D. Ritchie & Co.'s
"UNION MADE"
DERBY D. Ritchie & Co. TRADE MARK
DERBY TOBACCO
5, 10 & 20c PLUGS
is Superior to all other Plug Smoking Tobacco. A trial will convince you.
We caution smokers of "DERBY" Plug against some dealers, who will offer you other brands on which they make more profit. Remember that the "DERBY" costs them more money than any other tobacco.
See that our Trade Mark, the "Derby Cap," also the Knights of Labor tag, are on each plug. 18

AUCTION SALES.
BY C. M. HENDERSON & CO
THE SALE OF THE SEASON
Gigantic and attractive unreserved
AUCTION SALE
— OF —
English, German, Parisian and Other High Class Goods, together with the costly Fixtures, Safes, etc., being the entire stock in trade of
Frank S. Taggard & Co
AT THE STORE
NO. 89 KING-STREET WEST
The stock comprises valuable gold and silver hunting case and other Watches, Diamonds, Valuable Marble and other Clocks, Bronzes, Electro Plate Cutlery, Glassware, Sportsman's Goods, valuable Oil Paintings and Water Colors, Fancy Goods in great variety, Plush Goods, Fine Gold Jewelry, also 10 Show Cases, Side Wall Cases, Iron Safes, Cylinder Office Desks, Letter Cabinets, Typewriter, making in all a very large and well-assorted stock of attractive goods. The sale will commence on
TUESDAY, 29th JAN., 1895,
and will be continued daily until the entire stock is sold. Seats for ladies. Every article offered will be sold without the least reserve.
Sale precisely at 11 o'clock each day.
Chas. M. Henderson & Co.,
Auctioneers. 61

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws 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 for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' 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, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—DURING THE month of January, 1895, mails close and are due as follows:

	Close. a.m.	p.m.	Due. a.m.	p.m.
G.T.R. East	7.30	2.45	7.25	9.40
G. & Q. Railway	7.45	8.00	7.35	7.45
G.T.R. West	7.30	3.35	12.40	p.m. 3.00
C.K.N.W.	7.30	4.30	10.10	8.10
N. G. & B.	7.00	4.30	10.25	8.50
Midland	7.00	3.35	12.30	p.m. 3.30
C.V.R.	7.00	3.00	12.35	p.m. 8.50
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
		noon	8.55	2.00
		2.00		7.30
G.W.R.	6.30	4.00	10.45	8.35
		9.30		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	6.30	12.00	a. 8.35	5.40
		4.00	12.35	p.m. 10.00
U.S.N.Y.		9.30		
U.S. Western States	6.30	12 noon	5.45	
		9.30	8.30	

English mails close on Mondays at 9.30 p.m., and on Thursdays at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close occasionally on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of January: 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 31.
N.B.—There are branch postoffices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and Money Order business at the Local Office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.
W. C. PATTESON, P. M.

FURS!
SLEIGH ROBES
$7 AND UPWARDS.
All Furs Selling at Cost Price.
J. & J. LUGSDIN,
Manufacturers,
101 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO.
N. B.—Highest cash price paid for raw furs. 186

SPARKLING RADNOR NATURE'S CHAMPAGNE.
Rdg Rom Fse Com Jan 96

The Toronto World.

DICKSON & TOWNSEND TELEPHONE 2072 SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. TO-DAY AT 11 A.M.

SIXTEENTH YEAR | TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 29 1895. | ONE CENT.

MINISTERS AT GALT

Enthusiastic Political Meeting in South Waterloo.

A RATTLING SPEECH BY MR. FOSTER

But Not a Hint As to When the Elections Will Come On.

Hon. Mr. Foster Deals Trenchantly With Canada's Progress and Development Since 1878 As Evidenced By the Trade Returns, Reports of the Carrying Companies, Deposits in the Savings Banks, Together With the Industrial Census—An Effective Reply to Mr. Laurier's Speech

Galt, Ont., Jan. 28.—The tour of the Dominion Cabinet Ministers, which was so suddenly upset by the death of Sir John Thompson, was resumed to-day by Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. John Haggart, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Dr. Montague and Hon. W. B. Ives. These gentlemen addressed a meeting in the Town Hall here to-night. Those who expected to hear an announcement as to the date of the next general election were doomed to disappointment. Beyond jokingly alluding to the rumors of dissolution, not one of the members let drop a hint as to whether we may look for a general election before or after the next session of Parliament.

