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Our Ottawa Special

Finance Minister Foster
Brings Down the
Budget.

The Debt Statement Shows
an Increase of \$3,-
322,403.

With the Certainty of Increased
Expenditures To Be Met.

"The Country is Prosperous and
the N. P. Helps the Farmer."

"No Way to Build Up the Country
But by Taxation."

The "Same Old Policy" Will be
Carried Out.

A Small Tub Thrown to the Tariff
Reform in the Matter of Coal Oil,
Binder Twine and Mining Machinery—
Sir Richard Cartwright Rides the
Finance Minister's Financial Defenses,
and Resurrects the Government's
Specious But Unfulfilled Promises.

[Special Editorial Correspondence by Tele-
graph.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Though the Budget
Speech of the Finance Minister was the
great feature this afternoon, there were
one or two other notable occurrences. Mr.
Metcalfe presented a petition from Kingston
City Council for the abolition of the duties
on coal oil, sugar, corn and iron. Sir John
Thompson laid on the table certain papers
regarding the Manitoba school question.
Then there was loud applause on the Liberal
side when Mr. Laurier and Mr.
Choquette introduced Mr. Tarte.
The new member for L'Islet took his seat by
the side of Mr. Bowman (Waterloo). Mr.
McNeill asked if the Government intended
to endeavor to secure preferential trade
federation of the empire. Sir John Thompson
said the Government so intended, and
it was the intention of the Government to
invite other colonies to join in the movement.

The Budget.
Mr. Foster was applauded when he rose
to speak. There was a crowded chamber
and gallery. The Finance Minister began
by giving this statement of all the revenue
and expenditures for the last two years:

CUSTOMS.	
1890-91.	\$23,389,509
1891-92.	\$24,911,039
Decrease.	\$1,521,530
EXCISE.	
1890-91.	\$9,014,850
1891-92.	\$7,945,097
Decrease.	\$1,069,753
MISCELLANEOUS.	
1890-91.	\$2,985,100
1891-92.	\$2,475,715
Decrease.	\$509,385
1890-91.	\$38,393,510
1891-92.	\$35,331,851
Decrease.	\$3,061,659

The Finance Minister claimed that this
statement showed a reduction of 7 1/2 per
cent. since 1890, and that it demonstrated
that the Administration is reducing the
aggregate taxation of the country. He
claimed credit for reducing the duty on
raw sugar which resulted in the consump-
tion increasing from 229,800,000 pounds in
1888-89, to 345,418,485 pounds in 1891-92,
or 50 per cent. increase.

A PERTINENT QUERY.
Dr. Landerkin—Why didn't you reduce
the duties ten years ago?

Mr. Foster—Let us make haste slowly.
The estimated expenditure for last year
was \$36,050,000. The actual expendi-
ture was \$36,765,894. There is an
increase in the expenditure to be
borne from consolidated revenue of
\$422,327, mainly caused by the length of
the last session of Parliament. The ex-
penditure had remained almost at a dead
level for the last four years, and the Gov-
ernment could not be accused of rolling up
the debt.

INCREASE IN THE DEBT OF \$3,322,403.
He confessed that there had been an in-
crease in the debt since last year of \$3,-
322,403. But the increase of that sum
was caused by the North Shore
Railway bonds, an asset that had brought
no revenue. Then last year the Govern-
ment floated a 3 per cent. loan, which had
to be added to the capital account.
As to receipts, the income for the year to
31st January had been \$21,772,600, an in-
crease of about \$1,000,000 compared with
last year. The amount of \$16,945,542 was
received in the last half of the year.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE
on loans and quarantine improvements were
to be made; there will swallow up a con-
siderable sum this year, and Mr. Foster
said he was not at all certain that the
expenditure could be kept down so
as to come within the \$36,000,000. The
Government was spending heavily on
the capital account for the purpose of improv-
ing canals, and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal
was being pushed forward with all possible
speed.

THE COUNTRY SAID TO BE PROSPEROUS.
Mr. Foster next contended that the
country was prosperous because the savings
banks deposits had increased during the
year. Domestic commerce, he said, was
also prospering, though statistics are de-
fective. The railway and shipping busi-
ness had increased, and the foreign trade,
both imports and exports, had made sub-
stantial strides forward. Trade with
Great Britain had increased from \$75,000,-
000 in 1878 to \$106,000,000 in 1892, or
\$18,000,000 over the previous year. The

increase in trade with the United States
had increased from \$73,000,000 in 1878 to
\$92,000,000 in 1892, \$27,000,000 less
than the previous year. Canadian trade
with France, Germany, Holland, West
India and China had also greatly in-
creased. The increase of trade with Britain
had been substantial in agricultural prod-
ucts, in the mines \$20,000 more, fisheries
about the same, and in products of the
forest \$27,000,000 less.

NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.
Mr. Foster asserted that Canadian
farmers are relatively as prosperous as
farmers of other countries. He confessed
that the price of the great farm staples is
fixed by the production of the world and
the wants of the people. He contended
that the increased duties on farm products
had kept a large quantity of United States
products out of Canada and had thus
helped Canadian farmers at the same time.
The export of apples, fruits, oats, peas,
wheat, flour, horses and cheese to Britain
had much increased.

TARIFF CHANGES.
In coming to the question of tariff
changes the Finance Minister said he saw
he had not so far said much to interest
gentlemen on the Opposition benches but
he hoped now to interest them. (Hear, hear.)
No one, he said, can deny the fact that
there has been more or less agitation with
regard to the tariff and trade conditions of
the country. All may not take a statis-
tic view of the question, but the people
are alive to the fact that the people are
agitated and that there can be no doubt.
The influences which have been at work to
cause the agitation had been various.
There have been since 1878 those who be-
lieve in free trade, those who have adopted
moderate tariff and those who have adopted
moderate protection.

"UNFAIR" PROTECTION POSSIBLE.
It could not be denied that what was
fair protection in 1878 might be altered
circumstances be unfair now. This fact
had helped those opposed to existing con-
ditions, as had also the McKinley Bill.
The latter raised the tariff against Cana-
dian products, and every interference
with trade causes loss, at least for a time.
The agitation certainly has been shar-
pened by the result of the United States
elections, which, he said, have been unduly
manufactured by persons in this country
into a victory for free trade, pure and
simple. (Hear, hear.) The unprecedentedly
low prices of cereals also contributed to
agitation for tariff reduction, but no one
can say that the Government is re-
sponsible for the low price of grain. Some
men do so hold, and all is fair in politics.

Mr. Laurier—Oh, no; in war only.
Mr. Foster—There is in addition to all
these causes, the propagandists who make
the people entirely dissatisfied and restless.
Every man recognizing the great extent of
the Dominion, its sparse population, and
its different creeds, must recognize that if
ever we are to become a great country, we
must live, progress and prosper as a whole.
We do not ask that any class shall go free,
but that every class and section, pro-
portionately to its strength, bear its
just and equal proportion of the burdens of
the country in order to gain power. Cer-
tain persons are taking advantage of the
present state of things to advance their
proposition that meetings of the gentlemen
go out from meetings of the gentlemen
opposite under the belief that we can have
trade and no taxation. (Laughter.) These
tactics are to be condemned as there is no
way to build up this country.

BUT BY TAXATION.
What the Government intends to do will
be stated frankly, honestly and fairly.
While the Government acknowledges the
fairness of some of the tariff reform argu-
ments, it does not intend to be either
frightened or forced into doing something
which it does not believe to be right. It
proposes that the most careful and vigor-
ous investigation shall be made into the
whole taxation question, and to provide
such a policy as shall be best for the
country as a whole and for all the classes
of the country. (Cheers from the Conserva-
tives and ironical cheers from the Liberals.)
The Government proposes to adopt a policy
and to carry it out with due regard to the
internal position of the country and to its
relation with the countries of the world.
The Government will not adopt a
free trade, which will be a disap-
pointment to the Liberal leader who
has made free trade the darling of his
heart. The Government cannot adopt
free trade because of the requirements of
the revenue. We have to raise \$28,000,000
exclusive of savings, and the gentlemen
opposite are invited to show how that can
be raised without customs taxation. On
account of the industries and general de-
velopment of the country we cannot have
free trade. We

THEY HAVE PROTECTION.
The N. P. has kept population in the
country that otherwise would have left it.
(Cheers and laughter.) We must strive to
be a manufacturing country as well as an
agricultural community. The policy of the
present Government is clear. Will Mr.
Laurier define his position equally as well?
Mr. Foster then took up unrestricted
reciprocity, and said it could not be adopted
by him, as it would destroy the separate
life and autonomy of the Dominion. But
if anything like honorable reciprocity can
be obtained, the Government stand com-
mitted to take it, but it must get it with
honor. Another idea was preferential
trade. The idea of his friend Mr. McNeill
could not be scouted even if its attainments
were years in the future.

Mr. Devlin—That is fairly for McNeill.
Mr. Foster said he was not going to
allege that it was a present possibility, but
it is well for Canada and well for every
British colony to hold a strong valiant
position for its possible adoption. Much
talk there has been about

THE OLD FLAG AND THE OLD POLICY.
but the Government means to keep the old
landmarks that were set up in 1878. But
gentlemen opposite said the United States
are to have free trade in a few months.
How did they attain that position? By
the road of protection—not always reason-
able—but which it put on and kept on
until it developed its resources. The
National Policy is wider than the tariff.
The Government proposes to maintain it,
and does not mean to abandon the prin-
ciple of fair and reasonable protection.
The Government has been investigating
and will continue to investigate during the
present year. It will discover what changes
require to be made, and if any section
thinks that too much protection the
trouble will be remedied. It will become a
question whether or not protection shall
be abandoned. The Government will con-
sider whether all raw material shall not
come in free, consistent with the revenue of
the country, and thus we will have a
leveled scale of protection. During the
year the Government will investigate,
personally inspect and listen to all com-

plaints regarding the numerous industries
in the country.

