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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 9829.

Our Ottawa Special

Winding Up the Work of the House.

The Franco-Canadian Treaty is Dropped.

A Quiet Afternoon Followed by a Stormy Night.

Members Refute the Utterances of Government Organs.

The Finance Minister Handled Without Glove—Canadian Railway Statistics for the Past Year.

[Special Correspondence of the ADVERTISER by Telegraph.]

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30.—After a quiet afternoon the evening sitting of the House began with a storm over certain comments in the daily press on members of the Opposition. Mr. Lister, in the discussion on Mr. Tarte's charges against some members of the judiciary in Quebec, interjected the following remark when Mr. Laurier was declaring that a superior judge in Quebec had paid money for his commission, "And so have inferior judges in Ontario." The correspondent of the Toronto Empire from the press gallery twisted this remark into a charge leveled generally against all the inferior or county court judges of Ontario. Mr. Lister strongly resented such gross misrepresentation, and the attack founded on it. "The man," he said, "who penned that article was guilty of a vile slander and is a contemptible coward."

Mr. Tarte complained of an editorial article in to-day's Montreal Gazette, attacking him over the same subject. The article stated that he had profited by the Whelan contract for the Quebec court house, and by the Baile Des Chaleurs Railway. Mr. Tarte said he could not divulge the secrets of the party he had once acted with and for, but he challenged the editor of the Gazette to repeat the statements on the floor of the House and he would then be at liberty, in an investigation, to disclose these secrets and clear himself of the charges. He charged the editor of the Gazette with being a malicious man without the manliness to stand up in his place in the House and make the statements contained in his paper. Mr. Tarte spoke warmly and with his usual emphasis.

Mr. Tarte deprecated a continuation of the discussion and then proceeded unwisely to lecture Messrs. Tarte and Lister. They should not, he said, make charges like those referred to against a body of men when they could not be adjudicated for several months or until next session. It was beyond even the privileges of a member of Parliament.

Mr. Lister rose with fire in his eye. He began in a calm voice to thank the leader of the House for attempting to lecture him. He had been in Parliament for eleven years, and it had been his painful duty to protect the men in the employ of this Government. Last session he brought up a gross act of impropriety on the part of a county judge. He had lived to see men whom he had prosecuted reinstated by the Government with one exception. Growing warmer and raising his voice, Mr. Lister continued: "I have seen Ministers of the crown, like the Postmaster-General, proven guilty of crimes against the Commonwealth of Canada, and I have seen a gentleman who is for the time being the leader of the House, get up and whitewash him and condone the most damnable crimes against the State. What encouragement, sir, is there to a member of Parliament to discharge his duty when those who lay charges are bound with a gag, and when the charges are proved the accused person is whitewashed by a machine majority?" Raising his voice still higher and laying greater emphasis on his words, Mr. Lister continued: "I said, and I repeat here on my responsibility, that I can prove that a judge of this country paid \$2,000 for his appointment to the bench; nay, more, that a postmaster paid \$800 for his appointment."

Mr. Speaker interrupted and said Mr. Lister was going too far, unless he was prepared to proceed in that manner. Mr. Lister—I am prepared to proceed in the ordinary constitutional manner.

Mr. Speaker—The reference to a judge had better in the meantime be withdrawn. Mr. Lister again rose, when Mr. Foster called "Order" and "Chair," to which Mr. Lister retorted by asking, "Order what? I am addressing the chair. In deference to your wish, sir, I will withdraw the expression until such time as I make formal charges." Resuming his speech, Mr. Lister said Mr. Foster, in view of his past history, had no right to lecture him. He (Laurier) had in the past discharged his duty by bringing accusations against members of this House and officers of this Government, and that was why the cowardly paragraph as the one he complained of. Referring to his charge against a county court judge, Mr. Lister said: "Does the Minister of Finance want to know the name? If he does I can give it to him, and further, I believe, the money paid went into the hands of the bribe in the election. In view of his past history and the conduct of the Minister of Finance has no right to lecture me. I am as responsible a man as he is, financially and otherwise, and I am prepared to answer in damages out of my own pocket any lecture or any threat which may be made against me by a cowardly ruffian."

Mr. Lister, who had moved the adjournment of the House, to allow Mr. Tarte to speak, withdrew his motion and the matter dropped.

The following bills were read a third

time: An act to prevent the manufacture and sale of filled or imitation cheese and to provide for the branding of dairy products.

In committee, the bill amending the Petroleum Act, which allows of the importation in tank cars, was opposed by several Maritime members on both sides of politics, because it did not allow of importation by tank steamers as well. Mr. Fildes moved an amendment in favor of tank steamers. The Government opposed the amendment, although their own supporters asked why the same justice was denied to the Maritime Provinces, and was granted to Ontario when the objects should be the same—the cheapening of the cost of coal oil. The amendment was lost and the bill passed without any change.

An act to amend the act respecting the Senate and House of Commons by authorizing the Senate to appoint a deputy speaker, was discussed. Mr. Mills held that they had no jurisdiction to make such an appointment, and Mr. Weldon held the opposite view. On suggestion of Sir Richard Cartwright the debate was adjourned.

An act to amend the act relating to ocean steamships was passed. It authorizes the application of a previous vote of \$25,000 for a fortnightly steamship service between Canada and Australia to a monthly service, as the sum had been found inadequate for a fortnightly service.

On the third reading of the Tariff Bill Mr. Laurier moved to amend it by reducing and remodeling the duties on iron. This was lost on division. Conference was then taken on the warehouse resolutions reported from committee of supply—an almost routine proceeding.

The railway statistics for the last year, laid on the table last night, show that since the first line in 1837, 14,588 miles have been built and are in operation; of these 8,690 miles belong to the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. There was an increase of 578 miles during 1892. The capital paid was \$844,000,000, including \$149,000,000 of Government subsidies. The amount of municipal aid paid was \$14,000,000. The total earnings of all the roads amounted to \$51,683,000, and the working expenses \$30,488,000. The net earnings were \$21,195,000; freight carried, 19,833,000 tons; freight carried, 22,000,000 tons; train mileage, 44,000,000.

There were 14 passengers killed during the year. The mileage of the C. P. R. is 5,533, and the number of passengers carried by that road 3,150,000. The number of miles covered by the Grand Trunk system is 3,157, and the number of passengers 5,900,000. The average rate of speed for passenger trains on the C. P. R. was 27 miles an hour, and on the Grand Trunk 33. The total train mileage of the C. P. R. was 14,294,000, and of the G. T. R. 10,741,000. The C. P. R. carried 2,355,000 barrels of flour, and the G. T. R. 5,833,000. The C. P. R. carried 28,529,000 bushels of grain, and the G. T. R. 60,407,000 bushels. Of freight of all kinds the C. P. R. carried 8,249,000 tons, and the G. T. R. 4,058,000. The total freight carried by all railways in Canada was 22,189,000 tons, classified as follows: Grain, 3,645,000 tons; flour, 1,284,000 tons; lumber, 3,338,000 tons; live stock, 1,171,000 tons; manufactured goods, 2,708,000 tons; firewood, 895,500 tons; all other articles, 15,620,000 tons. The earnings of the C. P. R. were for freight, \$15,463,000; passenger, \$1,621,000; express, \$1,621,000; mail and express freight, \$676,675; total gross earnings, \$17,781,000; net earnings, \$4,971,000. The total number of killed on the railways last year was 233, and 879 injured. On the C. P. R. 9 passengers and 85 others were killed, and on the G. T. R. 4 passengers and 88 others.

