



CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

Nomination in City Hall, Friday, 19th February, at 12 Noon.

Polling on Friday, 26th February
From 9 a.m. Till 5 p.m.

C. S. HYMAN

The People's Candidate.

RED ON TOP!

Magnificent Mass Meeting Last Night.

Hyman's Friends Celebrate the Preliminary Victory.

**Hundreds Unable to Gain Ad-
mission to the Opera House.**

**Ten Minutes' Cheering for the
Liberal Candidate.**

Geo. C. Gibbons, Q. C., on the
Voters' List Rascality.

His Able Address on the
Great Trade Question.

Mr. Hyman on the Questionable
Tactics of His Opponents.

Why the G. T. R. Favors Trade Freedom Ably Set Forth.

All other political meetings in the present campaign were thrown into the shade at the Grand Opera last night, when a monster rally was held in the interests of Mr. Hyman, the popular candidate. Every inch of room in that great hall was crowded from the lower floor to the upper galleries long before 8 o'clock, and hundreds, not thousands, were unable to gain admission. It was a great meeting. The ladies were there in considerable numbers; they are very much interested in this bread and butter question; but the great mass of those present were stalwart representative voters. The enthusiasm was intense; the welcome of the candidates of trade freedom and fair play for all was unbounded in its warmth. Every reference to the great victory over the voters' list stuffers was cheered to the echo, and it was easy to be seen that the justice obtained from the courts had put renewed vigor into the friends of the popular cause. And it was wonderful. The voters' list was stuffed with 250 bad names, and these, under the unanimous decision of eight judges, must now come off. There was no sympathy with the vast audience with the men who hoped, by this despicable expedient, to steal the seat. Altogether, the meeting was a fitting foreshadowing of victory one week from to-day.

On the Platform

were the following, and many other leading citizens:

Col. Lewis,	Mayor Spencer,
M. Maurel,	W. Spencer,
A. F. Jury,	C. S. Hyman,
Jas. Margee,	John Green,
Ward Sutherland,	Geo. C. Davis,
John Macpherson,	J. C. Hillman,
L. H. Leman,	J. H. Bolton,
C. W. Leonard,	A. Leonard,
Ald. John Heaman,	Ald. Wm. Heaman,
J. J. Brunetti,	W. Blackwell,
R. J. Blackwell,	Th. Arnott,
A. Serenato,	W. H. Smith,
W. T. H. Age,	C. W. Amers,
D. Smith,	C. S. Perry,
F. Kern,	Thos. Browne,
Dr. McCallum,	John Orange,
Finley McNeil,	J. B. Bommer,
F. McPherson,	S. W. Lewis,
H. W. Hill,	J. Livingston,
J. D. Smith,	J. Falkah,
S. Smith,	H. Ashput,
Geo. Horos,	J. Milne,
T. H. Peck,	J. T. Venable,
Geo. T. Brown,	C. M. Nelson,
Martha M. Carr,	J. M. Leach,
C. H. Elliot,	W. Stevils,
Jas. Ginnere,	A. M. Hamilton,
W. H. McIntosh,	A. Burr,
J. Scheuing,	J. W. Jones,
Geo. Lipper,	R. Wray,
J. B. Hill,	
F. Leach,	

Geo. T. Brown, J. H. Griffith, J. McCauley, Wm. Smith, W. A. Tunc, D. Kegan, John McMillan, D. Keenleyside, A. McNell, C. Spettigue, J. Anderson, G. Bayley, C. C. Macdon, W. J. Bryanton, J. A. McHarg, John Purdom, H. Wilkinson, C. W. Blinn, P. Henderson, A. Nellis, Fred. Harper, A. Ferguson, J. P. Thompson, Alex. Ferguson, J. B. Hicks, C. C. McCann, C. Allison, W. S. B. Barkwell, H. C. Smyth, W. Russell, W. Vincent, J. McDonald, J. McSherr, W. Thora, W. Bayley, A. B. Munson, D. Cusello, Alf. Talbot, A. Hall, Jas. Brown, John McLeay, W. Tytler, Antonio Liccardo, Antonio Caravello, W. T. Garland, Arthur Little, J. W. Little, Lawrence Gibson, Bruce Wallace, Ed. Webb, R. L. Phillips, F. Keen, A. E. Franklin, W. H. Thora, F. Allison, Hugh Rose, E. H. Gustin, E. B. Bell, T. Rowe, John Smith, J. R. Gurd, W. Oke, F. B. McKillop, E. E. Pettis, J. Brenton, C. Graves, T. H. Purdom, Geo. Rennie, Martin Morkin, E. J. Harper, R. Lloyd, A. McNell, John Ferguson, Dr. Holson, C. H. Bayley, Robt. Lane, W. Niles, W. Harwood, W. Spittal, Fred. Hancock, E. Shea, T. S. Minton, A. McPherson, A. Rolfe, Alex. Wren, Frank Adams, Hewitt Fysh, D. Sare, Jas. Burgess, J. Holman, Frank Norton, H. M. Ryan, W. Irwin, Gianni Malerona, Joe Barrett, Geo. Grant, Harry B. Archer, W. H. Patton, C. A. Patton, E. A. Pavey, Dr. Geo. H. Wilson, W. H. Bartlett, J. H. Griffiths.

D. C. McDonald,
jun.
D. McDonald,
Martin J. Burns,
John Campbell,
J. B. Manure,
Bert. Harding,
John J. Dalton,
Wm. Morris,
C. C. Duffield,
C. G. Jarvis,
T. Keyseroff,
M. Donohue,
Dr. Meek,
F. H. Butler,
J. Ross,
P. Picoe,
F. Fennell,
C. C. McLellan,
C. E. Keen,
Harry Norris,
Robt. Watson,
H. C. McBride,
O. E. Brener,
Jas. A. Holey,
Chas. Graves,
John McCormack,
Thos. Gould,
J. H. Brown,
J. B. Vining,
E. Gernsheim,
L. W. Noble,
John Flaherty,
Sam. Stevely,
Andy McCausland,
W. Moore,
Geo. D. Cameron,
F. W. Lyle,
Talbot Macbeth,
Wm. Portwood,
Wm. Rose,
Jos. Norris,
J. McKinley,
H. T. Smith,
Chas. Hurley,
W. Wilson,
Dr. Belton,
H. McKay,
D. Ross,
D. H. Tennant,
S. Arscott,
J. R. James,
James Lucas,
F. W. Coles,
Oliver Lesley,
Atwell Fleming,
M. Donohue,
James McCormack,
W. Regan,
W. Moore,
Mat. Gould,
John Curtain,
John O'Gorman,
John Talbot,
John Clark,
W. Thomas,

Frank Love, Geo. Colman, The Chairman's Address.

The chairman, Col. R. Lewis, coming forward, said: "Well, we have had such a great victory in Toronto to-day that we should give three cheers for Hyman.

No sooner said than done. The cheers were long and hearty.

Continuing Col. Lewis said: "From the awful accusations made I thought our members was to be disqualified, and instead of going to Ottawa he would go to Kingston. (Laughter.) I hope we will not have another election for five years. (Hear, hear.) It creates ill-feeling between citizens otherwise friendly and disturbs business." (Hear, hear.) Referring to the temperance question Col. Lewis said: "I hope his honor will not say who if he promised anything would carry it out." (Cheers.) "It seems strange to me how any Conservative can support the wholesale robbery that has been going on at Ottawa." (Hear, hear.) "I don't know whether it is Grit or Tory—(cheers)—when a man does wrong put him out. (Cheers.) I am sorry to say that Hon. Mr. Hardy cannot be present. He has been caught by that little epidemic

the gripper.

MR. GIBBONS, Q.C.

Mr. George C. Gibbons received his usual warm welcome and made a characteristic ally rattling address. He regretted the campaign had been forced on them.

"Mr. Hyman," he said, "was homestly elected by 183 majority (Cheers.) Throughout the long and tedious trial no jot or tittle of personal evidence was brought against him; his character was vindicated. (Cheers.) In one way we are glad of this election, as the people of London are being further educated on the great public issues. We will also have a second chance to speak, as the second special election day will be heard from Halifax to Vancouver with no uncertain sound. (Cheers.) We have had one victory to-day. (Great cheering.) We could not speak of these things before we were before the courts. To our Conservative Association we are responsible and hired attorneys, provided with money, to insist that 240 men who have no more right to vote than the people of South Africa, should have their names on the voters' list in this city. (Great cheering.)

"(Shame!) Mr. George C. Fraser declared that he had the right to vote. And the purists whose so horror-stricken about lager and pigs' feet had the hypocrisy to try to perpetrate one of the grossest frauds ever attempted upon the electorate. (Shame! shame!)" But they were successful. (Cheers.) Their dishonesty in succeeding where their dishonesty failed, has contempt for the

THE ENSUCUING SCOTCHMAN.

(Laughter and cheers.) I ask if it was fair that they should attempt to exclude this election by the voice of the who had no right to vote. (Cries of "No.")

Mr. C. Gibbons received wittily to the visit of big Tupper last year and the consequent prognostications of the Free Press over Mr. Carling's successes; and their dismal failure. (Laughter.)

"This time they had to let Tupper lose. People came to see him in the country enough. (Laughter.) This Mr. Tupper told us that the people leaving to

entrants left more trade per capita for those who remained. (Laughter.) The Tupper family got a pretty good share of it—(laughter)—and if more went perhaps they would have a bigger. (Laughter.) But we don't propose to do that. We will stay the same and waste the Tupper's" (Cheers.) Mr. Gibbons turned his attention to the Minister of Finance Foster, who few had heard of until he began to lecture on temperance at \$10 a night and was taken into the Government because they will pay for him. (Laughter.) At St. Thomas the other night Mr. Foster wanted to know who was (Mr. Gibbons) was, where he came from and what he read. "I read him was public accounts. (Cheers.) I said his was the best book for the future of this country. In eighteen years ago was \$217,000,000, and in 1890 it was only \$218,000,000 and I said there was

NOT A PARALLEL

to it in civilization. How did he answer? He said the trade of 1870 down in 1875-78. So it did over the world. That doesn't answer my question. The United States has increased its trade 72 per cent., Mexico 38 per cent., South America 90 per cent., and old England 30 per cent., in the same period. (Cheers.) I asked the question, "What is it like the Minister to answer it?" (Cheers.) Unrestricted reciprocity was the largest amount of free trade Canada could get; it meant free trade with 62,000,000; it was the only trade that would give the farmers a market upon the lakes; that would open our mines, which were idle, the export of minerals not being as high as twenty years ago; that would give a market to our manufacturers. (Cheers.) Some people who were pitting Canada against the United States would say free trade with the whole world. If we had free trade with the rest of the world we would have to send our goods 3,000 miles across the water and compete with the cheap labour of Europe. I say that England is not to be depended upon for protection. I say that England

A FAILURE UNDER PROTECTION.

