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J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director

newspapers to show the alleged unpopularity of the Lieut.-Governor and condemned the manner in which he had mismanaged the affairs of the exhibition.

Dr. Montague said the Government assumed no responsibility whatever for the exhibition. All that they had done was to vote $25,000 towards assisting the enterprise There was no objection whatever in placing before the House whatever vouchers had been received for the expenditure of the Dominion grant.

Sir James Grant eulogized the exhibition as calculated to show the world the splendid resources of the Northwest, and commended Governor Mackintosh's management of it.

After observations from Mr. Mills (Bothwell), and Mr. Martin, Mr. Davin said the exhibition was an undoubted success and a fine advertisement for the Territories, but that Lt.-Governor Mackintosh had exhibited foolish carelessness in connection with it.

The motion for papers passed.

Reciprocity in Implements.

Mr. McMillan (Huron) moved a resolution that Canada should take advantage of the United States' offer of reciprocity in plows, harrows, threshers, mowers and other agricultural implements. He said there would be little loss of revenue if such change was made in the tariff, because Canada imported but few of the implements on the list, and that, if the Government claim was true, that Canada could manufacture implements as cheaply as any other country in the world, there could be no harm done to Canadian manufacturers.

Mr. Wallace pointed out that the proposed reciprocity would be of no benefit to Canadian manufacturers, or even to Canadian farmres, except in the Northwest. Canadian manufacturers could not compete in the United States, because the Americans would protect themselves by getting injunctions, etc., on a claim of infringement of the patent laws. As a matter of fact, in Ontario and the older Canadian provinces agricultural machinery was cheaper than in the United States. If American manufacturers got the Canadian market they would reduce prices very much for one season, and thus kill Canadian manufacturers. Then, having the market to themselves, they would raise prices higher than ever before. He said the wholesale price of a binder in the United States was $100. The Canadian manufacturer paid about $7 duty on raw material, having $13 protection.

Mr. McMullen said McCormick Bros., of Chicago, offered binders at $80.

The ex-Controller said that might be the price of a binder when sold for export to Canada, but the price for home consumption in the United States was $100.

Mr. McMullen said if the American manufacturer slaughtered machinery in Canada, the Canadian manufacturer could save himself by buying up machines at these reduced prices and re-exporting them.

Mr. Ives: What would become of Canadian factories and employes while manufacturers were thus engaged in dealing in foreign machinery?

Dr. Sproule said tht farmers in his section made a great deal by furnishing wood for the manufacture of Canadian machines, which trade would be lost if reciprocity were brought about and Canadian factories thus crushed out of existence.

After observations from Mr. McMillan (Huron), Mr. Daly pointed out that the Northwest farmer, by reciprocity, would be placed at the mercy of American manufacturers. The N.P. kept them out; but if Canadian competitors were killed, American combines would fix prices to suit themselves. He quoted figures to show that the farmer in the Northwest got agricultural implements as cheaply as the farmer in Dakota.

The debate was continued after recess by Mr. Stairs, who contended that the power of production of both the United States and Canada exceeded the demand. Estimating this at 10 per cent., the United States would have a surplus greater than the whole consumption in Canada, and in this way would wipe out Canadian manufacturers. Reciprocity would at least mean the removal of Canadian manufacturers to the United States. They use most of their raw material there, and if they intended competing in the United States they would have to pay freight on raw material and then freight on the finished article back to the United States. If the Canadian market were to be as free to them, if located in the United States as in Canda, naturally they would manufacture where they would not have to pay double freight rates. He contended that the N.P. should, however, stand or fall as a complete policy. No single class should be picked out to suffer reductions. The object of the N.P. was to protect all. If the farmer was not protected enough he should be given more protection on the lines of the N.P., not at the expense of any other class.

The resolution was lost on a division.

The High Commissioner.

Mr. Casey moved for a return of all papers concerning the appointment of the High Commissioner. He attacked the Government for continuing Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., in the office of High Commissioner at London while Secretary of State. He said it was ridiculous to have Sir Charles Tupper, Commissioner, reporting to Sir Charles Tupper, Secretary of State.

The motion finally passed.

A Patriotic Resolution.

