ONE ENJOYS

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

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
W. J. Wilson is Kingston Agent

DRESS GOODS

We place on sale to-day several special new lines:

9 PIECES NEW BEDFORD CORDS, New Shades, 44 inches wide, a job lot, worth 45c. Our price is 30c.

13 PIECES SILK MIXED PLAIDS, all the new combinations, 25c per yard.

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200 REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS.

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ONE PRICE STORE,
88 & 90 Princess Street.

Balance of Season.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON WE WILL SELL

Winter Goods

At Your Own Prices.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

DR. WASHINGTON

Graduated in 1872, at Victoria University with honors, passed the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Ont.

Since 1880, has devoted his whole time to the specialty of the Throat and Lung Diseases.

[The cut represents a Porous Respirator and the patient in the act of breathing.]

WILL VISIT KINGSTON

On SATURDAY, March 12th,

From 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., at FRONTENAC HOTEL.

SMITH'S FALLS—McLaren's Hotel, March 7th, forenoon.

PERTH—March 7th, afternoon, Hicks' Hotel.

DISEASES TREATED—Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deafness, Chronic Bronchitis Asthma and Consumption, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils, Polypus of the Nose or any other Nasal Obstruction removed. Head Office, 78 McCaul Street, Toronto.

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Has Leased LaChance's Old Stand, 259 Ontario-st,

THE HARBOR GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, and has purchased a large and fresh assortment of

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

The patronage of his friends in town and country solicited.

Special care given to orders from vessel owners and captains.

THE BEST QUALITY OF GOODS at lowest living rates.

☞ Butter, Eggs and Farm Produce generally taken in trade.

Remember the Old Stand

MR. J. D. MARTIN,

ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER OF ST. George's Cathedral, is prepared to give lessons on the Organ, Piano and in Singing. For terms, etc., apply at 191 Wellington Street.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THE BUDGET SPEECH DELIVERED YESTERDAY.

Mr. Harcourt Makes a Very Creditable Showing from His Point of View. While Mr. Clancy Criticizes the Figures—The Debate Still in Progress.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—The presentation of the state of the provincial finances by Treasurer Harcourt yesterday afternoon was done in a very interesting manner. The Treasurer not only succeeded in exhibiting a very roseate view of the provincial finances, but managed to clothe the dry skeleton of the figures with a garment of rhetorical ornamentation that did credit to his skill in that direction. Mr. Clancy appeared in the role of the Opposition critic and performed his vicarious task in a fairly satisfactory manner. The following are the important passages in Mr. Harcourt's speech.

I will first speak very briefly of our receipts. We estimated to receive during the year from ordinary sources $3,326,822. We actually received $3,327,570, so that we have an excess of receipts over our estimate to the amount of $748,248.

The subsidy, of course, remains the same. It represents 80 cents per head of our population according to the census of 1861. According to our present population it represents only 57 cents per head. If we were to receive 80 cents, based on the last census, our subsidy would be increased by about $575,000 a year. An increase of population adds to our expenditure, to our cost of government, while on the contrary it brings, because of the increased consumption of dutiable goods, additional revenue to the Federal Treasury. Our receipts from Crown lands exceed our estimate by the considerable sum of $59,682.

Since 1872, the year when our honored leader became Premier, the gross receipts from the Crown Lands Department have amounted to $17,253,250, or an average for the 20 years, including 1891, of $862,662 per year.

Let us now notice to what uses this large sum has been devoted. During the same period, that is from 1872 to 1891, we have spent on

Public buildings	$ 5,056,293
Railways	5,652,478
Public works	2,324,811
And on colonization roads	2,149,792
Making in all	$15,223,374

We have therefore invested during the period of 20 years in public buildings, railways, public works and colonization roads $8,016,281 more than the amount we have received from the Crown Lands Department from sales of lands and timber.

A word of explanation may be permitted as to the item of receipts, appearing under the head of "Annuities." Last year, having several very large, exceptional expenditures to provide for, in order to meet the railway certificates falling due we issued annuities to the amount of $14,000 per annum.

The amount realized by their sale, as appears by the schedule of receipts, was $289,000, that is to say, we received $1,921.43 for every $700 of annuity. The purchaser realizes on his investment interest at the rate of a little less than 4½ per cent. per annum.

