LIGHT COLORS IN THE Stonewall Jackson RIBBON TRADE MARK Are Exceptionally Mild And equally AS FINE in quality as the Noted Dark Colors of this Famous Brand.

Enormously The Largest Sale Of Any CIGAR In Canada.

ENGLEDUE DEAL DEFENDED.

Mr. Gibson Moves to Ratify the Agreement.

SAYS ALL IS ABOVE BOARD.

All the Government Wanted Was to Assist Mining Industries.

And Yet the Commissioner Says It Was a Novel Procedure and One He Would Not Make a Precedent—Avers Government is Against the Blanket System—Mr. Whitney's Onslaught—Let Others Have the Same Show—Criticism of the Deal—Majority for the Government 30.

After the longest and most exciting debate of the session, the mining deal negotiated between the Government and the alleged South African syndicate was endorsed by the Legislature yesterday by a vote of 56 to 26, or a majority of 30 for the Government. The Patrons supported the Premier almost to a man.

It had been whispered that the Government would take advantage of the fact that the session was far advanced and would spring the debate on the Engledue deal at the time of the Speaker's reception to ensure short discussion. The rumor proved to be justified for Hon. J. M. Gibson introduced the subject by moving as follows:

That this House doth ratify and approve of a certain agreement and license of occupation granted to Col. W. T. Engledue of Byfleet, Surrey, England and others, of certain locations in the Rainy River District, bearing date of the seventeenth day of February last.

Speaking to the motion the Commissioner of Crown Lands stated that he would have made but few remarks had it not been charged by the Opposition and the Opposition press that the Government closed the deal as a means to make political capital. It was therefore his intention to ask the House to justify the arrangement. If he was his intention to try to prove that the action of the Government had already met with success in the work it was intended to do. He would also try to show that there was no underhand dealing about the matter. The face of the correspondence showed that the sole object of the deal was to assist the mining industry and to help development by the investment of foreign capital. The then Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. A. S. Hardy, showed in his first letter that this was the end in view, when the matter was originated. In August Col. Engledue had written stating that the terms offered him were not a sufficient inducement for English capital. He desired to say that the first the Government had heard of Mr. Kerr's connection with the case was after the correspondence of July had been brought down. Continuing, Mr. Gibson eulogized the character of Col. Engledue whom he characterized as being a man of integrity and one with whom were connected a number of extensive financial interests.

LETS HIMSELF DOWN EASY.

He admitted that the arrangement was a novel one and one which the Government would not dare to follow as a precedent. [Opposition Hear! Hear!] The blanketing system which had been so much criticized was one which the Government had from the beginning set their faces against. The records of the department would show that those who were merely trying to gain an advantage over the public and not spend money in developing, had been discouraged from the beginning. They had always given the preference to the discoverer and the developer. The Government, therefore, refused to be accused of favoring blanketing. The method which had to be carried out by those to whom the lands had been allotted was to spend money in developing.

WHAT DO PROSPECTORS SAY?

This sort of work had not been so far much carried on in the Rainy River district. The syndicate were to make a thorough search for veins throughout the lands allotted to them. This would cause the engagement of large numbers of men and some mining engineers, and their work would enable the country to know how much mineral wealth existed in that country.

He had stated at first that the area of the locations in question amounted to 64,000 acres, but this was overstated. The acreage of block A was 31,000, not including the water; block B comprised 15,000 acres exclusive of the water, or 46,000 acres altogether.

Mr. St. John: "How much acreage of water?"

Mr. Gibson: "In one block about 13,000, and in the other 4500 acres. The 46,000 acres formed a tract of land about seven miles one way and from six to seven miles the other way."

The Commissioner commented on the inutility of water locations.

It would be supposed, he resumed, from the Opposition press, that about half or at least a large portion of the northwestern part of the province was being locked up and given away to Englishmen. The township of King was twice the size of the two locations; Markham and Vaughan were each considerably larger than the two locations concerned in the deal put together. The casual reader, therefore, who imagined that the tract was 100 miles long by 100 miles wide—[Opposition Oh! Oh!]—should be disabused of his idea.

DOWN ON ORDINARY PROSPECTORS.

The amount of development which would be required in the two lots would be more than twice what would be required from ordinary small prospectors, so that the Government was actually doing better for the province than if development had taken place on the properties in the ordinary way. And yet when the lands were explored the company did not own them; the Government could sell them to whom they would.

