

TWO MANUFACTURERS

One Threatens, the Other Expresses His Independence and Pluck.

Mr. John McClary Ably Replied to by One in His Own Business.

The Illogical Contentions of the Stove Combine Apologist.

A Molder's Pertinent Remarks on the Question at Issue.

Mr. John McClary failed to send his second letter to the ADVERTISER, detailing his "reasons why his factory would necessarily close under Unrestricted Reciprocity," but as this journal is anxious to give to the public the defense of the Combine at its best, we have no hesitation in reproducing Mr. McClary's arguments, as they appear in our city contemporary:

To the Editor of the Free Press.

Sir,—First, we manufacture a large line of tinners' supplies than any firm in the U. S., with less than one-quarter of the volume of trade. To compete in their market we are, geographically, at a disadvantage to reach their large centers of trade. We make hollow ware. This would have to be discontinued. Why? Hollow ware with our competitors is a distinct business; we could not compete. We manufacture frying pans and stoves. These are a distinct business; we could not compete. We manufacture a large line of stoves and furnaces. This is a special and distinct business; we could not compete with our opponents. First, they hold a return of 3 per cent. on invested capital, large, wealthy houses spending on new patterns and new designs for stoves an amount which we could not cope with. We manufacture a large line of stamped tin goods. In this we could not compete unless works were removed to or near New York. That your readers may form an idea of the condition of this business, I may say I attended a sale of property of the late John D. Locke, pioneer of the trade, at White Stone, 30 minutes' ride from New York city, situated on the water, a large plant, well equipped with machinery, said to have cost \$300,000. This plant was sold for \$38,000. Why was this plant allowed to be so sacrificed? As to buildings, I was unable to account, being so favorably situated for ordinary manufacture; as for machinery, which I judged to have cost \$200,000, I could understand; it would take \$300,000 working capital to run the plant; the condition of the trade was and is such that 5 per cent. could not have been earned on the working capital, to say nothing of the cost of plant, hence this sacrifice. This is the enticing field we are invited to share in this line.

We manufacture spoons. This is in most cases a distinct business. We could not compete. We manufacture refrigerators. From the same cause we could not compete. The final result probably would be permanently closing our works, necessarily meaning the discharge of all employees. What effect would this have on their homes, with a similar result on other factories? I judge it would be, dwellings owned by mechanics would be left to the tax collector, while their owners would be seeking work at the lowest wages. You may say, then, you require consumers to pay your increased cost of production. I say "No." These goods are given to consumers at the lowest prices, as American consumers get their supplies. Tin and other household goods have been reduced to consumers in our market more than one-third in the last fifteen years. This, by other than manufacturers and merchants, may appear a contradiction. Suppose you have a secure market pressed to narrowest living margin by house competition; suppose you let loose stronger and better equipped opponents with a secured trade at home, one-tenth of their products is precipitated on our limited trade. The first effect is demoralization of business, reducing the narrow margin to absolute loss, necessitating closing before your working capital is squandered, if you are fortunate enough to possess it.

The above conclusions are based on unavoidable economic tariff. While the tin business would be swept out of the country, let us look at the consumers' side. Tin goods, entering into every household extensively, especially among the poor, while our consumers enjoy advantages of this product produced from free tin plates, under Unrestricted Reciprocity after July next fully 70 per cent. will be enforced by Americans, under the McKinley Bill, which tariff would necessarily accept, adding fully 40 per cent. to the cost to our consumers above present home prices. To deny this would be too absurd even for an electrifying cry. No clearer positive proof of this is needed than an examination of the bill as applied to tin plates, which was passed by the United States Congress for the declared purpose of giving an extensive protective intended to lead to producing at home \$10,000,000 of imported tin plate. To pretend that this duty would not apply to us would be to assume that we could manufacture these goods from free raw material and overcome their artificial cost under such a ridiculous supposition, leading lines of stamped tinware could be manufactured here, delivered finished, and sold in packages at a profit, by absolute weight, below the cost of the same number of pounds of raw material to their manufacturers.

Similar results would follow in other lines. Let the low-priced "blue ruin" party maintain on these facts.

My next will be on the furniture trade of the city and country. JOHN MCCLARY.

But, as Mr. Paterson pointed out last night, there is another side to this great trade question than the Combine side, which either whines or threatens when it cannot have its own way.

There are, as the ADVERTISER has before now pointed out, many hundreds of manufacturers in Canada who hold now, as the "protectionist" manufacturers held when the N.P. was introduced, that all they need to develop and increase their business in an extended market, which can be obtained by Unrestricted Reciprocity. What better reply than the following could be given to Mr. McClary's statements:

From Doherty Manufacturing Company, Stoves, Furnaces, etc., Barrie.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

We hear that Mr. McClary is supporting the N.P. candidate of London. This is most remarkable. At a meeting of the Stove Combine, held in the Rossin House, Toronto, about four years ago this month,

the writer listened to Mr. John McClary addressing those present, and he then contended:

"IF THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS CONTINUES HE FOR ONE WOULD BE WILLING TO SELL OUT HIS PLANT FOR FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR."

Probably Mr. McClary's ideas are in the negative, that he believes if the present state of affairs are continued a little longer all the other foundries will be wiped out and he alone be left to tell the tale. Is this his idea, or has he lost his former good judgment?

Since the meeting referred to took place, what are the facts?

Stove works, Dundas, cost \$25,000, gone down; can be bought for \$5,000.

Stove works, Belleville, cost \$60,000, offered for \$10,000.

Stove works, Parkdale, cost \$30,000, turned into other business.

Stove works, Peterboro, cost \$50,000, gone down.

I VENTURE TO PREDICT THAT ANOTHER FIVE YEARS OF HIGH TARIFF ON RAW MATERIAL AND LIMITED MARKET IN CANADA WILL BE VERY APT TO ACCOMPLISH MR. MCCLARY'S PURPOSE, BUT WHETHER EVEN HE WILL BE LEFT TO ENJOY THE MILLENNIUM IS ANOTHER QUESTION.

Reciprocity or no Reciprocity things can't be any worse. Therefore let us get a \$5,000,000 market in exchange for a \$5,000,000 one.

I see one man willing to run the risk of results. Yours Truly,

T. DOHERTY.

A Molder Has His Say.

In perusing John McClary's letter I was very much struck by its shallowness. First, he says that in the States manufacturers are in such a high state of efficiency that they require a larger market for their production, and will if reciprocity is carried flood Canada with these goods at a price so much lower than Canadians can do. What then?

That market, he previously said, was so much overstocked already as to require our market to sell in.

Suppose they do sell cheaper, why should Mr. McClary complain? Does he not buy his labor in the cheapest market? When he built his factory, the first thing he did was to call for tenders. That is, he went to the cheapest market. It did not trouble him a bit whether the man could pay his labor or himself for his trouble. Not a bit. It was who would give him the most work for the fewest dollars. Then why should he seek work at the lowest wages, while our consumers enjoy advantages of this product produced from free tin plates, under Unrestricted Reciprocity after July next fully 70 per cent. will be enforced by Americans, under the McKinley Bill, which tariff would necessarily accept, adding fully 40 per cent. to the cost to our consumers above present home prices. To deny this would be too absurd even for an electrifying cry. No clearer positive proof of this is needed than an examination of the bill as applied to tin plates, which was passed by the United States Congress for the declared purpose of giving an extensive protective intended to lead to producing at home \$10,000,000 of imported tin plate. To pretend that this duty would not apply to us would be to assume that we could manufacture these goods from free raw material and overcome their artificial cost under such a ridiculous supposition, leading lines of stamped tinware could be manufactured here, delivered finished, and sold in packages at a profit, by absolute weight, below the cost of the same number of pounds of raw material to their manufacturers.