(Cheers.) From 1815 to 1841 England, under that policy only increased her exports of manufactured goods from £31,610,000 to £51,634,000." (Cheers.) Mr. Gibbes quoted the following figures from the census of 1851, taken in that period. In Leeds 200,000 people were working for less than a shilling a day. The Queen in opening Parliament said "She had seen with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing interests." Sir Robert Peel was a protectionist, but he became convinced that free trade would be good. He was charged with disloyalty, but he had the courage of his convictions. The speaker quoted from his speeches relative to the time and circumstances. "Are we not also Britons, and are we, as Sir Robert puts it, afraid of the consequences of free trade?"

(Cries of "No! No!" and cheers.)

The Liberal party say to you: "We are neighbors with the people to the south of us; they are of the same blood, religion and thought; we love our own country better, but it is of our own interests to trade with them." (Cheers.) "While Ontario has grown 180,000 in ten years, Michigan has increased 458,000, and who can say Michigan is a better place than Ontario?" (Cheers.) Buffalo and Detroit have grown 200,000 between them in the same period. "I will not say that there is clearly the advantage of Ontario as a manufacturing center, quoting Sir Leonard Tilley as an authority. He asked why the French-Canadians were employed at the boot and shoe business in Massachusetts at 30 per cent. better wages than at home. Why? Because the markets were nearer and so well in Montreal or in London? Because the customs houses prevented them sending their goods to Chicago, St. Paul and other markets which were readier of access from Quebec and Ontario than Massachusetts." (Cheers.) "The States of the Union were the best and most growing in the world, and 21,000,000 people had been added to it by reciprocal trade. The speaker cited the magic growth of England's trade under its present policy. Under reciprocity Canada's trade with the States of the Union would be \$100,000,000 in 1855; \$200,000,000 in 1865; but in the last 26 years it had only grown \$10,000,000.

THIS FREEDOM OF TRADE

did not come from the classes. They had lackeys then as they have now. They had advocates to do their bidding. They said it would run England and make the people more wretched than the slaves. They would have faith in the people. (Cheers.) They mean to do what's right, though they may make mistakes. It is the privilege of any man to vote against us; but I always have faith in honest conviction. Who brought about this change? It was not the Tupperites, but the moderate men of the West, Manchester, Birmingham and the big cities. (Cheers.) They set the ball rolling. Whenever any class have any special privileges it has been at the expense of the workmen. (Cheers.) It has been so in all ages. These British-working people rose up, and Sir Robert Peel was obliged to give up the protection of his former political friends, and carried out his consistent convictions by establishing trade freedom. (Cheers.) I ask any man who believes in freedom of trade to come with us. The Free Press says the United States had fifteen Ottomans, while we have only one. (Cheers.) Is it not a wonder that the one Ontario grow like one of theirs? (Cheers.) They say there is Kansas— they are badly off there. I know little about Kansas, except that it increased 450,000 in population in the last ten years, while Ontario increased but 180,000. Is not the tariff for the most part a tax on the people? (Cheers.) I am not a fan say that I run down Kansas and name of mv

BELOVED NATIVE COUNTRY.

But I have a right, when we come together as citizens of London, to consider what is best for our own race, and for the world. I have a right to be progressive, too. (Cheers.) If any one is to blame it is the men who restrict our trade, and cramp our energies by their monopoly sustaining tariff affairs. (Cheers.) The Free Press tells us New York is not prosperous because some women down there are poorly paid. Well, any man who is busy trying to get the women to be more prosperous is a progressive city?—(cheers)—even supposing it were true that there are women who are not so well paid as men, and that the women are poor. What do I not know how property has increased in value in that and every other center of population in the United States, whereas we all know that property in London has decreased in value under trade restriction. You workmen, who put your savings into a city lot and a little house twenty years ago, know as well as I do how

But the best test that Canada would be benefited by an equality in trade relations with its neighbors, and the best reply to the carping of the Free Press, is the fact that—

A MILLION PEOPLE

were attracted from Canada to the States the last ten years. But the Free Press says they are worse off there. Then why don't they come back? Don't you think I can assure them they better do. Now, my friends do trade freely. Don't want men to go there. (Cheers.) There is no necessity for them to go there. (Cheers.) We want them to stay here. Mr. Tupper said the C. P. R. had done a big intercolonial business the last year; that was evidence of increasing interprovincial trade. The Government Intercolonial Railway showed a deficit of \$760,000 last year, and the country had to pay it. Was that profitable to us in Ontario? We may have increased 10 per cent. in interprovincial trade, but we are losing it. (Cheers.) We don't want to look to the remote future—to the year 3000—for better times. We want benefit in the immediate future. (Cheers.) We cannot have restriction, such as the men at Ottawa now contend for, and freedom to trade is what we want for freedom to trade for the continuance of hard times and restriction. (Cheers.) I have been asked, how would trade freedom would you produce a revenue of? Sir Robert Peel said, on a question of revenue, the true source of increased revenue is not in increased contributions, but in increased voluntary contributions, which arise from increased prosperity. (Cheers.)

THE TAXES ARE THE THING.

There is no difficulty in getting revenue. I look at the States and find they get only one-third of their way. The last ten years have earned off \$1,800,000,000 debts. (Cheers.) If we had plenty of shipping, mineral development and steel factories increasing every three years—as neighboring States not endowed with these things—would you not say if you had all this prosperity the revenue would soon go up, there would be more English goods bought, you would get 100

turers for the great Northwest to I you
at now. (Cheera.) That would soon
the Northwest. The other might
practically said our leaders differ.
Well, intelligent men always differ.
But if you get a lot of boodlers
whose only object is to hang together for
blunder, they unanimously agree we
have been deceived. Mr. Blake has been
said Mr. Blake does not agree with us.
Well, he has said the N. P. is a thorough
well, he has said unrestricted reciprocity
can bring us

MEN, MONEY AND MARKETS.

"Mr. Cheera," said that what we most need?
"Yes?" These are the essentials.
We believe this reciprocity is feasible;
Mr. Blake has his doubts. They can be
removed, I believe, once the friends of
reciprocity have a position made up to a
point where Mr. Blake's doubts—the differ-
ences of opinion—are only so many evi-
dences of our honesty of purpose. (Cheera.)
Someone one has said freer trade between us
and the United States would hurt England.
That was a mistake. It would cost the
United States \$60,000,000 of goods into the
world, and only \$8,000,000 worth came
from Canada. Why, the increase of trade be-
tween England and the States in three years
amounted to £10,000,000. How little it
costs to get \$60,000,000 of goods into the
world, provided it brings us prosperity.

ENGLISHMEN WANT US TO PROSPER.

"BEST WE CAN." The people over there
don't complain. They want us to develop
and prosper as we see best for us. The
Englishmen don't want to be our customer; the
motherland will find us to be. She wishes
us good-speed in our endeavors, and her great
newspapers tell us that what we need,
above all other things, is freedom of trade
with our kinsmen to the south of us.

MR. JURY, there is here to-night, I have been attacked by the restrictionist press and sneered at as a professional workman. I can tell you, he is no man's hiring. (Cheer.) He is a man who supports a wife and ten children. (Cheers.) There are professional workmen, and I can go out on the street and point you to some of them who have not done a day's work since the last election if I wish to exclude their names. (Cheer.) I am not a professional workman, but I am with you to-night, because he is on the side of his fellow mechanics. The great mass of

THE WORKERS ARE WITH US.

I can assure you of that. (Cheers.) The intelligent workman is with Mr. Hyman. (Cheer.) I can tell you that, wherever the friends of trade freedom have had proper organization and money to look after the lists, they have won. (Cheers.) And we are going to win, as Mr. Gibson did in my native county by an increased majority. (Great cheer.) I can tell you know from our committees that the victory is already ours. They can spend their money; they cannot buy the independent, self-respecting voters of London, nor defeat Mr. Hyman. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

ALION TO MR. HYMAN

When Mr. Hyman rose to address the vast audience, he was received with vociferous cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs that lasted for nearly ten minutes, followed by three special cheers for Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. It was probably the greatest outburst of enthusiasm that has ever been extended to a public man in the Forest City. When quiet was restored,

Mr. Hyman said—I thank you for your most cordial greeting. I trust that, no matter what is the outcome of this contest—and I have no misgivings—I shall always be able to aid in promoting the welfare of this my native city. (Cheers.)

When the Liberal party undertook to promote the great principle that is the leading feature in this contest, they knew they could only accomplish it by the education of the people. They are not afraid to discuss their principles. They want right to prevail. (Cheers.)

March 5 last, by a universal majority, you decided in our favor, and I can only say that I trust and believe that you will decide as justly, or more so, on the 20th inst.

Voice—“A bigger majority this time, Mr. Hyman, please.” (Cheers.)

Mr. Hyman—I notice that in the speech which he delivered in this hall on Tuesday night, Hon. Frank Smith, of Toronto, concluded with these words:

“I have declared myself in favor of Mr. Carling. I have declared myself to the electors of London for Mr. Carling, but I say if they vote against John Carling, I will not be content to sit on the sidelines and see the Government go on with the head of the Government.”