At the outset Mr. Foster made a somewhat significant remark, but whether any weight is to be placed in it is doubtful. The chairman, George Pattinson, President of the South Waterloo Liberal-Conservative Association, alluded to the candidate chosen at the Conservative convention this afternoon as the member-elect. When the Minister of Finance rose to speak, he referred to this as a prophetic term. On making a second reference to the candidate, who, by the way is ex-Warden George A. Clare, he called him the "soon-to-be-elected member," and then corrected himself and said, "No, I should not say, soon-to-be." (The audience observed the significance of the slip, and it provoked great merriment.

The ministers were expected to arrive here at 10 o'clock this morning, and a delegation of leading Conservatives was waiting the arrival of the Toronto train at the station. It was subsequently learned that owing to a snow blockade the members had been unable to make connections in Toronto. The statesmen reached here just before 8 o'clock, the train being delayed 45 minutes at Streetsville, in consequence of a snow drift. It was half an hour after the advertised time, when the distinguished gentlemen stepped on to the platform in the Town Hall, and by that time the room, which will hold close upon a thousand, was packed to suffocation. The electors of Waterloo County, which has been a Liberal stronghold since 1878, gave the members of the Government a warm reception, and patiently listened to their addresses.

The Government of the Workingman

Hon. George E. Foster was the first speaker. At the outset, in referring to the address of welcome presented by the workingmen, the Minister emphatically argued that the present Government was the champion of the workingman. The Government believed that its policy was the policy for the workingman of Canada, for the reason that it gave him a chance to work in fair competition against the laborers of other countries, who worked for less pay and under better conditions. (Applause.) So long as the Conservative Government existed in this country, just so long it would have a policy which should be in favor of working Canadian men, against any men the world over

Mr. Foster was very eloquent in his feeling allusions to the death of Sir John Thompson. These were his concluding words: "While we have lost the loved leader and the able chief, we have still with us and shall keep the memory of his honest worth, the memory of his great sacrifice, the memory of all that he has been to us." (Applause.)

Mr. Foster's Reply to Laurier.

The speaker then turned his attention to the recent speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Montreal. That speech, he said, had been heralded by many of the papers as one that was to be an epoch-marker, but how disappointing was the result! The epoch-marking was absent, and the same old policy, dressed in almost the same old words, and having about it that delightful misty indefiniteness of the Aiden time, was there yet.

The Same Old Policy.

"We, as Liberal-Conservatives," continued the Minister, "do not come to put anything new before the people; we come as Liberal-Conservatives upon fixed principles, with a policy which has been our since 1878, and without shadow of a turning or variableness. It is ours now in principle an din fact. We have, from 1878 until to-day, been working out the policy steadily and successfully, proceeding upon its lines to the great good and the great expansion and development of the country which we love, and we propose simply to say here and now that we are going to do the same just so long as the people of the country let us and we think they are quite willing to let us for a little while longer." (Applause.) Continuing, Mr. Foster said that when Mr. Laurier and the leader of the Opposition put in their plea that they should be given a chance to carry out their policy. They always attempted to show the state of the country was so deplorable that it was necessary that they should be called to take hold of affairs in order to extricate the country from its perilous position, in order to save it from impending ruin. That was the whole basis of the claim that the Liberals made for a change of Government and a change of policy.

A Pertinent Question

"Have the results of the existence of the National Policy since 1878 been of such a nature and the outcome of such a kind as to stamp their effect upon the people, the business and the development of this country in a way which will tend to make us think that ruin lack of prosperity and consequent impending bankruptcy is before us?" asked the speaker.

Mr. Laurier said protection was the bane and the curse of this country, and the other members of the Opposition followed suit. What was the testimony?

And the Answer

There were two methods of arriving at the truth: first, an appeal to undoubted facts here in our own country and, second, a comparison of this country with other countries under the same or a different policy. As to the undoubted facts, the National Policy had been before the people ever since 1879. What was the history of the development of the business of this country from 1878 to 1893? They could easily satisfy themselves upon this point. There were two great divisions of national life so to speak, so far as trade and business were concerned. One they might call the producing part, the other the distributing part. Without these no State could could carry on business. If a country were simply a producer without being a distributor, or simply a distributor without fit producing powers, and their influences being equal, it could never be so prosperous or so thoroughly progressive as a country that had both these forms of life interchangeable with each other.

Trade the True Index of Prosperity.