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THE TUPPER FAMILY.

Why Sir Charles Tupper Works So Hard to Keep His High Tax Friends in Power.

Wholesale Fattening at the Expense of the Canadian People.

The Auditor-General is a servant of the Dominion Government, and he examines the accounts of the creditors of the Government, bill by bill. Below will be found a summary from his report of the money paid to Sir Charles Tupper and his family in the year 1888-89. The report for 1889-90 has been prepared and printed, but it is held back by the high tax leaders, because it is deemed against their interests to make known the contents to the people at this time. It is, however, believed that the Tupper family last year received an even greater slice of public money than in any previous twelve months. A change of Government would compel the Tupper family to make a living for themselves, greatly to the benefit of the people who have to pay the taxes on necessities of life to maintain these expensive luxuries. Hence the great anxiety of Sir Charles Tupper to prevent a change, hence his present opposition to the Reciprocity party, and his earnest protestations that one-half the people (who take a different view from him) are traitors and anarchists. But to the record.

The following is the list of the Tupper family to Canada for the year 1888 as per Auditor-General's report:

1. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner, London, Eng., salary, \$10,000.00
Costs of office, \$2,500.00
Travelling expenses, \$1,000.00
Total, \$13,500.00

2. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Fisheries, salary, \$7,000.00
Travelling expenses, \$1,000.00
Travelling expenses, cab hire, \$21.25
Travelling expenses, \$1,000.00
Seasonal allowance, \$1,000.00
Total, \$10,021.25

3. Major D. R. Cameron, non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper, commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00
Travelling expenses, self and family, \$500.00
Travelling expenses, \$500.00
Total, \$4,500.00

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RISING RIVERS.

Dwellers in Flooded Houses Fire on Passing Steamers.

The Loss at Wheeling Estimated at \$1,000,000—Hundreds of Houses Submerged.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 20.—It drives the owners of submerged property to desperation to see a boat steaming up the great river, exciting the water with her wheels and causing big waves to come surging against the flooded houses, increasing the danger to life and property. As the steam of water has passed the first ward of Moundsville yesterday the waves dashed against several houses that were in the midst of the water and in grave danger. The residents fired about 100 shots at the boat and made several holes in the woodwork of the pilot house, but did not hit anybody.

Boat "Haw" passed along a similar demonstration was made. People all along the river, it is said, are armed and declare they will make trouble for all steamers coming up the river while their houses are flooded. The damage by the flood in this vicinity will reach \$1,000,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The flood from the Upper Ohio has reached here, and has raised the river five feet and one inch in the last 24 hours. Light rain is falling, causing apprehension here.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 20.—The high water here has forced over 100 families to desert their homes. In some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases of 3,000 inhabitants not a house escaped.

At Pomeroy the people have taken to the hills, and on the Columbus and Hooking valley road the water stands four feet on the levee.

The B. and O. R. is still in operation. The shops of the Ohio River Railroad here have four feet of water in them, and the yards are under water entirely. Hundreds of people are in the second stories of their houses and many sick people have been taken to other homes.

TELEGRAMS IN A NUTSHELL.

R. Tyler, Sons & Co., wholesale dry goods, Montreal, have assigned. Liabilities, \$107,000.

An inmate of the Welland, Ont., jail, named John Hyatt, 72 years of age, died suddenly in his chair Thursday morning.

First started in the Hamilton (Ont.) industrial works Thursday afternoon causing a loss of about \$2,500 on building and stock.

The French newspapers have shown a marked coolness in their treatment of the visit of the ex-Empress Frederick of Germany and her daughter in Paris.

There is no longer any doubt that the Central Hudson Railway will build its proposed Mohawk and St. Lawrence road to Watertown, the Thousand Islands and the north.

The Canadian Iron Founders' Association met at Hamilton on Thursday. The officers elected were: President, Adam Laidlaw; vice-president, Wm. Barrow; secretary, J. D. Laidlaw; treasurer, Charles Gurphey.

A terrific storm passed over Freiburg, Hungary, Thursday, ancoosing houses, tearing up trees by the roots and doing an immense amount of other damage. The storm was followed by an earthquake which caused a few large fires.

Mr. David Quinton, a prominent and well-known farmer of Pelham, Ont., died at his residence Wednesday, of consumption. He had just returned from a trip to Florida, where he had been in hopes of bettering his health.

Mr. William Worts Esq., formerly of Boulton & Esq., barristers, Toronto, and one of the National Club, died suddenly Thursday afternoon of heart failure. He was a son of the late Dr. Esq., of Port Hope. He was 40 years of age and a bachelor.

Peter Sullivan, a laborer, who lived on George street, Toronto, died Thursday from the effects of exposure and exhaustion through being capsize in the bay while crossing from the Island, where he was working on the breakwater, to the city. He died in twenty minutes after being rescued by Capt. Quinn.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Leslie Fraser Duncan Pays His Assessment to Miss Knowles.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Leslie Fraser Duncan, late editor of the Matrimonial News, has paid Miss Gladys Knowles the reduced amount of damages, \$25,000, with costs, awarded to her as a result of her suit against him for breach of promise of marriage.

On the first trial of the suit after last summer Miss Knowles secured a verdict for £10,000. To avoid payment of this sum the defendant transferred his interest in the Matrimonial News and fled to the continent, and afterwards declined to accept Miss Knowles' proposition to compromise the matter by paying her £25,000. Later on Mr. Duncan went through the bankruptcy court, and during the course of his examination the fact leaked out that he was married in June to the Hon. Mrs. Whyte-Melville, widow of the novelist of that name and mother of Viscountess Massereene. Mr. Duncan appealed against the verdict as being excessive, and the court, after due deliberation, reduced the amount of damages as already stated. In spite of the payment of the sum awarded for damages, together with the costs, the criminal action commenced by Miss Knowles will still proceed, but a mitigation of the offense will be pleaded.

Some Foolish People allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say: "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balm, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial size free. All druggists.

Some people had rather hug a delusion than a pretty girl. Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc. Beer and wine are frequently brewed together. Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to colds, throat and lung trouble and general corrective. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

"EXPLODED!"

It was a noiseless explosion and came about gradually, but it exploded all the same. This is how it happened:

Certain wives and daughters in this fair Canada got the idea into their heads (without having first proved its correctness) that because they couldn't buy as big an armful of "Sunlight" Soap for 25c. as they could of other soaps that "Sunlight" was consequently DEAR.

This is what has "exploded." This idea, or fancy, has been proved erroneous and misleading; and those who were once under that false impression now admit that there is more real pure soap and less water, more saving of labor and less wear on the clothes, more comfort in washing and less injury to the hands, and more all-round satisfaction in the use of "Sunlight" Soap than in any other soap in the market.

