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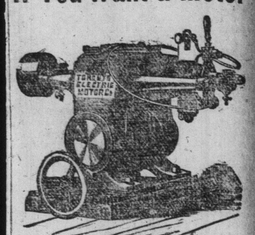

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored 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.
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The Toronto Sunday World.

SIXTEENTH YEAR | SUNDAY JANUARY 27 1895—EIGHT PAGES. | PRICE FIVE CENTS

TO WIPE TURKEY OFF THE MAP

PLANS TO DIVIDE IT BETWEEN BULGARIA, SERVIA AND GREECE.

Macedonian Christians to Revolt and Receive Aid of the Three Powers Mentioned—Russia and England Will Then Intervene and Partition of the Ottoman Empire to Follow.

London, Jan. 26.—If certain Liberal newspapers which profess to be inspired are expressing the genuine designs of the Government the eastern question is about to be revived in its most acute form. The true meaning of the recent persistent Armenian agitation is now becoming disclosed in the bold assertions of these journals that the time is ripe for the ejection of Turkey from the European fold.

Viewing the subject in this light the present anti-Turkish crusade very clearly possesses a greater practical significance than was attached to the Bulgarian atrocities which yielded so much political capital to Mr. Gladstone nearly 20 years ago. The excitement of that period was fomented by the Liberals mainly with the object of embarrassing the Government of the Earl of Beaconsfield and the coming movement is undoubtedly associated with a policy contemplating an Anglo-Russian entente. At any rate, it appears to be directed toward preparing the public mind for some decided if not grand reversal of the English policy in the east. The key to the eastern position is not Armenia but Macedonia.

As the plan is understood it is in Macedonia, that mines are laid for an insurrection, which it is intended shall involve Bulgaria, Servia and Greece in an active dispute for a division of the territory of Turkey in Europe, finally leading the great powers to intervene.

DISCUSSING THE PARTITION OF TURKEY.

According to an article in The Speaker, which is supposed to disseminate the ideas of the Liberal ministry, the Macedonian question will probably soon become a burning one, and its solution will finally dispose of the rule of Islam in Europe. How much of Islam's domination is to remain in the Asiatic territory of the Sultan will depend upon the action of the commander of the faithful toward Armenia. The correspondent of the same paper writes upon what he asserts is unquestionable authority, that the Sultan is aware of the fact that European statesmen are discussing the question as to the manner in which the territory of the Porte in Europe, including Constantinople, is to be partitioned among the powers, together with the oft-repeated question whether Austria shall be allowed to come to Salonica. He is also aware, according to this authority, that there is a revival of the questions as to how much of Macedonia and Thrace shall be given to Bulgaria, what proportion of Albania is to go to Servia, and what part shall fall into the possession of Greece. These are old questions and doubtless the Sultan so regards them, but all the same he is compelled to be alert even when a "chestnut" is sprung upon him, for he can never tell whether or not it is loaded.

MACEDONIAN CHRISTIANS TO REVOLT

According to the program, the signal for an explosion is to be given in Macedonia by an uprising of the Christians there. The inhabitants of this faith are in a majority in that country, and besides they have friends close at hand, who are ready to take their side in any contingency. It is assumed by the writer in The Speaker that the powers will not use force to prevent Bulgaria, Greece and Servia from taking part in a revolution in Macedonia, and these propositions, put into the form of threats, may be partly aimed at the Sultan in order to coerce him into assent to an Anglo-Russian policy in Armenia. Whether there is any good ground for this action on the assumption that there has been a wanton and wholesale slaughter of Christians in that province, it cannot be as yet definitely learned. The reports from that region are still as conflicting as ever, and the means of obtaining information that can be relied upon quite as difficult as at the outset. Nevertheless, there is every indication that a crisis of the greatest international importance is imminent, growing out of the present aspect of things in the East.

NO SURPRISES IN THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen's speech, to be delivered at the opening of the coming session of Parliament, will be submitted to another Cabinet Council discussion before it is finally drafted. It is understood that the documents will contain no surprises. The newspapers generally mistook the references of Lord Roseberry in his speech at Cardiff last Friday to the question of one-man one vote. Nothing was farther from the intention of the Government than to introduce a bill providing for the payment of a salary to members of the House of Commons.

There is Happiness in Honesty.

