4 P.M. EDITION

London Advertiser

TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XL., NO. 148. LONDON, CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1902. WHOLE NO 16539.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

DIED.

TALBOT—On March 23, 1902, at her home, 119 Albert street, city, Jessie A. Duffin, beloved wife of John Talbot, motorman, L. S. R.

Funeral at 2 p.m., Tuesday, March 25; service at 1:30. Interment at Brown's Cemetery, West Nissouri. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Advertisements under this heading 10c per line, or 2c per word each insertion.

NEW GRAND THIS EVENING

MR. JEROME SYKES and the Klaw & Erlanger Opera Co.,

"FOXY QUILLER."

$1 50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, Clyde Fitch's Best Play,

Barbara Frietchie

Superb scenery, correct historical costumes. The complete New York production, as given 150 times at Criterion Theater. $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats ready Tuesday. b

LONDON CAMP, NO. 120, WOODMEN of the World—Concert and assembly, Duffield block, Wednesday evening, March 26. 39u

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Special attention given to the waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching. Low rates. Lessons any hour.

DANCING—BEGINNERS' NEW TERM now open. Gentlemen, Monday; ladies, Tuesday evening; children, Saturday afternoon. Private tuition any hour. Dayton & McCormick.

GET RATE FOR THE TOUR OF England, Ireland and Scotland, including the Coronation. You will wonder at the low cost. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser. zxv

STEAMSHIP LINES REPORT EXTENSIVE advance bookings. June steamers are already well filled. Call on F. B. Clarke, agent Allan Line, Richmond street, next Advertiser office, and secure berths.

MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING OF CARPENTERS at Edge Block, Wednesday, March 26, 8 p.m. 38c

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED AT ONCE—KITCHEN GIRL. Apply Hodgins House. 39tf

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; references required. Mrs. F. F. Harper, 483 Colborne street. 39c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—NO washing. Apply 227 Hyman street, after 7 p.m. 39c

HOUSEMAID WANTED. APPLY TO Matron of Victoria Hospital. 39c

GIRL WANTED—SMALL FAMILY. Apply Mrs. Magee, 452 Horton street. 39c

WANTED—YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT to take charge of manufacturer's set of books. Apply in own handwriting, N. B., this office. 38c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DINING room girl. Apply at Fraser House. 37n

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID. APPLY City Hotel. 36k

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED housemaid. Apply to Miss Meredith, 565 Talbot street. 31tf

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; REFERENCES required. Apply to Mrs. John Labatt, 572 Queen's avenue. 31tf

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT of D. S. Perrin & Co. 19tf

AGENTS WANTED.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

AGENTS—GOOD LINE, STEADY DEMAND, large profits. Write today. Sample, 5 cents. Adams, Toronto, Ont. zxv

AGENTS—WE START YOU IN BUSINESS. You can easily make $25 per week. No capital required. Apply P. O. Drawer 531, London. 91tf

HELP WANTED.

POOREST WRITERS PAID 10 CENTS per hour copying testimonial letters at home. Send 10c (silver) for samples and particulars. Maritime A. Co., Moncton, N. B. 21bc-zxt

WANTED.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WASHING AND HOUSE CLEANING wanted by respectable woman. Apply 938 Queen's avenue. 39c

EGGS WANTED — HIGHEST CASH price paid. If you have any to offer, write us and we will quote you price. T. A. Faulds, produce merchant, 13 Market House. zxv

HORSES WANTED—MATCHED PAIR, 15.2 or 15.3, weigh ten to eleven hundred, 4 to 7 years old; sound, quiet and good drivers. Address Box 408, London. 37c

WANTED—ABOUT APRIL 1, HOUSE with modern improvements; family of two. State particulars. Box 13.2, Advertiser. 29bh

COME AND SEE OUR NATURAL Pompadours. They are perfect. Combings wanted. Miller's Hair Store, 221 Dundas street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR collector. Apply to B. C. T., Advertiser office. 38c

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society.

HIGHEST RATES

Paid on Deposits and Debentures.

OFFICES — Masonic Temple Building, corner King and Richmond Streets.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager

MALE HELP WANTED.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

STRONG BOY AND VISE HAND FOR filing wanted. Apply Horton's, 179 Dundas. 39c

BENCH HANDS WANTED—SOME EXPERIENCE in cabinet-making preferred; constant employment to steady, industrious man. Apply at once, Hourd & Co., furniture factory, Quebec street, London. 39c

EXPERIENCED DRYGOODS SALESMAN, for the staple department. Apply, with reference, to The Runians, Carson, McKee Co. 39c.

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade; all the advantages of steady practice, expert instructions, etc.; only eight weeks required. Two years' apprenticeship saved; tools presented; wages Saturdays; positions guaranteed; particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 38n

DETECTIVE—SHREWD, RELIABLE man wanted in every locality for profitable secret service. Experience unnecessary. Write American Detective Association, Indianapolis, Ind. 38bn

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age, for farm work; good with horses. F. A. Merrill, Talbotville, Ont. 38c

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO salesman and two piano and organ canvassers. Apply Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence. 38c

WANTED—BOYS, ABOUT 18 YEARS of age. McCormick Manufacturing Company. 38tf

WANTED—CARPENTERS, TO WORK on freight cars and coaches. Apply J. Houston, station agent, Canadian Pacific Railway. 37c

WANTED—CARRIAGE WOODWORKER. Apply Stephen Bennett, Putnam, Ont. 37c

WANTED—TO ARRANGE WITH A farmer to take full responsibility of running a farm of 800 acres within 13 miles of Winnipeg, on salary, or joint ownership, on condition that he can put into it not less than $1,500. P. O. Box 707, Winnipeg. 34bu

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

$14 00 WILL BUY GENTLEMAN'S wheel, and $13 50 a lady's wheel; both in first-class order. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER ONE 7-OCTAVE piano-cased organ, in good condition; cheap. Apply 100 Bruce street, city. b 38c

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES, pure hens and cockerels. Rich. Fletcher, over Clark's bridge. 38c

COMPLETE SET OF ISAAC PITMAN'S Phonography Works, regular price $2 50; our price, $1 50. Red Star News Company, 90 Dundas street.

DON'T MISS THE BIG REDUCTION sale at the Bee Hive Bazar, 656 and 658 Dundas street. 34n

$10 WILL BUY A LADY'S BICYCLE, in first-class order. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

MEDICAL BATTERIES FOR SALE OR hire. Apply 552 Central avenue. 33n

NEW BICYCLE TIRES, $3 50 PAIR. Large stock of all kinds. Second-hand tires, 50c to $1. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street.

GREEN & CO., WILLIAM STREET and Grand Trunk Railway, keep a good stock of the best hard and soft coal, and the best quality of all kinds of wood. Good hardwood slabs at $1 50 per load.

F. S. ONN, DEALER IN ALL KINDS of fresh, salt and smoked fish. Your patronage solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. 'Phone 1,296. zxw

EMPTY OIL BARRELS AND CASKS. London Soap Company.

WOOD FOR SALE—WE CAN SUPPLY summer wood at $1 25 a load. D. H. Gillies & Co., 673 Bathurst street, leading east end wood yard. 'Phone 1,312.

THE NOBBIEST THING IN GO-CARTS and Baby Carriages ever seen in London, at Keene Bros., 127 King street.

FIRST-CLASS RUBBER STAMPS, 10 cents per line. Send for list. G. M. Haldane, Strathroy, Ont.

STOVES—STOVES—STOVES—WE HAVE a large stock of stoves, comprising coal baseburners, hot blast and St. Lewis airtight. Very cheap, at Keene's, 141 King street.

SNAP—GOOD PIANO, ROSEWOOD case, 7 1-3 octaves; in first-class condition, and guaranteed for 5 years. Only $100, on easy terms of payment. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

REAL ESTATE.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—60 acres, near Lobo Village; plowing done; fall wheat. For further particulars apply A. Macarthur, Lobo P. O. 38c

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE, Fraser Heights, Port Stanley; 6 bedrooms. Apply J. R. Shuttleworth, 388 Clarence street. 38n

400 DOLLARS A YEAR FOR TEN years, and 5 per cent interest, will buy a ten-roomed brick house with all modern improvements; coach house and stabling for two horses. Investigate if you want a nice home. Apply on premises, 137 Albert street. 38n

FOR SALE—HOUSE, NEARLY NEW. 24 Thornton. Apply H. N. Fleming, 474 Pall Mall. 36a

MODERN HOUSE, 27 THORNTON AVENUE, for sale cheap. Brick house and frame stable. Apply T. H. Luscombe, 169 Dundas street. 28bu

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, modern. 456 Piccadilly street.

LOST AND FOUND.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

LOST—IN WEST LONDON, GRAY goat robe. Finder will be rewarded on returning to Green, Swift & Co., 137 Carling street. 38u

LOST—FROM 219 WILLIAM STREET, blue Skye terrier dog; answers to name "Dewey." Finder rewarded on returning to above address. 39c

LOST—ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, pair of otter gauntlets. Reward on return to this office. 37c

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON, Ont.—The comforts of home, with nursing, for invalids, male and female, city or country, on moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. Pattullo, secretary Women's Christian Association, London.

Never Call a Man Good Looking

until you have seen him without our made-to-order suits. They give him a

Style and Elegance

that no other can attain, and put him at once in the happiest humor and the sunniest smiles.

Deeks & Munson,
Tailors and Drapers,
393 Richmond Street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

TO RENT—BLACKSMITH SHOP AND tools; doing good trade; country village stand; no opposition. Address J. D. Wilson, Lobo. 32tf

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—Good chance. Address Box 18, Advertiser office. 13tf

CLAIRVOYANT.

MADAME BAKER, CLAIRVOYANT—Seventh Daughter. Room 35, Bernard House. Hours, 9-12, 2-5 and 7-10 p.m. Fee, 50 cents. 37n

BUSINESS CARDS.

HAVING BOUGHT THE STOCK AND patterns from Patterson & Jolly, I am prepared to furnish everything in the line of repairs of the late Globe or the North American Manufactories' machines. Charles Johns, 359 and 361 Talbot street, London. 39n 92tf

HODGSON & HOWARD, PAINTERS, paper-hangers. Estimates free. 410 Horton street. Orders promptly done.

WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. Phone 1,231.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

RESPECTABLE LADY BOARDER OR roomer wanted, in private family. The address at this office. 37c

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—FINE RESIDENCE, WITH all modern improvements, Oxford street, near Wellington; $20 per month. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

645 PRINCESS AVENUE TO RENT—Seven rooms; pantry; brick cellar and stable. Inquire 367 Dundas street. 32c

MOVING VANS—STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 Carling street. 'Phones 1,162 and 1,167.

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 310.

BROKERS.

WANTED — AGRICULTURAL AND Canadian loan companies' stocks. John Wright, stock broker, London. 'Phone 693.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR SCHOOL section No. 2, North Dorchester, from Easter to midsummer. Apply R. McKenzie, Crumlin, Ont. 38c

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In the estate of Andrew Kirk, late of the Township of Westminster, farmer, deceased: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Andrew Kirk, who died on or about the fourth day of March, 1902, are required, on or before the first day of May, 1902, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Messrs. Purdom & Purdom, of the City of London, Ontario, solicitors for William Weatherston and George T. Nichol, executors of the will of the said deceased, their full names and addresses, with a full statement of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them; and after said last mentioned date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received. PURDOM & PURDOM, solicitors for the said executors. Dated at London, this 22nd day of March, 1902. 39c-z

Tenders

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the City Engineer's office up to 5 o'clock on Thursday, March 27, for the various works required to make certain alterations and additions to the Police Station. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.

ALD. NEIL COOPER, Chairman Board of Works.

37k-vtzx

GONE UP IN SMOKE.

Winnipeg, March 24.—The local freight offices of the C. P. R. here were completely destroyed by fire, and the files, documents, way bills and office property and books were lost. The actual loss will be from $12,000 to $15,000.

Winnipeg, Man., March 24.—A big fire broke out Friday night in the C. P. R. freight sheds, and before it was subdued it had burned down the offices and damaged some of the goods stored in the freight sheds. Loss not stated.

SYNDICATE TO RUN OGILVIE MINING PLANT.

Montreal, March 24.— It is announced that a syndicate headed by F. W. Thompson, of Winnipeg, and Charles R. Hosmer, of Montreal, have secured control of the Ogilvie milling plant, which is the largest in Canada. The company has mills at Montreal, Goderich, Seaforth, Winnipeg. The price of the sale is stated to be about four million dollars.

OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION.

Winnipeg, Man., March 24.—A long list of business men in Manitoba have signed a manifesto that they will register in the negative when the referendum is voted upon early in April. Both sides are working very hard. The licensed victuallers are not making so much noise as the prohibitionists, but they seem much more satisfied and confident of success in the defeating of the referendum.

Mr. Charles Jolly, residing on the mountain brow, near Hamilton, fired a gun at a party of young men who were annoying him by their noise. Two of the young men were wounded, one in the face.

THAT VISIT TO PRETORIA

Of Boer Officials May Not Count for Much.

Civilian Leaders Not Likely to Control Dewet and Delarey,

But They Have Carried Out to the Letter the Advice of Lord Lansdown, British Foreign Secretary.

London, March 24.—There is little disposition in London to regard the news of the Boer Government's visit to Pretoria any too hopefully. Official circles express the doubts, held throughout, of the ability of Acting President Schalkburger and the other civilian leaders of the Boers to induce such men as Gens. Dewet and Delarey to surrender. Possibly they think the representatives of the Transvaal Government are desirous of suing for peace; but there is nothing to show that they have any authority to impose submission on the commanders in the field.

THE MOST HOPEFUL SIGN

they see is the announcement that Lord Kitchener permitted Mr. Schalkburger and his companions to proceed to the Orange River Colony, the contention being that unless the British commander-in-chief in South Africa, who is on the spot and therefore most thoroughly conversant with the situation, recognized the possibility of fruitful results and believed in the good faith of the Transvaalers, he would not have permitted the visitors to continue their pilgrimage to the headquarters of their Orange River Colony allies. The same cautious reserve permeates the newspaper utterances, and the comment in well informed circles.

SOME SIGNIFICANCE

is attached to the fact that, in approaching Lord Kitchener, Mr. Schalkburger and those associated with him have carried out to the letter the advice given by the British foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, in his reply to the peace note of the Netherlands Government, that the quickest and most satisfactory means for arranging a settlement would be by direct communication between the leaders of the Boers and the British commander-in-chief in South Africa.

But there is no sign that the Transvaal mission received any mandate from the fighting generals, or that the latter are prepared to recognize the authority of their acting president, Mr. Schalkburger, to negotiate terms for peace. Presumably the latter satisfied Lord Kitchener that he had certain clearly defined proposals to submit to his ally, President Steyn, but the best information from South Africa deprecates any belief in the likelihood of a simultaneous surrender of the burgers still in the field, on the order of the Boer Government. Almost the best to be hoped for is that the present overtures will so modify the situation as to

BRING PEACE NEARER.

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon urges that any peace proposal should be regarded on its merits, pointing out that the ungenerous assumption that the previous Boer overtures were signs of weakness had contributed largely to the failure of the negotiations.

The Pall Mall Gazette would 'like to think that the brave, skillful commanders, Dewet and Delarey, have arrived at the height of moral courage once attained by General Lee, and have realized that the truest patriotism does not consist in the prolongation of a hopeless struggle." But the paper confesses that the military situation is not auspicious for such a change of mind.

The St. James Gazette extracts from the unilluminative dispatches thus far received from Pretoria the theory that Mr. Schalkburger and the other members of his party have possibly already surrendered and have been released on parole for the purpose of seeing President Steyn and Gen. Dewet.

The news from South Africa had a generally good effect on the stock exchange.

A CONCESSION.

London, March 24.—The Associated Press has good reason to believe that Lord Kitchener, in his interview with Mr. Schalkburger, agreed to withdraw the banishment proclamation issued in September if Gen. Dewet and the other Boer leaders surrender.

THE NEWS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, March 24.—In the House of Commons today the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, announced that a fortnight ago Mr. Schalkburger intimated to Lord Kitchener his desire to be granted a safe conduct through the British lines and back in order to see Mr. Steyn iwth reference to the possibility of peace proposals. Lord Kitchener, with the consent of the government, had acceded to the request.

The announcement of the war secretary was received with cheers.

SYDNEY THEATER BURNED.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 23.—His Majesty's Theater was much damaged by fire last night, the interior being destroyed. The properties and scenery of "Ben Hur," valued at £14,000, were lost. There was practically no insurance on the property destroyed.

A $10,000 HORSE PERISHED.

New York, March 23.—The hunting stable of P. F. Collier at Eatontown, N. J., with sixteen valuable hunting horses, was burned before daylight today, the total loss being about $100,000. It was impossible to save the horses, among which was Mr. Collier's $10,000 hunter, Greenfield. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

GUELPH YOUNG LIBERALS.

Guelph, March 24.—A large and gratifying meeting of the Young Liberal Club was held Friday evening, at which addresses were delivered by Col. Mutrie, M.P.P., G. L. Higgins and Col. J. P. McMillan. The meeting was for the purpose of organization for the coming campaign. Prospects are looking bright for the re-election of Col. Mutrie.

COLLISION IN VERY HEAVY FOG

Two Trains Crash Together Near Youngstown, Ohio.

Four Men Killed and Three Others Injured—Both Engines Completely Wrecked—Boy Struck by Train.

Youngstown, Ohio, March 24.—In a head-on collision between freight trains at 7:10 o'clock this morning on the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, four men were killed and three injured. The were killed and three injured. The dead are: Norman Graham, fireman, Newcastle, Pa; James Thomas, fireman, Ashtabula, Ohio;; a brakeman, name not yet known, and Chas. Blackburn, target tender on the Erie road.

The trains crashed together in a heavy fog, completely wrecking both engines and piling the cars up so that traffic will be suspended for hours. The cause of the wreck is not yet determined, the engineers on both trains claiming they had orders to go ahead.

THE FIRST SOD TURNED TODAY

For an Important and New Enterprise.

Beginning of Work by the Ontario Power Company in the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

Niagara Falls, March 24.—In the presence of a large number of interested spectators, the first sod on the work of the Ontario Power Company was turned today in the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. Under the company's plan of development, water will be taken from the Welland River, from a point in the village of Chippewa and conveyed through an open canal and conduits to the cliff, near Table Rock House, at the Horseshoe Falls. The initial development will be for 125,000 horse power, to be increased as the demand requires.

The first section of the power house, which will be constructed below the cliff, will have a capacity of 62,500 electrical horse power. This power will be used locally by electrolytic and other industries to be established here, and a large quantity will be transmitted to Toronto and other Canadian cities. This company expects to generate and supply power within fifteen months from date, and will furnish a continuous supply of electrical power without interruption, as under its plan of development the serious stoppages caused by slush and anchor ice common to the usual method of taking water from rapide or fast-running streams will be entirely avoided.

THE PRESSMEN'S ANNUAL DINNER

Newspaper Men of House of Commons Make Merry.

The Premier and a Distinguished Company Attend—Hon. David Mills' Message.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, March 23.—The annual dinner of the Press Gallery of the House of Commons was held last night in the Senate Restaurant. The chair was occupied by the president of the Gallery, Mr. R. J. Hartley, and the vice-chairs by Messrs. H. R. Holmden and Marc Sauville. Among the guests were the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. R. W. Borden, leader of the opposition; Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. F. W. Borden, Hon. William Templeman, Hon. L. J. Brodeur, speaker of the commons; Hon. L. G. Power, speaker of the senate; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. William Gibson, Hon. Dr. Landerkin, Mr. Cowan, M.P., Mr. Aulay Morrison, M.P., Mr. Tolmie, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., Mr. H. A. Powell, ex-M.P.; Professor J. A. Robertson, commissioner of agriculture; Ald. John Coats, Mr. George H. Ham, Mr. A. P. Collier.

Letters of regret at their inability to attend, from Hon. James Sutherland, Hon. J. I. Tarte, Hon. R. W. Scott and Hon. David Mills, were read. Mr. Mills' letter was: "I very much regret that I cannot be with you tonight. I hope that my failure to joint with you on this occasion will not lead you to infer that I am no longer interested in your social gatherings. I am, because they are important to the life of a body of men who are doing the country a great service. The country owes to the gentlemen of the press a great debt, and the press men owe it to themselves to be loyal to truth and public duty. Stand for the country first, and then stand fo rupright party men. My best wishes are with the men of the Press Gallery." The dinner was one of the most successful ever given by the Press Gallery. S.

COL. SAM HUGHES

Prepared to Wipe Out the Bellicose Boers—On Certain Conditions.

[Special to Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—It is understood that Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., has made an offer to the minister of militia to raise a contingent of 2,500 men in Canada to go to South Africa to put down the Boers. There are said to be conditions attached to the offer. One is that Col. Hughes go in command, and the other is that he will not be responsible to any British officers except Lord Kitchener or Gen. French, or some British officer, who, in the opinion of Col. Hughes, is competent and able to appreciate and take the advantage of Canadian troops.

FIRM ROSY GUMS

Result from the use of ODONTINE. Make the teeth healthy, and healthy gums will follow. Odontine thoroughly cleanses and PRESERVES THE TEETH without injury to their structure, and delicately perfumes the breath. Only 25 cents.

Cairncross & Lawrence,
Chemists and Druggists.
Corner Park Ave. 216 Dundas St.
London, Ont.

EASTERN ONTARIO TEACHERS SELECTED

To Instruct Boer Children in the South African Concentration Camps.

[Special to Advertiser.]

Ottawa, March 24.—The following teachers have been selected in Eastern Ontario to go to South Africa to teach the Boer children in concentration camps:

Miss Lavina Rodger, Normal School, Ottawa.

Miss Georgina A. Grant, Normal School, Ottawa.

Lottie E. Bleakney, Cooper street, Ottawa.

Miss Libbie Rodger, Middleville, Lanark.

Florence H. Randall, Ottawa.

Miss Julia Urquhart, Ottawa.

Miss Sarah E. Drysdale, Perth.

Miss Annie Moulton, Gananoque.

Miss Ruby M. Rothwell, Ottawa.

DIED ALONE IN CHICAGO HOTEL

Man Recently From This City Inhaled Gas From Open Jet.

A dispatch from Chicago, bearing date of March 23, reads as follows:

"A man supposed to be J. McGregor, of London, Ont., was found dead in his room at a Sheldon street hotel today. Gas was escaping from an open jet. The man had not undressed, and lay on the floor beside the bed in such a position as to indicate that he died struggling for breath. In his pockets were found a bank book on a London, Ont., bank, bearing the name J. McGregor. He also had a mileage book from London, Ont., to Winnipeg."

The local police have been able to learn little of the dead man. He had an account at Molsons Bank, but the bank people refuse to give the amount. McGregor boarded recently on Talbot street, but the boarding-house people also know little of him. He is supposed to have a brother living in the vicinity of either Egmondville or Seaforth.

BUSINESS FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

Going To Be a Big Ore-Carrying Road—Increased Earnings of G. T. R.

Reports received at the Ontario crown lands department this morning show that the Canadian Northern will become a big iron ore carrying road. The ore deposit of the Atika, Okan and Steep Rock Lake ranges are being thoroughly tested, and three diamond drills are at work. R. H. Flaherty, on behalf of American capitalists, is building roads and preparing to put in machinery, and Mackenzie & Mann are doing everything possible to encourage the opening up of the ranges, which will, it is believed, rival the Mesaba.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—A branch of the United Irish League was organized in Ottawa yesterday with Hon. John Costigan as honorary president; Chevalier John Henri, honorary vice-president, and Dr. Freeland, president. About 150 members have joined.

Diamonds

Even the inexpert can see the difference between a white, well-proportioned and nicely-cut stone and the average commercial Diamond. Ours have been specially selected for these desirable qualities, and have a brilliancy that will delight you.

John S. Barnard,
JEWELER,
170 Dundas St., London.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

Dominion To Be Well Represented at the Coronation.

The Force Will Include Representatives From All Branches of the Militia.

Ottawa, March 23.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the maximum strength of the military contingent invited to the coronation is 580. The government will probably send the full number asked for. The contingent will be commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, who will have under him two majors, an adjutant, and three officers for each 100 men. The colonel will be selected from the active militia, and the second in command and the adjutant will probably be chosen from the permanent corps. The contingent will be representative of every branch of the militia, and no preference will be given to men who have served in South Africa. A sprinkling of veterans of the Boer war will, of course, find a place in the force, as the English public will doubtless wish to see some of the Canadians who helped to fight the empire's battles. As yet the unit to be chosen from each regiment has not been fixed; in fact, none of the arrangements have been made. As soon as the government determines what the strength of the contingent shall be and the minister of militia receives certain information for which he was asked, no time will be lost in organizing the force and arranging for its transportation. It is not unlikely that the contingent will start from Montreal about June 14, which would give them ample time to reach London, as the coronation does not take place until the 26th of that month. The minister of militia, with Mrs. Borden, will visit London in a few months, and may leave for the other side towards the end of May. Col. Borden will therefore have the opportunity of inspecting the contingent after it reaches London. It is his desire that the force shall be one of which Canada can feel proud, and that it shall be in every way worthy of the proud position which the Dominion enjoys as the leading colony in the empire.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Eugene Cowles and His Concert Company at the Grand.

If London's alleged music lovers continue to show themselves so totally lacking in discrimination and taste as was evidenced by the beggarly attendance at Saturday night's presentation at the New Grand, it will be entirely their own fault if reputable and really meritorious artists or combinations of artists give this city the cut direct and pass on to other places whose citizens give tangible expression to their faculty of cultured and refined appreciation of what is best in the musical world. Had Eugene Cowles come to London with one of the organizations with which he was formerly connected—presenting musical works which please for the moment, but which contain almost nothing of permanent musical worth—he would have seen the Grand crowded from top to bottom. Coming as he did with a combination of singers, who offer good music for its own sake, and not as a side line to stale jokes, tinseled costumes and spot lights, he beholds only an ocean of empty seats, with an occasional inhabited island. Discreditable is perhaps the best word to describe the light in which London's pretended patrons of music appear.

The opportunity to hear Eugene Cowles was one that should have been eagerly hailed by all who take any interest whatever in music. With the exception of Edouard DeRezske, he is prabably America's leading basso. His renditions on Saturday night convinced the audience that he has earned his reputation honestly. His first number was Flegier's "The Horn," which he sung with an understanding that made all feel the romantic old-world spirit of the number. He responded to an enthusiastic encore with "The Low Backed Car." His next number was "The Two Grenadiers," substituted by request for Schubert's "Die Wanderer." In response to an enthusiastic encore he sang "Forgotten?" one of his own compositions, to words of an anonymous writer. Signor Thesola, a pianist of feeling and power, opened the programme with Godard's "Marcel," acted as accompanist and musical director for the balance of the programme. Miss Genevieve Finlay, who possesses a full sweet contralto and a pleasing presence, sang "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" (the aria from Saint Saens' "Samson and Delilah"), in such acceptable fashion that she was recalled to give a tender lullaby. Mr. Edmund Stanley's strong rich tenor—one of the best heard here this year—was used to advantage in his rendition of Northrop's "Mona." Signora Gina Ciaparelli sang Arditi's "Waltz" in a clear round soprano that betokened both talent and training. The four vocal artists then sang two quartets, "Oh, Hush Thee My Baby," by Sullivan, and "Night Witchery," by Storch. One of the most acceptable numbers was the extra with which the concert programme closed, it being Tosti's "Good Bye," given as a trio by Miss Finlay and Messrs. Cowles and Stanley.

The concluding portion of the programme consisted of an operetta entitled "Snowbound." An opera company waiting in a New England railway station for a stalled train, is shown and their rehearsal of their coming concert gives opportunity for the introduction of several well-known operatic numbers. Mr. Cowles sang his old favorite from "Robin Hood," "The Armorer's Song." Mr. Stanley and Signora Ciaparelli rendered the Miserere from "Il Trovatore" in the original Italian, and scored a hit.

One gratifying feature of the evening was the sincere appreciation of the musical feast provided manifested by those present. The enthusiasm of the audience was only equaled by the generosity of the artists in responding so frequently to recalls.

COMING ON GOOD FRIDAY.

The Grand Rapids Post Democrat of March 18 says of the Dainty Paree Burlesquers, who come to the London for matinee and night performances on Friday and Saturday next: The Dainty Paree Burlesquers present a greater variety of feminine beauty than any other organization in the business. They have girls slim and stout, thick and thin, fat and lean, short and tall, old and young, pretty and—well, there is almost anything imaginable in the company. The programme is conventional, two musical farces and an olio. The farces afford opportunity for the introduction of some good work by the chorus with beautiful light effects. The best features of the olio are wonderful contortion acts by LaTosca, the greatest feminine twister, and the Grahams—Frank and Grace—in the latest popular songs with new illustrations."

HONORED BY ROYALTY.

After Miss Jessie Maclachlan, who comes to the Grand on April 1, had sung by command before Queen Victoria at Balmoral Castle, she received a letter from Her Majesty, written by the Princess Louise, complimenting her on her singing of both Scottish and Gaelic songs, a letter which the recipient values more than even the handsome bracelet which accompanied it. Besides other members of the royal family, Miss Maclachlan has sung before the Tzaritza of Russia, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and other high notabilities.

"FOXY QUILLER" TONIGHT.

The largest organization which is presenting the lighter form of musical entertainment at the present time is the Klaw & Erlanger Opera Company, headed by Jerome Sykes, presenting DeKoven & Smith's latest comic opera, "Foxy Quiller." "Foxy Quiller" has proved a successful as did "Robin Hood," by the same authors, and is a fitting successor to that tuneful opera. In "Foxy Quiller" Mr. Smith has made his comedy a conspicuous quantity. The plot is ingenious and the characters removed from the commonplace, and "Foxy Quiller" has proved one of those rarities in comic operas, one with a consistent story. Klaw & Erlanger have given "Foxy Quiller" a sumptuous production and the big cast and chorus are costumed with a lavishness of artistic display and disregard of cost characteristic of this theatrical firm. The orchestra is conducted by Signor de Novellis and the opera was staged by Ben Teal. "Foxy Quiller" is to be presented at the New Grand this evening.

"BARBARA FRIETCHIE."

In his story of "Barbara Frietchie," Clyde Fitch has taken many liberties with tradition. Although not a character in history, Barbara Frietchie is almost an historical character, for the poet who conceived her gave us a clear and sympathetic picture which, through familiarity, has grown into fact; therefore, no censure rests on the author because he introduces Barbara Frietchie at an earlier age than was considered by the Quaker singer. The complete New York scenic production will be on view when the play is presented here at the New Grand next Thursday evening.

HERMANN THE GREAT.

Hermann the Great, the prince of black art, will appear at the New Grand Friday, matinee and evening. His programme of legerdermain the present season comprises many new and novel problems in occult phenomena and prestidigitation. "Noah's Ark, or After the Flood," "The Escape from Sing Sing," "The Tuskish Elopment," and many other new experiments in sleight of hand, will be given in this city.

"SHORE ACRES."

"Shore Acres," the most beautiful and successful of all the plays written by James A. Herne, comes to the New Grand next Saturday, matinee and evening. The scenes of "Shore Acres" are all laid along the Maine coast and the characters introduced are drawn from life. There are many interesting scenes, and the author has cleverly blended his humorous and pathetic incidents. The story told in "Shore Acres" cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of any audience, and all will find the play amusing and entertaining.

MISS F. BURNS SET AT LIBERTY.

No Proof That She Knew How Brooks Met His Death.

Her Statements to Police Stricken From Record—They Have No Right to Question Prisoner Before Arraignment.

New York, March 24.—Florence Burns, the young Brooklyn woman who had been in the custody of the police of this city since February 15, under suspicion of knowing how Walter Brooks met his death, was Saturday night discharged by Justice Mayer, of the special sessions court, who sat as an examining magistrate.

Brooks, who was a young commission merchant here, had been keeping company with Florence Burns. He was found dead on the night of February 14 in a room at the Glen Island Hotel. The gas in the room was turned on, and there was a bullet wound in the head.

PROSECUTION'S SIDE.

The district attorney tried to show that Florence Burns was likely to have killed Brooks because he was trying to break off his association with her. The defense advanced the suicide theory, and for several days Justice Mayer has been inquiring into the two theories. He finally decided when the hearing closed tonight that nothing had been brought out sufficient to hold Florence Burns to the grand jury. After her discharge she returned to her home in Brooklyn.

THE DEFENSE.

At the hearing Saturday afternoon, Attorney Backus, representing the Burns girl, made his argument, contending that there was not an iota of evidence to show that his client was connected with the death of Brooks. Assistant District Attorney Schurman followed in an argument intended to cast suspicion on the girl, holding that there was plenty of circumstantial evidence on which to bring her case to the attention of the grand jury.

JUSTICE'S IMPORTANT RULING.

The justice reviewed the testimony and held that nothing had been brought out by the state sufficient for him to hold the girl for trial in the criminal branch of the supreme court.

Mr. Backus during the afternoon moved that certain statements made by his client to detectives be stricken from the record because she had not been informed of her rights when the statements were made. Assistant District Attorney Schurman opposed this motion, but Justice Mayer granted it, saying he had searched carefully for a precenedt which the statement of a defendant, when not informed of the charge against him or her, had been used as evidence, and he had failed to find one such case.

Justice Mayer said he found no warrant in law for the questioning of a prisoner by a police officer before the prisoner had been arraigned before a police magistrate or informed of his rights. Mr. Schurman said he hoped the court would make it possible to have that view thoroughly tested.

"It is going to work the greatest innovation in the system in vogue," he added, "not only to the city of New York, but in the entire country. Thousands of cases have been decided in court after statements made by prisoners to officers before the arraignment."

Justice Mayer said the system might have been established by custom, but as long as there was no warrant for it in the law, custom could have no force, the justice also declared that there was no law permitting a person to be arrested on suspicion.

Telegraphic Briefs.

All will be ready to turn over the government of Cuba to the Cubans on May 1.

George Alderson, a vetern newspaper man of Livingstone, Mont., fell dead at his desk.

Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry have closed their American tour and sailed for England.

Grover Cleveland refuses to get excited over Bryan's article in the Commoner calling him a traitor. "I am not at all troubled about it," was his only comment.

The New York Lyceum was finally closed Saturday night, when Miss Annie Russel appeared in "The Girl and the Judge." The theater has to give way to commercial improvements.

The Catholic Laymen's Association of Chicago is to develop into a national organization. Chicago has a membership of 10,000. Its objects are the promotion of purity and good government.

A challenge for an airship race in Chicago, to be held as a preliminary event to the $200,000 aerial steeplechases at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903, was sent to Santos-Dumont at Paris by Theopolius Williams, of Chicago.

Paderewski caused a lot of commotion among the yardmen of the Rock Island Road at Davenport, Ia. He insisted that the car be turned around for the return trip, as he could not or would not sleep except with his head toward the engine.

Flood news of an alarming nature comes from the Aroostok, Machias and Union Rivers, in Maine. On the Aroostok, it is reported that the new mill of the Ashland Manufacturing Company and 30,000,000 feet of logs are in danger of being carried out.

The action of Morang & Company against the Canadian Publishing Company and Copp, Clark & Company, Toronto, to prevent the pirating of alleged copyright selections used in the second Ontario reader has been abandoned, the owners of the copyrights not being disposed to go on with the suit.

Stratford Board of Trade has been reorganized.

Nine trainloads of settlers and effects arrived in Winnipeg on Sunday.

Hon. J. R. Stratton was again nominated by the Liberals of West Peterboro.

Sir William Macdonald has placed $125,000 to the credit of the rural school fund in the Bank of Montreal for the erection and furnishing of the buildings in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

I had dyspepsia so bad that water would run out of my mouth. My stomach would burn. I could not eat nor chew tobacco. Hutch Tablets produced a good effect at once. They produced a good appetite and I have been gaining in flesh since I began using them. At druggists.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair and mild.

These are wonderfully interesting days all over the store. The charm of the new things bring pleased customers.

Your Easter Hat

You'll want it by the end of the week. You can have it if you do not leave off ordering until it be too late. We employ the largest staff of skilled milliners in the city, and we are prepared to take your order now and fill it by Saturday. We can pomise you the nicest and most stylish hat at the lowest price you ever paid. We are noted for giving high-class value not only in millinery, but in everything else we sell, and every customer here is a pleased customer. Why should it be otherwise?

Fine French Organdies at 40c Yard.