Don't stand in your own light. Try "Sunlight."

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

SANACAN, Merchant Tailor, 353 Richmond Street.

OVERCOATS.

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

THE DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

ASSETS, 2,300,000

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH

Deposits Received and Highest Rates of Interest Allowed Thereon.

The whole of the assets, together with the capital stock of the Society, are pledged by act of Parliament as security for the proper payment of deposits.

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

LOANS

On Mortgages on Real Estate—Farms, Town City Property, etc.—Security on the highest plan or by instalments, at the lowest rates of interest. No commission paid by borrowers. Mortgages and Debentures purchased. ROBERT REID, President. F. B. LEY, Manager.

The Proper Thing.

A Lot of the Latest Materials FOR DRESS SUITS

Order from us, and in Style, Quality and Price you will get "THE PROPER THING."

N. WILSON & CO.

112 Dundas Street.

The General Elections

THE TRADE QUESTION

The Great Question of the Day.

Important Books on the Subject.

Farra's Free Trade Versus Fair Trade (cloth).....\$1.75
Mongrell's History of the Free Trade Movement in England (cloth).....35
Mongrell's Free Trade and English Commerce (paper).....20
Mailed on receipt of price.

ANDERSON'S

183 Dundas St. (Union Block).

BRISTOL'S

Sarsaparilla.

The Great Purifier OF THE BLOOD AND HUMORS

LONDON

Machine Tool Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lathes, Planers, Drills, etc.

Send for catalogue.

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

Dyspepsia

Makes many live miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Dyspepsia after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, flatulency, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a fullness or food, all gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that fatal, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass. N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 21c per box. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE KNIGHTS TALK!

Sir John and Sir Charles at the Drill Shed.

They Receive Some Cheers and Floral Tributes.

Sir Charles Denounces Reciprocity as a Fraud—The Conservatives Want Nothing But the Old Man and the Old Policy.

It was a big crowd that gathered at the drill shed last night to see Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper. There were seating capacity for about 1,200 or more, and fully 1,600 people must have squeezed themselves into the building. The center was reserved for ladies, and about 400 were present. The speakers were conducted to the drill shed through the smoking rain by about 150 men and the Seventh and Forest City Bands. Fireworks were discharged and the crowds did considerable cheering. The building was crowded before the procession arrived, so very few of the participants obtained admission. When the speakers arrived at the platform two large floral horseshoes were presented from the ladies of the Conservative party of London. After Mr. T. D. Hodgson, chairman, had made a short speech, he introduced the member for London.

Chairman T. D. Hodgson opened the meeting shortly after 8 o'clock. He dispensed with any speech and called upon Hon. John Carling to deliver the address. The Conservative candidate was received with applause. It pleased him, he said, to have the privilege of introducing the distinguished visitors of the evening. The immense audience before him indicated, he thought, that the people were loyal to the constitution and British institutions. After the development of the Canadian industry, the building of railways and canals, and the establishment of free educational institutions, the speaker was sure that there was not the slightest chance of the Canadian people surrendering all these for the privilege of becoming a part of the United States. The reception which had been accorded to Sir John and Sir Charles was but in keeping with the reception which they had met in other places, and the speaker was sure that similar demonstrations of approval awaited Sir John wherever he found opportunity of visiting. As he was suffering from a cold, Mr. Carling retired in favor of Sir Charles Tupper.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER was then introduced by the chairman, and was received with applause. When sitting in the cold shade of the Opposition the speaker had, he said, in company with Sir John Macdonald, visited London, and the welcome they received assured them that all that was necessary for their return to the Ministerial benches was that the electors should have the opportunity of showing their change of opinion. This conviction was found correct, and Londoners had never since ceased to manifest their appreciation of Sir John by electing from their city a Canadian chief statesman. "Were the issue in this present struggle between two Canadian parties," said Sir Charles, "I would have but little difficulty in securing your vote in favor of the Conservative party. Unfortunately, however, the great Liberal party has seen fit to take their policy from a leader in the United States." ("Yes," "No" and "Yes.") "I shall here make no assertion, but I shall simply lay the evidence before you. I refer to Erasmus Wiman, who, though professing a Canadian, is the greatest enemy of Canadians and of Canadian institutions, and a traitor whom every true Canadian repudiates. Mr. Wiman has made an open and undisguised attempt to subvert Canadian institutions, the reason for which is found in what he calls the unjust and improper manner in which Canada has treated the United States. Mr. Wiman has written among other things an article in the North American Review of January, 1890, entitled, 'Can We Coerce Canada?'"

Sir John Macdonald promptly—Signed by himself. Sir Charles, taking the cue—"Yes, signed by himself. No man has done more to prevent Canadian isolation than my honorable friend on my right (Sir John), but such men as Wiman are responsible for the harsh interpretation of the many treaties that have been drawn up with the United States." "Touching on the hard usage of Americans as complained of by Mr. Wiman the speaker denied that there was any discrimination between Canadian and American vessels on the lakes saying that a Canadian vessel would not receive any better rates from Port Arthur to Montreal than an American bottom. The difficulties arising over the fisheries, he said, were the result of the legislation of the United States, and if any friction followed it was chargeable to the United States Congress and not to the Dominion Government. That the Canadian railways did profit by the Inter-State law of the United States no one would attempt to deny, but the Canadian Government had assisted in the building of the Canadian roads, and they were not likely to refuse any traffic that they could get, some from where it might. In extending his appearance on the

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political platform, Sir Charles said that he had said farewell to party politics, but that he deemed it his duty to come and answer the attacks made upon him by Sir Richard Cartwright. The speaker referred to Sir Richard's charge respecting his statement on the actions of his colleagues on the Fisheries Commission; that the members selected had not been chosen judiciously and that the interests of Canada had been prejudiced by their presence on the commission. The statement presented by Sir Richard, he said, was garbled and misleading and without justification in fact. "I suppose you have all heard of Mr. Laurier," said the speaker. "He is a very amiable and polite gentleman, though he is in bad company at present, and I think he is retrograding somewhat. The statement which is credited to him, and to which I am about to refer, does not, I think, emanate from him, but from some stronger men, whom, though he thinks he is leading, are leading him. Mr. Laurier says that our connection with the United States is disgraceful to any civilized country. To illustrate the policy of the Macdonald Government with respect to American commerce and trade the speaker mentioned the case of the treaty made in 1871, which, he said, settled all the difficulties in fisheries matters for twelve years. People in our own country were agreed that the claims of the Gloucester fishermen were just, but the Opposition in the House opposed the treaty and denounced Sir John Macdonald for having basely sold the interests of Canada. The satisfaction that has followed the operations of the treaty, he said, has proved its worth.

At this point a general call of "Sir John!" interrupted the speaker. "I am standing here at the request of the honorable gentleman doing the best I can," said the speaker, apologetically. The uproar subsided, and Mr. Tupper continued, justifying the action of the Dominion Government with respect to the fishery treaty of 1871. There was no hostility between the two countries, he said, owing to the Dominion Government's fishery treaty. In support of this he mentioned the introduction of the Mills Bill into the United States Senate, which would have admitted several of the natural products of Canada into that country free of duty. The speaker was assured, he said, that the American Congress intended to keep on that line until all natural produce was admitted free of duty. But the Mills Bill was defeated.