The blue book shows that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway in connection with which the Caron scandal arose, received from all sources over \$4,000,000 in bonuses including over \$1,000,000 from the Dominion Government or about \$200,000 a mile more than the road could possibly earn from construction. The total aid from all the railways in Canada amounts to \$195,000,000.

On the motion to adjourn at midnight, Mr. Laurier requested a statement as to the French treaty. Mr. Foster made a reply of considerable length, but no great point outside of the announcement that the Government did not intend to submit the treaty to Parliament for ratification this session. By the interchange of communication he had ascertained that the construction of the treaty would allow of the admission of canned fish and canned lobsters; whether common sense were included in the undertaking instead of cattle could only be clear. He regretted that information had been cabled of his speech so as to convey the impression that he had stated they would not ratify the treaty this year. Proper explanations had since then been cabled, and these were satisfactory to the British and French Governments. Parliament would not be asked to ratify the treaty this year. One of the chief points which the Government had to consider was in the references to the most favored nation clause. Whatever might have been their understanding with reference to other clauses of the treaty as to articles which were allowed in, it was true that by their telegram of Jan. 12, the Government of Canada assented to those clauses and were responsible for them, but with reference to the extension of the most favored nation clause, treatment that was not contemplated by this Government was not included in our instructions, and the Government was not bound to explain by Sir Charles Tupper in the official papers on the question. He knew that no courtesy was supposed to have been shown by the Government toward France.

Mr. Laurier said he thought Mr. Foster's language in the first instance justified the impression conveyed across the water that the treaty would not be ratified this session. His language this evening confirmed that impression. There was evidently a difference of opinion between the Government and their commissioner to Paris, Sir Charles Tupper, and whatever the cause the Government had tamely submitted to be rebuked and lectured by their High Commissioner. There was not to be found

anywhere in the history of civilized nations a case where the servant of a government abroad was allowed to say that the Government must ratify the treaty or resign. The Government should have called on Sir Charles Tupper to say if he was correctly reported in the press, or to disavow the language attributed to him. It was, perhaps, a family quarrel, but the Government would have better upheld their dignity if they had refused to tolerate such language from Sir Charles Tupper. As to the treaty, he understood that the Government reserved the right to ratify it at a subsequent session.

Mr. Foster—Yes. Mr. Laurier concluded by saying that the treaty was to him a very unsatisfactory one, but the Government having authorized it, were in duty bound to have asked the House to ratify it.

Mr. Foster—I am not aware of any exhibition of bad feeling between the Government and Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. Laurier—I must say the Government has exhibited no bad feeling at all. Mr. Foster—I believe some enterprising reporter has added largely to the remarks of Sir Charles Tupper.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought the Government could have upheld its dignity better by calling on Sir Charles for an explanation.

Mr. Foster—Slow haste is best haste. The House adjourned until Saturday at 11 o'clock.

Notes. Mr. Foster announced that the Government had decided to drop the Northwest Territories Act, as well as the Insurance Act, the bill respecting canned goods, the Dominion Irrigation Act, the bill to amend the Seamen's Act, and the bill to amend the act respecting land in the territories. Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Cartwright, said the Government would not take any action in reference to the petition of the Manitoba Legislature in favor of the passage of a Prohibition Liquor Law until the report of the prohibition commission was received.

NOT LONG SEPARATED.

Sudden Death of Mrs. Alex. Mackenzie, Widow of the Ex-Premier of Canada.

TORONTO, March 30.—Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, widow of the late ex-premier of Canada, died at 10:30 to-night of inflammation of the bowels after an illness of a few days only.

Mrs. Mackenzie's niece was the only relative with her at the time of her death. Dr. Thorburn, the same physician who attended the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie at the time of his death, was in attendance upon Mrs. Mackenzie.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

Opening of the Baseball Season in New York—How a Billiard Expert Trains.

BASEBALL. NEW YORK, March 30.—First game of the baseball season was played at the Polo grounds to-day, and resulted at the end of the fourth inning New York 16, Jaspers 4.

THE POOL. ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Saxton's anti-Poolroom Bill has passed the Senate, 49 yeas, 2 nays.

THE CUE. Frank C. Ives, the famous billiard player, puts himself through a very careful course of treatment when he is about to play a championship game. To a western newspaper man he says: "I begin about six weeks before the match, and take the best care of myself. If the match is for 800 points, ball-line, I play 200 points in the afternoon and the same in the evening, and increase it from week to week until I play 800 points twice a day. In preparing for a match it is necessary to keep regular hours, get all the fresh air possible and abstain from all liquor and tobacco, or anything that will affect the nerves."

Indian Faction Fight. ANTLERS, I. T., March 30.—Both factions of Choctaws are massing their forces and a bloody battle seems only a question of a few hours. At 9:30 o'clock to-night 100 militiamen gathered at Goodland and were getting ready to attack Locke; Locke is in a strongly fortified camp.

Ruption in Costa Rica. NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30.—A special from City of Mexico says: News from San Jose de Costa Rica reports that the country is in an uproar over President Rodriguez committing most arbitrary acts against all Liberals, of whom many have been arrested and shot in the interior of the barracks, where they were imprisoned awaiting trial.

Six Fishermen Probably Drowned. PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 30.—The fishing schooner Ada K. Dams arrived this morning. Captain Vera reports that on Tuesday he had four dories with trawls ten miles southeast of the Highland Light when a snowstorm came up. One dory succeeded in finding shelter, but the other three containing six men could not be found. It is supposed their occupants were drowned.

The Bering Sea Dispute. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The cases and counter cases of the United States and Great Britain under the treaty to arbitrate the Bering Sea difficulties between the two countries were simultaneously sent to the United States Senate to-day and also made public by transmission to the Houses of Parliament in London. They comprised altogether fourteen volumes of printed matter. Both parties lay claims for damages.

Steamships Arrived. From March 30. At From Quebec.....New York California.....San Francisco New York Schiedam.....New York Rotterdam H. H. Mackenzie.....New York Bremen Cockran.....New York Glasgow

To cure indigestion take Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills in the spring.

T. C. Thornhill, optician, jeweler, watch maker and engraver; skates sharpened and repaired. A call solicited. 402 Talbot street. Agent for Kool Spar.

Twenty-one pounds granulated sugar for \$1 during this month at J. A. DENNY'S new grocery store, 670 Dundas street east. wt

"Eighty-Eight!"

Gladstone's Majorities Grow Greater and Greater.

Futile Efforts of the Opposition to Block the Home Rule Bill.

The Government Sustained by a Majority of 88.

The French Ministry Resign Their Portfolios.

Defeated on a Vote to Increase the Liquor Tax.

A Schoolmaster and His Family Murdered—Queen Victoria's Interest in St. James' Palace Chapel—Squire Abingdon's Wills.

A Family Murdered. MONICH, March 30.—A school teacher, his wife and two children were on Tuesday found murdered in their house in Dietrichen.

Leo XIII. in London. LONDON, March 30.—Leo XIII. is the only Pontiff of all the 258 of his line who has entered London Piccadilly and breathed what Lord Beaconsfield called the best air in Europe, at the top of St. James' street.

"Where Are They At?"

BERLIN, March 30.—The big balloon Humboldt made an ascent from Berlin on Tuesday, striking a lightning rod shortly after starting, which cut a hole in her gas bag. Ballast was thrown out and the balloon shot up rapidly; but as nothing has since been heard of the aeronauts a special cablegram says great anxiety prevails as to their fate.

Squire Abingdon's Last Wills. LONDON, March 30.—The caveat entered at Somerset House against Squire Abingdon Baird's will has been what is known in official language as "warmed" from two separate quarters. This means that the two executors who entered the caveat must show cause before the registrar why this or that will should not be proved. The evidence points to more than one will.

