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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1888.

What the Banking Experts Will Say.

What good will the proposed examination of banking experts before a committee of the House do? The experts will probably be bankers or directors of banks, and they naturally will oppose any reform that clips their wings in that aerial flight which is known as lifting. They will hold on to their present power of issuing bank notes, and will resist the appointment of any inquisitorial officer having similar powers to those exercised by the American "Controller of Currency." It is quite probable that they will take the opportunity to protest against the Postoffice Savings Banks continuing to pay 4 per cent. on twenty millions of dollars, representing the savings of the working classes. Many of them have declared their "intention of seeing the interest lowered to 3 per cent., or of knowing the reason why." We have little faith in the bona fides of banking experts. Money is the root of all evil, and bankers are trained from infancy to look after number one, even (as we now know) at the risk of compounding a felony. The good of the people will not be the object lying nearest to the heart of any witness selected from the ranks of experts, taking in all variations of the species between the spotless melancholy of W. J. Buchanan and the daring exuberance of James Baxter. They are all tarred with the same stick. There are, however, some good clergymen with an aptitude for financial problems. There are some city and county treasurers, and lastly there are many plucked pigeons among the trading classes whose opinions might be of service to a parliamentary committee.

"A New Policy With Canada."

This is what the United States must have, so says The New York Tribune, in an article which is likely to attract considerable attention on our side of the border, for the reason that it makes reminder of a fact which we fancy is not as well known in Canada as it should be. For some time back American railway companies have felt sore over an alleged unfair advantage which Canadian railways have over them. Under the new American law, the Interstate Commissioners have power to compel railways to make their charges the same *per mile* for carrying merchandise a short distance as for a long one—in other words, the enforcement of the "long and short haul clause" prevents discrimination in favor of long distance freights. But only *American* companies are subject to this law, the commissioners having of course no power to interfere with Canadian railways. How the thing works is thus: The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk receive American freight at various points out west, carry it so far east through Canada, and then transfer it to eastern American roads, which take it the rest of the way to the seaboard. The Canadian roads can cut rates as much as they please, in order to get business, but the American roads may not, for if they did the Interstate Court, which has large powers, would be "down" on them. The American law allows freight to re-enter the country after having passed through Canada in bond, the Interstate Commissioners having no power to interfere, although they have very full powers over freights on American railways only. Last week the matter was formally brought before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, and The Tribune at the time gave this explanation of the grievance:

It is one of the results growing out of the prudeness of the Interstate Commerce law, and this has now developed into a serious claim by the action of the present Administration and the rulings of Secretary Fairchild. According to the law, goods may be sent from point in this country, across Canada in bond, for delivery at another point in this country. As the Canadian roads are not affected by the Interstate Commerce law, this provision allows them to compete with American roads in carrying American goods, while they enjoy the advantage of being free from the requirements of the Interstate law. It has been of particular disadvantage to the transcontinental systems of this country, which lie parallel and have to compete with the more favored Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk systems. To make the matter worse, Secretary Fairchild has given to the Canadian system every aid in diverting traffic into Canada by bonding the Pacific Coast steamship line, which is one of the main avenues for supplying Canadian roads with American freight.

In its article of Tuesday The Tribune says that the Interstate law proposed an adjustment (of the freight question) "which was rendered impracticable by Canadian competition." General Wilson a few days ago spread the matter—and himself too—before Congress, and now an amendment to the Interstate law has been offered, making American merchandise subject to duty *on re-entering the country*, just the same as if it were foreign, and not American at all. But the objection to this amendment, which The Tribune expects will at once be raised in Canada, is that it violates Article XXIX. of the Treaty of Washington. That article provides for the conveyance of merchandise in transit without payment of duty, from any point in the United States through Canada to other places in the United States. And The Tribune significantly adds:

Under this clause the participation of Canadian railways in the freight transportation business of the United States is legalized. The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific with its line of steamers bonded by Secretary Fairchild are protected by treaty in their competition with American railways. The attempt to repeal a clause of the Treaty of Washington by means of an amendment to the Interstate Act will certainly be open to serious *and probably fatal criticism. The same objection can be urged against General Wilson's drastic proposal to prohibit absolutely the shipment of American goods, whether dutiable or not, on Canadian railways.* The proper method of procedure, if either policy be favored, will be Congressional action for the abrogation of Article XXIX. Congress did not go far enough when it abrogated Article XXX. It should complete its work and at the same time repeal such acts as that of July 28, 1886, on which Secretary Fairchild based his unwise and unpatriotic action in bonding the Canadian Pacific's coast line.