I ask you, my fellow-citizens: is there any hidden meaning in this declaration? I am

that the qualities that have led to
 his successful career as a business man
 are successful in life, and I am sure no
 grudge him his success. But I ask the
 Press to tell us what this personal
 deal from a citizen of Toronto means.
 It stands it is an enigma. Why should
 the Carling's success be a precedent
 for the Liberal party? Mr. Smith also
 attempted to explain away the very
 strong stand which the Grand Trunk
 Railway takes
 in favor of trade freedom. He tried to
 tell his audience believe that the financial
 authorities of the Grand Trunk
 Railway are in the Liberal policy of trade
 freedom. I tell Mr. Smith that I know
 better. (Cheers.) We not only have the
 minister referred to by Mr. Smith, but we
 have the sworn testimony of General
 Manager Seargent. When giving evidence
 in the last November, the general
 manager said:
 "I have not known whatever in the
 political situation, but when I came to assume
 the office of general manager of the Grand
 Trunk Railway, I found that it was necessary
 for me to consider the political situation, that
 the opinions of the general public would react
 on the property of the shareholders of the
 Grand Trunk Railway. I found that the
 policy that the general policy which was advo-
 cated by the Reform party, that is the policy
 of trade freedom, was in accordance with
 and relieving the industries of the
 country as much important as it was practicable
 to have such requirements in the
 country was more in accord with my
 views, that it was more what the general
 public of the country was in favor of. The
 objection which was being pursued by the
 Reform party, and I therefore my sympathy
 was with the Reform party, which has
 been announced by the Reform party."
 I would cheer. General Manager Sear-
 gent goes on further:
 "I have endeavored to tell everybody the
 sentiment I made up my mind on the point that
 the judgment and in the judgment of 11,000
 people, the policy of the Grand Trunk Railway,
 the policy of the Conservative party has been to
 the detriment of the Grand Trunk, and
 the policy of the Liberal party has been to
 the advantage. That is perfectly well known, and
 I have always discussed matters in that way
 as general Manager Seargent
 an ear-headed, capable business man,

one of the corporation he manages
one of the largest enterprises in
one of this country. We have a right
to adduce his views as worthy of grave con-
sideration. The company favors our policy
and it would advance the prosperity of
the road and we know that prosperity
ought about as that was the case.
The policy of our policy purely on
the grounds. This is the attitude of the
C. P. R., whose policy, along with that of
the C. P. R., towards the political parties,
I have asked the (Cheers.) I have noth-
ing to say against the (Cheers.) I have
nothing to say against its constructors and
managers, and I rejoiced when so great a
national undertaking was completed, even
though the country paid liberally for it.
(Cheers.) But now that it is constructed,
it is not given that its attitude towards the
political parties should be such. Any
policy that is not fair about public grounds
is a political party is against the interests
of the people, because it is paid for in hard
cash or some other commodity. (Cheers.)
The year the Government made the com-
pany a public utility, it found the com-
pany had \$1,100,000, for which the country
received no single cent. Then we find
that at the C. P. R., though it had already
built for its own use 62 miles of rail-
road in the Northwest, and given the
country 100,000 acres, valued at nearly \$2,000,000,
at the same time, while the subsidies for
the mails given to the Grand Trunk were
increased last year by \$3,000, those given
to the C. P. R. were increased many fold
at the same sum. Here is the difference of treatment
of the two political parties by the C. P. R.
company. (Cheers.) Now, as to the tax-
ation question. There will be little trouble
about the revenue under reciprocity. So
much money will be coming in that the
country will have to give each man only
his share, it matters little how we
collect it. It does matter when immense
sums are handed over to monopolies that
would go into the treasury. Mr. Tupper

you carried out by the Liberals; but if reciprocity of any kind were obtained by his agents it would undoubtedly be of a thoroughly loyal brand. (Laughter and cheers.) The speakers on Tuesday night completely filled the hall of Canning hall, and were estimated by 300 majority. They didn't let us that from this same platform less than a year ago the prophets of their party said that he would be elected by 500 majority. (Cheers.) Consider for one minute the majority of Canning hall. In 1887, I had the honor to conduct this constituency with Mr. Carling, and will agree with me that

WE FOUGHT A FAIR AND PLUCKY FIGHT.

(Cheers.) But the fortunes of war were against us, and we were defeated by the majority of 37 votes. The territories, almost to a man, came to me, telling me of things that had been done in the campaign by our opponents that were against the law, and they strongly urged that a protest should be entered. I said that I considered it was better to consider that at my opponent had personally conducted a fair fight. I said that I did not desire, under the circumstances, to inflict another campaign on the city, and I told my friends to wait. We did not go round the hall, and Mr. Carling and I had received a check. W.

the position of the schoolboy who got kicked by the boy who was bigger than him, and who waited, without flinching, till he was big enough to tackle his antagonist, and then he was the victor (the schoolmaster, the capitalist and the clerk.) We were backed by a bigger fellow, and we waited, and when the fight came we thrashed him. (Loud cheers.) That has been the position of affairs from that day. I say, without the least attraction, that a section of our opponents were tried, by fair and unfair means, to cure our sky, so honorably attained. (Cries of "Shame on them!") We had

THE REVISIONS OFFICER'S COURT.

asked you if such an institution as it should be called "The Revisionists' Court" had been tried. ("No.") You had experiences of it, many of you, as I said, and you know the operations. The right to cast the vote the way he deems best for his country, and that without restriction, is a right which I had not yet received. I am a British free man, and I am a British free play, should be given. (Cheers, again and again renewed.) Then I had the trial. But previous to the trial I had several up-to-date voluminous documents and charges made against me and against every prominent supporter I had. Charges were made against ministers of the Gorse—charges were made against large numbers of us of every

neumatism : Cured.

me time ago, as I was bobbing along
the street, I chanced to meet Mr. Karn.
to him, "I have heard a great deal about
rheumatic cure. Will it cure inflamma-
tion, as I have been a great sufferer
great many years. Some times I get out
see me, with two sticks. Some times I
get out at all. The doctors don't seem to
understand my case. I have been trying them
ears to no effect, only big bills. Now, if
think your medicine will benefit me,
I'm a body. I have bought a lot of
I throw my sticks away and have had no
nor them since, though it is several years
Rheumatics, don't suffer; go and get the
cure and be cured. H. L. CAUL-
L. Accountant, city.

evitable raceality and misdeed. We lawyers going around the city of London saying they would not only unseat and disgrace us, but that they would drive us out of the country. (Cries of "Shame!") Aye, and by means they succeeded in raising the cry necessary to carry on the protest. What did they make out? Attention! of investigation by the illegal action of one man we consented to let the seat of the Hon. Charles Cheema, who I assure you that I did not have knowledge of one single act which would cause us to forfeit the seat, and I can tell you more than that; under the law as now administered, I would not now be forced to apologise before you and ask you to give up your seat. (Cries of "Shame!") There is another respect in which, though I know we are marching on to victory—(cheers)—I consider the fight is fair one. I am not on fair ground with my opponent. He was rejected by the people on March 5 last. Did he then return to private life, as I have returned into the arena? He was defeated. He was no sooner rejected than he was given a life position in another House of which he comes to try and take my seat from me. (Voices, "He can't do it.") Is there anything fair about that? If I am not to must return to private life, why must he return simply to go back into the arena. (Cheers.) What think you of that kind of carrying on responsible government, you Canadian freemen, with British blood in your veins? (Cries of disapproval.) Is that your idea of a fair fight? (Cries of "No.") From election day to this I have tried to do all in my power for my native country, and this country of vast possibilities and opponents have not, and do not now, give one single misdeed against me. I should the confidence of my countrymen. I continued cheering, during which Mr. Macdonald resumed his seat.

MR. A. F. JURY
 ted with an able and practicable
 dealing with the question of the
 specially from a workingman's point
 ew. An extended report of his address
 id over through lack of space. It will
 ublished to-morrow.
 e meeting was closed amid the great
 nthusiasm about 11 o'clock with rous
 eers for the Queen, Mr. Laurier and
 Hyman.

aring men like Langevin and Chapleo
been able to reduce the plan
tical contributions to a system. What
now owed on the back of the startlin
lations at Ottawa, is to arouse publi
ment; to make it a disgraceful thing
ranchise a constituency, either by subsid
sion of Government improvements, o
distribution of Government favors; to
ecute and punish with imprisonment
e who bribe, and disfranchise those
receive bribes; and that the depart
ts at Ottawa shall be thorough;
ged is essential.

the country seems to look to Mr. Carrier as a pure-minded, honorable man. Principal Bryce, Manitoba College,

Ninety Cases Now.
NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The first death from typhus occurred in the Riverside hospital this afternoon. The victim was Peter Filmer, 40 years old. He was a Russian refugee. Another case of typhus was discovered this afternoon at No. 105 West 125th street. This is the 90th case.

Royal Templars Grand Council.
KILLBUCKVILLE, Feb. 18.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Grand Council of the Order of the Royal Templars it was decided to hold their annual session at Galt, Dist. of Kenzie, John White, C. M., Lee J. Hughes were appointed to represent the Order on the Ontario Government proposed commission to inquire into the working of fraternal societies. The meeting closed this evening after the following members were elected: Grand counselor, F. E. Mitchell; grand secretary, W. H. Smith; vice-counselor, S. H. Begg; grand treasurer, V. Tooley; Pictou; grand chaplain, S. Begg; Collingwood; grand secretaries, F. Emory, Hamilton; grand auditor, J. Cornell; Lynden; grand treasurer, P. H. McDermott; grand medical referee, J. A. McArthur; grand guard, W. H. Hamilton; grand guard, W. H. Hamilton.

and ever occur to you to "take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine! Try it this season. It will do you good.

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 SESSION.
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 supporters in Parliament.
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8

Hewitt F.
MANUFACTURER
Fine Candies
Choice
Wedding
Lunch & Oyster
220 DUNDAS
TELEPHONE 491.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES

LAW—At Newark, N. J., George Henry Law, barrister, in his 70th year, died on Friday, Feb. 18, 1922, at his residence, 121 West 10th street, New York City, N. Y., after a long illness.

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ANDERSON

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Barriester, etc.,
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192 Dundas St. W.

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Barriester, Solicitor
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At 213 Dundas St.
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Mornings and
Ladies and children
made for public
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LAWSON

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from 10 a.m. to
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GRAND VALENTINE—QUEEN'S AVENUE, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

PEOPLE YOU KNOW AT VICTORIA
H. H. Monday Evening, Feb. 22, 1922, at 8 o'clock, at the Victoria Hotel, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

WESTMINSTER PARK—AFTERNOON
and evening. Admission—Ladies, 5c;
gentlemen, 10c.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—THIRD
term commences every Monday, Feb.
19, 1922, at 8 p.m. Ladies, 5c; gentlemen,
10c. Private tuition arranged for by calling
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MRS. FRANCES J. MOORE, MR. H.
S. Moore, and Mr. Fred Evans at Miss
Bella Gordon's concert.

MRS. P. MACLELLAN, CANADA'S
charming contralto, and Mrs. Julian
Wall, of Washington, have favorably
will sing at Miss Bella Gordon's concert.

MISS BELLA GORDON'S CONCERT—
Thursday evening, Feb. 19, in Victoria
Hall, 12th floor, reserved seats, 5c.
Feb. 19, 1922, at 8 p.m.