Customers who have been waiting the arrival of our Fine French Organ dies will learn with pleasure that they are now to hand. We have spoken of their beauty, and they are up to all that we have said. The most exquisite patterns and colorings at **40c** and **45c** yard. Also to hand, a line of Fine Mercerized Lawns in plain colors of pink, sky blue and black.

English Muslins 7½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 25c

In a greaty variety of patterns, styles and colorings. Also our Cushion Ginghams to hand in half-inch and inch checks, in colors of yellow, red, green, light and dark blue, and pink.

NO BETTER TIME TO SELECT THAN NOW—COME EARLY.

Dainty Easter Whitewear.

The new things to hand for Easter have created favorable comment—another evidence that this is the store for the newest and nicest garments at moderate prices. We are proud of the showing. See the assortment early.

CORSET COVERS.

Just arrived, another supply of our 25c Covers, regular price 35c, embroidery trimmed, bust measure from 32 to 42 inches—25 dozen only to sell, at, each 25c

Special line in Marguerite style, cut square, lace trimmed, regular price 50c value, our low price 39c

Ladies' Close-Fitting Cover, prettily trimmed with lace insertion and edging to match. Price 45c

GOWNS.

Ladies' Mother Hubbard Gowns, clusters of tucks on the yoke, frills of cambric finish the collar, sleeves and front pleat. Price 50c

Ladies' Empire Gown, yoke and revers of hemstitching and embroidery insertion, dainty lace finishes revers and sleeves; value $1 35; our low price $1 00

SKIRTS.

Special line, sizes ranging from 38 to 42 inches long, six-inch embroidery frill, cluster of three tucks 75c

Ladies' Double Flounce Skirt, trimmed with embroidery and tucking, all sizes. Price $1 00

DRAWERS,

Special line in Ladies' Umbrella Drawers, frills of lawn, hemstitched tucks and lace edging, all sizes 59c

Also just received, another lot of those wonderful 25c Drawers; 600 pairs only; ladies' good White Cotton Drawers, double-stitched seams, six-inch frill, with hemstitched edges and deep hem. This is the line so many of our customers have been waiting for. Certainly great value at 25c

La Princesse, No. 317,

Smallman & Ingram's Special $1.00 Corset.

This is certainly one of the best lines of Corsets ever brought to the city; made of fine imported contil, in white and gray, and black sateen; medium low bust, bias cut, gored bust and hips; extra value; **$1 00.**

LA PRINCESSE. No. 317—$1 00.

W. B. Erect Form Corsets at $1.25, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

WORE "BLOOMERS."

Detroit, March 24.—"Ladies of the congregation who wait upon the table will wear bloomers." This notice was found to be highly effective when it appeared on the handbills announcing a chicken supper at the Brewster Congregational Church. Every male member of the congregation, long before the supper hour, were lined up outside, and all the supper tickets were disposed of two minutes after the first rush. Then the ladies who were to wait on table came in. Each wore a red rose just over the left watch pocket. Those were the "bloomers."

MISS HELEN GOULD TO LIVE IN POVERTY.

New York, March 24.—From one of the most luxuriously furnished homes in New York city to a barely furnished east side settlement is a change that few fashionable women, however charitably inclined, would care to make. But such a change is contemplated by Miss Helen Gould, who is considering the question of leaving her Fifth avenue home, magnificently furnished by her father, the late Jay Gould, to reside for some time in the Gospel settlement. "The White Door of the Ghetto," No. 211 Clinton street. Miss Gould has been a visitor to the Gospel settlement and is a contributor to its maintenance. She is very much interested in the work of rescue and a betterment in the conditions that exist among the poor on the lower east side.

THE MOST POPULAR PILL.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

Nothing unmans us more quickly than the contagion of servility.

SIGNALS OF DANGER.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENTAL STORE

New Spring Catalogue

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF

EVERY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE

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Of NEW SPRING GOODS sent as often as desired, and Special Attention given to Mail Orders.

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EDDY'S TOILET PAPER

In ROLLS or in SHEETS as desired, is SUPERIOR in STRENGTH and FINISH to any other make on the market.

For Sale By All First-Class Dealers.

USE EDDY'S PARLOR MATCHES

London Agency—
436 Richmond St. Donald McLean, Agent

HER NUT-BROWN HAIR PROVED ONLY A WIG

Supreme Court Upheld Her Lover in Jilting Her as He Was Won by Fraud.

Des Moines, Ia., March 24. — The supreme court of Iowa has handed down a decision which has set the young women of this state to thinking.

In Emmettsburg William Strong made love to Jennie Amsler, proposed and was accepted. What attracted Strong most was the young woman's hair—her beautiful nut-brown hair. And he loved her hair so intensely that when she whispered to him her soulful "yes" he was filled with great joy.

The young man boasted of Jennie's hair, as "a beautiful mist, falling down to her waist," and a young woman who heard him remarked softly, and, of course, innocently, "Yes, Jennie has beautiful hair, and why shouldn't she, considering what she paid for it?"

Thereupon the young man charged Jennie with deceit, compelled her to confess the adored tresses weren't hers and broke off the engagement.

Jennie promptly sued him for breach of promise and won. But the supreme court reversed the judgment, declaring that as she had won his love because of her hair, and her hair was false, therefore she had won his love on a false pretense, and he was justified in refusing to marry her.

MAN WITH ELEVEN WIVES.

San Antonio, Tex., March 24.—Sheriff Wiser, of Plattsburg, Mo., with Christian C. Nelson, who is alleged to have married nine women, left for that place Saturday. Sheriff Wiser and his prisoner had not been gone two hours before Sheriff Hendrickson, of Conwat, Ark., who also wanted Nelson for bigamy, arrived with a warrant for him. Today two more alleged victims of Nelson were heard from, making a total of eleven alleged wives.

57—62 the Critical Age.

Height of vigor past—nature's power slowing down, vitality less, recuperative power less, indurance less. Stop the progress of decay, tone up the weakened nerve centers, impart vigor to the tiring brain, prepare for the crisis. A means of remarkable protency is the renewal of decreasing vigor is found in Ferrozone. It brightens up the whole being, imparts a sense of power and strength. By the use of Ferrozone, old age is pushed back twenty years. Ferrozone gives strength, vigor, indurance, vim. Get a box today from W. T. Strong & Co.

The striking point in success is its individuality. Each great achievement is part of the man who accomplished it—his own handiwork.

WHISKARD'S

THREE BUSY STORES,
228, 230, 232 Dundas Street, London.

Correct Spring Millinery.

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will herald the grand opening of Spring Millinery at the "THREE BUSY STORES." A fascinating display of European and home creations, worthy of the careful observations of every admirer of Tasteful and Stylish Millinery that no woman in London can afford to miss. Wait for it—it will pay you.

In Our Dress Goods Department

We are showing a splendid line of—

BLACK LUSTRE DRESS GOODS, wide width; regular 35c, our price 25c yard.

Heavy Serges, in navy, black and brown, at 25c yard.

Black Figured Lustres, wide width, at 25c and 35c yard.

Beautiful lines, in wide width, of Fine Serges, in navy and black, at 50c and 75c yard.

In Our Print and Gingham Department New Lines Are In.

2 pieces only of Pink Pattern Prints, 36 inches wide; regular 10c, our price 7c yard.

Twilled Turkey Red, white spot, nice goods, only 12½c yard.

Navy Blue Prints, indigo, in spot, stripe and fancy designs, 10c and 12½c yard.

Special line of Prints; regular 6c and 7c, for 5c yard.

Check Ginghams, at 10c and 12½c yard.

Plain Ginghams, in pink and blue, at 12½c yard.

GRAY FANCY GINGHAMS; regular 15c, our price 10c yard.

In Our Muslin Department

We show splendid lines of Plain Black Muslins, wide widths, at 12½c yard.

Lace Open-Work Black Muslins, at 12½c, 15c and 20c yard.

Beautiful Mercerized Sateen Dress Goods; regular 25c and 30c, our price 20c yard.

Another new lot of Cambric Embroideries and Insertions, at 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c yard.

New Lines in Veilings

just in, 18 inches wide, at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c yard. All colorings.

New lines in Ladies' Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c each.

In Our Staple Department

We are giving you some very special bargains in White Cotton, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Quilts, Factory Cottons, Tickings and Shirtings.

40-inch White Pillow Cottons at less than wholesale prices.

Pillow Cottons; worth 12½c, for 8c yard.

40-inch Circular Pillow Cotton, only 10c yard.

46-inch Circular Pillow Cotton, regular 19c, for 15c yard.

Beautiful Heavy Twilled White Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 19c a yard. You will pay 25c for it anywhere.

9-4 Heavy Twilled Unbleached Sheeting; regular 20c, for 15c yard.

These Are Opportunities You Do Not Get Every Day. Come.

THE R. T. OF T.

Dominion Council Decide to Remain in Hamilton—Officers for the Year.

Hamilton, March 24.—The Dominion Council of Royal Templars of Temperance held a late session Saturday night to conclude its business. It was decided, by a vote of 16 to 16, that the head offices remain in Hamilton, instead of being transferred to Toronto, as proposed, a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry the recommendation. The following officers were elected: Frank Buchanan, Toronto, Dominion councilor; Rev. H. S. Mathews, Davenport, Ont., Dominion vice-councilor; Rev. J. W. Runions, Winnipeg, Dominion chaplain; C. D. Emory, M.D., Hamilton, Dominion secretary; B. E. McKenzie, M.D., Toronto, Dominion medical director; Z. Gallagher, Toronto, Dominion solicitor. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution. It is understood A. M. Featherston will be appointed superintendent of agencies.

The Death Record.

Cobourg, Ont., March 24.—Dorland Smith, proprietor of the Columbian and Baltimore Hotels, was found dead in his bed Saturday morning. Mr. Smith was about on Friday and appeared to be enjoying good health. He was about 55 years of age and married, but had no family.

Toronto, March 24.—John Ryan, a member of the well-known family of contractors of that name, died here on Friday night. Mr. Ryan was in his 68th year. He was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1843. From 1863 to 1894 he was a resident of Brockville. He built part of the G. T. R. and Chicago and Alton in 1860, of the Intercolonial and C. P. R. west of Winnipeg, the Ontario and Quebec Railway from Toronto to Perth, the Brockville and Ottawa, and many other shorter lengths. Latterly he was associated with his brother, the late Hugh Ryan, and M. J. Haney in the building of the Soo and enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals.

Kansas City, March 22.—Jerome Fideli, chevalier of the Kingdom of Italy, and Italian vice-consul here, died Saturday of heart disease, aged 58 years.

Burlington, Vt., March 22.—Judge Russell Smith Taft, chief justice of the supreme court of this state, died today, aged 67 years.

Waterloo, Ont., March 22.—Simon Snyder, one of Waterloo's best-known men, died last night. He was connected with many manufacturing industries and insurance companies, and was president of the Canadian Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Washington, March 22.—A dispatch received here from Atlantic City, N. J., announces the death there of Dr. W. W. Johnston, of this city. The deceased was one of the best-known physicians of Washington and was called during the last hours of President McKinley's illness, but reached his bedside too late to be of any service.

NEURALGIA

THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT IS DUE TO IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

When the blood becomes thin and watery, as a matter of course you become weak, vitality gets down low, and there is but little power in the system to ward off disease and pain.

Neuralgia hunts out a weak spot, and makes a home there, so secure that it is hard to drive out. But by using the proper remedies it can be driven from the system, never to return. To obtain immediate relief, first apply to the painful parts a good quantity of Polson's Nerviline, and then bind on a hot flannel cloth.

This local treatment will be found very efficacious, but must be followed by a course of Ferrozone treatment. Ferrozone is a blood food, and a blood purifier, and quickly strengthens the system so that further attacks may never be feared. It makes the rich red kind of blood that gives strength and vigor to weak constitutions and puts them in good shape to resist neuralgia attacks.

This combined treatment of Nerviline and Ferrozone in Neuralgia, Sciatica, and Rheumatism, is marvelously effective, and cures after all else has failed. Because of the unique success of these remedies we have no hesitancy in indorsing their use to our readers. All druggists sell them.

YET ANOTHER WOMAN WHO PASSED AS A MAN

Was Fifty Years Old and Worked as a Farm Hand—The Supposed Wife Had Two Children.

Canandaigua, N. Y., March 24. — A person who was known here for five years as William C. Howard, died suddenly Wednesday night, and an autopsy showed that the supposed man was a woman.

Howard, who was about 50 years of age, and employed as a farm hand, came here five years ago with a woman who was known as Mrs. Howard. Two children were born to the supposed wife.

The dead woman worked for farmers in the neighborhood, and those most intimately acquainted with the family never had the slightest suspicion that she was not a man.

The cause of the woman's death is a mystery. On Wednesday night she took two tablets for a throat affection and was dead in ten minutes. An inquest will be held.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

Smith's Falls, March 24.—The Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East, at its annual session, held here, elected officers as follows: Grand master, Duncan Munro; deputy grand master, Mayor W. J. Wright, Brockville; junior deputy grand master, Lieut.-Col. J. E. Halliwell, Stirling; grand chaplain, Rev. J. McKee McLennan, Norwood; grand treasurer, Robert Gordon, Tweed; grand secretary, F. M. Clark, Belleville; grand lecturer, O. W. Landon; grand director of ceremonies, Thomas Oulton, Campbellford. Peterboro was selected as the next place of meeting.

The fact that most diseases arise from an impure or low condition of the blood is fully proven by Hood's Sarsaparilla. h

UNDER THE WHITE FLAG

Schalkburger Has Interview With Kitchener

And Then Goes South, Presumably to Consult Other Leaders.

The Campaign at a Dead Halt—Tablet in Memory of South African Heroes Unveiled at Ottawa.

London, March 24.—Peace is again in the air. Last night west end clubs were greatly excited by the news that Mr. Schalkburger, the Boers' acting president, with Secretary Reitz and Commandants Lucas Meyer and Krogh, had come into the British lines under a flag of truce, and had gone south into the Orange River Colony. This surprising intelligence is generally understood to mean that negotiations on the subject of a possible peace are once more in progress.

Mr. Schalkburger and his companions have, perhaps, gone south with the object of meeting Lord Kitchener, who is believed to be in the field south of the Vaal.

THE DISTURBING QUESTION

is whether the negotiations between Mr. Schalkburger and Lord Kitchener will deal with a general Boer submission, or will merely affect the immediate following of the leaders who have come in. The fact that General Botha is not taking part in the negotiations affords ground for the view that there is no question of a general surrender. The universal opinion, notwithstanding, is that the prospects for peace are brighter than they have been for many days.

INTERVIEW WITH KITCHENER.

The Standard telegram states that Lord Kitchener, after all, is in Pretoria, and the Boer delegates had an interview with him at his headquarters there. They afterwards left for Kroonstadt, Orange River Colony, from which place they will go out under safe-conduct. Mr. Schalkburger and his companions, it appears, had been stationed at Rhenoster Kop, north of Balmoral, for the past week. The Boer acting president had been, when there, greatly harried by Colonel Park and other British commanders, and on one occasion he had a narrow escape from being captured. The Boer position being increasingly hopeless, dispatch riders were sent into Balmoral on Friday night, intimating that the delegates would arrive there. Possibly the government will throw some light on the situation in the House of Commons today.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Few of the papers her comment on the news from Pretoria. These take it for granted that Mr. Schalkburger and his companions are on a mission of peace, and again engage in a discussion of possible peace terms, expressing the hope that the overtures will have a successful outcome. The presence of Lucas Meyer is regarded as significant, as he is an intimate friend of Louis Botha.

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the absence of Botha from the deputation, suggests he is standing aside, owing to the failure of his overtures a year ago, and considers that, although the conditions Lord Kitchener then offered to Botha have been annulled, it is highly probable that peace may still be arranged on similar lines, but that the Boers cannot expect more lenient terms.

The Daily News (Liberal) remarks that a settlement would be impossible if the Boers were treated like civilized combatants, "but men do not surrender unconditionally just after taking one of the enemy's generals and four of his guns."

The Petit Bleu, referring to the arrival at Pretoria of Messrs. Schalkburger, Reitz, and Commandants Meyer and Krogh, says it believes that Mr. Schalkburger's move is in response to fresh overtures for peace from Great Britain made out of gratitude for the release of Gen. Methuen. The paper predicts that these overtures will lead to no result unless Boer independence conceded.

A DEAD HALT.

London, March 24.—Isaac N. Ford cables as follows: "The campaign in Africa is at a dead halt, enveloped in mystery. Prisoners are taken in dwindling squads, and attacks upon the convoys and blockhouse lines are unexplained, and Gen. Delarey's victory is not yet offset by fresh driving operations in the Western Transvaal.

IN MEMORIAM.

Ottawa, March 24.—Lord Minto yesterday unveiled a tablet in St. Bartholomew's Church, erected to the memory of Arthur, Earl of Ava, son of Lord Dufferin, who was mortally wounded at Wagon Hill, near Ladysmith, on Feb. 20, 1900. On one side of the tablet is another erected to the memory of three Ottawa boys who fell in South Africa. On the other is a tablet to Lord Ava's aunt, Mrs. Stephenson, a sister of Lady Dufferin, who died on ship board in 1885.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A BRANTFORD MAN

James Quirk, Hotelkeeper and Athlete, Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

Brantford, Ont., March 24.—The dead body of James Quirk, the athlete, and proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, was found at midnight Sunday in the hotel stables. The bellboy heard groans, and informed the cook, who proceeded to the stable, and at the foot of the steps leading to the hay-loft found Quirk lying in a pool of blood. Foul play is suspected, as his head was badly bruised. The culprit (if there was one) is supposed to have escaped through the gate leading to Dalgleish street, as the hostler before retiring bolted the gate, which was found open after the deed was committed. The police are working on the matter.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in London by Anderson & Nelles and C. McCallum & Co., druggists. sxv

THIS ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES EVERY DAY
176-178 Dundas St., London, Monday, March 24, 1902.

WOODS' FAIR

D. & A. Corsets and Corset Waists.

We keep the D. & A. Corsets because they are the best, and we sell them exclusively.

The D. & A. Corset combines comfort and grace, and comes in styles suited to any and every figure. All the new styles for the coming season are now here. Be sure to see the Window Corset Display.

Corsets at 50c.

French Bias-Cut Corsets, in drab, jean, covered steel filling, 4-clasp, cork-protected steels, lace and ribbon trimmed 50c

Clito Corsets, medium length, steel filled and stayed waist line, in drab, jean, 4-clasp, cork-protected steels, lace and ribbon trimmed 50c

Standby Corsets, medium length, broad double steeled hips, guaranteed unbreakable, 5-clasp, embroidery trimmed 50c

Empire Corsets, in ecru, with blue stitched bands, steel filled, lace and ribbon trimmed, at top and bottom 50c

Corset Waists.

Ladies' "Gloria" Waists, in ecru, double rubber lacing in back, strapped shoulder, buttoned front, embroidery trimmed $1 00

Misses' "Gloria" Waists, ecru, double rubber lacing at back, strapped shoulder, buttoned front, embroidery trimmed ..75c

Children's Waists, made of fine white sateen, with cluster cording, double stitched seams, 2 rows of buttons, in 2 lengths..... 45c and 50c

Children's Waists, in fine sateen and corded, sizes 19 to 26 .. .. 25c

Corsets at $1.00.

Straight Front Corsets, No. 406, in drab and white, fine coutil, with bias-cut, gored hips, covered steels, strapped waist line, 5 clasps, tab front, ribbon trimmed $1 00

Girdle Corsets, in fine sateen, broad strapped waist line, steel filled, lace and baby ribbon trimmed, 4 clasps $1 00

Style 285, Corsets, made of heavy jean, steel capped filling, double strapped waist line, cork-protected clasps, lace trimmed, sizes 20 to 29 .... $1 00

Sizes 30 to 36 .....$1 25

Ask to see the new French Girdle Corset, the very latest thing in corsets $1 00

Kid Gloves for Easter.

Good Kid Gloves, fine quality kid, in blue, ox-blood, mauve and green, plain and wide stitched backs, 2-dome fasteners; regular $1 00; Tuesday for ....38c Pair

Heavy Grain Kid Gloves, in popular shades; plain and heavy stitching; dome fasteners .....69c Pair

Oranges and Lemons.

Good Oranges and Lemons, Tuesday, each 1c

Fine Large Oranges and Lemons, Tuesday, 4 for .. 5c

Items of Interest from the Basement.

China.

Shaving Mugs, decorated and with gilt, Tuesday 15c

Cream Jugs, floral decorations, Tuesday 15c

Cream and Sugar Sets, Tuesday 15c

Pretty Salad Bowls, Tuesday 15c

Good Cups and Saucers, Tuesday, dozen 75c

A few more Toilet Sets, regular $3 50, for $2 49

Tinware.

Omelet Pans, asbestos lined, Tuesday 15c

Milk Pans, large assortment at 7c, 8c, 10c and 12c

Pudding Dishes, Tuesday 5c

No. 9 Copper-Bottom Boiler, regular $1 35, Tuesday $1 19

Oil Stoves, 65c to $2 00

Tin Bread Boxes, 75c and $1 00

Sundries.

Mirrors, gilt frame, 14x10, regular 35c, Tuesday 25c

Round Bread Boards, ...20c

Clothespins, Tuesday, 5 doz. for 5c

Razor Strops, fine quality, Tuesday for 15c

COME AND HEAR THE MUSIC. **WOODS' FAIR.**

KILLED BY A BUFFALO

Tragic Death of a Widely-Known Scout and Frontiersman.

Butte, Mont., March 24.—News has been received here of the death of Richard Rock, an old-time and widely-known scout and frontiersman, at his ranch near Henry's Lake, on Saturday.

Rock was gored to death by a buffalo which he had raised.

Rock was one of the scouts with the ill-fated Custer expedition, and is said to be the man who gave Custer information of the presence of the Indians under Sitting Bull in the valley where the crafty chieftain had encamped. Rock advised the general to wait for the coming of Reno before attacking.

A year or so ago Rock was sent by the government into Yellowstone Park to count the buffalo remaining there.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

March 22-3.	Reported at	From
Algeria	New York	Naples
Assyria	New York	Hamburg
Norwegian	Boston	Glasgow
Auguste Victoria	Naples	Constantinople
Lombardia	Genoa	New York
Sylvania	Liverpool	Boston
Lucania	Liverpool	New York
Vaderland	Antwerp	New York
Prinzessin Victoria Luise	Madeira	New York
Norde	New York	Copenhagen
Ryndam	New York	Rotterdam
Bohemian	Liverpool	New York
Cevic	Liverpool	New York

Just a Cold in the Head!

But if followed by another cold, or some extra exposure, is liable to result in Nasal Catarrh. Unless a radical cure is obtained, the throat, bronchial tubes and finally the lungs become affected. Nothing cures colds so quickly and pleasantly as Catarrhozone. The inspector of mines for Nova Scotia, Mr. Neville, says: "Catarrhozone is the best remedy I have ever used. It cured me of catarrh of the head and throat, and I am pleased to recommend such a satisfactory remedy." Catarrhozone is a safeguard against colds coughs and catarrh. It can be used while at work, in the church, theater or street cars. Simply inhale Catarrhozone and it cures. Price, $1. Small size, 25 cents. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Porto Rico, borrowing an idea from Connecticut, has begun to raise tobacco under cheesecloth tents, which keep off insects and temper the wind, rain and sun.

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

A new submarine telephonic cable has been laid connecting Brussels with London.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. z

California's production of petroleum this year will be 8,000,000 barrels.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's" Soothing Syrup.

Beets yield 12 to 13 per cent of their weight in sugar.

Mild But Vigorous.

When you are tired of the list of cures your friends suggest for bronchitis—try Scott's Emulsion. It is rather mild tasting compared to most medicine, but makes a vigorous attack on all forms of throat and lung disease.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

J. H. TENNANT, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 137 King street. Residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. Treatment of dogs a specialty. 'Phones 278 and 683.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SURGEON, is in New York, attending special course. Will return April 1.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S., England. Specialist (surgical diseases only). 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

DR. BAYLY, 443 PARK AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON, OFFICE AND residence, 360 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office house, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 8. 'Phone 522.

R. OVENS, M.D., 220 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., England. Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 380 CLARENCE. Residence, 616 Richmond. Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 209 QUEEN'S avenue, Kingsmill Terrace. Telephone 504.

DR. McLAREN, 193 QUEEN'S AVENUE, five doors east of Richmond street.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 463 King street. 'Phone 609.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds, on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries etc., 78 Dundas street London.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ and 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner, Campbell & Gunn, 83

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL HAS MONEY to loan on farm property. Large loans preferred. Write Box 88, Advertiser. 10tf

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL—GARMENT cutting lessons daily. Pupils instructed until satisfied. Call or write for terms. 238½ Dundas street, London.

HOTEL CARDS.

OFFICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—Excellent lunch counter, only one in city. W. J. Wright, proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL, 157 DUNDAS STREET—Rates, $1 50 per day. Choicest wines, liquors and cigars. Jacob Obernesser, proprietor.

THE IROQUOIS, TORONTO, CANADA—Popular hotel. Popular prices. Newly fitted and refurnished. G. A. Graham, proprietor, late Imperial Hotel, Galt.

THE RICHMOND—JOHN & WILLIAM COOK, proprietors. Transient guests and weekly boarders. Rates, $1 per day. Excellent accommodation. Fine wines and liquors.

ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. depot. Central location. First-class in every respect. Louis Risk, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

HOTEL NORMANDY, 489 AND 491 Richmond street—Choice wines, liquors and cigars. T. F. Lewis, proprietor.

DENTAL CARDS.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

McDONALD & CUNNINGHAM—DENTISTS, 183½ Dundas street. 'Phone 702.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago. Edge Block, Richmond street. 'Phone 960. Residence, 237 Queen's avenue. 'Phone 420.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

PARCEL DELIVERY.

CITY PARCEL EXPRESS—OFFICE removed to 154 Carling street. Parcels called for and delivered to any part of city. Telephone 1,235. C. H. Anderson.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

ALICE CALDER STOCK — SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue. Concert engagements accepted. 23tf

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST OF Dundas Center Methodist Church, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and theory. 418 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,218.

CHARLES E. WHEELER (ORGANIST and choirmaster St. Andrew's Church) has resumed teaching. Piano, pipe organ, harmony and singing. Both advanced and elementary tuition given. New address, 640 Wellington street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

OFFICIAL ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses, C. D. Johnston, 198 Dundas street. Residence, 394 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence, 289 Dufferin avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY John J. Jepson, druggist, 249 Wellington street. Residence, 241 Pall Mall. 'Phone 379.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

LEGAL CARDS.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple Building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont.; Thomas H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

STUART, STUART & BUCKE—BARRISTERS, solicitors etc. Office, room 117 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; Duncan Stuart; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

TOOTHE & FAULDS—BARRISTERS, etc., Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

CASEY & MORWOOD, BARRISTERS, 90 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London, James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy; Philip E. McKenzie, LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

HELLMUTH & IVEY, IVEY & DROMGOLE, Barristers, etc., Over Bank of Commerce.

JARVIS & VINING — BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

BUCHNER, CAMPBELL & GUNN, barristers, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

E. H. JOHNSTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Barrister, etc., 87½ Dundas street. 'Phone 1,401.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A.; H. C. Becher.

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS. John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

LIVERY STABLES.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 666.

London Advertiser.

[Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.]

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited),
LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Monday, March 24.

A Great Speech Worth Preserving.

The Advertiser today gives space to one of the strongest speeches ever delivered in Canada—that given by Sir Richard Cartwright in the House of Commons, in the course of the budget debate. There are not many speakers in the English tongue who can more effectively marshal facts, figures, arguments and inferences. Take one section of Sir Richard's speech alone, that referring to the falsification of figures and facts in the census previous to the census now being tabulated. We doubt if a more convincing and crushing exposure has ever been made. Read what the member for South Oxford says, and judge for yourself. The various matters referred to in Sir Richard's speech will be sure to recur from time to time, and we would advise that after the address has been read and inwardly digested, it be carefully preserved for future reference.

Revolution in the British Army.

The British papers are not at all sanguine that the "reforms" which Mr. Brodrick, Minister of War, has promised to carry out in the army will achieve the object which they have in view. In the ensuing year, it is intended to spend about $350,000,000 on the army of 429,000. The Minister explains that the question of recruiting presents the problem how to maintain in future an establishment of 250,000 men, when the effective strength of the army was only 210,000. It is expected that by the end of the war the reserve force will be depleted down to 50,000, and there will be at home no field force at all. This is a serious condition of affairs, for, though it is true that recruiting has gone up in consequence of the war excitement, the increase has been comparatively small. It was 40,000 in 1899; 46,700 in 1900, and 45,000 in 1901. But the annual waste from invalids has increased in these years from 3,485 to 8,822. It has been a wasteful system, both in lowering the standard of the men and in expenditure of money. An increase of more than 35,000 healthy recruits, under normal conditions, is not likely to take place; but the army cannot be kept at the desired point of efficiency unless the number is increased to 50,000. Hence the plunge which the War Minister has taken both with regard to the pay of the soldier and his term of service. It is now provided that every man shall be allowed to enlist, except in the Household Cavalry, for three years, to be followed by nine years in the Reserve. On the first of next month every recruit as soon as he has passed his recruit drill, will receive the whole of his shilling pay instead of 10d a day, the pay Tommy Atkins has hitherto received. After two years' service every man will have to choose whether he will go to the reserves after three years, or whether he will complete eight years with the colors. Those who elect to remain in the service, for this time, before going to the reserve, will be given an additional sixpence a day, making 1s. 6d. in all after two years' service. Inefficient soldiers will not be allowed to re-enlist. The men who elect to serve for eight additional years will be divided into two classes, and those who are not efficient shots will get fourpence extra instead of sixpence a day. In order to further encourage the men the number of lance-sergeants and corporals will be considerably increased. Though these changes will cost over $5,000,000 in Great Britain and $3,500,000 in India, it is doubtful if the increased pay will supply a sufficiently strong incentive to induce a better and more numerous class of young men to join the army. We have always held that Great Britain pays her soldiers a miserly pittance, and but for the love of fighting and adventure of the race she would never be able to maintain her army at even its present standard without resorting to continental conscription. Even supposing she were to pay 50 cents a day (or 2s) to each really efficient soldier, she would be giving him but a very modest reward for his services. It really is no wonder that the authorities find it difficult to get men of good physique and perfect health to join the colors. They have a very poor outlook, even viewing the prospects at their best. The new departure, is bound to have a trial, and it will be interesting to watch how much success will attend it.

Our farmer friends will please take note that the Opposition policy is once more declared to be a higher rate of taxation than that which now prevails.

The Pall Mall Gazette is certainly happy in its suggestions that in view of Canada's splendid record of trade progress, as shown in Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget statement, it would be much more appropriate to have the Dominion dubbed, "Our Lady of Success," than "Our Lady of the Snows." The old world people see our phenomenal success as a nation, during the six years of the new era in Canadian history, with much satisfaction, for as we are strengthened so is the Empire of which we form an increasingly important part.

Fashion's Foibles.

There has just come under our notice a quaint volume, published exactly 100 years ago, dealing with the fashionable foibles of the times. Really, in this regard, one does not see that much change has taken place in the habits and eccentricities of the race in the century that has elapsed since Mr. John Corry wrote his "Sketch of the Manners of the Age" in the second year of the nineteenth century. "The beaux," says the writer with charming candor, "are not altogether so effeminate as they appeared last winter. The trowsers are not so complete an imitation of the loose drapery of the petticoat as formerly; nor are their collars stuffed so full as to give the appearance of a crick. They have not, however, divested themselves of that ridiculous severity of look which they assume in order to appear men of spirit and consequence; or that conceived air, which seems to say, 'I'm a very elegant young fellow, ain't I?' The ladies, on the other hand, have welcomed the return of peace (that of Amiens) with a display of continued hostilities against the other sex." "For instance, they wage war like the ancient Gauls, exposing themselves, almost naked, to the rigor of a wintry atmosphere. Really, their immediate exemplar was Citoyeune Tallien, who was a decidedly modern Gaul, and who, the historians say, appeared in her salon as Venus." Mr. Corry proceeds to point out that the ladies of his day "also paint, probably in imitation of the savage nations, who stain their bodies with different colors, in order to terrify the enemy." He goes into details as to the vices of the age. "Love of gain" is the first mentioned. It is no new thing for the millionaire to be fawned upon. "Affectation" is another prominent trait of modern manners. Men profess philanthropy at the very moment that they are trying to overreach their fellow-creatures. In London, in 1802, "that innate love of variety so natural to the human mind is carried to excess. Here the lion may be viewed with safety; the vast and sagacious elephant stands gazing at his wondering visitors, while the horrid crocodile and deathful rattlesnake appear in all their natural deformity to gratify the public." Nobody, nowadays, sees harm in a visit to the Zoo, where all these sights, and thousands more, can be witnessed on Mondays for sixpence. But we learn from this quaint author also that "next to the love of novelty may be mentioned its concomitant—profusion." Luxury decends by easy gradation "from the perfumed toilette and magnificent rout of the duchess to the tidy washerwoman and her gossiping companions seated at the tea-table; from the peer over his wine to the porter-drinking mechanic." Is there any difference today in these matters? Let the forthcoming crop of Easter bonnets and accompanying toggery be the answer.

If Radcliffe gets too much rope he may hang himself. He must be made to understand that he is not to regard himself as a "show," and if he insists on courting notoriety, and getting into scraps, he should be superseded.

Mr. Marter's Position.

Toronto, March 24.—Mr. G. F. Marter, in an address to the electors of North Toronto, reviews the subjects with which the Ontario Assembly is called to deal, and expresses the opinion that those questions should be approached and dealt with from the point of view of the country's interest, instead of with the object of furthering a party. He is prepared to defend his course in differing from the Conservative party in the house on several questions, and he goes on to say:

"Will anyone assert that the government's policy has always been right, or that it has always been wrong? I certainly will not, and I ask to be placed in such a position that I shall be free to pronounce on each question on its merits, always keeping in view my responsibility to the whole people, instead of to a part, or, in other words, to a party.

"The government deserve credit for bringing before the legislature at its last session and crystallizing into law measures for the opening up of our new territory. It is absolutely necessary that New Ontario should be developed. This province, as a member of the confederation, is liable for a large proportion of an enormous public debt, which, if the country does not progress, will prove an oppressive burden. Will we not most effectually lighten that burden and build up our province's prosperity by the development of that new country and the consequent increase of our population?

"The putting of our pulp lands under contract, and the building of the Temiskaming Railway, are, I think, means well calculated to attain that end, and incidentally these measures are directly in the interests of the merchants, manufacturers and artisans of our city and the whole country.

"At the great cost of dissociating myself from my party, I have supported the government in these measures."

PROBABLY WHIPPED TO DEATH.

Higbee, Mo., March 24.—The dead body of Oliver Wright, a negro, was found near here yesterday. His back and arms were a mass of scars and bruises and his clothing was torn to shreds and scattered for a hundred feet along the road. Everything indicated that a death struggle had taken place. It is generally believed that he was whipped to death, and all evidence goes to show that such was the case, but who the parties were or why they killed him, is not known.

PROBABILITY OF BIG STRIKE

Involving Thirty-Five Thousand Coal Miners.

Strike of Paper-Makers Averted—Disastrous Results of Convict Labor in Indiana.

New York, March 24.—Manufacturers of news paper in New York propose to change the working schedule for their men permanently. Up to six months ago the men worked twelve hours a day and six days a week. The employers decided that a schedule of eight hours a day would be put in force with seven days' work instead of six. The labor unions would not indorse this changed schedule, and a strike was threatened. It was decided that the men continue to work as per the schedule now in force until after the next meeting, which will take place during the first week in May, at which it is expected the matter will be finally decided and a uniform schedule put in force.

RESULTS OF CONVICT LABOR.

Indianapolis, March 22.—The convict labor question at present is attracting attention. It is said that the reformatory at Jeffersonville is turning out more goods than ever before, and that in at least one line the competition is being felt disastrously. This is in chain-making, and the local union of chainmakers of New Albany, has asked the assistance of the American Federation of Labor and the Indiana Federation of Labor in an effort to reduce the output of the penitentiary.

The union says there are now in the reformatory 100 fires used for chain-making, and that preparations are under way to increase these by 50. It is stated that the competition has caused the loss of employment to many men in this line of industry, and that if the additional number of fires is put on at the reformatory it means the practical extinction of chain-making in this state.