We have, I am delighted to say, arrived at the time when our railway aid expenditures will rapidly become noticeably less. This year our payment will be $141,218 as against the payment last year of $252,179, or a saving of more than $110,000 in a single year. At the end of five years the payment will be again reduced by a large amount, while for the next five years there will be annual reductions most welcome to our ratepayers.

Last year we made payments in aid to 20 railways; this year the list is reduced to 14. In 1898 there will be only eight, while in 1904, only 12 years from now, the solitary survivors of this long and honored list of provincial pensions will be the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway.

Further, these early obligations are, be it remembered, as far as we are concerned, the post obits of the first Parliament of Ontario, handed down by it for its successors to discharge.

The last item of our receipts, to which I will refer, namely $500,000, received from the Dominion Government calls for some special remark. Our expenditure for the year included, as I have said, some very large items, special and exceptional in their character. We paid, for example, $100,000 to Toronto University, being part of the $160,000 unanimously voted to it by the House to assist in restoring the building, which was partially destroyed by fire. We also paid $47,113 to the municipalities on account of the land improvement fund and $32,750 to county houses of refuge. We loaned $63,000 to different municipalities on drainage debentures.

Our receipts for the year from liquor license fees amounted to $298,184. Our estimate was $300,000. The number of licenses issued during the last license year was 32 less than that issued during the previous year, and in all probability there will be a somewhat greater reduction during the current year. The province took to itself control of liquor licenses in 1876. Since that date it has received as net revenue from licenses $2,680,515, or $164,407 per year. It has paid to the municipalities during the same period $3,885,922, or $242,870 per year. The municipalities have therefore during the last 16 years received on an average $78,443 more per year than the province from this source.

Mr. Clancy: But you took more from the municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt: I am speaking of the fact as it is found—of the record as I find it. The temperance people, I would say to my friend, have time and again expressed their belief that it would be better for all concerned if the municipalities got nothing from licenses. [Applause.]

In answer to some press criticisms arising out of complaints made by a few municipalities as to their share of the license fees, I last year pointed out that the municipal revenue from licenses had during recent years been steadily increasing; also that their percentage of increase had been more than double that of the province.

Without question, in our larger cities, licenses have become much more valuable to the holders year by year, and it may be that the time has now come when we should consider the propriety of raising the fee and thereby increasing our revenue.

If the liquor traffic is only one-half as responsible for the serious cost incident to the administration of justice as some allege it to be, then these license duties which we are discussing might be measurably increased.

I will now, sir, brl fly comment on the expenditures of 1891. The Legislature voted for the year's supply $3,622,427. Our ordinary expenditure under the Supply Bill was $3,428,731, so that of the money voted to us for the year there remains unexpended $193,695.

We have, therefore, kept within the grants wherever possible, and have in no instance abused the liberality of the Legislature.

We spent last year on the construction of new Parliament buildings $208,348, the largest sum spent any single year for that service, although thus far we have spent on these buildings $832,397.

Certain lands were set apart to form the Parliament Building Construction Fund. The lands so set apart were, (1) the site we now occupy, containing more than 9½ acres, having a frontage of 954 feet in Front street, and a like frontage in Wellington street; and (2) a block of 80 acres, extending to the westerly limits of the city and lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway, reserving, however, the six acres used by the Mercer Reformatory. Now, what have we sold? In 1886 and 1887 we placed upon the market, selling it by tender after careful advertisement, parts of this block of 80 acres. We sold 52 acres of it at prices then considered very satisfactory, realizing $167,195.

These two properties, worth $450,000 and $75,000, must be placed to our credit by anyone who would fairly pronounce upon our financial operations for the last five years.

If, then, we have diminished our cash surplus to the extent of $500,000, we have in its place undoubtedly a full equivalent in these two properties. We have voted for the construction of the new buildings $1,250,000. I am in a position to be able confidently to say that the total cost of the building will be less than the amount we have voted, the expenditure of education as a growing expenditure. The same remark applies to other expenditures. Take for example that on hospitals and charities.

In 1882 we spent on hospitals and charities $78,066 and in 1891 $167,742. We have more than doubled the expenditure in a single decade. No one proposes to reduce the grants.

Another growing expenditure is that in connection with our asylums. We have good reason to be proud of our care of the insane. We have spent, and are now spending, large sums in the erection of cottages specially designed and in every way suitable for asylum needs.