MISS BELLA GORDON'S FAREWELL
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Feb. 19, 1922, at 8 p.m.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEMAID—
Apply at 226 Queen's avenue. Refer-
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WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—
Apply 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316,

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BRANCH OFFICES.

Toronto—E. Dickie, 260 Dundas Avenue.
Montreal—Maritime Province—A. McKim & Co., Montreal, Que.God's in His heaven,
Ain't right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

London, Friday, Feb. 18.

THE DISHONESTY OF IT.

Maledictions are now poured on the head of Mr. Hellmuth, the legal gentleman who has instructed to defend the bogus voters' list.

The trade restriction conspirators are not very magnanimous in the attack on the lawyer. Did they not put up hundreds of dollars of money to promote the attack? The counsel acted under the instructions of the "inner circle," as it is called, and he did his work well, but he would be a brilliant lawyer indeed who, in the courts of Ontario, could succeed in a case where both law and justice were against him.

Let the blame rest on the right shoulders. The men who went chucking around the city rejoicing at the partial success of their dastardly expedient, and who tried by every possible means to have an unfair voters' list foisted upon the city are alone responsible.

No wonder they hung their heads when the news of their discomfiture came from the High Court of Justice yesterday.

No wonder that many honest Conservatives have no sympathy with the rascally attempt to steal the seat, and are quietly coming to Mr. Hyman and telling him that they mean to support him as a protest against such doings.

We have faith in the fair-mindedness of the people of London. They must reach the conclusion, as we do, that the men who try to profit by dishonesty, and to steal the votes of the genuine electorate by putting on bogus voters to kill legitimate votes, cannot have a case worthy of consideration.

To the polls, freemen, and resent the insult to the manhood of London!

Hon. David Mills takes the very sensible course of addressing his constituents at leading points before he resumes his Parliamentary duties. He speaks at Chatham Center this (Friday) evening.

THE DELUSIVE RECIPROCITY MISSION.

Nothing could be more creditable than the turning and twisting of the Ottawa Administration in connection with the question of reciprocity with the United States.

On the eve of the last general election, Ottawa Ministers went to the country with a deliberate falsehood in their mouths, to the effect that the Government of the United States had invited them to Washington to negotiate a treaty.

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MR. CARLING HAS A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT ALREADY.

Mr. Carling's present determination to appropriate Mr. Hyman's seat for the House of Commons (for Mr. Hyman was fairly elected by a majority of 183 votes) suggests a noted Scripture incident, where one who had much already was filled with mean discontent that another should have anything whatever. In the end the jealous man was hoisted with his own petard. Here is Mr. Carling with a seat in the Senate, carrying \$1,000 a year for life, and nothing to do, who insists on throwing up that Parliamentary position in order to prevent Mr. Hyman from sitting in the other branch of Parliament, to which he was elected. A vote for Mr. Hyman will send him to Ottawa to complete his term of service, and yet that vote will not keep Mr. Carling out of Parliament, as he will immediately be reappointed to the Senate by the Government when the election on the 29th is over.

MR. HYMAN IS A SPEAKER.

Both in matter and manner Mr. Hyman is proving to be one of the best speakers in Canada, which is a good deal to be able honestly to say of a young native townsman. In his speech last night, in which he spoke of the unfair treatment to which he had been subjected, there was a manliness and self-restraint in his indignation which commanded the respect of the audience.

ST. THOMAS JOURNAL:

"One of the funniest sights of the campaign in London is the organ of the brewers when it is attacking Hyman on his temperance record."

Yes, it is a fascinating spectacle.

AT SIXES AND SEVENS.

Mr. Carling has been sick, but he surely has been able to read the newspapers recently. Yet he has issued an address in which he says that the policy of his party is to have the "protective," or high tax policy continued, both with regard to manufactures and farm products.

But Mr. Carling's friends went to Washington last week, and it was trumpeted abroad that they went to promote reciprocity. Mr. Carling's own newspaper organ said so.

If Mr. Carling understands his party's policy, the mission of his associates to Washington was one of false pretences, and they are not to be trusted.

The chief officer in the United States Government has given it to be understood, in no uncertain manner, that reciprocity which does not include both manufactures and farm products will not be thought of.

Taking Mr. Carling's view of the situation, it would be disloyal to buy or sell freely from or to our neighbors even such articles as potatoes, turnips or barley. His associates at Ottawa are not so extreme; they say that disloyalty could not be charged if there were free trade in farm articles; but they are quite certain that the men who want to trade freely in coal, or in furniture, engines or spades, are traitors of the deepest dye, intent on a diabolical scheme of a-n-n-e-x-a-t-i-o-n.

Peculiar and wonderful is the logic of Mr. Carling and his associates.

Is there an honest Conservative in London who is not prepared to resent the attempt of Mr. Carling's confidential friends to stuff the voters' lists with bogus voters?

STRONGLY RESENTED.

Many of the men whose names F. A. Fitzgerald and his associates attempted to have kept on the city voters' lists, even after Revising Officer Fraser had decreed that they should be struck off, resent the outrage. They have told Mr. Hyman and his friends that they never approved of the dishonest expedient to steal the seat, and are quietly coming to Mr. Hyman and telling him that they mean to support him as a protest against such doings.

We have faith in the fair-mindedness of the people of London. They must reach the conclusion, as we do, that the men who try to profit by dishonesty, and to steal the votes of the genuine electorate by putting on bogus voters to kill legitimate votes, cannot have a case worthy of consideration.

To the polls, freemen, and resent the insult to the manhood of London!

Hon. David Mills takes the very sensible course of addressing his constituents at leading points before he resumes his Parliamentary duties. He speaks at Chatham Center this (Friday) evening.

THE DELUSIVE RECIPROCITY MISSION.

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CRUELTY TO READERS.

We inserted a letter from Mr. Charles Hutchinson, criticising scantly-reported utterances of certain clergymen respecting the debarring matter.

We next inserted a reply from the Rev. W. J. Clark. It is doubtful if anybody needed Mr. Clark's assurance that Rev. Messrs. Murray, Talling and Clark were not advocates of cruelty to animals.

Now Mr. Hutchinson sends a rejoinder. We must for the present decline to give further space to the discussion. The official investigation of the subject to be ordered by the Ontario Government will no doubt duly set forth the pros and cons, and it is a question upon which there are evidently two sides.

Mr. Hutchinson is an uncomfortably voluminous and persistent correspondent. There is such a thing as cruelty to animals, doubtless; but there is such a thing also as cruelty to readers.

WHY THE YOUNG MEN DO NOT SUPPORT MR. CARLING.

Some of the friends of Mr. Carling profess to wonder why the young men of the city do not flock to his standard.

The cause is not far to seek, nor is it necessary to look for the reason why the younger wing of the Conservatives, among whom are many active and clever young men, called a meeting after Mr. Carling was first thrust upon them, to protest against it.

The reason lies in Mr. Carling's monopolizing spirit.

He not only does not want our talented young townsman, Mr. Hyman, to have a fair share of the honors London has to bestow, but he has been equally jealous of the younger men of his own party.

It certainly does not look off-hand or generous that a man who has monopolized the representation of London for 20 or 40 years—and who, sooner than allow any one else even on his own side a chance, actually at one period occupied two seats at one time until the law against dual representation was passed, a man now in possession of a life seat in the Senate with \$1,000 a year and nothing to do—should manifest so grasping a spirit.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FACTORY ACT.

The ADVERTISER, as an independent journal, has more interest in questions dealing with the social well-being of the people than it has with any of the ordinary political divergences which more or less separate parties and individuals. We are glad to observe the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario urging upon the Provincial Legislature certain amendments to the Factory Act. In giving publicity to the petition, the ADVERTISER can only say that it is in hearty accord with the burden of its prayer, and commends it to the early and favorable consideration of members of the Legislature.

A Woman's Death Accelerated by a Dental Operation.

The Dominion Printing Bureau Behind With Its Work—Horrible Story of Cremation.

Ab. Tadhope, the victim of the shooting at Oshawa on Wednesday, is still alive, and the hope of his recovery grows every hour.

At Montreal on Thursday a woman named Gironx died suddenly of heart disease, accelerated by her having a tooth pulled out.

Owing to a block of work at the Government Printing Bureau it is expected that all the departmental blue books will be very late in issue.

Capt. Archie Kerr, died Thursday of pneumonia. For 40 years he sailed the lakes and was well known in every port from Kingston to Midland.

Traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Feb. 7 to Feb. 14, 1892, \$355,000; same week in 1891, \$354,000; increase for 1892, \$1,000.

Dr. McEachern, Government Inspector, is authority for the statement that there is no pseudo-pneumonia existing among the cattle in Peace River, as cable to England.

A horrible story of private cremating comes to light in St. Conogone, a suburb of Montreal. A spikemaker, Adolphe Lowe, recently lost three children, and turned their bodies in a cooking stove to save funeral expenses. The magistrate who has been applied to holds that he acted within his rights.

Another cold wave is approaching from the west.

Mrs. Mullin, widow of the late William Mullin, of South Dumfries, died Thursday, aged 83.

David Cutten, of Orwell, died Thursday, aged 77. He had lived in the neighborhood since 1836.

Josiah Wood, M.P., is dangerously ill of congestion of the lungs at his residence in Sackville, N. B.

George Sleeman has been elected by acclamation to succeed the late Thos. Goldie as mayor of Guelph.

John Bright, the great English tribune, always asserted that the prosperity of Canada could best be advanced by freedom to trade with the United States.

310 Round Trip Suspension Bridge to Washington, D. C., on March 15, with Privilege of Visiting New York via Erie and Lehigh Valley Railways.

Now is the time to take a few holidays before you start in for your summer work as some people are unable to get away in the summer, and we wish to accommodate every person; therefore we will run one more of our popular excursions. We do not hesitate to say that this route is without a rival for scenery. The great horse shoe at Mauch Chunk is worth the money itself. You can also stop over at Baltimore and Philadelphia and return home via New York by paying the small sum of \$4. Train will leave Suspension Bridge at 4.40 p.m. Tickets will be on sale at Suspension Bridge, and magnificent vestibule Pullman sleepers will run through to Washington. For further information apply to S. J. Swaney, 19 Wellington street east, Toronto.

CATASTROPHES IN CHINA.

Sixty Houses Destroyed by an Earthquake.

A Steamer with a Crew of Forty Missing—42 Lives Lost in a Wreck—24 Killed in an Explosion—Other Calamities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Advices from China and Japan state that 60 houses have been destroyed by earthquake shocks at Nanetzg, Japan.