BRIDGEWORKERS MAY STRIKE.

New York, March 24.—There is a possibility that bridge work on the great structure known as the eastern district bridge and all other iron work on buildings in the course of construction in New York city will come to a sudden stop May 1 next. On or before that date the representatives of the Housesmiths' and Bridgesmiths' Union will demand an advance of wages from their present scale to that of 40 cents an hour. Unless their demands are met they are determined to stop work throughout the entire country.

35,000 MINERS INVOLVED.

Indianapolis, March 24.—Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers' of America has returned to national headquarters from the east, where he attended two conventions of miners. Mr. Wilson discussed the situation in the coal fields of Virginia and West Virginia and gave out the statement that, in all probability, a strike involving 35,000 miners would be called in those states within a short time. The operators will be asked for a conference, but are expected to refuse.

ITALIAN STRIKE SPREADING.

London, March 24.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says the strike of agriculturists is spreading throughout Italy, and that 150,000 farm laborers are now out in the Provinces of Ferrara, Bologna and Vicenza, while in sixteen other provinces the laborers are reported to be organizing.

FRANK P. SARGENT'S POSITION.

St. Louis, March 24.—Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who has been mentioned as the successor of T. V. Powderley as commissioner of immigration, denies that the position has been offered him "officially," but admits he has talked with the president on the general subject of immigration, and that a man "not in any way connected with the administration" has asked him if he would take the position.

THE MAD RACE OF AN ENGINE

Averted the Collision of Two Freight Trains.

Dispatcher Discovered His Mistake None Too Soon—Another Minute and Disaster Would Have Been Inevitable.

Indianapolis, March 24.—A mad race with a switch engine after a fast freight train, which had been given the right of way, and was drawing closer every moment upon another train, which was advancing under similar orders, prevented a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Friday night. The dispatcher at Washington gave the fast freight, No. 33, at Shoals, the right of way over fast freight, No. 50,, which was at Washington. The order was sent to the relay station and received by the crew of No. 50. After No. 33 had pulled out from Shoals the dispatcher sent another telegram to the relay station, telling the operator to destroy the first order and have No. 50 go east without orders. This put both trains on the track, and both crews supposed they had the right of way.

A few moments after No. 50 puled out the dispatcher discovered his mistake, and, abandoning his instruments, flew to the railroad yards and demanded an engine. One was standing on the track, and in a moment it was switched to the main track, the throttle thrown open by the engineer, and the race began to overtake the rapidly moving train. It happened to be a long and exceedingly heavy train, and ten miles out from Washington the red lights of the caboose were distinguished.

Every available pound of steam was crowded on, and the engine came up behind the train just before it reached a way station, and it was brought to a stand and quickly run into the switch. The engine followed, and had just cleared the track when No. 33 came down under a full head of steam. The loss of another minute would have been fatal to the two trains.

Of United States agricultural products exported half go to Great Britain.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

The Runians Carson McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

Newness In Muslins

For spring 1902 are having an immense showing at this store. We haven't everything under the sun, but we believe we have enough of the dainty, desirable effects to satisfy any reasonable person, and you don't have to pay any fanciful prices either. A mere glance at our materials will convince you of this.

SCOTCH DIMITIES—White ground with fancy sprays and figures in pink, blue, torquoise, helio, green and black. Special, per yard..10c, 18c

IRISH DIMITIES—White and colored grounds, with fancy stripes, figures and sprays, in blue, helio, cardinal, gray, yellow, turquoise and castor. Special, per yard 20c

SWISS DOT MUSLINS—In white and colored grounds, helio, red, blue, castor, black, gray, fancy stripes and floral effects. Special, per yard. 20c

AMERICAN BATISTES—In gray, gold, blue, pink, rose, black, helio, cardinal and green, fancy stripes and floral effects. Special, per yard. 15c

ORGANDIE MUSLINS—In all the new shades, fancy figured, paisley and floral effects and satin stripes. Special, per yard ..... 25c and 39c

LINEN SPECIALS.

We have placed in stock specially for the Easter trade some exceptionally special values in Table Linens. We undernote a few lines worth your attention:

SPECIAL LINE—Full bleached, All-Linen Table Damask, 58 inches wide, a few imperfections in the weave; worth regularly 40c, for, per yard.. 28c

SPECIAL LINE—Full Bleached Table Damask, All-Linen, 70 inches wide, extra fine quality; worth regularly 75c, per yard 60c

SPECIAL LINE—Full Bleached, All-Linen Table Damask, extra heavy, 70 inches wide, plain center, wide floral border, a few imperfections in weave; regular price $1 25, for, per yard 85c

SPECIAL LINE—Half-Bleached Table Damask, 70 inches wide, good weight, fine weave; worth regularly 50c, for, per yard 40c

SPECIAL LINE—Unbleached, Pure Linen, Hand-Loom Table Damask, extra weight, 70 inches wide; regular price 65c, for, per yard 50c

SPECIAL LINE—Bleached Linen Damask Table Cloths, border all around, 2¼ yards long; worth regularly $1 25 and $1 35, for, per cloth $1 00

OUR MILLINERY OPENING

delighted the throngs who were privileged to attend, and many were the high encomiums passed on the magnificent display. If orders taken and sales effected be any criterion of success, then successful beyond all expectations was our opening. It will be continued during

This Week.

You had better at once order your new

Easter Hat.

We guarantee satisfaction, and orders given will have prompt and careful attention. In order to avoid Easter rush we advise making selections early in the week.

FRIGHTFUL REVENGE OF A JEALOUS FARMER

Made a Bull Kill His Wife—Tragic Sequel to a Family Fued.

Tonawanda, N. Y., March 24.—J. B. Post, a farmer, 35 years old, living four miles south of this village, bound his wife Amanda to a stake in the bull pen of his stable Friday morning. She wore a red calico apron, which aroused a confined bull to frenzy, and in its rage the animal attacked the woman and gored her to death. It is said that Post's act was caused by jealousy of Hiram Coates, a Free Methodist preacher. It is said Post got his idea for the crime from a poster depicting the bull scene in "Quo Vadis."

WILLFUL MURDER.

Calgary, N. W. T., March 24.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Simpson-Scouten shooting affray was: "That Arthur Simpson came to his death by a bullet willfully discharged from a revolver from the hands of George Scouten in the Atlantic Hotel, Sunday, March 16.

DOOMED MAN IS UNCONCERNED.

Winnipeg, Man., March 22.—The condemned man, Bullock, who is to hang at Edmonton on Wednesday, evinces no concern at his rapidly approaching end, and has made no reference to it except to say once or twice he was not guilty. He eats well and sleeps soundly, plays cards and checkers, and spends a considerable time in reading secular and religious books placed at his disposal. Appeals for commutation of sentence or postponement of execution were made to the highest authorities, but without avail.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

Albany, N. Y., March 24.—One of the most cold-blooded murders which has ever occurred in this city took place Saturday, when John De Tierre, aged 45, shot and killed his brother William, aged 35. The crime was committed in front of the building of the Albany Card and Paper Company, at 3:10 p.m. William fell to the sidewalk with four bullets in his body, one of which crashed through his brain. The murderer, after killing his brother, calmly placed the revolver back in his pocket. John gave himself up to the police, calmly remarking that he was glad that he killed his brother. The murder today was the culmination of a family feud which has existed for some time. The trouble first arose out of the action of the father, who bequeathed his entire estate to his eldest son, which resulted in a long litigation and developed the feud.

NELLIE'S LOVER LET GO.

Richmond, Va., March 24. — A special from Elizabeth City says that the jury in the case of James Wilcox, charged with the murder of Nellie Cropsey, disagreed Saturday morning, eight being for hanging and four for acquittal.

Ella Maud Cropsey, the beautiful daughter of Judge W. H. Cropsey, of Elizabeth City, mysteriously disappeared from her home the night of Nov. 20 last, after a stormy interview with the man who was later charged with having caused her death.

For more than two years prior to the night of her disappearance, Wilcox had paid marked attention to Ella Cropsey. That night Wilcox spent the evening until 11 o'clock in the parlor of the Cropsey home. At the hour named Wilcox invited Ella to accompany him to the door.

That was the last seen of her until her body was found floating in the river. Wilcox was arrested, charged with her murder, and narrowly escaped lynching at the time, public sentiment against him was so bitter.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE

They regulate the action of the heart and invigorate the nerves.

They build up the run down system as no other remedy will do.

They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, Palpitation of the Heart, After Effects of La Grippe, Faint or Dizzy Spells, Anæmia, General Debility and all troubles caused by the system being run down.

They have cured others. They will cure you.

MISS MARY PEARRON, Corinth, Ont., writes: "My system was badly run down, and I was very nervous and could not sleep. My heart palpitated, and the slightest exertion caused distressing shortness of breath, and left me tired and weary.

After taking four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills all of the above troubles disappeared, and I am now completely cured."

GOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE without regular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness and sick headache. z

According to an Egyptian journal, cottonseed oil as an adulterant of olive oil is soon to find a sturdy rival in the form of the seed of the sunflower.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment zxv

SPECIAL NOTICES

Diseases of the Kidneys.

Dr. Albert Wesley Kahle, Specialist in Diseases of the Kidneys, No. 190 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., will furnish information free regarding his treatment of Bright's Disease, Cystitis and Diabetes, upon application either in person or writing to the above address. tf

Notice—Mattress and Feather Bed Cleaning Factory.—New goods; brass and iron bedsteads, from $4 each; mattress spring beds, goose-feather pillows and feather and down cushions, from 39c up; upholstering and repairing; cosey corner cushions, at Hunt & Sons, 593 Richmond street. Telephone 997.

It Will Pay You to Make Inquiries

As a rule, people want all that's coming to them, and particularly is this the case in the matter of travel, when they would like a little more. The New York Central offers such splendid inducements in the way of train service, etc., any one should be satisfied. 23bh

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned, in relinquishing control of the Office Restaurant, on Richmond street, desires to return thanks to his friends and those at large for the liberal patronage extended to him, and to solicit on behalf of the new owner, Mr. W. J. Wright, a continuance of the public favor to generously accorded him during the long term of years. Yours respectfully, David Sare. 38u

Exceptional Opportunities.

To visit all points of the Great West for pleasure, education or business.

The Union Pacific has authorized the following excursion rates:

Twenty-five dollars from Missouri River points to California, Oregon and Washington points every day during March and April.

Phenomenally low rates to the Pacific Coast and intermediate points. Single trip Colonists' tickets open to all during the coming spring and summer.

Special round trip excursion rates will be sold to the Pacific Coast at less than one cent per mile. Choice of routes returning.

People identified with local interests at various points en route will show you every attention. It will be to your advantage to make inquiry in regard to these low rates to the Pacific Coast before deciding on the trip.

Call or address postal card to G. G. Herring, G. A., 126 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. 23bu zxv

TEACHERS GOING TO AFRICA.

Toronto, March 24.—The minister of education has chosen five of the eight lady teachers who are to go to South Africa. Their names will not be divulged until the remainder of them are chosen at Ottawa, as the secretary of state does not wish them published until all are about ready to depart. Besides the eight teachers to be chosen, Mr. Harcourt will hold three in reserve, fearing anyone might back out at the last minute. All of the ladies chosen by the minister of education are proficient in music and hold good teaching positions at present. They all have produced certificates as to their fitness to stand the South African climate.

Catarrh

The best authorities say, is a disease of the blood.

Therefore local applications cannot cure.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

By thoroughly purifying the blood, this great medicine reduces the inflammation of the mucous membrane and stops all catarrhal discharges of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, bladder and generative organs.

Catarrh is especially dangerous in persons who inherit or have acquired a predisposition to consumption.

In these and all other catarrhal cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla so thoroughly renovates the blood and restores strength and vigor that it permanently cures.

In fact, because of the character of the disease, and the peculiar merit of the remedy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the common-sense treatment for catarrh.

"I was a sufferer from nasal catarrh, gradually growing worse. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which completely cured me of that troublesome disease." MAUD DOAN, 1615 Arrow Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is sold everywhere. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Monday, March 24.

Wheat, white, per bu	75c to 75c
Wheat, red, per bu	75c to 75c
Wheat, spring, per bu	75c to 75c
Oats, per bu	42½c to 42½c
Peas, per bu	70c to 85c
Corn, per bu	61½c to 62c
Barley, per bu	53c to 55c
Buckwheat, per bu	53c to 55c

The receipts today were very light. No change from Saturday's quotations.

SPELTZ,

The new grain, should be tried by every stockman. For sale at

Hamilton's 373 Talbot St near King.

TORONTO HAY MARKET.

Toronto, March 22.—Baled Hay—The market is firm, with good demand. Timothy quoted at $10 50 to $10 75 on track, Toronto, for No. 1, and at $9 $3 $9 25 for No. 2. Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track quoted at $5 75 to $6, the latter for No. 1.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

SUGAR.

London, March 22.—Raw sugar, Muscovado, 7s 3d; centrifugal, 8s; beet sugar, March, 6s 4½d.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, March 22.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today numbered 12,736 bales, most of which were sold to the home trade and the continent. Prices generally were unchanged, but crossbreds occasionally fell off slightly. The offerings during the present series have been 129,000 bales, of which 4,500 were withdrawn, owing to the firmness of holders. A fair supply of Punta Arenas was offered today. Fine grades were firm, but low sorts were easier and a farthing lower. Next week 29,750 bales will be offered. Following are today's sales in detail: New South Wales, 3,300 bales; scoured, 3½d to 1s 6d; greasy, 5¾d to 1s 1d. Queensland, 200 bales; scoured, 11d to 1s 5½d; greasy, 8d to 9½d. Victoria, 600 bales; greasy, 3¾d to 9½d. West Australia, 500 bales; greasy, 5d to 10d. Tasmania, 250 bales; greasy, 5½d to 6¼d. New Zealand, 2,300 bales; scoured, 4d to 1s 4½d; greasy, 3¾d to 9½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 200 bales; scoured, 1s 5d; greasy, 6d to 7½d. Punta Arenas, 6,900 bales; greasy, 4d to 9d. The arrivals for the third series of sales amount to 84,357 bales, including 36,000 forwarded direct. The imports of wool during the week were: New South Wales, 3,633 bales; Queensland, 128; Victoria, 3,476; South Australia, 1,543; New Zealand, 8,067; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 7,029; elsewhere, 692.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Grain markets were demoralized today. Bears had a light clutch on the situation, and squeezed holders unmercifully. Weather conditions in wheat started the bear drive, but when corn began to tumble speculators became almost panic-stricken. There seemed to be no end to the selling, and at the end of the session May wheat had lost 1⅜c to 1½c, May corn 2⅛c and May oats 1½c. Local receipts of wheat were 22 cars, none of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 267 cars, making a total for the three points of 289 cars, against 383 last week and 453 a year ago. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 180 cars; oats, 130 cars; hogs, 43,000 head.

The leading futures closed: Wheat—No. 2, May, 72c; July, 73⅝c to 73¾c; Sept., 72⅝c. Corn—May, 58½c; July, 58⅝c; Sept., 57¼c. Oats—May, 41¾c; July, 34¼c; Sept., 28½c. Mess pork—May, $15 60; July, $15 70. Lard—May, $9 47½ to $9 50; July, $9 60. Short ribs—May, $8 57½; July, $8 67½; Sept., $8 20.

Cash quotations: Flour dull and depressed; winter patents, $3 80 to $4; straights, $3 30 to $3 70; spring specials, $4; patents, $3 30 to $3 70; straights, $2 60 to $3 80. No. 3 spring wheat, 70½c to 75⅝c; No. 2, old, 70¼c to 79⅛c. No. 2 oats, 43½c to 44c; No. 2 white, 44c to 46c; No. 3 white, 43¼c to 44¼c. No. 2 rye, 57c. Fair to choice malting barley, 62c to 66c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 68; No. 1 northwestern, $1 57. Prime timothy seed, $6 75 to $6 80. Mess pork, $15 50 to $15 60; lard, $9 40 to $9 42; short ribs sides, $8 45 to $8 60; dry salted shoulders, 7⅛c to 7¼c; short clear sides, $9 to $9 10. Clover, contract grade, $8 75.

Receipts—Flour, 29,000 bbls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 123,000 bu; oats, 187,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 44,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 31,000 bbls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 106,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

TOLEDO, March 22.—Wheat—Nervous and excited; closed weak and lower; cash, 78c; May, 78c; July, 75⅛c. Corn—Excited, weak and lower; May, 58¾c; July, 59c. Oats—Active, weak and lower; May, 42¼c; July, 35¼c. Clover seed—Weak and lower; March, $5 30; April, $5 05; Oct., $5 05; No. 2 alsike sold at low as $4 72½ to $4 90.

DETROIT BEAN MARKET.

Detroit, March 24.—Beans are easy and 1c lower. Quotations: Cash, $1 35; May, 3 cars at $1 35; June, $1 33 asked; July, $1 30 asked.

OIL MARKETS.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 22.—Credit balances, $1 15; certificates no bid.

LONDON, March 22.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 15-16d; spirits, 6⅞d.

BREMEN, March 22.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

ANTWERP, March 22.—Petroleum, 17 francs 50 centimes.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Butter—Easy; creameries, 20c to 27½c; dairies, 19c to 25c. Cheese—Firm, 11¾c to 12⅛c. Eggs—Easy; fresh, 14½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 558; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 7½c to 10c per lb; cables last received quoted American steers at 12½c to 13½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c to 10¼c per lb; exports today, partly estimated, 1,170 beeves, 8,180 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 90 head; no market of much account; city dressed veals, 9c to 12½c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,030; sheep quiet but steady; lambs firm; sheep sold at $5 to $5 50 per 100 lbs; culls, $3 70; lambs, $6 to $7 10; one car desirable weight, $7 15; culls, $5 15 to $5 50; dressed mutton, 8c to 9½c per lb; dressed lambs, 10c to 12c. Hogs—Receipts, 1,267; the market was about steady; a few state hogs sold at $6 75 per 100 lbs.

EAST BUFFALO, March 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 14 cars; market quiet; veals a shade easier; best veals, $8 to $8 50; light to good, $5 50 to $7 75. Hogs—Receipts, 20 double decks; 15c to 35c higher; Yorkers, $6 80 to $6 90; light do, $6 65 to $6 75; mixed packers, $6 90 to $7; choice heavy, $6 95 to $7; pigs, $6 25 to $6 35; roughs, $6 15 to $6 35; stags, $4 to $4 75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 30 cars; lambs easier; sheep and yearlings scarce and firm; choice lambs, $6 85 to $6 90; good to choice, $6 60 to $6 80; culls to fair, $5 75 to $6 50; sheep, choice handy wethers, $5 90 to $6 15; common to extra mixed, $5 40 to $5 80; culls and common, $4 to $5 25; mixed export ewes and wethers, $5 50 to $6; yearlings, good to choice, all wethers, $5 75 to $5 90.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominal; good to prime steers, $6 60 to $7 10; poor to medium, $4 25 to $6 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50 to $3 25; cows, $1 25 to $5 50; heifers, $2 50 to $6; canners, $1 45 to $2 40; bulls, $2 50 to $5; calves, $3 to $6 85; Texas fed steers, $5 to $6. Hogs—Receipts today, 19,000; Monday, 37,000; mixed and butchers, $6 20 to $6 55; good to choice heavy, $6 45 to $6 62½; rough heavy, $6 25 to $6 40; light, $6 to $6 30; bulk of sales at $6 25 to $6 45. Sheep Receipts, 1,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $5 to $5 60; western yearlings, $5 25 to $6 25; native lambs, $3 50 to $6 75; western lambs, $5 25 to $6 75.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, March 22.—Cattle are unchanged at 12½c to 13½c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c to 10¼c per lb.

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW.

Hides—The local hide market is quiet at unchanged prices. No. 1 green steers, 60 lbs and upwards, 8c; No. 1 cows, 7c; No. 2 cows, 6c; cured, 7½c to 7¾c for cows and 8½c to 9c for steers. Calfskins—Unchanged at 10c for No. 1 green, and at 9c for No. 2. Sheepskins—The market is firm, dealers paying 85c to 90c. Wool—The market for fleece is quiet at 13c, and unwashed at 7½c. No offerings of new fleece yet. Pulled wool dull at 14½c to 15c for supers, and at 18c for extras. Tallow—The market is firm, with dealers paying 6c per lb for rendered, and 2¾c to 3½c for rough. Small lots of rendered sell at 6½c.

SPECIAL CORSET SALE

We have selected from stock some of the very Highest-Grade Corsets for this exceptional sale. P. D., C. P., D. and A., Watchspring, Yatisi and other prominent makes. We can give you any size from 18 to 30 in one or the other makes, and the whole lot goes at the one price—

50c.

These Corsets are guaranteed perfect fitting, and not one pair worth less than $1 00, and by far the larger proportion are worth $1 50 and $2 00.

Full Stock of Our Wonderful Dollar Kid Glove.

BAYLEY'S.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

GLENCOE.

Glencoe, March 22.—Last evening a most enthusiastic meeting of Glencoe Lodge, No. 290, A. O. U. W., was held to receive the district deputy grand master, Bro. J. Foreman, of Lambeth, who is making his official visit to all the London district lodges. Speeches were delivered by many members of Glencoe Lodge, in which all expressed themselves in hearty accord with the district deputy, and pledged themselves to work unceasingly to make this the banner year in the history of Glencoe Lodge. Bro. Boreman, having been received with grand honors, addressed the lodge, expressing his gratification at such a large attendance. He also gave a review of his visits to other lodges, and outlined his plan of action for the present year. He concluded by thanking the members for the hearty reception given him, and asked them to work in harmony together and assist him in making this a successful year, not only in Glencoe, but in the entire London district. Bro. Foreman visits Alvinston Lodge on Monday, March 24.

KOMOKA.

Komoka, March 18.—Do not forget the concert in the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock sharp. Miss Louie Mowat, of London, will assist. Admission, children 10 cents, adults 15 cents.

Mrs. Wm. Mowat, of London, spent Sunday here.

Master Else Wyllie visited here on Sunday.

The meeting at the league on Sunday (which was in the hands of the R. T. of T.) was a decided success, and attended by a large number of friends.

Mrs. Norman Campbell visited here on Monday.

Mr. Alex. McDougall is improving.

Mrs. Hare has been visiting in Burford.

Prayer meeting will be held in the Baptist Church on Thursday evening.

Mr. Robert Smith is on the sick list.

Master Clark Mowat has been visiting here.

Mr. Charles Bizzell is visiting here.

Mrs. Swailes is improving.

Mrs. Land visited here last week.

Mr. Lewis Rowland has resumed his work.

Mr. McLane, of Dutton, is in the village at present.

Master Ray Fletcher is on the sick list.

Mr. Glover, of Bay City, Mich., is visiting here.

BYRON

The death of Bartholomew Wells, which occurred at his residence near Byron on March 15, removes one of the oldest residents of the community. Mr. Wells succumbed to a complication of various diseases from which he had suffered for four months. Mr. Wells was born in Delaware township in 1834, and lived at Dorchester, where his father operated a sawmill until 1849, when the family removed to Byron where Mr. Webb has since resided. Mr. Wells' grandfather, John Wells, took up the land on which Springbank Park is now located, from the government, nearly a century ago. Mr. Wells followed the occupation of carpenter and bridge contractor until a few years ago. His wife, three sons—Frederic, Josiah and Lawyer (all at home)—and one brother, J. C. Wells, of Toronto, survive. The funeral took place on Monday to Byron Cemetery. Rev. Mr. Rhodes, of Hyde Park, conducted the services at the home and church, which was draped, out of respect for the family. The pall-bearers, all intimate friends of Mr. Wells, were Messrs. Walter Boler, Henry Wickerson, Jose, Montague, John Coombs, James Griffith and James Dawson.

COBBLE HILL.

Cobble Hill, March 21.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Walters was the scene of a very pretty event on Wednesday evening, March 19, when their daughter, Emma, was united in marriage to Mr. Arthur Murrell. The bride, dressed in cream brocaded lustre, trimmed with silk Battenburg, and carrying bridal roses, was given away by her eldest brother, William. The bride's cousin, Miss Gertie Belton, of Ayton, acted as bridesmaid, and the groom was supported by his cousin, Mr. W. G. Anderson, of London. Miss Myrtle Walters was flower girl, and Master Wesley, page. The relatives of the contracting parties gathered to witness the event, and the numerous and costly presents show the high esteem in which the young couple are held. The happy pair left for their new home amid showers of rice and good wishes.

MELBOURNE.

Miss Nina Long intends taking up millinery work with Miss Brannan of Alvinston, who has re-opened her establishment in the Richards' block. Miss Brannan has a fine stock of millinery on hand. Call and see the latest styles in hats and bonnets.

The farmers in this vicinity are busy with their syrup and report a good run.

Work will soon commence on the new English Church. The plans arrived this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Webb, of West Lorne, were in town over Sunday.

L. Kellestine, the young man from Longwood, charged with stealing $10 from Mr. Wm. Tolson, sr., of this place, was tried before judge Elliott on Thursday, but was acquitted, as nothing was proven against him.

Mr. John Little left on Monday night for Teulon, Man., in care of Mr. G. B. Griffith's goods. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and family left on Tuesday.

Mrs. G. B. Webb and little daughter, of West Lorne, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Webb's mother, Mrs. Johnston, of this place.

Miss Alma Norseworthy is suffering from a severe attack of measles.

Mr. J. S. Golden is the happy father of a baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Williamson, of Cross Forks, Pa., are visiting relatives in Melbourne.

Mr Angus Elliott was in town this week.

Quite a number of our young people attended the oyster supper given at Cook's Church.

Rev. Mr. Ellison, of Duff's Church, Dunwich, will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next.

Mr. Malcom McNeille left yesterday for Walkers, where he intends spending a few weeks.

Melbourne, March 21.—Miss Annie Carruthers left on Thursday for Ponoko, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cobban have returned from their honeymoon, and have taken up their residence on lot 7, Longwoods road.

SCOTTSVILLE.

Scottsville, March 21.—Several from this vicinity attended the illustrated lecture given by Rev. Thomas Wilson, of London in Lambeth Methodist Church on Tuesday evening. The lecturer, for about one hour and a half, gave the thrilling story of Dr. John G. Paton's work among the cannibals of the South Sea Islands. The limelight views were magnificent.

Mr. Anguish is nicely settled on the Gore farm belonging to Mr. Ezra S. Hunt.

Mr. Summerhayes, of Nilestown, has moved to the farm owned by Mr. Jos. Baker, of London.

The Presbyterians to the south of us will hold a box social in the lecture room of the church on Friday evening.

The anniversary services of the North Street Epworth League will be held next Sunday, when Rev. Amos Thomas, of London, will preach at 2:30 and at 7:30, on the following Thursday evening Rev. G. W. Henderson, of St. Marys, ex-president of the London Conference, will deliver his popular lecture entitled "Plodders, Loafers and Croakers."

FINGAL.

Fingal, March 22.—A great gathering took place in the Presbyterian Church, Fingal, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., when the congregation and friends met to say farewell to the retiring pastor, the venerable Dr. Sutherland, who for 36 years has ministered in this field. Rev. Mr. Reid, of St. Thomas, presided and read a beautifully engrossed address, while Mr. P. Barber, the oldest elder of the church, in a few graceful words, presented Dr. Sutherland with a purse containing $582. Dr. Sutherland's reply was touching and eloquent. Addresses were made by all the local clergy. Rev. Mr. Lawrence, moderator of presbytery, and by Rev. Dr. McCrae, of Westminster Church. All bore testimony to character and work of retiring pastor who, during his long ministry, has had the love and esteem not only of his own people, but of the whole community. Dr. McCrae said he had come a long distance to testify to his love and profound respect for Dr. Sutherland, whom he had known from his student days. His venerable friend was always a true, manly man as well as a faithful and able minister of Jesus Christ. The fine congregation of Fingal was a splendid testimony to his great life work. He congratulated the congregation on their generous and beautiful tribute to their retiring minister. The whole proceedings of the evening reflected the highest credit on them. Delightful musical selections were furnished during the evening by Mr. Reid and a quartet from the Alma Street Presbyterian choir of St. Thomas. At the close of the proceedings the speakers, singers and invited friends were entertained at supper at the spacious and beautiful residence of Mr. Barber. Dr. Sutherland and his family will remove to London, where they will reside in future.

MARCONI CHOSE A SITE.

Halifax, N. S., March 24.—Signor Marconi has definitely decided on locating his wireless station at Table Head, Glace Bay. The decision has been communicated to Mayor Burchell and President McArell, of the board of trade, of Glace Bay. Work on the station will be commenced at once.

A GENERAL UPRISING

Likely To Be Stirred Up in Macedonia.

Canada to Have 530 Troops at the Coronation.

The Kaiser's Son Coming to America—Eighty Policemen Settle a Church Difficulty—The Rodney Scandal.

London, March 24.—Wiring from Vienna, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says it is officially reported that M. Saratoff, the chief of the Macedonian committee, is in communication with the Armenian revolutionary committee for the purpose of arranging a general uprising in Macedonia. The correspondent also says that the porte has notified the powers that comprehensive arrangements have been made to suppress any Macedonian revolution.

A conflict between Turkish troops and Macedonian revolutionists at Sistova, near Kastoria, European Turkey, is reported. The Turks surrounded the village and overcame the rebels. During the fighting, four Macedonians and two Turks were killed and 26 rebels wounded.

THE KING'S SAGACITY.

The King's sagacity has been displayed in popularizing the unique ceremonial by the entertainment of half a million of the poorest London subjects at dinner. The proposal has been warmly approved in every quarter, and the royal example will not be disregarded by the provincial towns where arrangements are already making for entertaining the poor on an unexampled scale. The coronation in this way will be converted into a national fete. While the King has been influenced by the Queen's personal interest in jubilee dinners for the poor, he has taken effective measures for restoring the best traditions of medieval coronations. While the court officials have been splitting hairs over the fine points of etiquette and the peeresses have been fidgeting over coronation robes and coronets, he has reminded the nation that the ceremonial is not designed exclusively for the development of class pride, but has been invariably made an occasion of public rejoicing.

Public interest in the splendid functions already has been deepened, as is shown by the widespread evidence that the provincial towns unite with the metropolis in the week of loyalty and rejoicing. Everywhere the soldiers' families and poor pensioners will be remembered. The London county council has offered to open the public parks and provide music for the King's dinners, and the board schools may be used for the same purpose.

IMPERIAL FEATURES.

The imperial features of the event will not be neglected with Mr. Chamberlain, in the colonial office. Arrangements are making for a complete representation of the colonies by military contingents, mainly infantry, numbering 2,500 troops. Canada and Australia will have the strongest forces, but Natal and Cape Colony will have the guard of houor of seasoned war veterans. Indian princes and troops will also be present, and everything will be done to render the coronation processions picturesque and impressive.

THE IRISH VISIT.

Persons who are generally well informed about things that take place about the court say that, after all, the King would have gone to Ireland, but for the disgraceful scenes in the House of Commons, on the occasion when Lord Methuen's capture was announced. These occurrences convinced his majesty of the wisdom of his advisers, who had strongly represented to him that his visit would be inopportune. Lord Cadogan's retirement from the viceroyalty may now be expected any day. There is already considerable talk about his successor, but nothing trustworthy is known about who will get the appointment.

THE QUEEN AN AUTOMOBILIST.

Queen Alexandra is becoming quite an accomplished automobilist. She now possesses a really beautiful victoriette, which is very light and in appearance a most comfortable carriage. Her majesty now drives herself all round Sandringham. She is generally accompanied by the Princess Victoria and her private secretary, the Hon. Miss Knollys. Very soon every smart person in London will own an electric carriage.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The educational bill is undergoing a ministerial whittling in secret, and so far as the voluntary schools are concerned will probably turn out a feeble compromise, leaving the control of religious education unsettled. The Irish land bill will be a companion piece. Mr. Brodrick's army scheme has been exposed to diverse criticism, and not advanced in public astimation. The storm raised by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's trenchant criticism and Mr. Dillon's infirmity of temper has quieted, and Mr. Chamberlain has again proved his invincibility against attack in the commons.

PARISHIONERS CAPITULATED.

Eighty police constables from the vicinity of Inverness, Scotland, landed on the Island of Lewis and forced a barricade erected by the parishioners of Ness Church and held by them for months against all the police and other forces sent by the authorities of the United Free Church to take possession of the church. The local feeling was wholly opposed to the recent union of the Scottish Church.

CHURCH AND STAGE.

A real union of church and stage is about to be celebrated at last. The Bijou Theater, in Archer street, which is not far from St. Mary's Church, Paddington Green, is to be the scene of a production of Mr. George Bernard Shaw's "Candida" for the purpose of raising funds to buy an organ for the church. The performers are to be all amateurs, and the vicar and curates of the church are industriously blessing what other clergy in other times would have been equally eager to ban.

AVALANCHE KILLED OVER 100 JAPS.

A terrible accident is reported from West Japan, where an avalanche slid down upon a petroleum works beneath a high hill Feb. 18, causing the death of over 100 Japanese. About 80 bodies were taken out and four were rescued alive, but terribly burned. The oil works, warehouses, offices and dwellings were crushed, and in the parts not entirely buried fire started, and all the buildings with the entombed people were burned.

A cyclone occurred in Southeast Japan on the 3rd inst., killing many persons and wrecking many temples and whole villages. The Red Cross is aiding the officials in the relief work.

CHINA'S BIG REVOLUTION.

According to latest advices received by Oriental liners, the reformers are at the back of the big revolution in Southern China, which is a widespread and serious movement. Coincidentally, reports from Kansu and Mongolia in the northwest of outbreaks fomented by Tung Fu Hzin, the ex-Boxer, aided by Mongolian princes. The Manaing correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, says that 10,000 rebels have massed there to move on Kwangsi towns.

From Shanghai comes news of excitement over the decision of Germany to maintain her garrison there, which means that France, Britain and Japan will also be obliged to have garrisons there, and Shanghai will become an international garrison town.

GERMANY'S LITTLE GAME.

A Berlin German correspondent declares that Germany is once more playing a strong game in China. Large squads of Berlin laborers have been ordered to China to complete the Shantung Railway. There is no secret of the fact that syndicates are being formed to acquire the Weir Sien mines. Negotiations are said to be progressing for the acquisition of the mines in the Shantung Province. A garrison is to be maintained there to protect German interests. German policy has actually become more aggressive since the announcement of the alliance.

THE RODNEY SCANDAL.

London Society is much exercised regarding the probable action of the clubs towards Lord Rodney (whose wife when she obtained a divorce from him on Thursday, testified that on one occasion he struck her in the eye with his clenched fist). There are rumors that his resignation will shortly be handed in at the Carleton and other aristocratic clubs, to which he belongs. One paper, referring to the details revealed in the divorce court, says: "No more sordid tale was ever told in a police court than the story Lady Rodney related of her husband's conduct to her."

DUFFERINS HAVE A DAUGHTER.

A daughter has been born to the new Martioness of Dufferin (nee Flora Davis, of New York), at their house in Cadogan square.

ALFRED STEAD'S STRICTURES.

The Saturday Review publishes a long communication from Alfred Stead, son of William T. Stead, the editor, picturing the alleged deplorable conditions of Hawaii as a result of annexation to the United States. Mr. Stead says that unvarying lament is heard from every class, whether planter, merchant, or member of the government, to the effect that Hawaii has reaped no good from annexation.

The foremost advocates in 1898 are now the most bitter and outspoken in bewailing its accomplishment. Mr. Stead says that the application of the American coastwise navigation laws has deprived the islands of the use of 371,863 tons of shipping annually, thus crippling trade and raising freight rates.

"SOMERSAULT CURE."

The latest London novelty is "the somersault cure," for fat women. A West End surgeon's house has been fitted up as a luxurious gymnasium where aristocratic patients turn somersaults on Swedish principles, in the hope of reducing their obesity. The "cure" is said to be most efficacious.

BIG CHARITY BAZAR.

The great charity bazar arranged in celebration of King Edward's coronation will be opened about July 7, probably by Queen Alexandra. Mrs. Choate, wife of the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Cornelius Adair will have charge of the American stall and bar, in which many novelties will be introduced. Most of the leading society women here are interested in the bazar, which promises to be one of the most interesting functions of the coronation festivities.

HENRY GOING TO SPAIN.

Prince Henry, with the first squadron, will visit Spanish waters in May, when the young King of Spain is enthroned.

