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ADVERTISING RATES: (FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL)

The World's Telephone Call is 523. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1885.

England's New Democracy. Galdwin Smith, himself a prounced liberal, has been discoursing in the Contemporary Review on the possible danger to England from too heavy a dose

among the people that would put the country in danger of revolution. But that things are going in the downward direc. and's part to sell her goods abroad, t a profit. True, large totals of annual exports are figured up by Mr. Giffen and other free-trade arithmeticians, and it looks as if England were still holding her own in foreign trade. But connected with this there is an inside fact ef vast importance, well known to merchants and manufacturers, but hidden angear large, the net profits are alarmingly say that fifty millions' worth of exports, in the days before foreign nation had learned to manufacture themselves, represented more net proj than the export of a hundred millions worth does now-aye, more probably than the export of a hundred and fifty millions worth does under present conditions. This potential interior fact Professor McCrowdy, the learned interpreter of the "dismal science," utterly fails to see. And so, as Carlyle might say, he gropes around in the dark, a veritable blind leader of the bitness He can prove to you most infallibly that all the world ought to adopt free trade; but if you point out to him the undeniable fact that, outside of England, the civilized world is further from free trade now than it was a quarter of a century ago, he calls you a protectionist heretic-an advocate of antiquated ideas belong. ing to the middle ages, but long since exploded. McCrowdy, you will observe, is a man of facts and figures, a perfect Gradgrind on percentages and totals; and that he should be wrong in a matter of this kind looks particularly absurd-to him.

But the masses of the British people have little faith in McCrowdy, despite his many learned treatises on banking and currency, political economy, and such like. And we have a shrewd suspicion that Dr. Goldwin Smith at heart rather despises McCrowdy, though giving a qualified assent to some of his opinions. But why do we make so much of McCrowdy, it may be asked, in connection with the approaching reign of England's new democracy? We reply, for the following good and

whom he is the type-England's thousand and one false teachers in the press and on the platform-are those who have during these thirty or forty years back drawn darkness over the eyes of the people. They Times of thirty years ago, elsewhere prophesied that if England would only adopt free trade and stick to it, she would printed. soon have all the world following at her neels. The prophecy having most con spicuously failed, are we not justified in there be a large attendance at the Board alling them false prophets? They taught of Trade meeting which is appointed for tory premiers, and whig premiers, too, the half-past three this afternoon. And the dangerous trick of bracketing together free reasons given ought to be cogent and con trade and the refusal of political reform as clusive with business men. The meeting is the two halves of one policy. Raise a big called for the purpose of taking measures cry over "free trade," with particular em- to press upon parliament the adoption of phasis on the word "free;" thus you will get the bankruptcy bill now in charge credit for being a "liberal," and will be of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott and a

suppose the popular majorities in the new constituencies should "go back" on the free trade system of treatment, under which they were so long kept in a state of stupefaction, and by which political reform was so long delayed? We reply, nothing was so long delayed? We reply, nothing more likely. Dr. Goldwin Smith sees serious danger ahead should the decline of England's manufacturing and maritime the future.

But unless members of the various boards involve extra expense to which a limit cannot be set, and yet, if the new companies have any measure of success, the majority of telephone users will be compelled to adopt it. To be subscribers to one or two companies will not do, we must subscribe to all; therefore all business people should join together and oppose all new companies. And if the public give those companies a measure of public give those companies a measure of

done. Will he quietly submit when he sees the work taken from himself, and the home, and conspicuously to justify the bread from his children's mouths, while government, in its collective capacity, in of England's own household? We firmly believe that he will cast his vote, when he gets it, against such a policy. But on this oint he will shortly speak for himself.

have decided to establish a clearing ho Particulars of the working of the institu-