Let them take the trade index of distribution in the country from 1878 to 1893. What were the facts? The exports of Canada in 1879 were seventy-one millions of dollars. In 1893 they had risen to one hundred and eighteen millions, an increase of 66 per cent. under the National Policy.

The imports from foreign countries were also an index of the prosperity and life of a country. The imports in 1879 were eighty-one millions of dollars, in 1893 they were one hundred and twenty-nine millions, being an increase of 60 per cent. in the same period.

Taking the imports and exports together in 1878, we did a business with foreign countries of one hundred and fifty-three millions whilst in 1893 we did a business of $247,000,000, an increase of 65 per cent. (Applause.)

The Carrying Trade.

There was also another index of the distribution of trade, namely the carriers—the ships which frequented our ports, and the railways which conveyed products from one part of the country to another. If they took the seagoing tonnage alone, they would find that in 1878 there were six and a half millions of tons entered and cleared from Canada. In 1893 there were ten and a half millions of tons, an increase of 60 per cent. In the coasting trade the tonnage which entered and cleared in 1878 was eleven millions of tons. In 1893 it had increased to twenty-four and a half millions, an increase of 110 per cent. in that period. As to the inland water tonnage in 1878 there were five millions of tons entered and cleared on the inland waters; in 1893 that had increased to eight millions of tons, an increase of 60 per cent.

Then with regard to railroads there were in 1879 some 6489 miles of road; in 1893 that had increased to 15,000 miles, an increase of 120 per cent.

In 1878 the railroads carried six and a half millions of passengers, but in 1893 they had transported thirteen and a half millions, an increase of 109 per cent.

The N.P. and the Farmers.

Turning to the production of articles Mr. Foster first dealt with agriculture the basic industry of the country. The Liberals alleged that it was in this direction the National Policy exerted its most baneful effect. What were the facts? Agriculture in the Dominion of Canada was to-day upon a basis of stability and of actual profit greater on the average than the agricultural industry was found to be in the United States or Great Britain, two examples, the one of a high protective tariff, the other free trade, on the principle of what we call revenue tariff.

It had been argued, continued Mr. Foster, that the National Policy was depopulating the country and crowding the towns.

"You farmers, what quarrel have you because the city population is increasing?" queried the Minister. "Have you not just so much larger markets for your products? Don't quarrel with your home markets. Taking it all around it is the most profitable to you, and the more people there are in the Dominion of Canada the more people you have engaged in industries in the cities, the better is the farmers' market and the greater is the demand which he has to supply (Applause.) The protective policy does this."

In the circumstances of to-day, with the United States on one side of us, with well-developed manufactories with an immense amount of capital, with its accumulated skill, of a country with its cheap methods, if it had the free entry into this country its manufactured products would sweep out of existence almost every industry we have in Canada. (Applause.)

Capital Invested and Hands Employed.

—Again quoting figures Mr. Foster said in 1881 the capital in the industries of Canada was one hundred and sixty-five millions, in 1891 it was three hundred and fifty-four millions, an increase of 112 per cent. The wages paid amounted to fifty-nine millions in 1881, and one hundred millions in 1891, an increase of 70 per cent.

In 1881 250,000 people were employed, in 1891 there were 270,000. The output was three hundred and ten millions in 1881 and four hundred and seventy-six millions in 1891, an increase of 57 per cent. But what had been the increase since 1891 and from 1878 to 1881? If they were to have the exact figures for 1879 and 1880 these amounts would be largely increased without doubt. Such figures were sufficient to show to the people of the country what immense strides had taken place in the industrial activities of this country from 1878 up to the present time.

What the Savings Banks Show

Then come down to the Government Savings Banks and the smaller banks throughout the country, proceeded Mr. Foster. What do we find in a country that is rapidly becoming impoverished, a country which is continually going to ruin, where business is depressed, where all is dark and all hopeless, the people are not laying by money every day. But what are the facts in this country?

In 1878 there were 87 1-2 millions deposited in the savings banks, in 1893 there were 256 1-2 millions dollars an increase of 192 per cent. in the regime of the National Policy. (Applause.)

A 14 Foot Canal Within 2 Years.

Mr. Foster also alluded to the fact that within two years there would be a 14-foot channel from the lakes to Montreal and pointed out that the policy of the Government had been to establish great lines of steamships running between Canada and Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, the West Indies and South America, China and Japan.

The Public Expenditure and Its Results

"But," continued the speaker, "some people are constantly crying out, what about the expenditure? What about the debt? What about the taxation of the country?"