Prince Henry's son, Waldemar, appears to be more seriously ill than supposed last week, when he went to the White Star Sanitarium at Dresden. He has difficulty in walking, is carried about a good deal and also rides in a pony cart. Waldemar celebrated his thirteenth birthday on Thursday. His presents included some of the things Prince Henry brought from the United States for him.

WOULDN'T GO TO THE BALL.

Court etiquette and religious scruples have had an amusing tussle at The Hague. The troubles arose when the daughters of Dr. Kuyper the premier, were invited to the first court ball of the season. Low necked dresses were commanded, but the Misses Kuyper considered that decollette dresses were inconsistent with their religious principles. They applied for dispensation but received a curt reply from the mistress of the ceremonies, who declared that the time-honored custom of the Dutch court must be adhere to. Dr. Kuyper made direct representations on the subject to Queen Wilhelmina, with the result that a compromise was arranged. The Misses Kuyper will stay away from the ball, but will take tea with their sovereign in high necked dresses the same afternoon.

TART REPLY TO BERESFORD.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's outspoken criticism of the methods of the British admiralty since his return to England, has created a great stir in naval circles, and is generally commended by the press. One of his colleagues, however, Vice-Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald, has written to the London Times a striking criticism of Lord Beresford's utterances. Referring to his lordship's speech before the London Chamber of Commerce, March 14, Admiral Fitzgerald characterizes it as "all gas, brilliant gas, incandescent gas, if you will, but still gas."

Admiral Fitzgerald maintains that the admiralty is quite able to meet an international emergency. He admits that some minor reforms may be desirable, but says: "It is not necessary to upset the coach, because one of the wheels want greasing, nor is it desirable to wash our dirty linen in public, supposing we have any."

KAISER'S SON NEXT.

Now the Kaiser's son is to visit the United States. The imperial German training ship Charlotte will arrive off New York on April 28, and among her crew of naval cadets will be the third son of the German emperor, Prince Adalbert. This scion of royalty was born July 14, 1884. He is a lieutenant of the First Regiment of Imperial Foot Guards, and at present holds active rank in the navy as a lieutenant. The visit is entirely informal. Prince Adalbert is described as one of the most affable of the royal family of Germany. His full name and title is His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert Ferdinand Berengar Victor.

EXECUTED A FRENCHMAN.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, March 24.—Leon Gabriel, a man charged with treason, today fired a revolver at Gen. Cameau, the chief of police, who intended to arrest him. The general, who was not wounded, fired at Gabriel, and wounded him. Gabriel was arrested and immediately afterward was executed.

Gabriel was a French citizen and came from the Island of Guadaloupe.

Serious complications with France are feared. The body of Gabriel was claimed by the French minister and was taken to the French hospital. The French colony is much affected by the event.

CABLE NOTES.

An early dispatch received today (Monday) says: "After a restless night Cecil Rhodes is weaker this morning." Dynamite cartridges were exploded last night under the home of M. Derbais, a Catholic deputy, at Blinche, Province of Hainut, Belgium. The house was greatly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

COST OF PATRICK TRIAL.

New York, March 24.—Thus far the trial of Albert T. Patrick for the alleged murder of W. M. Rice has cost the city of New York $183,000.

OTTAWA TAILORS' STRIKE.

Ottawa, March 23. — Seventy-five tailors will go out on strike tomorrow for an increase in wages of ten per cent. The employers were given until Saturday night to grant the demand, but all except two firm acceded to the journeymen's request.

FATAL GYMNASTICS.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 24.—John Brown, 16 years old, living with his parents in this city, is a victim of bedroom gymnastics. Young Brown had read in some of the journals of the athletic advantages to be gained through the use of a pole hung in the closet, and tried the scheme. When he did not appear at the usual time his parents investigated and found him dead in the closet. He was hanging by the neck to the ropes, which had become twisted, so that he was unable to free himself, and choked to death.

In some parts of Siberia a large part of the crop in good years rot in the field, because there are no means of transport or facilities for storage.

TRIAL PROVES ITS EXCELLENCE.—The best testimonial one can have of the virtue of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the treatment of bodily pains, coughs, colds and affections of the respiratory organs, is a trial of it. If not found the sovereign remedy it is reputed to be, then it may be rejected as useless, and all that has been said in its praise denounced as untruthful.

The usually fatal dose of arsenic is two grains.

New Sash Curtains

This week we show our New Curtain Materials, and without doubt the patterns are more beautiful than ever, and the prices are within the reach of all.

BRUSSELS SASH.

Dainty fine patterns, in single and double widths, with or without frills from **30c** to **$1.25** per yard.

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS.

A New Drapery with deep lace frills, very suitable for plate glass windows.

BOBBINETS.	LACE DRESSER SCARFS.	DOUBLE WIDTH
A large variety to choose from, with insertion and lace on frills, only 25c.	Quite the nobbiest articles shown for dresser or bureau.	Frilled Muslin, 25c. Embroidered Muslin Sash, elegant patterns, from 18c to 30c.

Our Lace Curtain department surpasses all other years, both in design and quality. Your patronage solicited.

A. Screaton & Co.

A Physicians Testimony For Labatt's Stout.

Dear Sir:— ALEXANDRIA, DEC., 20th. 1901.

Speaking from personal experience I can state that your Stout is excellent in building up the system—I was very much run down and was advised to use Labatt's Porter—this I have done for some time and I largely attribute to its effects my steady improvement in strength and weight. I deem it but justice to you, and it certainly is a pleasure to me, to add my testimony to its sterling qualities, and I gladly recommend your Stout as an excellent tonic and food in cases where such is required.

JOHN LABATT, ESQ., Brewer, LONDON, Ont. Yours truly, C. S. TIFFANY, M.D.

When you buy Ale— buy good Ale—

That's Carling's

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

TO-DAY'S MARKETS

TORONTO STOCKS.

TORONTO, March 24.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	265	256
Ontario	128¾	128⅛
Toronto	233	230
Merchants	..	149
Commerce	152⅛	152⅛
Imperial	..	232¼
Dominion	242	241¼
Standard	..	..
Hamilton	228	226½
Nova Scotia	250	..
Ottawa	213	210½
Traders	116	..
British America	..	99
Western Assurance	..	95¼
Imperial Life	..	144
National Trust	140	..
Toronto General Trusts	171	165
Consumers' Gas	216	213
Montreal Gas	..	..
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	..	65
Canada Northwest Land pref	85	82
Canada Northwest Land com	50	40
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	118	112¾
Toronto Electric Light	146	142½
General Electric	223	222¼
London Electric Light	..	103¾
Commercial Cable	155	148
Cable Coup. Bonds	98	..
Cable Reg. Bonds	97½	..
Dominion Telegraph	122	120
Bell Telephone	..	161½
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.	114	113½
Hamilton Steamboat	..	..
Toronto Railway	117	116⅞
London Street Railway	..	150
Halifax Electric Tram	..	..
Ottawa Street Railway	..	..
Twin City Railway	115½	115⅜
Luxfer Prism., pref	85	..
Cycle and Motor	..	..
Carter Crume	107	105½
Dunlop Tire, pref	107	106¼
War Eagle	11	10
Republic	10½	10
Payne Mining	..	..
Cariboo (McKinney)	25	23
Virtue	..	21
Crows Nest Coal	..	870
North Star	24¼	24
British Canadian L. and I.	..	63½
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv.	101	100
Canada Permanent	121	120
Canadian Savings and Loan	..	120
Central Canada Loan	..	136
Dominion Savings and Invest.	..	70
Freehold L. and Savings	..	..
Hamilton Provident	..	118
Huron and Erie L. and S.	..	182
Imperial L. and Invest.	80	..
Landed Banking and Loan	..	118
Lon. and Can. L. and A.	85	80
London Loan	..	..
London and Ontario	..	..
Manitoba Loan	..	75
Ontario Loan and Deb.	..	121
Peoples' Loan	38	34½
Real Estate Loan and Deb.	..	..
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	128
Toronto Mortgage	..	92
Western Canada L. and S.	..	..
Dominion Steel, com.	44¾	44⅝
Dominion Steel, pref.	93¾	93
Dominion Steel Bonds	87	86¾
Dominion Coal, com.	118	117¾

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, March 24.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	113	112⅞
Duluth, common	15	..
Duluth, preferred	27	..
Winnipeg Electric	..	139
Montreal Street Railway	268	266
West India Electric	69	66
Toronto Street Railway	117¼	117
Halifax Street Railway	108	105
St. John Street Railway	120	112½
Twin City Transit Railway	115	114¾
Richelieu and Ontario	112¾	112⅞
Commercial Cable	155	147
Montreal Telegraph	170	167
Bell Telephone	170	165
Dominion Iron and Steel, com.	44¾	44⅛
Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	93	92¾
Montreal Heat, Light & Power.	99½	99⅛
Nova Scotia Steel, common	96	95
Laurentide Pulp	100	98
Montreal Cotton	127	120
Dominion Cotton	63	62½
Canada Colored Cotton	65	55
Merchants' Cotton	85	80
Payne	31	..
Republic	..	..
Virtue	24	..
North Star	24	..
National Salt, common	..	..
Dominion Coal, common	117¾	117¼
Bank of Montreal	..	257
Ontario Bank	..	126
Molsons Bank	210	207¾
Bank of Toronto	240	230
Merchants Bank	..	148
Royal Bank	180	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	..
Quebec Bank	..	..
Union Bank	..	112¾
Bank of Commerce	..	..
Hochelaga	..	..
Northwest Land, pref.	..	..
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	87¼	87
Heat and Light Bonds	..	22½
Dominion Coal Bonds	111	..
Laurentide	..	..

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto, March 24.—Wheat—The market is quiet, with light offerings, but little demand for domestic milling; practically none for export; prices of winter wheat are about the same as a week ago; red and white being quoted at 73c, middle freights and east; goose wheat is dull and 2c lower than a week ago, No. 2 offering at 66½c outside; spring wheat is ½c lower, and 72½c for No. 1 east; No. 1 hard is quoted at 86c, No. 1 northern at 82c, and No. 2 northern at 78½c, en route, North Bay. Flour—The export demand for Ontario patents keeps dull, and the market for ordinary export brands is 2½c to 5c per barrel lower than a week ago; it has sold as low as $2 80 in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Millfeed—In fair demand and steady; cars of shorts are quoted at $19 and bran at $16 50 in bulk, middle freights. Barley—Quiet: there is likely to be a better demand on the opening of navigation at lake ports; No. 1 is quoted at 1c lower than a week ago, at 55c; No. 2 is steady, at 53c, No. 3 extra at 50c, and No. 3 at 49c, middle freights and east. Buckwheat—Steady, at 55c to 55½c, middle freights. Rye—The market is steady, at 56c, middle freights. Corn—Easier than last week; Canada No. 2 mixed being quoted at 55½c to 56c, and No. 2 yellow at 56c to 56½c west. Oats—In moderate demand only, and the market is steady, at 40½c to 41c for No. 2 white, middle freights. Oatmeal—Market steady, at $4 60 for cars of bags and $4 75 for barrels on the track, Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots. Peas—Steady, at 80c to 81c for No. 2 white west. Butter—Choice dairies and creameries are in keen demand, and the offerings of the former are very light; prices are firm for all the best grades of goods; creamery prints, 22c to 23c; solids, 21c to 22c; seconds, 18c to 20c; dairy pound rolls, choice, 18c to 19c; large rolls, choice, 16½c to 17½c; tubs, 14c to 16c; medium and low grades, 10c to 12½c. Eggs—The receipts are more plentiful and a good supply for the Easter trade is looked for; the new-laid are lower, at 13c to 13½c. Live hogs—The receipts the past week have been fairly liberal; the demand was good and the market is steady, at 6c for choice bacon and 5¾c for heavy and light fat. Dressed hogs were 20c lower at farmers' wagons here today, at $7 75 to $7 80.

TORONTO HAY MARKET.

Toronto, March 24.—Baled hay—The market is steady; cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $10 25. Baled straw—Steady; cars on the track here are quoted at $5 50.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

The following table shows the quotations per cental yesterday for American products at Liverpoci, as well as for the three previous market days. In each case highest prices are given:

	March 19.	March 20.	March 21.	March 22.
WHEAT—				
Red Winter	6 0½	6 0½	6 0½	6 1
No. 1 Nor. Spring	6 0½	6 0½	6 0½	6 1
Walla	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
No. 1 Cal	0 0	6 4	6 4	6 4
March	6 1½	6 1⅛	6 1⅜	6 1
May	6 0⅝	6 0⅛	6 0¼	5 11⅝
July	6 0⅛	5 11⅜	5 11¾	5 11⅝
CORN—				
New	0 0	5 2⅛	5 2¾	5 2¼
Old	5 3¼	5 3½	5 3¾	5 3½
Oct	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	5 2⅜	5 2⅜	5 2⅝	5 1¾
July	5 2	5 1⅜	5 1¼	5 0¾
Flour	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Peas	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
Pork, prime mess	71 0	71 0	71 0	71 0
Lard	47 0	47 9	48 0	48 0
Tallow	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9
Bacon, light	45 0	45 6	45 6	45 6
Cheese, white	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0
Cheese colored	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 6

LIVERPOOL, March 24—Closing.

Wheat—Spot, No. 1 northern spring, no stock; No. 2 red western dull, 6s ½d; No. 1 California quiet, 6s 3½d. Futures steady; March, 6s ¾d; May, 5s 11⅜d; July, 5s 10¾d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, old, 5s 3¼d; do, new, 5s 2¾d. Futures easy; May, 5s ¾d; July, 5s.

Peas—Canadian steady, 6s 8d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter firm, 8s.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, £3 15s to £4 10s.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 80s.

Pork—Steady; prime mess western, 71s.

Hams—Short cut 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 47s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 45s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 43s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 45s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, steady, 45s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, firm, 45s 6d; clear bellies, 14s to 16 lbs, steady, 47s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, steady, 36s.

Lard—Firm; prime western, in tierces, 48s; American refined, in pails, 48s 9d.

Butter—Firm; finest united States, 95s; good United States 50s.

Cheese—Firm; American finest white and colored, 53s.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 29s 9d.

Turpentine spirits—Firm, 32s.

Rosin—Common steady, 4s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 7⅛d.

Linseed oil—Quiet, 31s 6d.

The imports of wheat into Liverpool last week were 46,600 quarters from Atlantic ports, 5,000 from Pacific ports, and 18,000 from other ports.

The imports of corn from Atlantic ports last week were 7,600 quarters.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Flour—Receipts, 37,000 bbls; sales, 4,700 pkgs; flour continued dull and 5c to 10c lower to sell, with prices nominal; Minnesota patents, $3 75 to $3 90; Minnesota bakers, $2 90 to $3 25; winter patents, $3 90 to $4 25; winter straights, $3 75 to $3 75; winter extras, $2 10 to $3 30; winter low grades, $2 90 to $3 10. Rye flour—Dull; fair to good, $3 25 to $3 40; choice to fancy, $3 50 to $3 75. Wheat—Receipts, 81,700 bu; sales, 1,740,000 bu; wheat opened barely steady, but rallied on covering and southwest strength; later it weakened again, owing to bearish crop and weather news; May, 77¾c to 78 7-16c; July, 78c to 78⅜c; Sept., 77⅜c to 77⅞c. Rye—Easy; state, 60c to 61c, c.i.f., New York, car lots; No. 2 western, 63¾c, f.o.b., afloat. Corn—Receipts, 55,000 bu; sales, 140,000 bu; corn was steady at first, but later turned very weak under liquidation; May, 63c to 64⅛c; July, 63½c to 64c. Oats—Receipts, 133,000 bu; oats advanced for a time and then weakened with corn; track, white state and western, 51c to 57c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 2¾c; refined irregular; crushed, $5 30; powdered, $4 90; granulated, $4 80. Coffee—Dull; No. 7 Rio, 5 11-16c. Lead—Steady, 4⅛c. Wool—Steady; domestic fleece, 26c to 29c. Hops—Firm; state common to choice, 1901 crop, 15c to 18½c; 1900 crop, 12c to 13½c; olds, 4c to 6d; Pacific coast, 1901 crop, 15c to 18c; 1900 crop, 12c to 13½c; olds, 4c to 6c.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, spot, carloads, 76½c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 84 asked. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 63½c; No. 3 yellow, 63c; No. 2 corn, 62¾c, ontrack. Oats—No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 3 white, 48c; No. 2 mixed, 46¾c, through billed.

DETROIT, March 24.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 80¼c; No. 2 red, cash, March and May, 78¾c; July, 75½c.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Butter—Market steady; receipts, 7,287 pkgs. New butter: Creamery extras, per lb, 29c; do, firsts, 27c to 28c; do, seconds, 25c to 26c; do, lower grades, 23c to 24c; state dairy half-tubs, fancy, 27½c; do, firsts, 25½c to 26½c; do, tubs, seconds, 23c to 25c; state dairy tins, etc., 22c to 27c; western imitation creamery, fancy, 24½c to 25c; do, firsts, 22c to 23c; do, lower grades, 20c to 21c; western factory, choice, 22c; do, common to good, 18c to 21c; rolls, choice, 21c to 22c; do, common to good, 18c to 20c; renovated butter, fancy, 24½c to 25c; do, common to choice, 19c to 23½c. Old butter: Creamery, summer make, fancy, 26c to 26½c; do, fair to prime, 24c to 25c; do, lower grades, 21c to 23c; western factory, summer make, best, 20½c to 21c; do, lower grades, 18c to 20c; packing stock, new or old, 17c to 19½c. Cheese—Firm; receipts, 1,924 boxes; state full cream, small fall-made fancy, 13c to 13¼c; do, choice, 12½c to 12¾c; do, good to prime, 11¾c to 12c; do, common to fair, 9c to 10½c; do, large fall-made fancy, 12c to 14c; do, choice, 11½c to 11¾c; do, good to prime, 10¾c to 11¼c; do, common to fair, 9c to 10½c; light skims, small choice, 10c to 10½c; do, large choice, 9c to 9½c; partskims, prime, 8½c to 9c; do, fair to good, 6c to 8c; full skims, 3½c to 4c.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by F. H. Butler, stock broker:

CHICAGO, March 24.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	71⅞	72½	71⅜	72¾
July	72¾	73¼	72¼	73¼
Corn—May	57⅞	58⅛	57⅛	57⅞
July	58⅜	59⅛	58	58⅛
Oats—May	41⅛	42⅛	41	42⅛
July	33¾	34⅜	33½	34¼
Pork—May	15 52	16 00	15 52	15 95
Lard—May	9 50	9 70	9 50	9 70
Ribs—May	8 47	8 77	8 47	8 77

BOY RUN OVER BY CARS.

Winnipeg, March 24.—A ten-year-old boy named Bilby was run over by a train near Schrieber this morning and killed.

GETS 22 MONTHS AT AUBURN.

Buffalo, March 24.—Henry J. Baker, a former paying teller of the city treasurer's office, was today sentenced to one year and ten months at Auburn, for stealing $5,200. He pleaded guilty.

BIG TUNNEL SCHEME GOES.

New York, March 24.—Mayor Low today signed the bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad to construct a tunnel under the North River, and to build two railroad stations in the borough of Manhattan. The bill now goes to the governor for final action.

A VICAR IN TROUBLE.

London, March 24.—A dispute has arisen between the Vicar of Penn Church in Buckinghamshire, and his parishioners. The former collected $4,000 in Pennsylvania to keep up the church named after the famous Quaker, many of whose descendants are buried therein. The parishioners say they are surprised and humbled that the money should be raised in America. The vicar refused to produce his accounts, but he promised to restore the money to the donor.

Strong's Baking Powder

defies all honest competition. Once used always in favor.

25c Per Pound,

—AT

Strong's Drug Store,

184 DUNDAS STREEV.

FREE to housekeepers on application, a valuable recipe book on the Art of Cooking.

Marriage Licenses at above address. zxv

WEATHER BULLETIN.

London, March 24—8 a.m.

STATIONS—	Temperature. 8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	26	26	Clear
Winnipeg	40	38	Fair
Parry Sound	28	24	Clear
Toronto	36	30	Clear
Ottawa	30	28	Clear
Montreal	34	30	Fair
Quebec	32	26	Cloudy
Father Point	32	26	Cloudy

FORECASTS.

Today—Northerly to easterly winds; fine and mild.

Tuesday—Generally fair and mild.

WEATHER NOTES.

The fine mild weather continues in Ontario and Quebec. There is no cold in sight, but after Tuesday the conditions are likely to become somewhat unsettled in Ontario.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

MY SWEETHEART.

Light as the snowy cloud
That rests on the edge of the hill,
Is the touch of my sweetheart's hand.
Sweet as the murmuring rill
That flows through the flowery land
Is the sound of her voice; and her eyes
Are deep as the evening skies.
As a lily that blooms in the night
'Mid the bloom of the perfumed air
Is my sweetheart's beauteous face,
'Neath the shade of her dusky hair;
And her love with an infinite grace,
Like a jewel of value untold,
Is set in her heart's pure gold.

—Frances A. Schneider.

—There will be no sitting of the weekly high court till Tuesday, April 1.

—The firemen had a run to a grass fire in West London about 2 o'clock this afternoon. No damage was done.

—Dr. McLellan, of this city, who has been taking a course in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, returned home on Sunday.

—A Hamilton dispatch says: Counterfeit dollar bills that look much like the genuine article, except that they are lighter in impression, are in circulation. They are all numbered 677,-619.

—Fire Hall Foreman John Aikens' house caught fire in some unknown manner on Saturday afternoon. The window was up and it is supposed a spark blew in. The bedding and woodwork were damaged slightly.

—Quite a crowd attended the reception service in the Kensington Methodist Church last Sunday night, when Pastor Salton admitted into the church, by letter and profession of faith, about 35 persons. Several were absent for various reasons, but sent in their names. Four adults were baptised before the service. This church is growing, and great credit is due to all the workers.

A MARKET FOR HORSES.

Col. Dent says that he has orders for as many horses as he can procure for use in South Africa. He shipped 761 last week, and expects to ship 800 in April. Since coming out last year he has shipped a total of 9,111. Cobs are the only kind he can accept for the mounted infantry. They must be from 14½ to 15¼ hands high.

TO BUILD WITHOUT DELAY.

County Commissioner Talbot has been informed that Ponsford Bros., of St. Thomas, are to proceed with the erection of the Walker bridge, south of Glencoe, without delay.

DEATH OF MRS. HUSSER.

The death occurred on Saturday of Mrs. Alice Husser, at the residence of her husband, Mr. Thos. Husser, con. 6, lot 9, London township. She was a member of the Methodist Church and was 75 years of age.

AT TOMORROW'S MEETING.

A meeting of the hospital trust will be held tomorrow. It is understood that Miss Murray, lady superintendent, will hand in her resignation and that Miss Mayon, of the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, will be given the position.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Mr. Isaac Shoebotham died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at his residence, lot 7, con. 9, London township, at the age of 68 years. He was born in London township and was highly respected throughout the district. He was a member of the Church of England.

BAILED FOR A WEEK.

Duncan Fisher and Chas. Miskokomin, the two Indians charged with theft, were brought before Judge Edward Elliott this morning. They pleaded not guilty and elected trial before the judge. Trial was fixed for Monday next and they were admitted to bail in personal bonds of $200 each and two sureties of $100.

GONE TO CONVENTION.

The following delegates to the Grand Council meeting of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, which meets in Toronto tomorrow, left today by the G. T. R.: G. Mansbridge, J. W. Jarvis, A. M. Legge, John Tanton, H. C. Sanders, J. Fitzgerald, E. T. Essery, G. B. Nash, W. G. Pepper, Thos. Blanchard, C. Burgess, A. Ellis, F. A. Pace, W. G. Lemon, T. G. Davis.

RUN OVER BY WAGON.

A young man named Brudon, of Clarence street, was run over by a wagon belonging to the Canadian Packing Company, while riding his wheel on Clarence street this morning. He was knocked down, and that he escaped as he did is a wonder. The wheel was badly dilapidated, but the only injury the boy received was a broken thumb, although he was badly shaken up.

Try One of Our Special J. E. Adkins' Watches

Each Watch warranted a fine timepiece.

ADKINS, THE JEWELER, EAST LONDON.

Marriage Licenses issued.

AN ABANDONED BABY.

A healthy-looking baby boy about 2½ months old was found lying this morning on the veranda of the residence of Mrs. Hutton, a widow living in Caradoc township about a mile from Mount Brydges. The child was dressed in plaid canton flannel, and was lying in a telescope valise. There were no marks by which it could be identified. The child was handed over to County Constable B. W. Fisher, who placed it in a temporary home, and reported the facts to Inspector Joseph Saunders, of the Children's Aid Society. Any information to the child's identity will be welcomed by either of these officers.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.

Mr. M. H. McWilliams, of this town, has received the appointment of secretary of the Northern Life Insurance Company, of London, Ont. He will leave to assume his new duties on April 1. Mr. McWilliams was a resident of Peterboro some years ago and up to eight months ago he was engaged in the insurance business in Ottawa. He has many friends here who will be pleased to learn of his success in the insurance world. His appointment over 150 other applicants speaks volumes and shows that Mr. McWilliams must possess excellent qualifications for the position he is called upon to fill.—Peterboro Examiner.

WAS KNOWN IN LONDON.

James Quirk, the Brantford man, whose tragic death is recorded in another column, was well-known in this city, and his father, Mr. John Quirk, conductor on the G. T. R., is known to nearly everyone who frequents the G. T. R. depot here, as he is the oldest conductor running through London. His run is on the London, Huron and Bruce. The family home is in Kincardine. Deceased was a splendid athlete and had the reputation of being one of the fastest runners in Canada.

On the request of the Brantford crown authorities the attorney-general this morning deputed Inspector John Murray to investigate the circumstances attending the death of James Quirk, who is supposed to have been murdered in his own barn yesterday.

DEATH OF MRS. TALBOT.

Mrs. J. A. Talbot, wife of Motorman John Talbot, of the street railway, and daughter of the late James Dalton, of West Nissouri, died yesterday at her home, 119 Albert street. Mrs. Talbot had been suffering from cancer for over a year, and some time ago was apparently successfully operated upon. Three months ago, however, the disease appeared again in such a form as to cause all hope of saving her life to be abandoned. She died very peacefully and with the consciousness of a life nobly spent. Mrs. Talbot was born at the old homestead, West Nissouri, 41 years ago. She spent most of her life in the township, where she endeared herself to all who knew her. She taught school for about four years in the township of her birth. She was married quite a number of years ago to Mr. Talbot. While in this city Mrs. Talbot had made a large number of acquaintances, who will feel deeply her loss. Her husband and two small children, Gladys and James, are the family that survive, together with five brothers—Albert, Thomas (ex-warden of the county), Samuel, Henry and Joseph, all of West Nissouri, and four sisters—Eliza and Phoebe, at home, Mrs. Arthur Brown, of West Nissouri, and Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of Wolsey, N. W. T. The funeral takes place on Tuesday from her late residence, 119 Albert street, to Brown's Cemetery, West Nissouri. Rev. W. J. Clark, of whose church she was a member, will conduct the service.

CRUSADE AGAINST G. T. R. TRESPASSERS

Fines Inflicted on Youthful Culprits Found on the Track.

G. T. R. Detective Frank Bradley is in the city on a crusade against trespassers on the railway's property. At the police court today three youths, Sylvester Ford, James Lington and Graham Wilson, were each fined $1 and costs or ten days in jail for trespassing on the G. T. R. in the East End yards. About fifteen youths and young men were charged before Squire Lacey with trespass on the company's track east of the city. A couple of the smaller lads were let go with a warning, and the rest were fined $1 each.

News in Brief.

The Montreal Stock Exchange will be closed over Friday, Saturday and Monday, and reopen on Tuesday after the Easter holidays.

Mr. N. H. Buchner, who has been for eighteen years engaged in news and editorial work on the Toronto press, will assume the editorship of the St. Thomas Times on April 1.

It is said that many of the leading grocers of Winnipeg intend forming a huge co-operative association this spring, after the manner of the English co-operative institutions.

The will of the late Rev. John Laing, of Dundas, disposes of an estate valued at $10,560 87, which has been left to the widow during her lifetime, and at her death is to be divided equally among the eight children.

E. W. Cleversley, bookkeeper for Hendrie & Co., Hamilton, who falsified his books and stole about $1,700 of the firm's money, has been unable to square accounts with the London Guarantee Company, and action will be taken against him today (Monday).

Flood carried away the false work of the Alonzo Wright bridge over the Mattewa River, at Ottawa, on Sunday, and ten employes were thrown into the water. One had his leg broken, and another was badly cut, but all were rescued.

The Vienna newspapers report a students' outbreak of a revolutionary character, at Plock, Russian Polland. The students there set fire to the technical school and attempted to lynch the professors, who escaped with difficulty. Mounted troops quelled the disturbance.

NO SEALS!

Newfoundland Sealers Report This Season's Results as the Worst on Record

St. Johns, Nfld., March 24. — The steamer Newfoundland, the first sealing ship to return from the ice floes, arrived in the channel this morning, with reports which indicate that the season's fishery was the worst on record. She sailed March 10, proceeded up the coast of the island, met with no ice or seals, passed in through Belle Isle Straits to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and cruised there. The steamer reports meeting the whole fleet, March 15, with practically no seals.

SMALLPOX CASES

Ten of Them Now in the Isolation Hospital at Winnipeg.

Winipeg, March 24. — Thenre are now ten cases of smallpox in the isolation hospital here.

Warm rain set in on Saturday and continued almost without cessation all yesterday. The snow has about all vanished.

MEETING OF ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION

Nice Little Sum in the Treasury—Election of Officers.

Toronto, March 24.—There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association, at the Military Institute, this morning. Capt. Harbottle, secretary-treasurer, reported that the association had made a net profit of $5,360 out of the sale of seats for the royal review last fall. This sum will be kept in a special fund for the encouragement of rifle shooting. The government, it was also announced, has agreed to make important changes at the rifle ranges at Port Credit, including the erection of a number of new targets.

It was decided to adopt the rule of the Dominion Association, that all persons who have served twelve years in the militia shall be permitted to take part in military competitions, whether or not they are now actively connected with the service.

Officers were elected as follows: President, E. B. Osler, M. P.; vice-presidents, first district, Lieut.-Col. White, Guelph; second district, Major J. J. Mason, Hamilton; third district, Major Macnachton, Cobourg; fourth district, Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, Otawa.

Secretary-Treasurer—Capt. Harbottle, Toronto.

Council—Lieut.-Col. Delamore, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. Bruce, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. John Hughes, Clark; Lieut.-Col. Edwards, Peterboro; Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Ottawa; Major G. W. Hayes, London; Major Wilson, Seaforth; Major Helmer, Ottawa; Major Sylvester, Lindsay; Capt. Crowe, Guelph; Capt. Cunningham, Kingston; Major Roper, Ottawa; Lieut. Payn, Hamilton; Lieut. Smith, Cornwall; Capt. Holton, Harriston.

The Railways.

Grand Trunk Railway System earnings, March 8 to 14, 1902, $599,153; 1901, $577,914; increase $21,239.

The C. P. R. has decided to adopt the standard system of operating trains, and the men are now being instructed in the new modus operandi. The system will go into operation on July 1.

MANY VICTIMS OF CHOLERA.

Jedda, Arabia, March 24. — There have been 470 deaths from cholera at Mecca and Medina during the past ten days.

CAUGHT ON BRIDGE AND KILLED

Buckingham, Que., March 24. — Albert Joubert, aged 44, a resident of Maissoneuve, was killed on the railway bridge near Buckingham station by the west-bound Soo express at 1 o'clock this morning. A companion, a man named Scantling, saved himself by clinging to the side of the bridge.

OTTAWA TAILORS QUIT WORK.

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—About 75 union tailors went out on strike today because of the failure of the master tailors to agree to an increase in wages. All the tailors work on piece-work, and asked for increases of pay for 39 garments. The increases on 32 were agreed to, and amendments on the other seven suggested. The union ordered the strike and today the men went out.

ROBBED A THIRD TIME.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 24.—Burglars broke into the Alplans postoffice early this morning and wrecked the building when they blew open the safe. They secured $275 in cash and $60 worth of stamps. This is the third time this postoffice has been burglarized, and once the building was entirely consumed by fire by a safe explosion.

FARM LABORERS FOR CANADA.

Halifax, March 24.—The steamer Parisian, which arrived here on Saturday, brought over 43 saloon, 187 second cabin and 486 steerage—a total of 716. About 400 of the second cabin and steerage are English and Irish farm laborers, who are in charge of John Webster, Canadian government agent at Dublin. They are a fine, healthy-looking lot, and are bound for various points in the west. There was also a party of Russians and Germans, bound to Manitoba.

MONTREAL MINISTER DROPPED DEAD.

Montreal, Que., March 24.—Rev. Philip Allin, pastor of Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, dropped dead at 4 o'clock this morning, in the bathroom of his home. Mr. Allin preached at Both services yesterday, but complained of feeling slightly indisposed on retiring. Rev. Mr. Allin was about 57 years old, and leaves a wife and two children, the youngest being an infant two weeks old.

JOHN RYAN'S FUNERAL.

Toronto, Ont., March 24.—The remains of the late John Ryan, the railway contractor, were taken to Brockville for interment on the train leaving here at 9 o'clock this morning. Mass was said at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes by Rev. Father Couise in the presence of many friends and relatives. The pall-bearers were M. J. Haney, Col. Mason, J. J. Foy, M. P. P., John Morrison, Hon. S. C. Wood and Thomas Flynn.

TORONTO'S ASSESSMENT.

Toronto, Ont., March 24.—The excellent condition of business in the city is shown in the revised assessment of the year, which was signed by the county judge this morning. The total is $133,965,547, as compared with $128,-271,583 last year. This is the largest increase since the collapse of the real estate boom, when the assessment stood at $153,000,000.

RE EASTER CONFECTIONERY

We trust our customers will send in their Good Friday and Easter Saturday orders in good time, so that we can fill them well and promptly. Late shoppers may find us sold out of good things.

GEORGE PETERS,

Confectioner.

N.B.—Mail Orders a Specialty.

The Opening After Easter

FOR THE SPRING TERM,

Tuesday, April 1st

is one of the best seasons of the year for commencing a course at the

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE,

CHATHAM, ONT. 39n

Original Sherlock Holmes

Now that Sherlock Holmes is about to appear again, this time in a long story, "The Hound of the Baskervilles," it is interesting to recall his original. This is Dr. Joseph Bell, who was one of Dr. Conan Doyle's medical instructors at Edinburgh. Many anecdotes are told by his former pupils illustrating his powers of deduction. The latest is concerning a man who, evidently in great distress, walked into the hospital for treatment.

"Well, what's the matter with you?" asked Dr. Bell.

"I don't quite know, sir," replied the man.

"What's your business?"

"Cobbler, sir."

"Ever been anything else?"

"No, sir; I've been a cobbler all my life."

"Well, take him in and examine him. That," said Dr. Bell to his class, when the patient had been taken into the examination room, "is a very odd case. The man is a deserter from the Indian army. He knows perfectly well what's the trouble with him, but he's afraid to tell us for fear we'd know he contracted it in India. Yet he's in so much pain that he risks coming to us, trusting that we won't find out what's the matter with him, but will be able to relieve him without finding out. Strange case."

Just then the patient was brought back from the examination room.

"Well," said Dr. Bell, "did you find any bullet wounds or sabre cuts on him?"

"Why, yes, sir," the doctor who had made the examination replied, in great surprise. "There were two bullet wounds, and he had a long scar across his left shoulder."

Dr. Bell turned to the patient.

"This disease you have," he said, "was contracted in India while you were in the army. You left the army. Why didn't you go back?"

The man hung his head.

"Why did you say you'd been a cobbler all your life? Deserter, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir," faltered the patient.

But that didn't surprise the class; Dr. Bell was always correct in his deductions.

GLEN OAK.

Glen Oak, March 17.—The plow has been running on many farms in Caradoc during the last week. High sod land was dry and plowed fine. An early spring is looked for.

Quite a number of spring birds have arrived here since the beginning of this month. The robins were among the first to come. They are welcomed with their pretty songs, telling of spring being near. The blackbirds are quite numerous, picking up the grubs after the plow. The present cold snap will put a damper for a short time on those brave warblers.

Sugar-making has been rather a feature so far, but this cold snap indicates a brisker season for it.

The roads are getting dry again and in a fair condition.