At the Young Liberals' meeting last night this resolution was passed:

The members of the Young Liberal Club believing as they fervently and proudly do, that their union with British subjects the world over in the bond of a common citizenship, is both natural and expedient, declare that in connection with the recent developments in the Venezuela question there is but one stand to take, viz., to declare our confidence in the wise statesmen of the Mother Country to preserve peace with honor, and our determination to uphold their action at all cost, and in the deplorable event of war to stand firmly with Canadians of all classes in defending to the utmost our own, our country and the integrity of the British Empire.

The discussion was lengthy, the speakers being James E. Day, S. E. Bruce, H. M. Mowat, W. O'Connor, N. W. Rowell, H. G. Hargrave, W. W. Ogilvie and J. D. Spence.

The Young Conservatives.

At the regular meeting of the Young Conservative Association last night it was decided to call a meeting of the leading workers of the Conservative party in the city to discuss matters of organization, and of general interest to the association.

A committee was appointed to arrange details and date. The meeting then formed into a committee of the whole and discussed proposed changes in the constitution.

A Baptist Anniversary.

Tecumseth-street Baptist Church last night celebrated its eighth anniversary by an entertainment. Short addresses were given by Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dr. Hooper, Rev. S. A. Dyke, Rev. J. Alexander, Rev. S. S. Bates and the pastor, Rev B. Kennedy. Mr. E. O. White gave an interesting history of the early struggles of the church and its present thriving condition. Music was furnished by the Christian Workers' Brass Band, the Arion Quartette, the Misses Evans and the choir of the church.

Life at Jerusalem.

Under the auspices of the All Saints' branch of the Women's Auxiliary in the schoolhouse of that church last evening Mr. Herbert A. Benn-Oliel, a Christianized Hebrew, delivered a lecture on "Jerusalem, with Glimpses of Palestine Life." Twelve characters in Oriental costumes were used to illustrate the address, which proved very interesting. Rev. A. H. Baldwin, the pastor, occupied the chair.

SINFUL EXTRAVAGANCE.

That Is a British Newspaper's Verdict on Some New York Women's Outlay for Dress.

We so often find ourselves on the side of the rich, and opposed to those who rate them for existing, that we are a little pleased to discover a subject upon which we can join in the chorus of reprobation for what may fairly be denominated "sinful extravagance." It is stated on fair authority that one firm of drapers in New York has on its books the names of forty ladies whose accounts for dress materials exceed, on an average, $10,000 or £2,000 a year. Their bills are presented semi-annually, and are paid, say the happy drapers, by their husbands without a murmur. It is expressly stated that this expenditure does not include jewels, which are, of course, to the extent of two-thirds of their shop value, permanent investments; or laces, which are nearly as durable as jewels; but is confined to perishable articles—silks, satins, embroideries, and the things usually included when women speak of "dress."

We have little doubt that the figures are correct, for they are far below those which were published, when, after the fall of the Second Empire, Parisian firms like M. Worth's, were compelled to sue their best customers, and we find it impossible to discover for such outlays a reasonable excuse. The usual one—that it is all a question of proportion, and that it is no more reprehensible for a woman whose husband earns £20,000 a year to spend £2,000 on dressing herself than for a woman whose husband earns £500 to spend £50—is palpably unsound.

The defense for any expenditure not absolutely necessary is its result. The result sought in expenditure on a woman's dress is that woman's attractiveness, and it is simply impossible that attractiveness can be greatly increased by incessant variation of costume. The idea of the perfect dress must at last be reached, and, after that, every other must involve a certain deterioration in good looks; yet without almost incessant change or robbery the sums quoted could not be expended. They amount to nearly £170 a month, or £38 a week, and cannot be explained by any richness of material—for furs are nearly as durable as laces—nor by any other quality in the dresses themselves. Style costs much, but not all that.

The only conceivable explanation is rapidity of change, and in that rapidity is waste of the senseless kind which is not unfairly described by the old epithet now so rarely applied to extravagance, namely, "sinful." Money is, in fact, destroyed, with no object except a meaningless competition or positively evil ostentation; that is to say, a power is wasted or misused as much as if its possessor applied strength or courage or beauty or the gift of expression to evil or to useless ends. The standard of living is vitiated, for all women are more or less imitative, and true perspective in expenditure, which is as essential to the sound management of life as true perspective is to drawing, is hopelessly disregarded in order to secure an impression of blazing color; in fact, a striking visibleness.—London Spectator.