The British Government had frequently given exclusive control of mines in different places, so that the matter was not without precedent in the British Parliament. Immense tracts of land in Africa had been placed under the exclusive control of companies like the Royal Niger Company, the Imperial East African Company and the British South African Company. The charter of the last named company allowed them to sub-license territory and take half of the proceeds and their charters were given for 25 years. What a kick there would be if such terms were granted here! In Michigan, mining companies might take up 50,000 acres of land. In W. Virginia companies could take up 10,000 acres for each charcoal blast furnace. In Nova Scotia the principle involved in the deal had been frequently in use in past years. In New Zealand special areas might be granted under special circumstances. A similar law existed in Australia, in French Guiana, Dutch Guiana, Bulgaria and in the South African Protectorate. There was, therefore, all over the world a precedent for deals involving larger tracts of land than the one concerned in the Engledue matter.

A SLUR ON ONTARIO.

And yet in all those countries the mineral wealth was at the same time better known than in New Ontario. The Ontario properties, he argued, were unknown and unexplored. Although there was one property in the whole of this region which might be called a mine, namely the Sultana, yet he doubted if there was another location which might be called a thoroughly tested and developed mine. The mining lands in the province were, therefore, in an experimental stage. It had first to be proved that surface veins would amount to anything when further and deeper development work was done. Unless the work cut out for the Engledue Company which would begin operations next month.

In the northwestern country there was a mineral area of 55,000 square miles. Of this there were about 4500 square miles prospected. The greater part of the Hudson Bay slope was still unexplored, so that there were 35,000,000 acres of mineral bearing land of which there were 30,000,000 acres not prospected at all. Surely, said he, there is room for all the energies of those who desire to prospect in that part of the province.

Regarding the Rainy Lake or Eastern location, there was not a location within 27 miles north of it which was applied for; to the east, you would go 100 miles, to the northwest 60 miles and to the west 50 miles, before a developed location was reached. As for the other location, the nearest mine was 50 miles to the west, while on the west there was an area of 320 square miles, wit honly 12 claims. There was also an area of 39,600 acres of mining land on the islands in the locality which were entirely open to the prospector.

WILL PROTECT APPLICANTS.

Mr. Conmee asked what the intention was in regard to those already located near Shoal Lake.

Mr. Gibson resumed that interests would not be interfered with where applications had been duly made. In reply to another question from the member from West Algoma, the speaker stated that no applications made for properties previous to Feb. 17, the date of the consummation of the deal, would be interfered with.

The Commissioner then quoted a number of opinions given by prominent mining men in favor of the deal, among them Dr. Ednison, who prophesied that in six months the Ontario mining stocks would rate as high on the London markets as those of South Africa. Mr. Hammond of the Hammond-Folger Company, and Capt. W. S. Dent were also quoted.

CALLS IT ENTERPRISE.

In conclusion, the speaker informed the House that the company desired to incorporate under the name of the British-Canadian Mining Syndicate, and Col. Engledue and his associates constituted even now a Board of Enquiry, where information regarding Canadian mines was given out. The speaker also dealt with the various locations which had been sold to English firms as a direct result of the present deal, and was followed by Ministerialist applause. For years back the Government had been berated by the Opposition and their press for their alleged lack of enterprise in dealing with mining development. The opportunity had at last arrived when the Government could show a little enterprise, and had they not taken advantage of it they would have been unworthy the confidence of the people. [Applause.]

The one-hour-and-a-half speech of the promoter of the deal concluded with a prophecy about the bright prospects ahead of the mineral and agricultural lands of New Ontario, and an assurance to the House that he was in favor of a progressive, but, at the same time, cautious, policy in dealing with it.

THE OPPOSITION VIEW.

Deputy Speaker Baxter put the bill, and Mr. Whitney arose. Several weeks had elapsed since he had first condemned the deal in the House and every day had served more and more to convince him that he had then taken a course which would commend itself to the people. On the day, and at the very hour, when he had opposed it, newspapers were going to press with editorials expressing precisely the same views as he himself had expressed. There was but one newspaper of importance in the Province which condoned it, and he doubted if anybody on either side of the House would condone it. The security of $20,000 held by the Government amounted to nothing. It would vanish away if the members of the syndicate chose to make purchases of any lands in the location to the value and extent of the sum of $20,000. The Government, therefore, had no claims to approbation on that ground. The Opposition had been charged with making political capital out of the question. He argued that political capital should be made out of it when the Government had acted wrongly.

