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THE WAIL OF A FREE TRADE COUNTRY

The Manufacturing Chemist, an influential periodical published in London, England, has a leading article in its February issue, showing how Russia is gradually, but surely, establishing a cotton industry on a large scale. According to the correspondent of The Daily News, "Russia, apart from its own cotton crop, imports over the European frontier 8,000,000 poods of cotton anhually, of the value of 80,000,000 roubles. And if it be granted that 11,500,000 poods of cotton consumed give 10,000,000 poods of finished goods, the first question that arises is, What would Russia have to pay the foreigner for 10,000,000 poods of finished goods? and second, Is Russia a gainer by producing the finished goods for itself? To import the 10,000,000 poods of finished goods Russia would have to pay abroad 250,000,000 roubles, whereas by manufacturing the 10,000,000 poods of finished goods, it saves the 250,000,000 roubles and moreover provides employment for 211,000 operatives, to whom it pays annually, in wages, 42,200,000 roubles. Surely, here in a nutshell is the social and industrial problem."

According to an Odessa correspondent, writing to The Daily News, the Russian cotton industries are benefited "by a generous customs tariff levied for protection;" and at a small sacrifice imposed on the consumer, is "compensated by gain to native industries." Commenting on this state of affairs The Manufacturing Chemist remarks:

"Just so; as British production fails, foreign production grows; and the support we give to foreign production, in each and all the industries, is a sentence of relegation to want and misery, and to yearly increasing numbers of the pauper population. The end is not yet, but it has been foreshadowed: "Woe unto them that join house to house, and lay field to field, till there be no place. Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for the miseries that will come upon you. Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which by you is kept back by fraud, crieth.'"

The quotation is not a happy one, when the soil of Great Britain is passing put of cultivation, by deference to what has become in fifty years an old woman's fetish; nor can it be said to apply to the iron and steel industries which are sharply leaving us; nor to Lancashire and ever so many other districts. Still the quotation admonishes us that at last the worm will turn, and, having a tongue, will sting.

If further evidence is needed to prove the magnitude and extent of the depression that exists in English industries, let us quote what the president of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce said of the Lancashire cotton trade on Jan. 29 last. Here are his exact words:

The weaving and spinning trade of Lancashire was in a deplorable condition, and there never was a time of such disaster and loss as during the present month. Never was the prospect more dark; and the disorganized markets, the reimposition of duties, the extension of mills abroad and the making of English machinery for competition abroad in full swing left the future with no hope in it. He had given up all hopes of Governments aiding them, for as long as the political carrot was placed before the British donkey's nose he would run for it and nothing else. Before long there may be, and probably will be, as sad a condition of things in Lancashire as during the cotton famine while the American Civil War lasted—famine as grievous as during the Irish potato famine in Ireland.

So much for the evidence of the decline of the English cotton industries. Let us now turn to the iron trade. Probably the best informed paper on this industry is The London Iron and Coal Trades Review. In a recent issue it refers to the iron trade in the following pessimistic strain:

The proverb that it is always the unexpected that happens applies with force and truth to a good many of the ordinary experiences of life, but it is perhaps more applicable to the course of events in the iron and steel industries than to any other circumstances within the range of common knowledge. The remarkable changes that have occurred in this industry during the last few years have marked it down as one of the darkest of dark horses. The changes that are now in progress will probably similarly distinguish the future. No one would have been likely to imagine ten years ago that the United States would have taken the leading place as an iron and coal producing country, and have lost both again within a very short period of time; that Germany would have almost come abreast of our own country as an iron-producing nation; that England would have been almost shut out of her own colonies and dependencies by foreign competition; that the iron trade of Great Britain generally would be threatened with decay.