Another demonstration occurred in rear of the building mingled with cries of "Sir John." Sir Charles—I cannot do justice to my subject and please those who would close their ears and shut their eyes against facts which are patent upon the history of Canada. The Mills Bill, as I have said, was defeated, and we had the McKinley Bill shortly after. To whom are the people of Canada indebted for this bill? To Erasmus Wiman, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Farrer, and such gentlemen who pretend to be Canadians, who have spent a large portion of their lives in Canada, hoping to get the Canadian people to trust them with the government of the country. They had a short term of office, but the recollection of their efforts to govern gives all a shudder. These gentlemen are not endeavoring to obstruct those measures that have made this Canada of ours a nation. The McKinley Bill was attended with much inconvenience, but it is safe to say that nothing has done so much for England and Canada as has the McKinley Bill. Sir John has prevailed upon the Imperial Government to establish a line of fast steamers between Canada and London (England), Havre (France) and Southampton, which can beat anything that runs into New York. They will carry passengers and mail matter, and last night in the West 24 hours before they can be transported to the same points by any other means.

Touching reciprocity Sir Charles said: What is this Unrestricted Reciprocity? It is a fraud of the first magnitude. There is nothing in it. It is impossible to make a national policy with another country when there was no issue. It would mean as Wiman says that the United States would take the commerce of the world. Most important and more repulsive than all would mean that Canadians would have their taxation imposed at Washington. It was when the Liberals found out that the McKinley Bill could not bring Canada to her knees that they proposed in its place Unrestricted Reciprocity which on its face is contradictory. Mr. Blaine, of the United States Congress, learned a lesson recently, the speaker explained, from the display of protest expressed over the working of the McKinley Bill, and it is more than likely that he will now be in a mood to seek for a just trade relationship with Canada. Unrestricted Reciprocity would mean, said the speaker—if the speech of its supporters were to be credited—false taxation. Its introduction would cause England to turn her back upon the most ungrateful and disloyal people that were ever known. Sir Charles concluded with a plea in favor of the English market which he said was rapidly increasing in importance.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD was received with enthusiastic cheering. When the tumult had subsided Sir John said that, like Voltaire, he had been smothered with roses and kindness. It was 33 years since he had first visited London, but he had come again for the same purpose that had brought him to the city so long ago—to urge the claims of Hon. John Carling. He had always thought him a good man who could serve his country, and time had but proven his worth. He had always been willing to do whatever Parliamentary work fell to his lot, and never allowed his ambition to stand in the way of the interests of the country. There was a manifest difference, the speaker said, between Hon. John Carling and Sir Richard Cartwright. The latter had always considered himself of a higher cast than the common people. Personal conceit and ambition had driven him from the benches of the Ministry and had raised him to a had eminence like a certain person described in Milton's "Paradise Lost," ordinarily called Satan. Sir Richard, while he may be looked up to on account of his abilities, has also the contempt of a large number of his following, and is going rapidly from bad to worse.

Referring to the mottoes on the wall, he took up "Canada for the Canadians" and explained that he had adopted that platform when he recused Canada from state of commercial depression in 1873. Commenting on the question of annexation, Sir John asked if the people were willing to become part of the United States and stand behind the flag of the United States, with the negroes on the southern searoad. Under the benign flag of England Canadians had escaped much of the trouble that according to the history of the past has ever followed the growth of young democracies. The negro question, the civil war and socialism were but fair specimens of what the Canadian people could expect to share if annexed to the United States. The Canadian people were living in peace and content under their own vine and fig tree, away from all the turmoil of these internal dissensions. The Canadian people would indeed be selling their bright inheritance for a mass of potage if they sacrificed the individuality and allowed themselves to be drawn

into this nothing name of discontent. The Conservative party had never abandoned the old policy of Canada for the Canadians, which had made Toronto, Hamilton and London blossom like the rose, made them cities of beauty with increased population and every other evidence of success. The object of the Government in giving the country the National Policy in 1879 was to develop the industries and resources of the country and to encourage manufacturing. Time had not allowed the accumulation of mammoth fortunes in the various lines of manufacture. Years hence the Canadian manufacturers may be able to compete with the American manufacturers, but at present it is impossible. I have been connected for about 30 years with Canadian politics said Sir John, and for about 30 years or more I have been more or less a guide in the affairs of the Dominion. In my old age I again place myself before the Canadian people and ask for a continuance of that support which you have extended to me in the past; I ask that you support the old policy, the old policy—and as long as I am here—the old man.

Touching on the policy of Sir Richard Cartwright, the speaker announced that it was his opinion that the policy of the Sir Richard wing of the Liberal party was to sell Canada to the United States. "I do not charge," said he—"God forbid!" the whole Liberal party with the sort of conspiracy of Edward Farrer was then taken up, being dealt with much upon the same lines as it received at the same time. The speaker's last words were, "Sir John took his seat amid loud cheering. It had got to be past 11 o'clock, so no other speeches were made, and the audience dispersed, after singing 'God Save the Queen,' and giving the customary cheers.

BRITISH OPINION.

A Leading Conservative Journal on the Canadian Campaign.

In an article on "Canada and the United States," the London Spectator of the 7th inst. says:

If reciprocity in trade and the enlargement of friendly relations along the coast and on the fishing banks mean the destruction of the Dominion, we should be inclined to look upon them with disfavour, and to wait for a majority at the polls hostile to Sir John Macdonald's latest policy. In it, however, necessary to assume that reciprocity means absorption? We see no reason to suppose it is. Indeed, all the examples seem to point the other way. Nations may trade freely with each other and enjoy the closest intimacy of intercourse and yet maintain with more than their old vigor the desire for independence. England does not enjoy reciprocity with the world, it is true, but she does enjoy free trade. Yet who can say that our people are less anxious to keep their independence than they were in the days before Mr. Cobden converted the country to his theories? As far as we are concerned, there are no more restrictions in regard to intercourse with France than there will be between the Dominion and the United States if the new proposals are carried; yet our people show no sort of tendency to move in a direction which, if the French spoke the same language and held the same religion, would lead to amalgamation. It is, indeed, by no means impossible that reciprocity, if carried to its full length, may result in making Canada give up all idea of entering the Union. Her people will have been so completely won by the thought, "If we join the Union, we shall get free trade with the whole continent." This temptation might, at some moment of temptation, have induced them to barter their political independence for commercial privileges. If, however, they obtain what they desire by reciprocity, they may be true to a constitutional system, which they are proud, and which has worked singularly well. Reciprocity and free intercourse, it is quite conceivable, may put an end to all desire on the part of Canada to share with her mighty neighbor the terrible problem of facing and laying the black specter which is beginning to raise its head in the South.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach. Beef loses 25 per cent. of its weight when fed. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removes corns and all kinds of feet without any pain. What is has done once it will do again. Of every million people in the world 800 are blind.