And our New York contemporary says something more, which is certainly interesting enough to be worth quoting:

It (Article XXIX) does not confer upon American railways the reciprocal advantages of transporting goods from one part of the Dominion to another through American territory. In Mr. Nimmo's expressive phrase, the United States "granted to Canada the right to dip her ladle into our big dish without even exacting from her the right to dip our spoon into her little dish." Canadian corporations have a large share of the business rightfully belonging to American lines, and American railways are not permitted to carry wheat out of Manitoba nor American shippers to ship their surplus surpluses overland from Nova Scotia to Boston. Foreign corporations have been nursed, fed and pampered at the expense of competing American railways. The discriminations in their favor have been gratuitous concessions to foreign monopolies. An American Secretary of the Treasury is the official patron of the Canadian Pacific, which is the Dominion Government on wheels.

Which brings to our notice a *rara avis*, a curiosity which we did not suppose to exist—a bargain in which Canada gets the best and the United States the worst of it. We have been firmly possessed with the belief that it was *always* the other way.

Meantime we may feel quite sure that this particular American railway grievance has already been presented, and that with all urgency, before the Fishery Commission at Washington. And the Canadian reply to this part of the American case has doubtless been officially given ere now. Further, we venture to surmise that the points wherein the United States have, under existing circumstances, an undue advantage over Canada, will, on examination, be found greatly to exceed, in number and importance, those in which Canada has an undue advantage over the United States. If a fair balance be struck, redressing *all* existing inequalities, the change will surely be in our favor, and that greatly. But, as to what has been done or may be done by the negotiators, we must even await the official announcements soon to be made both at Ottawa and Washington.

Conserve the Timber.

The speech upon the budget by H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., was good natured, well reasoned and conciliatory. Gentlemen upon both sides of the House appreciated it, and none more than the gentleman whose bookkeeping was being criticised. Where Mr. Clarke was especially strong was in his reference to our timber resources. There is—there should be—no politics in that matter. The forests of this province are the heritage of all our people—our children and our children's children, let us hope. Our chosen rulers are for to-day, but their timber policy should be for generations yet unborn. The World trusts that there will be for a long time no more timber sales at even the advanced prices recently adopted; that there will be no coquetting by those in power, either here or at Ottawa, with any policy designed to sharpen the lumberman's axe. The reasons for objecting to such a policy are obvious, and have before now been fully set forth in these columns.

Develop our mines and let our timber stand.

The one is more or less difficult of development—the other is only too easily consumed.

What applies to Ontario in this connection applies also to the other provinces, in a greater or less degree. It applies at Ottawa as well as in Toronto, because Sir John has at his disposal large timber areas in the Northwest. Let him look to it—let them all look to it.

British America Assurance Co.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this old established company was held yesterday at the head offices in this city. The report of the directorate shows that heavy losses by fire have been sustained during the past year, and also that owing to the precarious nature of its ocean marine business the directors have decided to abandon that branch. In presenting the report Governor Morison in a most practical, matter of fact speech gave the reasons of the board for the course pursued, reasons which every thinking business man will set down as most applicable to the case. The directors look for much better results during the ensuing year, as much business of a barnacle nature has been got rid of. Some changes were made in the board which is now an exceptionally strong one.

Those who know say that the first action of the new City of Woodstock will be to free itself from the operation of the Scott Act. Indeed this is the motive that furnishes the chief inducement for this growing town of six or seven thousand inhabitants to seek for self-government. The town has suffered severely in the opinion of its leading merchants as much from the enforcement of the act at one time, as from the open defiance of it at others. Young men brought up to respect law are learning to despise and evade it. Merchants lose country custom, the hotels can't make the licenses fit, and a state of things possibly advantageous in country parts is found wholly unsuited to a busy pushing community like that of Woodstock.

Bookseller's in Session.

Very private and very secret was the semi-annual meeting of the Ontario Booksellers' Association which was held yesterday in the gentlemen's parlor of the Queen's Hotel. The President, Mr. Fred Sharpe, of St. Marys, occupied the chair, and Secretary George Tait of St. Catharines was there to look after the records.

With regard to the postage on periodicals, etc., between Canada and the United States, it was decided that in view of present arrangements, the Association should not take action. Nothing was done regarding the copyright law. The Association will send a deputation eastward for the forming of minor organizations. The meeting wound up with an oyster supper.