The increasing number of the insane compels us to make immediate provision for still further accommodation.

We have provided in the new cottages at Orillia and Mimico beds for 900.

In leaving this branch of my subject I will remind the House that these increased grants to education, hospitals and asylums, public institutions and agriculture are substantially grants to the municipalities in relief of their local taxation.

At the commencement of the year we had at our credit in the banks $44,792. We received from all sources during the year $4,140,069. Our total expenditure was $4,165,062, and at the end of the year we had on hand in the banks $19,818. When it is remembered that we expended $620,591 in public buildings alone, thus adding that large sum to our permanent capital investments, that we gave $100,000 to the university, that we spent $98,312 on colonization roads, that we loaned $62,587 to some municipalities for purposes of drainage, and advanced $47,111 to other municipalities on account of Land Improvement Fund, that $311,000 went for railway aid, that our receipts exceeded our estimate and that we expended less than the House authorized us to expend, it will be admitted that the general result is exceedingly satisfactory.

A word as to the assets of the province. These are so well known and have been the subject of such frequent debate that they require but little explanation. We still have the Dominion 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $300,000. These mature in March, 1893. We have added during the year nearly $7000 to our drainage investments, which now aggregate $504,135. The trust funds, the nature and origin of which have been so often explained, remain unchanged in amount and the Common School Fund, the particulars of which we are all familiar with, is slightly increased because of the fact that it is this year divided on the basis of the recent census. The amount of the balance of unpaid subsidy and other credits, as appears in the schedule in our hands, viz., $1,590,519, remains as it was last year. All told these assets amount to $5,808,077. From this sum we deduct certain small balances due to the municipalities on account of the Land Improvement Fund, as also Quebec's share of our collections on account of common school lands for two years past, in all $17,560. We had in hand bank balances to the amount of $19,818, so that our surplus at the end of the year, after deducting all liabilities now payable, amounted to $5,785,519.

The reality of this surplus can be no longer seriously questioned. It was at one time contended that, while we could expect to receive interest from these trust funds, we could never get possession of them or control them.

They have always yielded a rich return by way of interest, and there was no good reason why we should ask to have them handed over to us. And yet the suggestion came from the Finance Minister at Ottawa two years ago that the requisite legislation should be had in order that the Dominion might hand them, or an important part of them, over to us, so that this contention can no longer be maintained.

A few weeks ago, acting for once, at least, on his suggestion, we asked for and promptly received a check for $800,000 of it.

If we look about us a glance at the finances of the sister provinces will give us additional cause for thankfulness that we have persistently adhered to a policy of rigid economy. The Treasurer of more than one of these provinces each year laments his inability to see a way of escape from the "gloomy grove of annual deficits." The large and constantly-increasing debt of Quebec is, from an Ontario point of view, alarming, and all parties there seem to take it for granted that sooner or later the Federal Government must come to the rescue. Prince Edward Island has drawn upon capital account and is still behind. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have incurred large debts, and they are once more agitating for better terms. Nova Scotia urgently asks the Dominion to relieve her of liabilities to the amount of a million and a half of dollars. New Brunswick, with a population of only 321,294, had at the close of last year a bonded debt of $2,242,000. And where, sir, we may well ask is this to end? With an aggregate population of only 880,905, or two-fifths that of Ontario alone, maintain separate legislatures, each of them having a second chamber, and that because of this the administrative work is trebled and the expenditures on education, administration of justice and public works is very much larger than would otherwise be necessary. At the same time, we may well, say we must insist, that any settlement of these difficulties, as concerns the future, I do not speak of existing obligations, whether by means of increased annual grants to each of the provinces, having strict regard to population, or otherwise should be a comprehensive settlement arrived at after a careful study of the whole situation, altered as it is in so many regards since Confederation, that it should be an absolutely final settlement, made so by Imperial enactment, that not another dollar of the Federal Treasury should thereafter be spent in "special grants" or "better terms," and that it should be in all regards fair, we ask no more, to our own province. If we cannot get an exact measure of justice, we must accept that settlement which will most nearly approach to it.

Every province save our own has profited by this departure from safe and sound principles, and each occasion of profit to them means corresponding loss to us.

What is wanted now is to get back to first principles, and firmly to take the position to, which when Confederation was brought about all parties were pledged. Those who guided public opinion at that time stated confidently that in their scheme they had provided the necessary safeguards. Has time fulfilled their promises? The difficulties then predicted, as well as others unforeseen, have confronted us, and the promised safeguards have proved shadowy and unreal.

