywt

Sewing machines of all kinds repaired, umbrellas mended with dispatch, saws and cutlery sharpened. T. P. COMISKEY, 383½ Talbot street. yt

Austrian census takers have discovered a score or more persons in the empire who have passed their one-hundredth birthday. The eldest was the widow of Peter Hanei. She has a certificate of birth dated Dec. 24, 1776. Of her four living sons, the youngest is 70 years old. In Szegedin a man named Isak showed a birth certificate 105 years old.

Mr. J. R. Allen, upholsterer, Toronto sends us the following: "For six or seven years my wife suffered with Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Inward Piles and Kidney Complaint. We tried two physicians and any number of medicines without getting any relief, until we got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. This was the first relief she got, and before one bottle was used the benefit she derived from it was beyond our expectation."

Charles Campion, Kingston, Ont., says: Gained seven pounds with one bottle of Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Cured bad Bronchial Cough with a few doses and made me feel like a new man. I strongly recommend it. All druggists keep it. 3

Modern Dentistry.—Latest dental operations performed. Teeth inserted without plates; roots retained, restored to health crowned with porcelain or gold and made useful and comfortable. 122 Dundas street. O. H. ZIEGLER, L.D.S., C. H. ZIEGLER, D.D.S., dentists.

Sewing machines repaired and guaranteed to work as good as new by Wm. Smith, practical repairer, 286 Dundas street, next to Fulcher's livery. ywt

LARKE'S LAMENT.

The Oshawa Professional Politician in London.

He Fails to Show Why His Own Town Has Not Prospered Under the "N. P."

Many Wild Statements Regarding the Liberal Policy.

Mr. Carling is Quite Certain, Despite Shuts-Down and Short Time, that Everybody is Prosperous.

Nothing of an unusual nature transpired at the Conservative meeting in the City Hall Thursday night. The auditorium and galleries were well filled, a large number being present, but the enthusiasm was rather below par. In the first place there was very little seating accommodation, and the majority were forced to stand up or leave the place, a good many taking the latter course. Then the Hon. John Carling was suffering from a cold and spoke for a few minutes only, the remainder of the evening being taken up by Mr. J. S. Larke, of Oshawa, and leaving no time for any further oratory of a local character. Around the walls streamers were hung, on which were printed effusions somewhat as follows: "The old flag, the old policy, the old leader"; "Canada for the Canadians"; "London will not favor annexation"; "No U. S. senators need apply"; "Canada's noble heritage shall not be sold for a mess of pottage"; "Canada shall not be governed by Washington"; "We will preserve the farmer's home market"; "This is my last effort for the unity of the Empire—Sir John A. Macdonald," etc.

Mr. T. D. Hodgens, president of the Conservative Association, took the chair, having among others associated with him on the platform: Hon. John Carling, J. S. Larke (Oshawa), Capt. A. W. Porte, F. A. Fitzgerald, R. M. Graham, Ald. Taylor, Ald. Wyatt, Water Commissioner Jones, School Trustee Brady, Jas. Burns, John Pocock, School Trustee Johnston, Richard Bayly, J. M. Cousins, James Priddis, John Christie, Ald. Judd, John Wolfe and others.

The chairman opened the meeting and introduced the speakers in about a dozen words. The present contest, said he, was not a choice between gentlemen, but of bread and butter for the working classes as well as those who were in higher positions. He would not detain them, but would give way to their candidate.

Hon. John Carling was applauded on rising. He referred to the time he stood in the hall 34 years ago and addressed a meeting and the pleasure he felt in being heartily received once more. He understood that at his opponents' meeting Saturday evening a gentleman who stated Mr. Hyman's policy, which the latter indorsed, had made statements which were not founded on facts, and had tried to induce the people to work against the prosperity of the country. Mr. Gibbons had tried to mislead the people about the savings bank deposits. It was the policy of their opponents to decry the country and make believe they were going to ruin, and that the only remedy was commercial union, which eventually meant annexation to the United States. The great resources of this country had been developed the last ten or twelve years so much that, although there might be a slight depression here or there, the country on the whole was never more prosperous than at present. The speaker then gave as indications of this flourishing state, statistics, as read at former meetings, of the saving bank deposits, of railroad passengers, freight tonnage, insurance, etc., existing at present, as compared with 1878. Some people told them of the booming times in the United States, but that was all on the surface. They may have run down to some particular point, where a little inflation was going on. The farms of the Western States were mortgaged for $3,500,000,000, the money not being expended in improvements on the property, but in enabling the farmer to live. He was quite sure that if the manufacturers of the country understood the policy as laid down by Mr. Laurier, of commercial union, and to resist trade between themselves and Great Britain. He felt sure they would resent any such policy and stand by the National Policy and unrestricted trade with Great Britain and other countries. After referring to the construction of the C. P. R. he pointed out the Government's action in subsidizing lines of steamers to the West Indies, Great Britain, France, Japan, China and Australia, which were outlets not possessed ten or twelve years ago. The people there were beginning to notice the conditions of trade with Canada. The honorable gentleman then rehearsed his story of the "Hoisting of the Flag" in this city Dominion Day, and denied any intention of making political capital out of it. The United States, he contended, was not our natural market. The Government had always been desirous of opening negotiations for a reciprocity treaty on terms satisfactory to both parties, but the American Government had resisted any renewal of the reciprocity treaty and had passed a tariff bill almost shutting them out. The speaker then repeated his statements made at his nomination speech regarding the balance of trade in favor of Great Britain against the United States. After the high tariff placed against them by the United States they must look to Japan, China, Australia and Great Britain for their markets. In conclusion he asked his hearers to rally in support of the old leader and the National Policy. (Applause.)

In reply to Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. Carling denied that he had subscribed or been asked to subscribe to the tavern-keepers' fund in opposing the recent license reduction bylaw.

A Voice—But you worked to defeat the bylaw.

Mr. J. S. Larke, of Oshawa, was introduced to the audience, and his address seemed to partake more of a personal than political aspect. The issue at the last election, he said, involved the condonation of whether it was murder to hang a rebel, but at the present contest it was the condonation of the murder of a rising nation. Speaking of himself he would give permission to the publishers of the ADVERTISER to inspect his record as a public man or private citizen from the moment of his birth. He never had had an office from the Government nor had his friends or relatives procured one through his influence, and he had never been interested in a contract, never had any colonization lands, a stick of timber or anything else. The Reformers might call him a great big fool, but with the exception of three or four times he had paid his own traveling expenses of his stumping tours. As regarded the remarks of the ADVERTISER on the state of the manufacturing industries in Oshawa, he was inclined to suspect that a commercial traveler had put up a joke on the paper. The Joseph Hall works at one time employed about 400 men, but in 1878 the assignee took possession and it went to pieces after that. The National Policy had put in its place a firm that bought the premises, put $40,000 into it and had $1,000,000 behind them. The Gibbs' furniture factory was in the same position. It went to ruin about 1878, but continued to run like an engine with steam shut off until it collapsed. They had bonused concerns which went to pieces, one of them in 1875 and another in 1878. Two or three years ago they gave a similar grant of $15,000 to a furniture factory, which was not successful, but every leading Tory in the town voted against the bylaw, while the Grits upheld it. They had now a carriage factory in the buildings that employed more men than the factory did. The Masson works went to pieces because of the private disagreements of the members of the company. In regard to the Dingle works, it had been left to young sons on the death of their father, but they had paid 100 cents when they closed the factory. One of the sons informed him he intended starting business in the same line in another town. As to the stove business he (the speaker) had gone into it with a little money and less wit, with the promise of support by others. They found themselves running up against men like the McClarys, who knew all about the business, and on top of that they were burned out. However, they had started experimenting with special lines and hoped to make it a success. The Oshawa malleable iron works was given $5,000 in 1875 as a bonus, and for two years it could be bought out at 50 cents on the dollar, Now the concern was running at full blast, employing 300 men, the molders getting $2 50 per day. Castings were sold at 5½ cents now, but the price in former years was 11½ cents. Taking up the dissolution question, he attributed the dissolving of the House to the difficulties with the United States and the desire of the Canadian Government to have them settled. Sir John wished the authority of the people expressed at the polls in order to know what his policy should be and whether the electorate preferred Sir Richard Cartwright or himself to conduct the negotiations. He defied any man to tell him what the Liberal policy was, for the opinions of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Mr. Mercier and Sir Richard Cartwright did not tally. In the report of the Grit meeting Saturday night he had seen a good deal about the policy and bread and butter from a man who lived in a fine house and employed very little labor—a commercial lawyer. This individual knew a great deal about the pulling down of works but never took stock in any or helped to build them up. He only knew one Grit lawyer who ever did invest, but it was with his client's money, and he unfortunately forgot to return it. He would like a man to go to Mr. Hyman and ask him if he supported the policy of Sir Richard Cartwright. The latter would not let him (Mr. Larke) speak at a recent meeting in Oshawa unless he made his address. He (Sir Richard) said then he was not in favor or commercial union, but his motion moved in the House of Commons in March, 1888, refuted the statement. To discriminate against Great Britain in favor of the United States would result in entire separation between Canada and the mother country. The National Policy was developing the iron industries, and a company of leading iron masters had been formed to work the mines in Nova Scotia. He was not going to wave the old flag, but there were times in the history of a nation when it was not a question of dollars and cents but of principle and patriotism. The people of South America were regarded by some as only half civilized, but their representatives had enough wit to refuse Mr. Blaine's offer of commercial union at the pan-American convention, and it was for that this Sir Richard Cartwright wanted the Canadians to get down on their knees and beg. (Voices—"No, No!") If Mr. Blaine were shown that he could not get what he wanted, he would come to us to give us what we wanted. As to the effect of the proposed unrestricted reciprocity, or the London wholesale business, he knew a wholesale man of London who said that in event of its adoption he would remove his headquarters to Detroit and keep but a sample room here, as then he would be nearer the American market and would have Michigan behind him. It had been said by the Reform lawyer in question that Canada could hold her own in competition with American manufacturers. But the Canadian manufacturer had comparatively little capital, and where they had had 40 years of National Policy in the States, it was not to be supposed that the Canadians, with twelve years of it, would have the experience and skill of their southern neighbors. They also had to import their raw material from the States, and thus would have to pay the freight back again on manufactured goods sent there. The speaker endeavored to show the effects of reciprocity on the cigar trade, maintaining that the $2 per pound on the importation would go to the farmers of the Western States, and not to the public treasury. Canada had to-day less unemployed workingmen than any country in the world. He had seen the "black-flag" demonstration in Toronto the day before, and when he saw men in the procession with gold watch chains and fine overcoats, smoking cigars, jeering and laughing, and some with noses that told why they were out of work, he did not think they were in danger of starving, although there were some deserving cases. Mr. Larke brought his speech to a close with a few remarks on the prosperous and contented appearance of his audience, and urged them not to be driven from their flag and home, but to stand by the National Policy until they got something better.

The crowd had been thinning out for some time, and as a general movement was made for the door, the president said he would call on no more speakers. He then called for cheers for "The Old Flag," the candidate, the Queen and speakers.

A Few Facts.

The latter half of the nineteenth century will pass into history as one into which is crowded more inventions and discoveries for the benefit of mankind than in all the centuries that have preceded it. Among these discoveries none will take higher rank than those in medicine, calculated to relieve "the ills that flesh is heir to," restore vitality, and prolong life. Ladies everywhere will rejoice at the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, undoubtedly the greatest remedy for their peculiar ailments yet discovered. These pills are the result of an almost life study, and are a certain nerve tonic and blood builder, supplying the elements necessary to enrich the blood and transform pale, sallow or greenish complexions to the pink and glow of perfect health. These pills are an unfailing cure for nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, headache and all the irregularities of the female system that entail so much misery and distress. Every suffering woman should give them a trial. For sale by all dealers, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price—50 cents a box—by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Beware of imitations.

Fifteen dollars will buy an organ at Trafford's furniture store. All kinds of furniture very cheap for cash.

CATASTROPHE AT CORDOVA.

Disastrous Floods in the Argentine Republic.

A Large City Half Under Water—More Than 150 Lives Lost—Houses Swept Away by the Score.

PANAMA, Feb. 13.—The Buenos Ayres Standard of Dec. 30 says news of a terrible disaster was received last evening from Cordova. Half the city is under water and houses are being washed away by the score. In the west end of the city, three blocks have been reduced to ruins, and the number of victims is already stated to be 100. In the east end a similar state of things is recorded. The most terrible panic prevailed. The air was filled with the shrieks of terrified women and children, and people were seen running madly out of the city.

At 11 o'clock on Friday night the authorities observed that an inundation was taking place, it being supposed that the dyke had given way. The police immediately began to awaken the populace and apprise them of the approaching danger. People thought at first a revolution had broken out, but soon the waters began to spread and rise. The panic then began, and what made matters worse the whole city was veiled in darkness owing to the gas factory having been inundated.

Up to a late hour no further news was received, it being supposed that the telegraph must have been washed away.

The damages caused are estimated at over $3,000,000, and more than 150 persons lost their lives.

SPINNERS SCRIMMAGING.

Trouble at Clark's Thread Mills at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Riot and bloodshed occurred at Clark's thread mills at Kearney last evening. When the non-union spinners quit work they were carried over the river from the Newark side in a launch, and when they landed on the Kearney side they were met by a throng of 2,000 persons, men, women and children, hoodlums predominating. When they landed at the dock a mighty yell went up and there was continued hooting and howling till the men were safely inside. Mr. Walmsley led the line guarded on each side by special officers. When the spinners got inside the gates, a boy on the dock threw a stone over the fence and Gregory and his special officers attempted to rush out on the crowd. Chief Turubull of the Kearney police, then ordered the specials back, threatening to arrest them for disorderly conduct, and they retired. Immediately after a woman in the crowd threw a stone, smashing the mill officers' window. Thereupon the specials rushed out on the crowd, flourishing their revolvers and shooting in the air and into the ground. The crowd surged back, but flung a shower of stones, which crashed through the mill windows.

Yelling and window breaking were kept up until the tumult attracted hundreds of men and women from Newark. For half a mile along the river front there stretched a mass of humanity. Men inside the mill placed a line of hose on the crowd. The descending stream of water made them angry and the window smashing went on. Several girls were crushed, and one girl was clubbed. Willie Richmond, aged 9, was shot through the foot by a special. There is scarcely one undamaged sash in any window in the whole mill. More trouble is feared.

THE RAILWAYS.

Increased Earnings of the Grand Trunk —A Junction Cut Suit.

The directors of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Feb. 16.

The suit of Young vs. G. T. R., arising out of the Junction Cut accident, tried at Chicago two weeks ago, was reported as having ended with a verdict of $7,000 for the plaintiff. This was not the case, however. That was the verdict of the jury and the amount at which it assessed the damages, but argument for judgment was reserved till last Saturday, when the judge set the verdict aside and granted a new trial.

During January the Grand Trunk ferries carried a total of 21,873 cars across the river between Fort Gratiot and Point Edward, an average of over 700 cars a days.

The G. T. R. return of traffic for the week ending Feb. 7 is as follows: Passenger train earnings—1891, $93,935; 1890, $91,002; freight train earnings, 1891, $225,400; 1890, $244,871; total, 1891, $319,335; 1890, $335,873; increase, 1891, $16,538.

Prof. Thurston, who writes more lucidly on subjects connected with engineering than almost any man living, discusses the question of speed in railway travel. He points out that the speed of the flying train is double that of the fastest horse, and rivals that of the swiftest birds. The power of its engine is not far from that of 1,000 horses. A modern train in America is a peripatetic palace; it costs from £30,000 to £40,000 to build. It inclues bath rooms, sleeping rooms, restaurants and reception rooms; and supplies ladies' maids, stenographers, typewriting amanuenses and barbers. It makes 40 miles between stations, running hour after hour without stopping, that is to say, it goes 60 feet a second, which is the rate which would be attained if you fell from the top of a five-storied house. There is as much railway in the United States as in all the rest of the world. They have spent £2,000,000 in building 150,000 miles of railway, on which 1,000,000 persons are employed. To get killed on an average a man must travel 50,000,000 miles. He does not think that any serious engineering difficulty stands in the way of attaining a speed of 100 miles an hour, but it would cost more than people are at present willing to pay. Two hundred miles an hour is, however, not practical; the head resistance would not be far from ten tons, and the engine would require to be of 10,000 horse-power. If, therefore, we have to run at 200 miles an hour, steam will have to be discontinued for electric traction, the only method yet discovered of making the horse do his work without taxing us for his own carriage. Heat, light and electricity will then conspire in that coming revolution which shall combine for us the speed of the bird, the comforts of home and the safety of the dwelling.

Corn Sowing

Is a process conducted by the agency of tight boots all the year round. Corn reaping is best conducted through the agency of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe and sure-pop corn cure. Putnam's Extractor is now widely imitated. Beware of all poisonous and sore-producing substitutes; they are dangerous to use, and are sold simply because they afford the dealer larger profit.

Tally Ho! Stable.

This stable still maintains its good name for turning out a first class livery of all descriptions to suit the public. In the stable are two fine Tandems, to let with or without drivers, also a fine buss for sleighing parties. J. FULCHER, proprietor. Telephone 678.

A PROSPEROUS COMPANY.

Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company.

The twentieth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company was held at the company's office in London on the 11th inst., the following shareholders being present: Rev. James Harris, Rev. James Gordon, Rev. William Birks, Joseph Jeffery, John McClary, Thomas Partridge, R. N. Currie, Thomas Rowe, William McDonough, Wm. Bowman, A. S. Emery, John G. Richter, Alexander Johnston, Charles F. Hanson, Wm. Percival and others. The president, Mr. Joseph Jeffery, was in the chair, and the manager, Mr. William F. Bullen, acted as secretary. The annual report was taken as read, as follows:

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

The twentieth year of the company's existence having terminated, it is now the duty of the directors to lay before the shareholders the results of the year's business, together with the duly audited balance sheet of the company.

Your directors are pleased to say that payments, as a rule, have been promptly met; out of 1,619 mortgages it was found necessary during the year to take extreme proceedings for sale in eleven cases only; these properties were all disposed of with one exception, which is ample security for the amount advanced, and has been temporarily leased for a sum sufficient to pay all rates and taxes, as well as interest on the company's claim.

The sum of $795,015 17, principal and interest, has been repaid on mortgages, and $458,584 76 has been loaned during the year.

Rates of interest on the best class of real estate securities have again ruled low through the year, with little prospect of better rates. The net earnings, after paying and providing for due and accrued interest on debentures and deposits, and after paying expenses of all kinds, and writing $680 79 off office premises, amount to $102,289 84; this, with the sum remaining at credit of revenue account for the previous year, $877 87, together amount to $103,167 71; out of which two half-yearly dividends of 3½ per cent. each, amounting to $84,000, have been paid, and $19,000 added to the reserve fund, leaving $167 71 at the credit of revenue account.

Sterling debentures amounting to £137,265 matured during the year. New and renewed debentures were placed to the extent of £69,265. Your directors deemed it advisable to pay off all debentures maturing during the year, which could not be renewed at rates remunerative to the company. Sterling debentures now amount to £268,668, as against £336,968 at end of previous year. Your directors are pleased to state that on nearly the whole of the debenture issue the interest is now reduced to rates which leave a fair margin of profit to the company.

Currency debentures amount to $97,980, being an increase of $30,780 during the year.

The company now hold mortgages on real estate amounting to $3,303,140 77, on property valued by the company's inspectors and appraisers at $7,500,000.

The accounts of the company have, as usual, undergone a careful monthly scrutiny at the hands of thoroughly competent auditors, whose certificate is attached.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.
JOSEPH JEFFERY, President.

London, Jan. 19, 1891.

Financial Statement.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Interest paid and accrued on sterling debentures	$83,214 16	
Less amount provided for last year	18,204 60	$ 65,009 56
Expenses in connection with sterling debentures		6,091 96
Interest paid and accrued on currency debentures	4,685 46	
Less amount provided for last year	1,033 76	3,651 70
		19,247 10
Savings bank interest		2,955 11
Commission and expenses in connection with loans		15,517 50
Expenses of management		1,881 60
Income tax paid		680 79
Written off office premises		42,000 00
Dividend No. 53, paid July 2, 1890		42,000 00
Dividend No. 54, due Jan. 2, 1891		19,000 00
Carried to reserve fund		167 71
Balance carried forward		
Total		$218,503 03
Balance from last year		877 87
Interest earned on mortgages, etc.		217,325 16
Total		$218,203 03

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate		$3,303,140 77
Loans on debentures		21,574 63
Loans on this company's stock (in no case exceeding par value)		11,775 59
Office premises (freehold)		72,000 00
Cash with Bank of Scotland		5,041 53
Cash with the Moisons Bank		100,952 43
Cash with the Traders' Bank of Canada		4,460 13
Total		$3,518,945 08

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to the public—		
Sterling debentures		$1,307,519 26
Accrued interest on same		13,712 00
Currency debentures		97,980 00
Accrued interest on same		1,314 70
Savings bank deposits		477,251 41
Total		$1,897,777 37
Surplus		1,621,167 71
Liabilities to the Shareholders—		
Capital stock, paid up		$1,200,000 00
Dividend No. 54 (since paid)		42,000 00
Reserve fund	$360,000 00	
Carried to do	19,000 00	379,000 00
Balance at credit of revenue account		167 71
Total		$1,621,167 71

To the shareholders of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company:

We hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company for the year 1890, comprising a monthly cash audit, and the verification of the postings and balances in all the company's books, and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the securities and find them in order.

GEO. F. JEWELL, F.C.A.,
A. S. EMERY,
} Auditors.

London, Ontario, Jan. 16, 1891.

The president in moving the adoption of the report stated that he would not make any lengthy remarks, as the accounts are clear and in the usual form. Those of you who have watched the progress of the company must have observed that every year we have made steady and secure progress and have added a considerable sum to our reserve fund, which now amounts to $379,000, being a little over 31½ per cent on our paid up capital, and I can from personal knowledge assure you that our securities are the best that can be obtained. No loss has been made on any of the properties brought to sale during the year; your directors always consider perfect safety preferable to high rates and doubtful security and act accordingly. Our loans are confined to the very best class of securities, namely, upon improved farms and productive city and town properties in the oldest and best sections of Western Ontario. Confining our business to this class of securities we have to be content with low rates of interest; but have the satisfaction of knowing that our investments are perfectly safe. I call your attention to the fact that the yearly repayments on loans amount to over one-fifth of our total investments. This shows the activity of our business and gives to those interested the very best evidence that their funds are not locked up in permanent loans.

You will notice in looking over the report that our sterling debentures have been reduced £68,000, equal to $330,933, and that notwithstanding this amount had to be paid, our revenue has been sufficient to enable us to loan on mortgage $458,584, and close the year with $110,454 at credit with our bankers.

The average rate of interest on outstanding sterling debentures is now reduced to a little under 4½ per cent.; we had sterling debentures maturing in 1890 £137,265—equal to $668,023; these were all 5 per cent. A tight money market and reducing rate on new debentures to 4 per cent. caused the reduction of our sterling debentures. It is difficult to borrow at 4 per cent. when Bank of England rate rules, as it did last year, from 5 to 6 per cent.

Your directors are satisfied that, with an easy money market, there will be no difficulty in largely increasing the debenture issue; but they do not think it wise to pay more than 4 per cent. for money, as paying a higher rate would not, at present rates of loaning, leave a sufficient margin for profit. Without further remarks I beg to move the adoption of the report.

The adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. John McClary, the vice-president, who said that the president had covered the ground so thoroughly that there was very little left for him to say but that he fully concurred in the president's remarks, and had great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

The retiring directors, Joseph Jeffery, John McClary, Alexander Johnston, William Bowman and William McDonough were then re-elected for the ensuing year.

George F. Jewell, F. C. A., and A. S. Emery were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Joseph Jeffery was re-elected president and John McClary vice-president.

W. F. BULLEN,
Manager.

For Clearing the Voice Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are highly esteemed by clergymen. "Pre-eminently the best."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. "I recommend their use to public speakers."—Rev. E. H. Chapin. "Of great service in subduing hoarseness."—Rev. Daniel Wise, New York. "An invaluable medicine."—Rev. C. S. Vedder, Charleston, S. C.

They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness and allaying irritation of the throat. Sold only in boxes. Price 25cts. xt

It is astonishing how soon the whole conscience begins to unravel if a single stitch is dropped; one little sin indulged makes a hole you could put you head through.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottleof Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use, It corrects all looseness of the bowels, promptly and cause a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc. in the market.

Uruguay has reduced her standing army to one-forth its former strength. Before New Year's the Uruguayan troops consisted of two infantry regiments of 1,000 each and one artillery and one cavalry regiment of 1,000 each. The artillery and cavalry have been abolished, and each of the infantry regiments has been cut down to 500 men each.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Fine cut chewing tobaccos are manufactured from Kentucky leaf. The Globe Tobacco Works Company of London (limited) manufacture the following choice brands: JERSEY LILY, HIGH COURT, VICTORIA, GLOBE, GOLDEN THREAD and SOLACE, put up in one ounce packages, and for sale by all the leading tobacconists. Ask for them. ywt

TELEGRAMS IN A NUTSHELL.

Musurus Pasha, the well-known Turkish diplomat, is dead.

Senator Sherman's condition appears to be improved. The family are much encouraged.

Robt. Reynolds, a boy of 16, has been sentenced at Brockville to eighteen months in the Central Prison for burglary.

Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot, ex-Governor of New Brunswick, died at Belmont, Sunbury county, Thursday, aged 81 years.

The mayor of Montreal is overrun with applicants for work, and he has asked the Road Committee for $15,000 to provide them with work.

The report current in Ottawa that Sir John Macdonald was seriously ill is denied. The Premier's health is frail, but he is not suffering from any special ailment.

A woman named Carolina Ferguson, arrested for drunkenness in Toronto Thursday night, attempted to hang herself after being placed in a police cell. She will recover.

Mr. Swenson, a jeweler, of Montreal, worth about $15,000, has mysteriously disappeared from the city, and the detectives have failed to find any clue to his whereabouts.

There is a considerable reduction in the rate of mortality in Montreal for 1890, it standing at 24.53 per 1,000, the lowest rate since statistics began to be kept in 1872, when it was 37.76 per 1,000.

Richard Mandlebaum, of E. Mandlebaum & Son, wholesale liquor merchants, of San Francisco, left suddenly for Australia Saturday, leaving the firm embarrassed to the extent, it is reported, of $100,000.

At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, in the case of the Queen ex rel. Chamberlain vs. Stevens, Counsel for the relator obtained a fiat for leave to serve notice of motion calling upon the respondent to show why he should not be unseated from the office of mayor of Ingersoll. The grounds alleged are personal acts of bribery.

A Standing Menace.