Skill Recognized and Rewarded. LONDON, March 30.—The directors of the Cunard Steamship Company have presented handsome checks to the engineers and officers of the steamship Umbria in recognition of their skill in mending her broken shaft at sea and bringing her into port last December. The subscription of the underwriters for the same purpose amounted to \$5,000.

Royalty and Religion.

LONDON, March 29.—The Queen has not attended service in the Chapel Royal at St. James' Palace for more than 30 years. Her Majesty takes no interest in the arrangements there beyond giving the general order that no innovations of any kind are to be introduced, and that her express permission must be obtained before any extra services or functions can be held. The Queen maintains constant supervision over the arrangements for services in the private chapel Windsor Castle, and draws up the list of preachers both there and at Osborne.

The Queen at Florence. LONDON, March 30.—Those who witnessed the arrival of the Queen at Florence after her long and fatiguing journey were astonished to see how well she looked. During her progress through the streets in an open carriage, she bowed constantly to the crowd. But it must be confessed that the chief interest of the crowd centered in the portly, turbaned Indian mullah, who occupied the whole of one side of a carriage, and had an Oriental attendant in gorgeous apparel on the box. The worthy teacher of Hinduism stretched his legs wide apart, and, placing his hand on each knee, tried to look as fierce and imposing as possible. The Florentine youth, who mistook him for her Majesty's juggler, saluted him by throwing up their hats and uttering discordant cries.

An Actress's Revenge.

PARIS, March 30.—During the play at the Theatre de la Gaite last evening, Mlle. Mealy, one of the actresses, invited Mlle. Jeanne Richard, another actress, to call upon her in her dressing-room. Mlle. Richard supposed that Mlle. Mealy gave the invitation out of pure friendliness, and after the last curtain had been drawn to the dressing-room. The moment she entered, Mlle. Mealy's maid sprang upon her and threw her to the floor. Mlle. Mealy then caught Mlle. Richard by the throat, drew a file from her pocket and began lacerating her face with it. Mlle. Richard's screams brought other members of the company to the room and they rescued her, but not until her face was raw and covered with blood. After Mlle. Richard had been removed, Mlle. Mealy explained that her purpose in making the attack was to avenge herself for disparaging remarks made about her character by Mlle. Richard.

They Can't Stop Him.

LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone made a motion that after Easter the Government business have precedence. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, said that the motion was calculated to deprive private members of their rights and would be resisted by the Opposition. It was unprecedented for the Government to claim so early in the session the whole time of the House, and there was nothing so extraordinary in the present situation to warrant such a proceeding.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the last Salisbury Cabinet, suggested that Mr. Gladstone's motion be narrowed so as to give precedence to the Government's Irish business. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that the Government could not listen to such a proposal. The motion as made was the least the Government must accept. Wm. L. Jackson, Chief Secretary for

Ireland in the last Cabinet, said that the Government apparently was inaugurating a Parliamentary policy of compulsion. The Prime Minister, instead of leading the House, was plainly trying to drive it. He moved an amendment that the operation of the motion be limited to the period between Easter and Whitsuntide.

After this amendment had been rejected by a vote of 172 to 83, other amendments were proposed and discussed at length until the Government moved and carried the closure. The vote on Mr. Gladstone's motion was 163 to 75, a majority of 88 for the Government.

Another French Crisis.

PARIS, March 30.—Another crisis has arrived, but not on the Panama issue. The Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 247 to 242 decided to retain the liquor law amendment as a part of the budget, although the Government expressed itself as opposed to the amendment which increases the burdens of the liquor trade. Upon the vote of the Chamber being announced the Premier Ribot adjourned the session until 9 o'clock this evening. After a somewhat lengthy consultation the Ministers proceeded to the Elysee and tendered their resignations to President Carnot. The President urged them to reconsider their determination, but the Ministers insisted that their resignations must be accepted.

At 9:15 o'clock this evening the deputies reassembled. All the outward signs of a Cabinet crisis were apparent in the crowded galleries and among the animated groups on the floor of the Chamber. M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, announced in a few words that the Cabinet had resigned, but would carry on the affairs of the State for a short period. He would, therefore, ask the Chamber for a vote on account to cover the next two months. The Chamber referred his request to the budget committee and then adjourned.

At 10 o'clock the hour set for re-assembling not a chair in the whole House was vacant. M. Lockroy stepped to the tribune to announce the decision of the budget committee. In a few words he stated that the committee felt it inexpedient to grant the request made by M. Tirard for two months' supplies, but would recommend a vote covering one month for the present time. Shouts of approval greeted this statement. The report was adopted by a vote of 504 to 5 and the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

THE OPEN FORUM.

Bad Faith With London West.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: I was surprised on reading in your paper of this morning the action of the committee of the City Council relative to the agreement entered into between the councils of the city and London West in 1892, and realized by the submission of a bylaw to the electors of London West in January last, which was practically agreed to by the present City Council, in referring the agreement to their solicitor to prepare a bill thereon for presentation to the Legislature to legalize the same. As all are aware the question of amalgamation has long been on the tapis, meeting after meeting, year after year, has been held between joint committees of the respective councils without any result, until last fall, when an agreement was arrived at, reported to and approved of by the two councils, and submitted to the ratepayers of London West, approved of, and as it was supposed, only awaited the sanction of the Legislature to become law. A strong opposition was given to the bylaw by the electors of London West, and I and other strong advocates of amalgamation had great difficulty in persuading the electors to support the measure, the opponents using as one of their strongest arguments their want of faith in the sincerity of the City Council, a charge which we indignantly spurned, but our indignation was apparently wasted, for the gross breach of confidence was perpetrated by one municipal body than the action of the committee last night. Having been one of the foremost in advocating a joining together of the city and village for municipal purposes, knowing that the interests of the two were closely knit together, that the waste of space of the one meant the same for the other, and the fratricidal war that had existed and was being carried on in the law courts was injurious to both, and could only be put an end to by legally wedded and united, I am sorry to say that the resolution by the committee last night will prevent a peaceful ending of the difficulties. The agreement entered into was all along in favor of the city, it meant the withdrawal of the decree in the sewerage case, which, if enforced, will cost the city \$200,000, and also the revival of the chancery suit against the waterworks dam; but it would appear that the city representatives of the present year are desirous of keeping up the record of being the champion "contract and agreement breakers" of the day. At all events, London West residents must unite and protect their own interests, as we can look for nothing having the color of fair play from the city if the action of the committee is sustained. Truly yours, D. C. MACDONALD.

Hard Luck.

Little Willie—Mamma, can I have some more pie?
Mother (flustered before the company)—Oh, hold your peace!
Little Willie (sobbing)—Well, I ain't got no piece; I ate mine.

Another Use.

Belle—What have you done with that dear little stamp box that Charley gave you last summer?
"Well, you know, it isn't large enough for the Columbian stamps, so I've taken it for a handkerchief box."

The Sole Condition.

Mary—If you please, 'm, are you at 'ome to Mrs. Johnson, as 'as just rung the bell?
Mistress—Only if she's wearing anything new; if so, show her in.

This Week.

This week—We are showing splendid value in hats and caps this week. We have the latest in stiffs and Fedoras, at close prices. Boys' Fedoras in black, blue and brown at 50 cents. See our hat window. Spring overcoats at \$5 and up. Children's suits at almost any price within reason. Men's clothing made to order or ready made. We have a new stock of gent's furnishings to sell from. GILLESPIE'S Star Hall (Greene's old stand).

GIVE A WASHING MACHINE.