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

Lamp wicks brushed daily require no cutting. Mr. Job Stales, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, sour stomach and so long ago to argue the claims of Hon. John Carling. He had always thought him a good man who could serve his country, and time had but proven his worth. He had always been willing to do whatever Parliamentary work fell to his lot, and never allowed his ambition to stand in the way of the interests of the country. There was a manifest difference, the speaker said, between Hon. John Carling and Sir Richard Cartwright. The latter had always considered himself of a higher cast than the common people. Personal conceit and ambition had driven him from the benches of the Ministry and had raised him to a had eminence like a certain person described in Milton's "Paradise Lost," ordinarily called Satan. Sir Richard, while he may be looked up to on account of his abilities, has also the contempt of a large number of his following, and is going rapidly from bad to worse.

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Every housekeeper should use Strong's Baking Powder. Test its merit by securing a free sample package at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. This powder is sold at 25 cents per pound, and is unequalled in purity and strength. 24-1

She Had Beautiful Hair. Nothing is more beautiful in a woman than lovely hair. Often through sickness or trouble the hair falls out, gets thin and ragged, loses its brilliancy. To prevent this the most reliable of all is Bixam's Hair Restorer, which prevents the hair from falling out, produces a new growth, restores its natural color, beauty and softness, gives a beautiful gloss and perfume to the hair, does not soil the skin or most delicate head-dress; contains nothing injurious. Price 10 cents. Sold by all Grocers & Lawncare.

The Population of London is about 40,000, and we should say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than any other. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Trial Free. Large bottles 50 cents and 25c. Sold by all druggists.

FOREIGN.

The Chilean insurgents have gained more victories, and things look bad for the Government.

The death of Prince Sanjo, president of the Council of the Court and Custodian of the Grand Seal, is announced in Yokohama. Fire broke out Wednesday in the apartment of the Empress of Russia, but the flames were promptly extinguished and only slight damage was done. The Czar personally directed the operations of the firemen.

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

Love's Travels. She—Love goes where it is sent, I have heard. He—More likely it goes where it is desired.

Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, BRONCHITIS, etc., should try Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple and effective remedy. They contain nothing injurious, and may be used at all times with perfect safety.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

The most certain and safe Pain Remedy in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great

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And has done more good than any known remedy.

FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, OR ANY OTHER EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications rubbed on by the hand act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, etc., more extended and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

ALL INTERNAL PAINS, PAINS IN BOWELS OR STOMACH, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally a half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in half a tumbler of water.

MALARIA

In Its Various Forms. FEVER AND AGUE

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF not only cures the patient seized with MALARIA, but it cures the fever and ague, and prevents its return. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state.

RADWAY'S PILLS

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bileousness, Bilious Fever, Piles and all Disorders of the Internal System. Purely Vegetable, containing No Mercury, Mineral or Deleterious Ingredients. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Bileousness will be avoided as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price, 25 Cents per Box. Sold by all druggists.

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HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in All Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless. Manufactured only at 75, New Cross Street (late 65, Old Cross Street), London, and sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not as stated, Street, London, they are spurious.

Bicycles, 1891

New patterns and Catalogues list of March

Telephone 697.

WM. PAYNE, LONDON, ENT.

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Give some of your friends a Christmas box or a New Year's gift in the shape of a ton of BOWMAN & CO.'S Celebrated Scranton Coal.

YARDS and OFFICES—246

Bathurst and 636 Dundas street

F. S. Clarke's, 416 Richmond.

Large bottles 50 cents and 25c. Sold by all druggists.

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Buy One from

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His Spring Styles are Nice.

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PROTECTION and PROFIT.

The advantage of combining an investment with Life Assurance, illustrated by the returns under Tontine Policies maturing in 1891, issued by

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Premiums on \$1,000 of Assurance for 20 years.	Issued at Age.	Cash Return to Policy-holder at end of 20 years.	Annual Rate of Simple Interest Realized on Investment.	Note that these returns are in addition to the twenty years of protection furnished by the assurance.
\$992	30	\$1,706	6%	
1,018	35	1,746	6%	
1,100	40	1,813	6%	
1,160	45	1,832	6%	
1,240	50	2,156	7%	

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Collars and Cuffs 2c. EACH REDUCED TO

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Lace Curtains Reduced 25c. to 50c.

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OVERCOATS.

**FINEST FABRICS,
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An unusual stock of Overcoats,
some of which will be sold at cost.

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KAUMSEY
This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
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USE NO OTHER.
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Barbican, etc., over Bank of Commerce,
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NEW RAZORS.
English Army Razors only 25 cents each at
Brock's Gunshop, 192 Dundas Street.

DID YOU?

Call at Shuff's City or
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and get that bottle
of "Shuff's Pe-
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Remember no cough
can remain where it
is used.

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Dried Sweet Corn.**
Directions For Cooking—Give
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line of Trunks, Valises, Bags and Travelling
bags to your home. Give us a call.

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Art Rooms, Mechanics' Insti-
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Mantels, Tiles, Grates, Mirrors,
Bric-a-brac, Fret Work.
ART FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

This cut shows our
"Crescent" Cast-iron,
Stock Hydrant, with
all necessary parts brass
and two pipes, one dry,
through which the water
can be withdrawn for
repacking, the other
forming a passage for
the water to the spout.
They are perfectly
anti-freezing, the valve
closes against the pres-
sure, the waste is ample
and reliable, and no
water can enter the dry
pipe. It can be re-
paired without digging
up. Prices on applica-
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Rubber and steel stamps of all kinds made
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JERSEY CREAM CHEESE
Dried California Fruits,
Fresh Teas and Coffees

ELLIOTT BROS.
Grocers, 153 Dundas Street.

THE WEATHER PROPHET.
Toronto, Feb. 20-21 p.m.—Since yester-
day the storm center has moved northeast-
ward from Colorado to Lake Superior giving
snow and rain throughout the lake region and
Upper St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure is
high, but decreasing in the Maritime Pro-
vinces. It is increasing in the Northwest
where winds are high and falling temperatures.
Rainfall, 10" below: Qu'Appelle, 5" below;
Winnipeg, 12" below; Toronto, 14" below;
Quebec, 18" below; Halifax, 20".
Local temperature Yesterday—Highest, 35°
above zero; lowest, 31° above zero.

C. McCallum
Dispensing Chemist.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

Bring your prescriptions to Mc-
Callum's. The public can rely
upon every care in this depart-
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107.....Business Office.
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LONDON AND ENVIRONS.
—There are fish in the sea," said the maiden
fair.
"As good as ever were caught, so there!"
And she found, although there were fish in the
sea.
As good as ever were brought to land.
They wouldn't come out at her command;
And the beautiful man grew pale and sad,
And wished she had kept the one she had.

The cold rain of last night had the
effect of freezing the telephone and tele-
graph wires together, thereby causing a
great deal of trouble.

—City Chamberlain Pope, City Auditor

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363 RICHMOND STREET
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ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

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50 Dozen Just Arrived. Call and
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Telephone 57.

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**Jewell and Chairman Spencer, of the
Finance Committee, are in Montreal on
municipal business.**

—The Supreme Lodge Sons of Canada,
which has just concluded its seventh annual
session at Peterboro, selected London for
its next meeting-place.

—Mr. J. M. Shuttleworth returned
Thursday from a month's trip to Florida
and the Southern States. He brings as a
memento of the Orange State swamps a live
crocodile.

—At the meeting of the Grand Council of
Royal Templars, which closed Thursday at
Hamilton, Mr. W. Hasman was elected an
alternative representative for London to
the Dominion Council.