"Life is sweet" is an old saying, and just as true as it is old. No one in his or her right senses courts death; all wish to prolong life to the utmost limit, and yet, in spite of this universal desire to live the allotted three score years and ten—and even longer—thousands upon thousands of people, through carelessness and neglect, are hastening the time when they must stand face to face with the grim reaper, and make the plunge alone into "the dark valley of the shadow of death." No disease on this continent claims so many victims as consumption, and reliable statistics prove that fully two-thirds of the deaths occurring from consumption had their origin in catarrh. Nothing but negligence caused this last disease to develop into consumption, and the person who neglects to promptly and persistently treat catarrh until all traces are eradicated is simply hastening the coming of death. Even should catarrh not develop into consumption, it nevertheless shortens life, as every breath the patient inhales passes over poisonous secretions and thus affects the whole system. For the cure of catarrh no remedy ever discovered equals Nasal Balm, which is recognized from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the only certain cure for this disease. It removes the secretions from the nostrils, stops the poisonous droppings into the throat and lungs, and makes the user feel that a new lease of life has been given him. This great catarrh remedy is on sale with all dealers, or will be sent on receipt of price—50 cents for small and $1 for large size bottles—by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Chapman is making really good cabinet photos at $1 50 per dozen for a short time. Remember, opposite City Hall, London. ty

OUR LEADER

FOR SPRING.

$2 00

FUR FELT HAT.

See It. Just Opened.

W. L. G.

Furnisher, Hatter and Shirt Manufacturer,

159 DUNDAS STREET, - - - LONDON, ONTARIO b

SOLID VALUE.

Extra Fine Stock of Tweeds, Worsteds, Serges, Tailors' Trimmings, Gents' Furnishings and Ready-made Clothing at

55 CENTS on the DOLLAR

The R. G. Balmer $12,790 stock now being sold at

Greene's Star Hall.

This is no sale of cheap, mixed or damaged goods, but the finest goods in the trade at almost half regular prices; 300 Overcoats at less than cost. ORDER your spring suits NOW.

GREENE'S STAR HALL. tfo

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Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim & Co., Montreal, Que

London, Saturday, Feb. 14.

THE PILGRIM FROM OSHAWA.

The ADVERTISER put a few fair questions to the perambulating orator from Oshawa, which apparently had the effect on Mr. Larke that a red rag has on a bull.

At the meeting in Mr. Carling's interest last night, Mr. Larke took occasion to deny that he was a mercenary patriot, because he never had obtained fat contracts (as have the McGreevys) never got any colonization lands (as have the Rykerts), never got any timber limits (as have hundreds of his fellow supporters of the combines). It should have occurred to him that the ADVERTISER made no such charges. Mr. Larke protests too much, no doubt to enable him to escape giving a straight answer to straight questions. He had the foolhardiness to assert that his town was prosperous, though he could not deny that the population in 1878 was 4,548, whereas, according to the municipal census, it was but 4,287 in 1890. In the face of this lamentable record of retrogression, Mr. Larke comes to London, with several shut-down factories and shorter time, and tells us that not only in Oshawa but all over the country, prosperity has resulted from the high tax policy. We submit that a teacher who reasons against an extension of Canadian trade from such false premises is not a safe guide to follow.

Mr. Larke affects to believe that reciprocity would not improve the condition of the manufacturers. Could he be in a worse hole under reciprocity, admitting for the sake of argument that he reasons correctly, than he is now. He has publicly asserted that in his own magnificently situated town of Oshawa he is owner of a factory for which he would gladly take one-third its value. His investment took place within the last few years. What has the "N. P." done for him? What fruit has it brought forth in Oshawa or in London that it should be continued?

Complete reciprocity, this apologist for the combines tells us, would ruin manufacturers. The conduct of the manufacturers themselves is the best evidence against this contention. Outside the combines, the large majority of the manufacturers seem to be heartily tired of the policy that restricts their market, makes their raw material dear and has a continual tendency to kill out all but the larger concerns.

We all know that most independent and progressive manufacturers in London are on the side of the Liberal candidate, who is himself a large employer of labor.

It is on record that in the neighboring city of Brantford nineteen manufacturers are supporting Mr. Paterson, the Liberal candidate, who is an extensive manufacturer of confectionery and biscuits.

In Bruce one of the Liberal candidates is Mr. Truax, who is an extensive manufacturer of woolens.

In Hamilton Copp Bros. and Laidlaw & Co., makers of stoves, and other large manufacturers support the Liberal candidates.

In Bowmanville, the owner of the piano and organ factory, which under its former managers was a bulwark for the N. P., believes that if only he could get access to the American market a splendid business could be done.

The large boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec are all ardent supporters of Mr. Laurier and unrestricted reciprocity. So are the owners of the Chambly cotton mill and the hosiery manufacturers in the eastern townships.

In St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Mr. Boas, who employs 700 hands, supports the Liberal leader. So also does Hon. James K. Ward and Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, the largest shareholders in the Coaticook and Valleyfield factories.

Mr. F. T. Frost, the most extensive manufacturer of agricultural implements in Eastern Ontario, is the Reform candidate in Leeds and Grenville on the unrestricted reciprocity platform.

Mr. A. Gunn is largely interested in factories in Kingston and elsewhere. He is Sir John Macdonald's opponent in that city.

Sir Richard Cartwright is the principal owner of a number of mills and factories in Napanee. He is the leader of the party of unrestricted reciprocity in this Province.

Mr. G. F. Burnett, of G. F. Burnett & Co., clothing manufacturers, writes to the Montreal Herald, stating that his firm now employs 300 persons, but would employ 600 if we had unrestricted reciprocity.

Mr. Alexander Gibson, of New Brunswick, the most successful manufacturer of cottons in the Dominion, declared long ago in favor of unrestricted reciprocity and says it would be the making of Canada.

The proprietors of the St. Stephen cotton factory indorse Mr. Gibson's views. The managers of the Moncton cotton factory some time ago took strong ground against unrestricted reciprocity, and the value of their advice in commercial matters may be judged by the fact that the Moncton factory is now a bankrupt concern and the stockholders are not likely to get over 5 cents on the dollar from their investments.

In face of this record, the pilgrim from Oshawa, who confessed last night that when he went into manufacturing, in these halcyon days of the N. P., he "had a little money and not very much wit," stands in a very ridiculous light. What are his judgment and arguments to set up against successful manufacturers like C. S. Hyman, John Campbell, Leonard & Sons, and the hundreds of progressive employers of labor, who are firm believers in and supporters of the Liberal policy of reciprocity?

HON. WILFRID LAURIER'S ADDRESS.

In another column will be found the address of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader. It is not a claptrap document, appealing for support on side issues, but a fair statement of the two policies now before the people. Every elector should read this masterly exposition of the questions at issue.

Mr. Laurier's exposure of the disloyalty of the restrictionist leaders is complete. Well may he ask what greater treason to the people could be concocted than the disfranchisement of 100,000 of the bone and sinew of the country through the use of antiquated voters' lists, and that, too, after the solemn promise of the retiring Government that under no circumstances would the elections take place on the old lists.

What a contrast this frank document is to the claptrap address sent out by the chief apologist for the combines.

THE SCHOOL FLAG INCIDENT.

Mr. Carling, having failed in his attempt to make political capital out of the London school flag demonstration, now tries a new tack. He has probably repented of insinuating that one-half of the people of this fair city are rebels and annexationists, and he now simply professes to believe that the flag is in danger of being hauled down, and with a "Johnny-get-your-gun" attitude, he breathes threatenings on anyone who would dare attack the emblem of authority. Now once for all we beg the retiring member for London to take his meals regularly, avoid undue excitement, and go to bed early, relying on the honesty of his former fellow-citizens. They will take good care of the flag. They will not permit him or anyone else to drag it into the political arena, for party purposes, without administering reproof at the proper time. Mr. Carling's following cannot make votes by traducing their fellow-citizens or by trying to render impossible a repetition of the school children's fete. The trick is too clumsy.

—No citizen in search of information should fail to attend the mass meeting in the City Hall to-morrow (Saturday) night. Mr. Jury, of Toronto, who will be the principal speaker, is a most entertaining orator.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

Hon. Edward Blake has retired from public life, it is to be hoped but temporarily.

The Liberals of the country will cordially indorse the encomiums passed upon the honorable gentleman by his late constituents in West Durham, and while wishing him continued health and prosperity, hope that his massive intellect and patriotic spirit will not be permanently withdrawn from influencing public opinion. Perhaps in the near future, when the honorable gentlemen has accomplished the special literary work upon which he is now engaged, he will be prevailed upon to return to public life, and resume the place in the counsels of this country that in the past he has so creditably and unselfishly filled.

Meanwhile, it is reassuring to know that Parliament is not likely to be without a Blake. There is every probability that Hon. Samuel Blake, the talented brother of the retiring statesman, will accept a call to the House of Commons. If he does so, there can be no misgivings as to his future. He will take a front rank in the list of statesmen in the new House.

THE OLD MAN AND THE RED PARLOR BRIGADE.

The Old Man's address to the electors of Canada does not say a word about an intention to secure reciprocity in natural products with the United States, although the reason given for dissolving Parliament a few days before was that he might send commissioners to Washington to secure a trade treaty on that basis.

The Red Parlor brigade brought so much pressure to bear on Thompson, Bowell, Foster and Carling at Toronto that the Old Man did not dare repeat in his address what but a few days before he had spoken to the country through his organs.

The Old Man is dependent on the Red Parlor for the sinews of war, and he has been forced to come to their terms. Of course he never meant to try for reciprocity in natural products; he only meant to fool the farmers. But the Red Parlor brigade know the Old Man, and they feared that if he was allowed to sacrifice the farmers—or to pretend to sacrifice them—he might do the same with the Red Parlor if it was needed to save his neck.

It is now plain to see who is boss. The Old Man has been driven into a corner and forced to go back upon his professions. His address is senility itself. He feels that his usefulness is gone when the Red Parlor can dictate what he ought to say, and so he writes "Farewell."

The farmers and the wage-earners of Canada have at least this much to thank the Red Parlor for, that the Old Man has been compelled to abandon his trick.

—Just fancy an honest man having to approach the disgraced Rykert and address him as "Your Honor." That is the decree of the Ottawa rulers of to-day. Low, low have they fallen.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Wider markets, cheap raw material, cheap necessaries of life, more employment, Canada for the Canadian.

SEEKING ABROAD EMPLOYMENT DENIED AT HOME.

There is hardly a family in London or Western Ontario some of whose sons have not been compelled to seek abroad employment denied at home. There was a time when you reasonably hoped to see your sons grow up about you the prop and stay and solace of your declining years. But the high tax policy has driven them into exile.

WEST MIDDLESEX.

Against the representative farmer who has been selected as the Liberal candidate in West Middlesex the Conservatives have put up Dr. Roome, of this city.

Dr. Roome made a speech at the convention in which he took strong grounds against reciprocity in various farm products. He said there was nothing in the platform of the Patrons. Surely he was not so ignorant as not to know that whereas the Patrons are opposed to the Combines, the high tax policy, which he has always supported, is responsible for the oppressive sugar, binder twine, barbed wire, and farm implement combinations that have so handicapped the farmers. Hector McFarlane and his constantly-increasing following should speedily settle this high tax champion.

—"I am in full accord with the policy of the Liberal party. The Liberal policy will not be inimical to the interests of Great Britain."—[Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

EAST LAMBTON.

Good-bye, Mr. Moncrieff! Mr. Stutt, a representative farmer, has been selected as Liberal candidate for East Lambton. The riding will be redeemed. High taxation and the combines are no longer in favor with the farmers.

MR MEREDITH'S FAUX PAS.

The Liberal party should thank Mr. Meredith for one thing. The Conservative leader in the Legislature tried to make a point against the Liberal party by his reference to Premier Mercier's declarations on the interprovincial resolutions. Mr. Mowat made a rejoinder that placed his antagonist in an odd light. Before the encounter ended, Mr. Meredith must have wished that he had "let sleeping dogs lie." The declaration is fully reported in to-day's issue.

COUGHLIN SET ASIDE.

The high tax advocates in North Middlesex have shoved Timothy Coughlin aside and have nominated Mr. Hutchins, who was defeated by Mr. Waters in the local election. The friends of the combines believe that the swapping of horses while crossing the stream will save the riding to them, but with a strong Liberal candidate in the field they will soon have their eyes opened.

SIR JOHN'S FAILURE OF MEMORY.

Speaking at the Albany Club in Toronto a few nights ago, Sir John Macdonald said:

"The treaty of 1854 was got by a Conservative Government."

Speaking at Caledonia, in the county of Haldimand, 30 years ago, when the matter was fresher in his mind than it is now, Sir (then Mr.) John Macdonald said:

"If there is one measure of late date which benefits the country more than another it is the reciprocity treaty, negotiated indeed by the Hincks Government, but perfected under Sir Allan's. You know that whereas wheat used to pay 20 cents a bushel to enter the frontiers of the United States, it now goes in free, and every farmer here is 20 cents a bushel richer for that measure. Instead of being kept out of the United States, and being obliged to go to Montreal to sell his produce, he has now the choice of two markets—he has two strings to his bow—no collector of customs stands between him and the New England manufacturer, or between him and the British consumer."

The treaty was negotiated by the Reform Government of Mr. Hincks, signed in June, 1854, and came into operation at once, although it was stipulated that it should be formally ratified by the United States Congress, the Parliament of Great Britain and the Legislatures of the Canadian Provinces. In the united Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada a change of Government took place soon after, the Conservative party came into office under Sir Allan McNab, and the Legislature formally indorsed the reciprocity treaty. But the Conservatives had nothing to do with the negotiations from first to last.

Sir John Thompson in his speech at Toronto on Friday night made the same claim for his party as Sir John Macdonald, but he spoke from the brief put in his hands and doesn't know better.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—The present Government at Ottawa is disloyal to the people because it has not kept faith with them.

‡‡‡

—Barley is selling at 50 cents to 52 cents a bushel in Toronto. Just across the line in Buffalo it is selling for 80 cents.

‡‡‡

—Charley Rykert has obtained his price. He has stood aside in Lincoln county, on the promise of being repaid with a judgeship, and Mr. Neelon has been nominated as the high tax candidate.

‡‡‡

—Liberalism continues in the ascendant in the motherland. Yesterday a successor to Charles Bradlaugh was elected in Northampton. A supporter of Mr. Gladstone carried the day with 2,000 majority to the good.

‡‡‡

—Mr. M. C. Cameron, the hero of many victories in and out of Parliament, has been selected as the Liberal candidate for West Huron. The general belief is that he will be elected, though, like many of the Liberal leaders, he finds himself in a gerrymandered constituency. The goodness of his cause should overcome that.

‡‡‡

—The two leading manufacturers in Napanee indorse the Liberal candidate for Lennox. One of them truthfully remarked at a recent meeting that "when the farmer is prosperous the manufacturers prosper." Neither are as prosperous as they ought to be, as we well know in London. Trade restriction and high taxation have proved a lamentable failure.

‡‡‡

—A remarkable incident has occurred in Glengarry. Mr. John McLennan, hitherto a Conservative, came out boldly in criticism of the trade policy of the dying Government. His honesty was unchallenged, and the Liberals nominated him for the House of Commons. Someone suggested that the Conservative convention should unite on the same man, but it wanted a machine candidate or nobody, and therefore Mr. McLennan will go forward with the support of the Liberal party and of many influential Conservatives. The fearful and wonderful twisting of the combines party are having their effect on the minds of independent men all over the country.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Timothy Healy Makes Inquiries About the Irish Relief Fund.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. T. M. Healy, member for North Longford, greeted the reappearance of Chief Secretary Balfour, "because," he said, "the Irish are anxious to know when any portion of the relief fund will be paid cash down." Mr. Balfour, responding, asked, "what fund?" "The Earl of Zetland's fund," answered Mr. Healy.

Mr. Balfour remarked that he could not believe the member for North Longford would ask in the House of Commons for information about a private fund with which he had nothing to do.

"Nothing to do," cried Mr. Healy in surprise, an exclamation which was followed by cheers from the Irish party.

Mr. MacNeill, member for South Donegal, addressing the Chief Secretary for Ireland, said: "Did not the Earl of Zetland and yourself make the appeal for funds in your official capacity."

To this question Mr. Balfour replied: "Certainly not."

The tithes bill passed its third reading by a vote of 250 to 161.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD up the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing
THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.
Brockville, Ont.
xt

NASAL BALM

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing
FULFORD & CO.
Brockville, Ont.

NEVER FAILS CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH



"IT'S ONLY A COUGH"

has brought many to untimely graves. What is a cough? The lungs, throat or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm-bell telling where the disease lies. Wisdom suggests "TRY Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;" it has cured thousands of persons. As long as you cough there is danger. Delay for the cough is a Danger Signal. Use "Wistar" and be cured. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on wrapper.

ALEX. ROSS' DESTROYER OF HAIR. Removes hair from the face, neck, and arms without injury. Price 3s. 6d.; sent secretly packed, by post, for 54 stamps. Alex. Ross Hair Dye produces very light or dark colors. His Canthariden, produces whiskers or hair on he head. His Skin Tightener, a liquid for removing furrows and crow's feet marks under the eyes, for 54 stamps, by post. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, 10s. 6d. or sent for stamps. Letters invited.—Had through C. McCallum & Co., Chemists, London, Ont., or Lyman, Son & Co., Chemists, Montreal, or from Alex. Ross, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, near Holborn, London W. C.
ywt

M. F. O'MARA

O'MARA'S MILD CURE.



Bacon & Ham Curer,
Sausage Maker and General Provision Dealer.

Poultry, Game, Etc. Retail, 60 Dundas and 1 Market Bazar. Wholesale and Street West: Telephone 536.
1881 xy

WINTER HUMORS

Cold, raw winds of winter fan to fury itching, burning, and scaly humors and diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood. No pen can describe their severity, no language can exaggerate the suffering of those afflicted, especially of little babies, whose tender skins are literally on fire. *Winter is the best time to effect a permanent cure.* Cuticura Remedies are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most sensitive, and may be used on the youngest infant and most delicate invalid with gratifying and unfailing success. CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, permits rest and sleep, heals raw and irritated surfaces, cleanses the scalp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the only medicated toilet soap, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and thus removes the cause. Hence, the Cuticura Remedies cure every humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.



☞ "HOW TO CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND BLOOD" mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, 100 Testimonials. A book of priceless value to every sufferer.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 35c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.50 Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Pimply Skin, red, rough hands, painful finger-ends and shapeless nails are prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap, incomparably the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, while rivalling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. *The only medicated toilet soap* and *the only preventive and cure* of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, rough, red, and oily skin, and simple humors of infants and children. Sale greater than the combined sale of all other skin soaps. Sold everywhere. Price, 35 cts.

Burns
THE TAILORS.

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

SPRING TROUSERINGS

Ever offered. See our east window for them.

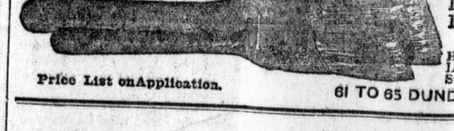
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TO ORDER. MADE IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

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

Burns The Tailors

THOS. BRYAN,
LONDON BRUSH FACTORY.



Awarded Silver Medal at Western Fair, 1887.
Special Lines—Feather Hemp and Wool Dusters Large assortment Carpe Sweepers.
Price List on Application. 61 TO 65 DUNDAS STREET.

THE
General Elections
Will not interfere with the ever increasing demand for
GRANBY RUBBERS.

People of all shades of political complexion and temperament unite in declaring the GRANBY RUBBERS and OVERSHOES to be superior to any in the market.
64a tx

New Spring Overcoatings.
New Spring Suitings.

PETHICK & McDONALD
393 RICHMOND STREET.

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy — Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BY THE TEE.

The Curlers Who Will Tussel for the Ontario Tankard.

CURLING.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—The finish of the competition for the Ontario tankard is near at hand. Yesterday was the last day for receiving returns of the group competitions. These leave the following group champions eligible to play in the final matches in this city next Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 18 and 19:

Group.	Winner.	Group.	Winner.
1	Belleville	9	Tor. Prospect P'k.
2	Lakefield	10	Plattsville
3	Bowmanville	11	Paris
4	Orillia	12	Chatham
5	Meaford	13	Ayr
6	Hamilton Thistles	14	Harriston
7	Galt Granite	15	Walkerton
8	Toronto Granite	16	

Guelph Royal City or Elora will represent group 16.

The tankard has been played for since 1875, when the Hamilton Thistles won it. The previous winners that are eligible to compete in the finals this year are: Bowmanville, Orillia, Hamilton Thistles, Toronto Granites and Walkerton. Walkerton won last year. Only Toronto and Hamilton Thistles have won it twice, while Bowmanville has once won and twice been the last competing club. Play will begin at 9 a.m. Wednesday.

At Brantford Wednesday three rinks of Galt players defeated Brantford by six shots.

The two Forest rinks which played here on Tuesday, and a third one composed of W. D. Griggs, W. J. Porte, Geo. Webster and C. Stuart, played a friendly match with three St. Marys rinks in that town the other evening, and were defeated by nine shots.

Albion and Montreal curlers played the international match for the Gordon medal at the Caledonia rink, Montreal, Wednesday. The American team is wholly made up of Albany gentlemen, none of the curlers from New York city taking part in the match. The Canadian team is a representative one, the members being chosen from the four city clubs, each contributing two players. It was a four-hour match with stones. Canadians, 55; Americans, 43

BASEBALL.

A meeting to revise the International League will be held in Syracuse this (Friday) evening. Toronto will probably send a representative.

HOMING PIGEONS.

A number of local sportsmen met at the Tecumseh House Thursday night and organized the London Homing Pigeon Society. Col. Smith occupied the chair. Several signified their willingness to join the society, allowing their names to go down as members, and paid their initiation fee of $1. The following officers were elected: Dr. Niven, president; George McCormick, vice-president; John Houseman, jun., secretary; Col. Aylmer, honorary secretary and treasurer. The society purposes importing some pigeons from England. The following were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and bylaws: Messrs. Allan Boug, (Lieut.-Col.) Smith, William Court, William Boug, Andrew Cleghorn, (Capt.) Beattie, Toronto, and Richard Oke.

THE TURF.

A law has been passed prohibiting the sale in Missouri of pools on horse racing outside the State.

At the Brasfield sale on Tuesday George Voorhis, of Detroit, purchased the bay mare Daisy L., 6 years old, by Petosky, dam Virgie Wilkes, for $825.

J. S. Coxey, of Lexington, owner of the Dixiana stud, will make Robert Bonner an offer of $12,000 for the privilege of breeding Maud S. to Acolyte, Mr. Coxey to own the foal.

The third day of the horse sales at Lexington was well attended. Telos, b. m., by Almont, dam Maggie Keene, was bought for $2,500, and Ophelia Carr, blk. f., by Ellerslie Wilkes, dam Lady Carr, for $2,000.

At a recent meeting of the Woodstock Driving Park Association it was decided to hold two days' races there on June 9 and 10. The following is a list of the events: First day—Green race, purse $100; running race, 1¼ mile, merchant stake, $150; three-minute, open, $200; 2:35, $200. Second day—2:45 race, $200; hotel-keepers' purse, $150; running race, mile heats, free for all, $250. George J. Fraser was appointed delegate to the meeting to be held in this city to arrange about the formation of the western circuit.

THE RING.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—"Bobby" Haight, of Hudson, and "Jimmie" Quinn, of Kingston, two light-weight pugilists, fought last night for $250 a side and the gate receipts. In the third round Haight rendered Quinn unconscious by a terrific blow behind the left ear.

When the Clouds Roll by

Get your share of good things free with our teas, coffees, baking powder or cocoa, or at matchless cash prices. We're removing down town; must sell $10,000 worth of goods in 30 days; 50 cents count as $1 and dimes as quarters here. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, 240 Dundas street, London. bd&w

There is no solitude so miserable as that of the man alone in a noisy city unless it be that of a man alone with a noisy baby.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

EVERY GENTLEMAN

Should take advantage of the close prices at which

HARRY LENOX

—IS OFFERING—

His Stock of Trouserings to the Public

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

WELL MADE AND PERFECT FITTI N

SOUTH MIDDLESEX.

Liberals Again Nominate Jas. Armstrong.

A Monster Convention Unanimously Tenders Him the Nomination for Another Term—The Nominee's Speech.

A monster Liberal convention was held in the much-gerrymandered constituency of South Middlesex yesterday afternoon at Delaware. When the president called the gathering to order, shortly after 1 o'clock, there was not sufficient room in the Town Hall to hold the monster crowd that sought admittance.

Messrs. G. McGugan, S. Sutherland, D. Campbell, W. P. Dale and Secretary Parnell were appointed a committee on credentials. They reported that the following delegates properly qualified were in attendance:

CARADOC.—Messrs. Thomas Faulds, Henry Lockwood, jun., Henry Waters, Charles H. Lockwood, Harry Anderson, W. J. Batman, W. J. Torrence, S. M. G. McCracken, R. Beattie, C. Nagle, W. Nagle, W. Bidnell, F. London, J. Thomas, J. F. Sutherland, H. Hardy, J. Sutherland, W. Harrison, H. Sutherland, John Thompson, J. C. McNeil, G. McGugan, M. J. Campbell, M. M. Campbell, D. McGugan, J. E. Northcotte, J. E. Adair, J. Stewart, D. Lyman, R. Sabine, W. Curtice, W. Snellgrove, G. Bond, E. P. H. Northcott and W. Northcott.

SOUTH LONDON.—Messrs. J. Laidlaw, A. Bogue, J. Ferguson, J. Tunks, J. Kilbourne, W. H. Weston, J. Tough, H. Kilbourne, W. Kelly, James D. Kilgour, David Spence, W. Westcott, J. Laing, J. Heaman, A. Dick, F. B. Leys, E. N. Rowell, George Norton, E. Parnell, jun., J. A. Brown, W. A. Westland, J. Westland, J. Shaw, W. Maddiford and Charles Elliott.

LOBO—Messrs. J. Irvine, Archibald McGugan, E. R. Powell, John Ferguson, F. Edwards, E. R. Stonehouse, P. A. McIntyre, Alex. Sinclair, D. D. Campbell, Donald McLaughlin, D. McArthur, Isaac Walters, E. Zavitz, D. Patterson, Malcolm Fletcher, Peter Carmichael, R. Mitchell, D. A. Graham, D. Campbell, Newton Gray, John Campbell, Arch. Fraser, Duncan Campbell, Alex Campbell and E. Caverhill.

DELAWARE.—Joseph Uptigrove, Robert Stevens, Kenneth Whitehead, C. Sifton, Bruin Cornell, Samuel Sutherland, Henry Johnstone, W. C. Harris, James Quirie, Sylvester Merrill, Thomas Bignell, Martin Weylor, Alex. Bodkin, Wallace Johnstone, John M. Kaiser, Archibald Thompson, John Kent, Stephen Weld, John Gordon, William Whittaker, J. B. Merill, D. Ryckman, W. Lewis, W. Bignell and John Pincombe.