Rev. Dr. McCrae, of Westminster, is expected to occupy the pulpit in Appin Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning, and in the afternoon at North Ekfrid at 2:30. We hope to see full houses at both places; and also at the debate in North Ekfrid the following Wednesday night, March 26, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Which is of the most benefit to the country, prohibition or license law?" All are cordially welcomed, speakers and hearers.

OIL SPRINGS.

Oil Springs, March 19.—An enjoyable time was spent at the assembly in the Masonic Hall last Monday evening. About 30 couples were present.

Word was received here on Monday of the death of Wm. Simpson, of Sault Ste. Marie, formerly of Oil Springs. His remains were interred in the Oil City cemetery yesterday. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and three children, who have the sympathy of many Oil Springs friends.

Rev. Mr. Wallace, of Rutherford, preached in the Presbyterian Church here last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Jamieson filled the former's charge.

Mrs. George Harper received a letter yesterday from W. Lindsay, of Brisbane, accompanied by the Daily Bar-coo Independent, in which a correspondent writes as follows concerning the death of Mr. Harper: "Blackall, Feb. 8.—Another very sudden death occurred in Blackall on Friday, Jan. 31, when Mr. George Harper, the well-known borer, fell a victim to arephritis, accelerated by heat apoplexy. Mr. Harper, who was 48 years of age, was a native of Scotland. He leaves a wife and family, who are living in Canada. Mr. Harper was in charge of the work of sinking the new Blackall bore for the Intercolonial Deep Well Company, and also of the bore on Messrs. Banks

Time will show whether your washing-powder is dangerous. One can't tell from the first few washings. After a time your clothes "go all at once." Costly experimenting. But here is PEARLINE, known and proved to be absolutely harmless. Costs but a trifle more than the poorest. To save that trifle you risk all the wash. 670

MILLIONS USE IT

THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

TURF.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, March 24.—The season of racing in this city came to an end with the running of the races at the Louisiana Jockey Club's course Saturday afternoon. Love's Labor and Major Mansir were the winning favorites, the latter being first in the feature of the day, the new Louisiana handicap, at four miles, and worth $1,850 to the winner. Weather clear; track good.

First race, 1⅛ miles—Love's Labor, 112 (W. O'Connor), 1 to 2, 1; Chancery, 104 (Helgeson), 7 to 1, 2; Boot, 102 (Robertson), 7 to 1, 3. Time, 1:59.

Second race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Four Leaf Clover, 95 (G. Thompson), 12 to 1, 1; Maggie Davis, 96 (W. Waldo), 6 to 5, 2; Sir Christopher, 104 (Lindsey), 7 to 2, 3. Time, 1:14¾.

Third race, 1¼ miles, selling—Eugenia S., 101 (Otis), 8 to 1, 1; El Ghor, 100 (B. Rice), 40 to 1, 2; Lindenella, 102 (Helgeson), 8 to 5, 3. Time, 2:11½.

Fourth race, new Louisiana handicap, 4 miles—Major Mansir, 106 (O'Connor), even, 1; Little Tommy Tucker, 96 (Lindsey), 8 to 1, 2; Little Elkin, 97 (Helgeson), 4 to 1, 3. Time, 7:26½.

Fifth race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Van Hoorebeke, 97 (Helgeson), 6 to 1, 1; Banish, 102 (Hope), 5 to 1, 2; Petit Maitre, 92 (Earle), 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1:49½.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—Donator, 107 (T. Waldo), 9 to 1, 1; Lofter, 105 (Helgeson), 2 to 5, 2; Dr. Carrick, 101 (Hope), 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:47.

SLOAN HAS HOPES.

New York, March 24.—Tod Sloan hopes to get his license from the Jockey Club renewed next season, by pursuing a blameless course as a trainer and rider in trials, says a dispatch to the World from London. The King, the Duke of Devonshire and Earl Cadogan are said to have backed Sloan's petition for a renewal of the license, but Lord Durham, a steward for this year, threatened to resign if the license were granted.

CLEVELAND ENTRIES.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—Five early closing purses for the Grand Circuit meet in this city during the week of July 24 were announced on Saturday night—$3,000 for 2:23 trotting, $3,000 for 2:16 trotting, $3,000 for 2:12 trotting, $3,000 for 2:15 pacing, $3,000 for 2:09 pacing. Each race has a large entry list.

BASEBALL.

GAME AT THE BARRACKS.

The Wolseley Barracks baseball club played the first match of the season on the home ground on Saturday afternoon. The right and left half companies tried conclusions the latter winning easily. The return match will be played next Saturday afternoon, when the right half will seek revenge. Sergt. J. Cockburn acted as umpire and gave satisfaction to both sides. Being the opening game, only five innings were played. Home runs were made by Martin, Kelly and McFadden. The left half got onto McIntyre's pitching in the fifth inning and sent the ball in all directions. The score:

Right Half.		Left Half.	
McFadden, 2b	3	Martin, p	3
H. Tutt, 1b	2	Clarkson, 1b	2
Kelly, l.f	2	McMahon, l.f	3
G. Kibbler, r.f	1	Beales, s.s	3
McLellan, c	2	Wells, 2b	3
McIntyre, p	0	Massie, 3b	1
McKay, 3b	1	Gilbert, c	1
Denman, c.f	0	Campbell, r.f	2
Dunlevy, s.s	1	Donaghey, c.f	2
Total	12	Total	20

Right Half	3	4	0	5	0	—	—	—	12
Left Half	3	0	10	0	7	—	—	—	20

THE PHILADELPHIA N. L. TEAM.

Philadelphia, March 24.—The Philadelphia National League baseball team left here on Saturday for the south, where they will put in several weeks at preliminary practice. The team will make Washington, N. C., their headquarters.

THE TORONTO TEAM.

Toronto, March 24.—Manager Barrow, of the Toronto ball club, has accepted the terms of Pitcher Harvey Hollis, of Pittsburg. Hollis is well recommended by George Smith, of the New York club, last year with Rochester. Hollis will take the place of Nelson Long, the Hamilton pitcher, who, it is understood, will not play in Toronto this year. Portland has a claim on Long. "Chaucer" Elliot, a well-known Queen's University athlete, will be given a trial at first base, and if he makes good will have a permanent job. Elliot is much fancied by Mr. Barrow. Local amateurs say Elliot is one of the best throwers they ever saw.

BOXING.

CORBETT AFTER JEFF.

Richmond, Va., March 24.—James J. Corbett, who is appearing here as a member of a theatrical company, Saturday telegraphed Harry Corbett to challenge James J. Jeffries to a fight with him should Robert Fitzsimmons refuse to fight under the offer of the Los Angeles club. Corbett puts up a $1,000 forfeit and a side bet of $5,000.

WRESTLING.

WERE EVENLY MATCHED.

New York, March 24.—The match in this city on Saturday night for the lightweight wrestling championship, between George Bothner, of New York, and Harvey Parker, of Brockton, Mass., ended in a draw. After 1 hour and 30 minutes neither man had secured a fall. They wrestled catch-as-catch-can style, strangle hold barred. Each wrestler weighed 142 pounds.

THE RIFLE.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

Springfield, Mass., March 24.—At the Rod and Gun Club's regular shoot on Saturday, T. R. Geisel made a new world's 100-shot record on the standard American target at 200 yards, raising it three points to 898. The former record was held by Mr. Bergeron, of Cheyenne.

HOCKEY.

AMERICANS WON.

New York, March 24.—The New York Athletic Club's hockey team defeated the Ottawa team by a score of 6 to 3 at St. Nicholas Rink on Saturday night. The victory of the New Yorkers was greatly unexpected.

COAL POOL.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 24.—The bituminous coal operators of the field in Indiana, north of the National road, and having an output one-third the bituminous coal produced in the state, have perfected a pooling arrangement for the sale of the product, about 2,000,000 tons annually. It is believed this particular pool will be followed by others covering the southern field of the state. The selling agency is to be in Chicago.

Foot Elm Cures Chilblains.

It also preserves shoe leather and prevents the feet from getting sweaty and clammy. 18 powders 25c.

YOUNG GIRL'S FATAL RIDE.

Killed by Being Thrown From Her Pony Cart.

Crazed Hospital Patient's Terrible Leap—Nurse Took Poison by Mistake—Kicked at a Cat and Broke His Neck.

M. C. R. BRAKEMAN CRUSHED.

Detroit, March 24. — While Vincent Clark, a Michigan Central brakeman, was riding between the engine and tender of his train, near the West Detroit yards, about 8 o'clock Saturday evening, the engine left the track, and Clark was pinned between the bumpers. He was terrible crushed about the hips and may die.

GIRL'S FATAL RIDE.

Detroit, March 24.—Saturday afternoon, Ernestine Gowdy, aged 12, daughter of S. H. Gowdy, of the American Harrow Company, was fatally injured while driving her pony on the Boulevard, between Avery and Commonwealth avenues. Marguerite Werneken, aged 13, who was with Miss Gowdy, had her left leg broken. Another girl who was in the party, Florence Bowden, was not hurt very seriously. The three girls were riding in the pony cart, when an unknown man drove by them very fast. The pony was frightened and ran away, and the girls were thrown from the cart. Miss Gowdy's skull was fractured by the fall, and she died a few hours after the accident. occurred.

HOSPITAL PATIENT'S TERRIBLE LEAP.

Detroit, March 21. — Charles Ehlert plunged through a window on the top floor of Emergency Hospital early Saturday morning, and after falling headlong a distance of twenty-five feet his skull was crushed to pieces on the stone walk, Death was instantaneous. The hospital attaches claim that Ehlert suffered from delirium, and that shortly before he made the awful leap to death, he had terrorized the other patients in the ward by jumping from one bed to another. He was then strapped down to his cot, which was close to the window through which he jumped. Both of his wrists were fractured, and it is the theory of County Physicians Polozker and Sanderson that Ehlert managed to free himself only after much pain by pulling his hands through the straps which bound him.

DIED FROM HIS WOUND.

Chicago, March 24.—Joseph H. Hopkins, the alleged bank robber, shot by Dan Kipley Thursday, died Saturday. He was delirious during his last hours, and a shorthand reporter was kept at his bedside to catch his ravings, in the hope that he might say something which would furnish a clue to the postoffice robbery of last summer, when $74,000 in stamps was taken. Kipley and "Diamond Lill," the latter being the woman in whose flats Hopkins received his death wound, were arraigned before the police magistrate. Kipley's bonds were fixed at $10,000, which was furnished, and the woman's at $5,000. When Hopkins died two warrants were taken out, and Kipley will be rearessted.

KICKED AT CAT AND BROKE HIS NECK.

Quincy, Ill., March 14.—Henry Bush attempted to kick a cat off the porch at his home. He missed the cat, lost his balance and fell off the porch to the ground, three feet below, breaking his neck and dying instantly.

NURSE'S MISTAKE.

Brockville, Ont., March 23. — Miss Mary Jackson, eldest daughter of Jos. Jackson, Park street, died a shocking death this morning at the general hospital, where she was employed as nurse. About ten o'clock last night she went to the drug department, to which nurses have access, with the intention of taking a dose of Epsom salts. In some way, as yet unexplained, the unfortunate young woman took a dose of bichloride of mercury in mistake, and though everything possible was done for her, she expired at three o'clock, after suffering terribly. She was 23 years of age.

CREMATED THEMSELVES.

Kosiusko, Miss., March 23. — Five county convicts made an attempt last night to burn their way out of prison, burning the stockade house in which they were confined down over their heads, cremating themselves. They were all negroes. The prisoners were let out to Robert Campbell, county contractor, whose farm is situated sixteen miles west of this place, and were all charged with minor offenses.

FOUND DROWNED.

Sault Ste. Marie, March 24.—Some workmen fitting out the steamer Merritt, found the body of a man in proximity to the government dock. It is generally believed to be that of a Mr. King, formerly a school teacher in Korah township.

Port Hope, Ont., March 24. — The body of the late William Douglas, who was drowned Wednesday, March 12, by falling off the dam at Barrett's mills, was found Saturday afternoon by three men who had been dragging the harbor during the day.

MAN AND WOMAN SHOOT INTENDING TO KILL

The Former Fatally Hurt—Both Emptied Their Revolvers.

Albion, Neb., March 24. — Mrs. Ralph Patterson, the wife of a wealthy stockman, who is suing for divorce, and George Thompson, another rich stockman, who is named as co-respondent, fought in the street Saturday with revolvers.

As the parties were leaving the court room Mrs. Patterson and Thompson met. The woman began firing at Thompson, wounding him twice.

Thompson reeled, but recovered himself and fired five shots at Mrs. Patterson. He failed to hit her and she kept on shooting at him until her revolver was empty, but did not against wound him. One bystander, an expressman, was wounded. Mrs. Patterson surrendered herself to the sheriff. Thompson will die.

The gold yield of New Zealand for November amounted to 39,185 ounces, valued at £140,680. The yield for the eleven months is greater than since 1873.

A NEW COMMANDER FOR THE U. S. ARMY

Maj.-Gen. Wood Most Likely to Succeed Lieut.-Gen. Miles—The Former Very Close to the President.

Washington, March 24.—There is a strong impression current that President Roosevelt not only contemplates the retirement of Lieut.-Gen. Miles, but also the placing of Major-Gen. Leonard H. Wood at the head of the army. The presence of Gen. Wood in Washington lends color to this story, and he is known to be very close to the president, both personally and officially. It is said that the president has expressed the opinion that Wood is the only man fit to command the army, and in some quarters it is not doubted that the president would dare to make such a radical move.

Gen. Miles was made a lieutenant-general by special enactment, and, if retired, he would ordinarily be succeeded by the senior major-general, but the president has the power to designate the commanding general.

Little doubt is expressed as to the determination of the president to retire Gen. Miles, especially as it is conceded that the latter has killed Secretary Root's reorganization bill.

If Gen. Wood is made the commanding general he will be jumped over a number of officers, which will raise a storm of protests. Gen. Wood was a surgeon in the army when he organized the Rough Riders and became colonel, President Roosevelt being lieutenant-colonel.

THE CAUSE.

"I have too much respect for the illustrious men who have preceded me and for the office I have the honor to occupy, to be a party to a measure that, in my judgment, would do serious injury to the army and endanger the welfare of the republic."

Lieut.-Gen. Miles made this statement before the senate committee on military affairs. The bill prepared by Secretary Root "to increase the efficiency of the army" was under consideration. This was the measure providing for a general staff. It is strongly urged by Secretary Root and by the president.

The language used by Gen. Miles in his testimony is accepted as a direct notification that in the event of the passing of the bill he will ask to be retired rather than consent to remain in the service under the operation of such a measure.

BIG COPPER DEAL

Mining Company, With $5,000,000 Capital, Buy Valuable Properties in Parry Sound District.

Toronto, March 24.—A deal whereby the Consolidated Copper Company of Parry Sound, Limited, became the purchasers for $1,000,000 of all the mining locations in Parry Sound, owned by the Hattie Belle and Vallentyne Mica Mining Companies, was Friday consummated at a large joint meeting of the directors and shareholders of both companies, held in the village of Sunderland, when a bylaw was confirmed ratifying the terms of sale and authorizing the solicitor to prepare and have executed the necessary conveyances and assurances of title.

The capital of the consolidated company is $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 are treasury stock. Many wealthy capitalists of the Northwestern States are on the directorate or on the stock list.

Previous to the amalgamation the holdings of the company comprised about 400 acres on the great reef between the Wilcox and McGowan mines, all carefully examined and selected by the president. By the addition now made the company will control about 1,200 acres of the very choicest properties in the Parry Sound district. The consolidated properties are located at Spider Lake, on lot 10. A smelter will be erected.

FIRST TIME IN TWENTY YEARS.

Detroit, Mich., March 24.—The steamer Alaska passed Detroit on her may to Toledo at noon Saturday, and is the first boat of the season to make the passage from Lake Huron to Lake Erie. This is the first time in about twenty years that a steamer has been able to get through Lake Huron, St. Clair River and Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River to Lake Erie ports so early in the season. The Alaska was laden with a full cargo of lumber, consigned from her owners to Toledo docks, and is making the trip without insurance.

What Motherhood Means

Motherhood means either happiness or misery. There is scant happiness for the mother, who in pain and weakness brings into the world a weakling babe which she can neither nurse nor nourish.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription fits women for motherhood. It strengthens the maternal organism. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and brings refreshing sleep. It makes the birth hour practially painless and gives the mother the nourishment to give her child.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

"Words cannot express how grateful I am for your kind advice and your 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. D. B. Barricks, of Perrows, Campbell Co., Va. "I feel that it has cured me. I had been in poor health for four years. Suffered greatly with my right side, also with bearing-down pains, and my nerves were in a dreadful state. After using four bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' I am now well. I am the mother of two children. With the first child I suffered twenty-eight hours, and with the second I used your medicine and was sick only three hours. I believe Dr. Pierce's Favorite Presciption to be the best medicine in the world for suffering females. I wish you great success, and hope that God will bless you in your noble work."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SOLE OF COMFORT

YOUR foot sole is curved and soft.

Your shoe sole is flat and hard.

Walking with such a foot sole on such a shoe sole, is like sleeping on a plank, instead of on a mattress.

Cut open an old shoe at its most comfortable stage, and you will find its insole shaped by wear, to ball and heel, great toe, and outer edge.

You will also find it burnt up and eaten, through accumulated sweat, which must have gnawed the foot, when it so ate the leather.

The Resilia Sole, is placed between insole and outsole, instead of the usual scrap leather filling.

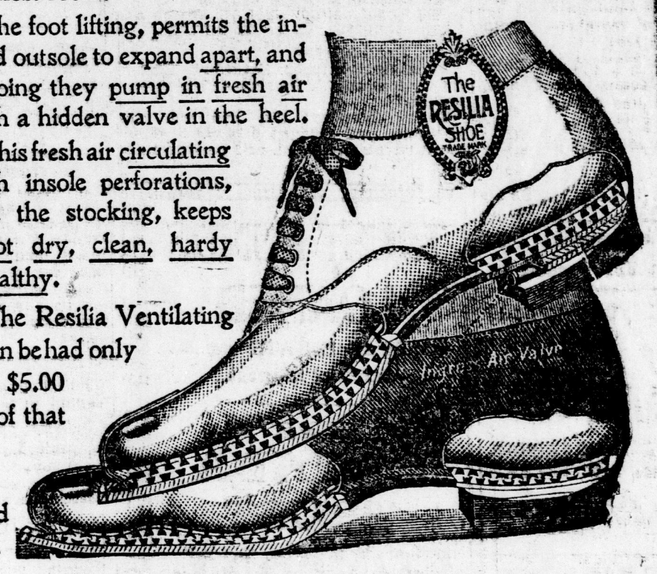
It is an elastic spring centresole, which collapses and shapes up round foot-curves like an old shoe, the first moment it is borne upon.

The foot sinking into the sole, at the very time the ball of the foot spreads, makes the shoe a size larger inside, when the foot needs most room.

The foot lifting, permits the insole and outsole to expand apart, and in so doing they pump in fresh air through a hidden valve in the heel.

This fresh air circulating through insole perforations, around the stocking, keeps the foot dry, clean, hardy and healthy.

The Resilia Ventilating Sole can be had only in the $5.00 grade of that Goodyear Welted leader.



"The Slater Shoe"

"The Slater Shoe" J. H. Brownlee, Manager, 146 DUNDAS STREET.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Live Items Culled for Busy People's Information.

The provincial detectives stationed at Windsor state that crime in that section of the country has decreased 50 per cent during the past two years.

Mr. W. H. Davis, late of the Owen Sound Sun, and son of the proprietor of the Mitchell Advocate, has taken possession of the Beeton World, which he has purchased.

A meeting to induce farmers to raise sugar beets was held in Amherstburg on Thursday. The Detroit Sugar Company has contracted for over 4,000 acres of beets in Essex county.

Mr. Nelson Mills, of Marysville, Mich., owner of Stag Island, states that arrangements have been made whereby the Star Line of steamers will stop at Stag Island during the present season.

Some of the leading business men of Kincardine are making strong efforts to form a syndicate to take over the Luscombe property, which is situated on the lake shore, and would be well adapted for a summer hotel.

Kincardine is to have a good boat service this season. Two of the Brown Company's line will call on their trips twice a week to and from the Soo to Cleveland. The Algoma-Clergue syndicate boats will call two each way in the week on the same route.

Mr. F. E. Aldrich, who has been a member of the Ingersoll Chronicle staff for fourteen years, has accepted a lease of the Tilsonburg Liberal for a term of years. He comes into possession of his business the first of April, and leaves for his new home this week.

At a meeting of the Ontario cabinet on Thursday afternoon, Miss Butterworth, of the teaching staff of the Ottawa Normal School, was appointed to the position of first teacher. Miss A. G. Hannahol, of Sarnia, was appointed to fill the vacancy rendered by reason of Miss Butterworth's promotion.

The solicitor of the Wabash Railway at St. Thomas has offered Isaac Lafaive, a Windsor brakeman on the Wabash, $600 in settlement of his claim for damages for an accident which befell him in the company's yards at St. Thomas last summer, but J. W. Hanna, who is acting for Lafaive, has refused to accept the amount.

A serious runaway accident occurred at St. Thomas on Thursday night, whereby two men were seriously injured. They were driving along the Port Stanley gravel road, when the horse became unmanageable and ran away. The buggy was overturned on Wilson avenue, and the occupants thrown out. George Thomas had his arm broken in three places, and J. Kingston had his thigh broken.

At the recent annual general meeting of the Sutherland-Innes Company, Limited, held at the head office of the company in Chatham, the following officers and directors were elected: President, S. J. Sutherland; vice-president, William Ball; managing director, James Innes; secretary-treasurer, W. M. Fleming; assistant secretary-treasurer, F. G. Morley; solicitor, George B. Douglas; auditor, A. F. Falls; directorss, S. J. Sutherland, James Innes, Wm. Ball, W. F. Cowan, G. P. Scholfield, N. H. Stevens, John A. Morton, George B. Douglas, Jonas Hiller.

The death occurred at West Lorne on Thursday morning, at the deceased's late residence on Graham street, of Richard McQueen, aged 70 years and 9 months, from apoplexy, with which he was stricken on Monday evening. Deceased was formerly a veterinary surgeon by occupation, but owing to ill-health had not been able to practice during the past six or seven years. He was born on the old Talbot road, about one and a quarter miles east of Fingal, and was a son of the late Col. McQueen. He moved his family to West Lorne about the year 1878. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife, four daughters (Misses May and Neva, and Mrs. Dan McKillop, of West Lorne, and Miss Lizzie, of Glencoe), and one sister (Miss Elizabeth McQueen, also of West Lorne).

A pretty wedding took place on Thursday afternon at the residence of Mr. Joseph McCord, a short distance south of Belmont, when his youngest daughter, Elizabeth, was united in marriage to Mr. Isaac A. Sproule, a highly respected young farmer from Shelbourne. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Currie, of Belmont, in the presence of a large number of invited guests and friends of the contracting parties. Mr. David McCord, brother of the bride, acted in the capacity of groomsman, while the bride was assisted by Miss Nora Courtney, of St. Thomas.

CRISIS IN CUBA

There Must Be a Big Reduction in the Tariff on Sugar.

Savannah, Ga., March 24.—Gen. Wood says that unless a great reduction in the Cuban tariff in sugar than 20 per cent is made, a crisis may soon be reached in the island's affairs. The people are depending on the United States giving them a market for their sugar and tobacco, and they have every reason to expect that this government will give them the relief. "It is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the island that the tariff on sugar be reduced not less than 33⅓ per cent. We might as well make up our minds to that if the island is to prosper, and we are responsible for the future of the island and its prosperity.

"I do not believe a reduction of 33⅓ per cent on sugar and tobacco would be detrimental to anyone in the United States."

REV. MUNGO FRASER TO RESIGN.

Hamilton, Ont., March 24.—Rev. Dr. Fraser, pastor of Knox Church, who has been unable to assume his pastoral duties for some weeks, has, owing to illness, decided to send in his resignation to the presbytery, which meets in May next. He will not be able to preach for a year at least.

THE FREDERICTON FLOOD.

St. John, N.B., March 22.—At Fredericton, where interest centers, the ice is still firm, within three feet of the top of the bridge piers. The rain continues and the ice looks shaky. A huge mass of ice and logs jammed for days in the Nashwaak River, a tributary of the St. John, broke at Stanley bridge, and thousands of dollars of damage was done. The Stanley bridge, with a span of 175 feet, was washed away, also another bridge four miles below. About 6,000,000 feet of logs came down and jammed at Penniac. The body of Priscilla Macpherson, the first victim of the flood, was recovered on Saturday. The floods surrounded the house of Miss Macpherson and her mother, aged 70 years. They endeavored to wade to higher ground. The young woman was caught in a hole near the barn and was drowned, while Mrs. Macpherson escaped by clinging to a fence.

PICKING THE NOSE is a common symptom of worms. Mothers who suspect their child is troubled with worms should administer Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It is pleasant, safe and effectual. z

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal: and Washington, D.C., U.S.A. zxy

APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

FOR LADIES ONLY.

RELIEVES PAIN AND IS A SAFE, RELIABLE MONTHLY REGULATOR

Superior to Apiol, Pennyroyal and Tansy.

Agents: LYMAN, SONS & Co., Montreal.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour, Superior quality, and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. TREATISE AND $2 00 TRIAL BOTTLE sent through Canadian Agencies FREE to FIT patients, they paying express charges only when received. Write to Dr. Kline, Limited, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. zxt&w

Many people say: "We cannot get good coffee."

Just Try

Cowan's Famous Blend Coffee

and you will grumble no more. 27h z

CLEAN COAL.

There is satisfaction when you buy the Coal from us. You get Coal that suits your stove—and it's clean—no waste. It burns to ashes—no clinkers. Our prices are always lowest. Let us have your order at once. 'Phone 347.

CHANTLER BROS.

167 Bathurst Street. Phone 347

Trade Mark. BIG G. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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UNDERTAKERS
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Reasonable Charges; Personal Attention; First-Class Equipment; Open All the Year Around.
JOHN FERGUSON, - Manager.

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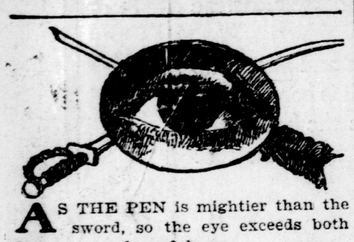
LONDON CONSERVATORY of MUSIC AND SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION
346 DUNDAS ST. LONDON



AS THE PEN is mightier than the sword, so the eye exceeds both in power and usefulness.

But never before did a dollar have as much power to secure perfection of that most useful organ, the eye.

These prices have been so popular we have decided to continue them another week:

Solid Gold Frames.....$2 40
Gold Filled 10 kt Frames.....$1 00
Best Lenses in Nickel Frames.. 85c

Globe Optical Co., 227 Dundas St.

Ask your grocer for

HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR.

W. S. LOCKHART.
Painting, Decorating, Paperhanging, etc. Estimates given. 32 Wortley Road.

P. McPHILLIPS, Barrister Etc
NEW OFFICES—110 Masonic Temple Bldg
Office 'Phone 299. House 'Phone 884

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldgs., next Court House, London

H. C. McBRIDE
Architect and Surveyor. 213 Dundas St.

A Wide Range

of all kinds of Wall Papers are now to be selected from our spring stock. You don't have to have the work done at once. We will put it aside for you.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

Don't Allow

the chance passerby to occupy your telephone line any more than you would allow him to block the entrance to your store. When you do allow it, others must be told your "Line's Busy."

Public Telephone Stations are for his class of business.

The BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.

DIVISION COURT BUSINESS.

Toronto, March 24.—An increase in business is recorded by the annual report of the inspector of division courts published. The number of suits entered was 39,727, with claims aggregating $1,451,837, compared with 38,686 and claims of $1,202,745 in 1900.

A MEDICINE FOR THE MINER'S PACK.—Prospectors and others going into the mining regions, where doctors are few and drug stores not at all, should provide themselves with a supply of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It will offset the effects of exposure, reduce sprains, and when taken internally will prevent and cure colds and sore throat, and as a lubricant will keep the muscles in good condition.

Athletes.

Mr. McFadden, America's greatest physical culture teacher and wrestler, recommends Granola to be the best food for strength. It is made from certain parts of the wheat, corn, oats, starch, digested and ready to eat.

Every pound of Granola equals three pounds of the best beefsteak in nutritive value, as determined by chemical analysis. Will send the analysis to any who are interested, and realize the importance of careful dieting for strength and rapidity.

See that the cut of The Battle Creek Sanitarium is on the package you buy, and that you get it from a grocer who keeps his stock fresh. All stale packages will be changed by us.

Branch Factory—London, Ont.

Flowers for Easter.
Gammage & Sons.

COAL for Furnaces Ranges and Baseburners.
Best Lyken's Anthracite Coal, egg, stove and chestnut, per ton..... $6
2,000 lbs to the ton, weighed on city scales, free of charge, if desired.

GEO. McNEILL, 657 Richmond St
82V

Scranton Coal.
Is the best coal mother earth produces—Burns to a clear ash and will not clinker.
Petroleum Coke For grates and furnaces, per ton $6

HEAMAN,
York and Maitland Sts. Phone 312.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, March 23—8 p.m.—Rain has fallen today in Manitoba and over the greater portion of the country the weather has been very mild.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 6 below-24; Victoria, 38-50; Kamloops, 34-54; Qu'Appelle, 24-42; Winnipeg, 36-40; Port Arthur, 32-38; Parry Sound, 26-54; Toronto, 36-54; Ottawa, 30-50; Montreal, 36-48; Quebec, 30-38; Halifax, 36-48.

Local temperatures: Saturday—Highest 55, lowest 27.5. Sunday—Highest 60, lowest 28.

Today (Monday) the sun rose at 6:14 a.m. and sets at 6:33 p.m. The moon rises at 7:26 p.m. and sets at 6:17 a.m.

TRUST FUNDS LOANED
On REAL ESTATE at low rates of interest.

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY,
V. CRONYN, President,
J. W. LITTLE, Vice-President,
G. A. SOMERVILLE, Man. Director.
Offices—Huron & Erie Building, LONDON, CANADA.

London Advertiser.
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL LONDON

Dry Roasted Coffee 40c lb.
Ranahan's "Dry Roasted" Java and Mocha Coffee is selected in the raw bean and ground daily on the premises in order to preserve its superior strength and delicious aroma. Price, 40c pound.

HARRY RANAHAN,
Phone 1024. 515 Richmond Street.

A LOCAL BUDGET.

THE FIELDS OF TOIL.

The hills are all a-sea with yellow grain
That meets each merry impulse of the wind
With dances light as dearest wish can find,
And laughter like the mellow rush of rain.
The ripening corn flaunts far across the plain,
Its glorious abundance scarce confined,
And through the lowlands sunny rivers wind,
Thick bordered by the sumac's amber stain.

From this, the loftiest height, the long road runs
Far down the golden hillsides toward the west,
Follows the raptured journeys of the suns,
And seeks, with them, the purple realms of rest.
But I love best the bright and windy hill,
Where joyous labor holds her empire still.

—Mildred I. McNeal.

—Mr. Thomas Cotton, of West London, left on Saturday last for Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the benefit of his health.

—Dr. McGrady, of Port Arthur, is spending a few days in the city. The doctor speaks in glowing terms of the prospects in New Ontario.

—Rev. Dr. Sowerby's fifth of a series of science talks was given at the men's meeting at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon, his subject being "The Human Eye and God."

—The Tilsonburg News says: Walter A. Thrasher, barrister, of Chatham, will leave for London in a few days to take charge of his new position in the inland revenue. His scores of Tilbury friends were pleased to hear of his appointment. He will grace the office which he has been chosen to fill, and the city of London will have another honorable and worthy man added to its list of citizens.

—New Hamburg Independent: Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, D.O.C., of London, Ont., inspetced the local militia companies' headquarters on Wednesday. The principal object of his visit was to inspect the building, to ascertain whether it was free from dampness and a suitable place to store the new Lee-Enfield magazine rifle, and the Oliver equipment, required for a company of 43 men. Col. Peters believes in removing all obstacles in the path of riflemen, who are interested in improving themselves in shooting. He says the building is satisfactory and will order the arms sent here immediately, and urged the members of the local company to practice every day in the week. This is the right man in the right place.

—Woodstock Express: Frank Powell, the Chatham man who went crazy at a boarding house on Victoria street, and who conducted himself as a violent lunatic at the jail, was sent to London Friday morning. Powell had almost completely recovered, and had the order not come from London he would not have been sent. It is probable that a few days in London will completely restore him, in mind and body."

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"STROLLERS" WENT THROUGH.

The company presenting "The Strollers," in which Francis Wilson appeared in New York, passed through London yesterday afternoon on the C. P. R. express. They lay off Holy Week in Toronto and appear at the Princess Theater there the following week.

FIREMEN CALLED OUT TWICE.

Fire, which started probably from an engine spark, gave the firemen of No. 3 station a run to a pile of lumber at the rear of the Canada Chemical Works yesterday. The damage was trivial. The firemen were again called out about 7:30 last night to a grass fire on William street, near the C. P. R. Their services were not required.

BADLY BLOCKADED.

Residents of Charlotte street (in the East End) says that that road is in worse condition now than ever before in twenty years. The thoroughfare—or what should be a thoroughfare—is almost impassable for vehicles. Grocers, bakers, butchers and even coal oil men won't drive there, and the residents naturally feel that their complaint should be attended to and the trouble speedily remedied.

GIVEN A GOLD WATCH.

Mr. Karl Wildern, of the Bell Telephone Company, who has been promoted to the position of manager of the Owen Sound branch, was presented with an inscribed gold watch by the staff of the local office on Saturday. Miss Padfield read a well-worded address, conveying to Mr. Wildern the respect in which he is held by his fellow-employes. Mr. Jos. Dixon made the presentation. Not only his associates, but every one who knows Mr. Wildern, wishes him success in his new field of work.

TWO PRESENTATIONS.

Mr. James McSween, the newly appointed collector of inland revenue at Windsor, on Saturday was the recipient of two very valuable gifts, marks of the esteem in which he is held. A number of Mr. McSween's friends gathered in the office of a business house in the afternoon and presented him with a beautiful watch, with engraved case. Although informal, the event afforded much pleasure to givers and receiver. The second was a set of solid silver cutlery, presented by the board of management and session of St. Andrew's Church, who gathered at Mr. McSween's residence and in a fitting manner made the presentation, expressing at the same time their appreciation of his good work as chairman of the board, a position which he has held for many years, and wished him success at his new post.

NORMAL SCHOOL LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Normal School Literary Society was held in the assembly hall on Friday evening. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. and the public generally had been invited, and the hall was filled. The lengthy programme was first-class throughout and thoroughly enjoyed by those present. Mrs. Thornley, of the W. C. T. U., was present and delivered an able address in reply to some questions asked. The following was the remainder of the programme: Selection, by the Glee Club; address, by the president, Mr. Foster; reading, Miss Dale; instrumental solo, Miss Cobleigh; reading, Miss Strongman; impromptu speeches, Messrs. Robinson, McGugan, Dowswell and Geiger and Misses Bartlett, Watts, Carr, Lyle and Kirk; selection, Harmonica Club; reading, Miss Hodgins; solo, Mr. Blackwell; solo, Miss Williams; club swinging, Misses McColl, Lyle and Dale; piano solo, Miss Yates; reading of the society newspaper, Editor Robinson; selection, Harmonica Club. Miss Daly, of the Normal School, was the accompanist for the evening. A most successful meeting of the society was brought to a close by the National Anthem.

Convalescence.

Convalescence is sometimes merely apparent, not real, and especially is this true after such diseases as pneumonia, typhoid fever and the grip. To make it real and rapid, there is no other tonic so highly to be recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great medicine cleanses and renews the blood, strengthens all the organs and functions, and restores health. Take Hood's. h

THESE TWO DESIRABLE qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

Trunks! Trunks! Grips! Valises!

Barrel Top, marbelized iron cover, spring lock, good catches.$2 10
Square, canvas covered, iron bottom, iron bindings, brass lock.....$3 15
Square, canvas covered, brass valance clamps, first-class lock, iron bottom and rollers.....$3 85
Our leader, No. 87, canvas covered, brass lock and bindings, iron bottom with rollers, two straps, covered tray and hat box.....$4 90
Knockabout, extra heavy, brass bumpers and hardwood slats, extra deep covered tray, heavy rollers.....$4 90
Continental, leather and brass bindings, excelsior lock, linen faced, two trays.....$8 40
Stateroom, heavy iron bindings and bottom, good brass lock, regulation measurements.....$4 20
Stateroom, brass bindings, Yale lock, linen lined.....$6 30
Stateroom, leather bound, brass trimmed, excelsior lock.....$8 00

GRIPS AND VALISES.