Great Britain is the only free trade country in the world, and The Globe is wont to cite it as a proof of the benefits of free trade as against protection. As a rule, The Globe fails to go into particulars, but refers in a general way to the wonderful progress England has made during the last century. It may be admitted, and it no doubt is the case, that England has made great progress since free trade was adopted in that country. But because England has prospered under free trade up to the present time, it does not follow that she will continue to prosper in the future. Nor does it follow, because free trade has been successful for a certain length of time in England, that it will be successful in other countries. The conditions that contributed to the success of free trade in England 50 years ago do not exist to-day. Great Britain succeeded so well under her free trade regime, not so much from her free trade policy, as from the fact that other countries were either engaged in foreign or domestic warfare, consolidating their territory, or otherwise so occupied that they had neither the time nor opportunity to extend their manufactures. To-day conditions are completely altered. For many years the nations of the world have been at peace. Each one *is* determined to pay tribute no longer to Great Britain. The wail that is coming forth from the British manufacturers only proves how effectually protection is doing its work in all these countries.

PATRONS AND PASSES.

A Charge Made by Lockie Wilson Against the M.P. for East York—The Patrons Slow in Living Up to Their Professions—The Case of Mr. Pardo.

The following correspondence will throw some light on the attitude of Patrons toward railway passes for members of our legislatures:

Laskay (West York), March 15, '95.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., Toronto:

Dear Sir,—At a Patron meeting held by Mr. John Brown in Maple, West York, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, also a Patron speaker, charged you publicly before a crowded hall of carrying in your pocket a pass from the C.P. Railway Company.

I would like to know if this is so, as I will dress him down for it if not so at his next meeting. I told him I did not believe it but I was not in a position to flatly contradict it.

R. O. HARVEY.

Mr. R. O. Harvey, Laskay, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—In answer to your query, I beg to say that Mr. Lockie Wilson (who is the Patron candidate for Glengarry for the Commons) entirely misrepresents me if he stated that I either carred a railway pass or traveled on one. Previous to my election in East York I had passes on several railways on account of my connection with The World. I gave these up on my election, and when passes were sent to me annually from the railways on account of my being a member of the House of Commons, I returned these also, and ever since my election have paid for all my railway traveling. Out of my sessional indemnity for last year I paid over $250 for traveling between Toronto and Ottawa during the session alone. I do not claim this to be any especial political virtue, nor have I ever tried to make capital out of the fact. And I can say the same for a number of my fellow-members who pay their railway transportation. I find that the Patrons, however, at their meeting in Toronto on Sept. 13 last, when they organized their members in the Local Legislature, under Mr. Haycock as leader, drew up a platform, the first plank of which reads as follows:

Resolved, that there be an enactment to render it a violation of the independence of Parliament to accept a pass from any railway, steamboat or other transportation company.

As far as I can gather, all the Patrons elected to the Ontario Legislature, some 16 or 17 in number, were present and endorsed this resolution.

The Farmers' Sun of about Jan. 24 of this year published a report of a meeting which had just then been held of the Grand Lodge of the Patron organization, wherein the following demands made by the Patrons in connection with Dominion affairs were enunciated:

No member of the House of Commons shall receive a free pass from any railroad or steamship company, and the seat of any member so receiving a free pass shall, on proof thereof, be immediately declared vacant, and the person so offending shall be disqualified for membership in the House of Commons, or from any position in the gift of the Government, for a space of five years.

In to-night's Evening News there appears the following paragraph:

The Patron bill against the acceptance of railway passes is not yet in shape.

In drafting it they struck some unexpected obstacles. For instance, Mr. Pardo of Kent, who has not yet been read out of the Patron ranks, it seems gets private passes as a shipper of lumber. As a member of the Legislature, therefore, he need not use a legislative pass. If the bill were passed, forbidding members to accept or ride on free passes, Mr. Pardo, the lumberman, would suffer on account of Mr. Pardo, the member.

And if the bill only provided that passes should not be accepted in a legislative capacity a loophole would be left by which members could all take passes as shippers.

It is feared, even by the Patrons themselves, that the bill will be a failure.