SOME OTHER TIME.
At the next session of Parliament the
Government proposes to bring down a
tariff revision on these lines, which shall
not ruthlessly destroy and injure the in-
dustries, but which shall give them
a measure of protection unless
they are a burden upon the peo-
ple. Certain things pressed on the
Government call for an immediate remedy.
A strong plea has been made in favor of
an export duty on logs. There is much waste,
and an entirely unnecessary drain is being
made upon our timber resources. It is a
most difficult question. The Government
will gather information regarding it and
submit its decision to the House at the
next session. As to cotton, it is also a very
difficult question. (Laughter.) To do justice
to an industry that has been from 1862 a pet
of every Government; that enjoyed care-
lessing from the Government before 1873; that
received the kindly pats of the Government
of 1873-79, and then continued in favor of
the Government from 1880 to the present
Government is no small task. The oil industry is
largely local and it deserves encourage-
ment.

REDUCTION OF THE COAL OIL TAX.
But the Government has resolved to
make a change. The duty is 7 1/2 cents
per imperial gallon, exactly equal to 6
cents per wine gallon; but there have been
certain conditions as to trade and trans-
portation which protects the industry to a
large extent—2 or 3 cents a gallon. Oil
cannot be imported now except in certain
vessels. The transportation regulations
will be repealed and the abnormal protection
will be taken away. At the same time
large and, Mr. Foster hoped, sufficient
protection will be left in order to preserve
it, for the present at least.

CUT IN THE BINDER TWINE DUTY.
The duty on binder twine has been com-
plained of by sections of the farming
classes. The duty in the United States
has been reduced to 7-10 of 1 cent per
pound. The protection in this country is
25 per cent. It is not proposed to take
away the entire duty on binder twine, but
it is proposed to reduce the duty from 25 to
12 1/2 per cent.

Mining machinery will be admitted free
of duty for three years longer. Next year
the Government will take the matter up
and may place it upon a different basis.

Mr. Foster was cheered by his
friends as he took his seat, after having
spoken for two and a half hours.
SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT REPLIES.
After remarks Sir Richard Cartwright
replied to Minister Foster, being loudly
cheered on rising.

Laying Mr. Foster upon his changed tone,
he said no longer that braggadoocio
about the "glorious results" of the high
tariff policy, and the Opposition were no
longer called upon to fall down and
worship that policy on the ground that
the people were in a better state of
prosperity. Mr. Foster had heard the president
of the Young Conservatives in Toronto
declaring that Canadians were being an-
nexed in jobs, and had also found the
man who was once described as the
party denouncing the tariff reformers
in the House of Commons.

It appeared that the Finance
Minister was willing to follow the example
of the Vicar of Bray and worship any power
that would keep him in office, but was not
quite sure whether the tariff reformers or
the Tories were the strongest. Mr.
Foster had commenced his career as a
professional philanthropist, but Sir John
Macdonald once said that such persons
soon became in need of extensive moral re-
pairs. (Laughter.) All virtues were
gone out of his soul. If the country was
prosperous people would come to it and stay
in it instead of leaving it. The fact that
the movement of the population was

OUT FROM THE DOMINION
instead of into it was a better test of the
country's condition than all the arguments
about quibbles and percentages that the
Finance Minister could conjure up.
THE EXODUS DOUBLED.
The exodus under Tory rule, as the
debate was shown, was not the Mackenzie
regime. He contrasted the promises made
by the Tories in 1878 with the apologies
and confessions of failure made by the high
taxation advocates to-day. Mr. Tupper
had told Parliament that the country
which once made the country prosper-
ous when other countries were prosperous
was no good. They were going to
increase the price of cereals, stop the
exodus, obtain reciprocity, make every
section of the country boom and popu-
late the Northwest. But the country
of the people, but all these promises
remained unfulfilled. If, as Mr. Foster
contended, Canadian manufacturers were
able to produce their wares as cheaply as
those of other countries, what did they
want of tariff protection? (Cheers.)

LABOR MARKET WANTED.
What they required was a larger
market. The improvements which the
Tories were claiming credit for were the
result of scientific improvements, reducing
the cost of production. All the farmers
and fishermen of the country were depend-
ing on obtaining the full benefit of such im-
provements. Savings bank deposits simply
represented money borrowed by the Gov-
ernment and wasted upon political railways
and other unproductive works. Bank de-
posits representing discounts and evidences
of debt were not evidences of wealth. In-
creasing deposits in the savings banks did
not affect the decline in value of agricul-
tural lands in Ontario. In view of the
character of the immigration into Canada
during recent years he doubted the wisdom
of spending public money upon foreign
immigration. Far better it would be to
make an effort to

KEEP OUR OWN PEOPLE AT HOME.
While the Government boasted of the in-
crease of factory hands employed in
Canada during the past ten years that in-
crease was but 1 per cent. greater than that
which took place during the preceding
decade under a revenue tariff. This was
the miserable result produced by a policy
which robbed farmers of the diseases of
the country and the diseases of the
Government announced to-day was simply
to fling a very small tub to the tariff reform
whale. (Cheers.) The Government did
not know what to do. They boasted about
the results of their policy and yet they
proposed to take a whole year to find out
the effects. They proposed to keep the whole
business of the country unsettled and in a
disturbed condition for a whole year.
Two Cabinet Ministers and two "pretence
boys" were to perambulate the country and
find out what was wanted. (Cheers.)
Ministers were utterly ignorant of the situ-
ation, and

CONFERRED THEIR IGNORANCE.
They did not know what to do about

saw logs, or anything else, and put forward
a pretext for delay which would prevent
the investment of any capital in new
business during the coming year. Mr.
Foster prided himself upon imposing duties
upon farm products, whereas those very
duties had provoked the McKinley tariff.
(Cheers.) Mr. Foster had asked Mr.
Laurier for a policy, just as he had asked
Mr. Blaine for a policy when in Washing-
ton. (Applause.) Mr. Laurier would
prescribe a policy when properly called on.
The exports and imports were per head
ELEVEN DOLLARS LESS PER HEAD
of population than they were twenty years
ago. The Canadian people were compelled
to pay about \$7,000,000 in taxes upon sugar
and cotton, but only a little over \$1,000,-
000 went into the public treasury, and the
balance into the pockets of the monopolists.
About the only item credited to the National
which should be credited to the monopolists
was over \$1,000,000 worth of
emigrants' effects. The policy of the
Liberal party was to destroy the villainous
protective policy and to

EXAMINATE THE CANADIAN PEOPLE
from the condition of slavery into which a
few selfish monopolists had
plunged them. (Cheers.) It had been ad-
mitted by the First Minister that Canada
could have reciprocity by asking for it, but
Mr. Colby had blurted out the truth when
he said his party was opposed to reciprocity
even in natural products. The policy of
policy of misrepresentation, blustering
and cringing towards the United States
which the present Government had fol-
lowed. Canada could not progress while
her products were excluded from the mar-
kets of this continent. If reciprocity could
not be obtained the burdens of taxation
imposed upon the country could be
lessened. The present tariff was

VICIOUS IN THE EXTREME.
It robbed the people for the benefit of the
combines. It made it the interest of ex-
porters to corrupt the Parliament for their
own benefit. The whole system of specific
duties was bad, because it discriminated
against the poorer class of the community.
He denounced the course of the Ministry
in adding to the expenses of the Govern-
ment by creating new offices and closing
down the present customs bureau heavily
and unjustly upon the great consuming
classes of Canada, and should be at once
thoroughly reformed in the direction of
freer trade, and that the collection of
taxes ought to be made efficiently and econo-
mically administered. (Loud cheer.)

On motion of Mr. Haggart the debate
was adjourned.
At the request of Mr. Thompson it was
agreed that the budget debate should be
continued day by day until concluded. The
House then adjourned.

Notes.
Hon. David Mills was in his seat in the
House to-day.

A bill to incorporate the Woodmen of
the World was introduced by Mr. Marshall
(East Middlesex) to-day.

Sir John Thompson slept, yea nodded,
during the greater portion of Finance
Minister Foster's speech.

Among those invited to Mr. Speaker's
dinner to-day were Hon. Mr. and Mrs.
Laurier and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.
Mr. Kelly, of Brantford, was in the city
to-day attending the funeral of Mr. Mc-
Donald, formerly G. W. R. contractor.

Lieut.-Col. Scott, of Kincardine, is in the
city to interview the Minister of Public
Works in reference to needed labor im-
provements in Kincardine.

In regard to coal oil all restrictions on
importation are removed, except the duty
of 7 1/2 per cent.—that is oil can be brought
in in tanks instead of barrels.

Mr. Tarte has already placed on the
notice paper a query regarding the Mc-
Greedy and Murphy trial, and the com-
mutation of McGreevy's sentence.

Sir John Thompson's criminal code of
1892, which was to go into force till Jan-
uary 1st, catching it on many sides, and to-
night Sir John has brought in a bill to
amend it.

On the motion of Dr. Sproule it was re-
solved to-day by the House that the com-
mittee on agriculture be empowered to
take evidence under oath in regard to the
struggling of Canadian cattle in the British
markets.

Between Republicans and Populists—
Possibility of Bloodshed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 14.—War is on in
real earnest between the two Houses of the
Legislature, and blows have been exchanged.
An attempt by the Republican House to
arrest Ben. C. Rich, of the Populist House
on orders from the Republicans caused a con-
flict, during which two Republicans were
knocked down and several men on both
sides were badly bruised by blows of fists.
The Republicans are determined to
arrest Rich and the Populists say they
never will submit to it. Both Speakers have
sworn in 100 extra sergeants-at-arms to-
night, and they are all armed. It is believed
that the Populists will bar the doors of
Representative Hall against the Republi-
cans to-morrow morning, and the Republi-
cans say that if they do they will batter
down the doors.

Cleveland's Cabinet.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 14.—Mr. Cleve-
land officially announced the names of four
members of his Cabinet this evening. They
were Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, Sec-
retary of State; John G. Carlisle, of Ken-
tucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Daniel S.
Lamont, of New York, Secretary of War;
Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, Postmaster-
General.