The expenses of Canada from 1878 to 1893 have been large. It was necessary that they should be large. It was a part of the Liberal-Conservative policy that they should be large. Why, in 1878, what was before us? A large country, with what we believed to be immense resources, or development, provinces separated 3000 miles apart, without means of intercommunication; an djust as the veins and arteries are necessary to carry the blood from the heart to the extremities and back again, and keep the life mechanism going, so every country must have its veins and arteries of communication open every part of its life blood. Its commerce and its intercommunication must have free course to run to and fro and vivify the whole body. We believed the country had elements of prosperity. We recounted the future, we borrowed the money, we built the railways, we made Canada a country fit to stand alongside any other modern country. (Applause.) We made it a country that her people would be proud to stay in and a country into which other people would be willing to come and cast in their lot. The time for doing business on a back street was passed in 1878. We had been at that long enough; it was till we did business on modern methods. (Applause.) We did it. We built the railways. We constructed the canals. We opened up the steamship lines. We made public improvements. We mortgaged the future for it to a certain extent, but no other policy would have kept Canada from becoming a back number amongst the countries of the world. In doing that we borrowed money.

The Public Debt a Light Burden

The debt of the country is to-day 246 millions of dollars. We have it in the canals; we have it in the railways and in the public improvements.

The measure of the public debt is the interest you have to pay every year to carry the debt. That interest to-day is $1.75 per head of the people per year; the interest you paid in 1879, before you had these improvements, was $1.59 per head. The increase has been just exactly 18 cents per head in 15 years, a little more than a cent per head of the population per year for these improvements, and all these facilities that we have got. Are we paying heavily for them?

Continuing, Mr. Foster pointed out that during the time the Conservatives had been in power the credit of the country had steadily increased, and as an illustration showed how, on the last occasion of the issuing of bonds, they had been scrambled for on the London market.

Canada's Stability in Times of Depression.

"The three years we have just gone through," went on the Minister, "have been characterized by the greatest depression which Canada ever experienced, and yet contrast her position with that of the United States, with their financial institutions breaking up and crumbling in almost every city. Our industries have been stable, and the men out of employment have been comparatively few."

As to the Elections.

The audience pricked up their ears when Mr. Foster, in conclusion, made a reference to the general elections, but if they expected an announcemut, they were doomed to disappointment. This was all he said: "The Opposition are responsible for our being here, they are going around telling everybody that there is going to be a general election, and they won't tell us just when they are going to bring it on—(laughter)—so we thought it wise to take time by the forelock and come and see a few of our friends before the elections come on. When they do come let every Canadian voter deposit his ballot with the responsible idea that he has within his hands an instrument which not only guards the well-being of the present, but which marks the policy under which this young and thriving country of ours shall either go forward to a great future, or under which it shall meet with disaster and with depression. That it shall not be that latter we may trust the electors of the country as we have trusted in the past."

When Mr. Foster sat down he received a perfect ovation and Miss Lulu Vardon, daughter of Mayor Vardon, presented him with a beautiful bouquet.

The Chameleon Policy.

Hon. W. B. Ives, Minister of Trade and Commerce, referred to the constant change in the trade policy of the Liberal party. First it was Commercial Union, then unrestricted reciprocity, continental free trade, and lastly a revenue tariff. One could not trust the interests of the country at large to a party which did not appear to know its own mind. All these policies could not have been right, or the party would not have seen its way to drop them from time to time. He contrasted the Liberal platform with the established policy of the Government. He argued that there was no antagonism such as had been alleged by the Opposition between the agricultural and industrial classes. Their interests were, he said, one and the same.

A Party of Religious Toleration

Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, delivered a spirited address, concerning the religious toleration which had always existed in the Conservative party. He strongly advocated the National Policy and berated the Opposition for decrying their own country, which, he said, no other political party in any country had ever done, and he argued that their actions showed want of judgment, tact and stability.

Hon. John Haggert and Hon. Dr. Montague also delivered short addresses, and the meeting was brought to a close at 11.45, with loud cheers for the ministers.

South Waterloo Conservative Convention.

Preston, Jan. 28.—At the Conservative convention for South Waterloo to-day, George A. Clare was nominated to contest the riding for the Dominion House. Mr. Clare was the standard-bearer in the last general election, when he was defeated by a majority of 312.