WESTMINSTER—J. O. Nichol, J. H. Elliott, J. Ferguson, George Wilson, J. Cousins, F. Barrows, W. Ray, R. Nichol, J. Anderson, J. G. McClary, J. Dale, jun., W. Walker, J. Murray, J. T. Ccughlin, W. P. Dale, J. Lawson, George Routledge, Andrew Scott, J. Beattie, W. S. Laidlaw, C. S. Spettigue, F. Elliott, W. Sumner, T. Baty, George Riddle, J. Matthews, A. Matthews, David Bogue, W. Sadlier, J. McDougal, B. Little, J. E. Little, J. K. Little, John Nixon, W. Grieves, A. Montague, B. Wells, J. Colwell, W. Marr, J. McDougal, J. H. Crinklaw, P. Anderson, J. H. Bernard, James Crinklaw, W. M. Learn, Cornelius Logan, A. C. Luce, W. S. Trot, W. Whiting and J. B. Crozer.

The nominations were then proceeded with, when the following slate was made up:

Candidate.	Mover.	Seconder.
J. Armstrong	J. Coughlin	Squire Matthews
J. T. Coughlin	J. Anderson	Allan Bogue
M. McGugan	Charles Nagle	Henry Hardy
Robert Boston	D. D. Campbell	John Elliott
E. N. Rowell	W. A. Weston	Jas. Kilgour
E. Parnell, jun.	W. Wescott	John Heaman
C. Simmons	W. C. Harris	J. Sutherland
Archie Sinclair	A. Wilson	Samuel McCracken
J. M. Kaiser	A. Bodkin	B. Cornell
Henry Hardy	P. Dale	J. Sutherland

On motion it was decided that the last nominated should be heard first. Messrs. Henry Hardy, J. M. Kaiser, Archie Sinclair, Charles Simmons, E. Parnell, jun., E. N. Rowell, Robert Boston, Malcolm McGugan and J. T. Coughlin accordingly took the platform and delivered short, spicy speeches. Each in turn declined the nomination and promised to support unanimously the choice of the convention.

Previous to calling on Mr. Armstrong, the president announced that there was but one nominee before the convention. The intimation was received with cheering and applause, and the speaker's time was unanimously extended indefinitely.

Mr. Armstrong

on coming forward was received with tremendous applause. My first duty, he said, must be to thank you for the generous manner in which you have always treated me—(cheers)—and especially for your kindness to-day. I have faced many an angry crowd in my life-time. I have faced the House of Commons when it was at its worst without a tremor. There is nothing that kills me but kindness. (Cheers.) I return most sincere thanks for the confidence that you have extended to me in the past and for promises of continued support in the future. It has been said that the elections have been sprung upon the people, and this truism is made the worse when it is known that it is in the face of the assurance of the Government officials that it would not occur until the revision of the lists should take place. At least a year should have expired before the Parliament should have died a natural death.

According to the constitution and the act of federation the census is taken and the Parliamentary representatives readjusted upon a set basis according to the population. Do you not see the result? The House has been dissolved months before the Government had an opportunity of making this redistribution. The principle that has always been observed has been that whenever the franchise has been extended or whenever there has been a readjustment of the constituencies the Government for the time being has always gone to the people to see whether they continue to have their confidence or not. (Applause.) In twelve months the census will be taken, and the result is that the Government which is returned must either dissolve the House within two years or

SIT IN VIOLATION

of the spirit of the constitution. (Cheers.) The Franchise Act was passed in 1885—in spite of the struggles of the Reformers to defeat it—with some slight amendments. When the question was before the House in 1885 I made the statement that the revision of the lists each year would cost about $400,000, and I remember how the leader of the Government sneered at the remark and stated that it would not cost half that amount. Instead of that it has cost the country $500,000. (Cheers.) It became so expensive that last year the Secretary of State brought in a bill to have the operation of the act suspended for that year. The Opposition objected on the ground that if a general election was brought on it would be monstrously wrong to deprive the young men of the franchise by the use of an old list. The Secretary of State, gentlemen, speaking for the Government, pledged the faith of the Government that there would be no general election until there were new voters' lists. The pledge of the Government has been violated. You

HAVE BEEN WRONGED.

Everywhere over the country young men who within the last two years have come of age and have thus been entitled to the exercise of the franchise have been deprived of their privileges. (Applause.)

There are various reasons for this action of the Government. In 1878 the National Policy was inaugurated, which was to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. The Government deceived the people with this scheme of excessive taxation, and now find themselves compelled to snatch a verdict from the people in this method. (Cheers.)

The speaker then discussed the tactics adopted by the Government to prove that it was and was not in favor of reciprocity. The people had seen through them, they were not content to submit, and were everywhere ready for a victorious fight. Taking up the question of direct taxation he said: "There is no need for the people being forced into direct taxation by reciprocity. Just let the Government apply the pruning knife and cut off the needless expenditure and the small amount raised on the imports—something a little over $7,000,000—could be easily made up. Supposing reciprocity did result in direct taxation, are you afraid of it?"

Cries—"No; no!"

Mr. Armstrong—We raise all our local expenditures by direct taxation. Would any of you wish to avoid direct taxation by going back to the toll road system?

Cries—"No; no!"

Mr. Armstrong—If we had direct taxation, we would know just exactly what we would have to pay. Sir John says that it would amount to $15 per family. On sugar alone under reciprocity I could save that tax in one year in my family. (Cheers.) We have been told that reciprocity would be discriminating against Great Britain. The case is quite the reverse. The National Policy has discriminated against Great Britain. In 1878 the exports to Great Britain were $83,372,719, and in 1889 they amounted to something like $80,000,000. The exports to the United States in 1878 were between $73,000,000 and $74,000,000, but in 1889 they amounted to $94,000,000 in round numbers. In 1889 we imported from Great Britain about $42,000,000, and from the United States during the same period over $50,000,000. This is how these very patriotic men are discriminating against Great Britain now. (Cheers.) To conclude this subject of discrimination I may say that I think that Great Britain intends to allow us to do the best we can to make the most of our resources even if we made free trade with the world. Are you aware that Great Britain has about $700,000,000 invested in this country? The first duty of every man with respect to loyalty is to be loyal to himself, to his God, to his family and to his country. (Cheers and applause.) The candle that is lighted at both ends, the proverb says, burns out quickly.

The speaker was accorded an ovation on taking his seat. The nomination was then put to the convention and received with loud cheering and applause.

BREAD AND BUTTER.

A Few Facts Regarding Taxes on Men's Clothing—Women's in Proportion.

The following are some of the taxes imposed by the Dominion Government on the clothing worn by workingmen:

Workingmen's astrachan and plush caps	75 to 80 per cent.
Linen collars	65 per cent.
Cotton shirts	55 per cent.
Wincey shirts	55 per cent.
Flannel shirts	55 per cent.
Men's tweed clothing	40 to 50 per cent.
Waterproof and oil cloth coats	55 per cent.
Cardigan jackets	35 to 40 per cent.
Pants	40 to 50 per cent.
Socks	57½ per cent.

Surely it is about time the worker was relieved of this grievous burden.

Uncle Sam's Lake Marine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The census office has issued a bulletin in regard to the change in floating equipments on the great lakes since 1886: In 1886 the net tonnage of vessels used for transportation on the great lakes was 634,632; in 1890 it had reached 826,360—an increase of $191,708 tons. The estimated value of these vessels in 1886 was $30,597,450, and in 1890 $58,128,500; increase, $27,531,060. During the four years there has been a decrease of schooners and barges together of 14.91 per cent. in number, 2.29 per cent. in tonnage and 13.33 per cent in value. In 1886 there were but 21 propellers of 11,000 tons. In 1890 there were 110 propellers of this class. In 1886 there were but six steel vessels on the lakes whose aggregate tonnage was 6,459 tons, value $694,000. There are now 68 steel vessels on the lakes with an aggregate tonnage of 99,457 tons and an aggregate value of $11,964,000.

A Serious and Fatal Fire.

A few days ago some of our daily papers gave a brief account of "a house badly gutted by fire and one life lost." The writer, anxious to obtain particulars, visited one of the boarders who narrowly escaped death, and from him gleaned the following:

"Fred was one of the boarders, and slept on the same flat with me. He was awakened as soon as I was, but seemed to have lost time in dressing and in trying to save his effects. I urged him strongly to seek refuge and leave all behind, as the fire was fast gaining on us, and the smoke was very dense. My warnings and entreaties were of no avail, and I was obliged to save my own life."

The writer, moralizing seriously, came to the conclusion that this brief story might prove a warning to thousands to-day who are in positions of danger and peril.

That there are thousands in our land to-day who are placed in positions as perilous as was the victim of the fire referred to, cannot be denied. The treacherous and deadly fire of disease has already been kindled in the bodies of many Canadians, in the form of overworked and tired out brain, unstrung nerve, a used up feeling, sleeplessness and headaches. Allow these symptoms to run on unchecked, and the fierce, sharp flames of morbidness, paresis and insanity will soon follow, which will almost surely put an end to life.

For all sufferers, shut off from the joys and pleasures of true life by these dreaded ailments, there is only one avenue of escape—one life preserver for all; it is Paine's Celery Compound. By its timely use life is saved, and the victim of disease and suffering placed on solid ground, to go on building up a new and vigorous constitution and a healthy appetite.

Paine's Celery Compound restores and strengthens the whole brain and nerve system, which is the great substructure of a healthy body. Try it, sufferers, and you will have cause to bless its great discoverer.

Every housekeeper should use Strong's Baking Powder. Test its merit by securing a free sample package at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. This powder is sold at 25 cents per pound, and is unequaled in purity and strength. 24-tf

BREEZE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Course of Canada and Great Britain Condemned.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Feb. 14.—After the reading of the Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislature Colonial Secretary Bond proposed resolutions reciting certain statements regarding the reciprocity negotiations. The resolutions were discussed with closed doors. The resolutions were passed unanimously and sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence. During the discussion several of the most notably Conservative members expressed strong sentiments in favor of annexation, in condemnation of the unfriendly attitude of Canada.

The preamble states that on July 8 the Newfoundland delegates proposed to the British Government that Newfoundland should be permitted, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, to negotiate a convention for reciprocal trade with the United States. On Sept. 8 this proposal was acquiesced in, and consent was given for a delegation to proceed to Washington to aid in said negotiations. On Nov. 8 Colonial Secretary Boyd was advised by the British Government to return to Washington to conclude negotiations. On Dec. 16 a satisfactory convention was arranged and accepted on behalf of the United States Government by Secretary Blaine. Though strongly urged by Newfoundland, the British Government up to date has declined to ratify the convention. The resolutions declare that the House views with profound disappointment and alarm the failure of her Majesty's Government to carry out its solemn obligations to the colony, and is aware of the interference of Canada in relation to this matter. The resolutions emphatically protest against the interests of the colony being made subservient to those of the Dominion, and regard the delay that has occurred in the ratification of the convention as entirely unjustifiable, and evidencing an utter disregard for the prosperity and well-being of the colony. It is resolved that the delay occasioned by her Majesty's Government in ratifying the said convention is regarded by this Legislature as unfriendly to the colony, and calculates to permanently disturb the loyalty for which the colony has in the past been remarkable, and it is further resolved that the Legislature most strongly urge Her Majesty's Government to immediately fulfill its claim to the colony by ratifying the said convention.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	224½	223½
Ontario	113	113½
Molsons	160	—
Toronto	222	217
Merchants'	143	141
Commerce	127½	126½
Imperial	—	182
Dominion	—	223½
Standard	—	146½
Hamilton	153	152
British America	107	104
Western Assurance	150½	146½
Canada Life	—	—
Confederation Life Association	—	—
Northwest Land Company	76	75½
C. P. R. Grant Bonds	—	—
C. P. R. Stock	74½	74½
Farmers Loan and Savings	—	122
London and Canada L. and A.	127½	126½
London and Ontario	—	113½
Huron and Erie	—	158
Dominion Savings and Loan	—	86½
Ontario Loan and Debenture	130	125
Canadian Savings and Loan	—	116
London Loan	—	—

SALES—Western Assurance, 20 and 10 at 146½; C. P. R. Stock, 50 at 74½.

American Markets.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.

WHEAT—No. 1 white, 93½c cash; No. 2 red $1 01 cash, $1 02½ May, 95½c bid July, 91c bid Aug

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.

WHEAT—Quiet; 91½c cash, 93½c May, 91c July.

TOLEDO, Feb. 13.

WHEAT—Quiet; $1 00½ cash, $1 02 May, 93½c July, 91½c Aug.

CORN—Dull; 53½c cash and May.

OATS—Dull; 47c nominal cash and May.

Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; sales reported none. Market quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Quotations: Patents winter, $5 0c to $5 75; spring, $5 20 to $5 50; straight roller, $4 40 to $4 60; extra, $4 10 to $4 25; superfine, $3 00 to $4 00; strong bakers, $4 50 to $4 75; Ontario bags, $1 50 to $2 00; city bags $4 90 to $5.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 hard Manitoba, nominal at 98c to 99c; corn, 72c to 73c; peas, 75c to 76c; oats, 45c to 48c; barley, 50c to 70c; rye, 62c to 63c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, $4 75 to $5 25; cornmeal, $3 25 to $3 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 15½c to 16c per lb.; lard, 7½c to 8½c; bacon, 10c to 11c; hams, 11c to 12c; cheese, 9c to 10½c; butter, townships, 16c to 21c; Morrisburg 19c to 21c; Western, 13c to 15c; creamery, 20c to 23c; eggs steady, held fresh 21c to 23c.

Twould Take Your Breath Away

If we named the marvelous low prices we're asking for crockery, glassware, silverware, bamboo goods, art goods, fancy goods, etc. In 30 days our lease expires. Removal sale; goods at your own price. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, 240 Dundas street, London. bd&w

There is nothing more discouraging to a man than thoughts of how great he intended to be.

Irish sox, hand-knit by Donegal peasantry, pure wool, very warm, durable and comfortable. Twelve pairs sent post free for $5. Men's long knickerbocker hose, six pairs sent post free for $5, $6 or $7, according to quality. Postoffice orders payable—B. & E. M'HUGH (Limited), Belfast, Ireland. zxt

Children's Portraiture.—Frank Cooper's portraits of children are greatly admired. If there is one department in our profession we have got down finer than the others it is the portraiture of children of all ages, from the little "cherub" of 3 months up to the lively boys and girls just entering their teens. The children! Yes; bring the children, singly or bring them on in groups. F. COOPER, artistic photographer, Dundas street, near Richmond. t

Late by One Hundred Years.

Some years ago a newspaper published in Newcastle, Eng., commemorated its centennial by reprinting its first issue. It was a very small sheet, so a copy of the reprint was folded inside every one of the current number. During the afternoon of that day a middle-aged couple called at the office, and informed the clerk that they had come in answer to the advertisement in the morning's paper, which directed applicants to inquire at the office of the paper for particulars—the man to attend to cows, and the wife to act as general servant in the house. The clerk could not remember any such advertisement, but to oblige them, as they were evidently from the country, and very positive, he went with them through the advertisement columns, but nothing of the sort could be found. But they repeated they had both seen it in that morning's paper, both noticing the day of the month. Then it occurred to him to look at the reprinted copy of the 100-years-old paper, and there he found it. It was with some difficulty that he convinced his disappointed visitors that they were exactly 100 years too late.

Everybody Will Be There

To carry away, at their own prices, dinner, tea and toilet sets, crystals silverware, crockery, lamps, etc. Empire Tea Company must vacate premises in 30 days. Genuine removal sale. Your buying time now. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, 240 Dundas street, London. bd&w

THE EXPERIENCE OF A MONTH.

An Analysis of the claims paid by the Equitable Life Assurance Society reveals some curious and unexpected facts. Take for example, the month of November last.

During that month the Equitable Society paid death claims amounting to $519,584 85 to the heirs of 113 policy-holders. No less than 41 different causes of death were reported. The heaviest mortality was from diseases of the lungs, from which 26 persons died; 8 died of typhoid fever, 7 of paralysis, and 6 of Bright's Disease. There were 4 suicides, 4 persons who died from accidental injuries, 1 who was accidentally drowned, and 2 who died while insane.

The united ages of these 113 policy-holders amounted to 5,680 years, or an average of 49 1-2 years. The oldest policy-holder was 82 and the youngest 26. The policies paid had been in force for an aggregate period of 1,026 years and 21 days, giving an average of 9 years and 29 days. The longest period that any one policy was in force was 29 years, 6 months and 6 days; while the shortest period was 2 months and 10 days.

After paying the many millions which have been disbursed by the Equitable under policies which have already matured, the Society's books show that, at the present time, it has more than $700,000,000 of assurance in force. In other words, the Equitable continues to be the largest life assurance company in the world.

During the year 1890, the Equitable wrote a new business of over $200,000,000, thus far surpassing all previous records.

As the Equitable has for a number of years transacted a larger annual new business than any other company, this is equivalent to the statement that this achievement is unprecedented in the history of life assurance.

The new business of the Equitable, for January, 1891, promises to be larger than that for any other single month since the organization of the Society.

On Jan. 5, applications were received for new business aggregating $4 080,000.

This is the largest amount ever received by the Society in a single day.

Any person who will send his name, address and date of birth to the undersigned, will receive an illustration of the results of a policy issued at his own age for any desired amount, between $1,000 and $100,000. Agents wanted.

P. B. OWENS,

Manager, London District, Bank of Commerce Buildings,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Local Option in Leamington.

LEAMINGTON, Feb. 13.—Voting on the local option bylaw took place here yesterday. Great interest was taken in it, and every available vote was polled. At the close the vote stood: For the bylaw, 183; against the bylaw, 168. Majority for, 15.

A Gladstonian Elected in Northampton.

LONDON, Feb. 13. — The election in Northampton to-day for member of Parliament resulted: Mansfield (Gladstonian), 5,436; Germain (Conservative), 3,723. The contest was for the seat made vacant by the death of Charles Bradlaugh.

The Quebec Disaster.

QUEBEC, Feb. 14.—The search for the body of Pierre Clement, who is still buried under the ruins of the Quebec Worsted Company's mills, was continued yesterday. One of his legs was found, but there is yet no trace of his body. Charles Villeneuve, joiner, has died from the severe injuries received by the explosion. Another of the victims reported in the list of the wounded, Alfred Pearson, aged 16 years, died at the Marine Hospital. His brother, Pierre Pearson, is lying in a critical condition at the Hotel Dieu. Several others are expected to succumb to their injuries. An estimate of the damage places it at $76,000. It is doubtful if the company will continue operations in this city, but will be transferred to Sherbrooke. The mill employed daily over 200 men and women.

Londoners, Attention!

Important to all. Empire Tea Company must vacate present premises in 30 days. Removal sale. No reasonable offer will be refused for crockery, china, glassware, silverware, art goods, etc. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, 240 Dundas street, London. bd & w

Why are colts like rich men's sons? Because they won't work until they are broke.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

DEFRAUDED VOTERS.

Special Meeting to Take Action.

Notice is hereby given that a mass meeting of young men between the ages of 21 and 23, and all other citizens of London who are entitled to vote in this election, but who are swindled out of their right to go to the polls by the use of a voters' list nearly three years old, will be held in the hall,

ALBERT BLOCK,

corner of Dundas and Clarence streets, on

Monday Evening Next

at 8 o'clock, to take action.

By Order of the Committee. 64a

A VALENTINE ROSE.

Go, little rose, with heart of fire,
Whisper this word from me—
Darling, my heart holds sweeter fire
Of summer-time for thee.

Fall, dewy petals, rich and fair,
Your life is but an hour—
Rose of my love, 'tis thine, dear heart,
In full and perfect flower.

Not for an hour, a day, a year,
I give myself as thine,
But through all time, eternity,
I am thy Valentine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FOR SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE residence, situated on the northwest corner of York and Maitland streets, containing drawing-room, parlor, library, music-room, dining-room and children's dining-room, also 7 bedrooms, nursery, bathroom, closets, etc. Terms easy. N. P. GRAYDON, solicitor. 93c

Inman Line

City of New York.....Feb. 13
City of Berlin.....Feb. 25

Red Star Line

Westernland.....Feb. 18
Rhynland.....Feb. 25

N. German Lloyd

Allen.....Feb. 14
Havre.....Feb. 18
Fulda.....Feb. 21

E. DE LA HOOKE
No. 3 Masonic Temple.

We are not going to advertise that we do the best tailoring in London—that is generally conceded—Neither shall we announce a "Great Reduction Sale," so common among merchant tailors. We are constantly buying new patterns, and at no time are we burdened with unseasonable goods. Low prices, good fabrics and perfect fit, and satisfaction guaranteed to every customer. Will use up our stock as fast as required and give place for new goods.

SANAGAN, Merchant Tailor
353 Richmond Street. tyw

R. S. Williams & Son's

Piano Warerooms.

GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS

MANUFACTURED BY

R. S. Williams & Son

are now on exhibition and for sale at reasonable prices and most liberal terms.

7 Octave Semi-Grand, $300
7⅓ Octave Cabinet Grand $350, $400, $450, $500.

Also several good bargains in second-hand Pianos suitable for practice.

R. S. Williams & Son

229 Dundas Street, London.

CARE FOR THE EYES



SIGHT TESTED FREE.

Glasses Made to Fit all Defective Visions.

Peep-O'-Day Clocks and Eight-day Clocks in all styles; Diamonds, Watches, Plated Ware, etc., in great variety. Repairing a specialty.

JOHN BRODIE,

Jeweler and Watchmaker, 160 Dundas Street. ywt

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

TO ADVERTISERS--All changes of advertisements must be handed in not later than 4 p.m. on the day previous to be sure of insertion. Advertisements and business notices must be arranged for in the counting-room

Opera House—"The Gondoliers."
Opera House—Robert Mantell.
New Razors—Brock's Gun Shop.
Ladies' Library in "Y" Rooms.
Entertainment—Christ Church.
Residence for Sale—N. P. Graydon.
Tenders Wanted—N. P. Graydon.
Auction Sale—Neil Cooper.
Granby Rubbers.
Pure Coffee—Chase & Sanborn.
The Week
Mason & Risch Pianos.
Upright Pianos—R. S. Williams & Son.
Bell Pianos and Organs.
Real Estate—W. D. Buckle.
Services—Wellington Street Methodist.
Services—Strict Baptists.
Services—First Presbyterian Church.
Services—First Congregational.
Services—London West Methodist.
Services—Tabo t Street Baptist.
Services—Union Congregational Church.
Services—St. James' Presbyterian.
Spring Hats—W. L. Graham.
Exhibition of Work—Davidson's Academy.
Ocean Tickets—F. S. Clarke.
Spring Hats—Beaton's.
Equitable Life Assurance Company.

Is Your Plumbing Defective?

Are you troubled with an inferior job of plumbing from which offensive odors arise? If so give us a call. We have purchased one of the most thorough testing machines ever invented, with which a test can be made without removing woodwork around the fixtures. We are prepared to make a thorough test of any plumbing work and point out its defects, if any.

Plumbing in working operation at our show room.

SMITH BROS.

Sanitary Pumbers and Heating Engineers, 172 King Street, London.

Telephone, 538. ywt

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Latest Financial News by Mail and Telegraph.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—1 p.m.—Stock market stagnant; American Express, 115; Canadian Pacific, 74½; Canada Southern, 51; Delaware and Hudson, 137; Delaware and Lackawanna, 138; Lake Shore, 111½; Michigan Central, —; Northern Pacific, 27½, preferred, 71½; New York Central, —; St. Paul, 54½; preferred, —; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, —; Union Pacific, 44; Western Union, 80½.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 13—12:30 p.m.—Consols, 97 3-16 for money, 97 5-16 for account; U. S. 4s, 122½; U. S. 4s, ex coupon, 104½; St. Paul, 56½; Erie seconds, 103½; Erie, 20s; Pacific Central, 52s; Reading, 16s; Canadian Pacific, 76s; New York Central, 105; Illinois Central, 99½; bank of England rate, 3 per cent.; open market discount, 2½.

COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The receipts this morning were light and the demand good. Wheat sold at 95c per standard bushel, or $1 55 to $1 58 per cwt. Oats sold at $1 25. Barley, $1 05 to $1 06 for feeding, and $1 10 to $1 20 for malting. Hay in good supply at $6 to $7 per ton. Quotations as follows:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, per standard bush	$0 95	to	$0 95
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	1 50	to	1 55
Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs	1 50	to	1 58
Wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs	1 50	to	1 55
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs	1 50	to	1 57
Rye, per 100 lbs	1 05	to	1 05
Buckwheat	1 02	to	1 05
Oats	1 24	to	1 26
Corn	1 10	to	1 10
Peas	1 10	to	1 15
Beans, per bush	1 00	to	1 30
Barley, per 100 lbs	1 00	to	1 20
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs, retail	20	to	20
Eggs, basket	15	to	18
Eggs, store lots	13	to	15
Butter, pound rolls, basket	18	to	20
Butter, crock or large rolls	14	to	16
Butter tub or firkin	13	to	12
Cheese	9½	to	10
Lard	10	to	10
Dressed hogs	5 25	to	5 65
Turnips, per bush	25	to	52
Carrots, per bush	20	to	35
Potatoes, per bag	80	to	90
Parsnips, per bush	50	to	50
Onions, per bush	50	to	70
Apples, bag	80	to	1 00
Beef, per lb	4 50	to	6 50
Mutton, per lb	6	to	8
Lamb, per lb	8	to	9
Veal, per lb	0	to	0
Chickens, per pair	40	to	70
Ducks, per pair	60	to	1 00
Turkeys, each	70	to	2 00
FLOUR AND FEED.			
Patent roller flour, per 100 lbs	2 75	to	3 00
Roller flour, per 100 lbs	2 40	to	2 50
Stone flour, stone	2 25	to	2 40
Buckwheat flour	2 00	to	2 25
Oatmeal, standard	2 50	to	2 60
Oatmeal, granulated	2 60	to	2 70
Oatmeal, rolled	2 90	to	3 30
Cornmeal	2 00	to	2 25
Bran, per ton	18 00	to	20 00
Clover seed, per bushel	4 00	to	4 40
Timothy seed, per bushel	1 00	to	1 60

We always carry a full line of

Breakfast Cereals

Buckwheat Flour and Rye Flour a Specialty.

TELEPHONE 662.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.

WHEAT—Manitoba hard, No. 2, 98c to $1; Manitoba hard, No. 3, 91c to 92c; spring, No. 2, 92c to 93c; red winter, No. 2, 98c to 99c; fall, No. 2, 98½c to 99c.