The Canadian Cattle Embargo.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Lord Aberdeen to-
day introduced a deputation of 80 rep-
resentatives of the public bodies of For-
farshire, Dundee, Aberdeen and Perth, to
Hon. Mr. Gardner, president of the Board
of Agriculture, to urge the removal of the
restrictions of the Canadian cattle. Mr.
Gardner said that whether the disease
found among the Canadian cattle landed
at Dundee last year was "corn stalk" pleuro-
or the other pneumonia, it was certainly
contagious, and he was therefore com-
pelled by law to apply the schedule; and
moreover, he could not remove the
schedule till satisfied that Canada was
free from the disease. He hoped the de-
cision would not be much longer delayed,
but he would wait further advice and also
the action of the Canadian Government re-
garding the imports of cattle from the
United States.

The Associated Chambers of Agricul-
ture had adopted a resolution pointing
out the necessity of continuing the in-
hibition of the import of Canadian cattle.

The Battle Begun.

Balfour Opens Fire on the Home
Rule Bill.

Hon. Edward Blake's Popularity in
England Increasing.

Hon. A. Stanley Slightly Better, but
Still Very Ill—Minister Dibbs Didn't
Suit the Earl of Jersey—January an
Unlucky Month for Belgium's Royal
Family.

Ferdinand and Marie Betrothed.
SOFIA, Feb. 14.—The betrothal of Prince
Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Princess
Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of
Parma, is announced officially.

Hon. Arthur Stanley Better.
LONDON, Feb. 14.—The doctor in at-
tendance reports that Hon. Arthur Stanley is a
little better to-day. His condition is still
very serious and he is unconscious and
delirious.

Canadian Apples in England.
LONDON, Feb. 14.—Canadian apples ar-
riving last week were of excellent quality
and condition. Prices were 1s to 1s 6d
higher, closing strong. The market was
completely cleared. Supplies, in fact, are
still short of the demand for good fruit.

More Seismic Shakings.
ATHENS, Feb. 14.—The island of Samo-
thrace, in the Aegean Sea, was shaken by
an earthquake to-day. All the buildings
on the island were destroyed. Many lives
were lost. The ironclad Phara will take
provisions to the island within three days.
Several severe shocks were felt in Zante
last night and this morning.

Why It Was.
LONDON, Feb. 14.—The sudden and un-
expected resignation by the Earl of Jersey
of his lucrative Governorship of New South
Wales is attributed to the offensive be-
havior of his Prime Minister, Sir George
Dibbs, who attracted so much attention
when in this country by anathematizing
everything connected with America. Sir
George Dibbs, it has been stated more than
once before, is one of the rather numerous
statesmen of the present day who has
spent some time in the interior of a peni-
tentiary. It was while in the latter that
he acquired the art of wood carving, in
which he excels, and one of his first acts on
becoming Prime Minister of New South
Wales was to appoint the warden who had
been incarcerated. Lord Jersey is not
only a great land owner, but also the prin-
cipal partner of the famous old Childs' Bank
in London.

Debate on the Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of
Commons to-day the Right Hon. A. J.
Balfour, Conservative leader, arose amid
loud Unionist cheers and began his reply
to Mr. Gladstone's speech of last evening.
He said: The House, first of all, has the
right to inquire why is any bill, good or
bad, required? By universal admis-
sion, said Mr. Balfour, there are
three causes of trouble in Ireland: one,
the agrarian condition of the country;
the other the fact that it is possible owing
to the unhappy history of the land
question for persons with a political object
to serve to arouse criminal agitation
throughout Ireland; and the third, which
of the alternatives is chosen. Whichever
is chosen it does not point to the necessity
of home rule, but rather to the impossibility
of its adoption. By what right, he
asked, were they to proceed to cut off
Ireland from the rest of the United King-
dom? Ireland was an arbitrarily
selected area wanted home rule? When
Protestant Ulster with an absolutely unani-
mous voice declared against the measure with
aversion and abhorrence, then majorities
ought not to count; they became mere
debations of feeling. Ulster, at least,
deserved exceptional treatment for which
no provision appeared in the bill now
placed before the House. He proceeded
to discuss the proposals of the bill in
detail contending that the plan
outlined for dealing with the civil
disobedience of the Government would
certainly lead to the infliction of
great hardships. The plan of creating
three constituencies of different forms in
Ireland, sending members to the Irish
Assembly, to the Imperial Parliament and
to an Irish secret chamber would plunge
Ireland into a condition of hopeless entangle-
ment. He did not think the proposal for a
second chamber would stand the fire of free
Parliamentary criticism. As to the exercise
of the veto power by the Imperial Parlia-
ment, Mr. Balfour held that such a pro-
vision would lead to a legislative deadlock
in either the English or the Irish Parlia-
ment. It was idle for Mr. Gladstone
to talk to them of the analogies of
colonial legislatures. The question now
under discussion could not be argued as if
Ireland in any respect resembled a colony.
It had been said from the Irish benches
that there would be imperial supremacy on
the understanding that an honorable
bargain was entered into between the
Imperial Government and an Irish Parlia-
ment. Such a supremacy would never be
exercised. (Laughter.) Speaking for those
honorable members who agreed with him
in political matters, Mr. Balfour declared
no such bargain was possible or would be
made. To the question why the Liberals
had done no better than produce such a
bill, the reply was because they have at-
tempted an almost impossible task. A
federal government or a colonial govern-
ment may be good; the British
constitution as it stands may be good,
but this bastard combination
of the two is a monstrous and impossible
thing. Mr. Balfour, in the process of
being united to Great Britain more closely
in the bond of common national affection
than ever before. The land agitation begun
in 1880 under the guidance of an able
politician who postponed, perhaps
for a generation, perhaps even
longer, the full consummation of our
wishes. Although great harm was thus
done, although our children and grand-
children will still feel the effect of revol-
ution in Ireland and betrayal in England,
still I think the country and the House
have the power to say now: This process
shall go no further. They will at all
events now put an end to this project, ab-
solutely impossible of execution in its

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Corner Richmond and Ficcadilly Sts.

Dispensing physicians' prescriptions a
specialty.

and even worse in its general principles,
by which the Prime Minister, under the
cloak and guise of drawing together the
closer harmony the different parts of the
United Kingdom, intends to found insti-
tutions which must tend over and over as
time goes on to separate in temper, in
mind, and ultimately in nationality.
(Unionist cheers.)

Prof. Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of
Lancaster, replying to Mr. Balfour, de-
clared that it was not by representing Ireland
in the most odious possible light and
by inflaming prejudices that national unity
could be created. Mr. Balfour had de-
scribed the measure before the House
as placing Ireland on a lower level than
a colony, while at the same time he had
magnified the importance of the conces-
sions which must tend over and over as
time goes on to separate in temper, in
mind, and ultimately in nationality.
(Unionist cheers.)

John Redmond (Parnellite) said that
while in sympathy with the broad prin-
ciples of the bill he found in it grave blots,
and felt it imperative to press for the
amendment of many of its provisions. He
regretted that the right honorable member
for East Manchester (Balfour) had
descended to show threats that when the
Conservatives should come into power
they would exercise the veto power.

Mr. Balfour protested that he had made
no such threat.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Wm. O'Brien, M. P.
for Cork city, said that his meaning
in introducing the Home Rule Bill was
to "Our chief reservation is
on the financial question. The
main lines of the bill are a noble and
sufficient settlement of the national claims.
We are able to heartily recommend Irish
acceptance of the measure. It gives sub-
stantial control over our domestic affairs."
John Burns, the labor member for
Battersea, said he was greatly pleased with
the bill, although from a democratic point
of view, it was not an ideal measure. Mr.
Burns added that notwithstanding objec-
tions to some clauses he would certainly
support the measure.

Hon. E. Blake's Popularity.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Blake was much
pleased with the hearty welcome given him
when speaking at Walsall, Pontefract, last
week. He will speak to-morrow at Cam-
bridge University Liberal Club, Wednes-
day week at Peckham, on Saturday week
at Hull, and on March 1 at Hampstead.
Many other requests for addresses from
him continue to be made, but Mr. Blake
has deferred other fixtures, being anxious
to avoid an over-strain.

Pointing Poleward.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Frederick Jackson,
F.R.G.S., who is preparing to make an
Arctic expedition, will leave next summer
with a party of eleven. He will establish
a depot on the southern coast of Franz
Josef Land, and from thence the myster-
ies of the North Pole will be explored.
In January, 20, Prince Baldwin, son of
the Count of F

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THE ADVERTISER
Advocates Free Trade—British free trade, Continental free trade, free trade with the whole world.

THE ADVERTISER
Looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Republic, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. Meantime, everything is to be gained by cultivating cordial relations between all English speaking peoples. Those who take an opposite course should be regarded as enemies of mankind.

THE ADVERTISER
Advocates Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

THE ADVERTISER
Is an advocate of Equal Rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work.

THE ADVERTISER
Is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The differences between most of the existing denominations are no greater than the differences, natural to thinking men and women, to be found in every congregation. Even those Christian bodies supposed to be the farthest apart, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, have more of belief that is common than of belief that is antagonistic. To the laity the differences between the various Protestant denominations are microscopic. For various reasons, the clergy, even when, as is true of the best of them, they favor Christian Union, are not in a position to be as outspoken as the laity.

THE ADVERTISER
Advocates Obligatory Voting. Most of the electoral corruption centers around "getting out the vote." Let the duty be laid on every elector of getting out his own vote.

THE ADVERTISER
Advocates the more general use of the Plebiscite, the Initiative and Referendum, etc., believing that the interest of the people in public questions, apart from persons, would be increased, and that something would thereby be done to promote independence of political thought, as opposed to excessive party spirit.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—(BROWNSIE.)

London, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

OBLIGATORY VOTING IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir John Thompson opposed Col. Amyot's bill to provide for compulsory voting—obligatory voting is a better term—at Dominion elections, and the measure was thrown out at his command. The Conservative leader had no very weighty argument to adduce against the measure. He could not deny that it was possible that the bill might aid in putting down corruption by leaving the man who refuses to go to the polls no alternative but to go without fear or reward, under pain of a penalty. Sir John took a weak stand when he opposed the bill because it interfered with the liberty of the subject. Now, the veriest novice knows that in the preservation of the interests of the collective community the liberty of the subject is interfered with at every point. Men are not at liberty to abstain from service on court and coroner's juries. Men are bound, on the demand of a law officer, to help to overcome a resisting prisoner; men are obliged to desert from erecting wooden buildings within the city fire limits; men are compelled to abstain from selling liquor during the hours in which taverns and saloons are closed. Why, the liberty of the subject is interfered with in a hundred and one directions, when the law makers reach the conclusion that it is for the public good. That being the case, opposition to obligatory voting on the

ground that it does not leave the citizen to neglect a duty to his country, or to perform it, just as he feels inclined, or as he may be corruptly influenced, has no solid foundation.