The S. of E. Grand Lodge.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of England yesterday these officers were elected:

R. W. G. President—Dr. S. B. Pollard, Toronto.

R. W. G. Vice-President—J. Kempling, Barrie.

Grand Treasurer—Ben Hinchcliffe, Toronto.

Grand Secretary—J. W. Carter, Toronto.

After the election of officers the discussion of the sessional papers occupied the greater part of the day.

In the evening the Grand Lodge was banquetted in Shaftesbury Hall by the Toronto lodges. Mr. T. R. Skippon was in the chair. A large number of guests were present. Speeches were made by P. G. W. P. Boswell of Toronto, B. Hinchcliffe, Rev. Dr. Wild, Mr. Harry Symons, Dr. W. W. Ogden and J. W. Carter, G.S. The dinner closed the business of the lodge, and to-day the majority of the members will return home.

To Arbitrate in Chapman v. Hall.

The Board of Arbitration of the Board of Trade held its first 1888 meeting yesterday, when Mr. Wm. Galbraith was elected chairman. The secretary reported the bond of submission in the case of George A. Chapman v. ex-Ald. Hall, and the committee was appointed to arbitrate on the case: Messrs. Barlow Cumberland, J. H. G. Bagshaw, Elias Rogers, R. S. Baird and Wm. Gillespie.

Two Prisoners From Montreal.

Yesterday The World announced that on Tuesday William Burns had been arrested in Montreal on the charge of stealing furs from his employers, McArthur, Goundock & Co. of this city. Tuesday night Detective McGrath started for Montreal to bring Burns back, but he was delayed there a day because of the arrest there yesterday of Harry Watson, who is charged with complicity in the robbery. McGrath left Montreal last night with the two men.

Shannessy & Hall, photographers, 238 Yonge-street. Popular prices. 246

The National Builders' Laborers' Union.

Nothing of importance was done at yesterday's session of the Builders' Laborers' National Union. Several reports relating to the order were presented. The question of the advisability of joining the International Union was discussed, but no determination was arrived at. The matter will again be considered to-day.

Fatal Colliery Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 14.—A double explosion took place in Wyoming colliery of the Lehigh Coal Company at Port Bowkley late this afternoon. Five miners were badly burned. Jacob Monahan and John Boyle were fatally injured.

—Armbrecht's Cocoa Wine, from the cocoa leaf, for sleeplessness and fatigue of mind and body. A powerful nerve stimulant. Strongly recommended by the English medical press and scores of the leading physicians in Europe. Price $1 per bottle. Mara & Co., 280 Queen-st. west. 246

The Shenandoah Collieries.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 14.—Zerbey & Co.'s colliery resumed work to-day on the same terms as the other individual operators. The Kehley Run and Wm. Penn collieries are daily turning away miners applying for work. The Reading miners are still idle.

U. S. Consular Agency at Nanaimo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Secretary of State has directed the establishment of a United States consular agency at Nanaimo, B. C., for the benefit of American commerce which is said to be growing in that locality.

—Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy. x

Gibson on the Top.

—Gibson is on the top and intends staying there, the hard times can't hold him. The reputation that Gibson has succeeded in making as a reliable cutter and practical tailor has placed him on the top. Gibson is a tailor, not a machinist. Why place your order with blackamiths for clothing when you can get tailors to make them. Gentlemen, buy your clothing of Gibson, Queen-street. 241

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC.

The fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in the Company's Offices, Front-st., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., the Governor, Mr. John Morison, occupying the chair. Among the gentlemen present were:—Hon. Wm. Cayley, Henry Pellatt, W. J. Macdonell, Thos. Long, John M. Whiton (New York), J. Y. Reid, Frank Cayley, G. M. Kinghorn (Montreal), Robt. Thompson, Geo. H. Smith (New York), A. Myers, Chas. D. Warren, John Stewart, Geo. Boyd and Dr. Robertson.

The Secretary, Mr. G. E. Robins, read the following

REPORT.

The Directors have the honor to submit their Annual Statement, showing the company's assets and liabilities, and the result of the business for the year ending 31st December.

It is to be regretted that, owing to so many exceptionally large fires in the principal cities of Canada and the United States, the fire business of the company has not been as profitable as desired.

The Ocean Marine business also shows a loss, and, as it always has been a precarious one, your Directors have decided to abandon that branch.