A Mishap to the Premier

Belleville, Jan. 28.—The cap which conveyed Sir Mackenzie Bowell to the station this morning upset in a drift. Sir Mackenzie's head was slightly cut with the glass.

Bastedo's fire sale, furs and hats, 39 King west.

'Salada' Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Cabinet Photos.
Mr. J. Fraser Bryce, photographer, 107 King-street west, cabinet photos a specialty. Appointments if desired. 246

We are doing our best to keep prices down and want your trade—People's Coal Company. 124

Have You Seen This?
The "Fad" Crystal Pen writes one thousand words with one dip of ink. Price 10c. Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street. 246

SIR OLIVER'S EXPRESSION.

His smile is bland and childlike
Since he heard from Kingston town,

But this is how the smile will come
Should Algoma "turn him down." SH

MANITOBA WHEAT IN BRITAIN

ANY QUANTITY CAN FIND A MARKET IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

London Comment on Mr Daldy's Arguments Against Canadian Copyright—Newfoundland Must Become a Crown Colony—Canada the Subject of Many Educational Lectures.

London, Jan. 28.—The splendid wheats of Manitoba have been recently very much to the front, in consequence of the exhibition, through the instrumentality of the High Commissioner for Canada, at the leading corn exchanges of the country, of official samples of the various grades of this cereal. They have attracted a great deal of attention, both from their hardness, weight and general appearance, and there is little doubt that almost any quantity could find a market in the United Kingdom. One large importing house stated recently that the Manitoba wheat of last year's crop, as shown by them, is the finest quality that has ever been received on the market, that the millers appreciate it more generally and are using it more freely than they have ever before done. Another merchant writes that the Manitoba wheats are of finer quality than they have had for a number of years. It is stated that it is the intention of Sir Charles Tupper to offer small sample bags of wheat to farmers, millers and others who may apply for them, with the object of directing the attention of agriculturists to the quality of the cereals, and to the suitability of the country for farming purposes, and of creating a still greater demand for the wheats in the United Kingdom.

May Suspend Newfoundland's Constitution

The deplorable state of affairs in Newfoundland has been attracting a good deal of attention. It is generally recognized that something must be done, not only to alleviate the distress that exists there, but also to place the affairs of the colony in a more satisfactory condition. No one, however, seems to be able to suggest anything of a definite character, but it is felt that little or nothing can be done until there has been some impartial and independent enquiry into the causes that have led to the present crisis.

The general impression seems to be that in order to reduce the current expenditure, and to bring about a financial equilibrium, it will be necessary to suspend the existing constitution, and for a time, at any rate, to administer the affairs of the island as a Crown Colony. If this leads to the entry of the colony into the Dominion, so much the better for everybody concerned, and for the Empire, but nothing is likely to be done in that direction on the part of the Government, here unless the feeling in the colony is favorable to the union. It is doubtful however, whether the adoption of any or all of these suggestions would give any immediate benefit to the working population, who must have employment if they are to maintain themselves and their families; and they cannot emigrate, as many ought to do, if things do not improve, unless assistance is forthcoming from somewhere.

Pictorial Lectures on Canada.

A few weeks ago a statement appeared in one of the educational journals to the effect that sets of lantern slides could be obtained from the High Commissioner's office by schoolmasters and others desiring to deliver lectures on Canada. As the result the very large number of applications have been received, and the 20 sets of slides are engaged almost continuously during the remainder of the winter season. The lectures are not only delivered to the school children, but are even more largely used for evening entertainments in the villages and country districts, and especially in what are known as the evening continuation schools. The value of this work in directing the attention of the public to the advantages of Canada as a field for emigration can hardly be overestimated. It serves to supplement in a very useful way the dissemination of the literature on Canada, which has been arranged in such a thorough manner in the last few years both by the Government and the steamship and railway companies.

Daldy's Poor Reply to Edgar Re Copyright.