Nor is there anything in the argument of Sir John Thompson that obligatory voting is "an interference with the right of an elector to abstain from voting for either party." As Col. Amyot pointed out, the proposed law could not prevent a man from marking his ballot as he pleased after he got to the polls, but it could prevent him from saying to one or both of the political parties that he must either be paid to go to the polls, or carried there at the expense of some one else, or indeed, be paid for action in both instances. A correspondent of the Ottawa Citizen suggests that it would be an easy matter to let the man who did not wish to vote for either of the candidates put upon record his verdict. "Divide the ballot paper into one more space than there are candidates," says this correspondent, "and let those electors who do not desire to support any of the candidates record their votes in this space, and so vote against all the candidates. The effect of this change, simple as it is, would in some cases be very significant. We should never be obliged to vote for the lesser of two evils."

The demand for obligatory voting cannot be talked down in the way suggested by Sir John Thompson. It is an important means to an end, and should be agitated till it becomes law. Col. Amyot and those who agree with him should persistently promote the reform at every session of Parliament and in the country till the important principle it favors is generally recognized.

GENERAL HERBERT ON CARON'S MANAGEMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Mr. Lister, Mr. Davies and other Parliamentary critics of militia management in Canada did good service for the citizen soldiery when they exposed the rotten condition of affairs that has existed for years, and had become so bad under the regime of Sir Adolph Caron that the Premier was moved to send him to another department. Why a man who had proved so incompetent, and who had been shown by public investigation to be untrustworthy, should be kept in the Government, must be puzzling to the average observer. Many in Ottawa believe that Sir Adolph would have been promptly dismissed from the Ministry before now if he did not possess damnable secrets affecting his colleagues that would render him far more dangerous to them out of office than in it.

At the time of the rebellion in 1885 and in the years since then Parliament has voted money like water, as Mr. Davies pointed out, and what have the taxpayers got for it? Let Major-General Herbert, the independent head of the force be the witness. In his annual report just laid before Parliament, he says:

"The condition of a large proportion of the equipment, in use in the militia, is even worse than I have already represented. Not only is a great part of it worn out with age, but much of that which is issued as new is of the worst possible quality. I have seen saddlery and other equipment, when issued fresh from store, which failed to endure the ordinary usage of a twelve days' camp. I have seen boots that had been issued to soldiers, the leather of which had no more consistency than paper."

Sir Adolph's reply to this scathing arraignment is that he trusted to his subordinates, and that therefore he cannot be held responsible! What does he get \$8,000 a year for then? He alleges that his partisan friends in Parliament whitewashed him, but that is no vindication. An independent report on the condition of the militia, and on the disastrous character of the policy that has characterized its management, is sufficient evidence to combat twenty verdicts of the description adduced by Sir Adolph. Here is a telling item in the reports:

The superiority of the artillery, and the marked inferiority of the infantry, are traceable to the same cause, viz., the manner in which the duty of inspection is carried out. In the artillery the system instituted by General Strange, when in command of the artillery, and still efficiently carried out, makes the inspection at once a test of efficiency, a means of instruction and a source of emulation. The inspection of the other arms has degenerated into a mere parade or review, which is productive of no good result at all, but on the contrary frequently directs the efforts of commanding officers into a wrong channel."

These are the fruits of the policy of the system introduced and carried out by the ex-Minister of Militia. Are they good fruits? General Herbert further says:

"Under the system hitherto followed no data are available on which to base a trustworthy estimate of the cost incident to the training of the rural militia, but it is my belief that a considerably larger force could be trained than has hitherto been the case without any increase in the vote for drill and training. I am not prepared at present to recommend any such increase of expenditure. I am satisfied that in the past the results obtained in the militia training have not been commensurate with the expenditure, and I see only in improved organization a sufficient guarantee of such results."

Not the neglect of the subordination, but the utter lack of policy by the Minister, is at the bottom of the demoralization. Given an intelligent, economical line of action, and there would be no trouble about getting the work done by the permanent officials. Again, as to the armament and the equipment, the general says:

"Under the system at present prevailing, it is idle to expect that rifles issued to the rural militia can be kept in good order. Moreover, the equipment does not exist in store, which it would be necessary to issue in event of grave emergency. I have not inspected a single battalion in which the men's boots would have stood one month's active service, or a regiment of cavalry or battery of artillery, in which the saddlery and harness could be expected to bear a similar strain."

General Herbert points out that the militia department is rotten from top to bottom, that the equipment, arms and clothing are in a disgraceful condition, and that there is not a regiment that could turn out now in a grave emergency and

stand a month's tramp. The quality of the clothing the general admits to be fairly good, but he significantly adds that "the system of issue is complicated, expensive and satisfies nobody." Surely criticism could not be more severe. The general gives this advice:

"I am of opinion that economy and efficiency would be better served were annual allowances in money granted to city corps, to enable them to supply their own clothing, the responsibility for the strict inspection of such clothing and of clothing accounts being fixed on the inspecting officer."

In concluding his report, General Herbert says:

"I conclude this report by urging the adoption of this most necessary measure. Without it there will continue to exist in Canada a condition of military impotence, for the defence of her territory, side by side with the outward semblance of a military body, devoid of the organization which constitutes the living spirit and motive power of such a body."

And in a supplementary report General Herbert says that the country is in a condition of military impotence.

There were thus the best of reasons for demanding in Parliament that a revolutionary change in methods should take place under the new Minister. It was cowardly of Sir Adolph Caron to try and avert condemnation of his management by shielding himself behind the men in his department, who know that their bread and butter is absolutely at the disposal of their superior. It was a mere quibble to produce a certificate from an inspecting officer to show that the greatest care was taken without public tender were satisfactory, when the charge made and proved was that the trousers and tunics also obtained from a political favorite, without competition, were radically defective.

The ADVERTISER sees no necessity for spending enormous sums of money on military establishments in a country like Canada that is never likely to engage in a blood-letting, widow and orphan-making, or property destroying competition with any other nation. And we believe we emphatically express the views of a large majority of the taxpayers when we say that much of the enormous sum spent on armaments in Canada would be unnecessarily disposed of, even if honestly disbursed. How much greater becomes the extravagance and the corruption when the good money of the people is taken only to produce such results as Major-General Herbert points out. Mr. Patterson, the new Minister, promises amendment; there is room, much room.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

Several lots in Cornhill, London, in the immediate neighborhood of the Bank of England, were sold several days ago at a price that averaged £50 per foot, or something over £2,000,000 an acre. Several neighboring lots of equal size were offered for sale some weeks ago, and were bought in by the owner at a price considerably higher.

The experiment of electrically lighting omnibuses in London proved so generally satisfactory that all the vehicles of the two leading companies are to be so lighted. The omnibuses are to be supplied with the power being supplied from a new storage battery. Portable electric lamps for the use of the ticket inspectors are also in successful use.

The French Academy is considering a series of spelling reforms for the next edition of its dictionary. The following changes were favorably reported on last week: Hyphens are to be abolished in such compounds as *au-de-vie*, the apostrophe in such words as *entre-aider*; foreign words, such as "break" and "splen," are to be written *brece* and *splene*. Latin plurals like *errata* are to be taken as "err." *Scur* and *paen* are to become *seur* and *paen*; "it" to become "i," and in plurals "x" is to be changed to "s."

Harper's Weekly, published Feb. 15, will be noteworthy for the number and beauty of its illustrations, and the variety and value of its articles. Prominent among the former will be a front-page picture of Tobogganing at Montmorency Falls, Canada, from a photograph a double-page illustration of the "Yale Promenade," and a full-page illustration of a characteristically full-page hunting scene by A. B. Frost. An illustrated article on "Tammany's Neglected Streets," will be of special interest to New York readers. There will also be illustrated articles on the new monitor *Monterey*, and a portrait of the late Mrs. W. C. Whitney. A characteristically full-page illustration of a characteristically full-page hunting scene by A. B. Frost. An illustrated article on "Tammany's Neglected Streets," will be of special interest to New York readers. There will also be illustrated articles on the new monitor *Monterey*, and a portrait of the late Mrs. W. C. Whitney. A characteristically full-page illustration of a characteristically full-page hunting scene by A. B. Frost.

The number will also contain the usual attractive variety of short articles, stories, and able editorials on the questions of the day.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

(New York Sun.)

A Philadelphia exchange seizes the occasion of the death of Algernon Sartoris, the husband of Nellie Grant, to point to the folly of "the infatuation that has made many American women of fortune" sell themselves "for foreign titles." It declares that this practice "had its inspiration among the American girls who suddenly rose from the wash tub to American palaces." This is an unwarranted aspersion upon American women. In the first place there are comparatively few American girls who contract foreign alliances, and in the next place it is absurd to say that most of these "sell themselves for foreign titles." There can be little doubt that the marriage of Nellie Grant was prompted by pure affection on her part. The eminent station of her father, together with the fact that a foreign husband meant a total abandonment of all former associations, forbids any other conclusion. The position held by her husband could have had small attraction for her.

It is unfortunately true that a considerable number of American women have been attracted by the glamour of an ancestry or title, and have been guilty of the folly of marrying foreign noblemen, just as many marriages in this country are due to the wealth or station of the contracting parties. There are American parents who, having acquired opulence, do not hesitate to throw their daughters into the arms of foreign profligates, whose only claim to commendation is the name they bear. In the majority of such cases dissension, sorrow and disgrace are the result. Such unions cannot be too vigorously deprecated. The marriage of Nellie Grant, how-

ever, is conspicuous for having been free from such motives.

TARIFF REFORM WILL COME.

(Toronto Star.)