The Directors hope for more gratifying results during the ensuing year, as the business of the company was never in a more satisfactory condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. MORISON, Governor.

G. E. ROBINS, Secretary.

Toronto, 15th February, 1888.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

Assets.

United States Bonds		$412,175 00
Bank and other Dividends paying Investments		495,392 37
Real estate (Company's Building)		90,000 00
Mortgages on Real Estate		450 00
Cash in Office		5 00
Cash in Banks		49,972 96
Bills Receivable		8,072 26
Office Furniture, Business Maps, etc.		17,845 68
Agents' Balances		73,801 15
Interest Due and Accrued		7,500 93
		$1,156,220 01

Liabilities.

Capital Stock		$500,000 00
Losses under Adjustment (Fire)		26,200 81
Dividend No. 87 (Marine)		11,813 87
Dividend No. 88		17,500 00
Balance		517,497 21
		$1,156,220 01

Profit and Loss.

Fire Losses, paid	$463,262 86	
unsettled	75,310 81	
		$538,573 67
Marine Losses, paid	91,075 43	
unsettled	11,813 87	
		101,894 35
Commissions and all other charges		238,330 21
Government and Local Taxes		20,984 60
Rent Account (building taxes)		4,707 35
Depreciation in Investments		15,329 59
		$921,310 06
Fire Premiums	$825,172 90	
Less Reinsurance	71,655 68	
		$753,517 22
Marine Premiums	97,951 67	
Less Reinsurance	5,039 67	
		92,952 30
Interest		38,821 34
Rent Account		5,029 73
Balance		31,049 52
		$921,310 06

Surplus Fund.

Dividend No. 87	$17,500 00
" No. 88	17,500 00
Profit and Loss	31,049 52
Balance	517,497 21
	$583,546 73
Balance from last statement	$583,546 74
	$583,546 73

Reinsurance Liability.

Balance at credit of Surplus Fund	$517,497 21
Reserve to reinsure outstanding risks	376,651 46
Net surplus over all liabilities	$140,815 75

TO THE GOVERNOR AND DIRECTORS OF THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, TORONTO:

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, having examined the securities and vouchers, and audited the books of the British America Assurance Company, Toronto, certify that we have found them correct, and that the above balance sheet is a statement of the Company's affairs to 31st December, 1887.

R. R. CATHRON,
HENRY M. PELLATT, } Auditors.

In presenting the report Governor Morison said:

It is not a pleasant duty for a president of a company to present the annual statement showing a loss on the business for the year, and the only consolation to be had under the circumstances is that we are in good company, for you will notice by the statements already published a great many of the ablest and best managed companies in the United States are in the same position, and I have no doubt the depressed state of business, and the extreme dryness of the season, had something to do with such a result. But the companies have the remedy in their own hands, and that is to charge a higher rate and begin first with those places where they have suffered the most.

You will also see that the Ocean business has been unprofitable, and considering the limited amount of business which was done from the few Canadian ports and taking into consideration the bad practices which prevail in the mode of payment, having to take notes one year after date for insuring wooden hulls, we believed we had either to extend our business largely in other countries or give it up, and I think you will endorse our action and say we adopted the wisest course, for we don't give a button for a large business with all its cares and troubles unless it is on a solid foundation.

At the end of each year our investments are all revised and the market price arrived at, and you will observe they have depreciated to the extent of $15,829.59, and some of you gentlemen may think that we ought to have valued the Company's building and increased the amount on the same basis, which would be a very reasonable argument, for it cost $112,790.00 ten years ago, and was reduced in about six years to $90,000.00 and has remained at that figure ever since. But your Directors thought differently, and their reason for doing so was great difference of opinion existing upon the value of real estate, and it is not an easy task to arrive at the actual cash value for such a large building, and he believed the shareholders did not care what value was charged in our statement, for they were as competent to form their own opinion of its value as we had done. Now, gentlemen, I have nothing more to add; your business is now being done direct from your own office with special agents paid by salary to watch your interests all over the United States and Canada, and although the year has given a greater loss ratio than formerly, still with a steady and consistent policy we must achieve success. I now beg to move the adoption of the report.

Moved by the Governor, seconded by J. Y. Reid, that the Report now read be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders. Carried.