WHY A SECRET DEAL?

The Commissioner had been right when he stated that political capital would be made out of it. It was being made out of it. Why had not the Commissioner of Crown Lands taken the people into his confidence last October, and published the details of the deal, instead of allowing it to filter through the columns of The Globe in a trembling manner away on in February?

Mr. Whitney candidly admitted, or, at least, could not deny, the standing of Col. Engledue in the financial world, but he would say this, that the policy of the Crown Lands Department had been opposed to Col. Engledue, until Mr. J. K. Kerr stepped upon the scene. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] The Government were a little inconsistent in saying that they would not dream of entering into similar arrangements as a matter of policy. If the deal was to be such a bonanza to the Province, he thought it the Government's duty to enter into such deals whenever they had an opportunity. What possible harm could come from allowing other syndicates the same privileges as had been given that of Col. Engledue?

CANADIANS GET NO SHOW.

It had been stated that the Government favored a policy of Canada for Canadians, but he happened to have in his possession a letter from a Canadian firm, which had made application for a similar grant, but had been refused. Did this look like a pro-Canadian policy?

Hon. Mr. Gibson: What is the name of the firm?

Mr. Whitney then proceeded to read a letter which confirmed his remarks.

Col. Gibson said that he was in a position to state that the grant referred to had not been refused, but neither had it been granted, and that he also had a letter in his possession supporting his assertion.

Mr. Whitney acknowledged that he had been misinformed. He then proceeded to roast the Commissioner for pooh-poohing the value of mining lands under water. The Commissioner's arguments about British precedents didn't hold water. The cases were not parallel. He had no objection to have the Ontario Government make a grant of land in the Transvaal, if they wished, but the Government could not give a parallel instance of any Government granting land within their own borders. There was no objection to giving Cecil Rhodes the privilege of bringing in civilization and Christianizing influences into South Africa, among heathen people. But he did object to having such tactics adopted towards his fellow-citizens of Ontario.

It was 6 o'clock, and Deputy Speaker Baxter left the chair.

IN THE EVENING.

After supper, the galleries were well filled, and the leader of the Opposition resumed at 8.20 o'clock. He proceeded to read comments from different newspapers, all of which he characterized as representative of mining sentiment, and which condemned the deal; that it was a case of "to him that hath shall be given." The Opposition leader quoted The Globe, which he asserted attempted to belittle the grant of land concerned. The organ stated that the land had been chosen chiefly from the ease with which it could be delineated on the map. This idea was ridiculous and unworthy of comment.

Continuing, Mr. Whitney dealt with the correspondence connected with the deal. Up to the time in which the Commissioner of Crown Lands had written Mr. Kerr, in October last, the Government had not entertained the idea of setting apart so much land for the exclusive use of a private syndicate. Shortly afterwards the opinion of the Government seemed to change, and the deal was then carried through. He desired to draw the attention of the House to the course taken by the Department of Crown Lands originally, and also that finally decided upon. There would have been no objection to their first course, but the second, involving the assets of the Province, was one which could not be justified. To make assurance doubly sure, the possibility of any other firm being granted similar privileges to those of the Engledue Company was precluded by the new mining law, and he quoted the royalty section of the law to prove his contention.

AN AMENDMENT.

It was his belief, he said, in conclusion, that the people of the Province would not endorse the action of the Government. He moved an amendment that all the words after "that" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof—"it is not in the interest of the mining industry, nor in the public interest, that large tracts of mining lands in the Province of Ontario should be locked up for a long period in the hands of individuals or syndicates."

This amendment, Mr. Whitney explained, embodied the exact words of the former Commissioner of Crown Lands, now the Premier, bearing upon the subject, in the earlier stage of the negotiations.