—Mr. Wm. C. Hobbs suffered a severe
scalp wound yesterday afternoon on Dun-
das street near Wellington. He was stand-
ing on the steps of a street car and was
struck by another going in the opposite
direction.

—Rev. E. B. Lancelotti, pastor of the
Colborne Street Methodist Church, has
accepted the call of the Main Street Metho-
dist Church, Exeter. Mr. Lancelotti's ac-
ceptance is subject to the pleasure of the
Stationing Committee.

—The Dominion Directory which is just
issued contains a tabulated return of the
population of the leading cities. Montreal
leads the list with 275,000, and is followed
by Toronto with 226,000, Quebec, 24,000,
Ottawa, 47,000, St. John's, Newfoundland,
44,000, Halifax, 40,000, London, 36,000, Win-
nipeg, 35,000.

—At the Front Street Methodist Church,
Stratford, on the first Sunday in March Rev.
Wm. McDonagh, of this city will conduct
evening following Rev. George Boyd and
Mr. McDonagh will deliver addresses. Rev.
Charles Smith, the pastor of the church,
has been unanimously invited to remain the
full term of three years.

Duff Opera Company.
Montreal—Academy of Music: Duff
Opera Company, headed by Marie Tempest,
to splendid business in the Red House and
Dorothy week of 9-14. A great deal had
been heard in praise of Marie Tempest be-
cause her coming to Montreal, and I am sure
the universal verdict of all who saw her
was that she fully merited every word of
it. The enthusiasm of the audience reached
its peak at the end of the second
act of the Red House and Dorothy week.
The supporting cast was in every way ex-
cellent, as were also the scenery and cos-
tumes. —(New York Dramatic Mirror.)

This attraction will positively appear at the
Grand to-night and to-morrow evening.
and special matinee to-morrow. Prices for
matinee, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.

Foresters' Banquet.
Last night Court Pride of the Dominion,
No. 500, F. E., celebrated its nine-
teenth anniversary by giving a dinner to
the members and their friends. About 100
sat down to dinner, which was prepared in
dinner the toast list was as follows: "The
chairman, Bro. (Mayor) Taylor." "The
Governor-General" was coupled with the
names of D. C. Macdonald, Col. McMillan
and J. Simons, D. D., Sons of England.
Bro. Wootton, secretary of the court, then
read a report showing the court to be worth
\$6,174.70. Moore read letters of re-
gret at inability to be present from Bro.
Lanning, H. C. R., J. Williams, H. C. S. R.,
Toronto, and Walter Mills, H. C. S. R.,
Ingersoll. Bro. Walker, Rosier, Butler,
Stratford and M. Owen added words to the
enjoyment of the evening by their singing
of "Sister Societies" was coupled with the
names of Messrs. Cox, Blackwell and
A. E. Peters, and "The Host and Hostess,"
by Mr. McMartin. Mr. Myers presided at
the piano and played the accompaniments.

My Toothache!
Is an exclamation that every hour in the day,
young and old, and in the aggregate inflicts
every person suffering from toothache, a
complaint. A minute cure is just what
every person desires. Nervine,
the famous toothache remedy, is a
quantity sufficient for 100 applications. It cures
positive remedy for toothache and nerve
pains. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

The Paris Express says Prince Bismarck
has sent four boxes filled with important
documents to London, in view of the pos-
sibility of being prosecuted.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.
Empty vessels make the most sound.—
(Dutch.)

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
The pig never gets beyond mere routine
work.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and
restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves'
Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and
effective. If your children have worms in
stock, get him to procure it for you.

W. T. Strong, druggist, has secured the
agency for Haley Bros.' Homeopathic
Remedies. These celebrated remedies have
the largest sale on the continent, and can
be had at W. T. Strong's, 184 Dundas
Street.

Boys, for the cheapest livery in London
West.

Modern Dentistry.—Latest dental opera-
tions performed. Latest inserted without
pain. Root retained, restored to health
with the Gold or Gold and made use
of. Ziegler, L.D.S., C. H. Ziegler, D.D.S.,
dentist.

Fresh Daily.—Oysters served in lunch-
room in every style; confectionery of all
kinds; parties supplied; candies, fruits,
etc., etc. J. F. Farned, 117 Dundas Street
West.

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

Sewing machines of all kinds repaired,
umbrellas mended with dispatch, saws
sharpened. T. P. COMSEY, 3333
Talbot Street.

Beware
Of the dishonest Tobacconist who en-
deavors to sell you vile imitations of our
celebrated El Padre Pin cigar. Insist upon
having them with the Gold Embossed hand,
with the words "El Padre Pin" thereon,
without which none are genuine. S. DAVIS
& SONS.

Sewing machines repaired and guaran-
teed to work as good as new by Wm.
Smith, practical repairer, 238 Dundas
Street, next to Fulcher's livery. ywt

COAL HUNT BROTHERS
363 RICHMOND STREET
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ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

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143 Dundas Street.

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CANADIAN METHODISM.

(By the Hon. O. Mowat, Premier of the Prov-
ince of Ontario.)

In consequence of my official and public
engagements at the present time, it is im-
possible for me to prepare anything for
your "Symposium" worthy of a place in its
columns. I should have been glad to write
something by way of testifying my pro-
found appreciation of the good done and
doing in this Canada of ours by the various
Methodist bodies now happily united. I
do not know that I could express to you
that appreciation more strongly than by
saying I wish a union were practicable and
at hand between the Methodists and Pres-
byterians (as has occasionally been sug-
gested of late) by which these great
branches of the Church of Christ should
form one ecclesiastical body on the basis of
mutual toleration and forbearance in regard
to the doctrinal matters now in difference
between them.—[Methodist Magazine for
March.]

North Bruce Local Election.
WILKINSON, Feb. 20.—During the excite-
ment of a general Dominion election the
present bye-election of North Bruce, owing
to the unseating of Mr. George, is almost
lost sight of, although it is one of the
hottest campaigns in Ontario. The same
candidates, David Porter, Liberal, and
John George, Conservative, are running.
Last night a rousing meeting was held in
Robb's Hall in the interests of Mr. George.
Dr. McKay, M.P.P., of Ingersoll, and
James Mabey, barrister, Stratford, Dr.
McKay opened the meeting, and in an
eloquent speech of upwards of an hour re-
viewed the record of the Mowat Ad-
ministration. At the conclusion of his
speech the chairman, Mr. B. B. Miller,
asked for anyone who wished to speak for
Mr. George, when Mr. Jernyn, the reeve
of Wilkinton, came upon the platform and
was received with great applause, then
addressed the meeting. The castigation
Mr. Jernyn received at his hands will not
soon be forgotten by those who heard it.
North Bruce is solid for Mr. Porter and
good government.