Telescopes, three straps, 20-in..... 80c
Suit Case, brass lock and catches, press straps in body, 22-in.$2 30
Club Bag, good lock and catches, 22-in.....$1 00
Tourist Bag, good leather, heavy lining, 16-in.....$2 00
Gladstone Bag, good leather, 22-in.; makes a very roomy valise.....$4 00

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GRAND OPENING

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday of This Week.

The largest collection of Trimmed Hats ever displayed in London will receive first showing Tuesday, March 25th.

The exquisite taste and beauty of the new modes exhibited at this opening represent the highest art known to the millinery world. The trimmers of Paris, Berlin, London and New York show all that is correct, and there is really no limit to the beautiful effects obtainable when the skill and taste of our artistic milliners are called into play. Ours will be by far the most complete showing of the New 1902 Spring and Summer Hats that has yet been made—an unsurpassed showing. Our well-known low prices will prevail.

Opening Display of Untrimmed Hats.

Grand Opening Sale of Ladies' Easter Suits, Coats, Wraps, and Skirts.

We are better prepared than ever to please you with the very latest in Women's Garments. They are all marked at Chapman's prices, which mean great savings for you.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, $8, $10.50, $12.50, $16

Grand Opening Sale of Men's Ready-Made Clothing All Next Week.

New Spring Dress Goods.

Unusual values displayed during Grand Opening Sale. The new materials—Crepolines, Voiles, Bairritz, Etamines, Albatrosses, Basket Cheviots. Largest stock and broadest varieties here always.

Grand Opening of Children's Headwear.

Most winning styles of Silk and Embroidery Headwear for the wee tots at our usual low prices, ranging from 15c up to $1.95.

Look for Pretty Styles Now.

Ladies' Kid Gloves for Easter.

Our Dollar Gloves are wonderful value. In all the correct shades.

Other prices for the Celebrated Fowne's Gloves,

$1.25 and $1.50.

EASTER VEILING AND EASTER NECKWEAR.

NEW VEILINGS ARE IN FOR EASTER.

Easter Neckwear—Stock of unsurpassing beauty. Choice of 50 varieties...50c

J. H. CHAPMAN & Co.
"THE BUSY STORE"
126, 128, 128½ DUNDAS STREET.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

Magnificent Speech of the Veteran Member for South Oxford, in Reply to Mr. Borden, the Opposition Leader.

Startling Revelations in Regard to the Methods Employed by the Last Conservative Government in the Taking of Census---Farmers' Interests Must Be Considered in Arranging the Tariff.

Of the men who stood foremost in the public life of Canada 40 years ago, Sir Richard Cartwright is now the sole survivor. Sir Richard gave evidence of great ability very early in his parliamentary career, especially in all matters of commerce and finance; and in making the discussion of these subjects luminous it may fairly be said that he has been excelled by no other man of our time than possibly Mr. Gladstone. When he rose in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon to follow the leader of the opposition in the budget debate, Sir Richard was in splendid voice and form, and for three hours a full house and crowded galleries listened to him with unabated interest. The main feature of the speech was a discussion of the census, and although there was obviously a large reserve of facts and reasoning, the evidence presented in condemnation of the census of 1891 was overwhelming in mass and force. The speech of Tuesday afternoon showed that in the qualities of a parliamentary debater the Minister of Trade and Commerce is yet in the prime of intellectual clearness, strength and vigor. It also showed that as one of the leaders of the Liberals in Canada he enjoys in an eminent degree the respect and the confidence of his party in parliament.

The Speech.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce (Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright) spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, it is very pleasant for me on all occasions to welcome old friends back. And, when I listened to the honorable gentleman (Mr. Borden, Halifax) and to the terms of the motion which he has placed in your hands, I had only to close my eyes, and five and twenty years rolled away, and his predecessor in that very seat was putting before the house precisely the same idea. (Cheers.)

Some Honorable Members—Hear, hear.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—Let my honorable friends hear me out. I have said, sir, that this was a very old friend. And, most assuredly, no more fitting time could be imagined for the introduction of our old friend to our notice than when the third census that has been taken in Canada since the promulgation of the national policy will give us, as I shall presently show, such an opportunity as we have never had before of seeing what that policy has done for Canada. Now, sir, I am not going to wade through all the weary statistics that afflicted my honorable friend; I am not going to bother myself with the doctrine of averages as defined by himself or anybody else. There is better game afoot. However, in the first place, I would like to know from my honorable friend what are those official statistics, forsooth, which induced him to dispute the assertion of my honorable friend (Mr. Fielding) who sits beside me that, in all human probability, the growth of Canada during the last five years had been equal to that during the fifteen years preceding. Perhaps my honorable friend would gratify my curiosity

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—The year-book.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—I am sorry for my honorable friend if that is all the authority he has to adduce. The year-book may be a very valuable document. I will give a few illustrations of what the year-book was worth a little while ago. I remember that this same document—I thought that that was my honorable friend referred to—estimated, in 1887, that the population of Canada was 4,856,226. In 1888 the year-book's estimation of the population of Canada was 4,946,497. In 1899 it had risen to 5,057,855. They suppressed 1890 and 1891, but I will carry out the calculation. On the same line of calculation, the year-book would have given us a population of 5,210,000 for 1890, and 5,345,000 for 1891—just ten years ahead of time. (Laughter.) These are the official statistics that the honorable gentleman relied upon for the purpose of contradicting what, as I shall show presently, was a very well-reasoned hypothesis on the part of my honorable friend (Mr. Fielding).

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

There is another matter I would like to call to the attention of the house. I do not know whether the house noticed it, but I did, that whenever the honorable gentleman (Mr. Borden, Halifax) was able to point to anything showing the slightest reduction in our trade with Great Britain, his loyal followers cheered—("Hear, hear," and laughter)—and, when he was able to point to any increase in our trade with the United States his loyal followers cheered more loudly. Let me give the honorable gentleman a few facts as to our trade with Great Britain. We need not follow those microscopic fluctations on which the honorable gentleman lays so much stress. A large trade will vary one or two points from year to year, no doubt. But what were the facts as to our trade with Great Britain? In 1889 our trade with Great Britain was $43,277,000, on which we collected a duty of $9,576,000. In 1897, the last year of the national policy, our trade with Great Britain had fallen to $29,401,000. In 1901 our trade with Great Britain was $42,819,000, on which we collected a duty of $7,845,000. What did our preference do for Great Britain? In eight years, under the national policy, we had lost $14,000,000 (Loud cheers.) And, whereas, under the old tariff on imports of about forty-three and a quarter millions, we collected $9,576,000 of duty under our tariff on imports of almost forty-three millions—bear in mind, the merest fraction of a difference—we collected $7,845,000 of duty, or about $1,700,000 less duty than was collected on a nearly similar amount of goods imported into Canada in 1889. Of course, there are fluctuations, we know that perfectly well. It has been stated recently—I think the minister of agriculture (Hon. Mr. Fisher) told us the other night—that there had been a fluctuation recently amounting to several millions in the importation of cheese into Great Britain. Under these circumstances what did the present government do? Did it sit down and wail? Not a bit. My honorable friend (Hon. Mr. Fisher) at once held a conference with those who represented the great dairy interests of this country, and they are now applying themselves, as men should do, not to get more protection for the dairy interests, but to enable them to help themselves over the difficulty and restore the cheese interest of Canada to the proud position it has hitherto held in the British market. The honorable member of Halifax (Mr. Borden) thought it a very absurd thing that the honorable minister of finance should intimate that the government had anything to do with the prosperity which, thank heaven, has blessed Canada during the past four years. That is a very new doctrine from those benches. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) When I sat here before and the honorable gentleman's predecessor sat there, was there a day, was there an hour, in which it was not thundered out, much more loudly than my honorable friend (Mr. Borden, Halifax) has done, that a government did not deserve to exist for an hour—this was what was said by Sir Charles Tupper—unless it could bring prosperity to a country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—What does the honorable gentleman (Sir Richard Cartwright) say about it?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—This was the doctrine of my honorable friend's predecessor. Does he repudiate Sir Charles Tupper? (Laughter.) Does he say that Sir Charles Tupper was wrong? Does he pretend to say that the great and the good Sir Charles Tupper was saying what he did not mean when he said that a government was good for nothing which did not bring prosperity to a country?

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—What did my honorable friend say?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—I said then, what I say now—that even the best government that ever existed, even a government like Mackenzie's, could not altogether avert a disaster which overspread the whole world, though it could greatly modify it; and that the position of Canada, while Mackenzie was at the head of the administration, compared most favorably with the condition of the adjoining republic, the United States—(loud cheers)—as every man who examined the conditions of the United States from 1873 to 1879 knows right well. That, sir, is what I told the honorable gentleman. Now, it is quite true that the best governments cannot always avert a calamity, but unfortunately the reverse is only too true, that a government can very easily bring about disaster to a country, as I shall presently show the government which we displaced was eminently successful in doing, from 1878 to 1896. (Loud cheers.)

THE DOCTRINE OF AVERAGES.

Now, sir, the doctrine of averages is a great doctrine, the favorite doctrine, I remember, of my old friend Sir Leonard Tilley, and I cannot see that it has advanced much in the hands of his successor. But take a little of the doctrine of averages, take the case of Holland. My honorable friend was great on the fact that we apparently discriminated against Great Britain, although I do not think he quite understood the case. We will take the case of Holland, and I call his attention to it. From Holland we imported the other year $797,000 worth of goods, and we taxed these imports $1,350,000. Was not that a fearful discrimination, 170 per cent on the average of goods we imported from Holland? Perhaps my honorable friend thinks that, being pro-Boers, it is all right to punish the Dutch. (Laughter.) Or how does he explain that horrible discrimination against the unfortunate Hollanders? We imported less than $800,000 worth, and taxed it $1,350,000. Has my honorable friend any explanation to give?

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—I should say it was gin.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—He is perfectly right, it was gin—(laughter)—and it shows the utter absurdity of applying this same doctrine of averages. Here one single article amounting to about one-fourth of the whole importation is so taxed that it brings the average up to 170 per cent. Yet the honorable gentleman thinks it is quite safe to apply the doctrine of averages as between Canada and Great Britain, and as between Canada and the United States. Now, I will give the honorable gentleman another illustration of the danger of relying on this doctrine of averages. We import from the United States this very moment a very large quantity of anthracite coal and a very large quantity of cotton wool. Suppose my honorable friend here, in the exercise of his discretion, was to place a duty of, let us say 5 per cent, on those articles, and what would the result be? Why, he would at once lower the average on the importations of American goods from 25 to 50 per cent. Would that be a proof that we discriminated in favor of the United States as against England. (Cheers.) And yet, sir, under these conditions, we should be importing goods from the United States on an average of 20 per cent as against 25 per cent charged against England.

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES.

Sir, the whole comparison that the honorable gentleman has made of the expenditure is vicious to a degree. I hoped better from the honorable gentleman. I hoped he would have had the candor, when he came to compare the expenditure of last year with that of half a dozen years ago, to point out that a very large proportion of our increased expenditure never occurred in the time of his predecessor, and that a very large proportion of our increased expenditure does not cost the people of Canada one cent. It has not cost one cent to the people of Canada collectively, of older Canada at any rate, that we spent a million and a half in the Yukon, because we get a million and a half and more out of the Yukon. It does not cost them one cent that we pay half a million more for sinking fund than we did in 1895. What comes out of one pocket goes into the other. If my honorable friend, the Minister of Railways and Canals asks us for six millions for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Intercolonial Railway, he brings back very nearly, though not quite, six millions to us in the increased receipts, without costing the people of Canada a penny. I beg the honorable gentleman to remember that that is quite as near to an equilibrium as the predecessors of the honorable gentleman ever got. Now, sir, if he allows nothing for that, he won't allow anything for sinking fund, he won't allow anything for expenditure on the Yukon, he won't allow anything for increased receipts from the railway, he won't allow anything for increased receipts from the postoffice. My honorable friend the postmaster-general, I believe, is spending about $300,000, in round numbers, more than was spent in 1895. But my honorable friend is getting back $500,000 more. The deficit is very considerably less now than the deficit was then; and the people of Canada, sir, have received, under my honorable friend's administration, the advantage that they can send a letter for two cents from one end of the British Empire to the other, which used to cost them five cents; and they can send a letter from one end of the Dominion to the other for two cents which used to cost them three cents. (Cheers.) In other words, they are being charged very little more than one-half what they were charged a few years ago. The burden of the people has been lessened to the extent of one million dollars, but no credit is to be given, of course, to this government for anything of that kind. Why, sir, we will take this honorable gentleman's mode of calculating and computing the average expenditure. We will suppose, for illustration's sake, that the railways were earning twenty-five millions, and that my honorable friend was expending twenty million dollars upon them. Under these conditions, if he were to apply the line of argument used by the honorable gentleman, the people of Canada would be four dollars per head worse off than they were before; the expenditure per head would be about fourteen dollars instead of ten dollars under those circumstances, and we would be, I suppose, just so much worse off.

CAPITAL AND ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Now, the honorable gentleman must needs mix and muddle up capital and ordinary expenditure. This is always indiscreet and always leads to confusion. They must be judged by different canons and different principles and he would have done far better to confine himself to the ordinary expenditure. Sir, I am willing to meet the honorable gentleman, I am always willing to meet these honorable gentlemen on their own ground. I will take a parallel case. He was appalled just now because my honorable friend spent $57,000,000, and was in danger of spending $65,000,000 for all purposes during the next year. Sir, I turn to the public records which I have under my hand and I find that in 1884 this honorable gentleman's predecessors found it necessary to expend $57,860,000; in 1885 they found it necessary to expend $48,162,000; in 1886 — let the honorable gentleman mark it—they were obliged to spend $61,837,000. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Sir, on what population? The population of Canada in 1884-85-86 amounted roughly to about 4,450,000 to 4,500,000 souls. Now, sir, if it be such a terrible thing for us to expend $57,000,000, or even $65,000,000, if, as this honorable gentleman declares, it is so terrible a thing that the gross total expenditure of Canada for all purposes, good, bad or indifferent, whether productive or unproductive, should range to a matter of $10 or $11 per head, what has he to say of the case of 1884, when the average annual expenditure per capita was $13 50, or of 1885, when the average annual expenditure amounted to $11 18, or of 1886, when it amounted to $13 75? (Cheers.) It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. I care little myself for this doctrine of averages, but if it pleases the honorable gentlemen to know what the averages are, why, I am always willing to oblige them. (Laughter.) Sir, let us look at the broad facts of the case. We find that the broad facts of the case are these: In 1895, as he can see by looking at the public records, our total expenditure on consolidated account was $38,138,000. Our population, taking his own estimate, which I do not concur in for reasons I will give later, was about five millions. Now, in 1901 it is quite true that our expenditure amounted to $46,866,000; but of that sum $5,000,000 represented cross entries, sums which we received with one hand and which we paid out with the other; sums for sinking fund, sums for postoffice, sums for Yukon Territory, sums received from the railway and paid out again in wages on the railway.

Strike, as I have a right to strike, this $5,000,000 out, and then apply your per capita calculation. What is the result. Your 5,000,000 people in 1895, spent $38,138,000, representing an expenditure per head of $7 63, and your 5,370,000, deducting the $5,000,000 I have spoken of as entries on both sides of the account, expended $41,360,000, being a per capita amount of $7 70 as against $7 63. Well, sir, seven cents are not to be sneezed at. We required three of those cents, with the full concurrence of honorable gentlemen opposite, to pay our extra indemnity last year. (Laughter.) We required four cents of the balance, making up the balance of that seven cents, to meet the necessary expense incurred by my honorable friend the Minister of Customs (Mr. Paterson) in collecting nearly double the revenue we had in 1895. I ask the honorable gentleman, does he consider that the people of Canada are any poorer with the addition of this $5,000,000 for the purposes that I have enumerated, or, do any of the honorable gentleman's friends contend that the people of Canada are any poorer on that account, or that it should be fairly counted as a part of the taxation to be held against us, in stating as he did the fact that we spent $50,000,000 a year as against the $40,000,000 spent by our predecessors? I have not the time, but I would like to go over the $3,000,000 of difference between the $46,000,000 and the $38,000,000, deducting the $5,000,000 that I have spoken of, and I think if the honorable gentleman or any of our friends choose to go over that in detail they will see that for that additional sum that was expended by us during these five or six years the people have received very ample returns. A certain portion of that was expended for the benefit of the agricultural community, and they have received, I venture to say, from ten to twenty fold in the increased value of their productions from the annual expenditure which was made for the purpose of promoting their interests under the administration of my honorable friend the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Fisher). Another considerable portion of that expenditure was for the purpose of promoting and increasing immigration to this country, one of the most desirable objects in a country like Canada, for which we can possibly expend our money. Yet another part, with the full concurrence and approbation of those honorable gentlemen who are constantly pressing us, forsooth, to spend more money in that direction, was expended for the purpose of putting our militia on a more efficient footing. And so, I might go on through the whole of it. The honorable gentleman has not chosen to do it. Possibly the honorable gentleman, considering that as neither he nor his friends ventured to oppose these expenditures on the floor of the House, could not with much decency criticise them on the present occasion.

As to the capital expenditure, that, I say, is entirely on another footing. It must be judged by itself, because it may be productive, or it may be unproductive. If it be not productive it is the honorable gentleman's duty, and it is the duty of his friends behind him, to criticise any proposition we make, and I invite him most cordially to do so. It is all very well to say that because we have added a few million dollars to the public debt we are open to criticism. It is for the honorable gentleman to show that this expenditure will not be profitable. An addition of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 may be a most useful and productive outlay, while, on the other hand, an addition of half a million to the public debt may be most useless and mischievous. You must judge each case on its individual merits. We are all prepared, and the honorable Minister of Public Works (Mr. Tarte) is prepared, to challenge the sharpest criticism as to any amounts we have added to the public debt for the purpose of public improvements, or as to a considerable portion of it which was for the purpose of aiding the empire in an important crisis, because it is well known that a very considerable portion of the addition to the public debt was incurred by the gift we made to England to help her in her South Africa difficulty. (Loud cheers.) I must says that I did hope for rather better things from the honorable leader of the Opposition who is a lawyer, and a lawyer of repute. I thought that he would have embraced this opportunity to make something like a discriminating review of these expenditures. I expected that making due allowance for the circumstances I have referred to, that recognizing the facts as I have stated, that admitting that it was not fair to charge us with those large sums which came into one pocket as fast as they went out of the other, that admitting what he has not alluded to in the slightest degree, that within the last four years there has been a marked increase in the cost of living and a marked increase in the price of wages all through the Dominion, necessarily involving a large increase in the cost of carrying on public works, that allowing that there is an increase of population under our regime to be accounted for, and that allowing that this was a growing time in a period of great expansion, if, then, he had any criticism to make, if he thought there had been improvidence and extravagance, my honorable friend might have done a great service to this country by pointing it out. I, myself, desire to say that I think the time has come when we should proceed more cautiously, when we must consider very carefully what further large expenditures we commit ourselves to, and I think that in that respect the Opposition, if they choose to do their duty, may be of considerable use to us.

PROGRESS OF CANADIAN TRADE.

The honorable gentleman talks very lightly, and rather flippantly, I think, of the progress of Canadian trade. I do not take quite the same view as the honorable gentleman does. I do not regard it as being a matter of indifference that our Canadian imports and Canadian exports should expand in a ratio hitherto unknown in this country. I have here a rather interesting table showing the total trade of Canada, the imports and exports, as compared with the trade of Australasia, the trade of the United States, the trade of Great Britain, the trade of Belgium, the trade of France, and the trade of Germany. I will give the House a few extracts from that which are worth considering. Our total imports per capita in 1890 amounted to about $24. In 1895 they were $22, per capita, and in 1900 they had risen to $36.

An Honorable Member—Hear, hear.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—The honorable gentleman dislikes to hear that Canada's imports have increased. I differ from him. I take issue with him and with all those other honorable gentlemen. I am glad to see Canada's imports increase, and I am glad to see Canada's export increase. (Hear, hear.) I think, if he does not, that if we wish to sell we must also buy. In 1890 our exports amounted to $19 per capita, in 1895 they had risen to $22, while in 1900 they had risen to $36, or nearly double within the period of ten years, and they have largely increased within the period of four years that I have alluded to. How does this compare with the trade of the other countries which I have mentioned during corresponding periods. In Australasia imports remained stationary and exports increased at a vastly less ratio than ours. Our rose from $19 to $36, while theirs rose from $45 to $59 per capita. In the case of the United States I find that they began in 1890 with $13 per capita, that in 1895 they had sunk to about $12, and that in 1900 the per capita exports of the United States had risen to $19. That is to say that they were just exactly in the position in which we held ourselves ten years ago—(cheers)—and at this present moment are very little more than half per head in their export trade of that which the people of Canada possess. (Cheers.)

I take the total volume of trade. In 1890 it amounted to $44 per head; in 1895 it amounted to the same; in 1900 it had risen to $71 per head. And, how does this compare with our neighbors to the south? In 1890 it was $26 per head in the United States; in 1895 it was $23 per head in the United States, and in 1890 their total volume of trade amounted to $29 per head; very little more than one-third per head as much as the people of Canada possess. (Cheers.) I have not time to go through all these figures, but I will give the House the general result. Of all countries—and several of them, as you know, are in the very van of progress in all ways—of all countries, Australia, the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, France and Germany, Canada has increased at all points; increased in her imports, increased in her exports, increased in her total volume of trade, in a far greater ratio than the best of the others—not by any means excepting Great Britain. (Loud cheers.)

Our volume of trade compares with Great Britain, as follows: In 1890 we had $44 per head; in 1890 Great Britain had $97 per head. In 1890 we had $71 per head; we had increased in the ratio of about 60 per cent; and Great Britain had $104 per head, having increased in the ratio of about 7 per cent. I commend these figures to my honorable friends opposite. They ought to do them good, but I am afraid they won't do them good so long as they continue in their hidebound state of observance of old-fashioned principles of taxation. (Laughter.)

THE PROBLEM OF TARIFF MAKING.

Now, sir, this tariff-making which the honorable gentleman (Mr. Borden, Halifax) is engaged in is no doubt a very interesting problem. Perhaps he will pardon me for giving him a few hints. I am an older man than he is; I have a little more experience in the trade. I think I can give him a few hints even in the art of making a tariff to suit a protective community. Would it surprise my honorable friend (Mr. Borden, Halifax) very much to know that it would be a very easy matter indeed to make a tariff which should be at once and the same time a most highly protective tariff and yet under which the average duty on all imports would be very low indeed? Would it surprise him to hear that? Would he like to know how it is done—(laughter)—it may be useful to him? Would it surprise him to know that it would be equally easy to double, to treble, and to quadruple the actual taxation of the people of this country and at the same time to reduce their nominal taxation to one-half or one-third of what it now is? Would it surprise him to know that? Would it surprise him very much to know that it would be an easy matter—and he is on the high road to it—to frame a tariff under which the people of Canada should be taxed $60,000,000 a year, and under which $20,000,000 would go into the treasury and $40,000,000 would go into the pockets of a few favored interests—(cheers and laughter)—and from whom in good times a campaign fund might be levied as in the old days to keep the honorable gentlemen in power?

Some Honorable Members—Hear, hear.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—If the honorable gentleman (Mr. Borden, Halifax) does not know that, I will be very pleased to give him a few lessons in these three matters at any time he likes. Here you have the protective practice and the protective theory in a nutshell. What I have suggested is not only a mere matter of academic possibility, but it is what is being done today in the United States, which the honorable gentleman has been holding up to us during the latter part of his speech as such a model of protection. I have very great respect for the memory of the late Mr. McKinley. I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, and I very greatly honor Mr. McKinley in many respects; but he was not the sort of person whom I would advise a Canadian legislator to look up to as a model of all that was wise and prudent and successful in economic questions. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Borden, Halifax) is disposed to follow Mr. McKinley. I have no objection. It is not the first time that we have found this gentlemen hiding a very strong appreciation of American political methods and of American political designs under the guise of an earnest desire to keep up British connection. (Cheers and laughter.)

A WORD TO MANUFACTURING FRIENDS.

Now, sir, while I am on this subject, I would like to say a word to our manufacturing friends. I understand that many of them were pleased to regard me as their particular enemy. Well, sir, I have no desire to quarrel with the manufacturers of Canada. I desire to do justice to them as I desire to do justice to all classes of my fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.) But I would like to say a few words to these gentlemen. Sir John Macdonald was in the habit very frequently of calling attention to a certain epitaph which he said he had seen in a grave yard, to the effect:

"I was well, I would be better, here I am."

Now, sir, I would advise our manufacturing friends to lay this to heart.

Some Honorable Members—Hear, hear.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—I say that this Government has treated them with the greatest consideration. I say that this Government used all possible care to see that their interests—not alone, mind you, but in common with the interests of the rest of the people—were safeguarded in the preparation of our present tariff. And in any alterations that may be made in the tariff, whatever line they may be pleased to take, I for one shall never advise that injustice be done to the manufacturers or done to anybody. But I have got to say to them, that they have had most uncommonly good fortune and most uncommonly good times. If they have used these well they ought to be most admirably prepared today to meet any reverses which may happen to overtake them, as reverses may overtake them, as reverses may overtake all classes of the community. I hope they have used their opportunities well. But, I do not believe that the way to really advance their interests is to impose higher taxes for their benefit on the rest of the community.

PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER.

If we are to have protection, I have this to say to the honorable gentleman (Mr. Borden, Halifax), I may tell him that we will see that that protection will be thorough. We do not want any more of the jug-handled, one-sided kind of protection which prevailed under the late administration. There are other classes to be heard. I have the honor to represent one of the richest, wealthiest, and most independent agricultural communities in the Province of Ontario, and I can tell the honorable gentleman that the farmers of Ontario—and the farmers, I think, of Canada at large—are not disposed, if this protective question is to come to the front again, they are not disposed any more to be content with the sort of sham protection that was awarded to them before.

Some Honorable Members—Here, hear.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—Sir, you cannot protect the farmers of Canada or of the Northwest. You cannot protect men who raise a vast deal more of food products than they can possibly dispose of in the home market; and the price of whose farm products is fixed for them in England and in London. (Hear, hear.) You cannot protect them by any paltry fence of a tariff that you may put up against importations of food from the United States. There is but one way in which the farmer, if you are going to have protection, can have a share in it. Again, I make a present to the honorable gentleman—as he appears to be desirous to protect all interests—of the way in which it ought to be done. That way is simple enough. You cannot protect the farmer, as I say, by putting up a higher tariff fence, but you can protect the farmer, if you like, by giving him a bounty on all that he raises. If you are going to have protection let it be thorough; let the farmer have protection on every bushel of grain he raises; let him have protection on every pound of bacon, every pound of butter, every pound of cheese, every horse, every cow, every hog, that he brings to maturity. (Cheers and laughter.) Has he not the right? Has he not as good a right as the manufacturer, the fisherman, the lumberman, the miner? Are not the farmers men on whose prosperity the prosperity of all depends—the prosperity of the manufacturer, the prosperity of the professional man, the prosperity of all kinds of classes in Canada? And, therefore, I say, that if we are to have protection, by all manner of means let it be thorough, and let us begin, and let the honorable gentleman begin, by introducing a proper scale of protection in the only way it can be given, namely, by giving a cash bounty down on the nail to our farmers for all they may be pleased to produce. (Hear, hear.)

I admit that it will cost a trifle. Our farmers are not greedy. They do not want 35 per cent, they do not want 40

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per cent, or 50 per cent or 60 per cent; they will be content with a very moderate rate. But, sir, what would a moderate rate amount to? Well, I made a calculation. Say, for instance, 10 cents a bushel on all the grain they raise, 1 cent a pound on all their butter, all their cheese and all their pork, $10 for each decent horse, $5 for each decent cow. It would cost a trifle—$40,000,000 of $50,000,000; but what is that by the side of a great principle for the benefit of the whole community, such as my honorable friend advocates? (Hear, hear.) Hy honorable friend sitting opposite me sees that the farmers have to be considered in this matter; and if it be so extraordinarily advantageous, by protection, to increase the manufacturing population a few thousands, what would it be if we were to add several thousands or millions to the farming population by a moderate system of bounties, amounting to 10 per cent only, such as I suggest to my honorable friend? (Cheers.)

A LITTLE STORY.

Sir, this puts me in mind of a little story, I do not tell many stories—(laughter)—and therefore I may be pardoned on this occasion. It so happened that once upon a time I was present with a distinguished member of this house, who I am afraid at this moment is slightly backsliding towards protection—no less a person than my distinguished friend from North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton.) Now, my distinguished friend is a devout man. (Laughter.) We know it because he has told us so more than once; and, like other devout men, he on one occasion had seen a vision. We were present at a certain agricultural gathering. My honorable friend narrated his vision. Like Dante, he had visited the nether regions. He had traveled through the various circles, including those circles to which faithless friends, according to Dante, are committed. At last he came to a very large and very extensive room, where he saw a number of persons suspended in a very curious attitude, closely resembling flitches of bacon prepared for market. My honorable friend addressed his sable guide, and inquired what on earth they were doing with these people overhead. The black gentleman informed him that these were the souls of farmers who in their lifetime had believed in protection, but, being found too green to burn, they were hung up to dry until they could be made fit for fuel. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Now, I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but I warn our manufacturing friends that it would not be a very difficult business—because the influence of the Patrons of Industry is not quite dead in Ontario—in a campaign of a few months to unite the farmers of Ontario, and I suspect the farmers of some other provinces, in a demand to be given their share of protection, if protection is to be the law of Canada; and they are wide awake enough to know that the way I suggest is the only way in which the farmers of Canada will ever obtain any fair share of protection. (Cheers.)

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

Now, sir, I have another matter to bring before this House. As I stated at the commencement of my remarks, I was very much pleased—more pleased than I can express—that this question was being brought up at the time when the records of the third census of Canada were being laid before us. No more fitting time could be selected for investigating the policy under which the Government of Canada has been carried on during the major part of the 24 years that have elapsed since Mr. Mackenzie was defeated. My honorable friend beside me has very great cause indeed, as I thought, to congratulate the people of Canada on the immense accession of material wealth in various ways which have marked our progress during the last four years. But, sir, there is one thing which is more important to Canada than even an increase of wealth, and that is an increase of the number of intelligent, industrious, active and vigorous people residing in Canada. That is the true wealth of a nation. That is what I desire to see grow and increase very much more than I do savings bank deposits or volumes of trade and commerce. I beg to say to honorable gentlemen opposite, particularly to the honorable leader of the Opposition, that I adhere at all points to the statement made by me, not once only, but many times in this House, that the best test of the growth of any nation, more especially any young nation like Canada, with boundless resources of fertile land untouched, lies in this, whether in such a country you find the people of the land staying there, and the strangers who come induced to remain. That is the true test, not only of the growth of the country, but of the way in which it is administered. By that test I am ready to be judged, and that test I am about to apply. I can tell the honorable gentleman that the estimate which he appeared inclined to dispute, the estimate which I made of the natural increase that might be expected in a country like Canada unless violently disturbed, is perfectly correct; and our record of our census and that of the census of the United States go very far to establish it, if they do not establish it completely.

I say that the record of the last twenty years—because, in order to do justice to this matter, we must go back not merely to 1891 but to 1881—is a most singular record. Prima facie that record shows the grossest misgovernment on the part of those who were intrusted with the destinies of Canada during the greater part of that period. If the Opposition be correct in what they appear disposed to contend, that after four years of unexampled prosperity, after adding more than 100 per cent to the total volume of our trade and commerce, the exodus is still going on unchecked, if our growth has been as slow since 1895 as it was before that time, then I should say that the outlook for Canada was gloomy indeed. But if analysis prove the direct reverse—if I am able to show, as I think I shall be able to show, that the plague has stopped, that the current has reversed, that our own people are remaining in Canada and that strangers are crowding in, notably from the United States, then there is good hope for Canada—(loud cheers)—for a better era is dawning on this country.

Now, I cannot doubt that, as loyal Canadians, honorable gentlemen opposite, particularly the honorable leader of the Opposition, will be very pleased to hear me say that I have good ground for stating that after a careful analysis of these two censuses, first of all, the increase during the last decade is double the increase which took place during the decade from 1881 to 1891, and next, that the increase during the last five years, from 1896 to 1901, in all human probability equals the total increase of the preceding fifteen years from 1881 to 1896. (Cheers.) Sir, these are not statements to be made lightly by a man in my position, and I do not make them lightly. I shall be prepared before I sit down, even at the cost of wearying my honorable friends' patience, to give chapter and verse for these rather remarkable statements. I shall be prepared to show that the error which has led to the statements which have been circulated has been caused by very gross frauds in the census of 1891; that the returns for 1891 were purposely and deliberately, for a political purpose, swelled unduly; and that in consequence the rate of increase from 1891 to 1901 was very materially reduced. I challenge the keenest criticism on this point. If I make good all the statements to which I now pledge myself, if I am able to show that the increase during the last decade was double the increase which took place between 1881 and 1891, and that the increase during the last five years in all probability is fully equal to the increase that took place during the preceding fifteen years, then I say that is a most pregnant fact, and while it is the best augury for the future, it sheds a must lurid light on the manner in which the administration of Canada was carried on from 1878 to 1896. (Cheers.)

Sir, I say that the passage in the address to which the honorable gentleman referred is true in all particulars and true to the letter. But first I would desire to contradict a slanderous statement which has crept into the public press, and concerning which I believe that those who circulated it did not fully comprehend what they were about. I refer to the statement which endeavors to put the blame for the small increase in the population of Canada on the shoulders of the ladies of Canada. (Cheers and laughter.) I stand here to refute that slander and to say that the ladies of Canada, now as ever, have done their duty faithfully to their country. And if our numbers are less than we think they should be it is no fault of theirs. If the men will go away, what are the poor women to do? It is not through any fault of theirs that the rate of increase has not been so great as we would have desired. Of course, we know that evil communications corrupt good manners, and it may be that here and there, where Yankee practices have crept in, there may be a slaughter of the race; but I deny that such practices have affected in the slightest degree the great majority. They are prepared to do their duty by their country now and ever as they have always done. (Renewed cheers.)

I am breaking no great secret when I say that long ago I foresaw just this controversy which has occurred, and I was very desirous, when I came into office—knowing that gross frauds had been committed in 1891 in taking the census—to ascertain a fair point of departure, so that we might have absolute legal proof of where Canada had arrived in 1896. There was a good deal to say about taking a census then. No doubt such a measure was a contentious one and would have been violently opposed by the other side. Our finances were not very flourishing in 1896, and I am far from saying that those who opposed the idea had not a great deal to say for themselves. But I regret that we did not take a census in 1896 and obtain legal, absolute proof of what our population was at that time. I think, however, I will be able to lay before this House such ample circumstantial evidence as will fully bear out the statement I have just made.

DEALING WITH THE EXODUS.

I propose to deal with the exodus in several aspects. First, as regards its extent, which has been greatly underrated, or at least not sufficiently appreciated, by the people of Canada. I propose to deal with it also with respect to the quality of the exodus, which I consider to have been in every sense and shape, a loss to Canada. The people we lost and sent to the United States were emphatically the very flower of our population. They were to a most unusual extent, composed of young men and women in the very best part of their lives, and the only consolation I have ever been able to find has been this: that wherever I have gone through the United States, from one end to the other, always and everywhere, I have found the Canadians doing well, occupying places of trust and emolument, and in many cases places of the very highest position. I doubt whether any equal number of the people of the United States—any equal number, whether they be native or foreign born—could show today so many persons well and highly placed as the Canadian immigration to the United States. (Cheers.) Look to the United States Senate and you will find Canadians there. Look to the United States judiciary and you will find them on the benches. Look at the very front rank of American inventors, who can surpass Edison, a Canadian boy? (Cheers.) Look at the front rank of railway magnates, and there you will find Canadians. Everywhere you will find them, and if the very best of our people have gone to the United States, that only makes the loss to us the more severe, and how severe I shall presently proceed to show.