You will save your money, time and labor by using C. W. C. in your washing and house-cleaning. To induce every housekeeper during house-cleaning season to test the washing, cleaning and labor-saving properties of Cottam's Washing Compound we sell twenty-cent packages of C. W. C. for three weeks one pound of Cottam's Washing Compound and one pound of Cottam's Baking Powder for \$2. These articles we guarantee good, and at regular price or no sale. To every purchaser we well-made and durable, worth \$3. The best in the market, having many advantages over others. Call and see them or send for circular.

BART. COTTAM, Office—404 Talbot Street.

Pure Baking Powder.

Our Baking Powder is absolutely pure and wholesome. It never fails to make delicious Tea Biscuits and Cakes.

Price 25c a pound.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

Chemists & Druggists,

Corner Dundas and Park Avenue, Branch—Corner Richmond and Piccadilly Streets.

Our Baking Powder was used exclusively by Mrs. F. W. during her visit to the city.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

Dr. E. Hutchinson said in a recent lecture before the Royal Institution at London that with the electric motor a speed of 1,000 miles an hour could be obtained, "though beyond that point they perhaps entered the region of projectiles rather than of locomotives." This remarkable speed is obtainable because of the great advantage of the purely rotary motion of an electric motor over the reciprocal motion of the piston and connecting rod of the steam locomotive.

Mrs. W. H. Smith, editor of the Japan Gazette, conducts the political and commercial departments of a daily paper with a large circulation and much influence in the Orient. Her first contributions were offered four years ago, while she was in the interior of Japan, where her husband was an English teacher in the Government service. Having made a hit in reporting a military review, she was invited to Yokohama, and joined the Gazette's staff, while her husband entered the business office.

In the Medical Magazine Dr. Blackman says that the effect of music is transmitted by the reflex action of the nerves which govern the blood supply, that it directly affects the circulation of the blood, the blood pressure sometimes rising and sometimes falling, and that the action on animals and man expresses itself for the most part by increased frequency of the beats of the heart. That, hence, music is needed for the invalid, and becomes an important factor in restoring the nervous invalid to health.

Since Tennyson's death the air has been filled with unqualified praise of the dead laureate. But now comes the Rev. James Stalker, the talented Free Church minister of Glasgow, and ventures upon a mild criticism of Tennyson. Referring solely to the form of Tennyson's work, he said that when one read his poetry long at a time there was a sense of being cloyed with sweetness, and one wished that simple things were described more simply. There was an artificiality which they did not feel in Burns, for instance. The justice of this criticism will, we think, be conceded by intelligent reflective readers of the great poet.

"Americans are the most wasteful people in the world," says a man who has been living in China and Japan for some years. "What the American family does away would keep a European family from starving and would feed a Chinese or Japanese family. It is not merely food that we waste; it is fuel. Look at this," and he produced a cylinder of bronze as large as a "plug" hat. "Here is a Chinese stove, or oven. With four or five pieces of coal a Mongolian will make tea and cook rice and eggs over that, while an American domestic would use up at least a hod of coal in the same operation. Lucky we are rich or we couldn't keep up our national extravagance."

"The First Millennial Faith" has for its avowed motive the restoration of the doctrine of Christ's Atonement that was held during the first thousand years of the existence of Christianity. A very accurate sketch of the life and times of St. Austin, the monk who put forth for the first time the "satisfactory" theory, occupies part one of this interesting volume. The second part is a laborious compilation from the writings of the Christian Fathers, covering all church literature to the year of our Lord 1000. The concluding chapter deals with the personality of Satan, and the life-long sacrifice of the Son of God, whereby redemption of the world was wrought. The book is bound in blue and white cloth, gold stamping, and can be had for 50 cents from Sanfield & Fitch, publishers, Bible House, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES.

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.

What folly To be without BERHAM'S PILLS.

Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills will make the blood pure and will keep it pure. Beware of substitutes. Beware!

To Worlds Fair HOW TO GET THERE.

You will save your money, time and labor by using C. W. C. in your washing and house-cleaning. To induce every housekeeper during house-cleaning season to test the washing, cleaning and labor-saving properties of Cottam's Washing Compound we sell twenty-cent packages of C. W. C. for three weeks one pound of Cottam's Washing Compound and one pound of Cottam's Baking Powder for \$2. These articles we guarantee good, and at regular price or no sale. To every purchaser we well-made and durable, worth \$3. The best in the market, having many advantages over others. Call and see them or send for circular.

BART. COTTAM, Office—404 Talbot Street.

FREE LIBRARY MATTERS.

The Board's Proposition Goes to the Electors.

Advertising the City at the World's Fair—Petition Against Assessment.

A joint meeting of No. 1 committee and the Free Library Board was held last night, and it was principally taken up with the free library question. There were present: Ald. Moule (chairman), Parnell, Welford, Harcourt, Jas. Fitzgerald, Mayor Essery and Secretaries, Pope, while Messrs. Marks, Keene, Burrell, Cameron and Mr. Marks represented the Free Library Board and Messrs. Harvey and Scarrow the Mechanics' Institute.

Ald. Parnell asked Mr. Cameron what his individual opinion as regards the scheme to use the City Hall.

Mr. Cameron—I can only say that our present scheme seems the best, but if it is the wish of the citizens that such be done, then the board would most willingly do so.

Mr. Marks said that he looked upon the present plan of the board as the best, as the cost of a new building would not be more than the cost of repairing the Mechanics' Institute.

Ald. Parnell—Do you think it would be wise to lay the matter over for a week to take up this matter of the City Hall.

Mr. Cameron said that he did not think it would be placed for a week to take up this matter until the council had decided on some course.

A communication was received from the Mechanics' Institute, offering for the assessment of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mill the first year, and

of a mill for each year thereafter to furnish a public library in their present building, and if called upon at any time they would hand over the library to the city.

Mr. Searrow favored the use of the Mechanics' Institute building.

Mayor Essery stated that if the members took over the books of the Mechanics' Institute they would receive the

Government grant, whereas if they put up a new building the board would also have to go to a great expense for books and get no grant.

Ald. Parnell thought that if they did not take up the report of the Free Library Board it would show a want of confidence in the council.

Mr. Macklin, in reply to Ald. Menle

A motion of Ald. Parnell to accept the proposition was lost, Ald. Parnell and

Wellford voting yea and the remainder voting in favor of Mayor Essery's amendment, to the effect that, the matter be voted on by the citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. S. H. Craig, on behalf of the Phoenix Foundry Company, presented declarations from H. E. Nelles and others to the effect that the foundry property was overtaxed.

and asked that it be assessed at \$10,000. Mr. Craig stated that several men had gone over the property and all were satisfied that the property was overtaxed.

Ald. Carrothers moved that the assessment be fixed at \$15,000.

The matter was left to the assessment commissioner to report to the committee at their next meeting.

Before adjourning the mayor submitted a copy of a book published by the city of Hamilton for distribution among the tourists at the World's Fair. The council will be recommended to secure 4,000 copies of a similar work for the benefit of London at a cost of \$800. Adjourned till Monday night.

ELGIN ASSIZES.

**Recommendations of the Grand Jury—
Young's Case Postponed.**

ST. THOMAS, March 30.—The grand jury in their presentment recommended that the placing of articles for sale on the sidewalk be prohibited, owing to the tempta-

The case of Wm. Ashton vs. the County of Elgin, for damage, was traversed to next Tuesday, when an action arising out of

Hemstreet vs. the Traders' Bank was an action brought by Mr. R. H. Hemstreet, of

Fox vs. Arnold, an action for slander, resulted in a verdict of \$100 for plaintiff,

The Young murder case, in which Geo. E. Young is charged with killing Fred Glover in Southwold township was set for this morning, but the father and mother of the prisoner are both ill, and at the request of Mr. Osler, counsel for the prisoner, the case was postponed until the Fall Assizes.