The Oriental steamer Someditch Phranang, Captain Jones, is missing. She carried a crew of 40.

The total loss of life by the wreck of the steamer Nanchow, of Hong Kong, was 424.

The Government powder factory at Foochow blew up recently. Twenty men were killed and five men injured.

Five were killed and eleven wounded by the explosion of gas in the Heron coal mine in Japan a few weeks ago.

A fire, which originated by the dripping of a lamp into a quantity of paraffine in the house of a merchant at Sendai, Japan, caused the death of the merchant, his wife and three children, the injury of eleven employees and eight firemen and the destruction of 33 houses.

Smallpox is still raging at Yokohama and Tokio.

The Whaleback Steamer Wetmore Sailed.

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 19.—The sheriff has seized the whaleback steamer Wetmore, which collided with and sunk a scow on scow on Saturday last, the owner of the scow having commenced suit for damages.

"German Syrup"

For Coughs & Colds.

John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best.

B. W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

G. C. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

IMPOSSIBLE

To wait on the crowds that visited our store last week. The city fairly aflame with the bargains in Dress Goods to be had from the

BANKRUPT STOCK

of Ralph Long, of Woodstock, purchased at 45c. on the dollar.

LADIES,

we have marked this stock sufficiently low to get rid of it in a short time. We are crowded with goods and obliged to hustle to make room for our spring importations. Call early and get Tweed Costumes, Serges, Bedford Cords, Henriettas, Box Cloth Suits, etc., at less than half the regular price. 12c. Prints for 5c. a yard. Blankets at 45c. on the dollar. Fine Wool Tweeds at 45c. on the dollar. Ribbons, Corsets, Hosiery and Gloves at 45c. on the dollar.

In fact, you will find a regular whirlwind of bargains all through the store. Come early, and see that you get into the store with the marble floor.

The London Bargain Store,

136 Dundas Street, OPPOSITE THE MARKET LANE

LIVERY STABLES.

WILLIAM TRIPP, LIVERY, RICHMOND street north. Stylish rigs, good horses, both riding and driving, at the shortest notice, also boarding and sale stables. Telephone 425.

A. DUFFON, LIVERY, KING STREET. Stylish rigs and good horses. Rigs at shortest notice. Telephone 534.

J. LEE'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 662.

HAVE YOUR Magazines and Periodicals BOUND AT E. H. KORDES',

Blank Book Manufacturer, 428 RICHMOND STREET.

HAVE YOU TRIED

Our 28-CENT TEA? It is the best Tea in the city.

Our Black Tea at 40 Cents

Is giving great satisfaction.

W. H. SANBORN

Grocer and Tea Merchant, 704 DUNDAS ST. TELEPHONE 684.

VASELINE TOILET SOAP NEW YORK

PRICES IN CANADA: Unscented, 10c per cake. Exquisitely Perfumed, 25c per cake.

These soaps combine elegance with the greatest utility, inasmuch as they are exquisite toilet articles, while they possess emollient and antiseptic properties in a high degree. They furnish a rich and free lather, and by their use the skin is kept beautiful, smooth and soft. Having regard to their peculiar adaptability to the use of invalids, the greatest care is exercised in their manufacture. Delightful for shaving, and invaluable for family use, they are, their intrinsic value considered, the cheapest and best toilet soaps offered to the public.

CHESEBROUGH MANFG. COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED, NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS CANADA BRANCH, 83 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

IS USED IN THE CHICAGO HOSPITALS.

Brunton's Curative Fluid

(Internal) AND Curative Absorbent (External)

In cases of indigestion, sour stomach, sore throat, is gripe the Curative Fluid acts like a charm.

Sister Ephrasia, of the St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, says the Curative Absorbent acts well in all cases of inflammation.

Rheumatism, catarrh, bronchitis, skin diseases, erysipelas, etc., are quickly cured by the use of the above preparations. For sale by all druggists, 50c. and \$1.

Prepared only by W. Y. BRUNTON, P.A.S.

Rodgers' Cutlery

And All Plate, Solid Silver Spoons

—AND— Fine Electro-Plate.

HOBBS

Hardware Company, LONDON, ONTARIO.

LEADING HOTELS.

THE TECUMSEH HOUSE LONDON, ONT.

Largest and Best Hotel in Western Ontario.

Large sample rooms free; no charge for baggage, elevator day and night. Rates \$2.50 and \$3 per day. Special rates for boarders and excursion parties. C. W. DAVIS, Proprietor.

ROSSIN HOUSE

TORONTO.

Remodeled and refurbished. The most complete, luxurious and liberally managed hotel in Toronto. Immunity from noxious gases and malaria guaranteed by the most perfect system of ventilation traps and thorough plumbing known to sanitary science.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Advertiser" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

LONDON CITIZENS

Are Talking About the New System.

I have used Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's Histogenetic Medicines for different members of my family, with good results, during the past year, and cheerfully recommend the remedies to the citizens of London, feeling convinced that Dr. Jordan's theory of rescuing diseases is the correct one.

R. F. YEO.

380 Waterloo St., London, Dec. 23, 1891.

Having used Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's Histogenetic Medicines in my family with good results, I cheerfully recommend them to the citizens of London, and strongly advise all sufferers to give them a trial. Dr. Jordan's system, in my opinion, is the best system of medicine on earth. I speak from experience, having paid hundreds of dollars for other doctors' medicines, receiving little or no benefit. My wife is a new woman since she began using Histogenetic Remedies. I will be pleased to answer any inquiries.

JOHN YOUNG, Liverpoolman.

Histogenetic Medicine Association: Gentlemen,—This is to certify that I have suffered with rheumatism for the past 25 years. At five different periods I have been so bad that I had to remain in bed for several months at a time. This summer I was suffering severely with pain all through my body, constipation, headache, drowsiness, etc. I began taking Histogenetic Medicines on June 15 and continued for eight weeks. I began to improve at once; pain left me gradually, and I was able to sit at all, except a very little at change of weather—nothing to speak of, just a gentle reminder, Constipation and headache gone, and no return of either since. It is now six weeks since I stopped taking the medicines. I feel better now than I have for years, and I heartily recommend the people of London to try Histogenetic Medicines, as they did more for me than all the doctors' prescriptions of other medicines that I had taken before.

JAMES JACK, London, 569 York street, Sept. 18, 1891.

Call or write for free medical book explaining the Histogenetic system. All information free. The principles used in the preparation of the medicines are so necessary for our existence as the air we breathe. The medicines have no taste—great for children. Gripes in a short time. Specific for inflammation of the lungs; almost impossible to die from that trouble if medicines given promptly, and the cost nothing to investigate the system. It is a reform, and therefore the duty of every one to know something about it.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Open Saturday Nights.

Histogenetic Medicine Ass'n

Rooms 2 and 3 Albion Block, Richmond Street, London.

—AND— 19 Yonge Street Market, Corner Yonge and Gerrard Streets, Toronto.

Please mention ADVERTISER when writing or calling at office.

LONDON Machine Tool Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF Lathes, Planers, Drills, etc.

Send for catalogue.

W. R. FESSENDEN

—DEALER IN— New Williams Sewing Machines, Cabinet Organs.

Oils, Keadles, and all attachments for machines always on hand.

233 DUNDAS STREET.

HINTON-MILLS MANUFACT'G CO.

UNDERTAKERS, 202 King St., next to Firemen's Hall Mr. Hinton's residence, 236 King St.

SEASONED

XXX SHINGLES, No. 1 Siding, Flooring, Timber and Posts.

PRICES RIGHT.

W. D. WILLIS,

Corner York and Adelaide Streets. Phone 786.

ALL KINDS.

STORE, 180 KING ST.

FERGUSON & SONS,

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

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART

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

Fees for 36 lessons, \$3. Subjects taught: Mechanical, Geometrical, Freehand and Model Drawing, Perspective Geometry, Ornamental Drawing, Industrial Designing, Modeling, Lettering, and Industrial Painting. Oil and Water Color Painting Monday, Friday and Saturday, 9.30 to 1.30.

Mechanics Institute, Dundas Street

Send for circular. Pupils may join at any time.

J. H. GRIFFITH, Sec.-Treas.

A BULL'S EYE

is what a marksman is after, but it depends altogether on his aim. If you are aiming at increased trade, an advertisement in "The London Advertiser" will score a hit for you every time. Try it.

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula embues the worst possible features of both. Being the most common, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. 50¢ per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

TAKES THE TANKARD.

Final Contest for the Coveted Prize—The Granites Get It.

Haslam and O'Connor Will Row Teemer and Hoemer in a Double Scull Race.

HOCKEY.

CHAMPIONS OF CANADA.
OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The Ottawa were still hockey champions of Canada. They met Quebec to-night, and were victors by two goals to none.

CURLING.

The curling club of Montreal played the final with Ottawa Thursday. Ottawa won. Score, 50 to 39.

FOR THE TANKARD.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—The Granites of Toronto defeated the Galts this morning in the contest for the Ontario silver tankard at Victoria Park, and Belleville defeated Peterborough. The two victors will play off this afternoon.

The second day's play in the final for the Ontario curling tankard resulted in the victory of the Toronto Granites. It was a keen contest. Peterborough had never got so far in the tankard race before, and they made a good fight. The score that won the tankard was 36 for the Granites against 30 for Peterborough. The Hamilton Thistles won the tankard last year.

THE OAR.

A GREAT DOUBLE SCULL.
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Edward Haslam and William O'Connor report from Toronto that they accept Teemer's challenge for a double scull race between them and Teemer and Hoemer for \$1,000 a side and the championship of the world at the Point of Pines, Mass., next June.

BASEBALL.
An Ottawa dispatch says a baseball league has been formed including a team from the following places: Hull, Arnprior, Renfrew, Buckingham, Gatineau Point and Aylmer. The clubs expect a good summer's sport on the diamond.

I have had the honor to sit in Parliament about twenty years and have seen many men come and go at Ottawa, and I say in all soberness and earnestness that few men in my experience have come to the front during their first session in the House and created so favorable an impression and taken so high a position among the legislators of the country as has your popular representative, Mr. Hyman. He has thoroughly mastered the subjects he has taken up on every occasion, and since the House of Commons is so largely interested in this question of trade and commerce, it is extremely desirable that all interests should be represented there; and then it is particularly to be desired that so clear-headed a man as Mr. Hyman should retain a place in the House and by his judgment and foresight be a continued benefit to the nation. There is not a shrewder business man in the House or one more able to express his opinions in an acceptable and convincing manner. London should be proud of her representative, and when an election is forced upon them the people should recognize their duty and do that which they believe will benefit them most. —(Wm. Paterson, M.P.)