BARLEY—No. 1, 63c to 63c; No. 2, 58c to 58c; No. 3 extra, 53c to 53c; No. 3, 50c to 50c.

PEAS—No. 2, 70c to 72c.

OATS—No. 2, 45c to 46c.

FLOUR—Extra, $3 90 to $3 90; straight roller, $4 10 to $4 25; superfine, $3 25 to $3 35; fine, $3 00 to $3 20.

Market quiet but steady. Sales No. 2 spring wheat outside at 99c; No. 3 hard Manitoba at 92c; oats to arrive at 46c to 46½c, on track at 46c and outside at 42c to 42½c; peas outside at 65c.

English Markets.

Beerbohm's Report by Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Floating cargoes—Wheat and corn none.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firm.

Mark Lane—Wheat English strong; foreign firmer; corn firm; flour steady.

Good cargoes Chilian wheat off coast, 36s 9d was 36s 3d; present and following month, 36s 3d, was 36s; do. Walla off coast, 36s 9d, was 36s.

French country markets very firm.

Liverpool—Spot wheat steady; corn quiet, firm; corn, 5s 4½d—1d dearer.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.

The quotations for the past three market days are as follows:

	Feb. 11.		Feb. 12.		Feb. 13.	
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Spring	7 7½	7 8	7 7½	7 8	7 7½	7 8
Hod winter	7 6½	7 7	7 6½	7 7	7 6½	7 7
No. 1 Cal	7 9½	0 0	7 9½	0 0	7 9½	0 0
Corn	5 4½	0 0	5 4½	0 0	5 4½	0 0
Peas, per c.	5 8½	0 0	5 8½	0 0	5 8½	0 0
Pork	51 3	0 0	51 3	0 0	50 6	0 0
Lard	29 9	0 0	29 9	0 0	29 6	0 0
Bacon, s. c.	26 0	00 0	26 0	00 0	25 6	23 0
Bacon, l. c.	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	25 6	00 0
Tallow	25 6	00 0	25 6	00 0	25 6	00 0
Cheese, wh	52 0	00 0	52 0	00 0	53 0	00 0
Cheese, col	52 0	00 0	52 0	00 0	53 0	00 0

Wheat firm, demand poor, holders offer sparingly; corn firm, demand improving. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 130,000 centals, including 40,000 centals American; corn for same time, 58,100 centals American. Weather fine.

American Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

FLOUR—Firm; moderately active.

WHEAT—Receipts, 19,800 bu; exports, 39,000 bu; sales, 2,480,000 bu futures; 6,000 bu spot; spot firmer; quiet; No. 2 red, $1 11½, elevator; No. 1 northern, $1 17½; No. 1 hard, $1 20½; options 4c to ½c higher; No. 2 red, Feb., $1 11½; March, $1 11½; May, $1 07½; June, $1 04½; July, $1 00½.

RYE—Quiet; firm; 81c to 85c.

BARLEY—Quiet; firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, 82c to 83c; ungraded western, 78c to 90c; Canada, No. 1, 95c; No. 2, extra, 90c; two-rowed State 80c to 82c.

MALT—Nominal.

CORN—Receipts, 45,384 bu; exports, 33,665 bu; sales, 316,000 bu futures; 91,000 bu spot; spot firmer; moderately active; ungraded mixed, 62½c to 64½c; options ½c to ½c higher; Feb., 63c; March, 62c; May, 59½c; June, 59½c; July, 59½c.

OATS—Receipts, 66,000 bu; sales, 150,000 bu futures; 87,000 bu spot; spot firmer; dull; options stronger; quiet; Feb., 52½c; May, 51½c; spot No. 2, 52½c to 53c; mixed western, 51c to 54c; white do., 53c to 62c.

SUGAR—Firm; standard "A," 6 7-16c; cut-loaf and crushed, 6¾c; powdered, 6 9-16c; granulated, 6¼c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.

LEADING FUTURES CLOSED:

WHEAT—Feb., 94½c; May, 98c; July, 93½c.

CORN—Feb., 51c; May, 53½c; July, 52½c.

OATS—Feb., 45c; May, 46c; June, 45½c.

MESS PORK—Feb., $9 37½; March, $9 47½; May, $9 75.

LARD—Feb., $5 60; March, $5 63½; May, $5 85.

SHORT RIBS—Feb., $4 55; March, $4 60; May, $4 60.

CASH QUOTATIONS.

No. 2 spring wheat, 94½c to 95c; No. 2 red, 97½c to 98½c; No. 2 corn, 51c; No. 2 oats, 44½c to 45c; No. 2 rye, 80c to 82c; mess pork, $9 35 to $9 37½; lard, $5 57½ to $5 60; short ribs sides, $4 50 to $4 55; dry salted shoulders, $3 80 to $3 90; short clear sides, $4 75 to $4 80; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, f. o. b., 65c to 70c; No. 4, f. o. b., 62c to 66c.

Receipts—

Flour, bbls	10,000	Wheat, bu	21,000
Corn, bu	303,000	Oats, bu	222,000
Rye	94,000	Barley	42,000

Shipments—

Flour, bbls	11,000	Wheat, bu	23,000
Corn, bu	4,000	Oats, bu	91,000
Rye, bu	5,000	Barley, bu	26,000

OSWEGO, Feb. 13.

WHEAT—Firm; white State steady at $1 05.

CORN—Dull; No. 2 yellow at 63c.

BARLEY—Dull; No. 2 Canada, 81c; No. 2 extra Canada at 86c; No. 1 Canada at 91c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.

WHEAT—May, 97½c.

CORN—May, 52½c.

PORK—May, $9 70.

LARD—$5 80.

Petrolea Oil Market.

PETROLEA, Feb. 13.—Oil opened at $1 23 and closed at $1 28½.

Held for Murder.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Feb. 13.—Thos. Ullmann has been committed for trial on the charge of murdering Oscar Vancamp, near Prescott, in August, 1889. Vancamp's body was found on the G. T. R. track, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict that he was killed by the cars while intoxicated. Recent developments led Chief Hoy, of Prescott, to suspect murder, and he cleverly worked up the case. The prisoner was invited over from Ogdensburg and arrested. James Swarlfinger, suspected as an accomplice, is serving a term in Dannemora prison, and numerous crimes committed in the neighborhood where they live, a few miles below Prescott, are laid to their charge.

Admiral Porter's Death.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Admiral Porter died suddenly at 8:15 Friday morning at his residence, 1714 H. street. Death resulted from fatty degeneration of the heart. Last summer he was stricken down with a complication of diseases, including congestion of the lungs and dropsy. Mental disturbances were added to other troubles, and the patient failed to realize the seriousness of his condition. For the past five years he was unable to transact much public business. He was retained on the active list of the navy, however, and given the lightest and least responsible kinds of duties. His death was calm and peaceful. Mrs. Porter, who is herself an invalid, was prevented by her own feeble health from being with her husband in his last hours. It has been settled that the faneral shall be marked with the highest naval and military honors, and the interment will be at the Arlington National Cemetery.

A Good Deal of Excitement

at 240 Dundas street; crowds there buying; genuine removal sale. Goods slaughtered; no reasonable offer refused. Beautiful goods; marvelous values. Pre-eminently the greatest genuine removal sale ever held in London. Call and judge for yourself. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, 240 Dundas street, London. bd&w

Respect for the Green.

Parrot (to Irishman)—Where did you get that hat?

Pat—Ah, me foine bhurd, yer color is all that saves ye!

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

A Reporting Feat.

In the action of Gillingham vs. Young in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, Ill., a commission was issued to John A. Robertson, Esq., to take evidence. The amount in dispute in the case is $4,000,000. Three legal gentlemen from New York city represented the plaintiff and two from Tennessee looked after the interests of the defendants. The commissioner having to complete the case in one evening procured the services of Mr. Coo, official court stenographer of this city, and principal of the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, together with Miss Annie L. Archer, typewriter expert at the academy. The taking of the evidence in shorthand was completed at 11:30 p.m., and was dictated by Mr. Coo to Miss Archer, who transcribed it on the "Smith Premier" typewriter in six hours, and by 5:30 a.m. the evidence (146 pages) was ready to be signed. Mr. Warley Platzek, of New York, complimented Mr. Coo and Miss Archer on the quick and satisfactory manner in which the work was pushed through, and remarked that Canadian stenographers were "hustlers," and paid them handsomely for their work. Miss Archer has only lately graduated from Mr. Coo's academy, and is at the present time the most expert typewriter operator in this locality. The Western Ontario Shorthand Acadamy is the only institution in Canada with a competent staff of teachers and a sufficient number of typewriters for educating young men and women to be professional stenographers. b

Prevention is Better than Cure.

Preserve your health by insisting upon having Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. It excels all others in purity. All grocers sell it.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Rev. G. Trotter Carr, of this city, lectured at Frome Thursday.

—Rev. George Boyd will address the young men's meeting in Victoria Hall Sunday afternoon.

—Messrs. Tune and Milne, of the F. C. C., started on a bicycle trip for Lucan yesterday afternoon. The roads are said to be excellent.

—A. G. T. R. freight train ran into the rear of another yesterday at Jordan, near St. Catharines, the blockade making the west-bound trains a couple of hours late. No damage was done.

—Mr. Clayton Slater, the well-known resident of Brantford, whose death was announced yesterday, was a brother of Mr. James Slater, produce merchant of this city, and was well-known here.

—The Victoria (B. C.) Colonist published a New Year's supplement containing a number of illustrations of the churches and public buildings in that city. It reflects great credit on editors and printers.

—In the school room of St. James' Church, South London, last evening a pleasant time was spent by the members of the Young Men's Club, the principal topic discussed being how best to extend the operations of the society. The Religious Committee have under preparation a topic for next meeting, and the rector will devote Sunday evening to a talk to young men.

—At the annual meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, held last evening, R. W. Bro. George C. Davis was presented with a grand junior warden's regalia. The presentation was made by R. W. Bro. A. B. Munson, D.D.G.M., in the absence of the grand master, who sent a letter expressing regret at his inability to attend. Of equal interest was the presentation by R. W. Bro. J. S. Dewar of a past master's jewel to R. W. Bro. A. Carrothers. The large company of brethren then adjourned to a nicely-prepared banquet, at which an hour or two passed pleasantly.

—In Ross vs. Bucke at Toronto yesterday, Osler, Q. C., and Bartram (London) for the defendant, moved to set aside the verdict and judgment for the plaintiff for $500 in an action of slander tried before street, J., and a jury at London, and to dismiss the action or for a new trial. The action was brought because of a statement made by the defendant, who is the medical superintendent of the London Asylum for the Insane, that the plaintiff, who was employed there as a servant maid, was a thief. The trial judge held that the statements of the defendant were privileged, except one made to a man named Thompson, to whom it was said the defendant was engaged to be married, and upon this the case went to the jury. The defendant contends that the occasion of the statement made to Thompson was also privileged, and that the defendant was entitled to the protection of the statute as a public officer. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., and Weld (London) for the plaintiff, contra. Reserved.

The Grange.

At yesterday's meeting of the Dominion Grange the following officers were elected: Worthy minister, Bro. Henry Glendenning; overseer, Bro. J. K. Little; secretary, Bro. Robert Wilkie; treasurer, Bro. Geo. Hood; lecturer, Bro. S. R. Brown; chaplin, Bro. Geo. Lethbridge; steward, Bro. James Skeoch; assistant steward, Bro. John Cumming; gatekeeper, Bro. J. P. Palmer; ceres, Sis. Cumming; pomona, Sis. Lindsay; flora, Sis. Kaiser; lady assistant steward, Sis. Lethbridge; executive committee, Bros. Robinson and Hepistall; auditors, Bros. Kaiser and Currie. The installation of officers then took place, which closed the session.

A. O. F. Anniversary.

"The best yet," was the unanimous verdict of all who attended the anniversary concert and box social of Pride of the East Circle, Companions of the Forest. The affair was held in the East End Hall last evening, and the edifice was packed to the doors. An excellent programme was rendered by the following ladies and gentlemen, Mr. G. Shields acting as accompanist: Miss Hiscott, Mr. Coomber, Miss Crake, Mr. H. Hogg, Messrs. Jackson, Short and Kipp; Mr. Fisher, Mr. T. Hogg, London Harmonica Band, Mr. Connor, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. T. Partridge and Miss Shears. After the conclusion of the concert the boxes filled with good things were auctioned off by Comp. Walter Richards. The bidding was spirited and with few exceptions good prices were realized. When the company had satisfied themselves with a luncheon, the floor was cleared for dancing, and an enjoyable time was spent by about 40 couples in this popular pastime.

CITY CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Every elector should go to the mass meeting at the City Hall this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. C. S. Hyman, the Reform candidate, Mr. E. R. Cameron and other local speakers, as well as Mr. A. F. Jury, of Toronto, the well-known speaker on industrial subjects. The chair will be occupied by Mr. V. Cronyn, president of the Reform Association. Mr. Jury's well-known ability will no doubt attract a large audience.

* * *

The school children are wearing the Hyman ribbon now. In fact, everybody seems to be well red.

* * *

"The coldest reception John Carling was ever accorded in this city," said an old-time Tory as he left the City Hall.

* * *

Call at the Hyman central committee rooms, corner Dundas and Clarence streets, and see if your name is on the voters' list.

* * *

At the close of Thursday night's Tory meeting one of Carling's followers tolled the City Hall bell. It was an appropriate method of expressing the doleful feelings of the party in this city.

* * *

It is likely that the indignation meeting of young men who have been deprived of their votes by the old voters' lists will be held at Albert Hall on Monday night. All those properly qualified who are not on the list are expected to attend.

* * *

A. Rogers asks "Can anything be done when a voter's name is not on the Dominion list even though it has not been off for twenty years previous to the present and the man in question still resides on the property on which he has always lived?" The lists are conclusive; you cannot go behind them. The case is but one of many.

* * *

The Chatham Banner looks upon Mr. Hyman's election as certain. There is nothing more uncertain than an election but a horse race; but with a good cause, complete organization and the full vote polled Mr. Hyman will put "M. P." to his name before many weeks have elapsed. The way to secure that end is for his friends to use every legitimate means in their power to poll the full vote favorable to extended trade, steadier employment and more of it.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Anti-Parnellites—O'Brien and Dillon Under Arrest.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The meeting of anti-Parnell members of the House of Commons was held yesterday in Committee Room 15 of the House. Justin McCarthy presided and was warmly cheered. The meeting passed resolutions of regret at the failure of the negotiations and adjourned. Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Sexton have issued a brief statement, declaring the Boulogne negotiations were conducted upon their sole responsibility, uninfluenced by any other members of their section, and specifically upon the basis that Mr. Parnell's leadership was impossible. Mr. Sexton adds: "Mr. McCarthy and myself had interviews this evening with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Mr. Dillon expressed himself as strongly against Parnell's leadership as any member of the McCarthy section, saying that under no possible circumstances would he ever again serve under Parnell and that rather than do so he would quit politics altogether."

Dillon and O'Brien, who arrived in London in the afternoon, were warmly greeted by their friends. They were promptly arrested, and while held in custody at Scotland Yard Mr. Parnell, Thos. Sexton, Sir Thomas Esmonde and Sir Henry Roscoe called there to see the prisoners. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien started for Ireland on the morning train to serve out their terms of imprisonment.

The Irish Times is of the opinion that Parnell has failed in his desire to humiliate Gladstone, and that the fight will continue with greater exasperation and with larger risks.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it was mistaken in hoping that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien would "repair the mischief" by supporting the McCarthyites, adding that "they have certainly not declared for Ireland, and are only half-hearted for Mr. Parnell." The Gazette doubts, however, whether O'Brien was ever against Parnell.

The Liberals declare and the McCarthyites declare that Mr. Parnell will be beaten at the polls.

The News says: "With Mr. Parnell himself, neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. McCarthy has the smallest concern. Since the famous deposition in the committee room it has been their duty to exhaust the chances of a compromise with Mr. Parnell's followers, not with Mr. Parnell. The result will be a triumph for the Liberals and a smashing of Parnellism."

Mr. Balfour's reception by the students of Dublin University is heralded in the Tory newspapers as a remarkable event. They declare his triumph is due to the fact that he has vindicated his claim to be regarded as a true friend of Ireland.

The Speaker publishes a story of the Boulogne negotiations, from which the following is taken: "Mr. Parnell, at the outset of the dealings with Mr. O'Brien, declared that he finally abandoned the notion of leading the party, and that a settlement might definitely proceed on that basis. As the pourparlers proceeded assurances were received from Mr. Gladstone on the questions of land and police, both being accepted as satisfactory to the negotiations. At the last moment Mr. Parnell demanded from the Liberal leaders that the pledge that Ireland should have the final control of the police and should have mandatory force provided a Conservative Lord-Lieutenant was in power. This curious demand puzzled the Gladstonians, who replied that they failed to see precisely how they could bind a Conservative majority in the Imperial Parliament which would be a necessary corollary of a Conservative viceroy. The followers of Mr. McCarthy were equally nonplussed, but Mr. Parnell pressed his demand and finally snapped the negotiations, declaring no satisfactory assurances had been received. This is believed to have been the only point at issue.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Dublin Evening Telegraph publishes an article in which it urges Irishmen to rally to their leader. The Telegraph says it rejoices that Parnell has not allowed himself to be bullied from the leadership. Mr. Parnell says he is certain to receive the bulk of the money sent from America, and he counts also on obtaining the public adhesion of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien upon their leaving prison. United Ireland acquits Parnell, Dillon and O'Brien of causing the rupture.

"THE BLACK FLAG."

Second Day's Parade of Toronto's Unemployed.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—The unemployed in largely diminished numbers met again yesterday morning, and headed by a Union Jack and the black flag with the motto "Work or Bread," marched through a number of the west-end thoroughfares. Before the procession reached the City Hall those who marched in the center of the street had dwindled to less than 100, while on the sidewalks about 250 unemployed marched. The crowd in front of the hall when the processionists halted numbered some 800 or 900, and was augmented considerably. J. Lawlor addressed the crowd.

"Fellow workmen and citizens," he said, "I will try and give you the message of the mayor. He says that if we send down three delegates to the meeting of the Executive Committee to-day he will try and get $3,000 or $5,000 of an appropriation, so that men can be put on cleaning the gutters of the streets. We will send down the men. This is the last day we will parade until we see whether we are to get relief. It has been stated that we don't want work, and would not work if we could get it. I deny that. I am ready to do my day's work anytime. We are here asking for relief. In our homes we look at the table where there ought to be bread and there is none; we look at the stove that is cold, and when we go home our children crowd round their mother and ask for bread. I ask you to go home with me. You cannot see the second loaf of bread, no, nor 10 cents to buy another. You can see a good stove, but no fire in it. I hope the people of our good city will provide us with work. There is a man in this city, C. H. Clarke, who has up on his work (city sewer work) 'No English need apply.' This is a British colony and foreigners come along and shove us out, and Clarke can move them around just like the slave-owners did. I can't say more. I only had a cup of cold tea and a piece of what you may call second-hand bread this morning, and I can't speak on that. There are many others hungry, but they could not trample shame under their feet and walk with us. We come to a land of plenty, they tell us (Lawlor speaks like an Englishman), but this is really a land of misery. And now we must go. Thanks to the police, who have done their duty like gentlemen and not molested us."

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon the mayor introduced Messrs. Lawlor, Attwood and Heywood as the deputation from the unemployed. He explained that the men, in the interview they had with him, asked for work, and he had promised that the matter would be brought up. Ald. Hallam pointed out that one of the leading journals had stated this movement to be a Grit demonstration. He desired to repudiate that in the most emphatic terms. The men were out of work and he sought to aid them in getting access to the mayor.

James Lawlor, one of the delegates, followed, stating that he for one was a genuine unemployed workman. For eight years he had been in Toronto, working chiefly on city improvements, and the cause of his distress was the failure of city work. The Empire, referring to the parade, had published an article stating that this was a political move. The men were not interested in politics, good or bad. All their interest was to provide bread for starving people in this city.

Ald. Graham suggested that a grant of $3,000 be made for street cleaning at once. Ald. Jolliffe suggested that the men get three days' work each week. This was decided on, and work will be begun at once in various parts of the city.

The mayor asked how many citizens were out of work. In answer Lawlor said there were from 900 to 1,100 married men out of work in the city who needed relief.

Dangers to Life in London.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The increasing traffic in London, in spite of the excellent police management, has become so dangerous to life and limb as to evoke the attention of the House of Commons. According to official reports over 5,000 persons were run over and 250 killed in 1890. The work of widening Ludgate Hill and Fleet street to St. Paul's, which has been in progress for 26 years, and which has already cost £241,000, shows signs of completion. The last notice has been served on tenants of houses that they are to be demolished.

The Pace is Too Fast.

This is a question that from time to time is discussed in scientific journals, and when one sees the vast number of broken down, listless and prematurely old men found in every community, one is almost forced to admit that the race is deteriorating. The causes leading to this decline in manhood are various, and among them may be mentioned overwork, mental strain, loss of sleep, over indulgence of appetite, and excesses of various kinds, all leading to shattered nerves, loss of vital forces and premature decay, and often to insanity. To all thus suffering Dr. William's Pink Pills come as a boon. They build up shattered nerves, enrich the blood, stimulate the brain, and reinforce the exhausted system. All who are suffering from any of the causes that break down and enfeeble the system should use these pills, and will find them a sure and speedy restorative. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price—50 cents a box—by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

A Gaelic Preacher on Organs and Read Prayers.

Although organs and read prayers in public worship have often been objected to by Presbyterians, yet we are not sure that the argument against them was ever put before as it was by a Gaelic minister in the Far North some little time ago. Addressing his people in their native Erse, he said: "What would Jonah have done when praying in the whale's belly? He would have said, 'Lord, I cannot pray to Thee; I have not my "collect." Lord, I cannot praise Thee; I have not my organ.' What would he have done with his organ in the whale's belly? The whale would have said, 'Jonah, I had enough ado to get yourself in, let alone your organ!" This was a clincher. How many good things are said in Gaelic!

The Best Result.

Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. All the roots and herbs are carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. So that from the time of purchase until Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared, everything is carefully watched with a view to attaining the best result. Why don't you try it? t

W. T. Strong, druggist, has secured the agency for Hasley Bros.' Homœpathic Remedies. These celebrated remedies have the largest sale on the continent, and can be had at W. T. STRONG'S, 184 Dundas street. 14-tf

Ear, Nose & Throat

DR. PINGEL,

Office, - 354 Dundas Street, London

SPITTAL, BURN & GENTLEMAN

SUCCESSORS TO

Thomas Beattie & Co.

Beg to announce to the people of London and the public generally that they have purchased the business of Thomas Beattie & Co., 176 and 178 Dundas Street, London, and hope by strict attention to business, and a close observance of the public want, to merit a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon their predecessors.

Our new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, personally selected by our Mr. Spittal in the best European markets, are now on the way, and when opened up will represent one of the finest stocks in Canada.

All letter orders will have our prompt and personal attention.

Spittal, Burn & Gentleman

SUCCESSORS TO

THOMAS BEATTIE & CO.,

176 and 178 Dundas St.

TERRESTRIAL HEALING.

At 294 Dundas street may be seen the most wonderful healing instrument ever discovered. It is called a Magnetic Meridian Vitapoise. In form it represents the earth, on a miniature scale, suspended in the earth's magnetic meridian. By bringing the little earth to a proper temperature, and then either rotating or oscillating it for a few moments while in its suspended position, thus cutting the magnetic lines of force which surround the earth, an insensible current of healing virtue can then be imparted, which is truly wonderful.

There is no further need for changing our domicile to some prescribed locality on the earth, to improve health, for varying the temperature of this "Vitapoise" will produce similar results.

It does not select any special disease for its action, but simply wages war against any disease or unbalanced condition of the system it comes in contact with, until either healthy equilibrium is established or the disease is proven to be beyond curability.

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

SHOW YOUR COLORS.

THE

Bell Piano

IS THE BEST.

New stock just received. Every instrument fully warranted. See the new patent tone softener. Adds five years to the durability of the piano. No more distress listening to practice. Call and see it.

A number of second hand pianos from $75 and upward.

Second hand organs from $35 and upward, to be sold on easy terms.

THE BELL

Organ & Piano Comp'y

(LIMITED),

211 Dundas Street. b

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 cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane 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 gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials 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, Saturday, Feb, 14.

AN ARMY PORTIA.

By Charles King, U. S. Army.

AUTHOR OF "THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER," "THE DESERTER," "FROM THE RANKS," "DUNRAVEN RANCH," "TWO SOLDIERS," ETC.

Rejoining from the East with a batch of recruits, immediately after the arrival of the regiment from Arizona, Blauvelt had resumed command of C troop, and had given directions that the tall, gypsy-looking fellow, Welsh, who was one of the newcomers, should be put in charge of his horses. Next he moved those veteran quadrupeds from the troop stables to a little barn in the back yard of his own quarters. Then Welsh himself moved his "kit" from the barracks to a little room in the barn, and gradually became an inmate of the captain's household, taking his meals under the captain's roof, performing no duty with the troop, exempted from the authority of the sergeant, yet spending all his leisure moments in the company quarters, where he speedily gained the reputation of being surly and insolent to the non-commissioned officers and a mischief-maker among the men. For a recruit who had recently enlisted, it was surprising how much he knew about the inns and outs of soldier life. Sergeant Wren openly accused him of having been in the service somewhere before, and, as he had no papers to show, he must either be a deserter or a "bobtail." Welsh angrily denied this, and his ignorance of sabre-drill and certain trooper details seemed to bear him out. "But then," said Wren, "he might have been in the 'dough-boys.'" Welsh avoided the troop quarters for a while after this episode, and was more civil to the sergeants, but right after pay-day he again appeared, eager to try his luck in the game going on. Then it transpired that, if not an expert with sadle and sabre, he was with the cards, and the troopers lost their money to him without exactly understanding how. The first sergeant reported these occurrences to Captain Blauvelt, and the old man seemed greatly vexed. It was established that Welsh had been neglecting the horses while playing his game, but he was not relieved and ordered back to duty with the troop, as had been expected. If anything, he became more insolent in manner to the sergeants than before. The whole affair seemed unaccountable to the other men.

One morning about a month after Welsh's arrival at the post, Lieutenant Hearn came leaping lightly up the steps to make an inspection of the barracks. Corporal Quinn, seeing him approach the quarters, had given word to the men, and those of them who were in their shirt-sleeves jumped into their flannel blouses, while others knocked the ashes out of their pipes and put them away. Three or four were seated around a table playing cards, and among these was the gypsy fellow Welsh, who had been there ever since guard-mount. These men, too, sprang to their bunks and straightened up some items of their "kits," but Welsh still sat at the table, grumbling at the interruption to the game. "Put up those cards, Welsh," said a sergeant, bluntly. "Here comes the lieutenant."