There are some people who have not yet been to the great new store at the corner of Yonge and Shuter-streets. Those people have made a mistake, for it is one of the best arranged, and best managed institutions in this city. Its proprietor, Mr. C. S. Herbert, has a reputation for honest and equitable dealing that extends over the whole continent, while its manager, Mr. Winans, and his assistants are ever ready, even wideawake and ever obliging. They are never snappy, and never tired of showing goods, and the prices are the same when everything has been gone through as they were at the beginning. In prices Mr Herbert defies competition. Not only are they marked, but they are previously quoted in the newspapers, so that there can be no mistake. Take a run down the table of quotations in another column and then visit the store, and the closest examiner and best authority will be convinced that at the original prices the margin of profit was small, while at the reduction no other conclusion is possible than that the goods are being slaughtered. For this, of course, there must be some reason, and Mr. Herbert will at once tell you that that reason is because he bought the goods from the manufacturers at similar prices and in large quantities. He will also tell you that the only possible existence to-day is in handling the cash, dependence being placed on the magnitude of the trade done for the profits. Although the prices quoted are startlingly low the goods are guaranteed to be of full value, and to be from the most reliable manufacturers. Ladies who have traveled the wide world over are startled at the figures given to them, and leave the store wondering how such things can be. What is more to the point they never fail to return, and never omit to boast to their friends of their bargain.

Tokay "Cup" for Parties and Balls.

Mr. W. Y. Martin, steward of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, will be pleased to receive orders for making Tokay "cup" from the celebrated California Tokay. It makes a delicious "cup" wine for parties and balls.

OUR ARTIST HAD TO WALK.

GENTLEMAN OF A.D. 1900: And that my dear, was a very wonderful system of street railway we had in Toronto in 1895. It was a very delicate system and was never known to venture out during or after a storm.

A MOTHER'S AWFUL DEED.

Rendered Insane By Spiritualists She Seeks to Burn Her Baby Girl Alive.

Buffalo, Jan. 26.—Crouching in a cell at the Franklin-street Station, mumbling at times unintelligently to herself, and alternately shrieking and cursing, while her eyes are blazing with the unnatural light of insanity, is Minnie Gotel, wife of John Gotel, an employe at the Central Car Shops in East Buffalo.

Yesterday morning in their pretty little home at 18 Empire-street, this woman attempted a tragic act, sickening in its revolting details. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a clergyman living next door was passing when a woman ran from the house and excitedly implored him to enter.

"Come quick, for the love of God," she cried. "Come, come." And turning she ran in through the hall, followed by the minister. With feet that scarcely seemed to touch the floor, she flew through the hall and sitting room to the little kitchen in the rear. The minister ran up the steps, and just as he entered the hall, a cry of anguish rang through the house. At the kitchen door a sight met his eyes which made his heart stand still. Over a stove was a half-dressed woman with wild looks and dishevelled hair. She had taken the lid from the stove and was trying to force the naked body of a baby girl on to the hot coals. Already the little one's feet had been pressed against the glowing fuel, and the odor of burning flesh filled the room. Rushing to the woman's side, he hurled her back and grabbed her baby from her arms.

Mrs. Gotel's insanity was brought on by worrying and brooding over religious matters. She was ill for some weeks, following the birth of her baby, and during the time her sister cared for her. The latter is a Spiritualist, and she, after much persuasion got Mr. Gotel to believe in the mysterious rappings, séances and other spiritualistic manifestations. When the woman grew better she followed up her new belief with all the ardor of a convert and attended meetings whenever an opportunity presented itself. She thought and talked of nothing else. Her mind weakened under the strain and it was whispered about in the neighborhood that she had become crazed from religion.

She exhibited no signs of violence, however, and her husband and friends believed the difficulty was of a temporary nature and would wear off as she became physically stronger.

THE QUEEN-STREET SUBWAY.

The C.P.R. Raises Several Objections—City Engineer's Report.

In his ordinary fortnightly report, which will be submitted to the new Board of Works on Monday, City Engineer Keating states that to avoid any disputes he forwarded copies of the proposed plans and specifications in connection with the widening of Queen-street subway to the G.T.R. and C.P.R. Cos. Mr. Leonard of the latter company has raised several objections to the proposed plans, contending that the retaining walls have no right to be placed upon any portion of the C.P.R. property, and that no provision should be made for the future extension of Dufferinstreet northwardly from Queen-street, as that thoroughfare was closed under an order of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Leonard also takes the ground that as the present subway was constructed under an order of the Privy Council, that any alteration in it cannot be made without bringing the matter again before that body and getting an order from it on the subject.