If war with Russia there must be, per. saps it might as well come now as at any other time. On the British side the strongest reason of all for wishing to fight it out now is supplied by the news from India. The natives of that country, but hear, this spirit prevails among both moslems and the followers of the old Hindoo faith. It is reported from Calcutta that there are in India 50,000 men ready satisfaction, that the revenue for service at any moment. The military authorities there are confident of their of warm blood has a generally beneficial and he claimed this as a signal proof of ability to repulse an attack upon Herat the success of free-trade. The revenue does without assistance from England, but still not advance in that way any more, as Mr. they think England might send enough Childers and the payers of income tax can troops to end forever the Russian menace time has come for the The truth is that the threaten

phenomenon of advance "by leaps and ing attitude of Russia towards India bounds" to be exhibited in quite another has been kept up so long that his fist almost up to your face, apparently expecting you to take it all in good humor. supremacy of England be still more severely The menace to India has been kept up for stances of annoyance since the Crimean war. It appears to be Russia's way of good in its results, a dash of common seeking revenge for the humiliation of Se-

India is the strongest reason why the British people should prefer to see war come now, if come it must, many people may which it has pluckily entered. think that they see at least one particular reason bearing the other way. Is the present government what we may call a "war government," in the sense of being sufficiently in earnest to be trusted with the conduct of so momentous a business as a conflict with Russia? Doubtful - some may reply, but still a thoroughly liberal away and covered up to the best of their government, which would be at the same time a thoroughly patriotic British war government, should not be regarded as an stibility. Simply to put Mr. small. It is probably no exaggeration to in Mr. Chamberlain's place would be a good deal done in the way of reconstruct-

ing the cabinet on a war basis.

But something even more than this should be done, if Britain must engage in a life or death struggle with the Colossus of the north—the giant despotism of this whole terraqueous globe. A coalition government should be formed, composed of both whigs and tories-of the best and strongest men on both sides respectively. Such a union of parties at home would do more than an additional army of fifty thousand men to restore Britain's prestige abroad, and to make it understood that the country was as one man for holding its own every. where. For it has long been the case that foreign aggression found its chief encouragement in our own domestic party dissensions. The late Czar Nicholas took certain fatal steps which made the Crimean war inevitable, because he was led to believe that the peace party in England was strong enough to prevent any resistance being offered to him, let him do what he pleased. He saw too late that he had made a tremendous mistake: and he died of a broken heart while his flag yet floated over Sebastopol, but, after it had become

certain that this stronghold of his power Right here some sharp critic may "pick us up," and ask why we advocate a coalition government now, seeing that it was a coalition which allowed England to drift into the Crimean war? We reply, that coalition was prevailingly a peace-at-any-price government, for which reason it was chiefly that it failed in the conduct of the warsufficient reason. He and the men of that is, up to about March. 1855, when things took a turn. The coalition we con template is a "horse of another color" al

> An Important Meeting. Circulars have been sent out urging that-

able to stave off measures distasteful either select committee. The members of to the aristocracy, or the plutocracy, or the committee have really addressed both. Palmerston practised this combinathemselves with great earnestness and as tion with a success which lasted for his siduity to the perfecting of the measure, which on good commercial authority is stated to be vastly superior to anything lieved or pretended to believe in it. Thus it came to pass that the nation was drenched—perfectly saturated—with enormous doses of free trade medicine by doctors of both schools—whig and tory.

England has already given so much free trade—to foreigners—that now she has no more to give. The cry of "more free trade" is no longer available as a means of heading off political reform, and at last political reform must come in earnest. But suppose the popular majorities in the new constituencies should "go back" on the state of the same time as a user of the Bell company's system since its commencement here, I have to testify that the management has remedied grievances and defects with attention and promptitude—their charges cannot be proved to be exorbitant, and pressure can be brought to bear upon the foremost business men in Canada. The mistakes in former statutes have been diligently conned over, in order that they may be rectified now; and abundant use has been made of the experience of the past with a view to sound legislation for the future.

But unless members of the various boards time, at all events. Bismarck was enchanted which on good commercial authority is

And the assurance which they most value is that of having at their back sufficient the course adopted. Nay, private mem-bers as well as ministers like to be supported by "public opinion out of doors," a it is called in England, and it is best to leave them all as little excuse as possible for not "coming to the scratch."