"Patriotism," said Dr. Johnston, "is the last refuge of the scoundrel," meaning thereby that when the scoundrel has no argument left, he takes refuge in the loyalty cry or in protestations of his patriotism. The famous doctor was uncouth in his manner sometimes, and harsh in his speech, but he could not have pointed out the parasitical protectionists of to-day in fewer words. As soon as anyone rises to ask what has protection done for the country or the people, and God knows it has done very little, the parasitical protectionists jump upon him with the charge that he is an annexationist and a traitor who should be shot before morning. Or let anyone suggest that a little free trade would be good for the country and the parasitical protectionists fly at him instantly as a dangerous person who has designs upon the very foundations of the state. And what is more the parasitical protectionists regard all Liberals as enemies of the country because they are opposed to the Government which aids in giving sustenance to the parasitical protectionists. Of course the latter are paid for their zealotry, for they are mercenaries who farm out their time and such talents as have been given them for such hire as the parasitical protectionists can afford to pay, and they are expected to be loaded with ball cartridge and ever ready for action when called upon. But all anti-protectionists are not of the Liberals. There are many free traders in the Conservative ranks and whenever one of these shows his head in opposition it is the duty of the parasitical protectionist to read him out of the party as a traitor who is not to be trusted. But the people are not fools. They can see through the parasitical protectionist and they know his ways. Some day he will come before them for trial and after that he will not be heard in his present strain, but will be over on the other side trying to make what he can out of free trade.

A Famous Dog Dead.

At the time of the Johnston disaster the newspapers printed a good deal about a dog named Romeo which rescued a woman from drowning in the most heroic manner. Well, Romeo is dead. He had been blind for some time, but received the most tender care.

ITCHING AND SCALY

Skin Disease 9 Years. Doctors and Medicines Useless. Cured by Cuticura for \$4.75.

I feel it is my duty to tell you my experience with your CUTICURA REMEDY. I have been troubled for over nine years with a dreadful skin disease. When I first felt it, there appeared a few small red spots on my breast, and I kept on spreading it slowly. I started the same on my back, and even my shoulders. A few days after the spots turned gray, and began itching. Small scales would fall off, so I continued spreading all over my body. I tried all the best medical remedies I could think of, or get hold of. I also consulted doctors. Yes, they would cure me in a short time, but they always failed. Then I gave it up. I was no longer for me. Some few months ago, I noticed your advertisement in the Tacoma Morning Globe, and I would try the CUTICURA REMEDY, not thinking it would do me much good, but to my surprise, three boxes of CUTICURA, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT cured me entirely. My skin is now as white and pure as that of a child. I send my photograph. I have many friends in Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN E. PEARSON.

P.O. Box 1022, Washington, Washington.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally and externally, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 50c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the FORT-TRIN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. See "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 60 illustrations, 100 testimonials, mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL KIDNEYS.

With their weary, dull, aching, flaccid, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 30 cents.

You don't wait till Burglars come before buying a revolver. Then don't wait till sickness comes before buying a bottle of PERRY DAVIS.

RAIN TALLER

you may need it in the night for Diphtheria-Cold-Tooth-ache-Neuralgia or ACCIDENTS. Buy a Big 25c bottle NOW.

Raleigh Bicycle. HIGHEST GRADE. N. D. Rougie, 540 Queen's Avenue, Agent for Western Ontario.

THIS WEEK AT CHAPMAN'S
BRINGS AS USUAL

Seasonable Attractions

We Are Showing New Spring Prints and Sateens

In great variety of patterns and fast colors. They surpass anything in this line we ever offered. Among others, Navy Grounds in stripes, large and small coin dots, small and becoming flower effects, red ground and white spots. In fact you can select colored grounds and patterns suitable for dress, blouse, apron of shirting purposes that will satisfy any requirements. Our prices range from 6 1/2c to 12 1/2c per yard for the best the market produces.

We Are Showing New Spring Tweeds and Serges

Our assortment comprises Dark and Light Grey and Brown Grey Halifax Tweeds from 25c, 30c, 35c to 50c per yard, everyday sellers, small checks, plain and desirable stripes and an excellent range of Navy Serge in plain and twilled goods, very superior value and correct in every respect for Men and Boys' Spring Suits and Panting purposes. Prices begin at 25c and up to 50c yard.

We Are Showing Black and Colored Silks

At positively clearing prices; that means CHAPMAN'S prices during this week. There are many excellent lines at prices of an interesting character. Stocktaking will be completed this week, and we must have room for early spring purchases. You can select from Pongees, Chinas, Swahs, Merves, Paue de Soie, Fancy figures, Polka Dots, Bengalines, Faillies Royal; in fact, an unlimited choice of ends, containing from 4 yards up to a dress length. Call and see what you can buy for 25c, 35c, 45c and 65c per yard. Don't miss this week, they are moving fast.

We Are Showing A Table Full of Dress Remnants

Including ends of many kinds and styles that have been quick sellers during the present season. A dress end for the little girl or an elder sister, or maybe for mother as well. You can buy for all three (3) what one would cost you in many a case. Here are to be found Cheviots, Serges, Snowflakes, Tartans, Tweed Effects, Lusters, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Stanleys, Bengalines, Meltons, etc., etc., single and double widths, some very stylish, others more adapted for the house or market, and especially would we say it's a chance to save money.

ATTRACTIVE LINES BY THE YARD.

TWEED AND HERRINGBONE WEAVES.
8 yards for \$1. 12 yards for \$1. 16 yards for \$1.

We Are Showing White, Figured and Striped Muslin and Pique

Worth from 12c, 15c and 18c, for 10c per yard. Cut prices in Sheetings, Tickings and White and Colored Quilts.

Ladies' Three Quarter Jackets at about half price. Gents' Overcoats and Ready-Made Clothing at clearing prices included.

John H. Chapman & Co.,

126 and 128 Dundas St., London. 'PHONE 791.



A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes. I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have not his eyes since. You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla because of the wonderful good it did my son." ABRAHAM F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Running High Jump Record Broken—Cerberus Conditionally Accepts Jackson's Challenge.

ATHLETICS.

RECORD-BREAKING AT BOSTON. BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The feature of the fourth annual indoor handicap meeting of the Boston Athletic Association, held in Mechanics Hall Saturday evening, was the breaking of the world's record in the running high jump by M. F. Sweeney, of the Xavier Athletic Club of New York. He cleared 6 feet 2 1/2 inches. Fearling, of Harvard, held the record, which was 6 feet 2 1/2 inches. Delegations from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Williams, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, Brown and Amherst were present.

CORBERT ACCEPTS JACKSON'S CHALLENGE. According to the following dispatch, Corbett has accepted the challenge: "I accept Peter Jackson's challenge with this proviso, that this acceptance is void if I succeed in arranging a match with Charley Mitchell."

CURLING. Brantford and Paris curling clubs played a match at Paris on Monday night. The Ben Wyvis trophy, Paris won by nine shots. This is the third time Brantford has been defeated by Paris this winter. Score, Paris, 4; Brantford, 35.

THE TANKARD CONTEST POSTPONED. TORONTO, Feb. 14.—The tankard match for the Ontario tankard has been postponed from to-morrow to Wednesday next.

SKATING. ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 14.—Joe Donoghue has receded from his agreement to skate Hagen three races at Newburg in one day, and wants the events to take place on different days. Hagen says he thinks Donoghue is afraid to meet him, but he will go to Newburg if Donoghue will only give him a race.

HOCKEY. OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—In the hockey match to-day between the Winnipeg and the locals, the former won. Score, 4 to 1.

A bottle of *Angustura Bitters* to flavor your lemonade or any other cold drink will keep you free from dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhea and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine *Angustura Bitters*, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegfert & Sons.

Change in Time for New York via Erie Railway. The Erie Railway is running a very fast train from Buffalo. The time has been cut down two hours. By leaving London at 12:15 p.m. you will arrive in Buffalo at 5:30 p.m., and leave Buffalo at 7:30 p.m. arrive in New York next morning at 7:30 a.m. You can also leave London at 2:45 a.m., 6 a.m., and 11:40 p.m. The latter is a magnificent train, solid vestibule; not a single change between London and New York, and dining cars attached to all trains for meals. For further particulars apply to S. J. Skaar, 19 Wellington street, Toronto.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Sick Headache and roller All the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Indigestion, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

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 not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the cause of so many ills that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action stimulate all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SAD AND SUDDEN.

Mrs. Barry Falls Dead on Her Way From Church.

Stricken With Apoplexy on Richmond Street—She Lives But a Few Minutes—A Heavy Fall.

Death came in a sad and sudden manner this afternoon to Mrs. Barry, of 691 Maitland street.

Mrs. Barry had been attending the services in St. Peter's Cathedral, and had just emerged from the westerly gate and started north on Richmond street when she was seen to fall on the icy pavement. As it was a few minutes after 12 o'clock there were many on the street going to dinner, and several pedestrians ran over to pick her up. They were shocked to find her gasping and in an apparently dying condition. Willing hands carried her across the road to James Miller's residence near Morley's butcher shop. Dr. Mitchell was on the spot in a few minutes but she died before he could reach her. He expressed the opinion that a stroke of apoplexy caused her death. It may have been induced by slipping on the sidewalk in the first place, or the stroke may have been the cause of her fall. She struck the back of her head, and as she was a large heavy woman the concussion must have been severe.

Mrs. Barry was about 70 years of age, and enjoyed robust health. She was in good spirits just before her death, and remarked to a friend coming out of the Cathedral that she felt unusually bright. Deceased lived with her son Michael P. Barry, an Canadian Express messenger on the C.P.R. between London and Toronto. Another son is a miller near Dorchester, and a third is in the Western States. Her husband has been dead about twenty years. She was a very estimable woman, and her end will cast a gloom over her many friends. The body was removed afterwards to her late residence.

INDUSTRIOUS WOMEN.

Monthly Meeting of the W. C. T. U.—108 Members Present—A Cooking Department to be Established—An Art Exhibition.

At the regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Tuesday afternoon there were 108 members present. A most interesting Bible reading on the beatitudes was given, seven different ladies taking part. Quarterly reports from the different departments were then heard.