Now I beg to say in my humble judgment, after the two pronounced declarations of the Patrons quoted above, that there should be no trouble or delay on their part in proposing a law on the lines of such declarations. Supposing Mr. Pardo did have to pay for his railway travel, that would be no great hardship. Before I was a member of Parliament I had a railway pass as a newspaper man, and could have claimed the same privilege after my election, but I chose not to do so, and simply paid my fare. A man's private business has nothing to do, or ought not to have anything to do, with his subscription to the declaration of a party, and it would be no great hardship were Mr. Pardo compelled to live up to what he regards as sound public policy. If the mere private convenience of the individual members of a party is to influence the legislation proposed by that party, then there is very little hope of that party being a regenerating force, as the Patrons claim to be in the politics of this country. Mr. Marter and his followers are setting a noble example of standing by their principles in the present legislature. They vote and live as they profess.

Furthermore, I have been informed that passes were distributed to the Patron members of the Legislature at the opening of the House a few weeks ago, and that only four returned the passes to the companies. I am told, further, that some of the members still have these passes in their pockets. It appears to me that if the Patrons wish to make good their claim of superior political virtue, it is their duty not only to return these passes, but to make a serious effort to put a law on the statute book in the direction of their platform quoted above.

Thanking you for calling my attention to Mr. Wilson's statement, and also trusting that gentleman will have the fairness to withdraw it on learning the above facts, I am, yours very truly,

Toronto, March 18. W. F. MACLEAN.

Electric Travel on Sunday.

From The Globe.

The reply made by the Ontario Government to the Executive of the Lord's Day Alliance will, we think, be generally commended. As Sir Oliver Mowat said, it is probable that no other country in the world has more stringent Sunday laws than Ontario, and we think the stringency ought not to be enhanced without very sure testimony that the people demand it. There are limits even to the right of the majority in such a case. As a matter of public policy the state may provide for the preservation of the day of rest, but the observance of the day as a religious matter must be left to the conscience of the individual. For it is obvious that the utmost that the civil power can do in such a case is to cleanse the outside of the cup and the platter; it can enforce quiet and decorum, but not devotion. In the case of electric railways the Legislature decided, as a compromise, upon the principle of local option. If the majority of the people of a community desire they can veto Sunday cars. It does not seem right to go beyond this and say that a majority of the people of Toronto, for instance, shall have power to forbid the running of Sunday cars not only in Toronto, but in Hamilton.

The Decision Extremely Wise.

From The Ottawa Citizen.

Sir Oliver Mowat told the deputation in effect that the Government were not prepared to go any further in the direction of Sabbatarian legislation than it had gone already. We cannot but think the decision extremely wise. The alliance virtually asks the Legislature to attempt to make people religious, in a narrow and somewhat pharisaical sense of the term, by statute. Such a conception of the principles of Government is unsound. Persons who prefer country air and scenery to services and sermons on Sunday have a right to their choice. If they are not led to the temple by sincere conviction their presence there is a mockery. At all events, that is a matter for the individual conscience. The remedy is not restrictive laws, but more earnest preaching and a truer zeal and spiritual life in the church.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The Western Bank will hold its annual meeting at Oshawa on the 26th inst.

$ $ $

The total fire losses in Canada for February are $1,545,320, as against $718,560 the corresponding month of last year. The insurance loss last month was $400,920, as against $331,620 in February of last year.

$ $ $

There is but little doubt that the Duluth & Lake Shore Railway has proved too much for the Canadian Pacific. A large portion of the reserve fund of the latter road, of which there has been so much mystery, has probably been applied to the retirement of Duluth bonds.

$ $ $

The feeling with regard to Canadian Pacific is becoming even more bearish in spite of the low prices. The short interest in New York helps to sustain values temporarily, but the outlook is by no means encouraging. Earnings for the second week of March show a decrease of $48,000, making $92,000 less for the first two weeks of March as compared with corresponding period of last year.

$ $ $

There was an active speculation on Wall-street yesterday, with the bulls out in full force. The short interest was eliminated to some extent. Towards the close the feature was the decline in Sugar Trust to 97 1-4.

$ $ $

Nearly all the news yesterday with regard to wheat was bearish. Weaker cables were followed by a smaller decrease in the visible supply in America than expected, and an increase of about half a million on passage. The Chicago May option declined to 55 3-4c and closed at 55 3-8c.