Mr. Whitney was loudly applauded as he concluded, and Mr. Pattullo arose to continue the debate. He then moved in amendment to the amendment: "That all the words after 'that' where it first occurs in the amendment be struck out and the following substituted: 'There be added to the original motion the following words, "and while approving of the said agreement this House is of opinion that in view of the vast extent of Crown lands in the Province which are wholly or in part unexplored, and whose value, notwithstanding that large tracts lie within the boundaries of the mineral bearing formations is almost altogether unknown, and having regard to the desirability of interesting British capital, enterprise and skill in bringing to light and developing the latent mineral wealth of the Province and the substantial benefits which the discovery of new gold fields and the speedy establishment of a permanent gold mining industry would confer upon the agricultural and commercial interests of the Province, the arrangement entered into between the Government and Col. Engledue and his associates is one which, while furnishing adequate safeguards for the public interest, will bring about the thorough exploration of a considerable area of Crown lands at no expense to the public and lead to important and beneficial results to the mining industry and the Province at large.'"

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Dr. Preston of North Lanark followed. It appeared to him that if the deal or experiment was such a good one it would not require an hour and a half speech from the mover and an hour's address from the last speaker to defend it. Proceeding, he quoted an editorial in The World of March 24, which had vigorously condemned the deal and also the treatment of Mr. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell, he resumed, had gone on and developed his mine, spending about $250,000, but had received information that a certain Mr. Fraser of Ottawa, who was not at least an enemy of the Government was applying for a part of his property. The matter had been argued before the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. Mr. Hardy, and had been decided in favor of Mr. Fraser. The speaker then gave in detail the business leading up to and following the decision. After hearing the facts of this case he did not believe that the Government members themselves could attempt to condone them. It had probably been due to political pressure that the present Commissioner had taken away from Mr. Caldwell 15 of eeet of the 300 at first granted him by the former Commissioner. Mr. Caldwell he maintained, was the first prospector in New Ontario, and though he was a Canadian had not received such handsome treatment from the Government as that accorded Col. Engledue. One member of the alleged South African Company was Mr. Kerr, a citizen of Toronto, and the men who had neglected to send on the resignation of a member of the House. There was a chain of evidence to show that the deal had been the result of the cracking of the party whip over the heads of the Government by men who had often been subjected to similar treatment themselves. The 150 feet taken away from Mr. Caldwell would yield from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. In all fairness, that gentleman, having spent all his money in building up the country, deserved better treatment at the hands of the Government. The Commissioner of Crown Lands had, however, submitted to the strong party pressure brought to bear upon him and had not given him fair play.

THE PATRON LEADER.

Mr. Haycock was of the opinion that the question was, Was the contract in the interests of the people of Ontario, or was it not as the ordinary purchaser? The $20,000 guarantee would be permitted by the bill to be used to purchase 13,300 acres of the location. Even, therefore, if the company did not spend another cent in purchasing property, they would have that much at the end of the three years. The only suggestion he would make to the Government would be that they only give in future agreements every alternate mile and reserve the other alternate mile to themselves. He regretted that there was not in the new Mining Act a clause which offered every man the same advantages as were offered Col. Engledue's syndicate, with the alternate mile reservation embodied, as he proposed. If 500 men were to get the same conditions, the Government would be given a guarantee of $10,000,000, and $60,000,000 would be expended in development. He would support the Government in the deal, but regretted that the provision he suggested was not included.

Mr. McPherson, the Patron-Liberal member for Glengarry, supported Mr. Pattullo's amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Beatty of Leeds and Mr. St. John continued the debate.

The Attorney-General arose at eight minutes to midnight. He accused Mr. St. John of making assertions about matters which could not be proved.

An acrimonious discussion followed between Messrs. Hardy and St. John, much to the amusement of the House.

The Premier concluded with a few sarcastic references to Mr. St. John's alleged lack of knowledge of the subject and a defence of his treatment of Mr. Caldwell.

Dr. Willoughby and Mr. Howland concluded the debate, and the House divided at 1 o'clock.

THE DIVISION.

The result was a vote of 56 to 26 in favor of Mr. Pattullo's amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Whitney's amendment was then lost without division.

Of the Patrons all but Mr. Gamey voted with the Government, while six Government members, including Mr. Conmee and two Opposition members, were absent.

TORONTO CAMERA CLUB.

Judges' Award of Medals at th Annual Exhibition Yesterday.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Toronto Camera Club opened yesterday at the club rooms in the Forum building, corner of Gerrard and Yonge-streets. The awards of medals, as made by the judges, Mr. C. M. Manly and Mr. H. S. Park, are as follows:

Landscape—Silver medal, W Bohne, Toronto; bronze, J Wilson, Ottawa.