Moved by Thomas Long, seconded by J. M. Whiton, that the thanks of the Shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of this Company for their attention to the interests of the Company during the past year. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Robertson, seconded by John Stewart, that Messrs. W. J. Macdonell and Henry Pellatt be appointed Scrutineers for taking the ballot for Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and that the poll be closed as soon as five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being taken. Carried.

The following is the Scrutineers' Report:

We, the undersigned Scrutineers, appointed at the Annual Meeting of the British America Assurance Company, on the 15th day of February, 1888, declare the following gentlemen unanimously elected Directors: Messrs. John Morison, John Leys, Hon. Wm. Cayley, J. Y. Reid, A. Myers, G. M. Kinghorn, Geo. H. Smith, Thos. Long and Dr. H. Robertson.

W. J. MACDONELL,
HENRY PELLATT, } Scrutineers.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board, Mr. John Morison was re-elected Governor, and Mr. John Leys re-elected Deputy-Governor.

Art Mantels.

At the showrooms of W. Millichamp, Sons & Co., 39 to 43 Adelaide-street east, can be seen the finest assortment of mantels ever exhibited in Canada. They are of all descriptions—mahogany, ebony, walnut, cherry and other woods. Parties building or redecorating should see these mantels. They are low-priced, artistic, and of latest foreign designs. In fact they take the lead. 246

PAPERS BY DOCTORS.

A Lindsay Physician Elected President of the Health Officers' Association.

The Ontario Association of Executive Health Officers closed its second annual meeting yesterday, there being two sessions. In the morning Secretary-Treasurer Bryce reported a balance on hand. These officers were elected:

President—Dr. Burrows, Lindsay.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Griffin, Brantford and Dr. McLellan, Trenton.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. P. H. Bryce, Toronto.

Executive Committee—Drs. Tracey, Belleville; Sweetland, Ottawa; Curdy, Preston; Cassidy, Toronto, and Dawson.

Dr. Griffin read a paper treating ably of the subject of "Water Supplies and their Pollution." He thought it was a matter which the Government should enable the Provincial Board of Health to deal with effectually.

Dr. Oldright exhibited a sample of sewer trap and thought that the only safe means was the laying of pipes with a ventilator for the escape of foul air. On motion of Dr. Griffin it was decided that the Government be notified of the danger of pollution of water for the City of Belleville because of refuse from the Deaf and Dumb Institute. Prof. Oldright read an interesting paper on "Cremation of Town Refuse."

The afternoon session was short. Dr. Caverly, chairman of committee, read a paper on "The Control and Prevention of Diphtheria," but the members were disappointed in not hearing three other papers which were promised.

Drs. Sweetland, Ottawa; Coverly, Windsor; Prof. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. Ramsay Wright and Prof. Wm. Oldright, Toronto University, were elected honorary members.

An invitation from the Mayor of Lindsay for the Association to hold its next meeting there was accepted. The Association will co-operate with the Association for the purpose of urging the Government to strengthen the quarantine station at Grosse Isle.

Votes of thanks were passed and the Association adjourned, most of the members proceeding to the Legislature to interview the Attorney-General regarding incorporation.

An Apology.

To our customers who got crushed during the rush of business last week, and to those who had had to leave their orders without being served we would say that we have met on an extra staff of counter hands and can assure them that a repetition of last week's crush will not occur again, and that they will be served with despatch. The finest groceries, the choicest wines the market can afford. F. P. Brazill & Co., 161 and 163 King-st. east. 246

NEIL AND GAMBLE.

Messrs. Howland and Gooderham Have a Talk with the Former.

The World called at the jail yesterday and was admitted through the big front door in company with nine Salvation Army women whose arms held tracts, whose headgear wore blearly arranged badges, and whose conversation was cheerful and happy.

Governor Green had little new to say about Neil and Gamble, the two condemned murderers who have been sentenced to be hung on Feb. 23 and March 8 respectively. The jail is terribly overcrowded and it puts the Governor to his best wits to provide accommodation for all the unfortunates who are sent to him. At first Neil and Gamble were confined in the same cell, but for a few days past they have been separated. The Governor, considering Gamble's case not so serious, has placed him in the long corridor with the other male prisoners, while Neil is solitarily confined in a cell and watched by two guards.

The Governor said that Gamble, learning that great efforts were being made to procure for him a commutation, is not discouraged but has every hope. His counsel, Mr. Murdoch, leaves for Ottawa to-night with a big petition.