The evangelistic committee reported 12 meetings held, 75 visits made and 12 families relieved. The women were urged to send second-hand clothing to Somerset Hall for the relief of the poor.

The hospital committee reported regular visits and distribution of literature, temperance and religious, and believed that their labors had been blessed with at least the conversion of one soul during the quarter.

The jail committee reported the number of prisoners to have been remarkably small, six in all, three of them old women, glad of a home for the winter. Regular meetings have been held, with distribution of literature. It was announced that the literature committee is in need of more temperance and religious newspapers, and a request was made that the friends of this work would, after having read their newspapers, send them in bundles to Somerset Hall, as good use could be made of thousands more.

The report of the city newspaper had and religious newspapers, and a request was made that the friends of this work would, after having read their newspapers, send them in bundles to Somerset Hall, as good use could be made of thousands more.

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FROM THE CAPITAL

Mr. Pope Will Press His Motion for Free Corn.

A Fight on the Evidence Against Caron Looked For.

Mr. Edgar Says It Will Be Damaging—Liberals to Attack Specific Duties.

(Special Editorial Correspondence by Telegraph.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Regarding the attitude of the Government to tax reduction practically no changes were announced last night. Action is postponed till next session. This will have an unsettling effect on business, according to many M.P.s. Mr. Foster's policy is regarded as one of drift and "look to Washington." Not for much on the defensive as Mr. Foster was last night and Sir Richard Cartwright proved the fact to the hilt.

Mr. Moncrieff refused to be interviewed on the effect of the changes in the law regulating transportation of coal oil, but told me to-day that it would reduce the refiners' profit by 2 1/2 cents a gallon.

Sir Hector Langevin is on the warpath. He told me yesterday that he had important business to bring before the house, and to-day I learn that he means to move for a copy of the claims made by Messrs. N. B. McNamee & Co., contractors, in connection with the recommendations made by a set committee of the House of Commons, June, 1887, with all reports, order in Council, and other papers relating thereto. It is said that Sir Hector refused to pay this claim, but that his successor has done so.

Said Mr. J. D. Edgar this morning: "Mr. Foster may talk about demagogues, but all the demagogues cannot begin to compare with the anxiety and the restlessness that the Government has stirred up. You ask what the future policy of the Opposition will be. Well, Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment is unanimously agreed to by us, but I believe the motion for abolition of specific duties will be on with it. I am going on with my motion to make cotton free, and all on our side of the House are going to press on, each man in his own line. Then there will be fighting on the evidence against Caron. The Government is printing as slowly as possible, but there is some damning evidence. It does not prove all my charges, but it proves enough to show Caron in a very unfavorable light."

To-morrow Mr. Fraser, the Nova Scotia Liberal, will call the attention of the House to the conduct of Dr. Weldon and other Maritime Province members in going to the Governor-General and asking him to interfere with the law recently passed by the New Brunswick Legislature granting certificates of land to the Government.

The debate on the budget will be resumed to-morrow and continued from day to day till finished. It may last ten days.

Mr. Mulock will introduce a bill to extend the provisions of the Election Act to embrace bribes received in the shape of bets.

Mr. Pope (Conservative) will prosecute his motion for free corn. The Liberals have a motion to the same effect.

The oil refiners say they will dispense as much as possible with the middleman. I learn that they will establish central warehouses at various points and thus reduce the cost of getting to consumers.

I was told to-day by Mr. Cleveland (Conservative) that he was now in doubt as to whether or not he would go with his motion for abolishing duty on coal oil.

It is settled that Mr. Robert Sedgwick, Deputy Minister of Justice, will be made

judge of the Supreme Court in succession to Chief Justice Ritchie, and Hugh Hens will succeed Judge McDonald on the bench of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

Moynahan Re-Arrested. Enos Moynahan was rearrested by detective Nickle this afternoon on a peace warrant issued at the instance of Thos. Morris, who swears he is afraid of him and in danger of his life.

The Price They Paid. It is understood that the price paid by the Cleveland syndicate for the Fraser House and property at Port Stanley was about \$13,000. Mr. Fraser, who, according to the agreement, is to be a conductor on the L. and P. S. R., asked \$28,000. The road leading up to the Fraser House from the station is owned by the railroad company, who could thus have easily shut off the approach to the hotel. This, no doubt, assisted in effecting a settlement.

The Simcoe Street Carnival. The fancy dress carnival at the Simcoe Street Rink last night was well attended. Fortunately the ice was harder than the weather. The Sons of England Band, under the leadership of C. W. Channery, furnished music during the evening. The judges were Messrs. J. C. Treblecock and C. W. Channery, and they awarded the prizes to Mary Drew, first; A. Boyce, second; Fred. Brown, third. Among the characterizations were: C. Clegg, Aunt Hannah; Maggie Stewart, Mary Gattie and Jennie McCullough, Highland Lassies; Jennie Tibbs, Milkmaid; Annie Carrothers, Queen Marguerite; Maud Coles, Queen of the Plains; Lilla Holt, Winter; Mabel Pink, May Queen; Rose Austin, Gipsy Queen; Deborahston, Flower Girl; Maggie Johnston, Dairy Maid; Florence Drew, Queen Autumn; Hattie Coulter, Highland Lassie; Nelson Walsh, colored gentleman; F. Donald, Page; John Sheehy, Mother Hubbard; Eva Breeze, Gipsy Queen; Nell McDougall, Page; A. Templeton, Highland Lassie; Hugh Kyle, Queen; W. Wheatcroft, Trump; F. Garner, Chinese; W. Tibbs, G. Nixon, A. Branton, J. J. White, Spanish Brigands; W. A. Loughrey, Mr. Wayback; and A. F. Wicks, King Solomon.

A "Konundrum Soshial." The "Konundrum Soshial" held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary was a most interesting and pleasant event. There was a large attendance and everybody had a good time. Konundrums were served on the European plan. The bill of fare was quite elaborate and comprised such delicacies as "intoxicated bovine" (beef), gonorrhea (kiss), etc. Any three numbers on the programme were provided for 10 cents. A good programme was thrown in, comprising an instrumental selection by Miss Maud Southam, solo by Miss Louise Daly and Messrs. Percy Carroll and Fred. Soper, and a duet by Miss Daly and Mr. Carroll. Mr. J. Bowman provided at the piano. "Resolved that the national characteristics of the Irish are superior to those of the Scotch," was the subject of a most interesting debate. The affirmative side was ably handled by Messrs. A. McPherson and R. Kirkpatrick, while their opponents, from whose oratorical orifices eloquence poured forth, were Messrs. W. C. Ferguson and W. J. Lind. A committee of Englishmen, composed of Messrs. T. Deely, J. Jolly, W. Partridge and J. Arthur, decided that what the Irishmen said about the Englishmen was true, and what the Englishmen said about the Irishmen was true. As yet no decision has been given in favor of either side.

SHILOH'S CURE. Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lane Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Powerful Plaster will give great satisfaction.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER. Mr. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will relieve and cure you. Price 50 cts. This Remedy for a successful treatment is furnished free. Shiloh's Remedies are sold by us on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

Sold by W. J. Atter & London, Ontario.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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A New Departure in Melissa.

According to the persistent demands of our many patrons, and recognizing the soundness of their argument, viz., that in all but the large cities it is almost impossible to get wraps properly made, we have made arrangements during the past few weeks to supply to the trade of Canada Melissa Rainproof Garments for Ladies, Misses and Children, in all the novelties of the New York market. We have secured at great trouble and large expense one of the best designers and pattern cutters in New York city, who will preside over this special department of our business, and aided by his imported and trained staff of assistants will, at once, without any costly or annoying experiments, be able to turn out **Tailor Made Garments**, equal in finish, fit and design to any obtainable in New York and superior to any of European manufacture.

Our entire output will be manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of our foreman. All our operators are men and are practical Cloak Makers. None of our work is given out to women nor is outside labor of any kind employed, thus only can we secure one uniform finish.

In connection with our Ladies' Melissa Wrap Department, we are also inaugurating a Mantle Department, but owing to the late date at which we entertained this latter idea, we will for this season show only a comparatively small range, but sufficient to enable the discerning public to form an idea of what they may expect for next season.

One of the many advantages which merchants will secure by patronizing us will be that they can assort their sizes from time to time, thus doing away with the necessity of having broken lines before the season is half over. They can also at all times, on short notice, get garments to fit outsized figures and figures of irregular proportions, by filling in measuring forms which we will furnish on application.

Our travelers will shortly be upon the road with a large range of patterns of Melissa, in many new and common sense styles of Wraps, both for Spring sorting and for Fall delivery, and at the same time will offer for the inspection of the trade a representative exhibit from our Mantle Department.

Designs, Patterns and every other information furnished on application. Special attention given to letter orders.

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO., MONTREAL.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO., MONTREAL. Sole Agents for the Dominion.

83c extra

A MYSTERY

All-Wool Suitings, \$15.00
All-Wool Pantings, 3.50

PETHICK & McDONALD, 393 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON.

TAKE NOTICE

Separate "N-O-T-I-C-E" and use the letters to spell as many words as you can by using each of the letters as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards, but you must not use the same letter more than once in any one word. It is said **THIRTY-FIVE** small English words can be spelled correctly from the letters contained in "Notice." EXAMPLE: ice, nice, etc. How many can you make?

\$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES. To the first person sending us ten words made from letters contained in "Notice," we will give \$10 in cash; to the first person sending us eleven words as above, we will give \$11 in cash; to the first person sending us twelve words we will give \$12 in cash; to the first person sending us thirteen words we will give \$13 in cash; to the first person sending us fourteen words we will give \$14 in cash; to the first person sending us fifteen words we will give \$15 in cash; to the first person sending us twenty or more words we will give \$20 in cash; to the first person sending us twenty-five or more words we will give \$25 in cash; so the first person sending us fifteen words will give \$150 in cash to the first person sending us the **THIRTY-FIVE** words spelled correctly and made from the letters contained in "Notice," will be given a grand cash prize of \$50; only one cash prize, will be awarded to the same person. This is a genuine contest requiring brains and perseverance. Lists of words must be sent by mail, postpaid.