Worn Out and Broken Down.
This is a question that from time to time
is discussed in scientific journals, and one
sees the vast number of broken down,
sick and prematurely old men found in
every community, one is almost forced to
admit that the race is deteriorating. The
causes leading to this decline in manhood
are various, and among them may be men-
tioned overwork, mental strain, loss of sleep,
over indulgence of appetite, and excesses of
various kinds, all leading to shattered
nerves, loss of vitality and premature
decay, and often to insanity. To all thus
suffering Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as
a boon. They build up shattered nerves,
enrich the blood, stimulate the brain, and
reinforce the exhausted system. All who
are suffering from any of the causes that
we here mention will find them a sure
and speedy restorative. Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent,
postpaid, on receipt of price—50 cents
per box. Address: The Dr. Williams
Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

R. S. Williams & Son's
Piano Warerooms.

GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS
MANUFACTURED BY
R. S. Williams & Son
are now on exhibition and for sale
at reasonable prices and most
liberal terms.

7 Octave Semi-Grand, \$300
7 1/2 Octave Cabinet Grand,
\$350, \$400, \$450, \$500.

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

R. S. Williams & Son
990 Dundas Street, London

BLOXAM'S ELECTRIC HAIR RESTORER
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIG-
INAL color, beauty and softness. Keeps
the head clean, cool and free from dandruff.
It is a reliable and effective remedy. Gives
a beautiful gloss and perfume to the hair, pro-
duces a healthy growth and prevents the falling
out in a few days. Will not soil the skin or
the most delicate hair dress.

Full directions with each bottle. PRICE
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. Try it and
be convinced of its merits.
Sole agent for Canada:

CASE MEDICINE CO., HAMILTON
Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence 256 Dundas
Street.

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ECONOMY!

Is the Road to Wealth.

HAVE YOU EVER STUDIED IT?

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

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

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

Time Saved!

Strength Saved!

Cash Saved!

Such is the Economy We Inculcate.

ECONOMY

NEW PRINTS

10 cases Latest Novelties of
English Dress Prints, 32
inches wide. Cannot be
had for less than 12c.
elsewhere. We sell

11 Yards for \$1.

3 cases Tycoon Repps, the
latest New York fad.

10 yards for \$1.

4 cases Cocheco Cashmeres.
Warranted perfectly fast
colors.

10 yards for \$1.

3 cases Pacific Novelties,
the finest goods ever seen
in London.

10 yards for \$1.

3 cases Hamilton Fast Col-
ored Turkey Reds; some-
thing uncommon.

10 yards for \$1.

COME TO

KINGSMILL'S

130 Dundas Street,
129, 130 and 132 Carling Street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

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SAVE YOUR MONEY!

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

**MR. CARLING AND THE CHA-
RITON ACT.**

Several of Mr. Carling's votes. Po-
litical require explanation, and now
member taking re-election, is
that these objectionable votes
be explained.

Then, his votes as the subject of
Charlton Act have been such as to
be loudly for explanation.

Mr. Charlton introduced the bill for
first time in 1882. It came up for a second
reading on the 13th of April, but the
was not read a third time that year.

Mr. Charl

THE FARMER'S POLITICS

Reciprocity of Trade With the United States.

The Record of the Two Parties and the Future of the Country.

An issue of vast public importance is now presented to the electors of Canada. Between the two great political parties the dividing lines are distinctly drawn. During the session of the Dominion Parliament, held in 1897, Sir Richard Cartwright in advocating the adoption of the policy of the Liberal party, moved the following resolution, setting forth in unmistakable terms, the necessity of enlarged trade relations with the United States:

"That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in or the natural products of the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other (articles subject to duty of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted); and it is expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States, for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith."

Sir Richard Cartwright proceeded to show that there had been for nearly a year an alarming exodus of Canadians to the United States—that the total volume of exports and imports had decreased from \$217,000,000 in 1870, to \$202,000,000 in 1880—that \$80,000,000 (or nearly one-half) of that the most profitable half) was with the United States, notwithstanding the trade barriers between the two countries; that the policy proposed in this resolution would benefit nineteen-twentieths of the population of Canada, by allowing them to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets—and thus the monstrous burden now falling on the farmers, laborers, artisans, mechanics, fishermen, miners, lumbermen, and the great producing classes in the community would be redressed.

Hon. George Foster, the present Finance Minister, announced the Government policy in the following announcement:

"That Canada in the future, as in the past, is desirous of cultivating and extending trade relations with the United States, in so far as they may not conflict with the policy of fostering the various industries and interests of the Dominion, which was adopted in 1870, and which has since received, in so marked a manner, the sanction and approval of the people."

In opposing the proposition for enlarged trade relations, he alleged that the adoption of such a policy would jeopardize the National Policy and the manufacturers who had been protected since 1870, and would not benefit the farmers.

The Government amendment was carried by a vote of 124 yeas to 67 nays, thus defeating Sir Richard Cartwright's proposition for reciprocity.

During the sessions of 1888 and 1890 respectively Sir Richard Cartwright proposed a similar resolution, and upon each occasion the Government called upon their supporters to mark their disapproval of the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity by recording their votes against the resolution.

In 1890 Hon. Mr. Colby, president of the Council, enunciated the policy of the Government in significant language, as may be seen by the following extract from the official (Hansard) report of the debate:

Hon. Mr. Colby.—Then the honorable gentleman is opposed to free trade in natural products? Hon. Mr. Colby.—Most decidedly. I have whereof I speak. The honorable gentleman has devoted many years to the study of philosophy; I have devoted many years to the study of agriculture, and when I first came to this House I was one of the largest agriculturists in my country. For many years I had studied agricultural problems from a farmer's standpoint, and I can assure the farmers of this country will endorse me when I say that free trade between Canada and the United States in all agricultural products would be the worst possible thing that could happen to the farmers of Canada.

Would reciprocity benefit the farmers? Every unprejudiced observer, candid in expressing an opinion, cannot but answer that inquiry in the affirmative. If evidence is wanted to prove the beneficial results under the reciprocity treaty, extending from 1854 to 1886, the following utterances furnish all that can be required:

Sir John A. Macdonald, when speaking at Hamilton in 1880, said:

"One great cause of the prosperity of the farmers in Upper Canada is the reciprocity treaty, and the consequent interchange of agricultural commodities and raw materials. He has found a market where there was none at all before."

Sir John A. Macdonald, in a speech at Caledonia the same year, said:

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

REASONS FOR RECIPROCITY—FREE MARKETS WANTED FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The United States offers a natural market for the great bulk of the fruit of the labor of the agriculturists of Canada. Examine carefully the following table, which shows the quantity of certain articles imported in 1880 from Canada to the United States, and the amount of duties paid at the American custom houses.

Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount.
Wheat... 9,500,000 bush.	10 cents.	\$950,000
Barley... 3,000,000 bush.	10 cents.	300,000
Peas... 200,000 bush.	10 cents.	20,000
Potatoes... 17,500,000 bush.	10 cents.	1,750,000
Hay... 20,000,000 tons	25 cents.	5,000,000
Horses... 20,000	25 cents.	500,000
Cattle... 200,000	25 cents.	50,000
Sheep... 200,000	25 cents.	50,000
Poultry... 500,000	25 cents.	125,000
Eggs... 10,000,000 doz.	Free.	—

Total duty collected... \$12,075,000

While free to face with the above schedule of duties the position of the Canadian farmer was discouraging, but with the late changes in the United States tariff, under the operation of the McKinley Bill, this condition is seriously improved. The harvest was not a bountiful one in 1889, yet if the Canadian farmer sends his products in 1891 to the United States—the natural

market—to the same extent as in 1880, he will be taxed in the following manner:

Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount.
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Sheep... 200,000	25 cents.	50,000
Poultry... 500,000	25 cents.	125,000
Eggs... 10,000,000 doz.	Free.	—

Total amount that will be taken from the pockets of the Canadian farmer...