Too Late.
Miss Pert—Have you given up anything
this Lent?
Miss Passe (with a sigh)—Hope!

Let the World Know You Are in It.
It seems almost a crime for a man to
"hide his light under a bushel." If he has
"the human

something new, that will benefit the old-fogy race, he should make it known. Old-fogy physicians tread the beaten path of their grandfathers, denounce advertised remedies, and never learn anything new. Medical science knows no parallel to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, compounded by a physician of skill and long experience, especially for the maladies that afflict

It effects a permanent cure of those agonizing disorders which attack their frail organism, and is an anchor of hope alike to delicate girls and suffering women; contains no deleterious drugs. A guarantee on the bottle wrapper, refunding the price in case of failure. Of druggists, \$1.

Seventy million people in Europe wear wooden shoes.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to take and for relieving.

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

Thousands of people testify to Williams' Royal Crown Remedy. Get a circular from any first-class druggist. Take no substitute. The best and cheapest remedy.

Nubia has thorns for
Seventy million people in Europe wear
wooden shoes.

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

Thousands of people testify to Williams'
Royal Crown Remedy. Get a circular from
any first-class druggist. Take no substi-
tute. The best and cheapest remedy.

Nubia has become a great
Seventy million people in Europe wear
wooden shoes.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate
your throat or lungs and run the risk of
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etc.

Thousands of people testify to Williams
Royal Crown Remedy. Get a circular from
any first-class druggist. Take no substi-
tute. The best and cheapest remedy.

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 12 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, \$6 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - CANADA.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Free Trade—British free trade, Continental free trade, free trade with the whole world. The ADVERTISER regards the system of Protection as unscientific, immoral and un-Christian; an injury to the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, the general consumer, and a hindrance to the majority of manufacturers.

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; the sooner the better.

THE ADVERTISER

Is an advocate of Equal Rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work. Municipal suffrage in the hands of women has been a splendid success in this city; and the parliamentary franchise should now be granted without delay.

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. There ought to be at least a federal union, right off, for large common purposes; with denominational home rule, if necessary, meantime.

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. Not less democracy in government, but more democracy in government, is the remedy. Everybody is wiser than anybody. Get closer to the people.

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

London, Friday, March 31.

"PAY according to space occupied" is the rule on London bus lines. The woman who wears crinolines is charged double fare. This discrimination is justifiable.

The winter's accumulation of waste material should be carried off the block paying as soon as possible. When it dries up it makes a most offensive, if not dangerous, dust.

The Chatham Planet was one of the Conservative newspapers that held the theft of Mr. Hyman's seat in Parliament to be justifiable. Now it tardily does Mr. Hyman justice by styling him "Mr. Hyman, M.P."

It is a mistake to suppose that women desire to take the place of predominance as to voting so long held by men. They desire only their rightful place as equals. Justice is better than mastery, and equal rights better than unequal yoking.

An atmospheric electric heater has been invented which, it is thought, will, as it is gradually perfected, gain predominance over the present method of heating by its easily controlled energy and by reason of the small space it occupies. Heat can by this process be produced 25 per cent. cheaper than coal. When this heater is placed on the market, it will have an

enormous sale. Contracts for coal, however, need not now be declared off, for the "gradual perfection" is yet in progress.

*
THE Dominion Government has given \$20,000 for steam communication between St. John, Yarmouth and Halifax. While the money is being squandered, why should there not be a \$20,000 grant to establish steam communication between Port Stanley and Montreal?*
WHAT can be more heart-tearing to a mother than the law which prevails in so many places under which she can be despoiled by a tyrannical or drunken father of the custody of her child? Not till women have a part in the making of laws will this cruel and unnatural state of affairs be remedied.*
ETHEREAL mildness would be better enjoyed if the Board of Health would bring into force a weekly system of garbage removal. It called for tenders for a bi-weekly removal, and now holds back because the price is too high. A weekly removal is good enough for us, only let there be no further delay.*
SIR HENRY JAMES, the eminent English jurist, has pretty conclusively proved, contrary to generally received historic data, that the escape of the rebel cruiser Alabama from England, which caused so much friction between Great Britain and the United States during the civil war, was unwittingly due to a woman. In a letter from Henry Marshall, published by Sir Henry on Wednesday, Sir Fitzroy Kelly is represented as saying that Lady Harding, wife of the crown counsel, was responsible for the inactivity of the Government. The documents had been sent to Sir John Harding's country seat, Monmouth, where his wife, desiring to conceal the fact of her husband becoming insane, kept the Alabama papers for days, hoping her husband would recover. An urgent Government dispatch compelled her to reveal her husband's condition and return the documents, which, however, reached the Government law officers a few hours too late for the detention of the cruiser. How slender is the thread upon which great international embroglios often hang!*
ONE of the most inconsequential and fallacious ways of arguing that a reduction of the tariff upon British and American goods would not benefit the Canadian farmer, points out the Toronto Week, is to quote the tables of articles imported into Canada from these countries, in a given year, under the present high tariff, with a view to showing that the goods so imported are mainly of kinds used only by the wealthier classes. What was the high tariff imposed for if not to keep out the articles which the people would be most likely to import but for the obstacles thus put in their way? The true test, and the only one worth applying, it cannot be too often urged, is to remove the tariff from the articles which the farmer most needs, or to reduce it to a revenue basis, and then see whether he will import them or not. If he does not the fact will prove that the tariff is no longer needed. If he does it will prove that the tariff compels him to buy the article which he does not prefer instead of that which he would like to have, thus interfering with his rights as a free citizen.

NOT A SECTARIAN DIVISION.

While Mr. Gladstone's scheme for giving self government to Ireland is indorsed by such eminent English scholars as Prof. Bryce, Prof. Mahaffy, Prof. Blackie, John Morley and Chief Justice Coleridge, as well as the Liberal masses, it is noteworthy that a strongly worded protest against home rule has been extensively signed by members of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, including six peers.

The signing of this memorial, though its promoters had a directly contrary object in view, will assist Mr. Gladstone in his great work of reconciliation and justice. That a substantial minority in the Catholic Church in Ireland oppose home rule, as outlined in the bill now before Parliament, will go a long way to confirm moderate men in the opinion that the question of the extension of self-government in that land is not a religious one, as some men have tried to make out, but one of governmental expediency, upon which there may be honest differences of opinion without reference to the manner in which the opposing forces may worship their Creator. It would be a misfortune were it otherwise.

We would despair of the future of the English-speaking race if they were to neglect pressing social reforms in order to engage in a fruitless effort to convince each other that their respective views regarding plans of salvation and the hereafter were the more to be preferred. The race is too far advanced to indorse such a bootless content.

It is better, as the denominations seem to agree, to divide, not on church or religious grounds, but on broad differences of opinion as to public policy—as to what is best for the whole people without regard to the church they attend.

PENITENTIARY HIGH LIFE.