Our people hardly appreciate the immense extent of the loss which we sustained from 1880 to 1891. In 1880, according to the census returns of the United States, there were 717,000 Canadians in that country. In 1890 that number had increased to 980,000; in 1900 it amounted to 1,181,000. You will remember that in order to keep up the number of those who were found in the United States at any one of these given periods, a very much larger number than the difference between those found in 1890 must have emigrated to the United States. You cannot possibly put the death rate at less than 2 per cent per annum, bearing in mind the very large number who had been in the United States a very long period. If you bear that in mind you find that Canada lost from 1880 to 1890 not less than 433,000 souls altogether, and from 1890 to 1900 Canada lost certainly not less than 417,000 souls. In other words, in the two decades, beginning in 1880 and terminating in 1900, the total loss to Canada—a practical and immediate loss—was not less than 850,000 souls; and, bearing in mind that a most unusually large number of these people were men and women in the very flower of their youth, you must in all conscience add to these the children who would naturally have been born to them had they remained in Canada, if you wish to form an estimate of the total loss to Canada during those years. Putting all those together, is it possible to believe that we lost less than 1,400,000 people who ought to have been in Canada between 1880 and 1901?

A MISERABLE EXHIBIT OF 20 YEARS.

I have stated that this was a most miserable exhibit. I am aware that honorable gentlemen opposite have not paid very much attention to this rather unwelcome subject to them, and I doubt if they ever have taken the trouble to consider how other countries similarly circumstanced to ours have fared during the same period of twenty years. We, from 1880 to 1901, have barely added one million to our population. We began with 4,324,000, and we have increased to 5,370,000. What was the record in the United States during the last twenty years? Beginning with a population of 50,155,000, they rose to 62,000,000 in 1890, and advanced to 76,000,000 in 1900. The United States gained 26,000,000 in these twenty years, against Canada's 1,000,000. We gained at the rate of about 25 per cent—not quite that—in a period of twenty years, and the United States gained at the rate of 52 per cent. But I will take a new illustration that is better than that. Take the United States at a time when they had no immigrants to fall back on, when the United States were left to their own resources, when locomotion was slow, when every yard of territory had to be gained at the point of the rifle, from 1790 to 1810, when the population of the United States was very considerably lower than the population of Canada in 1880. How stands the record then? In 1790 the United States had a population of 3,929,000; in 1810 the population had risen to 7,239,000. They had gained 3,310,000 on a population of less than 4,000,000; while we, with the large addition from the immigrants who came to us, had gained a bare 1,000,000 in a like period, starting with a population of about 4,300,000. Am I not justified in saying that this is a most miserable exhibit? Or, I will take the adjoining states to our Northwest. Take the states of Dakota and Minnesota. In 1880 Dakota had a population of 135,000; in 1900 the population had risen to 720,000. Minnesota, in 1880, had a population of 780,000, and in 1900 the population had risen to 1,750,000. Why, in Dakota and Minnesota alone, in these twenty years, the growth of population was 1,500,000, starting as they did with a population of less than a million. Some of these honorable gentlemen opposite are fond of talking of national humiliation, because, forsooth, we buy more from the United States than we sell to the United States. (Hear, hear.) But I have not heard them tell us what grievous national humiliation it is that England buys from us a great deal more than England sells to us. How it can be a disgrace to buy more from the United States than we sell to them, and not a disgrace to England to buy more from us than she sells to us, I do not see. But I say that this is the true national humiliation, that, under the circumstances I have stated, with boundless territories almost unexplored, with room for fifty millions of people—I well believe for a hundred millions—we are unable, after twenty years, to point to an increase of more than one million, while the United States, under far more disadvantageous circumstances, were able to show an increase of 3,300,000. I say that this is a national disgrace, and speaks in trumpet tones of the gross misgovernment and mismanagement of those who were charged with the government of the country during the greater part of that time. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

DISTRUST OF THE 1891 CENSUS.

I have said that I have very grave ground to distrust the census of 1891. One of my grounds was the conduct of the government on that day when the accuracy of that census was challenged. Unfortunately, there are but few here who had seats in the parliament of 1891. But those honorable gentlemen who were then in the House will remember, when my honorable friend the present Minister of Militia (Hon. Mr. Borden), rising in his place, brought forward most incontrovertible evidence that gross frauds had been committed in one subdivision at least in his own province, how his statements were received. If the Government had been honest men, they would have ordered a rigorous investigation. Or, at least and at lowest, they would have had abstained from throwing every obstacle in their power in the way of the investigation that my honorable friend desired. They would give us no satisfaction, no opportunity to extend the scope of our investigation. But enough was done by my honorable friend on that occasion to show clearly and distinctly, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that, in the case he gave there had been very gross and deliberate stuffing of the lists on the part of the census enumerators. That was one ground for distrust. Another and considerably graver ground is to be found in the conduct of the enumerators employed. There were two objects which the census enumerators of that day had in mind. They were extremely desirous of making it appear that the National Policy was a success. They were extremely desirous of swelling the number of the people. As it happens, we are in possession of very perfect evidence as to the means they adopted for the purpose of glorifying the National Policy. Honorable members who were in the House at that time will remember how astonished they were to find that the National Policy had called into existence

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND NEW INDUSTRIES

in the space of ten years. (Laughter.) And we were still more astonished when we got hold of Volume C, the third volume of the census of 1891, and when it dawned on our astonished mind what a success the Conservative enumerator on the warpath is able, ad majorem Dei gloriani, to claim to his own emolument and the great renown of the National Policy. (Laughter and cheers.) I have here some choice samples, very choice samples, of the way in which these honorable gentlemen made something out of nothing, and created five and twenty national industries to order. (Laughter.) I find that in 1881 Canada boasted eleven carpet factories. But I find that in 1891 Canada boasted 557 carpet factories!

Of these, sir, 70 were located in the good county of Antigonish. (Laughter.) And a curious fact is, which I have not been able quite to understand, that it is on record that these 70 factories employed 69 hands. (Cheers and laughter.) There is 1 man; there are 64 old women; there is 1 boy, and there are 3 girls. (Renewered laughter.) I am inclined to believe that the man, owing to the wonderful effects of the National Policy, must have become ambidexterous, and so expert, that he could run two factories, one with each hand. (Laughter.) I find on further examination—I am quoting, remember, from the census record, that invaluable Volume C, which I desire my friends to cherish and prize—that the machinery required to run these 70 carpet factories was valued at $1,089, being an average of $15 — nearly — apiece. (Laughter.) I find that these 70 factories paid wages to the amount of $4,539, being, roughly, I think, about $60 or $65 per annum, or about $1 15 a week—approximately 20 cents per day. (Laughter.) Sir, I proceeded in my investigations, and I found that they had done nearly as well in knitting factories by the county of Shelburne as they had done in carpet factories by the county of Antigonish. Shelburne boasted of 93 knitting factories. These 93 knitting factories employed, I think, 93 hands, but I am not quite sure. At any rate, they had invested $623 in machinery, being at the rate of $6 50 per knitting factory, in Shelburne. (Laughter.) They possessed $1,500 working capital among them, being at the rate of $15 per factory. They paid in wages $1,833, being at the rate, roughly, of about $18 a year, which, subdivided, gave, if I remember right, about 4½ cents per day. (Laughter and cheers.)

Not to do any wrong to the neighboring provinces, I find that in the matter of basket factories Quebec was greatly favored. (Laughter.) Huntingdon possessed 40 basket factories, employing 45 hands. The value of the land, of the land, sir, on which these 45 basket factories stood, is given by the enumerator, I think, at $690 collectively, amounting to $17 each for the value of the land. The buildings are put at $1,800 collectively, amounting to $45 per building, $62 in all. Subsequent inquiries have led me to believe they were probably wigwams, constructed of bark. (Loud laughter.) The total wages, amounting to $1,970, being $47 a year, was 90 cents a week, or, say, 15 cents per day.

New Brunswick, sir, was rich, not in baskets, but in carpets. New Brunswick had 51 factories employing 51 hands. These 51 hands required $707 worth of machinery to keep them going, and they earned wages at the rate of 10 cents per day. Sir, we made a pretty careful investigation. We took Port Hope. Port Hope, I believe, had 147 industrial establishments, 120 of them, I believe, employed 200 hands, one man or one woman as the case might be, and about half a boy or half a man at each factory. (Laughter.) And so on, and so on, until, before we had threshed the thing out, it became tolerably apparent that these census enumerators had discovered 570,000 new industrial establishments out of what an ordinary mortal would have considered about 500. Why, sir, such was the zeal of these worthy men that it is on record that rather than omit anything they included among industrial establishments certain institutions which I believe the great and good St. Augustin has described as necessary evils, but which, until they fell in the way of the Conservative census enumerator, no one, past or present, sacred or profane, ever yet described as an industrial institution. (Cheers and laughter.)

Now, Mr. Speaker, I call attention to these matters for a definite purpose. Here you will see very clearly what was the animus that actuated the men who were intrusted with the task of compiling the census tables in 1891. If they were capable, in a case where detection was almost certain, of perpetrating the gross and impudent frauds I have just narrated, think you they would hesitate to add here and there a man to the members of a family where detection was almost impossible, particularly under our de jure system?

THE ONTARIO CENSUS.

Now, sir, I come to the Ontario returns for 1901. If these returns are correct, and if the returns for 1891 are correct, certain most remarkable things have occurred. I might also say certain amazing results make themselves apparent. Sir, I knew Ontario from 1881 to 1891 as few men knew it. I had traveled Ontario a dozen times from end to end during those ten years; I had addressed hundreds of thousands of my fellow-countrymen during that interval.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria)—It had a very bad effect.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—I do not think if Sir John A. Macdonald was alive, he would say that the results in 1891 were beneficial to his party. (Cheers.) Sir, I made it a special subject of inquiry. I spoke of it in my place in Parliament, I inquired constantly in every possible place where I had any opportunity of obtaining information as to the exodus which was going on in Ontario from 1881 to 1891, and I obtained all sorts of evidence that the exodus was unparalleled, and everybody who knows Ontario knows that during that decade we lost an almost unprecedented number of our people. Sir, if, as I say, the census we have now got is correct; and if the census of 1891 is correct, this very remarkable result follows, that the growth of Ontario from 1881 to 1891 was three times as great as the growth of Ontario from 1891 to 1901, although the latter period includes four years of remarkable prosperity, to the people of Ontario at any rate. It follows that the growth of Ontario from 1891 to 1901 was scarcely one-fourth part of the growth of England during the last decade. This other very remarkable result follows: We find that in Ontario between 1881 and 1891, the number of families increased from 366,000 to 414,000. There has been an increase of 48,000 families, and an increase in population of 191,000. In this second decade, from 1891 to 1901, there was an increase of 40,367 families, and a total growth of population of only 68,000, as against 191,000 in the previous decade. There is another remarkable fact that I have to bring forward. Putting out of sight the new districts, the unorganized districts in which a great part of of the increase occurred, as everybody knows it is a remarkable circumstance that the municipal census of Ontario shows that, less Nipissing, less Muskoka, less Parry Sound, and less Algoma, there was a growth of 70,000 between 1896 and 1901, while according to the Government census, there is only an increase of 16,000. Now, sir, what is the deduction to be drawn from that? The deduction is unanswerable, the deduction is clear, that there was a very considerable number of persons in Ontario in 1901 more than there were in 1891, and that one of two things has occurred, either the census of Ontario has been unduly diminished in 1901 by the error of our enumerators, or the census of Ontario was most unduly swollen in 1891 by the gross frauds of Conservative enumerators. (Cheers and dissent.) I recommend honorable gentlemen to wait a little before they dispute that matter.

THE CITY OF TORONTO..

Now, there were a great many people, like myself, who thought that it was a very remarkable circumstance indeed and that with this increase of 40,000 families in the province of Ontario there should only be an apparent increase of 68,000 people. It was supposed and alleged by honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House, it was supposed and alleged by their press, it was supposed and alleged by their supporters, that the number of people in Ontario had been largely diminished, and they selected the city of Toronto as a proof that the number of people in Toronto had been greatly under the mark in the enumeration. Well, sir, they made an enumeration and they produced an apparent surplus of something like 13,000 over the number recorded by our enumerators. We caused an examination to be made into this matter. I have here the report, which I am going to lay on the table of the house, of Mr. Carlyle, to whom was intrusted the duty of looking into this matter. Mr. Carlyle reported to my honorable friend the Minister of Agriculture that after a careful examination——

Mr. Hughes (Victoria)—Who is Mr. Carlyle?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—Mr. Carlyle is the gentleman who was intrusted by my friend the Minister of Agriculture with the duty of looking into the census in Toronto.

Mr. Campbell—He is ex-Ald. Carlyle.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—I am going to give the House the benefit of Mr. Carlyle's figures, and it bears very remarkably on the assertion that the census taken, as far as our enumerators were concerned, was incorrect. The police commissioners took a census which showed a population of about 13,000 more than the census did, but when we came to examine the details of the police commissioners' census, we found that 4,000 students in the schools and colleges had been included, naturally enough, in the police census, and who had not been included by our enumerators. We found that several thousand visitors from the country were at various hotels and had been included by the police commissioners' enumerators, that a considerable number of domestic servants had been counted by the police commissioners who had not been counted by our enumerators, and when you add to that the natural growth of Toronto during the seven months between the time of the taking of our census in April, and the taking of the police commissioners' census, which would account for about 3,000 or 4,000, you get a remarkable confirmation of the accuracy of the enumeration made under the the control of my honorable friend the Minister of Agriculture. (Loud cheers.) It is well known, sir, that whereas Toronto remained as to population stationary during a period of five or six years from 1891 to 1897, after 1897, Toronto, I am happy to say, regained its former growth and on the average has been increasing at the rate of 6,000 or 7,000 a year. I place this on the table for the information of honorable gentlemen.

Mr. Sproule—Might I draw the honorable gentleman's attention to the fact that all this mass of figures will hardly be admited to Hansard unless he reads the report?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—Well, I have read all the figures that are pertinent, and I hand the report over and place it on the table for the information of honorable gentlemen. I am afraid that if the honorable gentleman insisted on my reading all the figures I have here, I would be obliged to keep this House in session for a most unusual length of time.

Mr. Sproule—If the honorable gentleman will permit me, I notice that this is a typewritten copy of the report, and of course it would be contrary to the usual rule to put it on Hansard, unless he reads it.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—Has the honorable gentleman any wish to have it?

Mr. Sproule—I understood the honorable gentleman to say that he would lay it on the table so that it might appear in Hansard.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—No, not in Hansard, but simply that the honorable gentleman might have access to it.

MOTIVES OF MISCONDUCT IN 1891

Now, I desire to say that personally, I would very greatly prefer to be able to believe that the miscount which I think has clearly taken place in Ontario was due to an under enumeration. It would be very much to the interest of myself and to the interest of the Government, as it would relieve us of a very great deal of trouble and perplexity, if we were able to say that the number credited to Ontario was greatly less than rightly belonged to it. I would desire that the enumeration might prove to be faulty, but the evidence we have been able to obtain and the examination we have been able to make, go to show that our enumerators did their duty properly, and that if any error occurred, and error there undoubtedly has been, it to a very large extent arose from the miscount which took place in 1891. Now, sir, I would like to call the attention of the House to the position in which the census enumerators found themselves in 1891. A general election had just taken place. The question of the exodus had been a burning issue, and the public mind was much excited on the question of the exodus. These persons who were employed as enumerators knew right well that the Government of that day, their friends, were tottering to their fall, that Sir John Macdonald's days were numbered, that the result of the investigation then being prosecuted at the instance of my honorable friend the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Tarte) would not fail to disclose facts extremely damaging to the Conservative Administration, and they knew perfectly well that if they were to give it out that the population of Ontario had been reduced between 1881 and 1891, that they were likely to lose several seat, and knowing all these conditions they were ready to do anything to serve the administration of the Conservative party. They were under the strongest possible motives to falsify the census, and they had shown what manner of men they were by the figures that they returned in respect to the enumeration of industries recently laid before you. But, I have to say to honorable gentlemen, if they do not think this is a sufficient reason it does not affect my main argument at all. Sir, if there has been a large increase in the population of Ontario, it equally proves my position that the increase between 1891 and 1901 has been very much greater than the increase from 1881 to 1891. Take it whichever way you please, it will not affect my main argument. If we diminished the population, we diminished it, sir, to our own great injury. We certainly could not have desired to diminish the number of people in Ontario, or anywhere else, whereas the enumerators, as I have shown, who were employed by the Conservative Government, had the strongest possible motives in the spring of 1891 to falsify the record and prevent the iniquities of their friends being brought to the knowledge of the people. It is, I see, just five minutes to six o'clock, and as I have a good deal

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more to say on this subject, and I cannot possibly conclude by that time, I will ask you, Mr. Speaker, to call it six o'clock. (Loud and continued applause.)

The House took recess.

SPEAKING AFTER RECESS.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—Mr. Speaker, when the House rose, I had been pointing out the extraordinary discrepancies which had occurred between the census returns of 1891, for the Province of Ontario. I think that both sides of the House will probably agree with me in this: That when you find that the municipal census of Ontario in the organized districts shows some 70,000, or nearly 70,000, more population than the Government census does, and when you find that an addition of 40,000 families has resulted in the addition of nearly 68,000 to the population of Ontario in ten years; I think that both sides of the House will agree thus far in believing that a prima facie case has been made out that there has been a gross error in either the census of 1891 or the census of 1901. So far I shall probably get the assent even of honorable gentlemen on the other side. As to whether that error occurred through the default of the enumerators of 1891 or the default of the enumerators of 1901 may be a question. For myself, while I entertain no doubt of the main fact, that is to say, of the discrepancy which exists between the two censuses of 1891 and 1901 in Ontario, and while I think that the presumption is very strong indeed that the error arose on the part of the enumerators in 1891; I am quite willing to admit that that is a fair subject for argument.

CONFIRMATORY EVIDENCE.

I have a few points to bring before the House in that connection before I proceed to the other divisions of Canada. It came to my knowledge between 1881 and 1891 that the exodus from Ontario had been enormous. I will give the House three cases all within my own personal knowledge which go to show how very widespread that exodus was. In 1887 or 1888, I made inquiries from the editor of a newspaper which had a considerable circulation in Western Ontario, and that gentleman informed me that in the three or four years preceding, 9,000 subscribers on its weekly list had sent him other addresses in the United States. That is to say that they had left Canada and had gone to the United States. Heretofore they had been residents in Canada and their addresses had been in Canada, but after that date he was directed to send his paper to the United States. I made inquiries with respect to the movement of the population in several small towns, and I remember that in all these a very considerable number of persons were reported within the three or four preceding years to have gone to the United States. I recollect in one small town alone, in the constituency I then represented, a town not having a population of more than 1,200 or 1,300; as many as 170 persons were reported to me, names given, to have removed to the United States within the three preceding years. I had another curious illustration of the extent of emigration from Ontario. For certain reasons of state, I was obliged to exercise a rather strict supervision over a certain election contest which took place in the earlier part of 1891 between one Alexander Gunn and one John Alexander Macdonald. The total vote polled on that occasion was a little over 3,000—and I need not tell you that every vote was polled that could be polled. Of that 3,000 we found that 400 voters in the city of Kingston had been brought from the United States at no inconsiderable expense to record their votes for Sir John Macdonald. Now, sir, these three circumstances alone would go very far to show—and they were merely three of many others I could have obtained evidence of—they will go far to show how extensive and widespread was the emigration from Ontario to the United States between the years 1881 and 1891.

I have also shown the extraordinary fraud which had been committed by the census enumerators of 1891 in the way of stuffing the census returns in the matter of industries to be credited to the national policy, and I want the House to understand distinctly that the instances I gave were only single instances out of many score. For days and for weeks in this House, as those who were then members will recollect, it was a constant practice to compel the finance minister of that day, much against his will, to answer certain questions with respect to the various industries which the enumerators had discovered throughout the Province of Ontario and elsewhere. I doubt if there was a single village in that province containing 500 or 600 people in which these ingenious persons did not discover at least 40 or 50 industrial establishments of various kinds. They are on record; there is no mistake about it; the Hansard is there to testify to this date to the remarkable ingenuity which these enumerators displayed. There was not a blacksmith, there was not an artisan, there was not a carpenter throughout the Province of Ontario, I verily believe, who was not put down as an industrial establishment whether the thing was run by himself or run by himself and his boy combined. I say that all these things together, coupled with the conduct of the government on which I lay very considerable stress in absolutely refusing their aid to an investigation when charges of gross fraud were preferred by members standing in their place in parliament—I say that all these things go to constitute a very strong prima facie case against the good faith of the enumerators of 1891. However, I admit there is room for argument, only I further call attention to the fact that at that particular moment the Conservative party was in a very deplorable plight, a kind of plight which would tempt and almost excuse strong party men—and we know very well that the census enumerators were strong party men—to do a good deal that they might otherwise have hesitated to do for the benefit of their party; and that it would have been in the highest degree for the benefit of their party to make the Ontario lists appear larger than they actually were, any man who remembers the condition of things in the spring of 1891 cannot presume to doubt. (Cheers.)

INVESTIGATION OF CENSUS FRAUDS IN ONTARIO

The emigration from Ontario is peculiar in some respects. It was not, as I understand the emigration from Quebec is or was, largely composed of individuals, generally young men or young women from particular families, and under the de jure system which prevailed then and which has prevailed since, there was a great opportunity given to any enumerators who chose to include people who had left Canada for many years, as I believe the enumerators did to a very great extent. Beyond all that—although the difficulties in our way are very great and although the expense at this distant time of ascertaining the facts are almost prohibitory—the Minister of Agriculture at my instance did cause in some cases investigation to be made. It will be for the House later on to say whether it is or it is not desirable that a commission should issue to inquire further into this matter. It is of quite sufficient importance I think to make it worthy of consideration, speaking for myself alone of course. The honorable Minister of Agriculture found that in the case of several towns, notably in the case of Goderich, notably in the case of Clinton, notably in the case of Simcoe, notably in the case of Cornwall, he found that there were a considerable number of instances in which evident frauds had been committed. As I say, the difficulties in his way are very great. The total number of these frauds which are discovered is probably insignificant compared with the number that were actually committed, but enough have been discovered—I think that the reports are in the hands of my honorable friend, and I have no doubt he will be only too ready to lay them on the table of the House—to show conclusively that there is good prima facie ground for saying that the census returns of 1891 for the Province of Ontario were grossly stuffed.

Mr. Sproule—Would the honorable gentleman tell us the newspaper he referred to and 9,000 of whose subscribers he said had gone to the United States?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—I have no objection to state. It is the London Advertiser.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria)—It never had 9,000 subscribers.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—On its weekly list? My honorable friend (Mr. Hughes) is very ignorant, I am sorry to say, of the extent to which the London Advertiser at that time circulated.

THE PAROCHIAL CENSUS OF QUEBEC.

No, sir, I come to another and a still more important phase of this question. As I have said, in Ontario, where I think the evidence is conclusive that there has been a grave miscount, the evidence as to the date at which that miscount took place is necessarily somewhat imperfect. I can only go on circumstantial evidence and on presumuption. But it so happens that in the sister Province of Quebec we stand on much firmer ground. Every honorable gentleman who knows anything of the customs of the people of Quebec is aware that in that province the parochial clergy every year make a very accurate census of all their parishioners, and I am informed of all people within their cure. From the nature of the case that census is much more strictly accurate where the population is chiefly Catholic and French than where it is mixed, but in any case it is a census the fairness of which no one on either side of the House will, I think, dispute. (Cheers.) I invite the special attention of the House to certain facts which I am about to lay before them with regard to the Province of Quebec. I have here a report carefully made by a chief officer of the census, Mr. Cote, in which that gentleman gives us the difference between the parochial census taken in 1891 and the government census of that year, and

THE RESULTS ARE VERY EXTRAORDINARY.

In the county of Bagot the government census discovered 2,743 more people than the parochial investigators had been able to find three months before. (Cheers.) In the county of Bellechasse it discovered 1,051 more people—(Hear, hear)—in Berthier, 3,432 more—(Hear, hear)—in Champlain, 2,230 more; in Dorchester, 608 more; in Iberville, 2,090 more; in Joliette, 3,817 more; in Kamouraska, 2,003 more; in l'Assomption, 1,223 more; in l'Islet, 1,008 more; in Lotbiniere, 1,191 more; in Maskinonge, 2,770 more; in Montmagny, 1,157 more; in Montmorency, 421 more; in Nicolet, 2,635 more; in Portneuf, 998 more; in Richelieu, 3,155 more; in Rimouski, 3,783 more; in Rouville, 3,123 more; in Temiscouata, 1,134 more. (Cheers.) The above statement shows that the enumerators in 1891 raised in 21 counties 40,615 more names than were recorded three months previous to the census by the parish priests. (Cheers. I am willing to admit that there will always be a slight discrepancy between such a census and the census taken by the government enumerators. I believe the parish priests do not enumerate those who are absent at the time, and there are some other slight differences; but our census of 1901 corresponds with these parochial censuses within 8,000 souls. (Cheers.) Therefore I say that these statements prima facie afford the clearest proof that can well be laid before the House of this distance of time that in these 21 counties of the Province of Quebec the lists were stuffed in 1891 to the extent of at least 32,000 souls. (Cheers.) Sir, that is by no means all. It is not to be supposed that this occurred in 21 districts only. There is evidence, and good evidence, as I think honorable gentlemen will have to admit, that not merely in these 21 counties, but in many others—I cannot say whether in all—of the 65 counties into which Quebec is divided, similar frauds were perpetrated. I have here a report of two subdivisions in the city of Montreal. That report shows that in these two subdivisions only the census was over-full by 1,006 persons. There were in the city of Montreal in 1891 125 enumerators for 125 subdistricts. I do not at all pretend to say that the fictitious entries in the others were in the least degree as large as they were in these; but if there were in two subdivisions of Montreal fictitious entries to the extent of 1,006, the House can judge for itself how likely it would be that other districts would escape scot-free. (Cheers.)

As this is a matter of more than trifling importance, I have obtained, by the kind permission of my friend the Minister of Agriculture, more ample returns regarding the Province of Quebec, which I shall proceed, for the information of the House, not to read—that would take too long a time—but to lay on the table. (Loud cheers.) Some of them, I observe, are in French, and it will be no doubt a pleasing task for some of the honorable gentlemen opposite of that persuasion—there are not many of them—to translate for the benefit of their English confreres. These are the returns for Bagot; these are the returns for Beauce; these for Berthier; these for Bonaventure; these for Bellechasse; these for Chateauguay; these for Champlain; these for Charlevoix; these for Chicoutimi; these for Dorchester; this for Gaspe. The honorable gentlemen will observe there is nothing to conceal. This for Jacques Cartier; this interesting one for Joliette; this for Kamouraska; this for l'Assomption; this for Labeile; Lapairie; Laval; Levis; Lothbiniere; Maskinonge; Montcalm; Montmorency; the city of Montreal; Nicolet; Portneuf; Richebucto; St. Jean D'Iberville; Temiscouata. (Cheers.)

I have here Mr. Cote's documents, which I lay on the table, being desirous to furnish every information to honorable gentlemen.

GRAVE MISCOUNT IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

It is utterly impossible to compute the total extent of the frauds that were commited in Quebec, but I do not think anybody will say that I am exaggerating when, after examining the evidence that I have laid on the table, I say there is every reasonable ground for believing at least 50,000 or 60,000 souls were improperly counted in Quebec in the census of 1891. In Ontario, as I have pointed out, I believe there was a grave miscount. I have given my reason for thinking that that miscount occurred in 1891, and it will be for the House to judge for themselves how far those reasons are entitled to credit. But I think this much is clear. There was a very large overcount in 1891, and strong probabilities—bearing in mind the evidence which the Minister of Militia produced with respect to the Maritime Provinces, and which was in no way contradicted—that at least from 125,000 to 150,000 persons were wrongly counted in the Maritime Provinces in 1891, who consequently ought to be added to the census of 1901. Because it is tolerably plain to the meanest understanding that for every one improperly counted in 1891, we in 1901 are losing one. It does not very much matter to my main argument whether there was in Ontario an under-count in 1901 or an over-count in 1891. The main result would be the same, namely, that there has been a very much larger increase in the total population from 1890 to 1901 than the census returns in 1891 and 1901 taken together would appear to indicate. (Cheers.)

GROWTH IN THE LAST DECADE.

Now, I return to another not unimportant but comparatively insignificant matter. That is the question as to how far the increase which did take place in the last decade took place between 1891 and 1896, or 1896 and 1901. Here I must appeal to the commonsense of the House. From 1891 to 1896 everybody knows—and no men were lounder in declaring it than the predecessors of those honorable gentlemen—that Canada was laboring under a period of great depression, a period of deficits, of reduction of trade—just the sort of period during which many men would be sure to leave the country, and very few who came in would be likely to stay. That is a patent fact known to everybody. It is equally well known that from 1896 to 1901 Canada, as a whole, enjoyed a most unusual amount of prosperity. It is also well-known that there has been a very great reduction in the exodus which has taken place in Canada in the last four or five years. The evidence from the Province of Quebec and the evidence as to the settlement of the Northwest proves that beyond a doubt. And a piece of evidence which no doubt will commend itself strongly to honorable gentlemen opposite, goes very far to prove it also. I happen to have here

THE ASSESSORS' RETURN FOR TORONTO.

That is an interesting document. The assessors, as you know, take a yearly census in the good city of Toronto. Let me read to the House without inflicting on it the details, the result of the assessors' census in the city of Toronto, because it bears pretty strongly on the point which the Minister of Finance made, that there was a strong probability, to say the least, that the increase in the last five years of this decade was very much greater than in the first five years. The assessors census for 1891 gave 170,951 as the population of Toronto. In 1896 it gave that population as numbering 178,185, showing an increase in five years of just 7,000 souls. That same assessors' census in 1901 gave the population as 205,887, being an increase of 28,000 souls, in round numbers, as against 7,000 in 1896. (Loud cheers.) That may not be conclusive evidence for the Province of Ontario, but it is pretty clear evidence as to the movement of population in the good city of Toronto. I have been at pains to secure a list of the vacant buildings in Toronto during that period. In 1894 there were 4,633 buildings vacant. Let me read the list:

In 1894	4,633
In 1895	3,990
In 1896	4,014
In 1897	2,514
In 1898	2,672
In 1899	1,706
In 1900	761
In 1901	676

I submit, with all respect that this is tolerably clear evidence, quo ad Toronto at any rate, of the truth of the Finance Minister's assertion, that population increased a great deal more rapidly in our regime from 1896 to 1901 than it did from 1881 to 1896. (Cheers.)

GAINS OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Now, if honorable gentlemen opposite admit—I do not ask them to admit, but if they are disposed, as my friends on this side are disposed, to admit—that I have made out a frima facie case for believing that there was an over count of 125,000 or 150,000 in the census of 1891, what follows? Why, this follows, that in the ten years ending with 1891, the increased population was just about 350,000. And this further follows that, in the ten years from 1891 to 1901, the increase of population was just 700,000. And if I am correct in my opinion that, after 1896 the exodus was materially checked—I do not say abolished altogether—and if I am correct in the future statement which I make, and for which I will give some further evidence presently, that from 1896 to 1897, the great bulk of the immigrants who came to this country remained in this country—then, sir, I say it is not very unlikely, on the contrary, there is the strongest ground for believing, that, after 1896, Canada gained at the rate of 100,000 a year. (Cheers.) After all, that would be a very small matter. It would merely mean that we reduced the exodus from 50,000 to 25,000, and added 25,000 by immigration to our population. And, if that be so, if we added for five years—and all the evidence points that way—100,000 a year to our population, and if you admit my previous calculation as to the over-count in 1891, then, everything I stated is proven to the letter, and the growth the last five years is shown to be fully equal to the growth of the preceding fifteen years. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

GROWING VOLUME OF IMIGRATION.

This matter of the growing immigration of Canada is one that has attracted a good deal of attention. It was my painful duty some years ago, standing in the place at present occupied by the leader of the Opposition, to call the attention of the House and the country to the very remarkable fact that, whereas our immigration returns as published by the late Government showed an immigration to Canada in the ten years from 1881 to 1891 of 886,000 persons, the census returns, making every allowance for the loss by death of the foreign-born population, only showed 150,000. Of 886,000 only 150,000 remained in Canada. As I have said, it is interesting to trace the movement of population in the Northwest upon which so much depends. I have here an enumeration furnished me by the Department of Agriculture, for the number of immigrants that came to Canada from 1897 to 1900. I find that the total number of immigrants who came in 1897 was 20,016; in 1898 the number had risen to 30,742; in 1899 these immigrants numbered 44,506; in 1900 they mustered 44,697; and for the fiscal year 1900-1, they mustered 49,149—although I apprehend that in these two years there was some overlapping. At any rate the total in these five years would amount to 164,000. I find further, that, in 1897, 712 immigrants from the United States reported themselves in Canada; in 1898 the number of these Americans coring was 9,119, in 1899 the number was 11,945; in 1900 there was 15,500; and, in the fiscal year 1900-1 there were 17,987. (Cheers.) If these remained here, there is not much need to add further evidence to show the very strong probability, to say the least of it, that our population has increased 500,000 in the last five years. What is the ground for holding that probably at least the greater number of people remained here? I have here a very interesting statement showing the number of acres sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Hudson's Bay Company and other railways and other landowners in Manitoba and the Northwest. I invite the attention of the House to these records. I drop the odd figures. In 1893 these companies sold 120,000 acres; in 1894, they sold 68,000 acres; in 1895, 114,000 acres; and in 1896, 108,000 acres. This was a total of 411,000. In 1898, these same companies in one year sold 448,000 acres—(loud cheers)—a good deal more in that one year than had been sold in the four years that I have just enumerated. In 1899, they sold 162,000 acres; in 1900, they sold 548,000 acres; and in 1901, they sold 621,000 acres. (Renewed cheers.) Thus, in the four years from 1893 to 1896, both inclusive, these companies sold to settlers 411,000 acres, and in the four years from 1898 to 1901, both inclusive, they sold 2,180,000 acres. (Cheers.) I think that is tolerably good presumptive of evidence that the great bulk of immigrants that came to Canada under our regime remained here. This is further confirmed by the information we have been able to obtain from our various agents scattered throughout the Northwest Territories. But there is another little evidence in the same direction. I have here a statement showing the homesteads in these periods, leaving out the canceled homesteads, the number was as follows:

1893	2,493
1894	1,926
1895	1,419
1896	1,334
Total for four years	7,222
1898	3,876
1899	5,504
1900	7,012
1901	8,136
Total for four years	24,588

Now, that may not be direct evidence, but I submit that it is very strong circumstantial evidence in proof of the very important statement that we have been increasing our population in vastly greater ratio during the last five years than we did during the first five years of this decade. (Loud cheers.)

Sir, it appears to me that in all that there is good promise for the future. And it appears to me there is good promise on this one condition, that we steer clear of former errors and that Canada in the future does not, as she did in the past, go philandering—the Vulgate has a stronger word—go philandering after new inventions. (A laugh.) Sir, our losses have been tremendous, our progress also may be tremendous if we only will condescend to learn where our real strength is, and where the future of Canada properly lies.

GRAVITY OF THE EXODUS.

I would like to say a good deal on two or three other points of interest connected with this census. I would like to say something about the distribution of our rural and urban population. I might have a word or two to say on the delicate question of the education that we are giving to our people. But I pause. I must pass over those subjects, because I have to deal with another and also very interesting portion of this subject, and that is the question of the causes of this exodus. I have pointed out how grave the exodus was; I have shown you that in all human probability, of our own flesh and blood we have lost about a million and a half within twenty years. And mind you, that statement, formidable as it is, is amply corroborated by the experiences of other countries in similar condition to our own. Now, sir, a question of the gravest moment, one which is the very reverse of an academic question, is whether that was due to causes which were beyond our control, or whether that enormous exodus was due to preventible causes. If due to causes beyond our control, there is nothing more to be said; if due to causes which can or should have been prevented, it demands our utmost strength and energy to prevent this fatal drain on our resources from continuing.