As for Neil, he remains silent and solitary. On Sunday Mr. W. H. Howland had a long talk with him regarding his spiritual welfare. Neil, who had heretofore been defiant, became somewhat softened. Last night Mr. Howland and Mr. Wm. Gooderham called the jail and talked with Neil for an hour.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes, "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times am racked with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, and am happy to say I feel better than they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money." x

The King-street Explosion.

At the Civil Assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Falconbridge, H. H. Fine sued the Portable Gas Company for damages done to his King-street building through the explosion of one of the company's machines. The explosion occurred on the morning of Oct. 4 last, and the front was thrown out of Mr. Hime's place, which adjoins the old Weld office. The plate glass windows in the latter establishment were also blown out. The company's workshops were located in the rear. The business was in the session of the term for a couple of days, Mr. H. E. Smallpiece having received two or three of Mr. Hime's clerks from an ignominious death.

After a few witnesses had been heard the defendants agreed to pay $600 and the case was settled.

Charles A. Kenyon's suit against Gugler & Faulkner, land agents, for a breach of duty in not reporting to the owner an offer for a lot on Sussex-avenue, was dismissed with costs. Jamieson Falconbridge, who took the case from the jury.

C. A. Livingstone, Platteville, says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case it will carry for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism." x

Briefs From Osgoode Hall.

The benchers of the Law Society propose to have the portraits of Chief Justices Galt and Armour painted, with their permission.

Mr. John Robertson was engaged yesterday in the Master's court room hearing the case of Township of Nottawasaga v. the Hamilton and North-western Railway. This is an action to enforce an agreement entered into by defendants as a condition of obtaining a bonus from plaintiffs to keep a station at Avening, and for damages for breach of the agreement. The Northern Railway was made a party defendant. Judgment was reserved.

The Chancery Divisional Court sittings will begin to-day.

Twenty-four Hours in Get Ready.

The alleged Lancaster (Pa.) forger, Jacob B. Huber, was again before Judge McDougall yesterday. The private prosecutor said he couldn't go on, and in spite of Mr. Hizelow's protestations the Judge gave the prosecution 24 hours in which to get their evidence ready. If they cannot then go on the prisoner will be allowed to go.

—One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you. x

Making Traveling a Luxury.

From The New York Evening World.

The Erie Railway has received from the Pullman Palace Car Company a new sleeping-car, which is a model of elegance and comfort, and is replete with every convenience known to railroad architecture. The interior is finished in walnut and mahogany, and beautifully carpeted throughout. The main portion of the car is resplendent in old gold and blue plush, while the drawing-room easy chairs and divans are upholstered in glace plush. There are six double windows on each side, ornamented at top with heavy embossed glass, while the clear glass at bottom affords ample opportunity for sight-seeing en-route. The car is called the Toosaehs, after the famous tour of that name. The Pullman company have delivered to the Erie company six cars equally as luxurious as the above, some of which have bay windows, and a further delivery will be made from time to time as cars are completed.

—Mr. John McCarthy, Toronto, writes: "I can unhesitatingly say that Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the best medicine in the world. It cured me of heartburn that troubled me for over thirty years. During that time I tried a great many different medicines, but this wonderful medicine was the only one that took hold and rooted out the disease." x

Why They Didn't Meet.

The meeting of the Waterworks Committee which was scheduled for yesterday did not come off, as the majority of members were in session at the jail. The committee will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

A NEW FLOATING PALACE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.'S BIG VESSEL.

The Capital's Projected Farewell to the Governor-General—The Date of His Excellency's Departure Not Yet Fixed, but It Will not be in March.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Captain Irving of Victoria, B. C., is at the Russell. He is on his way to Glasgow, Scotland, to inspect a big steamer now building there for the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. The vessel, which is to be a floating palace, will cost $250,000, and will be completed in July. The steamer goes to the Pacific via Cape Horn.

The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway.

Mr. C. F. Bridges, vice-president, and Mr. Eden, land agent of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, Winnipeg, are in town. The object of their mission, it is understood, is to request the Government to accept the building of twenty miles of mail line of railway this year instead of fifty miles which is called for by the charter. The matter is one the Railway Committee of the House of Commons will likely have to deal with. The construction of twenty miles, it is claimed, will be amply sufficient for the requirements of settlers along the projected route.

Father Paradis' Cases.

The Gilmour-Paradis case, or rather nine cases, will be argued before the Privy Council in May or June, when Mr. Rochon, M.P.P., attorney for plaintiff in the court below, will probably go to England to plead the final hearing and argument. He states that he feels confident of success in this final appeal, as the five judges of the Queen's Bench (appeal side) confirmed the judgment given in the first instance by Mr. Justice Wurtele in the Superior Court at Aylmer.