Marine—Silver medal, J Wilson; bronze, C L Baer, Buffalo.

Architecture—Silver medal, A Steiglitz, New York; bronze, W H Moss, Toronto.

Interiors—Silver medal, A Steiglitz; bronze, W Bean.

Portraits—Silver medal, Clarence B. Moore, Philadelphia; bronze, A Steiglitz.

Genre—Silver medal, A Steiglitz; bronze, W B Bayley, Toronto.

Enlargements—Silver medal, J F Garrow, Ottawa; bronze, A Steiglitz.

Best general exhibit—Gold medal, Alfred Steiglitz.

President's Medal, for the best picture by a member of the Toronto Camera Club—Awarded to Mr. W. Bohne.

The awards in lantern slide class will be made on Saturday next, and the slides exhibited at an open meeting Monday evening next, when the set from Philadelphia and one from Hamilton will also be shown.

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY.

Items of Passing Interest Gathered in and Around this Busy City.

The Quebec Bank has received for the Indian Famine Fund $2 from George T. Denison, jr.

Dunedin Camp, S.O.S., bade farewell to Dr. Sloan of Parkdale was in leaving for Seaforth.

Don't be deceived—"L. & S." brand of hams, bacon and lard is delicious, healthful and appetizing.

For swearing on the street, Charles Mercer, 61 Melbourne-avenue, was fined $1 and costs or 30 days.

Stanley Readman was fined $25 and costs or 20 days for an unprovoked assault on John McKerrigan, 284 College-street.

John Ashbury will spend 60 days in jail for theft of blacksmith's tools from Robert O'Reilly, 108 Parliament-street.

James Dillon was fined $10 and costs or 20 days in jail for selling liquor without a license at Mammoth Hall, King-street east.

S. J. Schulte, editor of Cycling, left his Planet wheel, No. 676, outside the office on Johnston's-lane and a thief took it away.

For breaking into one of the booths of Eli Andrews, caretaker of High Park, William Thompson and Victor Lee were fined $1 and costs or 10 days.

For assaulting Mrs. Pennington, Nelson-street, William Turner will spend 30 days in jail. Margaret Walker, who was the worst implicated in the assault, got 60 days.

The following ladies will represent the Y.W.C.G. at the Detroit convention next week: Mrs. J. Harvie, Mrs. Elias Rogers, Misses Sweetnam, Mitchell and Bainbridge.

An early morning fire at Queen and Ternauly-streets did about $1000 damage yesterday to the premises and stock of Mrs. Hand, confectioner; Andrew Shaw, cigar dealer; and William Cook, butcher. Mr. Alexander Manning is the owner of the property, which was insured.

Luther Pedlar, who has been carrying on a grocery business at 508 Queen-street west, this city, has been obliged to give up in consequence of serious illness. An assignment for the benefit of creditors was made yesterday to Thomas A. Young. They will be paid in full. Liabilities $700 and assets $1200.

B. Y. P. U. CONVENTION,

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15th to 18th—Big Four Route.

For the Baptist Young People's Union of America to its annual convention "The Big Four Route" will name rate of One Fare for Round Trip from all points on its system. From the East through trains run to Cincinnati, making direct connection with the Q. & C. route and the L. & N. Ry. in Central Union Depot. From the north a choice of routes is offered via Cincinnati or Louisville. For rates, routes and full information call on C. S. Blackman, General Eastern Agent, Big Four Route, 447 Ellicott-square, Buffalo, N.Y.

"The Legal Tender Mining and Development Company of Slocan."

Under the above name a development company has been organized to operate "The Legal Tender" and "The Bonanza Group" of properties in the Slocan Lake district, B.C. This is in the centre of the very richest mineralized section of that Province. The properties have been personally selected by Mr. J. F. McLaughlin, the President of the Rossland Board of Trade, and promise great things. This gentleman has spent the last year in British Columbia, and is closely identified with several of the largest mining enterprises there, and from his experience, backed up by the assistance of able, practical mining men, he has made a selection that is sure to turn out a winner. Mr. McLaughlin is president of the new company, and Mr. John C. Hay, president of the Listowel Gas and Electric Light Co., is vice-president. The intention is to allow only practical mining and active business men to share in the control of these properties, the development of which will be pushed forward forthwith.