I say again that the exhibit in the matter of population from 1881 to 1891 is a most miserable exhibition. Take Manitoba, rural and urban, and we find the rural population of Manitoba in those 20 years increased by 24,000 families. We look across the border, and we see that the State of Dakota alone, North and South together, increased its rural population by 120,000 families, while Manitoba was adding 24,000 to hers. We look at Minnesota, and we find that Minnesota gained 200,000 families in the same period. We find that 320,000 families were added to Dakota and to Minnesota in the 20 years from 1881 to 1901, while Manitoba and the Northwest together hardly gained 35,000 or 40,000 families, Manitoba certainly not more than 24,000. Those 320,000 families were productive in the highest degree. They have added most enormously to the wealth and prosperity of the United States. Dakota and Minnesota have alone added hundreds of millions a year to the annual products of the United States. With good government and good management the huge territories that we possess, Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, should have added in that interval equally to our resources and our trade.

Now, sir, that statement alone is enough to condemn us, but there is much more behind. I charge over and above downright neglect, simple neglect and misuse of those superb opportunities,

CRIMINAL MALADMINISTRATION

on the part of the Government of the day. On this subject I speak with knowledge. For many years, from 1880 to 1886, I was in the habit of making yearly visits to the Province of Manitoba. I have traversed the greater part of it again and again, not by railroad, but in company with men like my friend, the Hon. Thomas Greenway, and others of the same standing, who were very intimately acquainted with the possibilities of the Province of Manitoba. I witnessed the most extraordinary rush of settlers which went into Manitoba in the years 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882. I never in all my life saw men more admirably qualified to develop a young country than were the settlers who were pouring in by tens of thousands from the best counties of Ontario, and other portions of this Dominion, to which I have already alluded. There were men and there was money in abundance, and nothing on earth but the most frightful blunders on the part of the Government of the day prevented those men from developing Manitoba just as Dakota and Minnesota have been developed. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Sir, I say that it was owing to the intolerable railway policy of the Government, that it was owing to the intolerable blunders of their land policy, that it was owing in large measure to their fiscal policy, that we see today in Manitoba and the Northwest, miserable, that is, compared with what it might have been, compared with what is the case on the other side of the border. Sir, I stood myself in the railway committee room upstairs, and I heard the Government of Canada deliberately refuse the settlers of Manitoba and the Northwest the right to build a railroad at their own expense, without costing the Government of Canada one penny. (Cheers.) What should I say of the introduction of that mischievous and ill-considered measure, the checker-board system? Who that has been in Manitoba, who of all of us who knows that country, does not know that its great want is to have the population brought together, that the great difficulty is that the settlers are isolated? Schools and churches are almost impossible when men are separated for a great distance. What did the Government do? They deliberately introduced a system by which every man was kept at a distance of a mile or a mile and a half from his neighbor. The result was that settlement was slack, that people did not choose to go into the country and take up land when they were refused the right to build railroads at their own expense, and compelled to set themselves down at a distance of half a league or more from their nearest neighbor. I recollect at the time there were a number of Yankee capitalists, perfectly well acquainted with what had been going on in Dakota and Minnesota, who would have been only too happy to furnish the money for the purpose of constructing these railroads. But they were refused admittance, they were driven out, literally, they were pitchforked out, and what were the results? Why, we lost the whole of these magnificent seed years, as I may call them, from 1878 to 1885. I am within the mark when I say that 20,000 settlers in Southern Manitoba alone were expelled from Manitoba and obliged to take refuge in Dakota and Minnesota by reason of the fiscal policy of the Government of the day. Nor was there any relief found for that state of things until there had been one rebellion on the Saskatchewan, and until the people of Maintoba had virtually risen in rebellion also. No wonder that I spoke strongly in my place in the House as to the way in which the future of the Northwest was being sacrificed by these men. Had they simply let the matter alone, had they simply allowed the people of Ontario and the other provinces to go in, had they simply allowed them to build railways, simply allowed them to make the best of the opportunities before them—I say, and I speak with knowledge—that by 1885 there would have been 50,000 families of magnificent settlers settled in Manitoba, and that today in Manitoba and in the valleys of the Saskatchewan, in the districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, you would have had a population, not perhaps as large as that of Dakota and Minnesota, but a population in all human probability of 250,000 families, or a million and a quarter strong. (Cheers.)

WHAT THE RESULTS MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Now, think for a moment what that would have meant to Canada. Winnipeg today would have been a worthy rival to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Our provinces, and they are equally fertile, quite as good as the states that I have mentioned, would never have feared to enter into competition with Dakota and Minnesota. Sir Charles Tupper's vision of 600,000,000 bushels there might very well have been realized—(cheers and laughter)—it never could have been under his management—but it might have been if Manitoba had been left to the management of the late Mr. Mackenzie. But there was a more excellent way, and that was pointed out to my certain knowledge. The huge amount of money that was wasted in Manitoba in land booms might have been used to the advantage of that province. It was pointed out in this House that had

THE POLICY OF MR. MACKENZIE

been adopted we would have seen today in all human probability, not a million and a quarter, but two millions of people settled in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. (Cheers.) In making that statement I claim no more for us than was done on the other side of the border under greater difficulties. If the policy of Alexander Mackenzie had prevailed in 1878 that would have been the result. Now the time has come when I gladly embrace the opportunity to do this scant justice to the memory of my old colleague. He has passed away, not unhonored. At the time of his death I think Mr. Mackenzie's worth was recognized by all classes of the community, but he passed away hardly appreciated. It was the fashion among some of his own supporters to say that Alexander Mackenzie was all honesty and no policy, while Sir John Macdonald was all policy—I shall not finish the sentence. (Laughter and cheers.) Alexander Mackenzie had his faults like the rest of us. He had his faults, but he was honest and sagacious. What was his policy? His policy was, like himself, simple, straightforward, and sensible. He intended—the thing had been shaping in his mind for some time, he developed it partly on the floor of this House, he developed it to a greater extent in speeches which he made in my presence in the Maritime Provinces and in parts of Ontario towards the end of the campaign of 1878, his policy had three grand features—he intended, in the first place, to reserve the land for settlers, to sell it to settlers only at low rates, and to give money only to promote the building of colonization railways, he intended, in the second place, to construct a number of short line colonization railways radiating from Winnipeg, and he intended in the third place to use all the power of the Government to keep the people together and form a solid state in and about the present Province of Manitoba, from which, afterwards, as a base, railways might radiate on every side. (Loud cheers.) I have several times since discussed that policy with men of great ability and men of experience in the Northwest Territories, men of all political persuasions, and they have agreed with me that it was one of the greatest misfortunes that ever befell the Northwest Territories that it had not been carried out.

Mr. Sproule—Especially the water stretches.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—And Alexander Mackenzie intended to keep control of the railways and railway rates. (Cheers.) In respect to the water stretches Mr. Mackenzie wisely used them to the utmost of his power, and perhaps the honorable gentleman (Mr. Sproule) has forgotten that at the time he went out he was most busily engaged in pressing forward the construction of the railway from Winnipeg to Fort William. I say that if Mr. Mackenzie's policy had been adopted, and I say it with the knowledge which comes after forty years' experience in public affairs, and with the knowledge of a man that has traveled Manitoba from end to end, not once, but a dozen times over, if Mr. Mackenzie's policy had been adopted in all human probability you would have had 500,000 families, or 2,000,000 people settled in Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and a volume of trade and commerce not far from $1,000,000,000 a year. Let honorable gentlemen sit down and calculate what would be the result of a development such as I have spoken of. I will not say a development of two millions, but suppose we had a million, or a million and a quarter of people settled in that country, what a large boon that would have been to the whole of Canada! All that was within our grasp, and all that we could have had by letting the people alone. We could have had it by adopting the policy of Mr. Mackenzie. Honorable gentlemen have a good deal to learn from this census, we have a good deal to learn from it, the people of Canada have a good deal to learn from it, and one lesson I would like the people of Canada to lay to heart is the lesson of what Canada lost in 1878 by discarding Mr. Mackenzie. Had Canada allowed Mr. Mackenzie to remain in power and to carry out the scheme he was then devising for the development of the Northwest Territories, I am quite sure today that the people of Canada would have been

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"Colds that will never be cured." A startling sentence, but you know it to be true. Scarcely a day passes but some death from consumption, pneumonia or similar ailment emphasizes the truth of this statement. It is well to remember that a newly-contracted cold can, in almost every case, be cured. It is the neglected cold that leads to death—the cold that runs on and on—the cold that is added to by fresh colds from time to time.

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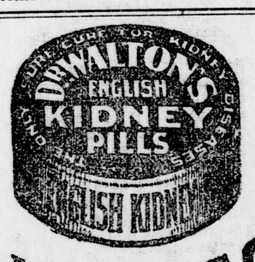
Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is prized especially because of its far-reaching effects, even in the most serious cases of bronchitis, whooping cough, croup and asthma. It is not a mere relief for coughs, but acts on the whole system thoroughly, curing the cold and removing the chest pains, soreness of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and all inflammation of the respiratory organs.

Just a word of warning. There are other preparations of turpentine and linseed put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine, see portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the wrapper. Twenty-five cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. 11



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something like one thousand million dollars richer, and they would have numbered 2,000,000 more than they do today. The result, sir, would have been that the people of Canada would have been spared

THAT CARNIVAL OF CORRUPTION

which ran throughout Canada from 1878 to 1896, or at any rate to 1891. (Cheers.) Sir, must I recall to these honorable gentlemen the events which marked the expulsion of Sir Hector Langevin from power under the charges brought forward by my honorable friend the Minister of Public Works? Must I recall to their recollection the comments which were made by the English press at that particular time as to the result of thirteen years of Conservative administration? It is well that I should do so, because I know that a great many honorable gentlemen were not in the House at the time and these things very soon pass from people's memory. I am not quite sure, but I think I am perfectly within bounds when I say that there is not one man in five out of the 213 who now hold seats here who held seats in 1891, certainly not one in four. The London Times then took occasion to say:

"Here in the mother country there can be only one feeling, that of deep regret for the wrong done to the fair fame of the eldest of her daughter nations by the lax morality of her politicians."

The London Graphic went on to say:

"It is no longer possible to doubt that corruption in its worst form is rampant in a large portion of the Canadian civil service."

The St. James Gazette observes:

"The existence of an organized system of corruption among public officials in Canada has been conclusively proved, and like everything else on the American continent the bribery has been colossal."

The Graphic Dispatch went on to say:

"The secret of Sir John Macdonald's electoral victories is out. On this side of the water surprise has often been expressed at the patience with which our Canadian cousins submitted to the Tory protectionist rule of that prince of political intriguers. There is now, alas, no difficulty in explaining that curious situation. Sir John's government rested on a stupendous and all prevailing system of bribery and corruption. Even Tammany Hall smells sweet and clean in comparison with the huge stink pot of Sir John's government."

I am not bringing these disagreeable matters up for nothing. I want the House to remember that these expressions were made long before a great deal more which I subsequently brought to light in respect to the dealings of Sir Adolphe Caron in certain counties had been made manifest. Only a corner of the veil was lifted, yet that was the impression produced on the public opinion of England by the result of that small exposure. It would have given me very little trouble if I had chosen to have developed the exposures which I caused to be made in Sir Adolphe Caron's case a matter of eight or nine years ago.

And if the House wants to know why I spared further exposures my reasons were these: I thought that quite enough had been done to show future historians in what sort of fashion rule was maintained from 1878 to 1891. It used to be said that there are certain anatomists to whom, if you show a bone of any given reptile, they are able to construct the entire animal. It does not require a political Owen or a political Cuvier to construct the colossal scheme of corruption which prevailed in these years from the evidence which myself and the Minister of Public Works have caused to be put on record. (Cheers.) Sir, I might, no doubt, have sent a dozen or two Conservative heelers to the penitentiary, or at least to share Mr. McGreevy's cell, but I did not think it was worth my while. However, if the honorable gentlemen dispute the truth of my statement; if the honorable gentlemen desire further information; if they are filled with a burning desire to know why the Langevin block cost something over a million dollars; if they want to know why Quebec harbor stands in our books for $3,700,000; if they want to know why the St. Charles branch, a matter of thirteen miles of railway has cost close on $2,000,000—some $200,000 or $300,000 more than the acquisition of the Drummond Railway cost altogether I believe—if they want to know that; if they want to know what became of the subsidies for the St. John Railway; if they want to know what happened to the subsidies for the St. John Railway; if they want to know what happened to the subsidies for the Temiscouata Railroad, it won't be very difficult to obtain the information for them. (Cheers and laughter.)

Why, sir, these were days in which the mere camp followers of the Conservative party were allowed to plunder the people to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Has the House forgotten the exposure I made of that eminent gentleman Mr. John Charles Rykert, when I showed and proved that for $2,000 he had been allowed to purchase from the Government a part of the public domain which he sold afterwards for $200,000; when I showed and proved—and so did other gentlemen here—that Mr. Robillard, another camp follower, had been allowed to obtain property belonging to the wards of this country, property belonging to the Indians of this country, for $316, which he sold within a few months for $55,000 hard cash? Well, indeed, might Mr. Rykert say, when appealing to his electors, that it was very hard that I should have singled him out when I knew—and he spoke the truth there—while I knew that there were scores as guilty as himself who had sat in judgment on him.

Mr. Hughes (Victoria)—How much did seats in the Senate bring in those days?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—What did my honorable friend say?

Mr. Hughes (Victoria)—I asked what was the price of seats in the Senate in those days?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—If the honorable gentleman chooses to inquire he would not have much trouble in ascertaining. I have neard very considerable sums named.

Mr. Bennett—$10,000.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—I have heard a considerable amount put down as the price of a seat in the Senate under the Conservative regime, and if the honorable gentleman (Mr. Hughes, Victoria) desires it, the information on that subject may be forthcoming at no distant date (Cheers.)

MONUMENT FOR THOMAS McGREEVY.

Sir, when I contemplate the colossal corruption that existed then, upon my word there is only one man in the whole lot for whom I feel, or for whose fate I feel inclined to bestow the slightest commiseration, and that man is Mr. Thomas McGreevy. (Laughter.) Upon my word, sir, when we reflect on what that man did and what that man suffered; when I reflect that he was beggared and broken-hearted; when I reflect on what he did for the party and how the party requited him, I will say to these honorable gentlemen that if they are moved to atone for the sins of the predecessors; if there is any true repentance in them, let them go to my honorable friend the Minister of Public Works, and I will back their request; let them beg a plot a little way from the edge of these parliament buildings and let them erect there a monument to Mr. Thomas McGreevy, and I will supply the inscription. That inscription will be:

"To the memory of Thomas McGreevy, victim and martyr, who did more than any other human being to put the Conservative party in power in 1878 and keep them in power regardless of expense for thirteen years. Who was put in prison and bankrupted by them.

"Had he served his country half as faithfully as he served his party leaders, the name of Thomas McGreevy would have stood high on the roll of Canadian patriots." (Cheers and laughter.)

THE PRICE PAID FOR CHARLATANS IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Now, sir, why do I recall these things? I recall them for one purpose and for that alone. I want that future historians and the people of this country may know and be able to point out what sort of a price the people have to pay, when they choose to substitute plausible charlatans for able and capable and faithful public servants. Further, these things are very apt to slip from he public mind. I know very well that the co-temporary history of all things is the least known by the men of today. We are constantly disposed to forget them. Ordinary business men and ordinary professional men really know nothing of the co-temporary history of their own time, and even in our own House members succeed others so fast that all recollection of these things is apt to pass away within a very short time. But, sir, I think the House should understand one thing; it would be well that the honorable gentlemen and it would be well that the country should understand one thing, and that is: That protection (at any rate as they practiced it) and corruption are practically convertible terms. (Cheers and laughter.) I do not mean to say that the Government may be corrupt and yet not protectionist. That may be. But I do say that human nature, being as it is, it is almost impossible for a government to be protectionist and escape being corrupt. And I will add this further; I will add that while I think protection and corruption are practically inseparable; I will add that I likewise believe for my part, that protection and true freedom are all but absolutely incompatible. On that I will give you words more eloquent than anything I can utter. Here are some remarks which are very much indeed to the purpose. The gentleman whom I quote says:

"I come to expose to you the policy of the Liberal party. Let me tell you that policy may be resumed in the good Saxon word 'freedom' in every sense of the term; freedom of speech, freedom of action, freedom of religious life and civil life, and last, not least, freedom in commercial life. * * *

"In the American Republic you have the line of cleavage which exists between the Liberal party and the Conservative party—the question of free trade. We stand for freedom, they stand for restriction; they stand for servitude; we stand for freedom.

"I denounce to you the policy of protection as bondage; yes, bondage, and I refer to bondage in the same manner in which the American slavery was bondage; not in the same degree perhaps, but in the same manner. * * * In the same manner the people of this country, the inhabitants of the city of Winnipeg especially, are toiling for a master who takes away, not every cent of profit, but a very large percentage, a very great portion of your earnings for which you toil and sweat."

Mr. Taylor—Is 35 per cent protection?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—Thirty-five per cent may or may not be protection. Thirty-five per cent may be high revenue tariff or it may be a grossly protective tariff. It depends entirely on how applied. Thirty-five per cent as against american goods is a high revenue tariff and as against British goods it would be a protective and prohibitive tariff. This gentleman from whom I am quoting goes on to say:

"I do not tell you that we must have no taxation, but I do say that the Government has no right to take a cent from you or me except for the necessities of the revenue, and if the Government takes from you any portion of your earnings, whether the portion be large or small, to give to somebody else, that Government is as much a robber as the highway man who puts a pistol to your forehead and says: 'Your purse or your life.'"

Admirable sentences, admirably expressed with that force and eloquence with which my right honorable friend (Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier) usually puts the case before his audience. (Cheers.)

Mr. Maclean—Is that a warning?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—A warning to you.

Mr. Maclean—A warning to your leader.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce—I hope it is a warning to you, but I am afraid the honorable gentleman (Mr. Maclean) is not greatly gifted in the way of taking it. I say that if you wish to see Canada ten years hence as Canada was ten years ago, when the British press was ringing with these sentences I read, you have only to return to the Conservative Government and to the good old Conservative ways of a protective tariff.

CHANCES ARE COMING BACK TO US AGAIN.

Now, sir, I turn to a more pleasing side of the question. We cannot undo the past; we cannot recover our lost legions; we cannot recover our lost opportunities, and it may be that we have lost more than we are aware of, because at this moment there are other formidable competitors springing up whom we may soon have to face. I have noticed with considerable interest the enormous development now taking place in Siberia. It may be that in wheat and other kinds of agricultural produce that country may enter into a formidable competition with the people of North America, especially the people of Canada. But although nearly a quarter of a century has been thrown away, although Canada has done little more than mark time for a generation, I believe that time is past, and that the chances are coming back to us again. Great fertile areas are lying open to us, and we must bring people to them. The process has well begun, indeed no sign of the times is more wholesome and hopeful than that which I mentioned a little while ago, that the number of immigrants coming from the United States to Canada has risen from 7,000 to 17,000. I warn our people to beware that they do not check the progress now going on. It is no idle dream to say that if we do as well within the next decade as Dakota and Minnesota have done, we may look for a population of two millions, or at the lowest a million and a half, in the valleys of the Saskatchewan, the Red River and the Assiniboine, and in the vast territory that extends towards the Peace River district; and we may double the volume of our trade. I do not altogether take sides with some of the demands that come from our friends in the Northwest; but I heartily sympathize with them in the view they take of the great future that awaits Canada if she will only stretch out her hand and seize the opportunities that present themselves to us there. And let me say further to the people of Canada; if you are desirous of entering into a controversy or a commercial war with the United States, the true way to conquer them is to show them that you have a population increasing faster than theirs, that you have a volume of trade far in excess of theirs. Then, indeed, you may reasonably hope in a comparatively short space of time to have them knocking at your door. This is for Canada the true path to greatness, the true path to wealth.

LET US NOT TURN OUR BACKS UPON IT.

Let us lay the lesson of the census to heart. I say it was a national disgrace that the increase of Canada during those 20 years was far less than what took place in the same period in old and long-settled European countries. I have heard it said by honorable gentlemen opposite, and by some friends of mine, that Canada is a dumping-ground for American manufacturers. I have heard plaintive wails that heathen Yankees, not having the fear of God or of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association before their eyes, come to Canada and actually have the audacity to sell goods to Canadian consumers at a lower price than that at which they sell them to their own people. It is even said, though this lacks proof, that they sell them at less than cost, in their greed to monopolize so profitable a trade; and it is said that there are many Canadians so unpatriotic, so dead to all lofty feeling, that they will actually purchase American goods for no better reason than the fact that they can obtain them better and cheaper than they can similar goods in their own country. (Laughter.) It is a very sad state of things, no doubt. But to my mind it is a much sadder thing that Canada should be, as Canada was for eighteen years, under the National Policy, a breeding-ground for the people of the United States. Here is where Canada was landed in 1896—in depopulation and stagnation, utter incapacity to utilize her vast territory, and corruption practically reduced to a fine art. Now, I counsel the people of Canada no more to copy Yankee views. I do not want them to imitate the Yankee fiscal policy or Yankee political methods. I desire, like honorable gentlemen opposite, that Canadians should think for themselves and act for themselves; and if they will imitate the people of the United States, I advise them to imitate their good qualities, not their bad ones. Let them imitate their pluck, their patriotism, their energy, their push, their skill in developing and utilizing their waste territory. If they will do that, sir, I have no fear for the result. Take it all in all, I say that

THE RECORD OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS

is a grand record, a credit to the country and a credit to the Government. The progress of our trade in that period has been very great, and if I am correct in the statement I have made tonight, the recovery of our people in population in the last four years has been relatively as great as the expansion of our trade. The Govenment invites criticism; it invites the closest scrutiny; for the facts will bear out my assertions. Sir, I repeat the assertion with which I commenced. I say that the best test of a nation's progress, at least a nation like Canada, with enormous quantities of fertile land wholly untouched, is the increase of her population; and I say that Canada can stand that test now, and she will be in a position to stand it infinitely better ten years hence. If we do our duty, our shame will then be wiped out, our national humiliation will be effaced, and Canada will be in the van. She will have a larger trade in proportion to population than the United States, a faster growth, a better distribution of wealth, a better security for life and property, a bette fiscal system and infinitely more freedom.

CANADA HAS ENORMOUS RESOURCES.

Now, sir, I am not given to idle gush, as this House knows; but I believe that our resources have been barely scratched. I believe we have enormous resources, the extent of which we have scarcely begun to realize. With half a continent unexplored, we can only imagine what possibilities yet lie before us. After what we have seen in the Klondike, who shall say that the barren region of the Arctic zone may not contain riches like those of the Rand? Who shall say that the region of Hudson Bay, or the region of Labrador, or the region of the Mackenzie River or the Great Slave Lake—all these regions which are only geographical expressions today, may not become household words before many years have passed? But there is no need of talking of possibilities. The Red River Valley, the Saskatchewan Valley, the Assiniboine Valley, the Peace River Valley, are realities; and the progress which the Western States have made is a reality, too. We have room for a population of at least fifty millions. We have marvelous water powers, the value of which we are just beginning to realize. We have vast mineral resources. We need but men, capital, fair play and freedom, and if we are true to ourselves and persevere in the path we have entered upon in the last five years, I believe that the record of the next ten years will surpass that of the last five, good as it has been, as fully as the record of the last five years has surpassed that of the last fifteen years.

A great burst of cheering greeted the speaker as he took his seat.

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

Doubly Blest

The man maintained a perfectly stoical expression at this rather startling manner of addressing him. The only evidence of surprise—if, indeed, he was taken by surprise—that he evinced was to swallow rather hard before he replied:

"Hum; I'm Joseph Archibald, marm; the 'Trowbridge' is a name I'm not in the habit of having tacked on to it."

"Nevertheless, that is your surname," Miss Pomeroy retorted, with bold assurance, "only, for some mysterious reason, you have chosen to drop it here in Chicago."

"Well, young woman, you are certainly a cool one! Who may you be, if you please.

She passed him a card with "Miss Laura Pomeroy" engraved upon it.

Mr. Archibald deliberately stood his umbrella up in a corner, removed his hat, then, drawing forth a pair of huge silver-bowed spectacles from a tin case, adjusted them upon the bridge of his nose, before he read the name aloud.

"'Miss Laura Pomeroy,' I don't know you marm," he briefly returned, regarding her searchingly over the rims of his glasses, but changing color a trifle notwithstanding.

The girl gave vent to a low, mellow laugh, her dusky eyes glowing maliciously as they met his.

"Let me 'tack' something on to the end of that, and see if I cannot refresh your memory a trifle," she said, and, drawing a pencil from her pocket, took the card from his hand, wrote a single word upon it, and then handed it back to him, saying, archly, though with a slight sneer:

"There, Uncle Joseph, I don't believe you will deny your identity."

Then his eyes sought the bit of pasteboard again, whereupon a genuine exclamation of astonishment burst from him.

"Bless my crown! I don't believe it, though," he said, bending a searching glance upon her, and losing much of his ruddy color.

"Don't you? I think you do, Mr. Trowbridge," Laura responded, quietly.

"Where is—where is your—mother?" the man inquired, after a moment, his lips twitching spasmodically over the words.

"Dead."

"Dead!"

Mr. Archibald staggered to a chair and sank into it, his lips pale as ashes now.

"Did you not receive my letter informing you of the fact?" Laura asked, looking surprised.

Her companion slowly shook his head, and, reaching for a red bandana handkerchief which was in the crown of his had, he wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

"She died in London about two months ago. I wrote immediately to tell you, and asking, too, if I might come here and put myself under your protection, as I had no relative in England," Laura explained. "Not getting any reply, and being very lonely, I thought I wouldn't wait to write again, but come directly to you."

"I never got the letter; you must have directed it wrong. What—what did your mother die of?" asked her companion, speaking with difficulty.

"Heart disease, and very suddenly. But, really, I didn't think you would take it so hard, Uncle Joseph," Miss Pomeroy remarked, with a covert sneer, her beautiful lips curling a trifle.

The man sat suddenly erect.

"I didn't think I would, either," he returned, in a harsh, bitter tone. "I'm sure I've tried hard enough to hate her, not to mind when she died."

"Tried to hate your—sister, Uncle Joseph?" murmured Miss Pomeroy, reprovingly.

He turned upon her with a fierceness that startled her.

"You know she was not my sister!" he retorted. "You know there was never a drop of kindred blood in our veins—that her mother married my father when she was only four years old and I was fourteen."

"Yes, I know all this. Of course, mamma told me; but she always regarded you as a brother; she loved——"

"Don't mention the word in connection with her!" the old man commanded, authoritatively. "Anna Pomeroy never knew what it meant, or, if she had any love at all in her heart, it was only lavished upon herself. I thought once that she was good and true." He went on talking more to himself than to his visitor: "We grew up together on the best of terms; when she was twenty and I thirty she made me believe that she loved me. She promised to marry me; the day was set for our marriage, when she ran away to Europe with that scamp, your father, a man nearly twice her age, who deserted her when he discovered she was not the rich girl he believed her to be. Did you know this, too, Laura Pomeroy, as you call yourself? I don't wonder that you have dropped your father's name, if you did."

"Yes, I have long known all this story, Uncle Joseph," Laura responded, calmly; "but I think you are rather hard on poor mamma. She was sorry for her treatment of you; she repented, and believed that you had forgiven her."

"Yes, she repented when she found herself in a strange country without a penny; but I never forgave her—never!" Mr. Archibald returned, with bitter emphasis.

Laura smiled slightly at his excitement.

"Then why were you so good to her? Why did you give her such a—a generous annuity?" she asked, sweetly.

The man grew very red in the face, and the veins stood out hard and full on his forehead at this pointed question.

"I—I felt bound to! Her mother was a good wife to my father as long as she lived; she made a pleasant home for me, and I—couldn't let her daughter suffer," he said, with an embarrassed air.

"That was very kind of you, Uncle Joseph," Laura said, appreciatively; "but—if I had know how bitter you were toward mamma, I—I hardly think I should have ventured to come to you; for it would be but natural that your dislike should extend to me also."

"What did you expect from me?" Mr. Archibald demanded, recovering his composure and brusqueness of manner, while he studied the downcast, beautiful face before him with a keen scrutiny that would have disconcerted a person of less assurance.

"I realize now that I had no right to expect anything," the girl returned, with a sigh.

"But you did expect something, or you would never have crossed the ocean to come to me," he persisted. "What was it?"

"As you know," Laura began, without answering his question directly, "mamma's death has left me without a relative in the world. I didn't suppose you would continue her annuity to me—indeed," glancing about the homely apartment, "I am afraid you could ill afford to do as much as you did for her—and I thought, perhaps, if I should come to this country, you might help me to some position where I could support myself."

"What can you do?" her companion curtly asked; but his face softened a trifle, as if he had been prepossessed by what she had said.

"I have had a good education—thanks to your kindness and to mamma's perseverance in making me study, for I didn't like it very well and I suppose I could teach though I am not fond of children. But I have always thought that if I was oblixed to earn my own living, I should prefer——"

She hesitated and glanced up at him, as if fearing he might not approve of what she was going to say.

"Well? Go on."

"I should prefer to be an actress."

"An—actress!"

"Yes. Would you disapprove of that profession, Uncle Joseph?" she inquired, deferentially.

Laura was playing her cards very well in her treatment of this strange old man, if she would but hold out and have patience with his eccentricities.

"If there is a class of people in the world that I despise more than another, it is composed of actresses," he said, brusquely.

"I am sorry, for I believe I have considerable talent in that direction—indeed, I have already met with encouraging success as an amateur," Laura replied.

"Women do acting enough in every-day life, without taking it up as a profession," Mr. Archibald said, dryly.

"I am afraid you haven't a very exalted opinion of my sex, Uncle Joseph," the girl remarked, with deprecatory smile.

"No, I haven't," he curtly said. "My experience has taught me to regard all men as cheats, and all women, with one or two exceptions, as frauds."

Miss Pomeroy's dusky eyes snapped angrily at this. She was beginning to lose patience, and never once suspected that half this brusqueness and criticism was assumed, more for the sake of testing her than because he desired to be disagreeable.

She had been bitterly disappointed upon her arrival in Chicago not to find Joseph Trowbridge, her mother's early lover and life-long benefactor, who, she had been taught to believe, was a very wealthy man.

She had been prepared to use all her art to worm herself into his good graces, with the hope, ultimately, of becoming his heir; indeed, this had been her mother's hope for years, notwithstanding that she knew he had never forgiven her early treachery toward him, for he had provided most liberally for her ever since her husband's desertion of her, and she believed him to be immensely wealthy.

Still, this was not the main reason for Laura's coming to America. She was nothing if she was not an intriguante. She had failed in securing Mr. Trowbridge's supposed wealth, and also in winning Max Remington for a husband, but this she had set her heart upon. She had a scheme which could not fail to make her as rich a woman as she would care to be; but of this more will appear later.

When Max had, the day before, related his adventure with "Joe Archibald," she had not, at first, the slightest suspicion that he could be the Joseph A. Trowbridge for whom she was searching, for there was no early reason, that she knew of, why he should wish to drop his last name; but when the young man had spoken of the sudden interest which he manifested regarding the Remingtons, and particularly concerning a person called Dexter Remington, her keen mind at once grasped the fact that he was the man for whom she was looking.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Live Items Culled for Busy People's Information.

W. H. Ashton has tendered his resignation as a lieutenant of the Essex Fusiliers. Long service medals have been awarded to Lieut.-Col. J. R. Wilkinson and Major F. H. Laing.

The St. Thomas Stret Railway Company intend to proceed at once with the construction of the electric railway to Port Stanley, says the Times. The contract for the work has been awarded.

The death occurred in Tilsonburg on Tuesday evening of Mrs. Tisdale, widow of the late C. G. Tisdale, and mother of Mr. W. Tisdale, of the Brantford postoffice. Deceased, who had reached the ripe age of 80 years and 9 months, was of a most lovable disposition, and she bore many months of suffering with Christian resignation.

Edward Rolling, apprentice in a St. Thomas job priting office, a few days ago was so badly scalded with boiling water that he could not go to work. So his little brother George took his place. Like many other boys have done before, George monkeyed with the press, and as a result the little fellow had three fingers of his right hand badly injured, the large finger being broken.

The 5-year-old daughter of Mrs. Quinlan, St. Thomas, had a narrow escape from death Wednesday evening. The child had been unwell for a few days, and the mother gave her a dose of tincture of iodine in mistake for medicine. The mistake was discovered at once, and a doctor summoned. An emetic was administered, which relieved the sufferer and saved her life.

A suspicious character and a dangerous one as well was taken in hand by Chief Zeats, of Woodstock, and locked up on Thursday. The man, who gave his name as Peter Paulson, is a Swede, and was arrested on a charge of attempted housebreaking at the home of William Clafferty, near the C. P. R. station, on Wednesday night; also for pointing a loaded revolver at the occupants of the house and threatening to shoot.

Alonzo Ross, of Iona, met with a very sad accident the other day. He, with others, was engaged in sawing wood with the buzz-saw, and had just finished. When closing down the engine Mr. Ross undertook to throw off the belt, when his arm was caught in the wheel. Dr. Cascadden found it broken so badly that he called in consultation Dr. Kains, of St. Thomas, and the arm was so shattered that they found it necessary to amputate it.

The jury at Chatham in the case of Brewer vs. the L. E. and D. R. R. brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,800. On Dec. 15, 1900, Ernest Brewer, while driving, was struck by a train on the Lake Erie crossing near Dresden. His two horses were killed, wagon destroyed and he received injuries which resulted, the defense alleged, in deforming him for life. He sued for $2,000 damages. The case was first tried last year, when the jury disagreed. Charles Norrie, charged with stealing $300 from Dennis Lamb at Ridgetown, was found not guilty.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED

A Prince Edward Island Blacksmith Who Had Been Ill for Fifteen Years.

Middleton, P. E. I., March 24.—A local blacksmith named M. B. Connick admits that he owes his life and present good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He had Bright's Disease, and five doctors treated him. They told him they could do nothing for him, and that it was of no use to take more of his money, as his case was positively incurable. He had been sick for fifteen years.

One happy day, some weeks after the doctors had pronounced the sentence of death on Mr. Connick, a neighbor suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. He at once began a treatment, and this is what he says of the result:

"Before I had finished the third box I was at work again at my forge for the first time in six years. I can shoe a horse today as well as ever I could, and I was 58 last birthday."

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First cabin, $45 and upwards; return, $85 50 and upwards. Second cabin, $35 to $40. London, $1 50 extra. Steerage, $25 to $26. New York to Glasgow: First cabin, $40 and upwards; second cabin, $32 50; steerage, $26.

Agents for London: E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton and F. B. Clarke.

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March 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, SINGLE FARE

Good to return April 1.

Students and Teachers special fares, March 21 to 29.

Particulars at the City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond St. Telephone 205.

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EASTER RATES.

Round Trip Tickets will be issued as follows: General Public—Single First Class Fare, going March 27 to 31, inclusive, returning up to and including April 1. Teachers and Students (on surrender of standard certificate signed by principal)—Single First Class Fare and One-Third, going March 21 to 29, inclusive, good to return until April 8, 1902.

Territory—Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and east, and to but not from, Buffalo, N.Y., Black Rock, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

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Will be issued at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE,

going March 27 to 31, inclusive, returning up to and including April 1, 1902.

Teachers and Students

on presentation of standard certificate at one fare and a third, good going March 21 to 29, inclusive; returning up to and including April 8, 1902. For particulars apply to C. C. YOUNG, general agent, city ticket office, 6a Masonic Temple, Richmond street, or G. T. R. station. 34bu

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EASTER HOLIDAYS

RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

Going March 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, inclusive, returning up to and including April 1, 1892, between all stations in Canada. All stations in Canada to and from Detroit and Port Huron, Mich. All stations TO but not FROM Buffalo, N. Y., Black Rock, N. Y., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Teachers and students of schools and colleges, on surrender of standard certificate, signed by principal, at Single First-Class Fare and One-Third, going March 21 to 29, inclusive, returning up to and including April 8, 1902.

For further particulars apply to agents Grand Trunk Railway System, or E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A. "Clock" Corner, London. M. C. DICKSON, district passenger agent.

Intercolonial Railway

and the

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Passengers leaving Toronto 10 p.m. SATURDAY via Grand Trunk Railway connect with Maritime express leaving Montreal SUNDAY at 12 noon, arriving Halifax MONDAY in good time for the Liverpool, England, mail steamers. Direct sailings from Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.

WINTER IN THE WEST INDIES.

Tickets are on sale at all Grand Trunk agencies and with William Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 10 King street, west, Toronto.

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TEUTONIC SAILS MARCH 26th.
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The latest scheme to increase the amount of water evaporated by fuel in steam raising is to enrich the air used with oxygen.