Disastrous Mining Accident.
PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Feb. 18.—A fatal accident occurred yesterday morning near the Arnold Hill, in the Nelson Bush Ore Mine, owned and operated by the Arnold Company, by which three men lost their lives and one was seriously injured and another slightly injured.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHE
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 be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ache is one of so many ills that there is where we must our great best. Our pills cure it. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a supper or purgative, but by their gentle action, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Buy all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; in bottles of 50, 75¢, \$1.00, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

LAURIER AT DUNGANNON

Liberals in West Huron Are Being Aroused, And Will Poll a United Vote for Mr. Cameron Next Week.

GODERICH, Feb. 17.—Mr. Laurier addressed a meeting at Dungannon yesterday afternoon, and met the farmers of Ashfield and adjacent townships. Dungannon is an unpretentious village twelve miles from Goderich in a fertile Irish settlement, and the people gave him a reception which, for warmth and sincerity, has not been exceeded by more pretentious political demonstrations. Mr. Cameron and Messrs. Preston and McGillivuddy drove with Mr. Laurier, and several sleigh loads of ardent Goderich Liberals also accompanied him. They were met at the village by a procession of men with a pipe at their head. The pipes were blowing a piercing welcome to the leader and candidate, and the processionists, many of whom wore the plaids of their various clans, waved their caps and cheered them over and over again. In the hotel they were introduced to Mr. Laurier, who chatted and shook hands with them and made fast friends of all of them. There was playing of the pipes and dancing of reels in joyous celebration going on in one of the rooms while Mr. Laurier was taking dinner. The meeting was held at 1 o'clock in a large agricultural building. It was a spacious hall, but far too small to accommodate the audience. The people of the whole country side were gathered to see and hear the Liberal leader. When Mr. Laurier with Mr. Cameron entered the hall they were received with cheers, and all through the meeting the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. There was a large number of grey-haired, grey-bearded settlers in the crowd, and an unusual attendance of ladies. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Harris. Mr. Cameron spoke for a few minutes, and then Mr. Laurier made a brief speech. The latter responded heartily to the appeals made in behalf of Mr. Cameron's candidature. They were delighted with Mr. Laurier and cheered his points until their throats were tired. He had to leave early to return to Goderich to take the train for Toronto, and Mr. Cameron came with him. Messrs. Preston and McGillivuddy remained behind and sustained the interest of the meeting with speeches on the trade question, which, as is being everywhere seen, the people never weary of hearing discussed. They made objective presentations of the Government and Liberal policies, and the effect of to-day at Dungannon will show itself on polling day.

Every effort is being made on this occasion by the Government to defeat Mr. Cameron, whose course during last session in the House aroused the bitterest enmity of those whose actions were criticized and exposed so ignominiously before the country, but an organization in the country is being effected that bids fair to give his majority rather than allow any diminution thereof. Huron has been Mr. Cameron's political battleground for 25 years, and will again do him the honor of choosing him as its representative. Mr. Cameron has an utter stranger, and was rejected a year ago in North Essex by a very large majority.

A rousing meeting was held in Clinton on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Cameron, Mr. Larke, Oshawa, Mr. Patterson, Brant, and Mr. Preston, Toronto, spoke. John Cramer, Q.C., Hamilton, spoke also on the same evening at Smith's Hill, and everywhere the greatest enthusiasm prevails on behalf of the Liberal candidate.

WHY LONDONERS LAUGH.

Londoners are laughing at the way in which the ADVERTISER has cornered the Free Press on the question of Mr. Hyman's municipal record. On Jan. 1, 1884, the Free Press was quite enthusiastic over the gentleman who is now the Liberal candidate for London and who was then a member of the City Council of London and chairman of the Finance Committee. "Ald. Hyman," it said, "who has presided over that branch of the public economy for the past couple of years so acceptably, made a statement which cannot fail to be regarded in a reassuring sense. During his term of office something in the nature of a revolution has taken place in the mode of conducting our financial business." He had effected a large saving in the current outlay. The real state of the city's affairs was never known "until men of ability and rectitude were got to take hold of the matter." Mr. Hyman and his colleagues were described as "men of business acumen, accustomed to deal with large sums of money, and to grapple with matters of finance." Mr. Hyman seems to be the right sort of man to send to Ottawa. —(Toronto Globe.)

The Son of a Clergyman.

CHATHAM, Feb. 19.—Rev. Nicholas Henry Martin was the son of an Anglican clergyman of Dublin, who came to this country and for years was rector of the parish of Merritton, to which place he was appointed after holding the incumbency at Norwich. The family numbered six sons and six daughters, and the old rector bought land in the neighborhood and was apparently in comfortable circumstances; but reverses overtook him and he was obliged to give up all his property. He subsequently removed to the Northwest, where he died. His widow, a lady of good family and high culture, survives, being a resident of Ninetta, N. W. T. It is thought the news of her favorite son's downfall will prove her a distinguished doctor in Ireland. Rev. N. H. Martin was highly esteemed as a clergyman. After taking holy orders he frequently filled the pulpit for his father, who was known to be very proud of his son's abilities and pastoral zeal. Mr. Martin was married to an estimable lady at the residence of her sister at Stratford. She was the daughter of a former rector at Sandwich, subsequently of St. Catharines. The decease of his wife and the subsequent death of his lovely and beloved child were the source of intense grief to the clergyman, who has never really recovered from his bereavement. It is judged by many that Mr. Martin's domestic affliction created a brain trouble from which he constantly suffered but kept concealed except from his medical adviser. The Christ Church curate was a man of 45 years of age, of fine presence, with a vigorous constitution and an abundance of animal health and spirits.

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

St. Leon Water on draught at Stronach drug store, 184 Dundas street. 4711

Balfour's Irish Bill.

The Much-Talked-Of Measure Introduced.

Resignation of the Entire French Cabinet.

A Vessel Lost and Eighteen Men Drowned.

The Regular Semi-Monthly Revolution in Brazil.

Parisians Paralyzed by Five Inches of Snow—The Silver Question.

Out They Go!

PARIS, Feb. 18.—All the members of the French Ministry have tendered their resignation to President Carnot. The cause of the resignation of the Ministry was the action of the Chamber of Deputies with the bill dealing with associations. M. De Cassagnac described the bill as an iniquitous measure. Premier De Freycinet denied that the measure was an act of persecution of the church. The vote of the Chamber was 304 to 202. The Ministers, recognizing their defeat, immediately left the House in a body. The Chamber then rejected the urgency motion, 286 to 246.

Brazil's Semi-Monthly Revolution.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 18.—Advices have been received from Fortaleza, capital of Ceara, that disturbances have broken out and that the people have driven the Governor from the capital.

Eighteen Men Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—The steamer Mariposa, from Sydney, N. S. W., brings news of the loss of the whaling bark, Capt. Howland and seventeen men were drowned.

Up Goes the Price of Meat in England.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The foot-and-mouth disease scare is spreading, and the price of meat is advancing. Several dairies, supposed to contain infected cattle, are in charge of the authorities. The import of cattle from every European country, except Norway and Sweden, Spain and Portugal, has been prohibited.

Parisians Paralyzed by Five Inches of Snow.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The snow storm which prevailed yesterday increased the depth of the snow already on the ground five inches by last night. The weather is intensely cold, and traffic has been again entirely suspended. Several accidents occurred to pedestrians through falls. A cabman who had been half frozen on his vehicle fell from his seat, and the wheels of the cab passed over him, crushing him to death. A man was found frozen to death on the road at Colombes.

France and the Vatican.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—In order to bring about a cessation in the relations between France and the Vatican through the refusal of Cardinal Richelieu, archbishop of Paris, to deliver the French bishops the letter written to him by the Pope in which his Holiness enjoins the French prelates to give their adhesion to the Republic, Cardinal Rampollo, Secretary of State, has notified the French Government that the Papal Nuncio at Paris has been instructed to distribute copies of the Pope's letter to the bishops.

The Bi-Metallic Currency Question.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Times, commenting on the action of a majority of the Committee of Coinage at Washington, says it regards the present success of the Bland Bill as the outcome of electioneering tactics, but is of the opinion that it is highly probable that the measure will become a law. The Times further says: "Doubtless the time is coming to choose between the gold and silver standards." But the present moment is not favorable for a decisive blow on either side. The flimsy arguments adduced to the effect that the bill will attract gold and enhance the value of cotton and grain may suffice for the southern and western farmers of the country, but will not be accepted in the north.

Balfour's Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Balfour introduced the Irish Local Government Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. Balfour said the extension of local government to every part of the United Kingdom had been a cardinal point of the Conservative policy. The present bill was what in England would be described as a district and counties bill. By its provisions administrative duties will be given to baronial councils leaving wholly untouched the financial duties now entrusted to the grand jury. The members of the county and baronial councils will be elected every three years. The Government proposed following the Scotch rather than the English measure in the matter of aldermen. In the first county councils there would be four ex-officio members—the lord-lieutenant of the county, the sheriff, a nominee of the grand jury and a nominee of the presentment session. The qualifications of voters for county councilmen and baronial councilmen would be identical. The persons entitled to vote for both sets of officers would be the same as those having the right to vote for members of Parliament except that the former would include also women and peeresses (Laurels). Illegitimate persons and persons who did not pay county taxes would have no vote. Mr. Balfour said he did not pretend that the bill would regenerate Ireland, but he sincerely thought that the Irish taxpayer man, who has to claim the same measure as granted to the ratepayer in England and Scotland. He therefore recommended the bill to the favorable attention of the House. John Morley (Liberal) strongly objected

to the bill, and asked the Government to go to the country on the measure.

John E. Redmond (Parnellite) and Justin McCarthy opposed the bill.

John Morley characterized the bill as "the rottenest reed the Irish minority had ever leaned on for the retention of privileges." He declared that the measure was framed in absolute distrust of the Irish people, in fact, on the assumption that they were debased slaves.

The whole Opposition broke forth into cheers when Mr. Morley called on the Government to go before the country on the measure.

John Redmond protested against the measure as a "sham bill."

Justin McCarthy, in the course of his remarks, advised the Government to burn the bill, declaring that the Nationalists would reject it as an "unclean thing."