Don't Drink the Water.

Our drinking water is not quite what we could wish for these days—no doubt largely owing to the spring freshet. To avoid any ill effects which would be likely to arise from drinking this water it would be far better to drink the Golden Ale of the Eaton Bros. Brewing Company of Owen Sound, limited. 136

A Pointer.

All the first-class bicycle stores are not on Yonge-street. It is worth your time to drop into A. D. Fisher's, 8 Queen-street east, and inspect their lines of wheels, which are equal to any in the city.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings.

Healthful, durable, attractive. Send for catalogue. Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Company (Ltd.), 6 Adelaide-street east, Toronto. 136

Sack Suit and Covert.

You will be considered comfortably and stylishly clothed if your wardrobe contains a natty sack suit for business and a correct coat to wear over it. These are every-day essentials to a well-dressed man nowadays. Henry A. Taylor, the Rossin Block, will tell you all about it.

SOURCES OF BRITAIN'S FOOD

Mr. Seton-Karr is Getting Somewhat Anxious.

RESERVE OF BREADSTUFFS

Never Exceeds a Three Weeks' Supply and is Sometimes Less.

France Can Feed Herself and the Dreibund Can Do the Same, While Russia and the United States Have Enough and to Spare—Britain Alone Lives From Hand to Mouth, and Mr. Seton-Karr Wants State Granaries Built—Sir Charles Dilke Says Canada, the United States and Australia Can Make Britain Independent of Russia.

London, April 6.—Attention was called in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative member for St. Helens, to the wholly inadequate production of food supplies in the United Kingdom in relation to its large and increasing population. Mr. Seton-Karr then moved that the dependence of the United Kingdom upon foreign imports for the necessities of life, and the sequences which might rise therefrom in the event of war, demanded the serious attention of the Government. Continuing, Mr. Seton-Karr expressed the belief that the reserve of breadstuffs never exceeded three weeks' supply and frequently sunk below a week's supply. France, he pointed out, was self-supporting, and Russia and the United States were not only self-supporting, but were able to make large exports. The Dreibund, he continued, was practically self-supporting, but Great Britain alone lived from hand to mouth, and drew her principal supplies of wheat from Russia and the United States, which might possibly, at some time, be hostile to Great Britain. Mr. Seton-Karr further remarked that should the harvest in America fail and Russia refuse to supply Great Britain, the latter's position would be most serious. The speaker called attention to the damage done to the commerce of the United States by the Alabama, and remarked that many such vessels might be set to prey upon British commerce in time of war. He did not desire action which would raise the price to consumers, but he hoped the Government would consider the subject seriously and proposed that state granaries be erected for keeping supplies.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, contended that Russian exports of wheat to Great Britain were decreasing in average years, and he asserted that half of Great Britain's food came from the United States. Continuing, he said: "If the United States, Canada and Australia can feed us, we are independent of Russia, as the interests and advantages of those countries would be so strong that we could rely upon them to supply us."

Sir Charles Dilke, continuing, said he thought the other states were not likely to follow any steps in regard to the contraband of war which would be likely to bring the United States down upon them.

After Mr. James Lowther, Conservative member for the Isle of Thanet Division of Kent, had advocated a duty on foreign grain, the Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Premier and Secretary, said that the peculiarity of the motion was that it had given a suitable text both to protectionists and free traders. The adoption of the proposal to establish state granaries would mean turning the Chancellor of the Exchequer into a gigantic corn dealer.

As to the commercial zollverein, Mr. Balfour continued, he looked with considerable longing for a closer union with the British colonies, both in regard to commercial and military affairs. But he scarcely thought a zollverein was necessary, and he did not think there was danger of foreign countries refusing to supply Great Britain with food. The United States, he insisted, would not allow food to be declared contraband of war, as it would affect her interests, apart from her inherent sympathy for Great Britain, and, combined with the United States, Great Britain could stand against any conceivable combination of the powers. The real thing upon which Great Britain was dependent, Mr. Balfour asserted, was her navy, for which the Government accepted the responsibility.

The discussion was then dropped.