No charge is made for entering for these cash prizes. Simply cut out the coupon printed below, filling in the name of the dealer from whom you have ordered a copy of *The Toronto Times* for next five Saturdays. Write your name and address on both coupon and on paper containing words (numbered) which you have been able to make from "Notice," and if your list is entitled to one of the cash prizes, you will receive it without extra expense. The subject of these cash prizes is to attract your attention to *The Times* as a Home Newspaper, and get you to purchase it through your newsdealer. If your newsdealer does not handle it, enclose 2 cents and it will be supplied direct from office. Its publisher has already given away several thousand dollars in prizes, and can supply the name and address of five different persons in Canada (one in Nova Scotia, one in Quebec, one in Hamilton and two in Toronto), who have received prizes aggregating over one thousand dollars. We have no unfulfilled promises to explain, having never broken faith with the public.

All you have to do is to order a copy of *The Toronto Times* for next five Saturdays, from your newsdealer. Enclose the "Newsdealer Coupon," properly filled out with your list of words (numbered) and you will receive fair treatment at our hands. The prizes will be paid in cash or by cheque immediately after close of contest (Feb. 28-29) and the names and address of winners, together with largest correct list of words supplied will be announced in *The Times*.

Order "The Times" from any Newsdealer you wish. Cut Coupon around the border.

THE TIMES "NEWSDEALERS" COUPON.

The undersigned has ordered a copy of *THE TORONTO TIMES* from.....

Newsdealer at..... for next five (5) Saturdays.

Name.....

Post Office Address.....

The Times removed to the new \$20,000 Newspaper Palace erected specially for its use, on February 1st. Our friends are invited to visit our new building at *THE TORONTO TIMES*, 29, 31, 33 Melinda Street, Toronto, Canada.

16a Street

OAK HALL

YOUR OPPORTUNITY:

About 75 Overcoats, Worsteds, Hopsacks and Fancy Meltons (odd lines), must be cleared out. A regular slash in prices. It will pay you to see these.

OAK HALL

150 Dundas St., London.

ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.

PICTURE FRAMES

White and Gold, Ivory, Oak,
Silver, Bronze and Gilt.O. B. GRAVES,
222 DUNDAS STREET.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN:
SCANDRETT—On Feb. 6, the wife of L. H. Scandrett, of a daughter.DIED:
KENNEDY—At her residence, 274 Clarence street, Tuesday, Feb. 14, Mrs. Norah Kennedy, widow of the late Michael Kennedy, in her 82nd year, after a lingering illness.

FICKEL—Died, on Jan. 22, Anne, beloved wife of James Fickel, of Maidstone, Eng., and mother of Mrs. S. Munro, Queen street, and second daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Starling, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells. (Copied from English papers.)

Scandrett Bros.

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE. Everybody should try it.

175 DUNDAS STREET.



SEALS

Societies, Notaries Public, etc.
Metal and Rubber Stamps.W. A. BROCK,
192 Dundas Street.

TRY

Chestnut Coke - \$6 50 per ton

No. 4 Coke - \$6 50 per ton

For self-feeding stoves and
ranges. Superior to Anthra-
cite coal and cheaper.

HUNT BROS.,

363 Richmond Street.

2:30 O'Clock To-Morrow
THURSDAYIs the latest hour at which Adver-
tisements can be taken for the

WESTERN ADVERTISER

(Our Weekly Edition)

The Best of the Big Weeklies
in Ontario.

R.K. Cowan

Furrier, etc., over Bank of Commerce,
London.

FURS AT COST.

The balance of our Fur
Goods will be sold at cost.
SEE THE SPECIAL BAR-
GAINS at

BEATON'S

DUNDAS STREET.

Pennsylvania Coal.

We have just received a supply of
this celebrated coal, chestnut, stove
and egg, direct from the mine. GIVE
IT A TRIAL.

Bowman & Co.

246 Bathurst St.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of new
spring veils in all shades has just
received at Mrs. J. J. Martin's, ranging in
price from 10s upwards. Balance of winter
stock at one-quarter its usual value.
All orders promptly attended to.MRS. J. J. MARTIN,
206 DUNDAS STREET.

Priddis Bros.

ARE SHOWING A SPECIAL
LINE OF

COTTONS

EMBROIDERIES.

Housekeepers, buy now
and save money.

AS A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT

WE ARE GOING TO SELL

ONE POUND TIN (FULL WEIGHT)

—OF—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

AT THE LOW PRICE OF

50c. A POUND.

Not 12 oz., but 16 oz. remember.

ANDERSON & BARNARD,
NEW YORK STORE.

Metallic Ceilings

BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE,
ECONOMICAL AND FIRE-PROOF.We are manufacturers of above. Will be
pleased to show samples and quote prices. The
trade supplied.

Wm. Stevely & Son,

362 Richmond Street, London.

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, Feb. 14—11 p.m.—Pressure is
low over the lake region and in Alberta.
Elsewhere it is comparatively high. Heavy
snow has fallen along the Nova Scotian
coast, and rain is falling to-night over the
lake region.Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Equinault, 28°-38°; Calgary, 16° below-
32°; Qu'Appelle, 22° below-2° below; Port
Arthur, 18°-36°; Toronto, 15°-34°; Mon-
treal, 20°-32°; Quebec, 14°-30°; Halifax,
26°-32°.

TODAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Feb. 15—1 a.m.—Probabili-
ties for the next 24 hours for the limit to
lakes region (covering the peninsula and
as far east as Belleville) are: Westerly
winds; generally fair; stationary or a little
lower temperature.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

—OF—

Boots and Shoes

—AT—

R. Kirkpatrick's Old Stand.

189 DUNDAS STREET.

As this stock must be sold within 30 days, a
goods will be offered at bankrupt prices.
Don't forget the place, opposite Oldfells
Hall.

LEGAL QUERIES.

SILVER MAPLE.—If through the mistake
of the assessor, part of school section 20
is added to section 21 and so assessed three
or four years, has the former a legal claim
on the latter for taxes? Is there a limit to
time such errors may be corrected? **ANS.**—
The claim of section 20 can be enforced
at any time within six years from the pay-
ment of the taxes to section 21.WARTBURG.—The Patrons of Industry
have held their meetings in the school
house by consent of two of the trustees,
but one kicking against it, and he came in
one night and would not go out. Can we
put him or any other such intruders out
ourselves or will we have to take other
steps? **ANS.**—He has no right to force
himself on the meeting. You can put a
lock on the door and prevent his entering.
If he attempts violence have him arrested.
At the same time he can, if so advised,
take legal proceedings to restrain such a
use of the school house.

Small Men.

A mill owner not long ago issued the
order that the girls in his employ should
not wear lace shoes. The reason he gave
was that each one's boots became untied at
least five times a day, and took at least five
seconds to retie. When these 25 seconds
were multiplied by 300—the number of
girls in his employ—the loss of time was,
he said, too serious to submit to. Another
mill owner, talking over this case, said that
he had forbidden his girls to look at their
"hands" turned twenty visitors a day,
and two seconds for the head's turning to
each of his 600 employees, made over six
hours daily wasted in that gesture. Statistics
are inexorable things. [New York
Times.]

NORTH GALVESTON, TEX., Feb. 13.—

With locomotives and rolling stock on the ground
ready for use and their fine steel track
completed, the North Galveston Railroad
now brings the promising little city of
North Galveston into direct connection
with the rest of the outside world. With
splendid rail and water facilities, and
boundless resources, it has been worked up
into manufactured products, the prospect cer-
tainly looks bright for that section of the
country.A Forced Relationship.—"So she refused
you, did she?" "Yes; said she wouldn't
even be a sister to me. That made me
mad, and now she's got to be one." "How
is that?" "I proposed to her sister and
was accepted.""Papa," said a lad the other night, after
attentively studying for some time an en-
graving of a human skeleton, "how did this
man manage to keep in his dinner?"The stockholders of the Mohawk Valley,
N. Y., cotton mills have decided to in-
crease the capital stock from \$500,000 to
\$1,000,000.

E. J. MacRobert & Bro.

District and General Agents
for Western Ontario.Representing the Following Companies
ECONOMICAL Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin.
MUTUAL Life Insurance Co. of New York.
NATIONAL Fire Insurance Co. of Ireland.
PHENIX Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.
ATLAS Fire Insurance Co. of England.

TELEPHONE 449.

Offices—Edge Block, cor. Richmond
and Dundas Sts., London, Ont.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.
107.....Business Office.
124.....Editorial Rooms.
27.....Job Department.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—It is necessary that copy for changes
of advertisements (to be sure of insertion)
must be handed in on the day previous to
that on which their appearance is desired.—Miss Katie Conlon has returned to
Toronto after visiting friends in this city.
—Grand Chancellor Davidson, of the
Knights of Pythias, will visit London on
Feb. 27.Juvenile Court Maple Leaf, A. O. F.,
will hold their annual treat in their hall,
East London, this evening.—Mr. Thos. H. Phair, of Toronto, repre-
senting the Toronto Gutta Serena and
Rubber Manufacturing Company, is at the
Tennants.—Messrs. R. J. C. Dawson and M. D.
Dawson, of this city, are attending the
meeting of the A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge
now being held in Toronto.—The London Athletic Club indefinitely
postponed their snowshoe tramp which
they intended holding last evening on ac-
count of the mild weather.The Board of Health was called to
meet last night, but as there was no
quorum an adjournment was made. Ald.
Heaman (chairman), Stevely, Parnell,
Moule, Mayor Essery, Dr. Hutchinson and
Secretary Bell were those present.—The Christian Workers held a social
tea in their rooms on Richmond street last
evening. Supper was served from 5:30 till
7:30, after which came a pleasing pro-
gramme, comprising an address by Rev.
Mr. Philpott, a duet by Misses Mansfield
and Lauler, an address by Mayor Essery, a
quartet by Messrs. Pope and McKinley
and Misses Taylor and Smith, and selec-
tions by the band. A pleasant evening was
spent.

—"Erminie."