The services of one of the plumbing inspectors and also two other employes in the Works Department have been dispensed with, and the City Engineer has also intimated to the chief engineer at the main pumping station to reduce his staff to 24 men, letting go one engineer and five other employes.

Regarding the petition asking that a street railway service be established in Macpherson-avenue or Roxboro-avenue, from Yonge-street to Avenue-road; and in Dupont-street, from Avenue-road to Davenport-road, with a view to its being extended to Bathurst-street, Mr. Keating, owing to the large amount of grading that would be necessary in Dupont-street at the expense of the city, does not recommend the work.

He recommends the construction of a 12-inch tile pipe sewer with gullies and connections to street line on the public lane running west from Peter-street, immediately south of Queen-street, extending from the west side of Peter-street to a point 250 feet west, as a local improvement on sanitary grounds. The frontage liable to assessment is 418 lineal feet, and the approximate cost per foot frontage is 69 cents.

Mr. Keating thinks that the time is now opportune for transferring the plumbing department to the Medical Health Office if it is deemed advisable.

Hockey on Saturday

A match was played on Saturday afternoon in the Bank Hockey League series between the Bank of Toronto and Combination teams, the former winning somewhat easily.

HEAVIEST IN NINE YEARS.

THE SNOW STORM PARCTICALLY PARALYZED TRAFFIC.

It Had Been Expected, But Arrived Several Hours Ahead of Time—The Street Railway Company Had Been Warned and Provided Good Service—Cars Will Run To-Day to Clear the Tracks.

The snow storm which set in at 10 o'clock on Friday evening and raged all night was the most severe experienced in Toronto in almost a decade.

The downfall aggregated over a foot and as a result railway and other traffic was practically paralyzed. Good work was done Saturday in clearing away the downfall, but the Street Commissioner's Department and the Railway Company will have to keep a larger staff of men employed all day to day in order to get things in shipshape.

THE OBSERVATORY PEOPLE TALK.

The first indication of the storm was marked in Texas on Thursday morning by rapidly falling barometer. It moved quickly to the northeast. On Friday the storm centre was over Illinois, and the Street Railway Company and all the railway companies here were warned that it was coming. It was not expected until Saturday morning, but arrived on Friday night at 10 o'clock. The snow was very heavy. A cubic foot of last night's fall would produce, if melted, twice as much water as that which fell the week previous.

Toronto will probably have a cold spell for the next few days. The Northwest received none of this snow storm, but it is exceedingly cold there.

This is the heaviest snow storm since nine years ago last Wednesday, as will be seen by the following table of heavy snowstorms which have visited Toronto during the past 20 years:

Dec. 29, 1855, 15 inches; Jan. 19, 1864, 10 inches; Dec. 21, 1867, 10 inches; Jan. 20, 1867, 15 inches; Feb. 24, 1868, 12 inches; Feb. 27, 1870, 16 inches; Feb. 17, 1871, 12 inches; Dec. 25, 1872, 15 inches; Jan. 24, 1873, 15.3 inches; Dec. 1, 1875, 11 inches; March 28, 1876, 16 inches; Jan. 8, 1884, 11 inches; Jan. 24, 1886, 13.8; Dec. 3, 1890, 11 inches; Jan. 27 1895, 12 inches.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

A representative of the Street Railway company said yesterday: We were advised by the Observatory on Friday afternoon to prepare for the biggest storm we have ever had to combat. They told us it would arrive early on Saturday morning, but it came before we expected it. However, on account of its severity it was impossible for us to keep the tracks clear, although we worked hard during the whole of the storm. Before 8 o'clock on Saturday morning cars were running on King, Queen and Yonge-streets, and soon after that time we had the tracks clear on the Belt Line, and before dark had all the suburban lines open. Cars have been running on them all day, two motors at a time, and the tracks are getting clearer. Our full force of cleaners was out, which is composed of five electric sweepers, two old horse sweepers manned by motor cars, two scrapers and one digger. We have also about 300 extra men employed to keep the tracks clear. We shall have some cars and the sweepers going all day Sunday in order to keep the lines clear for Monday traffic. On Monday morning all cars will be running on schedule time.

Every effort was made to give as good a service as possible to the citizens, but the snow was so deep and of such a thick, soggy nature that it was absolutely impossible to keep the tracks in a condition fit to give an adequate car service.