Healthy Baby When Born

In Three Months Humor Spread Over His Forehead

Into His Eyes and All Over His Hands

Such Itching, Burning Torture—How It Ended.

When a child is cured of the itching torture and burning inflammation of eczema or salt rheum, it is no wonder that words fail to express the joy of the grateful parents, and that they gladly tell in as strong terms as possible the plain story of suffering relieved and health restored. Many testimonials relate the wonderful success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such cases, even after all other prescriptions and medicines fail. Here is one:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—Our boy Harvey will remember the good Hood's Sarsaparilla did him as long as he lives. He was a healthy baby when he was born, but before he was three months old a breaking out appeared on both sides of his face. Physicians did him little good and said but for his strong constitution he could not have lived through his dreadful suffering. The humor spread over his forehead, into his eyes, and came out on his hands. It was indeed pitiful to witness the poor child's sufferings. It was very painful for him to open or shut his eyes, and we had to tie his little hands to prevent him from scratching the itching, burning skin. My mother urged us to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. We did so, and a short time after he began to take this medicine we saw a change for the better. We continued until we had given him five bottles, and then the eczema had entirely disappeared, and he has ever since been perfectly cured of this dreadful disease. His sufferings extended over two and a half years. People for miles around knew his dreadful condition and know that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. He is now a bright, boy, perfectly healthy and has the finest skin of any of my five children."

MRS. L. KLAUSFELDER, Collegeville, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

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Capital.....1,000,000

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Deposit Boxes to rent in Vaults, absolutely fire and burglar proof. Wills appointing the Corporation executor received for safe custody, without charge.

Solicitors bringing estates to the Corporation retain the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.

13

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

DIGBY BELL TO-NIGHT.

Digby Bell begins his engagement at the Grand to-night, when he will be seen in Charles Hoyt's great comedy, "A Midnight Bell." The comedy will be staged with special scenery, and presented, it is said, by a most excellent company, including Laura Joyce Bell, whose artistic presentation of "The Spinster" is said to be remarkably clever. The piece will be repeated every evening, and Friday and Saturday afternoon and night Augustus Thomas' latest success, "The Hoosier Doctor," will be presented. In a speech of thanks for the warm reception given "The Hoosier Doctor" on its presentation last week, Mr. Augustus Thomas, its author, highly eulogized the creation by Digby Bell of the title role, and compared his performance favorably with the best efforts of Joseph Jefferson or Nat Goodwin. Mr. Thomas particularly commended Laura Joyce Bell's portrayal of the old hag, and thanked the members of the company for developing all that the comedy contained. Mr. Thomas concluded his speech by predicting for "The Hoosier Doctor" as great a success as that achieved by either of his other plays, "Alabama" or "In Missoura."

CLEVER FUN-MAKERS.

The frivolous doings of musical comedy in the hands of such clever adepts as the Henshaw-Boleno Burlesque Company now at Toronto has the merit of cleanness and sparkle, and John E. Henshaw, the bright particular star of the organization, is perhaps the cleverest singing comedian seen here in recent years. Mr. Henshaw is almost a total stranger in this city, but it is safe to say that before the week is over he will have gained the confidence of every patron of the Toronto. Watch the theatre-goers cannot but appreciate his clever work. He is surrounded by a clever group of aids, and, musically, the company is especially well equipped. Songs are sung by good voices, humorous antics are performed by players who do not bore, and the various specialties are presented by artists who have wit and tact in invention. Two more "bargain matinees" will be given to-morrow and Saturday.

THIS EVENING'S CONCERT.

"Heigho! The Morning Dew," a rollicking Irish ditty; "The Two Sisters of Binnorie," the pathetic old Scotch ballad; or, "O Yarmouth is a Pretty Down," a charming English lyric, whichever it is, Plunket Greene will sing them this evening. Such a poetry, such tenderness, such sentiment, a charm and a fervor that will transform them into the most delightful of classics. His songs are all most happily chosen and his rendition of them will be an education as well as a pleasure.

Madame Marie Vanderveer Green will also be heard in some most charming ballads, and combining the numerity of the voice and de luxe will be the two piano solos by Rudolph Von Scarpa, court pianist to H. I. M. the Emperor of Austria.