$ $ $

There are a good many local operators short of provisions in Chicago. A reaction is thought to be about due.

$ $ $

East-bound shipments from Chicago continue to fall off. Last week they were only 69,000 tons, as against 89,000 tons the corresponding day of last year.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

His Beginning As a Chancery Lawyer—How Industry Built Up a Big Practice.

From The Barrister for March.

In 1844, at Toronto, Sir Oliver formed a partnership with Mr. Burns, his former principal, under the style of Burns & Mowat. Mr, P. M. M. S. Vankoughnet was subsequently admitted to the firm, which then changed its style to Burns, Mowat & Vankoughnet. Their offices were on the south side of Kingstreet, upon the site of the present Romane buildings. McDonald's Hotel adjoined the office; here Sir Oliver lived, and it was a common sight to see him return in the evening to his office, and work late into the night. He almost exclusively took chancery briefs, and rapidly engrossed this branch of his former principal's practice. In 1848, the Legislature interfered by statute to prevent county judges from practising as barristers, and Mr. Burns withdrew from the firm. Mowat & Vankoughnet retained the large practice of the older firm. In 1849 came the sweeping changes in the Court of Chancery, effected by William Hume Blake, then Solicitor-General. The court was entirely remodelled, with a chancellor and two vice-chancellors. Mr. Blake himself joined the court as chancellor, and Mr. Esten was appointed one of the vice-chancellors. The court at once won the confidence both of the public and of the bar. Now that the Court of Chancery became efficient, and its usefulness increased, Sir Oliver reaped the advantage of his early loyalty to equity jurisprudence. He took at once a foremost place at the equity bar, and was engaged in a majority of the causes. A casual inspection of I Grant's chancery reports, covering the period of the first year of the new court, shows him in one case out of every two reported. It is interesting to note who were his compeers. Robert Baldwin was Attorney-General; John Sandfield Macdonald, Solicitor-General; Adam Wilson, Hagarty, Eccles, Galt, Morrison, Cameron, together with forgotten leaders like Hector, Crickmore and Brough, made a strong bar. Nor were picturesque figures wanting, conspicuous among his brethren was Dr. Connor, Q.C., formerly partner in the 'flourishing concern' with William Hume Blake and Joseph C. Morrison—tall, cadaverous, prematurely white —'Old Mortality' as Judge Sullivan dubbed him. Not all of these confined themselves to equity business as did Sir Oliver, but it is evident that to be a leader among such men was standing not to be lightly won. In practice, as in later life, the keynote of Sir Oliver's success was his untiring industry and pertinacity. Not as brilliant as some of his rivals, he was unmatched in his industry. In the days of Vice-Chancellor Jameson, the bar, with Blake and Esten as leaders, had been too strong for the bench. A strong bench calls out the best powers of counsel practising before it, and, year by year, practising before Blake and Esten, Sir Oliver's knowledge and breadth grew greater, until in his own sphere, he was admitted leader of the bar. His industry alone could allow him to undertake, as he did, the largest equity practice in Upper Canada. His partnerships were numerous. After the dissolution of the firm of Mowat & Vankoughnet, he formed a partnership under the style of Mowat, Ewart & Helliwell, with Mr. John Ewart and Mr. John Helliwell. Next, we find him as head of the firm of Mowat, Roaf & Davis. For a time after the dissolution of this firm, he practised alone, and then entered into partnership with Mr. James Maclennan. His business followed him from firm to firm, showing that it was to Sir Oliver that the business came and not to the firm. Many of the cases he argued, reported in Grant's reports, are to-day living authorities on topics of equity-jurisprudence. In 1856, he put on silk as Queen's counsel, and in the following year made his first essay in politics, contesting South Ontario. Sir Oliver was elected, and took his seat in 1858.