Why buy shoddy when you can get good Scotch Tweed Suits at Watson's, 88 King-street east, for $15.50 for one month? 135

JANUARY 28, 1896.

CASH
TO-DAY
will buy the finest production of Creamery Butter in pound blocks in this province for
22c
CASH TO-DAY will buy new-laid Eggs for
25c
CASH TO-DAY will buy the balance of Saturday's sale of pound roll butter for
12c
CASH TO-DAY buys our choicest dairy large roll butter for
17c
78 Colborne-St.
JOHN H. SKEANS,
Wholesale and Retail Butter Dealer.

FOREIGN DISTINCTIONS.

Old-World Localisms Maintained in the Cosmopolitan City of New York.

Although New York is strongly conscious of its cosmopolitan character, natives unacquainted with the several foreign quarters, have no conception of the fashion in which local distinctions are maintained among foreign residents of the same race. One hears of the Galway men, and the Tipperary lads occasionally give a picnic, but they are all merely Irishmen to the mass of New Yorkers. So, too, Neapolitans, Romans, Florentines and Sicilians are merely Italians, the French of various provinces merely Frenchmen, and the Germans from whatever kingdom or Duchy of the Empire, are known to their fellow citizens only as men of a particular race.

One comes upon many evidences in the several foreign quarters of the city that the new-comers have not forgotten their local loves and hates of the Old World. The Swiss residents present the most striking example of the strength that lies in the memory of local distinctions across the sea. There is no quarter of the city that may properly be called Swiss, because the Swiss residents are scattered through several quarters. Swiss from the German cantons of the republic like to live in the German quarter, and the Swiss hospital is in lower Second avenue. But the Swiss of the French cantons like the French quarters, old and new. The Swiss club, therefore, is on the west side, between the two French quarters, and you may see in the new French quarter a Swiss winehouse exhibiting in its window the Geneva cross done in playing cards. Finally, the Ticinese Swiss, who are waiters all over Europe, and even in New York, often live in one or another of the Italian quarters, and there used to be in one of these quarters a hotel named for the canon of Ticino.

It is chiefly the hotels and other places of public resort that especially preserve Old World local distinctions in the foreign quarters of New York. Who can forget the vanished Hotel du Midi, of the old French quarter, and its small, swarthy proprietor with the characteristic Southern name? "Ah," said the little man apologetically, in reference to a scene of violence in the restaurant, "I cannot help it. I boil; it is my Southern blood." The Baskues still haunt the Hotel des Pyrenees of the old French quarter. "A la Ville de Strassbourg" is the name of a saloon in the new French quarter, the spelling of the disputed city's name being, oddly enough, a compromise between the French and German. There has been a regular succession of restaurants and hotels called "of Paris," and other towns and provinces have had their special memorials.

There are special saloons are restaurants that seek to conciliate the good-will of Neapolitans, Sicilians and Florentines, though the great mass of Italian residents are from the city or province of Naples alone. Sometimes when the name of a saloon or other place of public resort has no direct reference to a special province or city, the arms of the region whose sons the proprietor would conciliate are conspicuously displayed. The new land seems a little less strange to the Italian immigrant when he chances upon a fellow Sicilian or a fellow Florentine, as the case may be, and local traditions are cherished even among the poorest Italians, while among the educated residents of that race the pride of the Tuscan in a pure speech and artistic traditions is no less strong than at home.

One is struck in the German quarter by the distinction between German and Austrian. The composite Austrian empire is represented in New York by men and women from all its different elements, but the German Austrians seem to find the race affinity stronger than the tie of an abandoned political allegiance, so that many Austrians are found in the German quarter. The most conspicuous Austrian resort of the German quarter was a now vanished cafe called the Vindobona, in honor of Vienna's early name. The phrase "Vienna Cafe" is misleading in most parts of New York, though it might, perhaps, be trusted as an indication in the German quarter. One may often identify a wein stube or a saloon addressed to a special part of the German colony by the arms of Bavaria, or of Saxony, or by portraits of local sovereigns or celebrities. There is a cafe Saxonia in the heart of the German quarter, and in all parts of the quarter local traditions of cherished and local customs are retained.—New York Sun.