Mr. Healey said he never knew of a more contemptible bill. It was an absolute failure, he said, and died in the mouth of its proposer.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that a bill more insulting to the Irish he could not conceive of. It bore the stamp of Mr. Chamberlain, who was the "mother" of the bill.

Mr. Balfour said if owing to obstruction the present bill should not be passed, local government for Ireland would be indefinitely postponed. The only reason why the Irish parties obstructed the bill was that it contained machinery to stop corruption and oppression. The only inference was that they desired to make something out of the measure.

At this the whole Opposition joined in crying "Shame, shame," while the Conservatives cheered.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain denied that he had assisted in the work of framing of the bill.

The bill passed its first reading and Mr. Balfour fixed the second reading for March 3. Conservatives for the most part decline to criticize the bill until it has been printed.

The Liberals were exultant regarding the bill as the final blow to the Government's chances in the coming general election. Both sections of Irish members intend to oppose the bill to the utmost.

Mr. Gladstone has postponed his return to England until Tuesday, and is looking forward to a summons to be issued for a Cabinet council to be held on Saturday.

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MILLINERY and MANTLES

AT YOUR OWN PRICES,

for Thirty Days,

COMMENCING SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

We will offer all Winter Millinery and Mantles remaining in stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

There are still some Choice Goods unsold, which intending purchasers will do well to see before making their selections.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Garments at

COST PRICE.

SPITTAL,

BURN &

GENTLEMAN

Successors to Thomas Beattie & Co.

176 & 178 Dundas St.

GUARDIAN

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1821, AND EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICE IN CANADA:

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE BUILDING

MONTREAL

TRUSTEES:

HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, PREMIER OF CANADA.

H. MONTAGU ALLAN, ESQ.

C. D. PROCTOR, ESQ.

ANDREW ALLAN, ESQ.

ALPH. DESJARDINS, ESQ., M.P.

W. M. RAMSAY, ESQ.

Branch Manager—E. P. HEATH.

Sub-Manager—G. A. ROBERTS.

INSPECTORS:

For Ontario—ALEXANDER STEWART. For Quebec—O. CELINAS.

Auditors—MESSRS. MCINTOSH & HYDE.

Solicitors—MESSRS. ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH.

N.B.—This Company has a larger paid up Capital than any other Company in the world transacting a fire business, viz: \$5,000,000 and the TOTAL FUNDS

LONDON
Conservatory of Music
—AND—
School of Elocution and Expression.
MR. WM. CAVEN BARRON,
PRINCIPAL.
BEST HOURS.—Intending pupils should arrange to secure the best hours.

The Little Minister.

By J. M. Barrie.
AUTHOR OF "WINDY IN THE WOODS," "WHEN A MAN'S SINGLE," "MY LADY NICOTINE," ETC.

CHAPTER I.

Long ago, in the days when our caged clackbirds never saw a king's soldier without whistling impudently. Come over the water to Charlie, a minister of Thums was to be married, but something happened, and he remained a bachelor. Then when he was old he passed in the square the lady who was to have been his wife, and her hair was white, but she, too, was still unmarried. The meeting had only one result, a weaver, and he said solemnly afterwards, "They didn't speak, but they just gave one another a look, and I saw the love-light in their eyes." No more is remembered of these two, no being nor living ever saw them, but the poetry that was in the soul of a battered weaver makes them human to us forever.

It is of another minister I am to tell, but only to those who can sympathize. Others will find these pages as colorless as the little square would have been that day for the weaver, had the love-light never shone in its own eyes, lit at the only fire where it may be lit, a woman's heart. By this light alone should a love-story be read. It is never more extinguished, the small dust of life no more choking the soul than the rose of the old desk loses all its fragrance when it falls to pieces. I am not bidding good-bye to many readers, for though it is true that some men, of whom Lord Rintoul was one, live to an old age, and that some of us, few of us, can have met them, and of women so incomplete I never heard.

Gavin Dismart was barely twenty-one when he and his mother came to Thums, a light-hearted like the traveler who little knows what awaits him at the bend of the road. It was the time of year when the ground was carpeted beneath the firs with brown hair, when spilt nuts patter all the day from the beech and children lay yellow worn on the dominie's desk, to remind him that now they are needed in the fields. The day was so still that cars could be heard rumbling a mile away.

All Thums was in the way, a few of the weavers still in the knee-breeches of past times—to look at the new Auld Licht minister. I was there too, the heaviest heart in Thums that day, hiding so my dear Margaret might not have the pain of seeing me; and I was the only one in all the crowd. Eighteen years had passed since I saw her last. Already her hair had lost the brightness of its youth, and she seemed to be smaller and more fragile; and the face that I loved when I was a hobbler, and when I looked and always once more loved it till I die, was soft and worn. Margaret was an old woman, and she was only forty-three. There was no eye upon the dominie, but why should I shrink now from telling that my hands went up to my face to hide his pain? Yet when I looked again I knew that the lines on her brow did not speak of present sorrows, and that Gavin was bent to dispel the darkness of the past. As he put his eager boyish face out at the carriage window, many saw that he was holding his mother's hand, but none could be glad at the sight, as the dominie was glad, standing far back and looking on at a happiness in which he dared not share. Margaret was crying because she was so proud of her boy, as mothers have been before and since. Poor sons to be proud of, good mothers, but I would not have you dry those tears.

The little minister looked out at the carriage window, and many of the weavers, men and women, drew humbly back. A little boy in a red frock with black spots pressed forward, and held up a sticky "silly," which Gavin accepted, though without a tremor, for children were more terrible to him than the heaviest men. The boy, trying to look modest, bore her head away, but her face showed that he thought him made for life. With this incident Gavin's career in Thums began. I remembered it suddenly the other day when wading across the wind here it took place. Many scenes in the little minister's life came back to me in this way. The first time I ever thought of writing his love-story as an old man's gift to a little maid since grown tall, was one night when I sat alone in the school-house, on my knees a fiddle that I sold my meagre living companion once from the fire room's me, and then I knew that Gavin had been my head for hours, as he so often was and is. But what had sent my mind back to the hill was my garden gate, shaking in the wind. The first time I saw Gavin at the Egyptian together was at a gate on the hill. It rattled as he opened it, and I looked up and saw them, and neither knew why I had such cause to start at the sight. Then the gate swung to. It had just such a click as mine.

Those two figures at a gate are more real to me than many things that happened yesterday, but I do not know that I can make them live to others. A ghost showed up to come yearly to Thums at the merry Muckle Friday, in which the illusion was effected with a glass hung between the audience and the stage. I cannot deny that the coming and going of the ghost were highly diverting, yet the farmer of "Now-head" was but poorly amused, and only laughed because he had paid his money at the hole in the door like the rest of us. We discovered afterwards that "Now-head" had been sitting at the head of a form where he saw round the glass, and consequently saw no ghost. I fear less my audience may be in the same predicament. I see the little

minister as he was at one-and-twenty; but can I provide the glass for them? If they see round it they may neither laugh nor cry with Gavin and Babbie.

The little girl to whom this book is to belong does not see round the glass, though these things happened before she came into the world. But the trick of Gavin and the Egyptian cannot come home to others as to her, who set on my knee while I held her of them, and had only to look at me chimney-piece to see the slate on which Rintoul carved his last words as he lay in the garden with the great tree trunk pressing the life out of him, and to open my book, which none but she has leave to touch, to take out Adam Dismart's gully knife and my poem on Margaret that was never finished. Before she was ten years old I had pointed out to her the Jaws of Death, where Gavin and Earl stood, and the well in Caddam, where Babbie went one day for water, and then I showed her the chain bridge I breasted for Margaret's sake, the scene was so real to her, that she squeezed my hand and whispered, "Oh, was you drowned?" She has played in the Tode-bloes, and roamed down Windyghel for blueberries, and she has only to open a hint to see Babbie's gully in the garden, and the little living, no further away than Tenements, who heard all Gavin's sermons against women, as well as the sermons in their favor, and though these are not matters for speaking of, she weaves the old folk into telling her all they can remember. The men, she says, only remember everything, including how he looked. But you who read will question these folk in vain, though you make the journey to Thums for that very purpose, for their legs are not to be drawn (as they would say) by strangers, and they will rather watch you, probably they will send you to the cemetery, from which is the best view of Thums, and on the stones there you will read the names of many persons who are to be spoken of in this book, and you will walk over the graves of many Webster and Henry Mann, who never had a stone, and of Lang Tammas, whose stone was stolen by Sam'l Bigger, and "Here lies Thomas Whamond," changed to "Here lies Betsy, wife of Samuel Bigger." Sam'l lies there himself now too. Yes (but this I had forgotten), you will also find, a stone of the dominie Glen Quairty; for as long as I live this book is not to be printed, but after I die my little maid may do with it as she will. And I here give her the right to alter it as she chooses, lest it become old-fashioned in my days; but I make two stipulations, that she shall not touch it till she is twenty-one, and that she does not alter a word which refers to Margaret. This command I must put upon her because, though come to eighteen years, and my most beloved now living, she has ever been unjust to Margaret, through a childish sympathy with me.

"Early, gingerbread, parliament cake." But Mr. Ogilvy changed his mind, charging me in no way to alter his manuscript, of which he thought less in the dear days when he read them to me than afterwards, when his eyesight failed, and I read them to him. I needed no instructions, but if I asked him why he thought I could dare to criticise such beautiful books he smiled sadly, patting my cheek, and saying that beautiful books only came from great factories, yet he confessed his fear that even though I did not insert notes of exclamation (which he called the hairpins of literature), I might marry (than which there was then nothing more improbable, though the strangest thing has happened since) a man who did not know the right word when he saw it. "That, I take it," he said, "would be the greatest disaster that could befall a woman, and it may also lead to the mangling of my manuscripts in which I have got the right word but seldom; for though to get it is the sweetest thing in life, it is as difficult to hit as a squirrel. However, to let one word of what he wrote be changed, though I shall always think that she whom I am called after treated him cruelly. He used to order me out of the schoolhouse when I said so to him, and in his last years I never said it, and in spare him pain.—(Margaret the Second. (To be Continued.)