For eight years Sir Oliver was Vice-Chancellor. His appointment was grateful, both to the public and to the bar. As a judge Sir Oliver's notable characteristic was his fairmindedness. His reported decisions are clear and logical, and have always been held of high authority in our courts. The education of a lawyer is not favorable to breadth of view, but with Sir Oliver his natural fairmindedness saved him from narrowness. He was an ideal equity judge—learned in the jurisprudence, skilled in its technique, familiar with precedent, but withal master of his reason. He might not always be able, as judge, to deny a decree to a dishonest suitor, but he was a difficult judge to apply to under such circumstances. He resigned the bench to re-enter public life in 1872, with the fame of an upright judge. Since then Sir Oliver's career as law reformer and as administrator of a great province is known to all. He has left his mark upon our institutions.

Personal.

Mr. John M. Lyons of Moncton, N.B., general passenger and ticket agent of the Intercolonial Railway, was in the city yesterday and left for New York, accompanied by Mr. N. Weatherston, local agent.

Mr. J. Robertson, for many years European buyer for Samson, Kennedy & Co., and formerly a partner of Robert Simpson, is now head of the firm of Robertson, Lindsay & Wilcox, drygoods merchants at St. Thomas. The firm have one of the most extensive houses in Western Ontario, and are doing a rushing trade.

DOG MUZZLERS MUZZLED.

COUNCIL DECLINES TO CONSIDER THE BYLAW.

Polling Hours to Be Extended Till 8 o'Clock—Defeat for the Aqueducters—Brick Pavements to Be Reconsidered—Avenue-road Track to Be Laid—Civic Holiday Aug. 19.

The Mayor presided at the meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon, all the members present.

The communication from Barrister James C. Code, respecting the utilisation of land near the Dundas-street bridges for the cultivation of potatoes by the poor, was, on motion of Ald. R. H. Graham, referred to the Parks and Gardens Committee.

The Aqueducters.

Ald. Shaw and Hallam moved that it be an instruction to the Legislation Committee to oppose the Georgian Bay Aqueduct Company's bill, and that the local members be requested to support them in such action.

Ald. Leslie moved an amendment that the question of submission to the people referred to in the bill be not opposed by the council. He argued that the company could not make a fair and reasonable agreement with the council and said as the city would be put to no expense the referendum should be adopted. The people should be the arbitrators.

Ald. Shaw spoke strongly in opposition to the bill, which sought privileges which were against the city's interest. The company wish to come in and go out without as much as saying, by your leave. They could expropriate lands and cut up streets as they thought fit. The Legislature would see the injustice of this. He did not object to the principle of referendum, but he did object to a referendum as to whether the council should let contracts.

Ald. Hallam said the council would not be protecting the city's rights if it failed to protest against the claims of this aqueduct company. He never heard of such an audacious attempt to rob a municipality of its rights and privileges.

Ald. Bates thought the matter might safely be left to the City Solicitor.

Ald. Leslie protested that the Legislation Committee is prejudiced. He would reserve to himself the right to champion this clause before the Private Bills Committee.

Ald. Shaw said the Executive Committee was unanimous in opposition to this bill. The aldermen looked upon the aqueduct scheme as a fake of the worst kind.

The Mayor ruled Ald. Leslie's amendment out of order.

The voting took place on Ald. Shaw's motion, with this result:

Yeas—Ald. Shaw, Lamb, Dunn, McMurrich, Saunders, Davies, Scott, Oliver, Hallam, Burns, Sheppard, Hubbard, Crane, Rowe—14.

Nays—Ald. Bell, J. J. Graham, Jolliffe, Murray, Bates, Leslie, Blong—7.

Ald. Leslie then moved that it be an instruction to the Legislation Committee not to oppose a clause for a reference to the people. Eleven voted for this and nine against it. The motion is of no effect, as it required a two-thirds vote.

The Hours of Polling.

Ald. Bell moved for application to the Legislature for an extension of the hours of polling from 5 till 8 o'clock.

Ald. J. J. Graham seconded the motion.

Ald. Hubbard and other aldermen preferred New Year's Day being the polling day.

Ald. Sheppard moved that a legalized half-holiday be sought for all municipal election days, without loss of pay to workmen.