"What do I care," was the surly answer. "I'm not under his orders. He's got no authority over me."

"Do as I tell you, and be quick about it," was the reply.

"Do it yourself; they ain't my cards. I didn't put them there," answered the man, with an ugly gleam in his black eyes, while he drew from one pocket a piece of chamois-skin and from the other one of the captain's big brass spurs. There was no time for further remark.

"Attention!" came the order from the sergeant who happened to be nearest the door, and the lieutenant entered. Every man on the instant whipped off his cap, and facing the middle of the long room, stood erect at the foot of his bunk—every man except one. With his cap on the back of his head, his matted hair hanging down over his eyes, Welsh sat there at the table, coolly polishing the spur.

"Get up there, Welsh," growled in low, stern tones the first sergeant. "Off with that cap, sir."

For all answer, Welsh cocked his head on one side, and, apparently unmindful of the presence of an officer, became critically and approvingly absorbed in studying the polish which he was imparting to the smooth surface of the spur.

"Did you hear that order? Come, attention, sir!" repeated the sergeant. And the men, astonished at the breach of discipline, looked curiously at the recruit, now slowly and scowlingly finding his feet. He had not removed his cap when the lieutenant stood before him.

"Why did you not rise with the other men, Welsh?" asked Mr. Hearn, in a quiet and deliberate tone oddly at variance with his usually quick and snappy manner, and the young officer looked straight into the soldier's eyes as he spoke.

"Didn't suppose I had to," was the sullen reply.

"Why not?"

"Well, Tactics say soldiers actually at work don't have to rise and salute officers."

"And what work were you doing?"

"Work for the captain—cleaning his spurs."

There was a strange silence in the room. This was a new interpretation, and for a recruit decidedly an original one.

"Where did you learn that idea, Welsh," asked the lieutenant, still calmly, though his eyes began to dilate in a way that indicated how thoroughly he appreciated the man's defiant manner.

"Well, no matter; I learned it."

"You had a very bad teacher, sir. Take your hand out of that pocket."

An ugly scowl had settled on Welsh's downcast face. He had stuffed the chamois-skin in his blouse pocket, and still stood there in a slouching attitude, with his cap on the back of his head. Slowly, in obedience to the order, he lowered his hand to his side.

"Now take your cap off."

One could have heard a pin drop all over the big room.

Forty men stood there in silence, listening breathlessly to this strange and unusual colloquy. Reluctantly, yet overawed by the steady gaze in the blue eyes of the young officer, Welsh's hand went up to the cap, then tossed it angrily some distance away. If he expected rebuke on that score it was not forthcoming.

"Now get you heels together and stand attention."

"You've got no right to order me around like this, Lieutenant Hearn. I'm on duty for the captain, I am—not for any second lieutenant."

For an instant every nerve and muscle in the officer's athletic frame seemed to quiver His blue eyes blazed with wrath, and his lips set firmly under the blonde mustache.

There was a moment of death-like silence a gasp or two among the men. Sergeant Wren's bronzed, weather-beaten face was a picture of amaze and indignation. Welsh himself, as though realizing the insolence of his language and dreading the consequence, had finally assumed the position of a soldier—so far at least as his heels and legs were concerned; but his head hung forward and his eyes glanced furtively about the room as if in search of sympathy; but there was not a soldier to side with him.

"Take that man under guard," were at last the words that fell from the lieutenant's lips.

A corporal stepped quickly forward "Come on, Welsh," he muttered in no gentle tone, and led the scowling trooper from the room.

The lieutenant calmly finished his inspection of the quarters, a red spot burning in each cheek, as he walked round from bunk to bunk. Then as he turned away and lightly descended the stairs, Sergeant Ross's voice was heard to say, "Rest!" The men looked quickly at each other. Some of them stretched their arms to full length and gave a long sigh, as though to find a relief from the strain. And then little Duffy announced his opinion:

"By gad, fellars, if I'd been the lieutenant, I'd have knocked the top of his head off."

The garrison court which had tried Trooper Welsh for insubordinate conduct had found him guilty, despite his statement that according to Tactics he wasn't required to get up and salute, he being at work. The evidence of the sergeants established the fact that he was playing cards when the lieutenant approached, and that the spur-cleaning was a transparent sham, introduced for the occasion and for evident purpose. But in view of the fact that he claimed to believe that, as the captain's orderly he was not under the lieutenant's orders, in view of the fact that he had apparently been only ten months in service, and of the further fact that his captain gave him an excellent character and pleaded clemency for the recruit, the court saw fit to let him off easily with a fine. Mr. Mason, the adjutant, and Mr. Hearn were strongly of the opinion that he ought to be returned to the troop at once had taught the duties of a soldier. But the colonel was away just then; Major Kenyon, of the infantry, was temporarily in command, and he would not disturb old Blauvelt's "striker." Indeed, it seemed as though the troop commander was disposed to resent Hearn's having ordered the man to be confined, though the young officer was actually in command that day, the captain being on the sick report. It was certain, too, that Mrs. Blauvelt made some very acrimonious criticisms of the lieutenant's action, and that the first story in circulation in the garrison was by no means creditable to either his tact or temper. Welsh spent only two days in the guard-house this time, but his language during the brief incarceration was such as to intensify the feeling among the men that he was no novice in garrison affairs. He was loud in his threats against the lieutenant, and full of argument as to the propriety of his conduct.

(To be Continued.)

Not One in Ten

Of the people you meet from day to day has perfectly pure, healthy blood. The hereditary scrofulous taint affects the large majority of people, while many others acquire diseases from impure air, improper food and wrong indulgences. Hence the imperative necessity for a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, humors, boils, pimples, and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a fair trial.

French Peas, Beans,

Mushrooms, - Macedoines.

MOST RELIABLE BRANDS.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.,

169 DUNDAS STREET.

HURON AND ERIE LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

Annual Meeting.

The twenty-seventh general annual meeting of this company was held at its office in London, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1891.

Present: Messrs. J. W. Little, John Beattie, Prof. Wm. Saunders, Philip McKenzie, A. W. Porte, W. J. McIntosh, G. O. Challoner, James Bogue, Rev. W. A. Young, V. Cronyn, Geo. Aitchison, Rev. James Gordon, F. P. Betts, H. E. Gates, H. Cronyn, Wm. Pope, G. A. Somerville, G. F. Jewell, Donald McCallum, T. A. Browne, Wm. Gordon and F. E. Leonard.

The president, Mr. J. W. Little, took the chair, and the manager, Mr. G. A. Somerville, acted as secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved, after which the report and financial statement were read as follows:

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report.

The Directors of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company beg to submit herewith their report of the business of the company for the past year, accompanied by the balance sheet to Dec. 31, 1890, duly audited.

After defraying all expenses of management, the net profits have been sufficient to pay two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, together with the shareholders' income tax on dividends, and to make an addition of $19,000 to the reserve fund. That fund has been further increased by $25,931 59 received from premiums on stock, and now amounts to the sum of $581,000.

Sterling debentures to a very large amount matured during the year, and were renewed or replaced by new debentures at considerably lower rates of interest; and as in the past, all expenses connected with the issuing of debentures have been paid out of the profits of the year. The total increase in savings bank deposits and debentures is $221,728 21.

The remainder of the first call of 20 per cent. upon the new stock subscribed in 1889 was duly received, making the paid up capital of the company $1,300,000.

The directors have been enabled to keep the funds of the company fully and profitably employed. The net cash value of the securities is $4,505,636 57, being an increase of $312,607 41 over last year.

The amount of the company's claim upon the real estate held for sale is $1,196 87. This includes all properties remaining unsold which have come into possession of the company through failure to obtain purchasers under power of sale or otherwise.

Your directors desire to bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which the manager and other officers of the company have discharged their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. LITTLE, President.

London, Ont., Jan. 27, 1891.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1890.

Debtor—		
To dividend No. 52, 4½ per cent.	$37,153 31	
To dividend No. 53, 4½ per cent.	58,020 60	
To income tax	2,282 56	
		$117,456 47
To interest on deposits	$46,059 45	
To interest on sterling debentures	39,001 63	
To interest on Canadian debentures	10,036 47	
To interest accrued, but not due	17,918 07	
		113,015 62
To general expense account	$11,621 96	
To other expenses, including directors' fees, solicitors' fees, municipal taxes, etc.	4,119 88	
To commission on loans	4,738 58	
To land inspection	3,321 15	
To commission and other expenses on sterling debentures	6,190 77	
		29,992 34
To losses on real estate		1,869 64
To transferred to reserve fund		19,000 00
To balance carried forward		2,484 02
Total		$283,818 09
Creditor—		
By balance brought forward		$ 2,919 06
By interest earned		280,691 53
By rents collected		450 00
By profits on sterling exchange		657 50
Total		$283,818 09

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT DEC. 31, 1890.

Liabilities to the Public—		
To deposits	$1,202,628 29	
To sterling debentures	1,119,364 88	
To Canadian debentures	438,114 37	
To interest accrued, but not due	17,918 07	
		$2,778,025 61
To the Shareholders—		
To capital stock paid up	$1,300,000 00	
To 53rd dividend, due Jan. 2, 1891	58,020 60	
Reserve Fund—		
At Dec. 31, '89	$536,068 41	
Added Dec., 1890—		
From stock premiums	29,931 59	
From earnings	19,000 00	
	581,000 00	
To balance	2,484 02	
		1,941,504 02
Total		$4,719,530 23
By cash value of securities	$4,546,433 60	
Less amount retained to pay prior mortgages	40,799 43	
		$4,505,636 57
By Government inscribed stock and accrued interest		61,350 00
By real estate on hand		1,196 87
By office premises		19,000 00
By cash in office	$ 6,627 13	
By cash in banks	125,719 66	
		132,346 79
Total		$4,719,530 23

G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have carefully audited the books and accounts of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company for the year ending 31st December, 1890. The cash and bank accounts have been audited monthly; the postings and balances of all the company's ledgers examined quarterly, and we find the whole correct, and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the company's securities and find them in order.

GEO. F. JEWELL, F.C.A. } Auditors.
THOS. A. BROWNE. }

London, 27th January, 1891.

The president, in moving the adoption of the report said: The report which has just been read and which I have no doubt has been carefully examined by most of those present before coming into the room, does not appear to need any lengthened explanation. The financial statement shows that in every respect the business of the company is in a most healthy and prosperous condition.

There has been an increase of $312,007 in the cash value of the securities without any corresponding addition to the expense account; in fact, in the controllable portion of that account a slight saving has been effected.

The item "Commission and other expenses on sterling debentures" is larger than last year owing to the unusual amount of sterling debentures issued. Notwithstanding the high rates of interest prevailing in Great Britain during a good part of the year, we disposed of debentures amounting to about £100,000, or nearly as much as in any two previous years in the history of the company, and in all cases at our reduced rates of interest. This shows conclusively the high position the Huron and Erie occupies in the estimation of investors, who make security their first consideration. I might add that during the past year I had occasion to visit Great Britain, and whilst there had the pleasure of calling upon several of the parties who do business with us. From information there obtained I feel quite justified in saying that the standing of the company amongst British investors is such that we shall have no difficulty in securing what funds we require at the lowest current rates of interest.

Our savings bank has also been well maintained. In the face of the keenest competition the number of accounts has increased from 2,832 to 2,935, although no change has been made in our rate of interest. There has been no relaxation of the rigid system of inspection by the company's own officers, and very little difficulty has been experienced in finding satisfactory investments at slightly better rates than in the previous year. The rate of interest on loans made in 1890 will average a little more than one-fifth of one per cent. higher than in 1889.

The arrears on mortgages are less than at any time since 1881, although the business of the company has nearly doubled since then. The total amount is $80,903. This includes (1) all interest in arrear whether by consent or not and (2) all items of overdue principal where the time for payment has not been extended by formal agreement. The result of this close attention to arrears is seen in the fact that at the end of the year we had only 50 acres of land on hand, although we have had to bring to sale what might be regarded as a large number of farms when our mode of loaning is taken into account, and it is very gratifying that our losses have been so small in proportion to the volume of business transacted.

The vice-president, in seconding the motion, said: "The duty which devolves upon me of seconding the motion to adopt the report, is a very pleasant one, as I am sure every person interested the welfare of the company must be thoroughly satisfied with the statement which has just been presented.

This gratifying result is due very largely, no doubt, to the scrupulous care which has always been taken in the selection of investments. We have always avoided loaning on unproductive property and the more hazardous investments, such as mills, factories, machinery, village property, etc. When loaning in cities or towns, which we have only done where the margins were very large, we have always insisted upon having central productive property. In fact I might here say our motto is, "A fair rate of interest and undoubted security."

The company's investments are on A No. 1 securities in the choicest districts of Western Ontario. Besides this nearly all our loans are for very moderate amounts, so that we can never lose much in any particular case. The shareholders will perhaps better understand the force of what I have stated when I say that we have only nine mortgages exceeding $10,000 each.

As the president has stated, the arrears and real estate on hand amount to a very small sum indeed in proportion to the volume of business, and as fully 9-10 of our loans are on farms this fact may be regarded as conclusive evidence that we do business with the better class of farmers.

The motion was further supported by remarks from Professor William Saunders, who referred in some detail to the gratifying increase which had taken place in the total volume of the business of the company during the past five years, the figures submitted proving that during that period more than one-third had been added to the working capital. It was further shown that this increase had been mainly brought about by sales of the company's debentures.

The careful manner in which this large increase of working capital had been invested was evidenced by the small amount of arrears, the comparatively few sales of property which had taken place and the trifling losses which had been incurred. Mr. Saunders stated that the arrears had been reduced to less than half of what they were five years ago; that the number of properties which had been brought to sale during the past two years was 30 in all, and that the number of mortgages held by the company at the close of the past year was 2,681; and while admitting that the number of sales were somewhat larger than in previous years claimed that when compared with the average sales of property by other loan companies about equal as to volume of business, the number given for the Huron and Erie was small.

The proportion of losses was shown to have averaged during the past five years less than 1-25 of 1 per cent. The judicious economy which had been practiced in the management was also spoken of, and he said that while the working capital had been yearly increased the expenses had been lessened and that during the past year the entire outlay on this account was only about ⅛ of 1 per cent. on the working capital of the company. In concluding he remarked "These facts must, I think, be very gratifying to the shareholders as they augur well for the future of the company."

Mr. W. J. McIntosh congratulated the shareholders upon the excellence of the report, which he said compared most favorably with those of other companies. He referred to the reduction in the expenses, the increase in deposits, debentures and total volume of business, and to the higher rate of interest received on loans effected during the past year; and altogether he thought there was little room to doubt that the company would be able to maintain its present rate of dividend.

Mr. F. E. Leonard expressed his gratification at learning that the company had such a small number of large loans, and commended the Board for their care in this respect.

Mr. V. Cronyn drew attention to the fact that the president had refrained from speaking of what he had accomplished for the company in the old country where he had placed a very large amount of debentures and had made satisfactory arrangements for the future.

The usual votes of thanks were passed, and the retiring directors unanimously re-elected. The Board is now constituted as follows: J. W. Little, president; John Beattie, vice-president; Prof. W. Saunders, Hon. E. Leonard, Philip MacKenzie, A. W. Porte.

Preparing for the Rush.—Anticipating a greater demand than ever at house-cleaning time for wall paper, window shades, cornice poles, etc., I am preparing to meet it by laying in a large and well selected stock of the above; and in order to make it to your interest to deal with me, we will offer some genuine bargains in the above lines. Don't fail to inspect our line before making your purchases. E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas street. ywt

If you want a cool, refreshing smoke use the old reliable GOLD FLAKE OR HAND-MADE cut plug smoking tobacco, manufactured by the Globe Tobacco Works Company of London (limited), of pure Virginia leaf. It is put up in packages of 1-10, 1-5 and 1 pound tins and glass jars, and for sale by all leading grocers and tobacconists. ywt

Furniture repaired and re-upholstered, lounges made to order, mattresses made, carpet laying, etc.—GEO. L. DANFORTH, corner Dundas and Wellington streets.

FUN, FACTS AND FICTION

The first locomotive to run in the South was built in New York from plans furnished by a citizen of Charleston, S.C. It was called the "Best Friend," and was placed on the Charleston Railroad in 1835.

Hair Magic

Is a good name of Dr. Dorenwend's German preparation for the hair. It really works like magic. All who have used it pronounce it to be unequaled for remedying the lost vitality of the hair roots, restoring gray hair, removing dandruff, etc. Just try it. It is first-class. All druggists sell it.

The Georgia Legislature is considering a bill to punish doctors and druggists who become drunk. For the first conviction a fine of $200 is proposed, and for the second the license to practice revoked.

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

There was a prize waltz for a big billy-goat in Richmond a few nights ago. The goat broke loose during the night and ate the only high hat in the assemblage.—[Philadelphia Record.

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

In Hawkes' Bay, New Zealand, there are 2,950,000 acres of land, of which 2,000,000 are occupied—that is, owned. Of the occupied land, 1,176,000 acres belong to 47 people.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's cure. We guarantee it. W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas street, London.

The German Navy will have 37 more vessels in active service this year than last year. The total number to be assigned to duties lasting from three to ten months is 96.

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

There are 10,000 miles of irrigation ditches in Colorado, and over 1,000,000 acres under irrigation.

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

A Kansas City minister announced the text for his sermon last Sunday as "Stand Pat and Keep Mum."

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Prices 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas street, London.

The Massachusetts Legislature has been petitioned to buy a sword of George Washington for $20,000.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

Horned toads are sold in quantities to the Chinese of California, who use them in making medicine.

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

Ephraim Raver, of Philadelphia, who had been missing from 25 years, returned home recently.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

There are 836 cremations in the capital of Japan during the month of November.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia

The American saddle is being used by the British mountain infantry.

The Head Surgeon.

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptions: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specs before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLE, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flashes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont. Consultations free.

A few more $10 bedroom suites and oven baseburners for sale at T. BRENTON'S cheap furnishing stores, 385 and 387 Talbot street.

Dental material has increased. Take advantage before the price is increased from $8. J. B. COOK, 211½ Dundas street.

Through Pullmans and Dining Car Attached to New York via Erie Railway.

The Erie is the only line running through Canada that gives the people of London the above service, and it is to be hoped they will take advantage of it by purchasing their tickets via the favorite Erie and save themselves the annoyance of changing cars and jumping off the trains for meals. 11-tf

For all kinds of pastry, confectionery, etc., go to W. J. MCGINN'S, No. 519 Richmond street. Everything first-class. Vienna, home-made and fancy breads.

Ripe Florida tomatoes and Jamaica bananas. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

THE VERY BEST SEEDS AT LOWEST RATES

Business Established 40 Years

Our Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of GENUINE GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS is now ready and will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers of last year without solicitation.

MARKET GARDENERS who have once used our selected Seeds will not use any other. Send orders to

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

OAK HALL,

The Great One-Price Clothiers.

Men's & Youths' Suits



What elegant Ready-made Suits can be obtained at Oak Hall. Many who have become wedded to custom-made garments think it impossible to procure Ready-made Clothing that will look well, fit well and wear well. To such we would say: "Before leaving your measure TRY US."

OAK HALL,
150 Dundas Street, London.
ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.

WHITAKER'S
Almanac for 1891.
In Darkest England,
By General Booth.—Price 25c.
JOHN MILLS,
Bookseller and Newsdealer,
404 RICHMOND STREET.

ALL THE DOCTORS RECOMMEND
Miller's Emulsion
OF
COD LIVER OIL
COMBINED WITH THE
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND THE FIRST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION.
It tastes like cream, the oil being perfectly disguised.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE MILLER EMULSION CO.,
NEW YORK AND KINGSTON, ONT.
Sold by all Druggists.

BIRCHALL'S
LIFE, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF
FREE

The Weekly Mail for one year, and Farm and Fireside, weekly, for one year, and two handsome pictures and Birchall's Life in book form to anyone sending One Dollar along with this advertisement to
THE MAIL, TORONTO, CANADA
52k t 11h

Worth Its Weight in Gold to Sufferers of Humanity.

The Universal Inhaler will positively cure Catarrah, Asthma, Headache, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, and other pulmonary diseases. One cent a day will cover the cost of medicines used to treat any one complaint. All orders addressed to box 51, East London, will be promptly attended to. D. M. CAMPBELL, General agent for Ontario. Agents wanted. yt

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

HEWITT FYSH & CO
CONFECTIONERS.
French Crystallized Fruits,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES,
FINE CONFECTIONERY
FRESH DAILY.
Lunch and Oyster Parlors
220 DUNDAS STREET

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

MURRAY—The wife of Conductor D. Murray, of a son.

OVERCOATS.
FINEST FABRICS,
DRESSY PATTERNS,
MODERATE PRICES
An unusual stock of Overcoatings, some of which will be sold at cost.
J. M. DENTON
372 RICHMOND STREET.

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

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

THAT COUGH
Will vanish if you try a bottle of "Shuff's Pectoral." You feel its warming, soothing and healing effects in your lungs in five minutes after the first dose. Sold only at
SHUFF'S
400 Richmond and 660 Dundas East.
zvt

R. R. BLAND
Art Rooms, Mechanics' Institute, Dundas street.
Mantels, Tiles, Grates, Mirrors, Bric-a-Brac, Fret Work.
ART FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.
zwt

PATENTS
Of invention secured with dispatch
IN ALL COUNTRIES.
HENRY BEECH
Solicitor of Patents, etc., 92 Dundas street, London, Ontario. eod



This cut shows our "Crescent" Cast-iron, Stock Hydrant, with all necessary parts brass and two pipes, one dry, through which the valve can be withdrawn for repacking, the other forming a passage for the water to the spout. They are perfectly anti-freezing, the valve closes against the pressure, the waste is ample and reliable, and no water can enter the dry pipe. It can be repaired without digging up. Prices on application.

W. H. HEARD & CO.,
PLUMBERS, ETC.,
98 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

BLOXAM'S ELECTRIC HAIR RESTORER
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL color, beauty and softness. Keeps the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. Cures irritation and itching of the scalp. Gives a beautiful gloss and perfume to the hair, produces a new growth, and will stop the falling out in a few days. Will not soil the skin or the most delicate head dress.
Full directions with each bottle. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. Try it and be convinced. Refuse all substitutes.
Sole agent for Canada:
CASE MEDICINE CO, HAMILTON.
Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence 256 Dundas street. xt

W. FAIRBAIRN
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Over Woods Store, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. eod

NEW RAZORS.
English Army Razors only 25 cents each at
Brock's Gunshop, 192 Dundas Street.

For Choice Funeral Designs
—GO TO—
DILLOWAY,
Mrs. Woodliffe's old stand.
Telephone 587. ywt

New Carpets,
New Cotton,
New Prints
—AT—
Priddis Bros.'

Southcott & Patten
Fashionable Tailors,
361 Richmond Street
ywo

LONDON STAMP WORKS
WM. GURD & CO.,
185 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Rubber and steel stamps of all kinds made to order. ywt

JERSEY CREAM CHEESE
Dried California Fruits,
Fresh Teas and Coffees
ELLIOTT BROS.
Grocers, 153 Dundas Street.
ywt

THE WEATHER PROPHET

TORONTO, Feb. 13—11 p.m.—To-night an anti-cyclone covers Canada from the Northwest Territories to the Maritime Provinces, and also extends over a great portion of the United States. Fair weather prevails throughout the Dominion, and the temperature is generally a little above the average. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 10° below—8° below; Prince Albert, 30° below—6° below; Qu'Appelle, 15° below—8° above; Minnedosa, 5° below 10° above; Toronto, 24°—32°; Montreal, 14°—26°; Quebec, 10°—20°; Halifax, 22°—38°.

Local temperatures—Highest, 32° above zero; lowest, 25° above.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Feb. 14—1 a.m.—The indications for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Moderate winds, fair weather; not much change in temperature.

C. McCALLUM
Dispensing Chemist.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
PRICES MODERATE.
Bring your prescriptions to McCallum's. The public can rely upon every care in this department.
RESPONSIBLE DRUGGISTS
In Attendance.
Open every night to 10 o'clock, except Sundays.

C. McCallum,
DRUGGIST,
Corner Dundas and Richmond Streets
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London Advertiser.
Telephone Numbers:
107.....Business Office.
134a.....Editorial Rooms.
134b.....Job Department.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Miss Liddell, of this city, has been visiting the Misses Smith, of Strathroy.

—The assistant city engineer was busy yesterday morning paying off the corporation men.

—The Bishop of Huron began his course of Lenten lectures in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday afternoon.

—Miss Wanless has gone to spend a few weeks with her uncle, John Wanless, Aldersyde, Toronto.

—Rev. George Boyd will preach at the anniversary services of the Ridgetown Methodist Church on Sunday.

—Additional railings are being put on the sides of the Oxford street bridge at the request of the County Council.

—A foreigner and a huge brown bear commenced performing on Carling street yesterday, but were soon ordered off by the police.

—Rev. Prof. Williams, of Huron College, will conduct the services at Trinity Church, Aylmer, on Sunday. The rector, Rev. F. M. Baldwin, is fast improving in health.

—Acting Mayor Ald. Spencer and Inspector Bell are being flooded with relief applicants. An unusually large number of men appear to be out of employment in the city at present.

—Last night between 30 and 40 friends of Mrs. William Fenn surprised that lady, and after congratulating her on her birthday took possession of the house. Games and other amusements were indulged in.

—Counsels' arguments were heard before the police magistrate yesterday on the much-adjourned License Act infraction charges against John Lewis, of the Huron Hotel. He was acquitted on the complaint of Saturday, Jan. 16, but was fined $20 for the offense of the following Sunday morning.

—Three youths named Wm. Buller, W. Aldridge and G. Guymer were charged at the Police Court yesterday with disturbing the Salvation Army meeting in the Pall Mall street barrack Monday night. They were fined $1 or five days each on the evidence of Jean Ogilvie and other Army members.

—The social held last night in St. James' Presbyterian Church lecture hall, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, was a decided success, financially and otherwise, the large audience being well pleased with the entertainment. Rev. M. P. Talling occupied the chair and after a few remarks introduced the first part of the programme, as follows: Song, Miss Jessie McNeil; reading, Miss Cannell; song, Miss Purdom. At this stage of the proceedings the chairman announced that refreshments would be served, and all present enjoyed the good things provided by the ladies. The second part of the programme consisted of a song by Miss Jennie McNeil; reading, Miss Berney; song, Miss Marceline Crane; solo, Miss B. Rattray.

—In the wee sma' hours of yesterday morning was seen a party leaving the home of Mr. H. Weston, Princess avenue, where they had met for the purpose of surprising the above-named gentleman, which they certainly did. Mrs. Weston, who has but lately made London her home, confidently believes that London is well stocked with jovial people. After the supper had been discussed, Mr. Fitzpatrick pleased the company, which numbered about 40, with a few well-chosen remarks, in which he wished, as did everyone present, long life to Mr. Weston and his wife. Mr. Weston spoke very feelingly in reply, after which Mr. B. Thompson and F. Hand sang some good songs. The carpet was then removed, and dancing feet kept time to the merry strains of the violins which the party had brought with them.