It seems high time that the Michigan authorities revised their system of prison management. The facts developed in the Latimer tragedy are such as to prove criminal laxity in the supervision of the State Prison of a most extraordinary character. Latimer was under sentence of life imprisonment for the revolting murder of his mother in 1889. But instead of being kept at hard labor and in strict confinement the officials appear to have made him a companion, and to have permitted him liberties that an ordinary vagrant would not be given in a well-regulated jail. Not only was he allowed to buy groceries and to re-sell them to his fellow-convicts, but he was permitted to purchase prussic acid, one of the most deadly of poisons,

under pretense of requiring it for the development of photographs that he appears to have been allowed to take! It was with this poison that he fatally drugged his keepers when he made his escape. So great laxity in the management of a great convict establishment could scarcely be imagined possible in a well-reputed commonwealth like Michigan. If the treatment of Latimer is a sample of how convicts are enabled to enjoy life, we may expect to see a hegebra of states from Canada and from neighboring States to this paradise of criminals. It is possible, however, that strict rules for the government of the prison exist, but that these have been ignored in the treatment of this matricide. If so, those of the officers who have not fallen victims to his devilish wiles should be called to strict account. The law should be made a terror to evil-doers.

CANADA'S HUMILIATION.

If, as has already been reported in these columns, the Dominion Government has summoned up enough courage to refuse to submit to Parliament the treaty between Canada and France, the supporters of the Government will be relieved of serious embarrassment. Canada will be none the less humiliated by the bungling which has characterized the management of the whole affair. And for this reason. One or other of her public men, employed in the negotiation of the treaty has been guilty of falsehood. If not, the Government of Canada, not understanding the full import of the draft treaty submitted to it by Sir Charles Tupper, first agreed to its promulgation, and then, finding Parliament most hostile to its provisions, took the extraordinary course of refusing to sustain its original position.

That we are warranted in these conclusions it is only necessary to adduce the interview held by a representative of Reuter's telegraphic agency with Sir Charles Tupper. In the negotiation of the treaty the High Commissioner was the accredited agent of the Ottawa Government, and he asserts that the Canadian Ministers, with every detail before them, authorized the British plenipotentiaries to sign the treaty. It was made in exact conformity with their wishes, except that most-favored-nation treatment to France was not confined to the articles named in the treaty. The High Commissioner added: "I had, however, reason to believe that the explanation given was satisfactory. The French legislation on ships was well known to Mr. Foster, and no question of exclusive privileges to Canada in St. Pierre and Miquelon was ever suggested, nor has the slightest intimation of disapproval of the treaty been given to me since it was received by the Government, to whom I sent it immediately after it was signed on Feb. 6." This declaration was made after Finance Minister Foster took up the treaty provisions in the House, and was forced to confess that he really did not understand what they meant. A pretty admission, truly, if Sir Charles is a truthful man! Sir Charles has further told another correspondent that he holds the French treaty is the treaty of the Dominion Government just as much as the Washington treaty was the treaty of the Government of the day. "They are bound," he asserts, "to carry it through or resign"—a reasonable deduction from the facts as detailed by the High Commissioner. And that there might be no misgivings as to his views, Sir Charles adds:

"If I did not carry out their instructions it was incumbent on them to take action to remove me from the office I held under them. It was because of the injury which I consider their policy, if not reversed, must inflict on Canada that though I am their subordinate I took the strong and unusual course of publishing on the receipt of Reuter's telegram a statement in correction of the remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Foster."

But it was apparent that the Administration does not mean to exercise the virtue of resignation, and that it means to make Sir Charles Tupper the scapegoat. He is virtually informed that he does not tell the truth, and that as a negotiator of treaties he is a failure.

Will Sir Charles stomach all this indignity in order to retain his office and emoluments? A man with a keen sense of the proprieties would not hold office for an hour under a set of men that would repudiate a treaty arranged as he asserts this treaty with France was arranged. But Sir Charles has not been noted for fine feelings when a fat office was around. And it is just possible that he will hang on to the High Commissionership and accept the drubbing now given him with that characteristic meekness which has ever been exhibited by him when necessary to retain place and power.

Some people have said that the reason why Sir Charles was so anxious to have the

treaty adopted lies in his expectation that if it is promulgated he will be invited to join Lord Mountstephen as a member of the House of Lords. Indeed, one zealous underling of his has already caused it to be circulated that he is so certain of selection for lordly honors that he has chosen the title of Baron Liverpool. But it is not necessary for a man to be a success to be made a lord. Hereditary lords may be born idiots, they may become senescent of the worst pattern, but no one can keep them out of what is known as the Upper House. And so it comes about that men who have striven early and late to acquire old world honors have sometimes obtained a title when failure resulted from their efforts. The negotiations between the United States and Canada came to naught, but Sir Charles managed to get knighted immediately after he concluded his task. It may be Sir Charles, though having an abortive treaty fathered on him, may yet squeeze into the House of Lords as a peer. But he need never go back to Paris to negotiate a treaty. Either through his own blame or the duplicity of his employers his work has been thoroughly discredited in France, and it meets with no appreciation in Canada.

WHY DON'T THEY ADVERTISE?

(Printer's Ink)

The Chicago Tribune notes an interesting fact, not only that physicians headed the list of suicides last year, but they have headed it every year in the last ten. A medical paper commenting on this says that "competition is so brisk in the medical profession that many are driven to suicide in sheer desperation."

Why don't they advertise?

In order to carve out a fortune one must be sharp.



Cuticura Baby

This beautiful baby boy, the son of Geo. B. and Janetta Harris, Webster, Ind., is one of thousands completely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES of a torturing and disgusting skin disease, after many doctors and remedies had wholly failed. The marvelous cures daily performed by these great remedies have astonished all familiar with them. None but mothers realize how these little ones suffer when their tender skins are literally on fire with itching and burning eczema, and other itching, scaly, blotchy and pimply skin and scalp diseases. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. Parents, think of the mental and physical suffering to be endured in years to come from neglected skin, scalp and childhood are almost invariably permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 75c; Soap, 25c; Eczema Ointment, 50c.
Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
"All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," 64 pages, 360 diseases, mailed free.

Don't pay money for water!

A solid extract of Beef is more economical than a liquid for the reason that it is concentrated, and housekeepers will find it much cheaper to

BUY

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

A solid, concentrated extract of Beef, free from fat and gelatine or any foreign substance, and dissolve it themselves.

The genuine Liebig signature on the jar in blue.

Coffee House

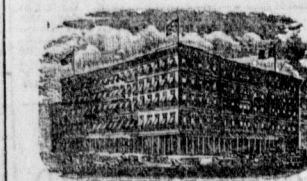
MARKET SQUARE.

Warm meals at all hours and at lowest rates. Board and lodging by the day or week. ywt JAS. BURNETT, proprietor.

LEADING HOTELS.

THE TECUMSEH HOUSE

LONDON, ONT.

Largest and Best Hotel in Western Ontario.
Large sample rooms free, no charge for baggage; elevator day and night. Rates, \$2 50 and \$2 per day. Special rates for boarders and excursion parties. G. W. DAVIS, Proprietor.ROSEBUD HOUSE, TORONTO, CANADA.
ANELSON, PROPRIETOR.
On account of increased patronage it has been found necessary to enlarge this popular hotel, which has been done by the
ADDITION OF 75 ROOMS,
elegantly furnished (en suite), with baths. The latest exposed sanitary plumbing adopted throughout. The Rosebud is the largest hotel in the Province, having accommodation for 500 guests, and is the only one in Toronto complete in all its appointments.

CHAPMAN'S

NEW SPRING GOODS

Attracting hundreds of admirers
and eager purchasers.

EASTER HATS

AND BONNETS

During the past two days have left our
stands in great numbers.