Inventor of the Air Brake.

A number of years ago a Pennsylvania inventor wanted to sell McKee Rankin, the actor, a large interest in a patent airbrake for railways for a small sum. The actor did not feel like investing, even on the solemn assurance of the confident inventor that the apparatus was greatly needed, but he has always wished he had advanced the sum offered, for the young inventor was George Westinghouse, and the air brake has proved one of the most important and valuable inventions of the century. Westinghouse is like Edison in his capacity for hard work. After a day spent in directing the great commercial organizations of which he is the head, he goes to his laboratory and private shop to conduct the experiments which it is his delight to carry on. To such a man the invention of the air brake was merely a step in the career of fertile planning and investigation. When his brake was well started on the high road to success, he turned to the steam engine, and brought out a practically new type in that field.

By the time this engine was placed on the market, electricity was attracting the attention of inventive minds throughout the country. Westinghouse viewed the situation and decided that the then common use of low-tension, continuous currents, while good for incandescent lighting and power purposes on circuits of limited extent, was unsatisfactory for longer circuits. He looked forward into the future of electrical distribution of power and saw that high-tension, alternating currents would prove the most important in a few years. So he bought up the leading foreign and domestic patent in this branch of electrical development, then neglected, and went to work improving and perfecting his apparatus.

School of Elocution Reception.

The reception tendered to H. N. Shaw, B.A., principal of Toronto Conservatory School of Elocution last night by friends and pupils of the institution to celebrate his safe return from Europe was a success in every way. A short but complete program of instrumental and vocal music and recitations was given by well known artists. Refreshments were served at a late hour, and the two hundred people present all congratulated Mr. Shaw on the marked improvement in his health.

AFTER THE PARASITES.

Sir Oliver to be Asked to Squelch the Fake Legal Practitioners.

On Thursday at 3 p.m. Sir Oliver Mowat will receive a deputation consisting of Mr. Stephen Caldecott, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, and others, who will wait upon the Government to ask that means be taken to stamp opt the "legar parasites" of the province, and prevent them from urging on foundationless litigation, and thus causing great trouble and vexation amongst the business community. It is said to be the custom of the inferior class of practitioners at the bar, who cannot otherwise gain a livelihood, to systematically pursue every means in their power to trump up "cases." The more eminent barristers are said to admit the truth of these claims, and to wish that the abuse was done away with, or at least checked.

Local Jottings.

The Queen's Own buglers will hold an at home in their mess rooms on Feb. 7.

Don't be deceived; see that all hams, bacon and lard you buy are branded "L. & S."

The Allan mail steamship Mongolian from Liverpool arrived at Halifax 9 a.m. Monday.

The annual meeting of the Knox College Missionary Society will be held at the College on Friday evening next.

The railways' telegraph lines are being placed in order again, and communication more or less perfect is to be had on all the lines.

The quarterly meeting of King's Daughters will be held in the Y.W.C.A. Building, 18 Elm-street, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Surrogate proceedings took place yesterday in these estates: William Atkinson, Richmond Hill, $18,933; Mary McLeod, $850; St. John Severs, $1200.

Trustee Roden evidently desires to curry favor with the embryo electors of his ward. He is making an effort to have the playground of the George-street school enlarged.

A conference between the Insurance Committee of the Board of Trade and a special committee appointed by the fire underwriters will be held on Thursday to discuss fire rates.

William Black, the bank burglar who was arrested at Hamilton, was brought to the city yesterday by Government Detective Murray. He will be taken to Owen Sound for trial to-day.

Among the notices of motion to come up at the next meeting of the Public School Board is one by Trustee Ogden, providing for the addition of three rooms to the Ryerson school, which has now 21 rooms.

The Excelsiors conducted a very successful smoking concert in Temperance Hall last night. The program consisted of variety work, boxing and songs. Will T. Harrison acted as accompanist.

Policeman Reeves found a human hand in Richmond-street yesterday morning. The nails were off and the flesh was partly out away. It had probably been cast away by a medical student.

Mr. R. Thompson, 35 Church-street, is looking for an absent-minded individual who mistook the former's $30 sealskin cap for his own plebeian "Christie stiff." The transfer was made at the Metropolitan Church last evening.