Master Williams at Dundas Center.

Dundas Street Center Methodist Church was crowded to the doors last night, the occasion being a sacred concert by the choir of the church, assisted by Master Frederic Williams, the celebrated boy soprano of Westminster Abbey. Although this fine choir has done splendid work in the past, last night's effort excelled all their previous achievements, and they certainly covered themselves with glory, meriting Mr. Harris' eulogium, "that there was no choir in the Dominion to equal Dundas Street Center." In strong contrast to the massive and vigorous rendering of "The Kyrie" (which was rendered still more impressive by being sung in Latin), and "For Unto Us" was the delicate and artistic shading of Smart's musical gem, "O Peaceful Evening." The male quartet, Messrs. Carroll, Southcott, Soper and Belcher, added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening by a delightful interpretation of Dudley Buck's "On the Sea." Misses Hiscott and Smythe and Mr. Carroll also deserve special mention for the finished and thoughtful rendering of their respective solos. Master Williams, the star of the evening, charmed everyone with his beautiful voice. Although much fatigued after his long journey he sang with a freedom and purity of tone which is as delightful as it is rare. A special interest was given to each of his numbers by the child-like simplicity and absolute truthfulness with which he sang every bar of his music. Certainly those who did not hear him cannot realize the treat they missed. Mr. C. A. E. Harris played the organ solos in a very masterly style, and with Mr. Pococke as leader of a very efficient orchestra and Mr. W. J. Birks at the head of affairs as musical director one of the most delightful of musical evenings was brought to the climax of success.

To insure satisfactory results Strong's Baking Powder should always be used, a all baking powders are not of uniform strength and some are not pure. This powder is made fresh daily and sold only at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street; price, 25 cents per pound. 24tf

Travel to Southern winter resorts increases day by day.

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

Paris' working population includes 267,000 men and 332,000.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Harry Lenox has just received the finest assortment of spring overcoats in the city Call and see them. Prices low. 61-k

At this season of the year Centenelene should be used for chapped hands, face and lips. This is a lotion of superior excellence, put up in 25-cent bottles and sold on a guarantee at STRONG'S Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. 24tf

Notice.—I will honor all expired tickets presented at my studio on or before Feb. 1. J. W. NORTON.

Removed to 195 Dundas street, one door west of Crystal Hall. Trunks and valises at factory prices; repairing a specialty. M. SCARROW.

Boarding from $2 to $3 per week for men and horses. Well-patronized hotels have imitated the Temperance House, 93 King street.

Just received a large assortment of spring overcoating at Harry Lenox's. Call and examine. 61-k

$1. A carpet rocker for $1. Do not let your children go without a rocker when you can buy one so cheap, finished in oak or mahogany. A large stock of fancy chairs of all kinds, suitable for presents, very cheap. W. J. BRYANTON, 123 King street. Telephone No. 479.

Wm. Dradge, Ellen street, Barrie, Ont., says: One bottle of Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil brought back appetite which other Emulsions took away; removed cough entirely and gained five pounds. I tastes just like cream, the oil being perfectly disguised. Sold by all druggists. 2

More Indians Than Ever.
[Washington Star.]

"One of the most curious and widespread of all popular delusions is that which relates to the supposed steady extermination of the Indians of North America before the march of civilization." It was an officer of the Bureau of Ethnology who made the remark, and he added: "As a matter of fact the Indians are probably more numerous on this continent to-day than they have ever been in the past, and they are steadily increasing in numbers from year to year. There are now in the United States 265,000 Indians. When Columbus landed they were almost undoubtedly of less number. The Indians of the time lived altogether by the chase. Under such conditions an enormous extent of territory is necessary to supply a tribe with food. Each tribe, as things were then, ranged over a great expanse appropriated to its own use in the pursuit of game and fish. Between one tribe's hunting ground and that of another was always an extensive dividing strip. The whole country mapped out on this plan could not possibly sustain more than a small population. There is the best possible reason for believing that two centuries and a half ago the Indians in what is now the United States east of the Mississippi did not altogether exceed 180,000.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.



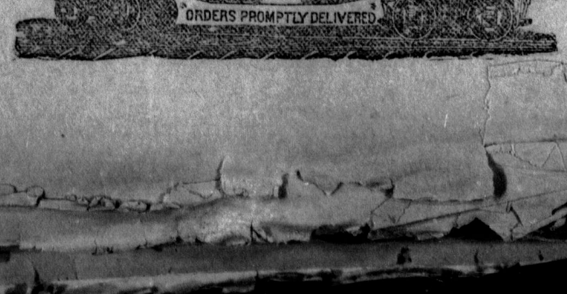
Mass Meeting
—OF THE—
Electors of London
—IN THE—
City Hall
TO-NIGHT
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The Meeting Will be Addressed
—BY—
Mr. Chas. S. Hyman
The Liberal Candidate,
Mr. E. R. CAMERON
Mr. A. F. Jury,
Of Toronto, the Well-Known Speaker on Industrial Questions,
AND OTHERS.
V. CRONYN, President R. A. JOHN MACPHERSON, Gen. Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
62c

We have now in stock one of the finest assortments of Heavy Single and Double Harness, Carriage, Coupe and Phaeton Harnesses made of the best oak tanned leather; also a full line of Trunks, Valises, Bags and Traveling Equipments of every description. It will prove to your benefit to give us a call.
TACKABERRY & LOUGHREY,
356 RICHMOND STREET.
SIGN OF THE "BIG WHIP."
ywt

Lima Beans
Dried Sweet Corn.
Directions For Coooking—Give Them a Trial.
JOHN MOULE,
GROCER,
NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE

OVERCOATS.
First-class Overcoats, to order, worth from $18 to $21, made in the latest styles at $14, $15 and $16, by FRANK NORTON, fashionable tailor, 310 Dundas street
ywt

Spring Hats.
50 Dozen Just Arrived. Call and see them at
BEATON'S
143 Dundas Street.
ywt



ECONOMY!
Is the Road to Wealth.
HAVE YOU EVER STUDIED IT?

Some people think LOW PRICES and GOOD QUALITY have no relationship. We can prove that we give both.

A great many consider economy is meanness, and frugality the next door to poverty, and extravagance the next door to good breeding.

Economy is wealth; Economy increases one's comforts; Economy does not lighten the purse; Economy in time is effected when you know where to go and what to buy; Economy in strength results by saving yourself unnecessary shopping. Economy in CASH follows.

Time Saved!
Strength Saved!
Cash Saved!
Such is the Economy We Inculcate

ECONOMY
NEW PRINTS
10 cases Latest Novelties of English Dress Prints, 32 inches wide. Cannot be had for less than 12½c. elsewhere. We sell
11 Yards for $1.
3 cases Tycoon Repps, the latest New York fad.
10 yards for $1.
4 cases Cocheco Cashmeres. Warranted perfectly fast. colors.
10 yards for $1.
3 cases Pacific Novelties, the finest goods ever seen in London.
10 yards for $1.
3 cases Hamilton Fast Colored Turkey Reds; something uncommon.
10 yards for $1.

SAVE YOUR TIME!
SAVE YOUR MONEY!

COME TO
KINGSMILL'S
130 Dundas Street,
129, 130 and 132 Carling Street.

CONVERSAZIONE.

Motto for the Week:

Knowledge by suffering entereth; and Life is perfected by Death!—[E. B. Browning.

The World's Greatest Cataract.

[Geographical Magazine.]

The interior of Labrador undoubtedly is the largest unexplored area on this continent. Up the Grand River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Hamilton inlet, are the Grand Falls, which, if everything is true about them that is reported, are the most stupendous falls in the world. They are only about 160 miles up the river, but only two white men have ever seen them. Mr. R. F. Holme three years ago went from England to visit the Grand Falls. He organized a little party to accompany him inland, and arrived within about 50 miles of the falls, when he was compelled to return on account of the failure of his provisions. The Labrador Indians say these falls are haunted, and they carefully avoid them, believing they will die if they look upon them. The two white men who have seen them are Mr. Maclean, who, as he was ascending the river in 1839, was stopped by the falls, and Mr. Kennedy, who over 30 years ago had charge of the Hudson Bay post in Labrador. Mr. Holme says the height of the falls is not certainly known, but, in some respects, there is little doubt that they are the greatest in the world. Though inner Labrador is so inadequately known, we are aware that it is a vast tableland whose limits are quite clearly defined. In the southeast the descent from the tableland is quite sudden, and almost immediately after leaving the plateau a level is reached that is very little above that of the sea. The Grand Falls are the place where the Grand River tumbles over the edge of this tableland, and almost the whole of the great drop is effected in this one descent. Professor Hind gives the height of this plateau as 2,240 feet. It has been estimated that the region at the foot of the falls is only 200 feet above sea level, and that, therefore, the waters of Grand River have a perpendicular descent of about 2,000 feet.

Rediscovered.

Walter Besant describes in a London journal his visit to the recently discovered remains of a Roman city at Silchester, in Kent, England. The Antiquaries' Society is excavating the place in sections, which, after being studied and sketched, are covered again for preservation.

"You might look across the flat land to right and left," says Mr. Besant, "and never dream that a foot or two below the surface lie the foundations and floors and tesselated pavements of a great city, of which not a tradition or memory survives."

The town was built in square blocks, which can be traced where the corn is standing. The most interesting part of the place is the Forum, the official center of the town. Here are the great Basilica, a hall 280 feet long, chambers for legal and public business, and the shops where the business of the city was carried on.

A perfect ground plan of a villa has been laid bare. The tenant of this house, which was probably of one story only, had a cloister built around three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side remaining open; it inclosed a small garden; a large garden lay outside.

Behind the cloister were large rooms, those for winter being warmed by hot air pipes connecting with great underground stoves which can be seen. Behind these chambers was another cloister, and at the back were kitchen, pantry and larder.

The large area occupied by this villa seems to indicate that the population could never have been very large; but this may have been as exceptionally large house. A great stone wall stretches around the town, inclosing an area of 100 square acres.

Explain the Words.

[Christian at Work.]

In making explanations to children, or in teaching them to commit to memory, people do not always consider the importance of explaining accurately the meanings of words. This is indeed necessary by the imperfect acquaintance which most children have with their native language. When an unfamiliar sound strikes the ear, it can be interpreted only in accordance with the limited stock of words which the child possesses. The following examples will serve to illustrate this fact:

A little girl in a sewing school, when the exercises were about to be closed with singing, was overheard to wonder if they were going to sing "Bringing in the Cheese." She meant "Bringing in the Sheaves;" but, while "cheese" was a familiar word to her, "sheaves" was a sound hitherto unknown, and which she had interpreted according to her knowledge.

Another little girl in one of our public schools, being asked "What is the sign of addition?" answered with perfect gravity, "red plush." The child had been told that the sign of addition was "read plus," and her imperfect knowledge of spelling, together with her ignorance of the word "plush," had led to misapprehension.

A little boy in returning from a visit to the menagerie, was asked by his father what animals he had seen. "Well," he answered, "I saw a lion and a tiger, and an elephant, and a hyena, and a polar bear, but I didn't see any cross-eyed bear." "What do you mean by a cross-eyed bear?" asked the father in great astonishment. "Why, said the boy, "don't you know the bear we sing about in Sunday school, the consecrated cross-eyed bear?" In this case the line of the familiar hymn "The Consecrated Cross I'll Bear," had been imperfectly taught, and then received from the child the only construction which his limited vocabulary enabled him to give it.

Chinese Justice.

[London Truth.]

In many respects the Chinese are a most rational and practical race. Here is a case in point: During a recent anti-foreign-devil riot at some place between Tong-tu and Kaiping, the mob, by way of emphasizing the patriotic sentiments, destroyed a good length of the railway that has recently been carried through the district. The local mandarin, instead of using the forces under him to quell the riot, sent his soldiers to assist in the pious work. The embankments were leveled for some distance and the rails thrown into the river, and an attempt was made to destroy the bridges.

Mr. Kinder, the head engineer of the line, laid the state of the case before the Toatoi of Tientsin, who is the head director of the undertaking. The Toatoi sent for the mandarin, and addressed him thus:

"To please yourself and friends you have destroyed the railway track. To please me you will put it back just as it was before. If, one month from to-day, the trains are not running the same as before, you lose your head, and your family and ancestors are disgraced. Mr. Kinder estimates the damage and loss by non-running of trains at 50,000 teals (about $62,500), which sum you will have to pay out of your own funds to the company. For labor, all your officials, soldiers and townsfolk will work as you direct, receiving no money for their labor, and all salaries are stopped until the repairs are complete. I shall appoint a board of punishment to return with you with power to torture and imprison anyone who makes the least disturbance or trouble."

The Mandarin begged for mercy on the plea that, as the country was all under water, he could not possibly get mud and stones wherewith to build the embankments. The Toatoi saw the force of his plea, and said he would give him a chance. He could pull down any of his forts he liked in order to provide material for the repair of the railway, and he would give him three months after the railway was completed to rebuild his forts at his (the Mandarin's) own expense. In rather under three weeks the trains were running again, and they are now rebuilding the forts. How long would it have taken to bring about the same results in England?

Do It Now.

[Christian at Work.]

Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is—take hold at once, and finish it up squarely and cleanly; then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments that the dawdlers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you, let me tell you a secret; take hold of the very first one that comes to hand and you will find the rest all fall into file and follow after, like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line.

WORDS THAT BURN.

THE MARCH OF WINTER.

By Archibald Lampman.

[Harper's Magazine.]

They that have gone by forest paths shall hear
The outcry of worn reeds and leaves long shed,
The rise and sound of waters. Overhead,
Out of the wide northwest wind, stripped and clear,
Like some great army dense with battle gear,
All day the columned clouds come marching on,
Long hastening lines, in somber unison,
Vanguard, and center, and still deepening rear;
While from the waste beyond the western verge
Comes the great wind like thundering cavalry,
And buffets and wields high its whistling scourge
Around the roofs, or in tempestuous glee,
Over the far-off woods with tramp and surge.
Huge and deep-tongued, goes roaring like the sea.

BED-TIME FANCIES.

[By Virginia Cabell Gardner.]

Out from the corners and over the floor
Come flocking and flocking the shadow band;
I will get in my little white coach and drive
Through the Valley of Dreams into Slumberland.

I have four black horses that Night has lent,
I call the name of my coachman sleep;
And the little white coach is cozy and soft,
As I nestle down in its cushions deep.

Heigho! we are off. The horses go slow
At first, then fast and faster still;
With silent hoof-beats speeding on,
Down to the foot of the Drowsy Hill.

This twilight place is the Valley of Dreams,
Where all the wonderful dream things are,
And the balsam groves and the poppy fields
That stretch on ever and ever so far.

The dream forests rustle their secrets out,
The lights of the dream towns twinkle and shine,
And the white dream ships from the harbor sail
Away to the dim horizon line.

Ah! the sounds of the valley are growing faint,
Its sights are fading on either hand,
I cross the border still and dark,
And enter the real Slumberland.

GLAD TIDINGS.

Mission Work in Natal. The interest taken in God's written Word is a pretty fair thermometer for measuring the spiritual warmth of Christians and churches. For this reason it is a significant fact and a cause for deep thankfulness to the Zulu mission that the demand for Bibles and Testaments has been so large during the last year. This demand has not been confined to the section of country where the missionaries of the American Board are at work. The requests have come to us from many parts of South Africa, Kimberley, Johannesburg, Barbarton, Zululand, etc., and from missionaries of various denominations. In many cases the orders for Bibles were so large that but part of the order could be filled, lest there should be no supply for our own stations. The sales during the year have been, of Bibles, 289; Testaments, 357; Gospels, 717; and the librarian reports that he could have sold 500 more Bibles and an equal number of Testaments if he had had them.

This increasing and widespread interest in the Word of God, while it it a cause of deep thankfulness, yet brings increased responsibility to the churches at home as well as to the missionaries in the field. The first complete edition of the Zulu Bible was printed in 1883. The translation was made by the missionaries of our Board; it is the only translation for this widespread Zulu people. It was the result of much painstaking work, but, like all first translations, is necessarily imperfect in many of its renderings. It is felt by all that before another edition is published there should be thorough revision. This has already been begun, but it will be a long and laborious task. The problem before us is to complete this revision before the remaining volumes of the Bible in the hands of the Bible Society in America are exhausted. At the rate of demand during the last year, this will be in three years at the latest. It will be a calamity if the old edition of the Bible is exhausted and the new one not ready for a long time after. But this is inevitable unless two of the best missionaries give themselves up to this work of revision, leaving all other work. But the force is already inadequate for the work in hand, to say nothing of new and promising openings. What we need is a larger force. Our call is to the churches—"More men."

Salvation Army in India. The Indian Witness, with a sincere desire not to find fault but to help, expostulates with the leaders of the Salvation Army on the methods adopted by them in India. The first reason for its comparative failure is found in the class of workers sent out. Men and women, in spite of their meagre educational advantages, may do a great work in lands where they can appeal at once to existing Christian convictions, but **no such convictions exist in India. The** attempted adaptation of the Army in native customs in food, dress and dwelling is another cause that has operated powerfully against them. It has made sad havoc with the strength and lives of the officers. It was adopted mainly at the suggestion of Mr. Tucker, whose own physical strength had been kept up by frequent sea voyages to Britain and America, while his officers have starved and died on the field. Since 1882 about 225 European and Canadian officers have been brought to India, the most of them since 1887. More than twenty have died, and the number left in India today is under 125. Nearly all who have left have done so in broken health. A pathetic letter from Mrs. Parks contains exceedingly sad details.

A Good Suggestion. A correspondent of the Golden Rule suggests that the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor take up the work of foreign missions. She notes that the society has 660,000 members, and says: "I looked at the figures and thought of the appeal at the Shanghai Missionary Conference for 1,000 new workers, and thought to myself, why should not our Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor send out the 1,000 themselves? If we were to send a thousand to China, another to Africa, another to India and another to the islands of the sea, there would still be left 656,000 workers in America out of 660,000. This of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor alone."

A Brave Attempt. Miss Taylor, of the China Inland Mission, is about to attempt a journey through Thibet. This singular and interesting country, always jealously closed against the outer barbarian, has again and again thwarted the well-laid plans of the greatest men travelers of our time. As the members of the Inland Mission wear the Chinese dress and observe the Chinese customs in their daily walk and conversation, it is thought not improbable that Miss Taylor may succeed in adding her name to those of intrepid women travelers.

The Result of Neglect.

Little troubles are proverbially the ones that cause the most worry, annoyance and vexation. But what are sometimes considered little troubles, if left to themselves, soon magnify into grave evils, producing disastrous results. This is especially true of cold in the head. The sufferer looks upon it as a trifling annoyance that needs no treatment and will speedily pass away. This is a grave mistake. There is not a case of catarrh in existence that did not have its origin in neglected cold in the head, and the longer the trouble runs the more serious the results. Cold in the head, developing into catarrh, renders the breath foul, causes a loss of the senses of taste and smell, partial deafness, distressing headaches, constant hawking and spitting, and in many, many cases ends in consumption and death. No case may have all the symptoms indicated, but the more the sufferer has the greater the danger. It is obvious, therefore, that no case of cold in the head should be neglected for an instant, and that to do so is courting further disease—perhaps death. Nasal Balm, in the most aggravated case of cold in the head, will give instant relief, and speedily effect a cure, thus preventing the developing of catarrh. No other remedy has ever met with the success that Nasal Balm has, and this is simply because it does all its manufacturers claim for it. As a precautionary remedy a bottle of Nasal Balm should be kept in every house. Sold by all dealers.



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ABOUT HAIR

Editor of the ADVERTISER:

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A great many of my correspondents ask the questions: "Why is my hair turning gray so early? Why is my hair falling out?" As it is impossible for me to answer every one, I take the liberty of encroaching on your valuable space to make a general reply. A great many persons do not seem to be aware that excessive washing and rubbing is injurious to the growth of the hair; such is the case, however. Constant washing and rubbing the scalp and hair causes over irritation and removes the oily substance which gives strength to the hair; undue heat caused by the wearing of heavy headgear is also injurious. Anything that will tend to dry up the sap or life of the hair will cause dandruff, falling out of the hair, gray or faded hair and finally baldness. Of course there are other causes as diseases, hereditary tendencies, etc., but the first mentioned are the main and most common.

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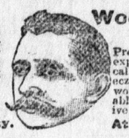
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THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

Prompt Courtesies—A Score of Immortelles—The Divided Skirt—Farrar's Testimony, Etc.

Good Manners.

Good manners lose half their charm by being delayed in their effect. If, for instance, you have a birthday, and a neighbor or a friend sends you flowers or bonbons, a new book or an etching, or manages some pleasant treat in your interest, always write your note of thanks before the sun goes down.

There is a special grace in a promptly-written letter of courtesy; a perfume, so to speak, which the laggard loses, and which is not present in a tardy note, apparently the result of a prick of conscience or an afterthought.

Indeed, so far as correspondence is concerned—and correspondence enters very largely into our complex modern life—it is a good rule invariably to answer one's letters, fully and clearly, as soon after their reception as practicable; and, whenever the letters convey invitations, or have in any degree a flavor of compliments, by all means let them be responsive to the dominant key, not effusive nor patronizing, but while avoiding this extreme, let them carry the assurance of whatever kindness they apprise her of, and her regret if she cannot avail herself of the same.

The best society is distinguished for its care in this regard, and the most finished and cultured gentlewomen of my acquaintance, women who move through their drawing-rooms with the air of queens, are always thoughtful to say "I thank you," (not, be it noted, "thanks," which is a meaningless abbreviation), and then say it, too, by voice and pen, as early as they can after they have received a favor.—[The Household.

Woman's Dress.

We extract the following experiences of a young lady in search of comfort and convenience in dress from one of our exchanges:

"I have always been a rebel against skirts, and there was war all through my girlhood between my mother and myself over every inch she added to their length. It makes my head ache to think of all the petticoats I used to carry around—flannel, muslin, lace and the rest—and of all the mud that would accumulate on their dripping flounces, and the big laundry bills. At last I grew desperate and vowed never to wear another white skirt. Then came the balmoral epoch. Worse still. They didn't show the dirt, which was rather a disadvantage, for they were seldom or never washed in consequence, and that is anything but desirable in a garment you wear, oven if it isn't next to you. And, oh dear! how they did wind themselves about my legs in a high wind, so I could scarcely walk, and tripped and slipped into gutters and pools when I proposed to step over them. So I made up my mind that balmorals must go. Then I considered the Jenness-Miller divided skirt, but made up my mind it was only a makeshift after all, and would go flipperty-flop about my ankles just the same, so I skipped the divided-skirt stage and leaped at once to freedom, both literally and figuratively, in knickerbockers. Women talk about their emancipation and right of franchise, and quarrel for place on school-boards and civil offices, when they might have a kind of liberty in the pursuit of happiness [which none or all of these would ever convey, by gathering their petticoats into two rubber bands at the bottom. I am dressed more warmly, as well as comfortably, than ever before, in a wool combination suit of underclothing, black cashmere knickerbockers, pleated smoothly into a deep, tight yoke at the waist, and, best of all, with actually two pockets in them that I won't lose things out of. Of course, I am apt to retire when I investigate the contents of the pockets, but if I were caught at it I hardly think I'd make a much worse exhibition of myself than does the average woman whirling around after the pocket she can't find, like a pussy-cat after her own tail."

A Score of Immortelles.

These are the twenty women who are deemed by readers of the Critic "the truest representatives of what is best in cultivated American womanhood;" the number of votes each received follows the name: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 268; Frances Hodgson Burnett, 241; Mary N. Marfree (Charles Egbert Craddock), 215: Julia Ward Howe, 204; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, 203; Sarah Orne Jewett, 193; Mary Mapes Dodge, 182; Constance Fenimore Woolson, 149; Edith M. Thomas, 146; Margaret Deland, 142; Adeline D. T. Whitney, 126; Celia Thaxter, 123; Amelia E. Barr, 123; Lucy Larcom, 118; Rose Terry Cooke, 104; Mary Abigail Dodge, 102; Harriet Prescott Spofford, 97; Louise Chandler Moulton, 97; Mary E. Wilkins, 96; Blanche Willis Howard Teutel, 84.

Formative Influences.

Writing on the "Formative Influences" of his career in the current Forum, Dr. Farrar first of all puts a saintly mother, who from a daily hour of secluded meditation, reading of the Scriptures and prayer, drew such strength and sweetness as kept her unruffled and capable all through a life of poverty, obscurity and trial. Another formative influence lay in the fact that he was not sent to a public school, but spent the second eight years of his life, comparatively unknown, in the Isle of Man, where the voices of mountain and of sea kindled that passionate love of nature which has never faltered since. Four sermons in particular impressed him, three of the preachers being Dr. Whewell, Dr. Wescott and Prof. Maurice. Of personal intercourse with those who still live, Dr. Farrar will say nothing, but from the long list of great men now gone whose friendship has helped him, he singles out Dean Wellesley, Bishop Cotton (of Calcutta), Dean Stanley, Mr. Browning and Prof. Maurice. In his boyhood young Farrar seems to have read everything he could find in print. At school the literature obtainable was scanty, but good enough, and the boys "were distinct gainers by not being buried under mountain loads of nonentity and rubbish," such as shut out the sunlight from the modern schoolboy. But—and this to you, boys and girls—in all his life-education the saintly mother comes first. Think of that, you who yet have her, and may she speak as powerfully to you with her lips and by her life when living, as she assuredly will from her grave, when her lips have become silent forever.

... of Experience in Cooking.

CHICKENS AND TURKEYS.

A very nice way to garnish a turkey is to surround it on the platter with fried oysters. Small oysters in the gravy are a great improvement. A fowl of any kind, especially if it be not overplump, is much improved by laying two or three links of sausage across it before putting it into the roasting-pan. Roast chicken served with pats of sausage is very appetizing.

In the language of the Hibernian, if you want to have delicious fried chicken, do not fry it at all, but broil it instead. When it is done, simply brown it nicely in a well-buttered spider. This method of cooking is especially advantageous when the chicken is no longer in the springtime of life. But in any case it prevents the meat from becoming dry and hard on account of over-much frying. The broth may then be made into gravy, and the meat, though nicely browned, is still moist and juicy.

A NICE DESSERT.

A dessert which finds great favor with every member of my family, is very simple and quite easily made. Make a layer cake after the following recipe:

One cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one egg, butter the size of an egg, two cups of flour and two small teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. This is sufficient to make three thin layers. Spread two of the layers with jelly while the cake is still warm. Put together and then cut into halves. Jelly the top of one half and put together again, so as to have half a cake with six layers. Sprinkle powdered sugar over the top and serve while warm with whipped cream. It may be used without the cream as a cake, but in order to have it nice it must be eaten while perfectly fresh. The recipe sounds like a very plain cake, but when it is fresh it is most delicious.