Had the wise policy outlined at Confederation been rigidly adhered to the finances of the provinces and of the Dominion as well would now be in a far more satisfactory condition.

Our estimate for the year's expenditure is $3,472,237, a decrease as compared with last year's estimated expenditure of about $30,000. It will be found to be a very liberal estimate.

The most noticeable feature in the estimated expenditure is that connected with the proposed addition to our asylum accommodation. We intend to ask the House to grant an appropriation for the erection of an asylum at or near Brockville. The Provincial Secretary will at an early day fully justify our proposed action in this direction.

Mr. Harcourt concluded with an eloquent peroration, in which he paid a high tribute to Mr. Mowat.

Mr. Clancy is Critic.

When the Treasurer took his seat Mr. Clancy, from the front row of the Opposition benches, rose. He began by expressing his regret that the infirm health of Mr. H. E. Clarke, one of the members for Toronto, on whom the duty of criticizing the budget speech usually fell, would prevent his doing so on that occasion. Mr. Clancy opened his observations by a picture of the state of the province when the Reform Administration came to power. The province had a cash surplus of $4,000,000 and not a cent of debt. It had now held power for 20 years, and what a change had come! Instead of a surplus of $4,000,000 the treasury was empty. Instead of being able to more the annual obligations we were compelled to go to the money markets of the world. Then the various municipalities received a large part of the revenues which were their due, revenues which were now seized by the province. The license fund in those days was an important part of the municipal revenue, now on the shallow pretence that it was working in the interest of temperance the Province had set a gang of officials over the municipalities and seized the lion's share of the revenues. Even as late as 1885 the province's share of the receipts of liquor licenses was a small fraction, now it amounted to more than one-half. Not that alone but of that class of expenses which intemperance was said to be largely instrumental in creating, such as jails, lockups, police courts, and police force, the municipalities bore the whole burden.

He thought it would be rather difficult to demonstrate that it was in the interest of temperance that the province should seize the lion's share of these returns from the issue of licenses. The retort had been made that if the municipalities desired to increase their revenue from the liquor traffic they had it in their power to increase the license fee. Well, there was not much inducement to increase the fee when the Province seized the greater part of it. The municipalities refused to burden their people with taxes that went to the province, and over the administration of which they had no control. If there was any virtue in increasing the license fee, therefore, it would be some time before its virtues would be put to the test under the present system. The normal revenues of the province were every year exceeded by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the deficit was drawn from the capital of the province. The public accounts for last year showed that the timber wealth of the province had been drawn on to the extent of $1,146,036 and the Provincial capital to the extent of $500,000 to meet the extravagant expenditures of the Government. The task of administering the finances under the system pursued by the gentlemen opposite was very easy. The Treasurer did not require to make any fine estimates, because at a pinch he could always call upon his friend, the Minister of Crown Lands, to come to his aid with another slice of timber limits.

They could not afford to express mock sympathy with their sister provinces, as our own province, it was very evident, could not meet its obligations without having recourse to the federal strong-box. Mr. Clancy went on to show that the redemption of the railway certificates was not met out of the consolidated fund. The success of the Dominion was wrapped up in the success of the provinces. It was not an encouraging sign, therefore, to see a demand being made on the Dominion Government by Mercier, in whose ranks the Attorney-General was a full private. He (Mr. Clancy) however hoped and believed that the hon. gentleman had reached a stage when he was ashamed of the part he had taken in that projected raid. The speaker went over the various important items that were not in the estimates, but which would have to be met, and figured that the deficit next year would be $800,000. Where was this sum to be obtained? By another draft on capital in the shape of timber limits or provincial capital in the hands of the Dominion Government. The surplus spoken of by the Treasurer was fictitious. The capital they were now drawing on they did not create, but they would undoubtedly dissipate it.

Another Crash on the M.C.R.

COMBER, Ont., Feb. 20.—Another collision occurred on the M.C.R. early yesterday, this time at Ruscomb Station, about 5 miles from here. A freight was standing on the main line awaiting orders, when another came crashing into it at the rear. The locomotive and 15 cars loaded with freight were thrown into the ditch and the locomotive is hoisted and broken in every conceivable shape, while the cars are a total wreck. The trainmen escaped injury by jumping.