What is recommended for the occasion once to Ottawa, there, in conjunction with pride about the Independent, when any

organs, the Brockville Recorder: "A Chinaman has as much right to live in Canada as an Irishman or a Negro." It is probable our contemporary will argue that "Irishman" was only used for the purposes of comparison, but it is most unfortunately

The Canadian Breeder is doing good ser rice to the country and is evidently making its influence felt. Its theory that a das effect is amply proved by experience, but Wallace's theory of breeding like to like is also good as far as it goes, providing always that the like is confined to the best obtainable of its class. But it should be easant to have a man continually putting say, for instance, in breeding draught

to the qualities of the dam and the strain in the sire that would best mix with them. sense being the best possible leavener However, we must congratulate our contemporary on its success, and in doing so would express the hope that it may long live to continue the admirable work upon

Editor World: How many member are there in the Canadian house of comnons and who is the oldest member?

Barrie, March 19.

RUFB

Northwest Affairs. Editor World: Referring to the settle ment of the Northwest by a British Cana dian in your columns to-day, where, let hould not be regarded as an me ask, is the land to be got that is proposed to be given to heroic volunteers and soldiers fighting the battles of civilization and progress? In view of the news we get at present from the Northwest, if the dominion government would grant the set tlers there at present their just rights they need not allow the progress of the country to be crippled. The homestead act is only a bait for emigrants, to the tune of the spider and the fly.

ANOTHER BRITISH CANADIAN. ANOTHER BRITISH CANADIAN.

A Pica for the Zoo, names of such citizens as appeared in report of the meeting of zoological society which took place at the Canadian institute last week, the public can rest assured that the object so much hoped for is at last to be attained and we will be able to refer to our zoologi cal gardens this season with pardonable pride and pleasure, and we know that it was only because in the past the time of our active and enterprising citizens has been so taxed with our other leading has been so taxed with our zoo was has been so taxed with our other leading and popular enterprises that our zoo was allowed to be in a sense overlooked. We want the zoo, and thanks to those interested in its welfare we are now going to have it carried into effect and in shape with our other attractions. quite in keeping with our other attractions and priveleges, and worthy of our Queen

city.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, Ald. Frankland,
McKenzie and Ald. Piper with the other
active gentlemen taking part are to be
congratulated on the successful result of

the last meeting.

The financial report recommends the zoo at once, as notwithstanding all its drawbacks, present location, etc., it has been to date a success, and this alone should be sufficient to place it beyond the shadow of darks and warrant our citizens in at once sufficient to place it beyond the shadow of doubt and warrant our citizens in at once placing it as suggested, where it ought to be, viz., combining it with the industrial exhibition. The idea is an excellent one, and it is to be hoped that nothing will prevent its being carried out as proposed.

Toronto, March 20. PUBLIC INTEREST.

Editor World: In view of the new tele Phone companies that propose to estabreader to an extract from the London lish business in Toronto and other places it would be well to now study the natter and decide as to the reception to be given to them. To me it seems that to telephone uses

there are four courses open, viz.: 1. To stick to and maintain the Bell Telephone company against all comers, and in an unmistakeable manner give all other companies to understand that they will not be patronized.

2. To subscribe to the Bell company and to all new companies that companies business.

to all new companies that commence busi

3. To desert the Bell company and pa ronize one—the best—of the new com-panies and thus swamp the Bell company. 4. To abandon the use of telephones altopanies and thus swamp the Bell company.