Sweeter Than Honey in the Honeycomb.
"What in life is half so sweet,
As the hour when lovers meet."
Nothing is sweeter to the youthful and robust in health, but alas! too many court in poetry and live in prose after marriage. This is especially true of the wives whose changed relations bring on weakness and derangements peculiar to married women, so that their lives become "prosy." To all such Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a great boon. It cures weak backs, headaches, neuralgia and "bearing-down" pains, displacements and irregularities of the female organs. It is likewise a restorative and invigorating tonic, strengthening the nerves and imparting new life to the tired and debilitated, bringing back the "roses to the cheek," and the "rainbows to the eyes." Sold by all druggists, under guarantee from its makers of satisfaction in every case, or price (\$5) refunded.

Lake Superior is 332 miles in length; its greatest breadth is 60 miles; mean depth, 638 feet; elevation, 827 feet; and area, 82,000 square miles.
News About Town.
It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with coughs, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The large bottles are 50c and \$1.
The majority of recent calculations of the sun's pace place it at about 40 miles per second, or nearly 2,000 times as fast as an express train.
Many a wife should always be the same especially to her husband; but if she is weak and nervous and has the "roses to the cheek," and the "rainbows to the eyes," she will make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so, too.

No other Baking Powder in the market is superior to Strong's. Test its merits by securing a free sample at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.
47-11

The Huron and Erie

LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

The 28th general annual meeting of this Company was held at its office in London, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1892.

Present—Messrs. J. W. Little, John Beattie, Philip Mackenzie, A. W. Porter, Alex. McIntosh, Verschoyle Cronyn, Rev. James Gordon, F. P. Beits, H. E. Gates, H. Cronyn, G. A. Somerville, G. F. Jewell, T. A. Brown, M. McWhinney, G. T. Brown, P. W. D. Broderick, D. Regan, Wm. Gordon, F. E. Leonard and others.

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

The directors of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company beg to submit herewith their 28th annual report, showing the results of the business of the Company for the past year, accompanied by the balance sheet to 31st December, 1891, duly audited.

After defraying all expenses of management and all charges in connection with the issue of sterling debentures, together with the sum of \$1,247 02 expended on the Company's building, your directors have been able, from the profits of the year, to pay the two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum together with the shareholders' income tax thereon, to add \$21,000 to the reserve fund, and to carry forward a balance of \$3,432 93.

During the year the increase in savings bank deposits and Canadian debentures was larger than in any previous year in the history of the Company, amounting to \$188,067 09. The sterling debentures increased \$121,559 66, the addition to the working capital being \$334,563 51, and the total assets of the Company now amount to more than \$5,000,000.

The value of the real estate held by the Company other than office premises is \$6,500. This sum includes all properties remaining in the hands of the Company, failure to obtain purchasers under power of sale or otherwise. This satisfactory result is no doubt largely due to the fact that the Board have strictly adhered to the system of prompt and careful inspection by the Company's own officers of property offered for security.

Early in the year the late Hon. Elijah Leonard, who had been a director of the Company since its formation, was obliged, owing to continued ill-health, to tender his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted, and your directors regret to record the death of their much-esteemed colleague, which occurred shortly after the appointment of his son, Mr. F. E. Leonard.

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., 27th January, 1892.

Profit and Loss Statement for Year Ending 31st December, 1891.

EXPENDITURE.	
To dividend No. 54, 41 per cent.	\$38,500 00
Dividend No. 55, 41 per cent.	63,500 00
Income tax.	2,773 96
	\$104,773 96
Interest on deposits.	\$48,158 84
Interest on sterling debentures.	41,020 44
Interest on Canadian debentures.	11,117 59
Interest accrued, but not due.	20,365 47
	120,659 34
General expense account.	\$12,114 46
Other expenses, including directors' fees, solicitor's fees, municipal taxes, etc.	3,068 89
Commission on loans.	5,137 73
Land inspection.	5,564 91
Commission and other expenses on sterling debentures.	8,907 06
	29,893 07
Losses on real estate.	\$1,764 02
Less recovered.	177 79
	1,586 23
Expended on Company's buildings.	1,247 02
Transferred to reserve fund.	2,402 98
Balance.	\$296,061 70

RECEIPTS.	
By balance brought forward.	\$ 2,134 02
Interest earned.	292,024 41
Rents collected.	453 00
Profit on sterling exchange.	163 27
	\$296,061 70

Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at 31st December, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	
To deposits.	\$1,200,000 00
Interest accrued, but not due.	1,247 02
Canadian debentures.	631,819 37
Interest accrued, but not due.	20,365 47
	\$3,000,133 76
To the shareholders.	\$1,300,000 00
Up.	62,000 00
Reserve fund.	602,000 00
50 per cent. of profits.	68,500 00
Jan. 2, 1892.	68,500 00
Unclaimed dividends.	24 00
Balance.	3,432 93
	\$4,064,063 74

RECEIPTS.	
By cash value of securities.	\$4,800,000 00
Less: interest accrued, but not due.	30,607 78
	\$4,769,392 22

Government inscribed debentures and securities.
Real estate on hand.
Office premises.
Cash in bank.
\$61,230 00
10,000 00
\$ 6,442 87
200,526 85
\$64,000 00

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, 1891. The cash and bank accounts have been audited monthly; the book-keeping has been examined quarterly; and we find the whole correct, and in accordance with the above statement. We have also examined the Company's securities and find them in order.
GEO. F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Auditors.
THOMAS A. BROWN, Auditors.
London, Jan. 27, 1892.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president said: The Company, as shown in the report which you have just heard, I am sure, is very gratifying to the shareholders. In every department of the Company's business the results for the year have been most satisfactory.

The total assets have reached the handsome sum of \$5,000,000, or more than double what they were ten years ago. The reserve fund has also been doubled in that time, and is now \$602,000.

Our savings bank continues to command the confidence of the public, the number of accounts having increased from 2,985 to 3,206, without any increase in our ordinary rate of interest; and the total deposits amount to nearly \$1,300,000, or an average of \$404 55 for each depositor. The Canadian debentures have increased more than 20 per cent. during the year, and in sterling debentures the progress has been equally satisfactory. The large amount

thus added to the working capital of the Company has been invested at rates of interest which afford a fair margin of profit, and on the security of choice farm and city properties, the valuation in every instance being approved by our own inspectors.

The amount loaned during the year, including renewals, was \$964,539 88, and we have now 2,881 mortgages, only five of which exceed \$10,000, the average being \$1,804 01. The real estate on hand consists of two farms, containing 250 acres in all, which have been taken into account at \$6,500, and, as both are most desirable properties and well situated, little difficulty in disposing of them is expected.

The expense account has, as usual, been watched with the greatest care, and its growth has not been proportionate to the increased volume of business—in fact, the total cost of management for 1891 is less than for the previous year.

It is hardly necessary for me to call your attention to any other points, as the report is so full and explicit that should any shareholder desire further information I shall be glad to supply it if I can. I have very much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

The vice-president, in seconding the motion, congratulated the shareholders on the growing financial strength of the Company, as indicated by the increase of over one-third of a million dollars in the working capital. The facilities for doing a large and profitable business were never better than at present, though no doubt greater care is required in granting advances for the purpose. He claimed that the system of thorough inspection by the Company's own officers, while necessitating what might be considered a large expenditure, had proved a valuable safeguard, and no outlay yielded a better return.

Under the system adopted by this Company, all charges for obtaining loans or debentures were charged against the profits of the year, instead of being distributed over the term of years for which the loans or debentures have to run, so that each year bears its own burden, and the statement presented shows the exact condition of the Company on the 31st day of December.

It might be thought that the Company had a large amount of money on hand at the close of the year, but he explained that such sums bear a fair rate of interest, and pointed out that the dividend, and Canadian debentures, payable in January, would be met out of this amount, in addition to the sums required for loans in process of completion, which were unusually large at the close of the year.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The usual votes of thanks were given the president, directors, manager and other officers of the Company.

Mr. Mackenzie, the oldest director of the Company, in acknowledging the vote of thanks to the Board, said that it had been his privilege to be a participant in such a vote at 28 annual meetings, and that as shareholders he thought they never had more reason to congratulate themselves. To invest with safety and profit such a large amount of money, representing the living and entire income of so many persons, constituted no ordinary trust, and was a serious care and responsibility, but he felt assured that in the future the directors would as faithfully and successfully manage the interests of the shareholders as they had done in the past.

In concluding Mr. Mackenzie referred to the death of the late Hon. Elijah Leonard, who ever had the true interests of the Company at heart.

The manager remarked that every shareholder would regret the absence of Professor William Saunders, unable to be present through illness, and sympathizing with him in his trouble. He had fully purposed being at the meeting, and had written in his opinion the shareholders should be highly gratified at the handsome showing of the report.

The retiring directors were unanimously re-elected, and the Board is now constituted as follows: J. W. Little, president; John Beattie, vice-president; Professor William Saunders, Philip Mackenzie, A. W. Porter and F. E. Leonard.

There are more than 20 times as many Germans in England as there are Englishmen in Germany.



Quick as a wink
the clothes are washed, the paint scoured, the dishes washed, the house itself and every thing in it made bright and clean.

Not with soap—you know better than that. But with **Pyle's Pearline**. Dirt leaves, and the work is done—easily, quickly, safely, thoroughly.

You save time with **Pearline**—but you save more than that. You're spared the endless rub, rub, rubbing, that tires you out and wears out what is rubbed.

It's money in your pocket to use **Pearline**. If it cost more than soap, if it were dangerous—then you might hesitate. But you needn't. It's as cheap as any soap, and just as harmless.

PINE LUMBER.
Just received the best assortment of lumber for the season, including pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, etc., all at the lowest prices. Write or telephone for prices.

J. D. L. BEL
YARDS AND OFFICE—SARNIA.
LONDON OFFICE—Bank of Commerce Building. Telephone 237.

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CHILDREN'S SUITS.
We have about 200 Children's Suits—odd lines—which have been greatly reduced to make room for new goods shortly to arrive. We are determined to clear these out.

Bring your boys along early and get the pick.

OAK HALL

150 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.

WHY! OH, WHY!

Do you wash or have it done at your houses when you can

SAVE MONEY

BY SENDING IT TO THE

PARISIAN STEAM Laundry

Special rates for Family Washing.
Lace Curtains relaundered equal to new.

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Majority Guess.



WEEKLY PRIZE.—To the person guessing during each week nearest to the majority of the candidate elected we will give one pair of our celebrated \$3 50 pants to order.

To the person guessing nearest during the entire campaign we will give one Scotch Tweed Suit to measure, valued at \$25. Every purchaser of \$1 and upwards is entitled to a guess. Contest closes on the eve of the election at 6 o'clock.

Burns The Clothiers

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