Hubbell Gets Two Years.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—Hubbell, the defaulting teller of the Ottawa Bank, was again brought before Judge Ross to-day and pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against him. He was sentenced to two years in the Kingston Penitentiary, the lowest that could be inflicted for the offence.

Burglarized the House.

MILTON, Feb. 20.—John Erwin had been in charge of the residence of the late Judge Miller ever since Mrs. Miller went to Toronto, and has visited it daily to see that all was right. On going there Thursday he found that someone had broken into the house, taken out a breech-loading shotgun and a number of small articles.

An Actor Injured.

GALT, Feb. 20.—Sidney Leslie, an actor recently connected with the Rosina Vokes company, alighted from a C.P.R. train in search of a friend. While walking along Ainslie-street he slipped and fell, receiving an injury to his spine, which paralyzed his lower limbs. He is now in the hospital, but not out of danger.

Killed by a Limb.

MANSFIELD, Ont., Feb. 20.—Geo. Price, who lived on the town line between Tossorontio and Mulmur, went out to the woods to chop. He was found in the evening lying in an insensible condition, a limb from a tree having fallen and struck him on the head. He lived 48 hours.

Yellowhead's Fate.

ORILLIA, Feb. 19.—Edward Yellowhead, an Indian belonging to Rama, was struck by a train, receiving injuries which resulted in his death. He was found lying beside the track with three ribs crushed into his lungs and only lived a few hours.

Killed While Skidding Logs.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19.—Richard Walter of East Wawanosh was skidding logs in his bush, when his leg was caught by a log and was smashed to a pulp. He only lived two days.

A Blind Man Killed.

MACLEOD, N.W.T., Feb. 19.—While a blind Peigan Indian was being led by a boy close to a high cut bank near the reserve the boy went too close to the edge, and his blind companion fell over and was instantly killed.

The New Brunswick Appeals.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 20.—An appeal will be taken against the judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in dismissing appeals against the return of Hon. Mr. Foster, and also in the Queen's county case, which awards the seat to Mr. Baird.

"Adonis" Dixey Sued for $5000.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—William Gill, the playwright, has brought suit in the Superior Court against Actor Henry E. Dixey for $5000 for alleged breach of contract. Gill alleges that Dixey agreed to pay him for writing "The Seven Ages," but failed to do so.

Another M. P. Dying.

SACKVILLE, N.B., Feb. 20.—Mr. Josiah Wood, M.P., is very ill, and it is understood with congestion of the lungs as a complication of la grippe.

Cheap Excursion to Washington D.C.

R. W. & O. RR. will run their annual CHEAP TRIP TO WASHINGTON ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1st. Tickets are good for ten days; also are good to stop over in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Stages will leave Folger's ticket office at 2.30 p.m. For tickets, sleeping cars, berths, and full information, apply to F. A. Folger, foot of Brock street.

It is officially announced that the Canadian Pacific will build another track between Winnipeg and Fort William, which will make it a double-track line.

Hamilton failed to defend a suit brought because of injuries to Mrs. Webster in a coasting accident, and a verdict for the plaintiff of $5,000 was recorded.

Grippe has carried off in Welland and vicinity, during the past week, eleven persons whose added ages make a total of 758 years.

A conference of sugar refiners is being held in Montreal with reference to the recent revolt of certain grocers.

Smallpox has been prevalent in Bombay and Cerfufor some time, and has now become epidemic.

Hanlan and O'Connor have accepted the challenge to row Teemer and Hosmer, double sculls, at Point-of-Pines, next June, for the world's championship and $1,000.

Ask your druggist for Gibbons' toothache gum. It cures toothache instantly. Price 15c.

The Talk of the Ladies.

These handsome new china silks and satins only 25c. per yard; also the beautiful nuns' veilings, new shades for evening wear, only 15c. per yard, at Bowes & Biscoette's.

NASAL BALM

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, dropping in the throat, hawking and spitting, offensive breath, impaired sense of smell, foul breath, hacking and coughing, tickling, general feeling of weakness, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and no remedy can be relied on to cure you except Nasal Balm. So certain is its cure, relief is felt by most persons after a few applications. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1, by addressing

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

NEVER FAILS CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

Colder Still.