Without doubt we have the largest display of Hats, Millinery, Flowers and Trimmings we have ever put before the London public. To tell you all the good things we have heard these past two days about our beautiful hats and stylish millinery—an almost endless variety—not forgetting our low prices, would only annoy our competitors, and might be considered by you simply an advertisement, and possibly an exaggeration. To those who have not yet inspected our display, and we believe there are several, we say: Come to-day; be with your friends and neighbors in this, the greatest display in London. We invite you. It costs you nothing to inspect,

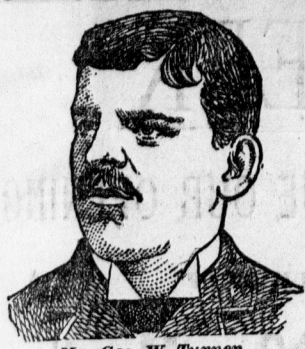
The demand for Spring Wraps, Capes and Mantles is unparalleled in the history of our firm. We have the largest variety, and the best fitting Mantles and Capes at the very lowest prices we have ever shown. All German manufacture, which means a perfect fit and becomingly trimmed. Talk about Shoulder Capes—one, two and three capes. We have them, just opened up a case of the very latest, from 18 to 27 inches long, in a variety of colors, trimmed with black and colored beads to harmonize with the goods. Every lady should see these lovely garments. Prices are moderate, only \$4 to \$15.

NOTICE—We have opened up, in connection with our large and growing business, a first-class dressmaking department. This means a great deal to the ladies of London. Mrs. Johnston, from Milwaukee, has charge of the department. It is only necessary to say the work will be guaranteed in every respect. Orders executed with business promptness.

Every Department Is Now Complete With New Goods.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.



Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the face of one eye, and on my right arm. Doctors said it was the worst case of Scrofula they ever saw. It was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take Hood's SARSAPARILLA. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, ten dollars! Just think of what a return I got for that investment! I had saved per cent! Yes, many thousands. For the past 4 years I have had no sores. I

Work all the Time. Before, I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's SARSAPARILLA for my perfect cure." GEORGE W. TURNER, Farmer, Oakway, Saratoga county, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

CANAL BOATS COLLIDE,

Resulting in the Drowning of Three Persons.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The canal boat Edward Hayes, lying at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, was sunk at 2 o'clock this morning. David Williams, a friend of the captain, David Cayman, and Mabel Garman, the infant child of the captain, were drowned. The accident was caused by the crashing into the Edward Hayes of another canal boat.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Hamilton Union Holders Said To Be Weakening—Rumors of Trouble on the C. P. R.

The union holders who were employed in the stove foundries at Hamilton and have been out on strike ever since July 9, 1892, are said to show signs of weakening and will probably return to work at the proposed reduction.

There is some trouble brewing between the Conductors' Association and Mr. C. W. Spencer, of the C. P. R., at Ottawa. The trouble has been the subject of consideration for some time and may yet end in a strike.

HARRISSING NIAGARA.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The commissioners of the land office to-day approved the long-pending application of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company for a grant of about four acres of land under the waters of the Niagara River. The company wants to build a boom out into the river for the purpose of diverting the course of floating ice which otherwise might enter its canal below and break its water wheels, etc.

A Masked Boy Burglar.

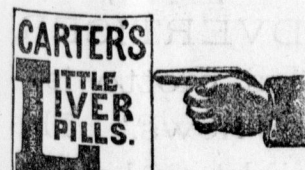
CHICAGO, Ill., March 30.—Frank Pendry, 19 years of age, was arrested here to-day charged with highway robbery. When taken into custody he wore a black mask and carried two revolvers. He acknowledged that he had robbed several people and had shot one man through the head because he resisted. He says he is the son of J. D. Pendry, a tea merchant of Fifth and Walnut streets, Cleveland, O., where he was wanted on several charges of robbery.

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

The greatest attraction at Monte Carlo on the day of the Battle of Flowers was an English concert, conducted by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

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

The great spring medicine—Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

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

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

Acthe they would be almost useless 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 headaches.

ACHE

Is the name of so many lives 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 please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents, live for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Late Canadian News

A Hamilton Man Burned to Death at Yokohama, Japan—Queer Place to Find a B.V.

The Ontario Legislature meets on Tuesday.

Eighty miles of the Baie Des Chaleurs Railway are to be opened for traffic on May 1.

John A. Peebles, formerly of Hamilton, has been burned to death by a fire in a hotel in Yokohama, Japan.

An infant recently born was found on Thursday near the organ in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Montreal.

Rev. Mr. Sims, of Tacoma, Wash., has been called to Bond Street Church, Toronto, as assistant to Dr. Wylde. Salary, \$2,500.

There are no new developments in connection with the shortage of the Imperial Loan and Investment Company at Toronto. The missing cashier has not been heard of.

The Quebec authorities have information that two schooners have just left St. Pierre Miquelon, loaded up with smuggled whisky, and probably bound for the St. Lawrence.

Mrs. Marie Ann Turcotte, widow of the late Antoine Leger, aged 66 years, dropped dead Wednesday evening at the residence of her son-in-law in Quebec. She had just left her own residence.

Grip, or something resembling it, has struck the Ottawa postoffice, no less than seventeen clerks and carriers being off duty at present. Some of the parties have been down for nearly a week.

The Board of directors of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario have elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Dr. R. J. Husband, Hamilton; secretary, Dr. Willmott, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. Clark, Woodstock; registrar, Dr. Sturton, Guelph.

REDUCED TO RUINS.

Destructive Fire in a Cape Breton Coal Mine.

Explosion and Loss of Life in Cleveland, Ohio—Other Conflagrations.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30.—An explosion in the storehouse of the Forest City varnish works shortly after noon to-day caused a fire in which Charles Boudleman was burned to death. The storehouse was completely destroyed. Loss, about \$20,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—A special from East Worcester, N. Y., says the East Worcester House and several adjoining buildings were burned this morning. Loss, \$20,000.

NORTH SIDNEY, C. B., March 30.—Shortly after noon to-day a fire broke out in the surface works of the International Coal Company at Bridgeport, and has been raging since, fanned by a heavy southerly wind. It is reported that all the machine shops, bank head and other wooden structures on the surface have been destroyed, and that their large supply of coal is also on fire. As there is no telephone office at this place full particulars cannot be obtained. This is one of the mines acquired by the Whitney syndicate.

TORONTO, March 30.—Fire broke out at early hour this morning in the house 38 Melbourne avenue, Parkdale, owned and occupied by G. J. Bennett, of the Telegram. The firemen were soon on the scene, but the flames had gained such headway that efforts to save the house and contents were futile. Mrs. Bennett was asleep at the time and was awakened by one of the children. She lowered the children from the bedroom window to the ground, and had barely time to escape herself. The house was insured; loss, \$2,000.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Closing Session of the Home Mission Committee.

TORONTO, March 30.—The home mission committee of the Presbyterian Church completed its business to-day. The first item was the appointment of ordained ministers, licentiates, students and catechists to the various fields under the care of the committee, extending from Quebec to Vancouver. These are as follows:

Presbytery of Quebec—Rev. J. M. McLennan, Rev. John V. Tanner, Rev. John Buchanan, J. F. Pelley, Rev. John Turnbull, John Lindsay, N. A. McLeod, K. J. McDonald, George Woodside, J. Wheeler, W. Ash.

Presbytery of Montreal—Rev. J. M. Arter, Rev. A. Suckling, P. D. Muir, P. A. Walker, A. D. Menzies, W. McQuinn, W. J. Lowden, R. Thompson, G. C. Pligson.

Presbytery of Ottawa—Rev. Andrew Miller, Rev. Mark Dauby, Rev. J. Gourlay, R. Radie, J. McKellock, J. C. Stewart, W. Patterson, Geo. Gilmore, D. Hutchinson, Geo. Wier, W. Gallop, A. McPhee.