Street Commissioner Jones was prompt to meet the effects of the blizzard. At 5 o'clock on Saturday morning he had his whole staff, with 110 carts, employed keeping the roadways clear. The busiest portions of the city were dealt with first, and at noon all the leading intersections were cleared. Special attention was given to the clearing of the snow around the hydrants, so that they could be easily found by the brigade in case of fire.

If it is necessary, Mr. Jones intends to keep his men employed on the principal thoroughfares all day Sunday.

WELL NAMED THE ECLIPSE.

Extraordinary Strength Combined With Lightness and Adaptability for Speed of a Modern Bicycle.

A novel and extremely interesting test was recently made, designed to exhibit practically the marvelous strength and weight carrying capacity of a modern light-weight bicycle.

Two bicycles, one a racer weighing 18 pounds exactly, and the other a light road wheel, weighing complete with regular equipment 24 pounds, were selected from the stock of the "Eclipse" Bicycle Co. of Beaver Falls, Pa. The two were then stood on planks, resting on the ground, and grooved lengthwise to receive the wheels, the grooves being designed to hold the bicycles upright, without any other support. On the top of each bicycle was then placed a long plank, resting on the tops of the handle bars and saddles.

These preliminaries being completed, thirteen men, the aggregate of whose weight was 1895 pounds, climbed up on the plank supported by the racing wheel, and stood there for some minutes and finally sixteen men, aggregating in weight 2448 pounds did the same for the road wheel. These tests were made in public and both were photographed.

The "Eclipse" is claimed to be one of the strongest bicycles made, and this performance would seem to be convincing proof of the truth of the assertion. The "Eclipse" is the wheel with which Marshall Wells won four out of the five Canadian championships at Montreal in 1894. This would appear to be good evidence that this bicycle is fast as well as strong.

RACING IN ONTARIO.

Ontario, Hamilton and Windsor Jockey Clubs Agree to Issue One Book.

Hamilton, Jan. 26.—The Ontario, Hamilton and Windsor Jockey Club secretaries held a meeting here this afternoon. They thoroughly canvassed the prospects and agreed to issue their programs in one book. It was considered that this was the best possible plan, as it would enable horse-owners to judge where to place their horses without making reference to separate books and keeping track thereof.

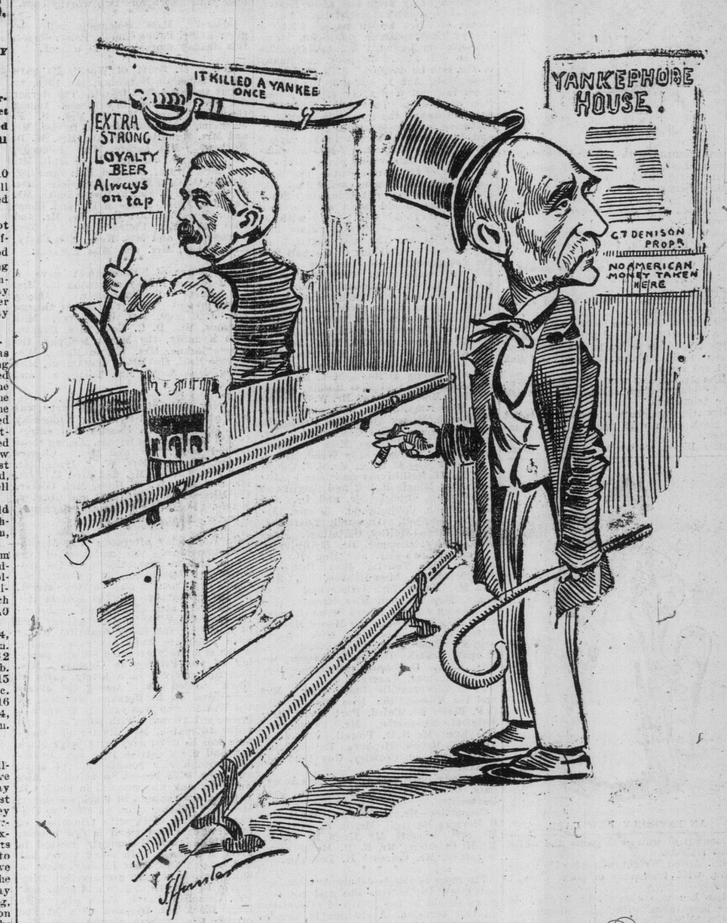
A Big Batch for Kingston.