WASHINGTON PIE.

Line the pie dishes with good, light paste and stand it in the cold until you have the mixture ready. Separate three eggs, beat the yolks until light, add to them one cup of brown sugar and one-half cup thick sweet cream, put one level teaspoonful baking soda into one cup Port Rico molasses. Stir this until the molasses begins to foam, add the other mixture. Add a tablespoonful ginger, a teaspoonful cinnamon and two cups of sifted flour. Stir in the well-beaten whites of eggs. Turn the mixture into the lined dishes and bake in a moderate oven for about 35 minutes. When done, take them from the oven, stand aside until nearly cool, then put one cup powdered sugar into a bowl, add the grated yellow rind of one lemon and a tablespoonful of lemon juice, then sufficient boiling water, about two tablespoonfuls, to moisten the sugar. It must pour from the spoon, but not too liquid. Put this over the pies and stand aside to harden.

APPLE SHORT-CAKE.

Make the cake of biscuit dough with a tablespoonful of sugar added to it; or take one-half cup of lard, one-half cup of butter, and put them into a quart of flour. Wet it with one egg beaten into a cup of sweet milk or water. Beat together, add a little sugar, and roll out as soft as possible. Divide the dough into four pieces, roll out thin and bake in jelly-cake tins. When done, spread each cake with good butter, and on this place a thick layer of stewed and sweetened apples. The tartest apples are best. Pile the layers one above the other, and scatter sugar over the upper crust. Place in a hot oven for seven or eight minutes and serve hot, with cream beaten to a stiff froth.

POTATO CAKE.

Half a pound of mealy boiled potatoes, mash smoothly, and add three ounces of flour, a little butter, and as much sweet milk as will serve to make a firm dough that can be rolled out smooth; before rolling mix an egg and half a teaspoonful of baking powder, and a little salt and pepper with the dough. Roll out on the kneading-board and cut in square pieces. Butter a frying-pan and brown the cakes delicately. Pile on a hot plate and send steaming to the table.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

LETTER BOX.

[Under this heading we will insert letters on any subject from boys and girls. The letters must be brief and written on one side of the paper. The name and address must be given, to appear with the letter. Address: "AUNT PRUDENCE ADVERTISER Office, London, Ont."]

FLORENCE, Jan. 17, 1891.

DEAR AUNT PRUDENCE:

As I have just been reading some of the letters in the ADVERTISER, I thought I would write one too, as I would like to have another aunt. I am 11 years old, and I read in the Fourth book. I go to school every day only when I am sick. I study reading, writing, drawing, grammar, history, geography, spelling, meanings, literature, arithmetic and dictation. My teacher's name is Miss L. Friers. This is her sixth year here. I am taking music lessons; I take my lesson every Saturday. It keeps me busy getting up my school lessons and practicing my music lessons. I go to Sunday school nearly every Sunday. I got a nice prize-book on the Christmas Anchor. My school teacher is also my Sunday school teacher. I have three sisters and two brothers. My sisters names are Nina, Edith and Ame, and my brothers' names are Willie and Freddie. We have a dog; his name is Collie, and we have a cat; his name is Kitty. Hoping to see my letter in print, I will close by saying good-bye. Your loving niece, ANNIE CHESTNER.

[I hope you have time to get in some play along with all your work. Are you an admirer of dolls? I am not quite sure that I know what you mean by "A Christmas Anchor," something pleasant though I am sure, if you got a book from it.—AUNT PRUDENCE.]

* * *

WYTON, Jan. 17, 1891.

DEAR AUNT PRUDENCE:

I am a little girl 9 years old. I attend school every day and I am getting along very well. I study reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition and drawing. My teacher is Mr. A. J. Langford, and I like him very well. I have five brothers and four sisters. Old Santa Claus visited me Christmas and left in my stocking some nice Christmas presents. Your little niece,

JESSIE F. TALBOT.

[I am glad to hear that you are one of those little girls at whose house Santa Claus called. Is it not strange that he does not call at all children's houses? What do you think is the reason?—AUNT PRUDENCE.]

* * *

LONDON, Jan, 17.

DEAR AUNT PRUDENCE:

I am 8 years of age. I go to school every day. But one subject I am not very good at is writing letters. But I will do my best. I am in the Fourth book. I have already got two silver medals for good conduct and one gold one for the best dancer at Springbank. Now, Aunt Prudence, I do not want to take up too much room, so I remain your loving niece,

SADIE GRAY.

[Now it is delightful to be both clever and good, is it not? Will you not give me the secret of how you manage to be good, and then I can give it to my other nieces and nephews, for I suspect the most of them are like their aunty was at school, and that a silver medal would be quite safe as far as they are concerned.—AUNT PRUDENCE.]

* * *

TORONTO, Jan. 16, 1891.

DEAR AUNT PRUDENCE:

I enjoy your part of the paper for girls and boys so much, and think it is a splendid idea. Though I have never seen you I like you very much, and wish I could really see you and talk with you. My little sister Daisy wants to write to you too. She is only 3 years old. Is he too young I am 14 years old. I wish I were 15, for father is going to give me a good microscope. I have to go to school. I think studies are rather a bore. If I had my own way I should do nothing but box, play football, cricket, and ride all the year. Last summer I went down to Quebec (the city) and had a great time. I was staying with my grandmother. She makes bully doughnuts. Quebec is the quaintest, most interesting old city in Canada. Good-bye. Yours,

JACK WURNAULT.

[I am very glad to have you for a nephew, Jack, and tell Daisy she is not at all too young. Aunt Prudence can make doughnuts too, but I am afraid they would not come up to grandmamma's. I think if I were a boy I would like all sorts of out door sports better than studies. Can you play lacrosse?—AUNT PRUDENCE.]

* * *

LONDON, Jan. 17.

DEAR AUNT PRUDENCE:

I am a little girl 11 years of age. I go to school every day and I am in the high Fourth book. My papa takes the ADVERTISER, and we all like it very much. I had a very happy Christmas and I got many presents. I do not wish to take up too much room, so I will close my letter. I remain your affectionate niece,

ROSETTA WILSON.

[So there is another little girl who had a happy Christmas. I think my nieces and nephews are a very fortunate set of young people. Did you make any presents to give away?—AUNT PRUDENCE.]

THE TURKS have good coffee to drink, and hence drink no liquor. In pure coffee is all the stimulus the human sytem needs. It warms and strengthens the body; it invigorates the mind, and cheers the spirit when oppressed by overwork or worry. Coffee is the temperance beverage of mankind. We have but one seal, and this is it. Remember what it stands for, CHASE & SANBORN'S SEAL BRAND JAVA AND MOCHA. Buy no other.

6lu xt

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Dear Sirs,—I took a severe cold in February last which settled in my back and kidneys, causing excruciating pain. After being without sleep four nights through intense suffering, I tried your MINARD'S LINIMENT. After the first application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

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Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, $7.00
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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 6 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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Physicians strongly recommend
Wyeth's Malt Extract,
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To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic.
40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is
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It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER.
Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Salt Rheum.
Large Bottles, $1.00.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
For CONSUMPTION,
Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs.
In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and $1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA,
The D. L. MENTHOL PLASTER
For Lumbago, Sciatica, "Cricks," Tic, "Stitches," Rheumatic Pains and Chronic Rheumatism.
Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c.

WYETH'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE.
For Pallor, Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart.
Valuable Restorative for Convalescents. Combines Nutriment with Stimulus
Be careful to ask for WYETH'S, the only GENUINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Cure SICK HEADACHE.
FOR SALE BY
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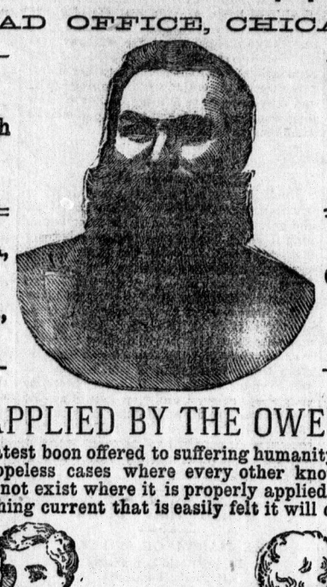
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HEAD OFFICE, CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED
June 17th, 1887, with a Cash Capital of $50,000.

PATENTED IN CANADA, December, 1877.
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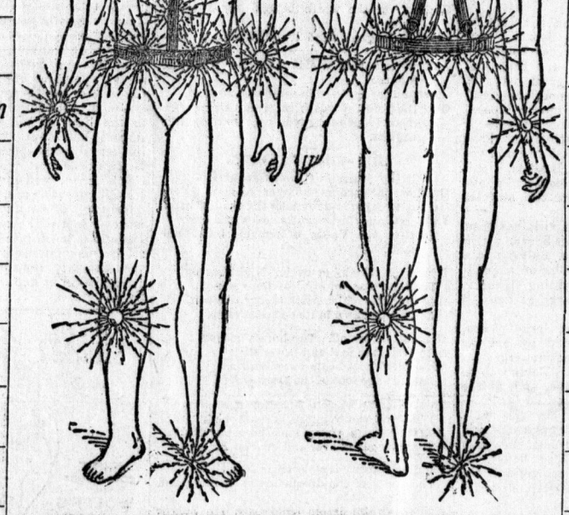
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ELECTRICITY AS APPLIED BY THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT,

Is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It has, does and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed. Rheumatism cannot exist where it is properly applied. By its steady, soothing current that is easily felt it will cure

Rheumatism | Neuralgia | Lumbago | Lame Back | Sciatica | Constipation | Dyspepsia | Liver and Kidney Complaints | General Debility | Varicocele



All Nervous Diseases | Female Troubles | Impotency | Sexual Decline | Spermatorrhea | General Debility | Urinary Diseases | Spinal Disease

The above illustrates the mode of applying the Owen Electric Belt and its appliances for the cure of various diseases. It can be placed anywhere, and worn during the day or night.

Rheumatism.

It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians recognizing this fact are availing themselves of this most potent of nature's forces in supplying defects and correcting irregularities.

To Restore Manhood and Womanhood.

As man has not yet discovered all of nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Body Battery. Rest assured, any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs is practicing a most dangerous form of charlatanism. Use the Electric Cure and shun the drug stores.

We Challenge the World

to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patent as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells. Ordinary belts are not so. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day THERE ARE MORE OWEN BELTS MANUFACTURED AND SOLD THAN ALL OTHER MAKES COMBINED.

Extracts from Recent Canadian Letters,

The originals of which are on file in our offices:

A Bad Attack of Rheumatism.

MEAFORD, Dec. 31, 1890.—Am wearing belt as directed and getting along all right. It is doing me a great deal of good. Will soon be myself again. THOS. HEPPENSTALL.

Cured of Sciatic Rheumatism in Eight Days.

GRAND VALLEY, Sept. 20, 1890.

DEAR SIRS,—I received one of your Owen Electric Belts through Dr. Gaviller, of Grand Valley, in the county of Dufferin. I received it on the 18th of last August. As I had suffered very much for a long time with sciatic rheumatism, and after trying every supposed remedy that I could hear of without any relief, I was advised by several people to try the Owen Electric Belt, as it was very higly spoken of; and, strictly following the instructions given for eight days, I realized the fact that I had fallen in with the remedy I had long wished for. The stinging pains of rheumatism had begun to retreat before the power of electricity, and I felt that I was a new man, as far as health and vigor were concerned, and continue to improve.

For the benefit of suffering humanity I can fully, from past as well as present experience, recommend the Owen Electric Belt, as a relief against the ills which humanity is heir to—especially in sciatic rheumatism.

You can publish this or any portion of it, as it is given for the benefit of my fellow-sufferers in the flesh. Yours truly,

WM. DIXON, Sen.,
Grand Valley, Ont.

The Best Ever Worn.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Oct. 27, 1890.—I must say that the remedial effect of the Belt is in every way satisfactory. Having some knowledge of electricity and its powers, and having used other Belts prior to my use of yours, I can say that it is the best I have ever worn. JAS. BLAIR.

Found It a Great Benefit.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 28, 1890.—I have found your Belt a great benefit to me. The only thing I complain of is, the current is too strong; but I make it weak, as directed in your sheet. Kindly send me another sheet of directions as I have given mine away. A. A. COBBIN.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

GALT, Dec. 3, 1890.—Am much pleased with the effects of the Belt, as it has done a great deal of good in more than my case, but you will hear from me before long again, as a number of others are going to order your Belt.

MRS. S. M.——.

A Commercial Traveler's Testimony.

BARRIE, Nov. 12, 1890.—In reply to your favor of the 4th ult., I have to say that the Owen Belt serves well the purpose for which it was intended. I am subject to severe attacks of lumbago, the results of exposure to all kinds of weather and traveling at all hours and seasons. This year, by the use of your Belt, I have been able to ward it off so far, and I think I will succeed in escaping it altogether. To anyone similarly situated I have much pleasure in recommending its use, as I have already done. A. FINDLEY.

A Severe Case of Rheumatism.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Oct. 16, 1890.—The Belt came as directed. I put it on the man in my house that I referred to before. He was going about with a stick yesterday when I placed the Belt on him. In the evening, before taking it off, he had thrown the stick away, and slept well all night, which his wife said he had not done for some time, and to-day was out cutting wood and during the afternoon walked seven miles. P. ALLIN.

Indigestion and Catarrh.

MACVILLE, Dec. 4, 1890.—For over four years I have been a sufferer from indigestion, catarrh and general prostration, and spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and medicine, without getting any relief. About two months ago I purchased one of your No. 3 Belts and have been wearing it since with the most beneficial results, for I am perfectly free from every trouble. I have much pleasure in recommending your Belt to the afflicted. A. MCDOUGALL.

Cured of Rheumatism After Eight Years.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 27, 1890.—The effects of the Belt I got from you on the 7th of this month I cannot fully explain. It is wonderful, and I fear too good to last. A week later Mr. M—— wrote: Please send me Belt for lady referred to before. Now as to myself. Only think of it. For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism, and am now out of pain and growing better daily, though in my 75th year. Can confidently recommend the Owen Belt when everything else fails. A. MENZIES.

Beware of Imitations and Cheap Belts.

Our attention having been attracted to the many base imitations of THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT, we desire to warn the public not to be deceived by the false statements of men calling themselves electricians, who have copied as near as they dare in appearance, but only in appearance, the GENUINE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT, that has stood the test of years. These so-called electric belts are only experiments and are being peddled through the country. Look out for them.

In justice to ourselves and a generous public we are determined to expose such unprincipled trickery, and prevent, if possible, the unsuspecting from being gulled by such men and means.

The OWEN ELECTRIC BELT Co. is not afraid of fair and open competition, as their goods have no equal in this or any other country, and will bear inspection by those competent to judge—and so great are they in demand that there are more of them made and in use than all other makes combined—their Chicago factory alone being the largest of its kind in the world.

Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen embossed in gold upon every Belt and appliance manufactured by The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co.

Cheap Belts.—We are warned by some of the CHEAP so-called electric belt concerns that any belt requiring vinegar or acid will burn the skin. So it will if allowed to do so. So will an electric wire—which is proof positive that there is a strong current there or it would not do so; but the same current can be controlled in the Owen Electric Belt by the wearer, so that a child can wear the same belt as a strong man. Rest assured, any belt that will not make itself felt by the wearer is no electric belt at all and is perfectly worthless. Thus the acid or vinegar cry is made use of by makers of cheap belts to blind and mislead an unsuspecting public. A genuine electric belt cannot be sold at the prices these cheap belts are offered at.

Send Six Cents for Illustrated Catalogue of Information, Testimonials, etc. | THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT COMPANY, 71 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

PUCK.

The average wife hates to ask her husband for money, and in most cases he hates to have her.

‡‡‡

Eastern man (in Western restaurant)—I see you have oysters on the bill of fare. Are they fresh? Waiter—Yes, sah, jus' out ob de can, sah.

‡‡‡

"Tell me frankly, sir, what do you think of my daughter's voice?" asked a lady of a music master. "Well, I think in your place I would have her take lessons in water colors," was the reply.

‡‡‡

Dignified Stranger (on railroad train)—No, I am not traveling for my health. I was a delegate to the Pan-American Congress. Enterprising Drummer.—That so? I'm in the hardware line myself.

‡‡‡

Bolter—Hello! here's a new stew on the bill of fare—Irish Stew a la Parnell.

Gorger—Well, he's been in such hot water lately that he ought to be tender. Let's try a portion of him between us.

‡‡‡

De Gillie—Bobby, did your mother make any derogatory remarks about my singing after I was gone the other night? Bobby—N-n-n-o, she didn't make any derogatory remarks. De Gillie—I'm glad to hear that. Bobby—But she nearly died laughing.

‡‡‡

Love's Young Dream.—"Wouldn't it be nice, Henry, dear," she whispered, as the sleigh started off, and she drew the robe up, "if we could always go through life together this way?" "Yes," he answered; "the coal bills would be little enough; but, great Cæsar! Alice," he continued after a little thought, "think of the livery bills!"

‡‡‡

"Is the doctor in?" asked the tramp at the door of a Philadelphia physician. A few minutes later an oldish female came to the door. "I jist wanted to see if the doctor wouldn't give me a pair of his old pants," said the tramp. "I'm the doctor," replied the lady. The tramp had several attacks of vertigo as he dropped down the steps.

‡‡‡

Hypocrisy is always the pretense of other people—not your own. Witness this little dialogue:

"I despise a hypocrite," says Boggs.

"So do I," says Cloggs. "Now take Knoggs, for example; he's the biggest hypocrite on earth. I despise that man."

"But you appear to be his best friend."

"Oh, yes; I try to appear friendly toward him. It pays better in the end."

‡‡‡

There is a very droll story of a doctor who went to settle in a village out West, and the first night of his arrival was sent to attend a sick child. He looked at the little sufferer very attentively, and then delivered this oracular opinion:

"This hyar babe's got the smallpox, and I ain't posted up on pustules. We must approach this case by circular treatment. You give this draught. That'll send him into fits. Then send for me, I'm a stunner on fits."

‡‡‡

The features of a pug dog are of an irregular cast, and in themselves considered, are hardly to be called handsome.

A young gentleman gave his sweetheart a pug dog as a birthday present, says the Philadelphia Times. It was of the purest blood, with its nose burned off particularly short.

The grateful recipient was profuse with her acknowledgments.

"Oh, thank you, James!" she said; "thank you! You are so kind! It's just like you!"

‡‡‡

There is nothing mutch more distressing than an unfinished story. A number of people in a London drawing-room were conversing about capital punishment, when a lady remarked:

"How strange it must be to be sentenced to death!"

"Not so very, very strange, I assure you. I was myself once condemned to death in Africa," said a returned African explorer.

"Indeed!" exclaimed the lady. "And were you—did they—"

"Did they what, madam?"

"Why, did they execute you, you know?"

‡‡‡

An elderly lady went to an English market one day to buy a Christmas goose. At the booth where she called, two live geese were exposed for sale, both in custody of a cherry-cheeked country lass. The little maid would not sell one goose without the other.

Remembering that a friend had expressed a wish for a Christmas fowl, the customer was easily prevailed on to take both. But as she was concluding the bargain, it occured to her to ask the maid why she had refused to sell the geese separately.

"If you please," ma'am," was the naive answer, "mother said as how the geese had lived together fifteen years, and it would be cruel to part them."

‡‡‡

A Chicago man, who has been acting temporarily as the local representative of a Bucyrus (Ohio) firm, received the following ambiguous dispatch yesterday afternoon:

"Bucyrus (Ohio), Dec. 10.—Come here at once. Be prepared for a reception."

After studying the dispatch for half an hour, the Chicagoan replied:

"Chicago (Ill.), Dec. 10.—Shall I bring my dress suit or my revolver?"

"Bucyrus (Ohio), Dec. 10.—Better bring both."

The agent left for Ohio last night, having rather misty notions of Buckeye social and business customs which would render a revolver a desirable adjunct to a dress suit, but fully prepared for all emergencies.

‡‡‡

The rector of one of our most wealthy and fashionable congregations was seated with his family at the Sunday dining-table deeply engaged in a discussion as to the probable cause of a peculiar and unpleasant odor which had permeated the church during the last few services.

After the inquiry had completely exhausted the subject of drains, defective plumbing and insufficient ventilation, a youthful scion broke out with: "Say, you don't suppose we could smell those chickens, do you?"

"What chickens do you mean, Robby?" asked his father.

"Why, you know; the chickens the new sexton is raising in the cold air box of the furnace."

‡‡‡

When Count D'Orsay was in England for the first time, very young, very handsome, and not shy, he was placed at some dinner party next to the late Lady Holland. That singular woman, who had adroitly succeeded in ruling and retaining a distinguished circle longer than either fascination or tyranny might have accomplished, chanced that day to be in one of her imperious humors. She dropped her napkin—the Count picked it up gallantly—then her fork, then her fork, then her spoon, then her glass, and as often her neighbor stooped and restored the lost article. At last, however, the patience of the youth gave way, and when she dropped her napkin again, he turned and called one of the footmen behind him.

"Put my plate on the floor," said he, "I will finish my dinner there. It will be so much more convenient to my Lady Holland.

‡‡‡

Anyone who has ever visited a "county cattle fair" knows for what a great variety of animals, articles and contests prizes are awarded. It is seldom, however, that one exhibitor has such a successful set of possessions as those of Uncle Ahab Drake.

Uncle Ahab, with his entire family, a large stock of fruit and vegetables, a yoke of oxen and various other animals, went to the fair at Greenby one fine September day and returned in triumph two days later. He presented himself at the village shop half an hour after his arrival, evidently anxious to be questioned as to his winnings.

"Well, Uncle Ahab, how'd you come out?" asked one of the men.

"Pretty fair—pret-ty fair?" replied Uncle Ahab, cautiously.

"How many prizes d' you take?" asked another.

"Eight!" said Uncle Ahab, with evident satisfaction. "Yes, I made out to take eight this time. There were drawin' an' haulin' (oxen), sow an' pigs, cucumbers, bread, butter, garden sass, braided rugs, an' mother!"

"Why, how did Aunt Sally come in for a prize?" asked one of his awe-struck listeners.

"Heaviest weight there to-day," replied Uncle Ahab, cheerfully. "A merciful Providence kept Ann Slater, of Greenby Hill, away; her boy's twisted his ankle. Ann would ha' turned the scales twenty pound higher than Sally; but as 'twas, there wa'n't another woman there weighed over 170, an' we fetched that prize home along with the rest."

THOUGHTS THAT BREATHE.

Every man and every woman, in their self-culture, should study the art of giving up in the little things with a good grace.—[H. B. Stowe.

The Christian must expect opposition from the world, because he is going just the contrary way from the multitude, and has to pass through them.

Deo volente—God willing—is the qualification which one should annex to every plan and purpose of this life. In him "we live and move and have our being," and never without him. He supervises all our appointments, and governs events, whether we recognize the fact or not.

The best mode of keeping improper thoughts out of our minds is to keep those minds so filled with good thoughts that their will be no room for improper thoughts. He who acts upon this rule will generally have not much trouble with bad thoughts. Such thoughts will not be his usual companions.

The three great ends of our creation may be stated as follows: Our own saivation, the good of others, and the glory of others, and the glory of God. These ends are coincident, and all alike secured by the same course of life. He who glorifies God will be sure to do good to others and to secure his own salvation.

Sudden and great transitions in life, so that one's circumstances are made very different from what they were, whether in the way of depression or exaltation, in the way of suffering and sorrow or joy and comfort, furnish tests of character. The manner in which one passes through these transtitions, and his behavior afterward will indicate alike the type and strength of his character. He who can bear neither adversity nor prosperity, is poorly fitted to make the journey of life.

TEMPERANCE NEWS.

A million pounds seems a large sum for General Booth to ask for for charity, and yet the drink bill of New York city alone is more than $40,000,000 a year!

In London alone last year 500 children under 10 years of age, 1,500 under 14 years of age, and 2,000 under 21 years were picked up in a state of intoxication.

The theory that whisky is necessary to the treatment of pneumonia is said to have received a blow from a New York physician, who asserts that in the hospitals of that city 65 per cent. of the pneumonia patients die with alcoholic treatment, while in London, at the Object Lesson Temperance Hospital, only 5 per cent. die.

Three years ago Lady Henry Somerset, of England, started a "Dinner Kitchen" in a small town with a population of only 4,500 people, and advertised a dinner for one penny between the hours of 1 and 2:30. Seven thousand dinners were served in three months. This excellent plan, continued during the past three years, has resulted in 24,000 dinners having been served during the third winter.

A laborer at the Dundee harbor lately told his wife, on awakening, a curious dream which he had during the night. He dreamed that he saw coming toward him, in order, four rats. The first one was very fat, and was followed by two lean rats, the rear rat being blind. The dreamer was greatly perplexed as to what evil might follow, as it has been understood that to dream of rats denotes coming calamity. He appealed to his wife concerning this, but she, poor woman, could not help him. His son, a sharp lad, who heard his father tell the story, volunteered to be the interpreter. "The fat rat," he said, "is the man who keeps the public house, that ye gang till sae often, and the two lean anes are me and my mither, and the blind ane is yerself, father."—[Scotch Paper.

George Kenyon says: "The temperance reform is by no means unknown in European Russia. Thousands of villages have prohibited the sale of liquor, for it is a happy fact that if the men of the commune get together and declare that they will not have liquor sold, it is prohibited. But many times rich liquor men, by the use of their money, succeed in forcing the trade upon the village, just as in this country. There has been no general temperance agitation, but the people are becoming educated by seeing the awful evils of the sale of drink. There is one class of people numbering about 25,000,000, who are total abstainers. They are the dissenters from the State Church. These are subdivided into several sects, some of which are persecuted, and others not, according to the degree of their dissent from the established Greek Church.

Just Stop Dodging.

"Why don't you marry, Mr. Bachelor?"

"Well, I've been trying for years to find a girl."

"Have you got any money?"

"Enough, I guess."

"Then you just hold still awhile and the girl will find you."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

What Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery Has Done.

A Miraculous Medicine.—Mr. J. H. Crepeau, St. Camille, writes: "Send me at once three dozen Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. It is a miraculous medicine and has performed great cures, testimonials of which we can give you.

Knows it is Good.—Mrs. C. Johnson, Melville, writes:—"I have great pleasure in recommending your Vegetable Discovery. I have used two bottles, and it completely cured me of a bad case of Dyspepsia. I also found it an excellent Blood Medicine, and sure cure for Kidney troubles."