Mr. Daldy's reply to Mr. Edgar's letter is not regarded in Canadian circles here as strengthening the English side of the question. What he and those associated with him apparently desire is that there should be one copyright law in Canada for Canadians and another for British authors, publishers and printers—an absurdity on the face of it. He repeats that he has more than once stated that Canada has full right to legislate on copyright for her own authors, which by the way, is not true, and that what Canada now wants Great Britain to do is to legislate against authors in the United Kingdom in the interests of Canadian printers, by repealing a most important feature of the Imperial Act of 1842. Mr. Daldy ought to know by this time that Canada desires nothing of the kind. What she wishes is that the power conferred upon her by the British North America Act, to legislate on copyright in Canada, whether for Canadians, for other subjects of Her Majesty or for foreigners, should be made absolute, subject of course to the veto clauses contained in the statute. This cannot be the case until the Act of 1842 is modified. So far as Canada is concerned, it would and ought to have been done in 1867, when the Confederation act was under discussion, but for an oversight. As the matter stands now Canadian legislation on copyright has little or no force whatever, as the consequence of the existence, on the part of a few individuals, on the right of England, to interfere in the domestic legislation of a self-governing possession of the empire, by maintaining the act of 1842. Mr. Daldy goes on to state that he is informed very few people in Canada are interested in the matter. This is a bold statement, in view of the perfect unanimity of the two Houses of the Canadian Parliament on the subject on several occasions. It would be equally fair to state, and far more true, that it has no public interest in England—outside Mr. Daldy and his friends.

Decreased Emigration Not the Fault of the Carrying Agencies

Very naturally Messrs. Allan Bros. & Co. and the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the United Kingdom take considerable interest in the promotion of emigration to Canada. They have, therefore, been interviewed with regard to the movement in the last year, and as to the prospects of emigration in the coming spring. Allan Bros. state that unfortunately there is nothing favorable to report on the last year's emigration, but that the interests of the steamship companies and Canadian railway companies are identical with those of the Government, and that every possible step has been taken, to promote a desirable emigration to the Dominion. They add that they have been subjected to a war of rates through a misunderstanding with the Continental lines their nominal rate of £5 to £6 being reduced to £2. Notwithstanding the lower fares emigration has not increased but on the contrary decreased. They do not hope for many improvements until things are in a more prosperous condition in Canada, as emigration largely depends o nthe success of those who have already gone out, whose reports have great influence one way or the other. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's agent generally endorses the views of the shipping company, and adds adds that so far as last year's emigration is concerned, while the result has been confessedly unsatisfactory, it certainly cannot be attributed to any falling off in the efforts of the various parties interesteddi n directing emigration to Canada.

INCENDIARISM IN MONTREAL.

The Mechanics' Institute Gutted—The Caretaker Arrested.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The Mechanics' Institute building, one of the chief buildings in the city, was almost wholly destroyed by fire to-night. The building is a fine seven-story stone structure, on the corner of St. James and St. Peter-streets, and in addition to the library, one of the oldest and most extensive in the country, is occupied by a number of offices. The fire first started at 6 o'clock, but was put out. Another alarm was sounded shortly after 9. The fire had spread through the upper stories and downwards. The library was badly damaged, and the whole of the building gutted. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and suspicion rests on the caretaker, who was recently discharged. He has been arrested.

The damage by to-night's fire at the Mechanics' Institute is estimated at about $50,000 to $60,000.

Amongst the tenants of the Merchants' Institute building who will suffer are Iron Valley Pressed Brick Works office, George A. Cowan, agent; W. J. Gage, J. A. Bulman, architect; Montreal Loan and Building Society, Canadian Investment Agency, the Montreal Clearing House offices and H. W. Olive.

FIRE AT YORK MILLS.

Pratt's Flour Mills Completely Destroyed—No Insurance.

The flouring mills of Joseph Pratt of York Mills were completely destroyed by fire at 9.30 yesterday morning, together with three or four thousand bushels of grain. There was no insurance.

HAMILTON LICENSE REDUCTION.

Council Recommends Cutting Off All Unfavorably Reported Upon.

Hamilton, Jan 28.—At the regular meeting of the city council this evening, the proposition to reduce the number of liquor licenses was debated. The market, fire and police committee brought in a report recommending that the tavern and saloon licenses be reduced from 75 to 65, and all barrooms be closed at 10 o'clock. After a lengthy discussion a motion by Ald. Hall that the council request the License Commissioners to cut off such licenses as the police report unfavorably on was carried by a vote of 15 to 8.

OUT OF WEDLOCK.

A New, Mysterious and Startling Novel by Albert Ross.

Albert Ross, the famous author of "Young Miss Giddy," "Thy Neighbor's Wife," "Why I'm Single," etc., has produced a new novel on a theme quite as startling as any of the delicate themes handled by him. This book, which is now for sale by John P. McKenna, 80 Yonge-street, Bookseller and Newsdealer, has for its heroine a Quixotic maiden, who, in her reckless and joyous transgresses all the laws which civilization has raised to guard motherhood. Though treading on somewhat dangerous ground, the author keeps himself well within bounds, and discusses what is really an important question.