The probabilities are that the remainder of the winter will be unusually severe and that you will want a new pair of blankets. The beginning of the season having been so mild we did not sell our usual number and rather than carry any over till next season have decided to sacrifice the remainder. Remember we are likely to have very cold weather and that you can buy the largest and best all wool blanket ever shown in Kingston for the very least money at R. McFaul's.

A Chicago paper says there are strong indications that John D. Rockefeller, James T. North and John W. Mackay, the oil king, the nitrate king and the bonanza king, respectively, are manipulating a wheat corner in Chicago.

United States consul Moore, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., has been appointed consul in Germany at a salary of $17,500. The fortunate gentleman is a cousin of Mr. Blaine, secretary of state.

Hugh John Macdonald, M.P., has donated to the Manitoba rifle association a handsome cup valued at $125, to be competed for annually at the association matches.

Hanlan and O'Connor have accepted the challenge to row Teemer and Hosmer, double sculls, at Point-of-Pines, next June, for the world's championship and $1,000.

Ask your druggist for Gibbons' toothache gum. It cures toothache instantly. Price 15c.

PANIC AT A THEATRE.

MANY CHILDREN INJURED SOME FATALLY.

The Upsetting of a Lamp Sets the Place on Fire and a Scene of Indescribable Confusion Follows—Children Trampled Upon.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—During a magic lantern performance for children last evening in a building located on Gray's Inn Road, W.C., a lamp used in the entertainment was accidentally upset and broken. The oil ignited at once and in an instant the place caught on fire. A panic ensued among the large number of children present and a mad rush was made for the door. The greatest excitement prevailed and 20 children were injured.

Bad for Mrs. Montague.

BELFAST, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Anna Margaret Montague of Coleraine, Ireland, who was charged with having caused the death of her 3-year-old daughter, Mary Helen, by tying a stocking round her neck, the result of which was asphyxiation, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $2000 and will be tried at the Londonderry Assizes.

Mr. Montague, Dr. Creery and Miss Dosell, the child's governess, testified as to the cruel manner in which the little one had been treated, after which the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child's mother had feloniously killed her by tying her with a stocking in a dark room.

The husband of Mrs. Montague is a grandson of the Duke of Manchester and a former officer in the navy.

Mrs. Montague, who is of Scotch extraction, is the daughter of a wealthy London tea merchant. She is noted for her daring horsemanship in Ireland. Cromore, her residence, is one of the finest mansions in the district. Mrs. Montague has hitherto moved in the best society.

When an Associated Press representative called at the residence to-day he found Mrs. Montague engaged with the parish priest, but she consented to an interview being asked how it was that such severe punishment was administered to a 3-year-old child, Mr. Montague said: "My wife has strong opinions on the training and correction of children."

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The wives of Karaveloff, Oroszakoff and Jeorgoff, who have been confined in their houses since November last, will be put on trial on Monday at Sofia, charged with high treason.

They are accused of having signed and handed to the Belgian Consul a memorandum to the representatives of the European powers, in which Bulgarian public functionaries are accused of torturing several prisoners supposed to have been privy to the murder of Beltcheff. These prisoners included the husbands or other relatives of the signers. An act like this constitutes, according to an old Turkish law still in force in Bulgaria, the crime of high treason.

The object of the Government in instituting this trial is, first, to prove that no prisoners have been tortured; second, to elicit from the wives what could not be obtained from the husbands—some further information about the murderer.

"The Daffodil King."

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Barr, better known as "The Daffodil King," will set out to-day on his annual hunt for a new species of that flower.

Spain, Portugal and the Pyrenees are Mr. Barr's hunting grounds for a new daffodil, and he hopes to find a few specimens at the Escurial, the burial place of the Spanish kings. This flower has been brought to England before, but did not survive removal.

France and the Vatican.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—In order to remove the friction between France and the Vatican due to the refusal of Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, to communicate to the French bishops the letter written to him by the Pope, in which the latter enjoins upon the French prelates to give their adhesion to the republic, Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has advised the French Government that the Papal Nuncio at Paris has been intrusted to distribute copies of the Pope's letter to the bishops. Cardinal Richard in replying to this letter declared that he was unable to communicate its contents to the bishops, for he did not believe the time opportune to do so. It was charged at the Vatican that the Cardinal's action in refusing the Pope's request to make the letter public was due to the influence of the Royalists.

Earthquakes, Wrecks, Explosions, Fires and Smallpox.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—Advices from China and Japan state that 60 houses have been destroyed by earthquake shocks at Nanetsuj, Japan.