If the farmers desire the removal of the enormous barriers that have been placed between them and their natural market by the above schedule of duties, they have the remedy in their own hands—by supporting the Liberal party, the leaders of which have shown their earnestness in advocating broad measure of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, the desired change can be effected.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

The question of who pays the duty on these products when exported to Canada to the United States has been answered by notable Canadian statesmen. Sir John Macdonald said (see House of Commons Debates, 1878, page 801):

"I find that the farmers of West Canada and East Canada could not understand there was anything in their barley, for instance, being obliged to pay a duty of 15 per cent, upon going into the United States, whereas the produce of the American farmers was allowed to be brought into this country free. It is said that consumers as of the Conservatives, and like our high tariff leaders, he sees how hopeful it may be at times to 'wave the bloody shirt.' Commercial freedom is being coming popular on both sides of the line. So, on our side, the frightened protectionists cried out in the last Presidential campaign 'Rebel brigadiers!' and they actually cured a good many votes in that way. Since the passage of the McKinley Bill and the tremendous rebuff they received in the elections, they have been trying to pass a force bill, in order to turn public attention away from the tariff and to bring back the rebel brigadiers as a political issue. This rebuff was probably running in the mind of Sir John when he called commercial union with the United States 'annexation, that is, treason.' We had reciprocity with Canada ten or twelve years without any symptoms or talk of annexation. Reciprocity was not technically commercial union, but if it had been such, the political consequences would have been in no wise different."

INSULTS TO FARMERS.

Whenever and wherever the subject of hard times amongst farmers is mentioned in high tax circles the offensive and insulting statement is made that farmers are extravagant and shiftless.

Surely it is not extravagant for the farmer's family to wear decent clothing? Or to have the house decently furnished? Or to have plenty of bed-covers? Or yet is it extravagant for the farmer's wife and daughters to have an organ or piano at home?

The high tax policy of hostility between Canada and the United States, and the big custom houses are depriving the farmer of money which would enable him to buy comfortable and useful articles.

The Liberal policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity will give the farmer a free market in which to sell his produce and to buy his wants.

Reciprocity will give the farmer better prices for horses, lambs, hay, barley, beans, potatoes, eggs, hops, poultry and nearly everything.

Opponents of Combines, shoulder to shoulder, vote for Unrestricted Reciprocity and fair prices. Vote for prosperity and good times.

PROFIT AND LOSS IN HORSES.

When the American buyer of horses comes over the line he counts on having to pay the American duty and so gives the Canadian as much less, and our farmers in place of getting \$100 for his animal only get \$70, for the American duty is \$30 per head.

This is a true statement of facts. Since Confederation there have been exports from Canada the enormous number of 300,000 horses, of which 320,000 were sent to the United States—to enter which market the Canadians had to pay the fabulous sum of \$6,000,000 in duties. Had there been Unrestricted Reciprocity the farmers of this country would have had the amount in their pockets to-day.

Under the McKinley Bill this item will be increased by about 50 per cent, making in the next twenty years a tax of \$9,000,000 if Unrestricted Reciprocity is not secured.

This is also a clear case of loss. Our high tax masters tell the farmers that Canada is the best market for horses. Not so. Common sense tells us the best of shipping horses to England is the same for low-priced horses as for high-priced ones; therefore, the Canadian farmer cannot sell his stock anywhere but at home or in the United States.

Remember—Reciprocity and a Liberal Government will give you \$30 more for every horse.

Farmers—A Liberal Government will increase the selling value of all your stock.

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

Lawrenceville. JOHN S. McLEOD.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure SICK HEADACHE. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A DOCK FAMILY BUTCHER. Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Poultry, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city. 715 RICHMOND STREET. TELEPHONE NO. 48.

THE PEOPLE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY NOW OF DECLARING WHETHER THEY FAVOR THE CONTINUANCE OF A POLICY UNDER WHICH THE CONSUMING POPULATION HAS NOT PROSPERED SINCE 1870; OR WHETHER THEY ARE ANXIOUS THAT THE TRADE RELATIONS SHOULD BE EXTENDED AND THUS SECURE THE RETURN OF THE ENORMOUS ADVANTAGES THAT ACCRUE TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA WHEN THE RECIPROCITY TREATY WAS IN OPERATION FROM 1854 TO 1860.

We believe that unrestricted reciprocity is the only preventative of annexation. By it we could obtain all the commercial advantages annexation would afford, while retaining our own political institutions. We believe that annexation has practically no adherents in the Liberal party in spite of the allegations of Sir John Macdonald to the contrary. Annexation was the cry when we were accused responsible Government; it was again the cry when we adopted decimal currency; it is the unwarranted cry of to-day; and it is as dishonest and unjustifiable now as ever before.

(Young Liberal Manifesto.)

RECIPROCITY, NOT ANNEXATION. Deserved Rebuke of the High Tax Crowd on Both Sides of the Line. New York Nation (Independent).

The interview with Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, which was published the other day, on the subject of a commercial treaty with the United States, being obliged to pay a duty of 15 per cent, upon going into the United States, whereas the produce of the American farmers was allowed to be brought into this country free. It is said that consumers as of the Conservatives, and like our high tariff leaders, he sees how hopeful it may be at times to 'wave the bloody shirt.' Commercial freedom is being coming popular on both sides of the line. So, on our side, the frightened protectionists cried out in the last Presidential campaign 'Rebel brigadiers!' and they actually cured a good many votes in that way. Since the passage of the McKinley Bill and the tremendous rebuff they received in the elections, they have been trying to pass a force bill, in order to turn public attention away from the tariff and to bring back the rebel brigadiers as a political issue. This rebuff was probably running in the mind of Sir John when he called commercial union with the United States 'annexation, that is, treason.' We had reciprocity with Canada ten or twelve years without any symptoms or talk of annexation. Reciprocity was not technically commercial union, but if it had been such, the political consequences would have been in no wise different."

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ance of a policy under which the consuming population has not prospered since 1870; or whether they are anxious that the trade relations should be extended and thus secure the return of the enormous advantages that accrue to the people of Canada when the Reciprocity Treaty was in operation from 1854 to 1860.

We believe that unrestricted reciprocity is the only preventative of annexation. By it we could obtain all the commercial advantages annexation would afford, while retaining our own political institutions. We believe that annexation has practically no adherents in the Liberal party in spite of the allegations of Sir John Macdonald to the contrary. Annexation was the cry when we were accused responsible Government; it was again the cry when we adopted decimal currency; it is the unwarranted cry of to-day; and it is as dishonest and unjustifiable now as ever before.

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We believe that unrestricted reciprocity is the only preventative of annexation. By it we could obtain all the commercial advantages annexation would afford, while retaining our own political institutions. We believe that annexation has practically no adherents in the Liberal party in spite of the allegations of Sir John Macdonald to the contrary. Annexation was the cry when we were accused responsible Government; it was again the cry when we adopted decimal currency; it is the unwarranted cry of to-day; and it is as dishonest and unjustifiable now as ever before.

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