The seven prisoners sentenced at the recent Assizes: Rodney Morrison, burglary, 8 years; James Rusten, assault, 6 years; John Connors, picking pockets, 7 seven; William Blake, picking pockets, 5 years; Patrick Lyons, perjury, 4 years; J. H. Mitchell, assault, 7 years, and J. Hutchinson, robbery, 30 lashes and 7 years, sentenced by the magistrate, were taken down to Kingston Saturday morning by Sheriff Mowat and Constables Jarvis, McCormick, McIlwaine and Harris.

Personal.

Signor A. M. Gianelli of Genoa, Italy, a brother of Chevalier Gianelli, Italian Consul, arrived in town yesterday.

WHAT HE DOES OBJECT TO.



THE PROFESSOR: Understand me, gentlemen; I don't object to Loyalty Beer—but Beer is one thing and Froth is another.

STUDENTS AT LAST GAIN THEIR END

And Listen to the Golden Accents of Messrs. Alf Jury and Phillips Thompson.

Long before 8 o'clock last night the students were thronging to Forum Hall to hear addresses from the gentlemen who fell under the ban of the University Council, Phillips Thompson and Alfred Jury. They occupied the time in singing:

There's a place where they don't shovel snow,
It's a place where the Council ought to go.

to the tune of "Sweet By-and-Bye."

Presently Anarchist John Dunlop, who believes that everything is "rotten," got in with a friend and distributed a lot of circulars, headed, "A Commune and Christ Appeal," with the slogan, "Down with private property; down with the state, down with the church." Whereat the students sang "Old Grimes is dead."

At 8 o'clock Mr. Greenwood of the class of '98, took the chair and referred regretfully to the fact that they were shut out of Alma Mater.

Mr. Jury was introduced and made an address in favor of the freedom of the individual to right his own wrongs, by means of trades unions and other measures. He kept up a running fire against socialism.

Mr. Phillips Thompson responded in defence of socialism, defining it with a sentence from Plato's, "Republic" to the effect that the community is best governed when every individual could say of all property that it was "mine" and "not mine." He referred to the inadequacy of the old formulas of political economy to meet modern problems, the unequal distribution of wealth and looked forward to the control by the Government of all public industries as the best solution. It would come by evolution, just as the present industrial system was evolved from the old feudal system.

THE CUP CHALLENGER.

Some Particulars About the Valkyrie's British Rival, the Ailsa.

London, Jan. 26.—The schedule of the Clyde regattas for 1895 has been fixed in this order: The Royal Northern Yacht Club's races will take place on June 29 and July 1; the Mud Hook Regatta, July 3 and 4; the West Scotland Regatta, July 5, and the Royal Clyde Regatta, July 6, 8 and 9. There after will follow in the order named, the Corinthian, Western, Largs and Campbellton races. These will form the real trials of the new Valkyrie and the Ailsa, and decide which of them shall be the cup challenger. The Prince of Wales' Britannia will take part in the races and serve as a "trial horse." After the competitions on the Clyde and in the Irish races, the Valkyrie or Ailsa will be dismantled and fitted for her ocean voyage.

Interest in the cutter Ailsa increases. Mr. Fife, her designer, Mr. Walker, her owner, and many of their friends on the Clyde believe she will show great speed. They are reticent as to her dimensions, but it is known she is a trifle under 89 feet on the water line, and is an extreme boat in every way. Mr. Fife has reproduced in her the features of his smaller successes, the Luna and Lilith, notably their great overhang, big beam, large sail area, moderate draft and large displacement. Her lead keel weighs 65 tons, and her bilge in sections looks smaller and firmer than Fife's usual style. The hollow in her garboards is most pronounced and in the lower part of the fin, Captain Gay, formerly commander of the Satanita, will have charge of her. She will be launched in a short time.

In the meantime the Hendersons are pushing work on the new Valkyrie, but her keel has not yet been cast.

Twelve Drowned.

New London, Conn., Jan. 26.—Six barges broke adrift last night from a tug in Long Island Sound and 12 lives were lost.

FIRE ENGINE TENDERS.

The Bids Vary Considerably and Are Referred to Experts.