Presbytery of London—Angus Graham. The students begin their work on the first Sabbath in April. The resolution of the executive passed last October in reference to the salary of students in the Northwest was adopted.

Mr. MacDowell, on the part of the committee, is pointed to issue a circular to Presbyteries asking them to take steps to have Young People's Societies organized in every congregation, reported that they had done so.

The committee favor making a liberal grant to each Presbytery in British Columbia so that the convenor of the home mission committee of the Presbytery or other suitable person might be set free for a few weeks annually to visit the different fields with the view of securing more complete organization and advocating the interests of the work of the church generally.

The committee adjourned to meet again during the meeting of the General Assembly next June.

JUMPED OUT OF HER COFFIN.

A Mexican Wake Ends With a Surprise Party.

DERANGO, Mex., March 30.—The lower classes of this city are greatly stirred up over a remarkable occurrence which took place last night. Miss Juana Juarez apparently died after a brief illness. She was placed in a rude box in a coffin, and her sorrowing relatives proceeded to hold a lively wake over the apparently lifeless body. In the midst of the ceremony Juana opened her eyes, and seeing the candles around her jumped from her coffin and asked with surprise what was the meaning of it all.

The attendants fled in fright, thinking the resurrection was the work of the devil. A priest was speedily summoned and succeeded in allaying the fears of the relatives.

Take Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills. Get, let, now and always.

"THE CANUCK."

Interesting History of a Well-Known Play.

George Rankin Tells Why He Enters Suit Against His Brother.

He Claims Authorship of the Original Play Which McKee Rankin Has Been Starring In—Particulars of Col. Rankin's Will.

The suit which Mr. George C. Rankin, of this city, has instituted against his brother, McKee Rankin, the actor, arises out of circumstances which are very interesting. Both are sons of the late well-known Col. Rankin, Windsor. For some seasons McKee Rankin has starred in a play called "The Canuck," which is acknowledged to be one of exceptional merit. This play, in its original form, is said to be the product of George Rankin's pen, and it is for the alleged violation of his rights that he takes action for \$10,000 against his brother.

The dispute between the two has been generally known for a long time. An Advertiser reporter called on him recently at his residence, 1410 St. George street, and asked him about the suit, incidentally mentioning the statement that it had been prompted by the terms of his father's will. "No," said Mr. Rankin, "it is not because of my being disinherited by my father, the late Col. Rankin, that I have commenced suit against McKee. I have commenced suit on common law rights I own in 'The Canuck,' but for the very simple reason that under the provisions of the only will left by my father I am made one of the executors and the residuary legatee, while Mr. Samuel Hamilton, of John street, Toronto, is appointed the other executor. The estate is very much encumbered, but if there is anything left after the debts are paid it will belong to me, while McKee Rankin's name is not mentioned in the will at all. A year ago last fall it was announced that McKee in 'The Canuck' was to appear at the Opera House in this city. I wrote Mr. C. J. Whitney, the lessee at Detroit, stating my case in the premises and informing him that I should issue a writ against McKee and hold him (Whitney) responsible in damages if he played the piece here. The result was that Mr. Cameron, Mr. Whitney's manager, informed Rankin that he couldn't play him in 'The Canuck' at any of the theaters in his circuit and he didn't come here at all.

"The history of that ignominiously named play, 'The Canuck,' will, I dare say, make interesting reading, and I don't mind giving it you under the circumstances, notwithstanding that I have a horror of newspaper notoriety. While at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., during the winter of 1884-5, I wrote a 40-minute sketch, which I called 'L'Habitant,' to fill out an entertainment in aid of the organ and so on of the local church. The piece, written in a hurry, was absurdly crude as a literary production, and in the hands of inexperienced amateurs made a painfully funny performance. I was the star, and I had never been on the stage before. Our leading lady, I think, was taken so really ill at the last moment that we were obliged to procure another leading lady out of the assembled audience, who read the sick leading lady's lines with tremulous uncertainty. The leading man had had a disagreement with the sweetly talented actress, and now took sweetly at her, and in gags and guys and travesties upon his lines, while the unfortunate star himself went wrong as to his clothes at a critical moment, and fell a victim to the blushes of the ladies and the gibes and guffaws of half-dressed Indians. Notwithstanding the somewhat dampening episodes of a first night we made bold to cross the river to the American Soo, where with a reinstated leading lady and an ameliorated leading man, to say nothing of a more securely habited star, we produced the piece under the name of 'The Canuck,' a few nights after its memorable first production on the Canadian side.

"The following summer, under the stage name of George Cameron, assisted by competent professionals, I played it a week at the Montreal theatre, and subsequently at several places in Ontario. Believing that I had created a new and unique stage character which only required to be attractively surrounded with incident and music to make it an enduring success, during the summer of 1886 I left the manuscript of both pieces with a theatrical acquaintance then living in Detroit to look over, and his wife made away with them and either gave or sold them to McKee Rankin, who knew that they were mine when he procured them from her, as he has since admitted over his own signature.

My attention was now drawn to other matters, and I returned to Sault Ste. Marie in the spring of 1887, and remained in that neighborhood until the fall of 1889, when I returned to my home near Windsor. Shortly after my arrival there I received a letter from McKee Rankin, dated Butte, Montana, which opens about in these words: 'I understand that you have been under the impression for some time past that I stole certain manuscripts belonging to you. I have never paid any attention to the charge, because I have thought it too absurd to reply to. It is true I have a French piece which I have called 'The Canuck,' and which, I think, will be as good a draw and money-maker as ever the business world has seen. I want some strengthening, and this, I know, you can aid me in doing. If you'll undertake to write me in a child's part, and let me have any data of your play you may have I'll pay you \$500,' and so forth. Now I dare say you will scarcely credit it, but it is nevertheless the fact that within one month from the date of his Butte letter he writes me from Minneapolis referring to the manuscript of 'L'Habitant,' which he all along has had in his possession; and two weeks after this, during his engagement at Detroit, incidentally to my writing in of the child's part, he hands me the manuscript of 'L'Habitant' in the most nonchalant manner. During his engagement I came to an understanding with McKee Rankin, that if the piece 'The Canuck' proved to be a success in New York I was to receive \$10 a performance royalty up to \$5,000. I was published as the author of the piece, and all went well until the last day (Saturday) of his engagement at Detroit. Between the matinee and the evening performance on that day he surreptitiously took an objectionable woman companion on down to lunch at Thorndale, our homestead, a mile below Windsor, thus desecrating our dead mother's home. When I heard of his having done so I should have done him some bodily harm if I had not been prevented or restrained by friends. Suffice it to say that this quarrel was the direct cause of all our own subsequent troubles about 'The Canuck,' which it attempted to be played with my own part would be like playing 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out. McKee Rankin first purchased my play very much as he had before notoriously appropriated '49' from 'Wankee' Miller; then he agreed to pay me for it and did not do it, and I claim that the damage he has done me in the premises, added to the amount he owes me for work performed, amounts to \$10,000, and I am asking the courts to give me a judgment to that effect. I may say here in reply to an item which appeared in the Free Press during my absence from the city to the effect that 'McKee Rankin says he gave George Rankin \$500 for writing the horse race in 'The Canuck,'' that in the first place there is no horse race in 'The Canuck' and in the second place McKee Rankin never gave me \$500 for anything in all his life. The horse race will be found in a book I wrote called 'Border Canucks,' which was written long after the play, and has nothing whatever to do with it. As a matter of fact, who ever wrote the horse race in my manuscripts alterations were made in my manuscripts by the late Fred. Macder, a writer of sensational dramas of the 'Buffalo Bill' order."

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