4. To abandon the use of telephones altogether, excepting perhaps private lines.

I would emphatically recommend the adoption of the first course, and chiefly that the other courses may be avoided. At the same time as a user of the Bell company's system since its commencement here, I have to testify that the management has remedied grievances and defects with attention and promptitude—their charges cannot be proved to be exceptionally and pressure can be brought to bear upon the company to reduce charges as their adoptions. It is is increased. No new subscribers' list is increased. No new subscribers' list is increased. No new subscribers' list is increased. No new company can possibly afford equal facilities to those given by the Bell company, nor give better service than the Bell company, and can give; therefore, all things being considered, to adopt the

be calculated either to increase the expense indefinitely, or to compel the public to abandon the telephone with all its advantages. We have managed to get along without telephones before now, and we can again get along without them.

A COMMON CARRIER.

The World of Toronto has recently put similar deputations from Montreal and Hamilton, to urge the passing of the measure upon the government. We hope to see a large and influential meeting, with a prevailing spirit in favor of as few words and as vigorous action as possible.

We wonder what Mr. Blake thinks of the following sentence in one of his organs, the Brockville Recorder: "A Chinamaize nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize quiet, steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and very quiet, maize quiet, steady—Good cargoes No. 1 Calfornia wheat off coast 31s. to 34s 6d was 34s 6d, No. 2 red winter shipment present and following month 33s 6d was 33s 6d, do prompt 33s 5d was 3s 6d. English and French country markets quieter. Farmers deliveries past week, wheat 45,000 to 50,000 qrs. Liverpool—Spot wheat and maize quiet, steady. Paris—Wheat and flour steady. work off our weekly issue. The World has caught the right style for the daily paper of the hour. Everything is dished up short, pitny, and to the point, and in a handy and convenient compass. It is making a lively fight for popular favor.

Beerbohm's telegram : London, March 21 Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet, steady

on, 31s 6d to 32s 6d. Tallow, 32s uc. esc. 58s. otton—Market unchanged. Uplands, 6d; sans, 61-16d.

the newly formed soft coal pool of the Buf

producers and the railroads came

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scalp, are innumerable.

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because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it

as a dressing because it gives the hair a beau-tiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress

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STOCK EXCHANGES.

in Grain and Provisions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Monday, March 23. A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay in London unchanged at £18%, and Northwest Land company unchanged at

of the newly formed sort coal pool of the suifalo producers and the railroads came out Saturday. The compact goes into effect April 1. The freight rate on board cars in Buffalo will be \$1.25 per ton. The prices made to dealers are \$2.36 for lump and nut, \$2.05 for mine run, \$2 for nut, \$1.70 for nut and slack and \$1.30 for slack. The cost to consumers is ten cents more in each instance. These prices embrace the Freeport vein coals on the low grade division of the Alleghany Valley railroad, including Fairmount, Northwestern, Oak Hdgg, Hamilton, Soldier Run, Reynoldsville, Beech Tree and Panxsatowney.

The prices of coal of the Catfish mines on the river division of the Alleghany valley are tenents lower on account of their inferior quality. These mines include River View, Reimerton, Catfish, Cowanshannock, Arnold and Monterey. The Doguscahonda mines are to be allowed to sell at twenty cents lower than Freeport vein. No difference is to be made in Canada between dealers and consumers and the prices will be at Suspension bridge Screened lump \$2.50, lump and nut \$2.40, mine run \$2.26, nut \$2.20, nut and slack \$1.90, slack \$1.70. Rochester prices will be a difference of tex cents between consumer and dealer. Buffale rates will be used for other places in other parts of the state, with the extra freigh added. Consols opened in London lower at 7 15 16, closed 97 16-16 money. Canadian Pacific railway stock was noted in London 391, closed in New