The tenders for the two fire engines which the city has decided to purchase were opened on Saturday afternoon by the new Fire and Light Committee. These were the bids received:

American Fire Engine Co. of Seneca Falls, N.Y., 1200 U.S. gallon per minute, $8500, for two for $11,500.

J. D. Ronald of Brussels, Ont., 1000 Imperial gallon engine, weight 6850 pounds, $5000, or two for $9500; a 1200 Imperial gallon engine, $6000, or two for $11,500.

Merryweather Company of Greenwich, Eng., 3780 U.S. gallon engine, $5400, weight 2450 pounds; 980 U.S. gallons, weight 4700 pounds, $6000; 1200 gallon engine, weight 5550 pounds, $7000; 1400 U.S. gallon engine, weight 6700 pounds $8400.

La France Fire Engine Co. of Elmira, N.Y., 1000 U.S. gallon engine, weight 8800 pounds, $5265, or two for $10,530.

Manchester Locomotive Works of New Hampshire, 900 U.S. gallon engine, weight 5600 pounds, $6220; 1100 gallon engine, 6700 pounds, $6990, or two at $6550 each.

The committee decided to refer the tenders to experts for a report, and John Fensom, T. C. Robb and H. S. Norris were selected, they to be assisted by the City Engineer and Deputy Chief Graham of the Fire Brigade.

That Ale Again.

East Kent Ale.

That's the best brand in Canada.

Have you tried East Kent? If you have you need no persuasion to drink it regularly. If you haven't tried it do so at once. You'll agree with all others who have tried it in pronouncing it the best.

East Kent is a perfect ale.

Vin d'Ete Champagne

Vin d'Ete is the choicest light dry champagne ever sold in Canda. It was always a great favorite with old customers of Quetton St. George Co. The reason, William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, sells it at $16 per case quarts, is because he is Canadian agent for the wine.

Local Jottings.

The attention of the buying public is directed to the Bon Marche big fire sale advertisement, which appears in

At the Police Court Saturday W. H. Thompson, a cigar traveler, was remanded on a charge of stealing 125 packages of cigarets from William Gibson.

Adolphe Folger pleaded guilty at the Police Court yesterday to passing a bogus cheque for $7.50 on William E. Medland, and was sentenced to 30 days in jail.

Barristers from different parts of the province are in convention at Osgoode Hall discussing law reforms.

George Tucker, the Patron member-elect for West Wellington, on Saturday deposited $100 for the appeal of the judge's decision against him. The two charges against him on which judgment was reserved have been dismissed.

The tailor shop of Southcott & Sons, 123C Queen-street, was entered by burglars Saturday morning and several hundred dollars worth of tweeds and worsteds stolen.

Frank Novere, age 25, of 41 Beverley street, the well-known boat builder, slipped on the Esplanade sidewalk near the Union Station on Friday night. He was taken to his home and attended to by Dr. McFarlane, who advised his removal to the General Hospital, where he was conveyed in the ambulance. His injuries are a fracture of the left thigh and bruises.

Henry Lawton, aged 62, a commercial traveler, slipped on the icy sidewalk in Jarvis-street on Monday evening last and sustained a dislocation of the right shoulder. He was taken to the General Hospital last night.

Chief Ardagh is progressing favorably and will probably recover from his illness.

THE THOMPSON FUND.

List of Toronto Citizens Who Contributed to the Memorial.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The Thompson memorial fund so far as reported to Hon. Mr. Foster amounts to $17,281.63. This sum does not include the $5000 from Sir Donald Smith, or $2500 from Hon. William Ogilvie of Montreal. Among the Toronto people who have subscribed to date are the following: H. D. Warren, $100. C. C. Gregory, $100; J. Ross Robertson, $100; C. Robinson, Q.C., $2.50; Hugh Ryan, $1000; George Gooderham, $1000; Edward Wragge, $10; William Mackenzie, $250; W. R. Brock, $100; R. Simpson, $100; E. O'Keefe, $100; W. H. Beatty, $100; T. McGaw, $100; J. J. Foy, $100; William Laidlaw, $100; John Laxton, $100; C. H. Ritchie, Q.C., $100; Hon. J. C. Aikens, $50; John Foy, $50; Frank Turner, $50; E. Samuel, $50; Lieut.-Gov. Kirkpatrick, $100; H. Campbell, $100.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Melbourne—One Antipodean Tariff.