The Poultry Exhibition.

Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, visited the poultry show this afternoon and was accompanied by Prof. Saunders. They were shown through the place and the minister examined the various classes closely. He will recommend that a collection of the choice birds be purchased for the experimental farm. A collection of eggs will be purchased also. Mr. Carling will do all in his power to encourage the poultry raisers and expressed himself delighted with the exhibition and thought the collection of birds was very creditable to the association.

Proposed Farewell to His Excellency.

In view of the fact that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's removal from Canada has been officially announced, Mayor Stewart wrote offering, on behalf of the Citizens of the Capital, a farewell reception, to be given on the eve of His Excellency's departure, and also congratulating him on his appointment as Viceroy of India. The Mayor yesterday received a letter from Capt. Streathfeld which states that the Mayor's communication has been laid before Lord Lansdowne, who desired to thank His Worship for his congratulation and to accept the reception tendered him in the name of the citizens.

The letter states that there is no truth in the rumor recently published that His Excellency's departure would take place in March, and that Lord Lansdowne did not anticipate that it would be necessary for him to leave until near the natural end of his term of office. For these reasons His Excellency did not think it would be wise to fix any date for the public reception at present.

The reception will take the form of either a dinner or a ball, probably the latter.

Fishery Matters.

In consideration of the stormy weather which recently prevailed on the Atlantic coast the Minister of Fisheries has extended the close season for smelt fishing from Feb. 15 to Feb. 29.

The fishery bounty claims are being scheduled by the Fisheries Department with all possible despatch, with a view to their early payment.

A regulation has been adopted by which owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty for the present season are required, before proceeding on their fishing voyage, to procure a license from the collector or collector of customs or fishery officer. The object of the license is to enable the department to keep trace of the vessels so engaged and is a declaration that the vessel is about to proceed to such a destination, which must be sent in with the claim at the end of the season.

Personal Notes.

Mayor Stewart and Ald. McCarthy, Gordon, Ernst and Henderson left for Toronto this evening in connection with the Annexation Bill before the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. Cochrane, M.P., is in the city.

Rev. Mr. Beveridge is ill.

J. S. Hall, M.P., had an interview with the Minister of Customs to-day regarding the duty to which dynamite should be subjected.

The Cabinet will meet in council to-morrow.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ontario Cases Inscribed for Hearing—Election Appeals—Counsel and Agents.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The following Ontario cases have been inscribed for hearing in the Supreme Court:

O'Brien v. the Queen—Robinson & O'Brien for appellant; Stewart, Gwynne & Godfrey, agents; Bain, Laidlaw & Kerr for respondent; A. Ferguson, agent.

Harvey v. Bank of Hamilton—Crerar & Muir for appellant; G. S. Pappe for respondent.

John v. the Queen—Theodore Davis for appellant; McIntyre, Lewis & Code agents; P. A. Irving for respondent.

Purdour v. Beecher—Park & Purdour for appellant; Scott, MacDavish and McCracken, agents; Hilton & Palmer for respondent; O'Gara & Roman, agents.

Cameron et al. v. Tate et al.—Aikins, Culver & Hamilton for appellant; Scott, MacDavish & McCracken, agents; J. W. K. Pavy for respondent; Mulvey, Lewis & Code, agents.

Palmer v. Wilson—Bell & Biggar for appellant; Walker & McLean, agents; Lance & Walbridge for respondent; Gundry & Powell, agents.

Parlee v. Todd et al.—Hector & Jackson for appellant; Walker & McLean, agents; Ball & Millican for respondent; O'Gara & Roman, agents.

Merchants' Bank of Canada v. McKay et al.—Smith, Rae & Green for appellants; Gormully & Sinclair, agents; McIntyre & Stewart and McLaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley for respondent; Pinley, Christie & Christie and J. H. Gemmell, agents.

Robertson et al. v. Wigh (the St. Magnus case)—Mackelcan, Gibson and Gansley for appellant; Pinley, Christie & Christie, agents; White et al. for respondent; Scott, McTavish & McCracken, agents.

London v. Goldsmith—Meredith & Cox for appellant; Pinley, Christie & Christie agents; Frances Love for respondent; Gormully & Sinclair, agents.