The Best Medicine.—Mr. Jno. Blackwell, of the Bank of Commerce, Toronto, writes: "Having suffered for over four years from Dyspepsia and weak stomach, and having tried numerous remedies with but little effect, I was at last advised to give Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery a trial. I did so, with a happy result, receiving great benefit from one bottle. I then tried a second and third bottle, and now I find my appetite so much restored and stomach strengthened, that I can partake of a hearty meal without any of the unpleasantness I formerly experienced. I consider it the best medicine in the market for the stomach and system generally."

It Gives Strength.—Mr. J. S. Driscoll, of Granite Hill, writes: "I have derived great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Discovery. My appetite has returned, and I feel stronger"

A Pleasure to us.—Mr. L. N. Bourcier, of Ripon, P.Q., writes: "It is with great pleasure I inform you that your Vegetable Discovery cured me of Dyspepsia. I tried many remedies, but none had any effect on me until I came across Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery; one bottle relieved me, and a second completely cured me; you cannot recommend it too highly."

If you are Despondent, Low-spirited, Irritable and Peevish, and unpleasant sensations are felt invariably after eating, then get a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it will give you relief. **You have Dyspepsia.** Mr. R. H. Dawson, of St. Mary's, writes: "Four bottles of Vegetable Discovery entirely cured me of Dyspepsia; mine was one of the worst cases. I now feel like a new man."

Mr. Geo. Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery say that it has done them more good than anything they ever used."

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A means of disguising the unpleasant taste of that invaluable remedy,

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Recommended by all Physicians for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all Lung Affections. For the Building Up of the General System Try

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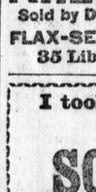
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Combined with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. No oily taste like other emulsions.

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Sold by all Druggists.



FLAX-SEED EMULSION COMPOUND

BRONCHITIS

136 Lexington Ave., New York City, Sept. 19, 1888.

I have used the Flax-Seed Emulsion in several cases of Chronic Bronchitis, and the early stages of Phthisis, and have been well pleased with the results.

JAMES K. CROOK, M.D.

CONSUMPTION

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 14th, 1888.

I have used your Emulsion in a case of Phthisis (consumption) with beneficial results, where patient could not use Cod Liver Oil in any form.

J. H. DROGE, M. D.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 20th, 1888.

I can strongly recommend Flax Seed Emulsion as helpful to the relief and possibly the cure of all Lung, Bronchial and Nervous Affections, and a good general tonic in physical debility.

JOHN P. TALMAGE, M. D.

GENERAL DEBILITY

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 10th, 1888.

I regard Flax Seed Emulsion as greatly superior to the Cod Liver Oil Emulsions so generally in use.

D. A. GORTON, M. D.

WASTING DISEASES

137 West 24th St., New York, Aug. 6, 1888.

I have used your Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound in a severe case of Mal-nutrition and the result was more than hoped for—it was marvelous, and continuous. I recommend it cheerfully to the profession and humanity at large. M. H. GILBERT, M.D.

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Sold by Druggists, Price $1.00.

FLAX-SEED EMULSION CO.

35 Liberty St., New York.

I took Cold, I took Sick, I took

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RESULT:

I take My Meals, I take My Rest,

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; **getting fat too,** FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY **Incipient Consumption** BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK."

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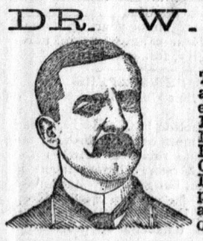
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From novelty dealers and book and newspaper publishers. I have opened up a News Agency in Chatham, and would like to secure a few agencies that I could handle with my business. Best of references given.

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TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

LITTLE OR NO HOPE FOR RECIPROCITY WITH THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Foster, the Dominion Minister of Finance, had a nice little trip to the West Indie Islands. He told the islanders that he took it for pleasure as well as for official investigation, and no doubt a substantial sum will be drawn out of the public funds to defray the expenses of the tour. We regret to find, however, that there is little, if any, chance of his offer of reciprocity to the islands being accepted by the southern colonies. This is the view of the leading newspaper in Jamaica; it is the conclusion reached by Sir N. Lubbock, chairman of the West India Committee, who, a day or two ago, sent the following letter to the London Times:

"With reference to the negotiations now pending between Canada and the West Indies for reciprocal trade arrangements, would you allow me to make the position of the West Indies in the matter quite clear to your readers?

"It is quite true, as you have stated in your leading article, that the Canadian proposition is to reduce the duties upon sugar coming from the West Indies to the Dominion by 25 per cent., such reduction to apply exclusively to the West Indian sugar. This, upon the face of it, would appear to be a very important concession to the West Indies, but when it is remembered that the consumption of sugar in Canada is about 120,000 tons, and the production of our West Indian colonies about 800,000 tons, it is obvious that the concession of duty will be of no benefit to the West Indies.

"On the other hand, the United States propose to abolish the whole of the present duty on all sugars up to No. 16 Dutch standard—that is to say, on all such sugars as are produced by our West Indian colonies. This abolition, as we understand it, is not dependent upon any exceptionally favorable treatment of the United States. All that is stipulated is that the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the duties imposed on the products of the United States are not reciprocially unequal or unreasonable. It is not likely that the existing tariffs of our West Indian colonies would be looked upon in any sense as unreasonable or reciprocially unequal.

"If, however, the West Indies were to make a reciprocal arrangement with Canada, such as that proposed by Mr. Foster, it is almost certain that they would no longer be enabled to send their sugars duty free into the United States. Their position then would be that, whilst Canada would supply them with a market for one-third of their sugar, they would have the United States market practically closed to them for the other two-thirds, and they are seriously hampered in sending sugar to the English market in consequence of the continued free admission of bounty-fed sugars from the continent.

"So long as England admits bounty-fed sugars on the same terms as sugar receiving no bounty, so long are our colonies placed in an unequal and unfair position in English markets to the advantage of the foreigner. Were it not for the existence of these European bounties, there would be nothing to prevent a reciprocal arrangement between our West Indian colonies and Canada, inasmuch as the surplus West Indian sugar beyond the requirements of Canada would find a satisfactory market in England.

"It may, however, be hoped that some other means may be found to draw closer the commercial ties between the West Indies and Canada, but they must be such as will not draw down upon the West Indies the hostility of their big cousin Jonathan."

This is no new view of the question, and our Finance Minister, if he had devoted any time whatever to the investigation of the condition of affairs, should have known all about it long before he set forth on his much-advertised, semi-pleasure, semi-business tour.

With the situation as recited in this letter, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness, West India reciprocity negotiations need not take long to end, for of two things the Canadian public may rest assured: however desirable it might be for us to control the West India trade, we cannot expect our fellow colonists to deprive themselves of a market for two-thirds of their products to secure sale for the remaining third. Neither is it among the possibilities that Great Britain will do anything to prevent the European continental nations from taxing themselves to supply the British public with cheap sugar. The people of continental "protectionist" nations are annually taxed many millions of dollars to pay bonuses to their sugar producers. The sugar is gladly received by Great Britain, which is thus enabled to provide sugar for her big population at less than half the price it costs in Canada. Moreover, Britain is able to control the world's market for confections, preserves and other preparations into the production of which sugar largely enters. Many thousands of men and women have found work in this sugar industry in the mother land since the continental nations inaugurated their policy of taxing themselves to supply Britain with cheap sugar, and the leaders of both political parties have again and again affirmed that the people like it so well and it is so profitable for the country as a whole, that under no circumstances will any attempt be made to prevent the low-priced sugar from entering the country.

It is thus out of the question to expect the West Indies to discriminate in our favor against the United States since their self-interest dictates a policy that shall not be hostile to freedom of trade with our neighbors.

The hunt for far-away markets having once more proved abortive, is it not about time that a government were placed in power that would re-establish intimate, untrameled, profitable trade between the States and Canada? An easy way to get cheap sugar is to reduce the enormous high tax at present imposed upon it by the Dominion Government. But we need the near market for our lumber, minerals, barley, beans, peas, horses, sheep, eggs and other products, besides many kinds of manufactures. Reciprocity with the States would bring us that. He is no lover of his country who is found on the side of the combines in opposition to the project for establishing complete reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States.

THE TWO POLICIES.

Port Hope Guide.

It is the farmer's homestead and the workman's cottage against the "red parlor."

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

A Message to the Young Men of the Dominion.

FROM THE TORONTO YOUNG MEN'S LIBERAL CLUB.

We ask the young men of Canada, who with ourselves, believe that by wise and careful government there can be built up in our Dominion a nation sufficiently great to inherit and put to the best use the natural resources of our common country, to give attention to the facts that, in view of the general election now pending, we desire to place before them.

We have been taunted with disloyalty, and to this we can but reply that we are loyal to Canada first, and believe that in working for the freedom of trade we are striving for a material prosperity that will go far toward binding together more closely the people of Canada.

What Young Liberals Want.

As Young Liberals we advocate and ask your assistance in advocating

Unrestricted reciprocity.
The repeal of the Dominion franchise act.
The repeal of the gerrymander act.
The right to negotiate our own commercial treaties.
Manhood suffrage.
The reform of the Senate.
Honest competition for public contracts.
That our public lands and timber shall not be used as rewards for party services.

Over 100,000 Young Men Disfranchised.

By bringing on the elections on March 5, Sir John Macdonald has deprived 116,000 young men, between the ages of 21 and 23, of their right to vote.

Of the 116,000 there are 55,000 Ontario young men.

Of the 116,000 fully one-half are farmers' sons.

The popular majority of the Conservatives at the Dominion election in 1887 was 5000. These disfranchised young men would have held the balance of power twenty times over. And yet Sir John Macdonald has the audacity to say in his recent manifesto, "I appeal ..... to the young hope of the country, with whom rests its destinies for the future"!!

Another Iniquitous Result.

There are about a million names on the Dominion voters' lists. At death rate of 25 per thousand the names of 50,000 dead men are on the rolls.

There will be in addition the names of at least 30,000 absentees.

This means that a wide door is opened for impersonation at the polls, in which the Conservative party managers have always shown themselves to be adepts.

A Practical Suggestion.

But these 116,000 young men, while disenfranchised, are not prevented from organizing, in every polling division, with two definite objects in view:

First, of weeding out every dead man and every absentee from the voters' lists; watch the lists closely; be on hand at the polling booths from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and thus prevent a single bogus vote from being cast. The aggregate result will prove your power, and perhaps turn the scale in many a constituency in favor of the Liberal candidate.

Second: Place yourselves at the disposal of the secretaries of the polling sub-divisions with a view to assisting in getting out every Liberal vote. 116,000 extra votes polled through your exertions is the most practical way of expressing your indignation at your own disenfranchisement.

Unrestricted Reciprocity.

The main issue in this contest is unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. The Liberals have advocated this policy for years. Joined by nature to that country our trade cannot be sundered by customs' barriers. Our farmers and enterprising manufacturers demand a wider market. On equal terms they are prepared to compete with the American. Advocates of unrestricted reciprocity are called annexationists. Who are the annexationists when the condition of the country, brought about by the Conservative policy, is driving out thousands of our best people to the United States? Who are these vaunting loyalists but they, who when reminded that the National Policy might injure British connection, replied: "So much the worse for British connection." We believe that unrestricted reciprocity is the only preventative of annexation. By it we would obtain all the commercial advantages annexation would afford, while retaining our own political institutions. We believe that annexation has practically no adherents in the Liberal party in spite of the allegations of Sir John Macdonald to the contrary. Annexation was the cry when we were accorded responsible Government; it was again the cry when we adopted decimal currency; it is the unwarranted cry to-day; and is as dishonest and unjustifiable now as ever before.

Three things are necessary to the accumulation of national wealth. First, natural resources; Second, the application of capital to the development thereof, and Third, a market in which to sell. We have greater mineral and forest wealth than any country on the globe. But we lack capital and a market. Reciprocity, by supplying the latter, will attract the former. Canadians who have contributed largely to the rapid development of the United States only await equally favorable commercial relations to return and devote their capital and energies to their native land. Many of our young men are leaving us and taking up their residence across the line. This is the inevitable result of the National Policy.

England will not and does not oppose an enlargement of our trade relations with any country. Diplomatic questions of grave import are now perplexing British statesmen, and Canada is the cause of much friction between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The final amicable settlement of these difficulties, which would be effected by reciprocity, is more important to Britain than any alteration which might be made in our trade relations. Besides, British investments in this country to the extent of some eight hundred million dollars will share the common prosperity. These are considerations which weigh with the British mind and which should influence every voter.

Sir John Macdonald's Record.

What have eighteen years of Tory Government since Confederation done for Canada? What has Sir John Macdonald accomplished for our country during these two decades?

He has adopted and practiced a system of bribery that has materially lowered the tone of political morality.

He has set at defiance recognized rules of political ethics.

He has never hesitated to thwart the will of the people to gain an object or secure a doubtful end.

He has disregarded constitutional precedents with impunity.

He has assisted a few of the manufacturers to acquire wealth at the expense of all other classes of the community.

He has violated the principle of representation by population through the infamous means of gerrymander.

He has compelled his subservient followers to pass franchise legislation utterly useless, reprehensible and obnoxious.

He has squandered our timber limits and public lands among speculators and camp followers.

He has, in effect, maintained himself in power by means that are subversive of good government; he has threatened the welfare and independence of the country; he has laid the foundation of national ills that will be left as an inheritance to the young men of Canada.

He has increased the yearly expenditure from $23,500,000 in the last year of Mackenzie's regime to $36,000,000 in 1889-90.

What are the deductions? If confederation is to be perpetuated the growth of our expenditure at such an alarming rate must be curtailed and such economy observed as will bring about this result. The Liberal party have pledged themselves to do this.

The Tory Loyalty Cry.

Do not be misled by the old time Tory cry of traitor and rebel; it has met every measure of reform that has raised Canada from a crown colony to a self-governing democracy. True loyalty consists in striving for the best interests of Canada. The most loyal are not those who wave the old flag the longest and who shout the loudest while doing it. The false fiscal policy of the Conservatives has annexed a million Canadians to the States.

RECALL.

The disloyalty involved in selling the policy of the country to the Red Parlor Brigade.

The disloyalty involved in prostituting public works as election bribes.

The disloyalty involved in corrupting the public press.

The disloyalty involved "in unfairly straining the machinery of the constitution for party purposes," as Lord Dufferin puts it, in dissolving Parliament before the proper time.

The disloyalty involved in vitiating the national verdict by gerrymander.

Canada a Young Man's Country.

We as young Canadians are proud of our country, of its capabilities, its resources, its vigor, its history and its possible future. This future is ours. We appeal to you, as men desirous of the best interests of our country, to devote all your energies at this crisis in our national affairs to the furtherance of true liberal principals and the return of the Liberal party to power.

Finally, we must work out our own destiny. Canadian interests are our first concern. We would be disloyal were we to forsake those interests. We would be traitors and worthy of Sir John Macdonald's anathema were we to cease opposition to a policy which is injuring our country and alienating her most enterprising sons.

Signed on behalf of the club.

NEIL MCCRIMMON, President.
T. W. GREGORY, Secretary.

Toronto, Feb. 12, 1891.

A WORD TO THE FARMER.

The monopolist manufacturer who puts up the election boodle for Sir John has grown rich owing to the tariff having been made to suit him.

THIS IS TRUE!

The farmer has been growing poorer day by day, but the Tory Government has done nothing for him except to tax him.

How long shall this last?

While the gentlemen of the Red Parlor have been growing richer day by day the farmer has been going from bad to worse, until now he can no longer live on his farm and pay his way.

The mortgage and loan companies, and the taxes on the goods you have to buy just about swallow up all you can take off your farms.

Then, what is the remedy?

Free admission to the markets of the United States will give the farmer a better price for what he has to sell, and also enable him to buy many supplies cheaper than they can be got now.

Reciprocity will benefit the farmer, the villager, the workingman and all the industrial classes.

Vote for reform and reciprocity!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

The Tory politician is again appealing to you to stand by the monopolist Red Parlor Brigade, which brigade is, as you know, wealthy and unscrupulous.

They meet in Toronto and bargain with the Tory chieftain that they will find the money for election expenses, legal and illegal, and their reward is more taxes from the farmer to the benefit of the Tory monopolist manufacturer.

Farmers, strike for your rights. Be no longer the bondamen of the cruel taskmaster, but stand up like men for your own welfare.

The Tories are trying to humbug you with promises of a limited measure of reciprocity, but Mr. James G. Blaine, the United States Secretary of State, and the most influential Republican in the States, distinctly says that the United States Government will not even discuss such a measure, but will entertain favorably free trade in all the products and manufactures of Canada and the United States.

What does this mean?

That if farmers are true to themselves and return a Liberal Government to power that the first step of the new Government will be to enter into a treaty with the States to give you free admission to their markets and add enormously to the value of your farms and all your produce.

Farmers! Stand up for your rights and vote for the Reform candidates and unrestricted reciprocity, full and entire!

OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

DOUBLED FACED.

Buffalo News.

The general election in Canada has been brought about almost entirely through the discussion of trade relations between the two countries. A reciprocity sentiment is abroad in Canada, but Sir John Macdonald is thought to be facing two ways. Keep both eyes on the United States, Sir John, and watch the tendency of progressive ideas.

THEY LEAVE THEIR MARK.

The Critic.

How it comes to pass that the masses in foggy and stony Scotland become the gardens out of which flower some of the keenest intellects and noblest characters in modern life has long exercised philosophers. Whether ozone or oatmeal, Calvinism or the climate be the prime generating cause, it is certain that the children of Scotch parsons leave their enduring mark in many lands.

SIR JOHN'S KIND NO GOOD.

Chicago Herald.

All the friends of reciprocity in Canada should understand that their only hope lies in the defeat of the Tories and the overthrow of Macdonald. They should understand that the kind of reciprocity the Premier pretends to favor is impossible, that the people of this country will not have it, and that he himself does not want it, or reciprocity of any kind.

THE TWO-FACED POLICY.

Syracuse (N.Y.) Standard.

It is observable that the Premier says nothing about restricted reciprocity, the idea which his organs have been advancing. Evidently the Conservatives have entered the canvass with two policies, freer trade, with the United States, and the idea promulgated in Sir John Macdonald's address. The former they are ready to abandon, if they find that they do not need it.

UP A BLIND ALLEY.

Winnipeg Tribune (Independent).

Are we, then, to fall blindly into the trap set by the Government, and, under cover of a policy of sham reciprocity, vote in reality for a continuation of the abominations of the present high tariff system? Or are we, on the other hand, to support those candidates alone who are pledged to advocate that policy which the United States Government has plainly said it will accept? The Chicago Tribune is right. It is unrestricted reciprocity or nothing. Those who choose may follow the old chieftain under his new banner, but they will be led up a blind alley which leads nowhere. The new policy of the Government is a sham, a pretense, a wretched humbug. There is no use arguing against it, because it has been already killed. To imagine that the voters, who have been robbed by the tariff, the combines and the "red parlor" for years, are going to be deluded by this wildcat scheme into perpetuating these abuses for another five years would be foolish indeed.

THE HORSEMAN.

There are now 100 trotting tracks in France.

O'Brien, who is the best rider in Australia, is dying of consumption.

The get of Hermit, the English stallion that died last year, have won close to $2,000,000 in stakes and purses.

The total value of the stakes run for in England during 1890 was close to $2,000,000; 2,102 horses competed for the money.

Senator Palmer, of the Log Cabin farm, Detroit, has purchased, to head his stud of Percheron mares, the noted horse Fenelon, a son of Brilliant, paying for him $5,000.

At the last sale of Palo Alto trotting stock by Peter C. Kellog & Co., in New York, 87 horses were sold in the two days for $92,320, or an average of $1,061 15 each.

Dr. Wise, of California, who has gone into breeding trotters extensively, recently offered Ed. Geers $6,000 a year to go to the Pacific coast and train for him, but the offer was declined, Geers preferring to operate as a public trainer.

In corrobation of the theory that a fast horse needs but moderate work when being trained for a fast exhibition mile, an exchange cites the case of Edgmark, who was given but three miles in his work in 2:30 or better, the season he made his 4-year-old mark of 2:16.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian continues to shine brilliantly through his daughters as well as by what his sons are doing in the way of siring speed. To appreciate this fact fully it is only necessary to say that five horses that trotted better than 2:20 last year were out of mares by Hambletonian. They are Stamboul, Greenlander, Henrietta, Stevie and Dawson—a better showing than performers out of mares by any other sire ever made in one season.

When a horses' shoe is to be taken off it must not be violently wrenched at the risk of splitting off a large piece of hoof with it. Let the clinched end of each nail be first turned back. Then the shoe may be carefully raised with the pincers far enough to withdraw the nails, so that their heads may be taken hold of by the pincers and each nail separately drawn out. The nails may also be drawn out one at a time, so as not to alter the position of the tip of the shoe, and a fast nail made to exactly fit the countersink in the shoe, and to pass through the same hole in the hoof, may be driven in its place.—[Southern Cultivator.

A gentleman from Canada says: "The trotting boom has evidently come in Canada to stay. Go where you will the talk is on this line, and even the farmers are on the lookout for brood mares possessing a goodly share of trotting blood. Scarcely a town or village that does not boast of something coming to the front. The one great drawback seems to be the want of good trainers. The writer has no hesitation in saying that half of our best stock is ruined for speed on account of ignorance in handling and driving. Meantime we have a few that know how to handle the strings, and from their hands we expect to swell the 2:30 list the coming season."—[Kentucky Stock Farm.

If the owner took half as much pains to fit the harness to his horse or mule as he does to get a good fitting coat for himself, says an exchange, there would be fewer sores, scabs, scars and hides with hair worn off. Harness is bought hap-hazard, when it can be bought cheap at auction; or when there is an immediate use for it the purchase is made at a shop that doesn't keep an assortment; so it happens that the animal, big or little, long or short, is put into a gear that pinches in one place and hangs loose at another. Very often the back pad, or part that goes over the back, is so short that in plowing there is heavy pressure on the backbone, causing sores. The tortures of ill-fitting harness are intensified by the sun, dew and rain, making it about as rough and hard as it would be if it was made of cast iron. Keep the harness out of the wet as much as possible; keep it soft and pliable with neatsfoot oil, especially the collars, which should be kept clean from dirt and hair. Remember, never fail to remember, that we are deep in debt to the working animals for their services. We can't pay all, but let us pay what we can in kindness and care for their wants.

Some Foolish People

allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say: "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free. At all druggists. ywt

Rev. E. A. Horton told a good story at the Channing Club the other evening. A special service was being held at which programmes were distributed. On them was printed, "Sermon at 10:30, collection at 12:30." The word collection was a misprint for collation, and many people missed a good lunch.

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

"I have always wondered," said the newly-arrived missionary to the genial cannibal, "what became of my predecessor." "Oh, he?" returned the cannibal, "he has gone into the interior."

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians or children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation; its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 25 doses, 35 cents.

He—You absolutely refuse, then, to share my lot in life?" She—Absolutely. He—There are plenty of fish in the sea. She—Well, if it's fish you want don't let me detain you."

To Nervous Debilitated Men.

If you will send us your address we will send you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous, debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor and manhood. Pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances for a trial. VOLTAIC BELT COMPANY, Marshall, Mich. ywt

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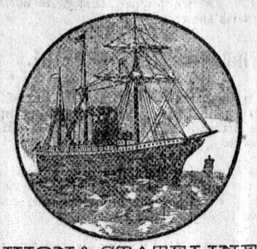
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Dominion Line

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Special Reduced Winter Rates
LIVERPOOL SERVICE

	From Portland,	From Halifax,
OREGON	Thur., Jan. 29.	Sat., Jan. 31.
TORONTO	Thur., Feb. 12.	Sat., Feb. 14.
SARNIA	Thur., Feb. 26.	Sat., Feb. 28.

Rates of passage: Cabin, from Portland or Halifax to Liverpool—$40, $50 and $60; return, $80, $90 and $110; intermediate, $25; steerage, $20.
Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock.
ONTARIO from Portland about Jan. 28.
DOMINION from Portland about Jan. 18.
No passengers carried to Bristol.
These steamers have saloon staterooms, music-room and bathrooms amidships, where but little motion is felt, and carry neither cattle nor sheep.
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ALLAN LINE
Royal Mail Steamships.
Reduced Saloon and Intermediate Rates.

	From Portland.	From Halifax
CIRCASSIAN	Feb. 19	Feb. 21
SARDINIAN	March 5	March 7
POLYNESIAN	March 19	March 21
CIRCASSIAN	April 2	April 4
PARISIAN	April 16	April 18
POLYNESIAN	April 30	May 2

First cabin, single $40, $50, $60, return, $80, $90 and $110, according to accommodation; intermediate, $25; return $55.
Steerage, both outward and prepaid, at lowest rates.
For further information apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, No. 3 Masonic Temple; T. R. PARKER, No. 1 Masonic Temple; HENRY TAYLOR Masonic Temple, the only authorized agents London.

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GLASGOW SERVICE.
Steamers every Saturday from New York to GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY
Cabin Passage to Glasgow or Londonderry, $50 and $60; return, $90 and $110. Second-Class, $30. Steerage passage, either service, $20.
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New York to Gibraltar and Naples direct S.S. BELGRAVIA. Wednesday, Feb. 25.
Mediterranean Rates—Cabin, $80 to $100. steerage, $30.
Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit, and Drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates. For Books of Tours, Tickets or further information apply to HENDERSON BROS., New York; A. G. SMYTH, insurance agent, 443 Richmond street; E. M. PEEL, ticket agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple, Richmond street, or EDWARD DE LA HOOKE, No. 3 Masonic Temple, Richmond street.

CUNARD LINE
"LANE ROUTE."
From New York to Queenstown via Liverpool. Fast Express Mail Service.
SERVIA.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 10 a.m.
ETRURIA.....Saturday, Feb. 21, 2 p.m.
AURANIA.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 8 a.m.
UMBRIA.....Saturday, March 7, 2:30 p.m.
SERVIA.....Saturday, March 14, 8:30 a.m.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, March 18, noon.
ETRURIA.....Saturday, March 21, 2:30 p.m.
AURANIA.....Saturday, March 28, 7:30 a.m.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Intermediate passage, $35; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all other parts 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.
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WHITE STAR LINE
Fall and Winter Season Beginning Aug. 1.
Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
TEUTONIC.....Feb. 11
CELTIC.....Feb. 18
MAJESTIC.....Feb. 25
ADRIATIC.....March 4
TEUTONIC.....March 11
BRITANNIC.....March 18
From White Star Dock, foot West Tenth St.
Saloon rates, $50 and upwards; on Teutonic and Majestic, $60 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, $35 and $40; round trip, $70 and $80, according to location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's Office, 41 Broadway, New York.
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Resorts of Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Texas and New Mexico,
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zxt JOHN McGRORY, Proprietor.

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