Melbourne, Jan. 26.—An immense and exceedingly enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall on Jan. 23 in supportof Australian federation. Sir J. Madden crown prosecutor of Victoria, presided. P. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, advocated the abolition of hostile tariffs, and strongly supported federation. "It would be better," he said, "to accomplish federation now, at our leisure, than to be compelled to do so in our haste in the future. New South Wales will support only a clear and definite scheme."

Speeches in support of Mr. Reid's plan were also made by Premier Turner and Mr. Paterson of Victoria, and Premier Kingston of South Australia.

OFFICIAL SALARIES CUT.

Victoria Reduces the Salary of the Governor by $15,000.

Melbourne, Jan. 26.—The Victoria Parliament yesterday passed the income tax bill and fixed the salary of the Governor at $7000 a year, a reduction of £3000. The salaries of agents-general were also reduced to £1500, the reduction to go into effect July 1, 1895. At the conclusion of this legislation, Parliament was prorogued.

A conference of the Australasian Premiers to discuss the subject of federation will be held at Hobarttown, Tasmania, on Jan. 28.

"This Is No Lie," Said the Duke to the King.

When we say that we sell the Iroquois and Tilft House of Buffalo live lobster, we do sell them and have sold them thousands of pounds and we sell the Power House of Rochester, in fact we sell all the principals hotels in New York State, west of Albany. We have entire control of this state and our house is the largest lobster dealers in the world. Our address is End of Commercial Wharf, Portland, Maine, and our Canadian address is Chivrell's, 96 King-street west. This is a restaurant that is never closed, and don't overlook this fact.

The Press Opposed to M. Ribot.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Journal Des Debats is the only one of the Paris newspapers that supports the Premiership of M. Ribot. The other papers denounce the Anglomania of M. Ribot, and predict disastrous results from his administration. Nevertheless, M. Ribot went to the palace of the Elysee at 11 o'clock to-day and definitely accepted the task of forming a Ministry. It is expected he will have completed a Cabinet to-night.

The Toronto Vocal Club Concert.

The plan for the Toronto Vocal Club concert in Association Hall next Tuesday evening is now open at Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming's. The club have secured three of Toronto's most popular artists for this occasion, and as no extra charge is made for reserved seats there will likely be a crowded house. The plan is rapidly filling up, but several good seats are left yet.

DEATHS.

ASHBY—On Saturday, at 84 Portland-street, Jan. 26, C. H. Ashby, aged 71 years.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 28, from above address, at 2 o'clock.

THE BUSINESS OF THE WEEK

THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING FAIR RATES ON CAPITAL.

The Uncertainty of Financial Legislation in the United States the Cause of Large Exports of Gold—The Production of Silver—Views of Mr. Dalrymple on the Wheat Situation.

People wonder at the high prices at which good stocks are quoted. The inactivity and small profits from business, as well as the large number of failures taking place, all tend to produce uncertainty; and the lack of confidence, they contend, should influence holders to sell their securities.

But the reverse feeling now seems to be dominant. Money is cheaper than it was, and the tendency is towards still lower rates. Banks and deposit companies have more money lying idle than at any former period. Stocks that return the investor 4 to 5 per cent. are not sold, because the investor can do no better with his money. The loan companies complain that their borrowing rates are too high, and the president of one of our large loan companies made the statement the other day at the annual meeting of his company that shareholders need not be surprised if dividends were reduced in the near future.

The Efflux of Gold From the U. S.

The total value of exports from the United States in 1894 exceeded the value of imports by $152,300,000. The excess of gold exports over imports were $81,200,000, and the excess of silver exports over imports were $36,500,000, making a total excess of $117,700,000 in specie exported. The question will be asked, how is it that such a large amount of specie was exported in 1894, when the ordinary exports over imports were $152,300,000? The answer is to be found in the statement that, according to good financial authorities, Great Britain and Germany hold something like $3,000,000,000 of United States securities, on which interest and exchange equal 5 per cent., making a sum of $180,000,000 which has to be paid annually in the United States to Great Britain and Germany. The amount of American securities held in the countries named are estimated at the figures named, but a few millions more or less will not necessarily affect the calculation.

While ordinary exports from the United States in 1894 exceeded imports by $152,300,000, it will be seen that this large sum falls short of paying $180,000,000 interest by $27,700,000. But the net amount of specie sent abroad in 1894 was $117,700,000, or a balance of $90,000,000 in favor of the United States.