The election appeals to be heard at the forthcoming session of the Supreme Court are:

O'Brien v. Caron (County of Quebec)—Jos. Martin, appellant in person; N. A. Becourt, agent; Casgrain, Angers & Hammell for respondent; McIntyre, Lewis & Code, agents.

Chapleau v. Lachapelle et al. (Montmorency)—Choquette & Martineau for appellant; N. A. Belcourt, agent; Belleau, Stafford & Belleau for respondent; Pinley, Christie & Christie, agents.

Purcell v. Kennedy (Glengarry)—Blake, Lash, Cassels & Holman for appellant; Walker & McLean, agents; Aylesworth & H. Tilbury for respondent; A. Ferguson, agent.

Caron v. Coulombe (Maskinonge)—J. H. Mathew for appellant; Hogue & Gervais for respondent; O'Gara & Roman, agents.

Gauthier v. Normandeau (L'Assomption)—Godwin & Duges for appellant; N. A. Belcourt, agent; Lacoste, Bassilon, Brossard & Lajoie for respondent; W. H. Barre, agent.

Bellancye v. Casgrain (L'Islet)—J. G. Bosse for appellant; Pinley, Christie & Christie, agents; respondent in person; McIntyre, Lewis & Code, agents.

Cauchon, et al. v. Langelier (Montmorenci)—J. G. Bosse for appellant; Pinley, Christie & Christie, agents; Montambault, Langelier, Langelier & Taschereau for respondent; McIntyre, Lewis & Code, agents.

Increased Hospital Accommodation.

There was a meeting yesterday of the trustees of St. John's Hospital (under the Sisterhood of St. John the Divine) for the purpose of discussing a scheme for the immediate construction of a new and more extensive building on Major-street. Plans have been prepared and tenders asked and within a very short time work will be begun. The new building will cost somewhere about $35,000 and the prospects for raising the necessary funds are very satisfactory. The present building on Euclid-avenue is quite inadequate for the requirements of the institution. Provision will be made for stay of seventy patients in the new hospital, whose work is confined to the treatment of the diseases of women.

The Promenade Concert.

A very large number of tickets for this event, on Monday evening next in Association Hall, have been disposed of. It will be given on the same principles as the one in aid of the Orphans' Home in December last, and which was such a pronounced success. A very choice programme by the several vocalists will be rendered, and who will be assisted by Mr. John Hayley's full orchestra. Tickets may be had at the warerooms of Messrs. Suckling & Sons and Messrs. Nordheimer's.

THE TRANSFER OF REALTY.

The Heavy Burdens Which it Bears—The Torrens System.

The Board of Directors of the Canada Land Law Amendment Association met yesterday in the new board room of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Mr. J. Herbert Mason, the President, in the chair. The petition to the Legislative Assembly was adopted urging upon the members the importance of the Torrens system of land transfer, and the desirability of its speedy adoption throughout the country, showing that the failure to take advantage of the system has been very largely caused by the great expense incident to its introduction, but notwithstanding such expense a large amount of property in Toronto, amounting to upwards of $2,000,000, had been brought under the act, and that, when lands were brought under the act the system was found admirable.

The question of the application of the surplus moneys from the registry offices was also brought up. It appeared that the surplus fees from the Registry Office of Toronto for the past year amounted to something like $12,000, and the fees from the County of York to $50 0, making in all $17,000. It is estimated that the whole charges for building and maintaining the registry offices are not more than $5000 a year, thus leaving a net sum which, as it comes out of the landowners of the country, should be devoted to relieving the burdens incident to the transfer of property.

A resolution was passed embodying those views and pledging the meeting to support any measure introduced for the purpose of improving the existing system of registry and forwarding the Torrens system. Mr. John Leys has now a measure before the House with that object in view, whereby part of the surplus funds will be devoted to increasing the efficiency of the registry offices, and the rest being applied to the gradual introduction of the Torrens system.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption while you can get Hickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm. x

HARD TIMES MADE EASY BY WALKER.

Sensations seem to be common of late

And we wonder what's coming up next,
Many citizens lately are crossing the lines
For their outfits or some other pretext.
So many failures have caused quite a scare,

All business in general is slow,
Merchandising makes us very shortly, no doubt,
There'll be plenty of others will go.

Now is the time when cash is so scarce

That we find it a blessing indeed
We've WALKER to go to, and without the cash
He takes anything any what we need.
Although times are hard they will soon take a turn

And home com