The Scotch Oriental steamer Someditch, Phra Nang (Capt. Jones), is missing. She carried a crew of 40.

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

The Government powder factory at Foo Chow blew up recently. Twenty men were killed.

Five men were killed and 11 wounded by the explosion of gas in the Heronia Coal Mine in Japan a few weeks ago.

A fire which originated by the dripping of a lamp into a quantity of paraffine in the house of a merchant at Soudai, Japan, caused the death of the merchant, his wife and three children, the injury of 11 employes and 8 firemen and the destruction of 33 houses.

Smallpox is still raging at Yokohama and Tokyo.

She Ate Candles.

MELSON, Feb. 20.—Elizabeth Rowe, widow, was fined £10 to-day for brutally ill-treating her step-daughter. She had compelled the child to eat candles and to drink brine and soapy water. She had also tied the child by the arms and legs to a bed and left her there for the whole night. In addition to this torture the child was frightfully bruised by beating.

McGreevy Is Out of It.

QUEBEC, Feb. 20.—John Hearn and Arthur H. Murphy were nominated for Quebec West, the former in the interests of the Government, and the latter as Liberal candidate. Thomas McGreevy retired from the contest.

It is said that McGreevy retired at the request of Hon. Edward Blake, who arrived here yesterday.

Death Roll of a Day.

Senator Dautresme of Paris.

Baron Stafford, tenth holder of the title, which was created in 1640.

Henry Edward Doyle, C.R., at London, aged 63.

John Shaw, the chief of the bucket-shop dealers of England, died yesterday in London.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

Date.	Name.	Reported At.	From.
Feb. 19.	Britannic	New York	Liverpool
"	Pomeranian	New York	Glasgow
"	Spaarndam	New York	Rotterdam

Will Jump No More.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The report sent out from San Antonio, Texas, a few days ago, that Steve Brodie was to jump from the Cantilever bridge, of the South Pacific railway, over the Pecos river, said to be 320 feet from the water, was rather premature. Said Brodie to a reporter yesterday: "I have no special desire to suffer the fate of Odlum, Sam Patch, Larry Donovan, Corcoran or Stanley, who was killed only a couple of days ago. I am married now and must think of my wife and four children. Naturally my wife objects to my taking risks of any kind. If I were to become poor now that would be a different thing and I might be induced to think of making money in that way. At present I have a good business which enables me to live comfortably. I don't know what to think of that report. A few days ago I did receive a letter from a man by the name of Bannier, a railroad official, kindly offering me a ticket if I would jump from the bridge. I don't know what he took me for. No, sir; Steve Brodie is through with bridge jumping."

Last Friday Perth narrowly escaped another disastrous fire. While going to his shop G. F. Harris saw a glare in the Morris' hotel, and aroused the inmates. The fire had burned a hole through the floor and charred the counter, filling the house with smoke.

The grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will meet in Toronto next year.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Opinions of the British Press on Mr. Balfour's Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Irish Local Government Bill, on which the Ministry staked its fortunes this session, met with an extremely hostile reception from both sections of the Irish party and the Gladstonians.

The Morning Post says the reception accorded the bill makes it highly probable that the Government will modify the safeguarding clauses before it is offered for second reading. The strongest objections are offered to the trial council's cumulative vote, the disfranchisement of illiterates and the control of capital expenditure.

The Daily News says: Nothing more extraordinary in the shape of an Irish bill was ever submitted to Parliament. Mr. Balfour's strongest opponents never imagined that he could have devised so thoroughly bad and hopeless a measure. We are far from supposing that he meant to insult Ireland. Probably he will try to raise the cry of obstruction. The lockout measure, however, does not need to be obstructed. It will sufficiently obstruct itself.

The Chronicle describes the bill as an honest attempt, but as "failing to please everybody." It concludes: "The bill is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The fact that Mr. Balfour's whole speech was a dispirited apology to his own supporters instead of a strong defence suggests that the bill is like the hero of Ibsen's 'Sengangere' worn eaten at birth. The principle of the judges' trial of councils is a gross excrescence and must be squelched."

The Standard understands that the Government has resolved to proceed with the bill, and that it confidently anticipates that it will receive the support of the Liberal Unionists. The Standard's article indicates that the Government is willing to go before the country on the ground of Liberal obstruction to a laudable attempt to place local government for Ireland on a popular basis.