Great distrust, however, has been occasioned by the inertness of Congress in dealing with the financial problem. On account of this foreigners have been pouring securities into America during the past two months, even selling high-class railway bonds, payable in currency, which had been held during the late panic. Some foreign houses have even advised their correspondents that a silver currency basis appears to be inevitable. The balance of $90,000,000, and much more, have gone out in this foreign liquidation of American securities.

It is true that the United States is decreasing its obligations in proportion to the amount of securities bought from foreigners, but the liquidation is forced and of the Treasury Department. To offset upsetting the calculations of the officers the demands on the treasury the United States were obliged to increase their indebtedness $100,000,000 through the issue of 5 per cent. bonds. The outflow of gold is still going on, and the tide is not likely to turn until action is taken in putting the finances of the country in such shape as will restore the confidence of foreign money lenders.

Banks Increasing Their Specie.

Notwithstanding large shipments of gold to Europe, the New York banks continue to increase their supply of specie, the increase the past week being $3,220,300. The inference is that they suspect danger from the depletion of the treasury's reserve and are exchanging legal tender notes for gold for self-protection. The reserve of New York banks increased $415,375 last week, and the surplus reserve is now $45,850,450, as against $109,041,550 a year ago, and $23,145,300 two years ago.

Silver Production.

While the world's production of gold increased 20 per cent. from 1860 to 1895 the production of silver during the same time increased 385 per cent. Gold production in 1860 was valued at $119,000,000; in 1893 it was valued at $135,000,000. The New York Journal of Commerce, in an interesting article intended to show the futility of the attempt to hold up the coin value of silver against the steady depreciation in its bullion value, prints the following table showing the remarkable increase in silver production:

	Ounces.
World's production in 1860	36,770,000
World's production in 1870	41,260,000
World's production in 1875	64,400,000
World's production in 1880	74,800,000
World's production in 1885	91,600,000
World's production in 1890	126,100,000
World's production in 1893	161,200,000

With such an increase in the production of cotton, wheat, corn, copper or of any other staple of common use, it would not enter into the minds of men that the added volume would not cheapen the price. Why should silver prove an exception to a universal rule as absolute in its working as the law of gravitation?

Reading's Lowest Price

In all its long and checkered career, extending back over a period of 50 years, the stock of the Reading Railroad never touched as low a point as it did on Friday, when it fell to 8 1-2 under heavy sales. During the day a heavy block of stock, said to have belonged to Joseph F. Sinnott, one of the directors of the company, was thrown on the market, and under this depressing influence prices broke badly, the bonds declining in sympathy with the stock. There is some talk of an abandonment of all reorganization plans and of a recent foreclosure, but it is understood that there has been no change in the situation in this respect.

The Low Prices for Wheat.

Wheat sold yesterday at the lowest prices on record in many United States markets. The views of Mr. Dalrymple, as the greatest wheat producer in America, will be interesting at this time. He believes that when wheat struck 50 cents in Chicago last year it struck bedrock, because it reached the same price as corn, oats and barley, and thus began to go into the great feed bin of the world, which absorbs 10 bushels for live stock where one only is consumed when eaten by the human family. Whenever wheat declines to 40 cents in the country west of the Mississippi it will go to the market on foot, as corn has done for the last quarter of a century. But he holds that the day of high-priced wheat as a permanent thing has passed by, never to return. "Nothing but an exceptional and world-wide loss of crops can give higher priced wheat again for any great length of time." Apparently he does not take into account the fact that the recent depression in wheat, having been brought about by causes which are not obliged to persist with present severity, probably is a decline below the normal level due to actual decrease in the costs of production and transportation, and therefore may be followed by a substantial recovery when "times" become better. Mr. Dalrymple tells a great truth in saying that, while farm lands and farm products have sympathized with the recent great shrinkage in "values," their shrinkage has been less than that in the value of bonds, stocks, merchandise, etc.

LEGAL TENDER.

The Croker-Dywer Stable at Headquarters

London, Jan. 26.—The Crocker-Dwyer string of race horses, which arrived at Gravesend on the steamer Mississippi yesterday, were safely landed at Albert deck, London, to-day. The horses were put on board a railway train this afternoon and started for Newmarket.

Victoria Club Carnival.

A fancy dress carnival will be held at the Victoria Rink, Huron-street, on Wednesday evening. Fine band in attendance. Judging from the number of entries already in, it will be the carnival of the season.