General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk is pursuing a policy of centralization, which is making some of his subordinates uneasy. The retirement of Chief Engineer Hannaford is said to be the latest manifestation of the new manager's intentions.

The latest letters received at the Toronto headquarters of the China Inland Mission convey news of the death at Yangchau, China, of Miss J. E. Davies of Orillia, who was learning the language in the training school. Smallpox was the cause of death.

There will be a big gathering of ministers and students from the Presbyterian churches at the theological conference, which will commence today at Knox College, and will probably continue for about ten days.

There is still a large number of diphtheria cases in the city. So far this month 53 have been reported. The number reported last month was 61. Twelve cases of typhoid and one of scarlet fever have been reported to the Medical Health Officer this month.

James Aggett, an East End fruit pedlar, was thrown from his wagon at King and Yonge-streets yesterday, a wheel having caught in a car switch. His right kneecap was fractured, and he was taken to the General Hospital for treatment.

The only nominations yet received for the vacant professorships at Knox College have been made by the Hamilton Presbytery, Rev. Dr. Denny of the Free Church of Scotland, is named for the chair of apologetics and church history, and Rev. G. L. Robinson, Ph. D., of New Jersey, for the chair of literature.

Personal.

Mr. A. R. Auld of Hutchison, Nesbitt & Auld, returned from his European trip on Sunday. Mr. Auld made an exceptionally fast trip. He only left Toronto on Jan. 2, and New York two days later, arriving back home on the 26th.

Greenwood's Restaurant, 84 King-St. W

Bill of Fare. Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Dinner tickets, 6 for $1; board by the week, $2.50; full dinner, 20 cents.

Soup	Ox Taff, Englace.
Fish	Stewed Cod, with cream.
Boiled	Young Turkey, with Oyster Sauce.
Roast	Prime Ribs of Beef, Dish Gravy. Spring Lamb, with Mint Sauce.
Entrees	Baked Rabbit Pie, English style. Orange Fritters, Wine Sauce.
Cold Meats	Roast Pork, Roast Veal, Boiled Mutton.
Vegetables	Boiled or Mashed Potatoes, Boston Baked Beans, Cabbage.
Pastry	Hot Mince Pie, Apple Pie, Pumpkin Pie.
Pudding	Black Currant Rolly Polly, Brandy Sauce.

The Marriage Law.

The necessity for a revision of the marriage law was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Ministerial Association, which convened in the Central Y.M.C.A. Library. Dr. Sims opened the discussion by stating that the law at present left many opportunities for fraud, no witnesses being required to make the ceremony legal. He thought licenses were obtained too easily. Other ministers spoke in the same strain. Rev. W. F. Wilson stating that he had frequently been reported as having performed a marriage ceremony of which he knew nothing. Rev. J. A. Turnbull, Rev. Dr. Sims and Rev. Dr. Galbraith were appointed a committee to consider the question and report to the association at its next meeting.

Mr. William Mara's Estate.

The business of the late Mr. Wm. Mara, including the stock, good-will and license, is offered for sale. This is a first-class opening for a good man, as the business has a large and profitable connection. Full information will be given by application on the premises, 79 Yonge-street.

Nominated for Professorships.

Two nominations from Presbyterians have been received by Secretary Burns of Knox College. The first is Rev. Dr. Denny, Hamilton, to the chair of apologetics and history, and the other is G. L. Robinson, Ph.D., Princeton, New Jersey, to the chair of Oriental literature.

ON STAGE AND PLATFORM

Current and Coming Attractions at the Local Play Houses and Concert Halls.

There used to be an idea that Kyrle Bellew was a good actor gone wrong—an artist turned poseur and dilletante; there was another idea that Cora Urquhart Potter was a hopeless amateur whose attempts at acting would never be rewarded by successful achievement. The audience at the Grand last night was tremendously surprised to find Bellew acting in a manner absolutely great, and Mrs. Potter supplementing his art with work that was almost great.