The box office at Massey Music Hall will be open for the sale of seats to-day from 9 till 5 o'clock. The 441 gallery seats at 25 cents will be placed on sale at 7.30 p.m. After they are sold 50 cents will be the lowest for any seats. The program begins at 8.15 p.m. sharp.

CHAMBER MUSIC.

A fairly large, fashionable and musical audience greeted the Detroit Philharmonic Club Monday in Association Hall on the occasion of the second concert given by the Toronto Chamber Music Association. The program was a very attractive one, and the club was assisted by Miss Lincoln of Boston as soloist, and Mr. H. M. Field as pianist. Of the numbers rendered by the club, the trio in G major, opus 112, by Raff, was much enjoyed. The three players did some beautiful work in this exquisite composition, especially in the slow movement. The Mozart Larghetto, for the 'cello, was another lovely thing, and the Witch Dance was rendered by Mr. Heberlein with a delicacy and grace.

Miss Lincoln is the possessor of a very light, clear soprano voice, which is very unreliable in the lower notes. Her best efforts were in the ballads, especially the lovely setting of Haluer's exquisite lyric, "The Lorelei."

The platform where the players sat was beautifully decorated with graceful palms and tall Easter lilies, giving the hall a very pretty appearance.

The following is the program:

Raff—Trio in G major, opus 112.....
.....Piano, violin and 'cello
Pianist—Mr. H. M. Field.
Bach—"My Heart Ever Faithful"....Vocal
Miss Lincoln.
('Cello obligato, Mr. Heberlein.)
(a) Mozart, Larghetto; (b) Heberlein, Witches' Dance .....Violoncello
Mr. Herman Heberlein.
(a) Becker, Spring Song; (b) Liszt, Lorelei; (c) Brahms, Das Staenchen .....Vocal
Miss Lincoln.
Mendelssohn—Canzonetta from quartet in E flat major, opus 12 .....
David—Charmant Oiseau .....Vocal
Miss Lincoln.
(Flute obligato, Dr. Saunders.)
Greig—Quartet in G minor, opus 27 .....
Un poco andante—Allegro ed agitato.
Romance. Intermezzo. Finale—
Presto al Saltorello.
Miss Fannie Sullivan, accompanist.

A STAR AT THE BIJOU.

There is a star on the boards at the Bijou Theatre this week in the person of Miss Pearl Andrews. This young woman is new to a oronto audience and she is able to give a whole performance, owing to her range of talent, by herself. She is a very handsome girl on the stage, and her particular part is stage impersonation. Last night she delighted a good audience by showing just how Yvette Guilbert, Maggie Cline, Vesta Tilley (an English actress), Albert Chevalier and Harry Cornell appear on the stage. As many times as representations did she change, and all were as perfect as could be, without seeing the original before one's eyes. This young lady has talent, and the wonder is that she can be seen at Bijou prices. She will be heard from some of these days as a star such as Albert Chevalier. While her work is not like that of the London cockney singer, original, she sang "My Old Dutch" in costume last night just as well as Chevalier the specialist sang it himself in Toronto a few months ago. A visit to the Bijou this week will repay anyone who seeks after two hours' refined amusement. There are other attractions which are above the average, but the parts put in by Miss Andrews are worth witnessing. She is a dollar show at a twenty-five cent price, and this is saying a great deal.

AT THE AUDITORIUM.

There was another large audience at the Auditorium last evening. The song "The Church Across the Way," by Miss Neilson, is worth the price of admission alone. Mr. Charles Seaman has a splendid voice and his songs are well received. "The Mud Town Rubes," Crane brothers, well deserved the applause which they received. The entertainment will be continued every afternoon and evening.

AN ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

An orchestral concert will be given in the schoolroom of the Sherbourne-street Methodist Church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The orchestra will be composed of 40 performers, under the leadership of the organist, Mr. Arthur Blakeley, and will render selections from Haydn, Balfe, Czibulka and Gillet. A number of soloists will assist in the performance.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Toronto Philharmonic Society held a very successful practise last evening in the Y.W.C.G. Hall, the conductor, Mr. J. Humfrey Anger, wielding the baton. Mr. Anger's fine work, "A Song of Thanksgiving," was taken up for the first time, and judging by the enthusiasm displayed by the singers it will prove of great interest. There was a good attendance, the president of the society, Mr. J. K. Macdonald, being also present. Mrs. Parker took the solos most acceptably.

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