The National Press of Dublin says: The bill is a beggarly account of meaningless provisions. It is like a Japanese toy—a succession of empty boxes within one another.

The Freeman's Journal of Dublin declares that the bill is a legislative joke. An appeal to the country on this legislative abortion would make Mr. Balfour and his colleagues the laughing-stock of the country.

The Irish Daily Independent (Parnellite) says the Irish party was prepared to give the bill hearty support had it proved satisfactory, but the measure is a sham, a fraud and an insult. Not much was to be expected from a Unionist Ministry, but nothing so ridiculous as this bill was anticipated.

LONDON, Feb. 02.—The St. James Gazette says the negotiations which are being conducted between England and Russia in regard to the expulsion by Russian officers in September last of Capt. Younghusband from the Pamirs point to a settlement favorable to England.

The Russian authorities have fully investigated the affair and have concluded that the Russian officers acted precipitately, and Russia now shows her full desire to make reparation for the acts of her officers.

It is expected an apology compatible with the dignity of both countries will be tendered to England by Russia.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Bradstreet's Report as to Trade in the Dominion—The Spring Outlook.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's point to no material change in conditions affecting the general business situation. Trade thus far on the whole is disappointing, though a deal of confidence is expressed as to what the spring may bring forth.

In the Canadian Dominion general trade is only moderately active, raw wool and staple drygoods being most in request. Orders from the Maritime Provinces and a portion of Quebec are unsatisfactory. Canada reports 43 failures, a material reduction from last week.

Bank clearings at four cities in the Dominion show a reduction of 17 per cent. this week as compared with last.

POISON.

Ends the Ailments of James Griffin of London.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 20.—James Griffin was found dead yesterday. From what could be learned from his wife he had been suffering for some time past from grip and bronchitis. This morning between 7 and 8 o'clock he left his home in Wellington-street, near Clark's bridge, and it is said obtained a bottle of strychnine. Returning to his house he died in a few minutes. The bottle was afterwards found under his pillow by his wife. For 34 years he had kept a seed store in this city.

INTERESTING ITEMS BY WIRE

Another case of smallpox was discovered in New York yesterday.

The U.S. Cabinet yesterday considered the Behring Sea controversy, but took no action.

The sheriff of Victoria, B.C., has seized the whaleback schooner Wetmore for damages for sinking a scow.

An old man named Lucas, living at the American Hotel, St. Catharines, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but failed to cut deep enough.

A fire in the Percival flats, West 42nd street, New York, yesterday occasioned $200,000 damage. There were many narrow escapes, but no lives were lost.

The five-story mill of Harner Bros. Carpet Company was discovered to be on fire yesterday and occasioned much commotion among the 1000 employes, although none were injured.

The British bark Cavour has been lost off the Irish coast with all on board, and the crew of the pilot boat Polly are also supposed to have been drowned.

Mr. Deacon, the American who shot his wife's paramour, Aboulic, at Cannes, will be released on bail. His wife when examined by the magistrate admitted that her husband's suspicions of her infidelity were quite correct.

The most extraordinary snow storm which has visited England for a generation continues, and if anything is growing heavier. The snowfall in some places is several feet deep. Railway communication is stopped and telegraph lines are down in every direction.

The threat made at the joint meeting of representatives of 23 labor societies in Rome that a general strike would be inaugurated and continued until the Government started public works to give employment to idle workmen was set at naught by the Government, which caused the arrest of several of the prominent labor agitators. Yesterday the men were all working as usual.

A loaded bomb was discovered last night outside the Spanish Consulate in Messina, Sicily. The fuse attached to it was burning, but was quickly extinguished with remarkable presence of mind and courage by the finders. The police were alarmed and immediately began a search for the dynamiters, but no arrests have yet been made. The men are supposed to be members of an anarchist society.

For several years I was persistently annoyed with an excessive accumulation of dandruff and although using various preparations recommended and shampooing regularly once a week, no material relief was realized until my attention was called to Anti Dandruff, which has produced unlooked-for results in my case, four applications removing every particle of dandruff, and as a specific for this trouble it certainly has no equal. Yours truly, W. T. ROBINSON, Can. Pac. Rys. Telegraph Co., Montreal, P.Q.

T. Crate, who was very ill with influenza, is