They last appeared here in "Therese Raquin," a horrible masterpiece, by Zola, quite unsuited to Mrs. Potter's genius (she is a lady with more genius than talent). It was an essentially romantic personality forcing itself to attempt realism, and the result was failure. In "Charlotte Corday" she has found a role suited exactly to her temperament, a role which probably no one else in the world could place so well as she. Charlotte Corday, the assassin of Marat, the strange maniac girl who thought she had a mission to save France by murder, is a weird, romantic figure, and the romance is intensified by Montesquien's remarkably brisk, effective and poetic drama. The girl, inspired by the example of Judith to make a religion of hate, is set forth by the dramatist most sympathetically, and Mrs. Potter appreciates every fibre of the character and gives a vibrant, moving and rapturously poetic performance. She has some grave mannerisms of speech, and other faults of execution, which seem due to her feeling the role too deeply.

To Mr Bellew's Marat too much praise cannot be given. He acted the decrepit horse leech; the diseased, brutalized almost inhuman lord of the guillotine with perfect realism, and wonderful significance. It was great acting. To-night "Camille" will be played, which should prove an event of supreme dramatic interest.

Another Good Show.

In "The Cotton King," which was given its first presentation here last night, Sutton Vane, the author, has broken away from the usual style of the melodramatic writer. The piece as seen last night was a distinguished success, and one that reflects credit on Manager Small of the theatre and Mr. George Weltz, the manager of the company.

The story is new, the lines are cleverly written, the situations intense, interesting and comical. The scene is laid in England, at the present time, and, what is most refreshing, the characters are natural. There is a happy blending of comedy and pathos, a charming love story and a gentlemanly villain.

"The Cotton King" can justly lay claim to being a scenic production, as all the sets are carried by the company. The view of the cotton mill in the fourth act, showing the huge machinery and elevator in motion, is a clever piece of stage mechanism.

The company is an excellent one and was given a great reception. All the members were called before the curtain. It is a good show, and is worthy of a visit. Matinee to-day.

At the Crystal Theatre.

The San Francisco Minstrels opened a second week's engagement at the Crystal Theatre yesterday to good business at all performances. There were a few changes in the program, which in all respects was fully up to that which so thoroughly pleased the large audiences of the past week. In the Curio Hall are to be seen Cilo, a particularly attractive woman, who performs with a den of snakes; Prof. Rodney, a magic smoke artist, whose contribution to the entertainment is decidedly novel, and Karlavagu, a tattooed man. The Italian musical trio is continued.

Mr Hare's Toronto Repertoire.

"A Pair of Spectacles," in which Mr. John Hare, the famous English comedian, will make his first appearance at the Grand next Thursday, is an adaptation from the French play by MM. Labiche and Delacour, entitled "Les Petits Oiseaux," and was first produced at the London Garrick Theatre, by Mr. Hare and his company in the season of 1890. Benjamin Goldfinch, the character presented by Mr. Hare, is a kind-hearted and unsuspicious old gentleman, who, borrowing a pair of spectacles from his brother, a close-fisted cynical manufacturer from Sheffield, is led to see things from the brother's standpoint, and to suspect his most trusted friends, his servants, and finally even his own wife. The gradual transition from the unsuspicious philanthropist to the state of unbelief to which the brother and the brother's spectacles lead him affords remarkable opportunities for clever acting, unaided by any of the artificial resources of make-up, etc. "A Pair of Spectacles" will be preceded on Thursday and Saturday nights by Mr. W. S. Gilbert's one-act play, "Comedy and Tragedy;" on Friday night by Mr. Charles Coghlan's "A Quiet Rubber," and at the Saturday matinee by S. Theyre Smith's "Old Cronies." The sale of seats begins this morning.

The Mendelssohn Concert

The Mendelssohn Choir concert promises to be both a musical treat and financial success. The work of this society last year is enough to ensure a large and appreciative audience on February 11, while the rendering of the choruses this season promises to excel all previous records. Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeister, pianist, is proving to be a great extra attraction, and judging by the number of subscribers whose names appear on the subscription lists already, the music-loving people of Toronto are fully alive to the musical treat to be given on the above date. Subscription list is now open at Messrs. Nordheimers'.