To retain vigorous health use Adams' Tutti Frutti. It assists digestion wonderfully.

Not a Medicine Ad
Is your appetite failing?
Then drink East Kent ale.
Professor Heys, the well-known analyst, says: "The appetizing and strengthening qualities of this ale render it particularly useful for medicinal purposes."
Doctors prescribe it.
Good judges call it the best in Canada.
Why haven't you tried it? .

Tokay "Cup" for Parties and Balls.

Hear J. Churchill Arridge, flutist, to-night.

An Endowment Investment Contract.
Endowment insurance is both safe and profitable, in that it gives a large return in case of early death and a satisfactory investment if the holder lives to the end of the term.
A reference to the last official government report shows the North American Life Assurance Company has a larger net surplus in proportion to its liabilities than that of any other company.
For full information respecting the excellent investment plans of the company, address the Head Office, 22 to 28 King-street west, Toronto. 246

Admission 25c. to-night, Association Hall.

DIED OF SMALLPOX.

Contracted the Disease By Handling Infected Paper Money.

Aylmer, Ont., Jan. 28.—Henry Pressey, farmer, Copenhagen, who was found 12 days ago to be suffering from smallpox, succumbed to the effects of the disease, passing away yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He contracted the disease by handling American money received from a St. Thomas man who had been engaged pulling down the Detroit pest house.

If you like a bright grate fire order up a ton of Grate Coal from People's Coal Company. 124

Whiteway to Take the Premiership.
St. John's, N.F., Jan 28.—A new political deal is likely to be consummated to-morrow whereby Whiteway is to resume the Premiership. A new allocation of offices is being made. Writs have also been issued for by-elections.
Four men were killed at the Port au Prince asbestos mine on the west coast to-day by a landslide.

Salada Ceylon Tea is most comforting

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Guinn Wants to Clear His Underwear.
A big discount off all winter underwear and half hose. Odd garments of natural wool at less than cost of production in England. Our ordered shirt department is busier now than it has been in years. We shrink every flannel shirt that we make, and our white shirt customers tell us that we have a faculty for giving ease to the neck that other makers do not possess.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Beaumont Jarvis, Architect & Superintendent, Traders Bk. Bldg., Toronto. 'Phone 2274

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Dunlop's Fashionable Beauties.
The American Beauty, Bridesmaid, The Bride, Meteor, Catharine Mermet, Caroline Testout, "The Kaiserin Augusta Victoria," are the choicest roses grown. Dunlop has thousands of trees in full bloom now. All lovers of the rose are welcome at greenhouses. Fresh cut roses are delivered at his salesrooms, 1 King west, and 445 Yonge, twice every day.

Association Hall to-night will be crowded.

POOR BUSINESS.

WILLIE O'BRIAN (the first and only customer): There's no use talkin', mister, these may be good cigars—but they don't draw worth a cent.

BRADLEY GETS 12 YEARS.

The Confidence Man Receives a Severe Sentence in Detroit.

A few weeks ago Detective Davis arrested Frank J. Bradley at the Queen Hotel on a charge of obtaining $150 from O. W. Shipman of Detroit on a forged cheque. Bradley was at one time manager of the Pullman car cshops, and embezzled $20,000, for which he served a seven-year term. After his release he went to Chicago. Returning to Detroit he passed the bogus cheque on Shipman.

When arraigned in the Recorder's Court at Detroit yesterday he pleaded guilty expecting a light sentence. When he wase sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment he almost fainted in the dock.

Five Years for Burglary.
Cobourg, Ont., Jan. 28.—Judge Benson to-day sentenced John Connors to five years in the Reformatory for shop-breaking at Colborne.

Bastedo's fire sale 39 King west, furs, robes and hats lower prices than ever quoted in Toronto.

A LAST CHANCE.

Thursday Is the Last Day of Dineens' Sale—Some Bargains Left Yet.

The recent storm and subsequent cold weather has had an appreciable effect on the fur trade of the city, and there has been a noticeable increase in Dineens' sales.

There are still some wonderful bargains at the old stand, but as the annual clearing sale will conclude on Thursday there is but little time for those who wish to take advantage of the reductions.