Oil opened in New York 807, closed 821, Highest 821, lowest 803. The total sales on the Toronto stock exchange to-day were 267 shares, 156 o which were Western Assurance, which sold up to 87. There was very little doing in bank stocks, the only transactions being to Federal at 46‡ and 107 Bank Hamilton

at 120. Four hundred Northwest Land company

feature of the day, as it was the weak one last week. It closed Saturday night 47%, opened this morning 48½, touched 47%, dyanged steadily to 52%, the highest of On Monday, March 16, the day. On Monday, March 16, it was 62. The sales te day aggregated 93,900, representing nearly one-half the capital stock of twenty millions. Lackawana closed lower than on Saturday, 102g, having touched 102g. All the other cosi stocks closed a shade lower. St. Paul was raided at 69g, the lowest for many months, advanced to 70g, closed 70g on sales of 01,000. Lower prices are predicted for this week. The Central Pacific railway has issued a ten million convertible loan for the purpose of funding into long bonds the greater part of the floating debt. The new bonds bear 6 per cent. interest and run thirty years. Five millions have been taken at par by the holders of the unfunded

aken at par by the holders of the unfunded The following stocks were Toronto to-day: Flour 4750 brls., fall wheat 182,509 bush., spring 153,274 bush., barley 165,829 bush., pass 13,014 bush., oats 6315 165,829 bush., peas 13,014 bush., oats 0315 bush., corn 500 bush. rye 3800 bush.

The sales on the Montreal stock exchange to-day were: Morning board—5 Bank of Montreal 1942; 69 Merchants 1124; 50 Montreal telegraph 1204 Afternoon board—5 Bank Montreal 1934; 25 at 195;

COX & CO. 400 Northwest Land Co. 384; 18 Bank THE DAY IN CHICAGO. Chicago despatches received over Cox Co.'s private wire:
10.33 a.m.—Cables easier.

warmer. Street talk shade better. CHANDLER, BROWN & Co. 11.16 a.m.—Heavy buying wheat on rop damage. Decline § in English consols. CHANDLER, BROWN & Co. 2.10 p.m.—Wheat getting strong. Con-MILMINE, BODMAN & Co.

2.11 p.m.—Wheat strong. Russian and English securities weak; further damaging grop reports. Chandler, Brown & Co. 4.35 p.m.—Cable advices reporting consols and Russian securities lower and stuation more warlike; stimulated fair demand from local wheat shorts. Advancing prices closing unsettled at 79 May. No mand from local wheat shorts. Advancing prices, closing unsettled at 79½ May. No export business. Legitimate situation unchanged and our market being evened up. Corn continues dead, 41½ May. Pork still heavy, packing element giving it no support, closing \$11.85 May. MILMINE, BODMAN & Co.

foronto Stock Exchange—Sales March 2 5 Federal bank 5 Bank Hamiten 6 Western Assurance. 7 do. do. 8 Consumers Gas 3 Dominion Telegragh 3 Dominion Telegragh 20 Canada Permanent (new stock) 20 Canada Landed Credit Co. 12 B. and Loan association. 20 National Investment Co. 2 Hamilton Provident. AFTERNOON BOARD. The Local Markets.

to 8ic for fall and spring, 65c to 66c for goose. Barley sold at 60c. Oats prought 39c. Peas 57c to 60c. Timothy sold at \$12 to \$17.50; clover at \$9 to \$12. Straw, \$9 to

New York, March 23.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 28,000 brls., dull; double extra \$5.40 to \$5.50; rest unchanged. double extra \$5.40 to \$5.50; rest unchanged.
Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat
Receipts 48,000 bush.; spot quiet. shade
higher, options higher; sales 2,226,000 bush,
future; 61,000bush, spot; exports 91,000 bush,
future; 61,000bush, spot; exports 91,000 bush,
future; 62,000 bush, 832c April, 90%c
May, No. 1 red state 96c, No. 1 white 894c. Rye
steady, Barley firm, four rowed state 70c to
70½, No. 2 western 70c, Malt dull. CornReceipts 266 000 bush, spot and options shade
higher; sales 792,000 bush, future, 281,000

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PROSPECTS OF A GREAT CHANGE IN THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

LONDON, March 21,-Both liberal and for re-election. If this calculation be the product of one of the most therough political changes ever witnessed in Eng-land. A majority of those members of the house who, it is thought, will decline re-newals of candidacy are the older Tories and Whigs. Singular as it may appear, the balk of these will not retire from active politics because of advancing are and inthe bulk of these will not retire from active politics because of advancing age and increasing physical disability, but they will do so because of profound discontent at the progress of democracy in Great Britain.