Mr Plunket Greene

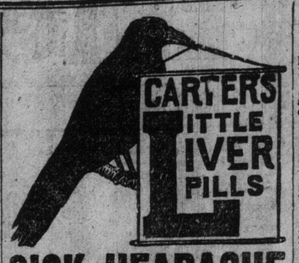
The New York Times, commenting on one of Mr. Greene's performances during his first tour in the United States, said: "The highest pleasure of the afternoon was the performance of Wotan's Farewell and first scene from 'Die Walkure,' with Mr. Plunket Greene as Wotan. The singing of the Farewell was very beautiful. It was sonorous in tone, dignified and artistic in phrasing, and deeply poetic in sentiment." Since then Mr. Greene has twice crossed the Atlantic and made a tour of the States. On both of these later visits his successes have been even more pronounced than at first. This season he is announced for a fourth tour, and the musical public owe their thanks to the Toronto Male Chorus Club for the opportunity of hearing Mr. Greene at their annual concert in the Massey Music Hall on Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Coming of Albani.

The coming of Madame Albani next month is an event which makes the Canadian musical pulse beat more hurriedly, the more especially when one looks back over the brilliant artistic and honorable career of the vocalist who was born within 20 miles of Montreal. It is absurd to say there is nothing in patriotism. Neither the Italian Patti, the French Calve, the Australian Melba, the American Eames and Nordica, nor the German Meterna, has half the magic for us that the Canadian Albani has, and it is also safe to say that although she has her peers she has no superior either for richness, quality and strength of voice, or spontaniety and ardor of temperament.

This statement is borne out emphatically by the unprecedented success of the subscribers' list, which opened only last Saturday. No list ever put before the Toronto people has had such success in two days as the one for the Albani concert, which takes place on the 21st of next month. It has been decided to keep the list open until Saturday next, at Nordheimers'.

Every person who is deprived of outdoor air and exercise, should take Miller's Compound Iron Pills. They keep the bowels regular and tone up the nervous system. 50 doses for 25 cents.



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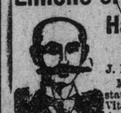
ERRORS OF YOUNG & OLD.

Hazelton's Vitalizer



HAMILTON, Aug. 25, 1894.
J. E. HAZELTON,
My Dear Sir—I am happy to state that the three bottles of Vitalizer you sent me in May last has made a complete cure in my case, which you know was weakness of the organs and frightful dreams I doctored with a great many doctors but all of no use until a friend of mine recommended me to take some of your Vitalizer, which I did, and am happy to state am a cured man, and I shall endeavor to speak highly hereafter of your Valuable Vitalizer.
Yours ever, T. B. L., Hamilton, Ont.
Call or address, enclosing 3c. stamp for treatise.
J. E. HAZELTON,
Graduated Pharmacist, 308 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

LOST.

WILL THE GENTLEMEN WHO TOOK fur cap from the east side of Metropolitan Church last night in place of his own (Christy hat) kindly return to 15 Thompson, 35 Church-street, and receive his own. (Immediately)

LOST—A COLUMBIAN HALF-DOLLAR gold plated. Full value given if returned to 20 Ross-street.

PERSONAL.

H.—LETTER TOO LATE FOR YESterday's paper; couldn't possibly come, but will this week sure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT James Pearson of the City of Toronto, barrister-at-law, will apply to the Dominion Parliamint at its next session for an act of divorce from his wife, Minnie Holcomb Pearson, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, on the ground of adultery.
McLEOD STEWART,
2 Agent for Petitioner.
Dated at Ottawa, the 1st August, A. D. 1895.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—WE have a large stock in beautiful designs, fitted with our patent steel cushions, or club cushions, as desired. Also full-size English Billiard Tables with the extra low quick English cushions; can also furnish at low figures good second-hand tables. Our stock of ivory and composition balls, cloth, cues, etc., etc., is complete; also everything in the Bowling Alley line, such as balls, pins, marking boards, swing cushions, etc. Estimates given for alleys on application. Send for catalog and terms to Samuel May & Co., 68 King-street west, Toronto, Ont.

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5 lbs. Fresh Hocks.
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28 lbs. Meat.

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2 1-2 lbs. Green Peas.
1 lb. Soda Biscuits.
1 lb. Sweet Biscuits.
1 lb. Apple Butter.
1-2 lb. Tea.
2 lbs. Gr. Sugar.
2 lbs. Br. Sugar.
1 lb. Currants.
1 lb. Raisins.
1 lb. Can Tomatoes.
1 Can Corn.
1 Can Catsup.

15 Articles.

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