Another big house greeted the Nelson
Comic Opera Company at the Grand last
evening, when they produced "Erminie,"
a comedy brimful of funny situations and
sparkling music. Frank D. Nelson, as
Jack Strop, kept the large audience in
constant merriment. Maurice Hagenan, re-
presenting Chevalier de Brabazon, also took
his part to the satisfaction of everybody.
Each individual member of the company,
in fact, played creditably. The perform-
ance was thoroughly entertaining from first
to last, and general applause was ex-
pressed as to the production last night.
To-night the "Chimes of Normandy" will
be presented, and another crowded house
will doubtless be the result.

London Medical Society.

A meeting of the London Medical So-
ciety was held in the lecture hall of the
Medical College Monday evening. Present:
Doctors Hodge (president), Campbell,
Gardiner, Butler, Drake, Gorman, Graham,
Burkholder, Meek, English, McLaren,
Eadie and Macgregor. Application for
membership was made for Doctors McLa-
ren and Eadie. The subject for
discussion, "The Treatment of Typhoid
Fever," was opened by Dr. Campbell.The meeting was continued under the fol-
lowing heads: (1) The antipyretic treatment,
including cold baths, sponging and the use
of antipyretic remedies; (2) the antiseptic
treatment; (3) the expectant plan, under
which the dietetic treatment, the use of
alcohol, etc., were fully discussed. Dr.
Butler reported five cases of hyperæsthetic
rheumatism, with the treatment and results.
Owing to the unavoidable absence of Dr.
MacArthur the report of his case was laid
over until the next meeting.Butler reported a paper on "Puerperal
Septicæmia, its prevention and treatment,"
for the next meeting. Dr. English will
also report a case.

Trying Their Metal.

Four squads from companies Nos. 1, 2,
3 and 4 of the Seventh Battalion were out
for a route march in heavy marching order
yesterday afternoon. The route taken
was from the drill square south to Dundas
street, west through London street, north
along the Wharfedale road past "Glen-
more," crossing the Midway River and
returning to London by the Proof Line
road. The distance was about seven miles
and the walking was hard. The satisfactory
manner in which the men returned to the
shed showed the material of which the
Seventh is composed when called upon. A
lunch awaited them on their return, and
all were ready for it.The section from No. 1 Company was
composed of nine men under Color-Serg.
Freeland. They were absent 1 hour and
54 minutes.Company No. 2 turned out thirteen men
under Sergt. Floyd. Their time was 1 hour
and 47 minutes.Ten men from No. 3 Company under
Sergt. Brown made the distance in 1 hour
and 50 minutes.The section from company 4 under Color-
Sergt. Heaman was comprised of eleven
men. Their time was 1 hour and 45 minutes
—the best made.A novel and remarkable point touching
the international ethics in times of war is
raised by a demand just made on the
Italian Government by the municipal coun-
cil of Venice for the restitution of some
6,000 pictures, which the council declares
were stolen from Venice during the Napo-
leonic wars and scattered over Europe.The National Government is asked to
resort to diplomatic measures and to
request foreign powers who now possess
the art booty to disgorge it. A demand is
also made that vigorous representations be
made to Austria, calling on that nation to
restore the 135 pictures which the Emperor
Ferdinand carried off to Vienna in 1835. If
the powers get to considering this point
seriously and conscientiously, it may result
in general disarmament.Lily White Water White Oil is a re-
liable oil for family use. Ask your dealer
for it. They must keep it to hold their
trade. Over 100 dealers sell it in the city.
No extra price; same price as ordinary oil.
Orders solicited. Telephone No. 307.
EMPIRE OIL COMPANY.

FINES GALORE.

The Police Court Does a Big
Cash Business.Enos Moynahan Taxed \$80 for His
Little Escapade.A Petition from Leading Men in the
West: Asks Leniency Towards Him,
Windsor's Chief of Police to the Con-
trary—Mrs. Barnes Hands Over \$50
and is Real Mad.Enos Moynahan was arraigned for sen-
tence at this morning's Police Court on the
charge of assaulting and threatening to
shoot the Grigg House night porter and on
the charge of carrying a loaded revolver.Mr. P. Mulken appeared on Moynahan's
behalf, and produced a letter from the
police magistrate at Windsor, in which
the latter expressed much surprise that
Moynahan should have got into trouble,
and stating that he could scarcely believe
the newspaper accounts. Ordinarily Moynahan
had been a quiet and respectable
citizen, and he had never been before him
for an offence of any kind. A petition in
the prisoner's favor was also produced. It
was signed by the mayor of Windsor, the
police magistrate, the chief of police at
Walkerville, a license inspector, some
councillors, and several other respectable
citizens of Windsor, Walkerville and
Amherstburg. Mr. Mulken pleaded for
leniency, for the imposition of a fine on the
breach of the Firearms Act, and for sus-
pended sentence on the charge of threaten-
ing to shoot.Chief Williams stated that he was the
prosecutor in the case, and that he did not
think Mr. Mulken would ask for leniency
if he had heard the evidence. It was a
serious affair that a man should come into
a city in the early morning, and, after in-
sulting a woman in a respectable hotel,
should assault the man in charge and
threaten his life.The police magistrate, replying to Mr.
Mulken's plea that the man was drunk,
said that that was no excuse, for a pistol
discharged by a drunken man would be
just as much harm as one dis-
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said the police magistrate, in passing
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the fact that the Rev. Father Thorman spoke
favorably of you this morning, I will in-
flict a fine instead of imprisonment in the
Central, as I first intended. For the one
offense, that is the assault on the porter of
the hotel, I will fine you \$30, or three
months' imprisonment, and \$50 fine for
carrying a pistol, security to keep the
peace to be given."Chief Williams showed a reporter a
letter from the chief of police of
Windsor in which the prisoner's former
record was given. It stated that on May 13,
1887, he was fined \$8 and costs for disor-
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hostility and remembered her getting two
bottles of ale at the hotel about two weeks
ago. He thought it would be in the after-
noon when the liquor was bought.The defense contended that that was the
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good," said Mrs. Barnes, as she tossed a roll
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"Me paying \$120 a year to the city for taxes
and them men to come up here and do a
greater part of \$2 a week for costs, and
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OTHER CASES.

Mr. John Garvey was fined \$20 and
costs for selling liquor in less than the law-
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MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—There is a split in
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The Toronto Industrial.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—At the annual meet-
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to-day it was shown that the receipts from
admission last year amounted to \$70,175.
Wm. J. J. Withrow was re-elected presi-
dent, and Mr. Wm. Christie became vice-
president in place of Capt. McMaster, who
has retired.When a barber talks too much his stories
are generally illustrated with cuts.By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of diges-
tion and nutrition, and by a careful applica-
tion of the fine properties of well-selected Cocos, Mr.
Kips has provided our breakfast tables with a
deliciously flavored beverage, which may save
us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the
judicious use of such articles of diet that a
constitution may be gradually built up until
strong enough to resist every tendency to dis-
ease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are float-
ing around us ready to attack wherever there
is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal
shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with
pure blood and a properly nourished frame.
(Civil Service Gazette.) Made simply with
boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets,
labeled "JAMES ERPS & CO. Homeopathic
Chemists, London, Eng."Best Lehigh and Scranton Coal - \$7 00
Bernice - - - - - 6 50
Chestnut Coke - - - - - 4 00

JOHN MANN & SONS

Office—403 Clarence Street.

YARD—CORNER YORK AND BUR-
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To stop a cough,
Use Harkness'
Bronchial Syrup

BIG Sale of Furs at Cost Prices.

Rivard

London's Fashionable Hatter and
Furrier, 400 Richmond Street.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY.

The M. C. R. Granted Running
Powers Over the RoadOn About the Same Terms as at Pres-
ent—The Grand Trunk Station to
be the London Terminus.A rumor circulated by a contemporary
last evening made it appear that there was
difficulty between the London and Port
Stanley Railway lessees and the M. C. R.
as to the price which the latter company
would pay for running powers over the
former road. It was stated that the
lessees were trying to exact exorbitant
charges. This is not the case. A leading
official states positively the two corporations
have come to a satisfactory agreement by
which the M. C. R. has been granted run-
ning powers on about the same basis as at
present. This is a good thing.It is also a settled fact that the
lessees will use the Grand Trunk station
as the London and Port Stanley Railway's
terminus. The contract to that effect has
not been signed yet, but it will be in a few
days. This is a matter of great importance.
It means a saving to the city of \$3,000 a
year in rent, and an outlay of \$7,000 or \$8,000
on a temporary and a permanent station.
It was intended to build the latter, in case
other terminal facilities could not be
acquired, on the site of the old L. and P.
S. R. depot on Burwell street. Passengers
and excursionists will therefore appreciate
having so convenient and accessible a place
as the G. T. R. station for the terminus.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.

The Most Over-Crowded City in Chris-
tendom.

(From the New York Review.)

There are in New York nearly four fami-
lies (3.82) for every house in the metropo-
lis. When it is recalled that there are
miles of avenues and streets lined with
one-family houses it will be realized to
what extent in other parts of the city
crowding occurs, when to accommodate an
average of nearly four families to each
house the remaining houses only are avail-
able. In Philadelphia the average num-
ber of families to each house is one family
and one-tenth. The death rate tells the rest.
In New York in 28 in every 1,000, in
Philadelphia 22 per 1,000. While New
York has 19 people to each house London
has only 7, with a death rate of 3 percent
lower than New York. Out of a popula-
tion of 1,600,000 in New York 1,300,000
live in apartment flats and tenements.
There are herded in what the Board of
Health designates as the "tenement dis-
trict" no less than 275,000 families.

SCINTILLATIONS.

—When the National Cordage Company
—an infant combine with a capital of
\$3,000,000—closed down the factory at
Lachine it guaranteed to the owners \$5,000 a
year, but did not guarantee anything to the
60 men who were thrown out of employ-
ment. But still it is asserted that the pro-
tection which enables the infant to carry on
such operations is for the benefit of the
workmen.—An Initiative and Referendum move-
ment is being inaugurated in Detroit and
will shortly be agitated throughout the
State. This movement aims at amending
the State constitution, so that legislative
bills of vital importance shall be put to a
vote of the people before they become law.
The Trade and Labor Council has already
indorsed the principle and will take up the
question energetically at once.

Wine or No Wine?