Here are a few of the prices which are drawing crowds:

Children's grey lamb caps $2, ladies' fur gauntlets $4, 24-inch Greenland seal capes $15, 27-inch Greenland seal capes $20, ladies' storm collars $8.50, Persian lamb caps $5, ladies' grey lamb jackets $50, ladies' fur muffs $2.50, ladies' mink ruffs $8.50, boys' fur caps $2.50, grey goat robes $5, extra large size $7.50, men's fur coats $15, men's gauntlets $6.

Dineens': King and Yonge—254 Yonge.

Come and hear the Toronto Vocal Club to-night in Association Hall.

Through Tickets to Southern Resorts.
Charles E. Burns, 77 Yonge-street, third door above King. Passages to Savannah, Jacksonville, Florida, West Indies, Mexico, New Orleans, and all Southern States and resorts by any route.

Fill up the coal bin NOW while the price is lowest. Hard coal at $4.75, delivered in bags—People's Coal Company. 124

The King of Spirits.
Robert Brown's Four Crown Brand Whisky is supplied to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Highness Prince Bismarck of Germany. Absolutely unequalled for quality or flavor. It is the cheapest you can buy. The Crown Importing Co., 13 Front-street east, Toronto. Sole Agents for Ontario and Quebec. Orders by mail have prompt attention. 246

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Bastedo's fire sale, musk ox and other robes and rugs, 39 King west.

You Can Buy Whisky at $2 Per Gallon
You can buy whisky at the above price, but not from us. If, however, you want pure whisky, we sell two years' old at $2.50 per gallon, and matured in sherry casks, six years old, $3 per gallon, and 10 years at $3.50 per gallon. No finer whiskies than above have ever been sold in Canada. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Miss Jessie Alexander, Association Hall to-night

Steamship Movements.
The Allan mail S.S Laurentian from Portland to Halifax for Liverpool arrived out on Sunday afternoon.

Any uneasiness at the stomach or indigestion in any form is absolutely cured by Adams' Tutti Frutti.

HARTY WINS IN KINGSTON

HIS MINORITY OF ONE BECOMES A MAJORITY OF 432.

An Unusually Heavy Vote Polled in the Limestone City Bye-Election Yesterday—No Results Yet to Hand From the Contest in East Algoma.

Kingston, Jan. 28.—This city was all excitement to-day, owing to the voting in the bye-election for member of the Ontario Assembly. The voting was slow in the morning, but in the afternoon every available voter was taken to the polls.

In the election in June last the vote stood:

Dr. Smythe	1710
Hon. Mr. Harty	1709

The majority first announced was three, but a recount reduced it to one.

A protest was entered and in November a consent verdict was obtained, by which Dr. Smythe pleaded guilty to bribery by agents.

The vote to-day was far in excess of that in June, owing to the registration of manhood franchise voters. The result was:

Harty	2283
Smythe	1851
Majority for Harty	432

In Algoma.

Polling in the Algoma by-election took place yesterday, but no reports have been received from any point of the constituency.

Bastedo's fire sale, ladies' and men's gauntlets, 39 King west.

A pleased customer is our best advertisement. People's Coal Company. 124

A very choice selection of shades in ingrain papers, with beautiful friezes and picture rails to match. W. H. Elliott, 40 King-street east. 26

Bastedo's fire sale, capes of all kinds, 39 King west.

Ask for Dewar's Scotch whisky, as supplied to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. 246

Our prices and weights, exactly as represented, or money refunded—People's Coal Company. 124

Use Cerol high-polish waterproof dressing on your shoes and you will have dry feet. Price 15c. 246

Bastedo's fire sale, men's fur coats, caps, collars, 39 King west.

Arlington Hotel.
This elegant, comfortable hotel offers every inducement to those desiring permanent winter accommodations.

The People's Coal Company have offices at corner Queen and Spadina-ave., corner Queen and Parliament-st., corner College and Yonge. 124

Given Away.
Potatoes 50c per bag, eggs 8c per doz., butter 20c per lb, bread 5c large loaf, granulated sugar at your own price. John Miller & Co., 77-81 Queen-street west. 246

Bastedo's fire sale, hats and caps half price and less.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Colder To-Night and To-Morrow.
Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 20—28; Edmonton, 18—30; Qu'Appelle, 18 below—6 below; Winnipeg, 22 below—zero; Parry Sound, 6—18; Toronto, zero—10; Montreal, 6—16; Quebec, 6—14; Halifax, 18—22.

PROBS—A little higher temperature and local snow falls to-day; high northerly to westerly winds and turning colder to-night and to-morrow.