It cannot be gainsaid that the most energetic and most effective political missionaries in her majesty's dominions for several years past have been radicals or democrats. The old teries and old whigs realize this, and they are convinced that democratic elements will so largely control the next house of commons as to make parliamentary methods and position disagreeable to English gentlemen of the old fashion. Hence these gentlemen will "refrain from politics," and from their own standpoint matters will get worse. Political philosophers see plainly if ever there is to be real phere see plainly if ever there is to be real and established democracy in England its advent will be much has ened by the very disposition shown by these tories and whigs to run away and avoid it. All indications show plainly that there is going on in England a steady retreat of conservatism afore democracy.

The whole tenor of reports from previous

new parliament will be radically changed in character, that the number of aristo-tratic, military and law representatives will be greatly lessened, and the number of sommercial men, traders and members of local bourgeois in the house be astonishingly augmented. Tory agents, in view of the necessity of making a timely recognition of the inevitable, have advised their adout a glectoral program based. In democratic lines.

Lord Churchill, the young and erratic cory member of the commons, who in a fift of political disgust with the clumsy conservatism of his colleagues, sbruptly started on a tour of India, has been asked by

on a tour of india, has been asked be cable to return to London as speedily a possible to consult with Lord Salisbury leader of the tory peers, and with Si Michael Hicks-Beach, reported successo in the tory leadership in the commons to Si Stafford Northcote.

Mr. Gladstone is tired of active political leadership. It seems to be generally be lieved that he will withdraw from the prime ministry and from the commons at the end of the present session. His family and his close personal friends, it is said, all concur in urging him to take this step. It is known that Mr. Gladstone has recently very often expressed a desire to resign the leadership of the liberal party. Some of the premier's felatives and family friends are urging him to retire into the house of lords, where he can continue to save Engiand by counsal and influence which he must do if he remains where he i

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth irive out the humors lurking in the sys

exports and imports. The aggregate value

An Accident on the N. Y. C. BUFFALO, March 22, -On the Nisgara Falls branch of the New York Central yescerday a train broke in two and the conductor neglected to flag a train following close behind, with the result that the latter soon behind, with the result that the latter soon crushed into the former. The engine was completely wrecked, as were fifteen leaded sars, which were set on fire. Six of them contained dressed beef and general merthandise. Fireman Lawrence Khebertatz of Rochester dislocated his shoulder in lumping. The accident occurred at Orangeport, four miles east of Lockport. Loss, 569,000.

In Japanese prisons the convicts edit, and srint newspapers. So it appears that the reedom of the press is as much of a farce n Japan as it is in Russia.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, shapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, busions, piles, and other maladies.

The inhabitants of India are not any wickeder than the rest of mankind, and ret they are raising cayenne all the time. -If you covet appetite, flesh, color, strength, and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsa parilla. Sold by all druggiets. —It would not hurt theatrical manager to attend Prof. Proctor's lectures and find out something about the star system.

-West Toronto Junction is within a lew minutes of the Union station by the trains of either the Ontario and Quebes and the Grand Trunk or the Northern, Real estate in the neighborhood has steadly risen in value and promises to advance still more rapidly. Some of the cent lets in West Teronto are to be had item George Clarke 295 Vages attack rom George Clarke, 295 Yonge street. Nothing humiliates a poet quicker than inting his words exactly as he writes

Much distress and sickness in children caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Try it and make the A ship, like an old toper, does not long comain dry when she begins to pound on the bar.

—Mrs. George Simpson, Toronto, says:

"I have suffered severely with corns, and
was unable to get relief from treatment of
any kind until I was recommended to try
Holloway's Corn Cure. After applying it
ior a few days I was enabled to remove the
orn, root and branch—no pain whatever,
and no inconvenience in using it. I can
heartily recommend it to all suffering from