After discussion, in which most of the aldermen took part, the motion of Ald. Bell was carried on this division:

Yeas—Ald. Allen, Bell, Blong, Davies, Dunn, R. H. Graham, J. J. Graham, Leslie, McMurrich, Oliver, Rowe, Scott, Sheppard—13.

Nays—Ald. Bates, Burns, Crane, Hallam, Hubbard, Jolliffe, Lamb, Murray, Shaw—9.

Ald. Sheppard withdrew his proposition, which stands as a notice of motion.

The Exhibition Management.

Ald. R. H. Graham moved that the charter of the Industrial Exhibition Association should be amended to provide for representation of the Technical School Board, Trades and Labor Council and Public and Separate School Boards. After discussion the motion was amended to a memorial to the directors of the Fair to consider the representation in the management of the bodies named.

The Muzzlers Muzzled.

Ald. McMurrich presented a petition signed by 1500 ratepayers against the "iniquitous dog bylaw."

The council refused to go into committee on the amended dog bylaw. This means that the old bylaw remains in force, and, as the Mayor facetiously remarked, "The muzzlers are themselves muzzled." (Laughter.)

Brick Pavements.

The council went into committee on the report of the Committee on Works.

The City Engineer wrote, in reference to brick pavements, that, on streets where the traffic is light, a good gravel foundation might be adopted, and the results, he thought, would be satisfactory, providing the sub-grade and this foundation were thoroughly consolidated by heavy steam roller.

The brick pavements which had been recommended were referred back.

Ald. Oliver entered his protest against any more cedar-block pavements, on the ground of detriment to health.

Avenue-road Pavements.

There was a long discussion on the Avenue-road railway tracks. Ultimately the report was referred back until the Engineer has settled with the Street Railway Company for the running of cars down town. Ald. Saunders moved this, and without division it was carried. The objection was that there was danger of the line being merely a tub-line. It is desired to have a direct route along Bloor and Yonge-streets.

In council the chairman of the Board of Works gave his undertaking that no contract will be signed until the above understanding is arrived at. By a vote of 10 to 9 the report was ultimately adopted, and the contracts for the track allowance will be let.

School Supplies Bylaw.

The report of the Executive Committee was adopted. Thereby, in the first bylaw submitted to the ratepayers, the question whether blank books and other supplies to the children be free or not will be voted on.

The smoke-consuming furnaces and the 6-foot steel intake pipe were passed by council.

The Property Committee's report, which includes Yonge-street wharf and additions to the Esplanade, was adopted. So was the Parks Committee's recommendation for the improvement of the ground in front of the Parliament Buildings.

Civic Holiday Fixed.

The third Monday in August was fixed on as Civic Holiday.

Ald. Lamb gave notice of motion that the council henceforth, except for very special reason, meet at 7 p. m.

The council rose at 6.40 p. m.

Corea's Independence Evidenced.

Washington, March 18.—Ye Heun Gik, the Corean Charge d'Affaires, has been recalled by his Government at his own request. Until another minister reaches here from Seoul, the Legation will be in the hands of Pank Yung Kin, who was Corean Commissioner at Chicago. Considerable significance is attached to this latest change in Corean representation, as it demonstrates that Corean independence of Japan, as well as of China, is to be maintained.

CURED OF ASTHMA.

HOW A YOUNG LADY IN TORONTO WAS RESTORED TO HEALTH.

She Suffered for Years From This Distressing Complaint and on Occasions Was Confined to Her Room for Weeks—Her Father Tells How She Was Cured.

From Brockville Recorder.

Mr. Reuben Barber, architect of the city of Toronto, at one time a resident of Merrickville, has been visiting old friends and relatives in and around the village recently. While chatting with The Recorder correspondent, the recent wonderful cures in the vicinity through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came up, when Mr. Barber said he had an experience in his own family quite as remarkable. Asked if he would give the particulars, Mr. Barber said that some seven years ago, while living in Mount Forest, his daughter took a severe cold which developed into asthma. At first she would be confined to her room for days, and to see her struggling for breath one would think she could not possibly live an hour. As she grew older the asthmatic spasms became more frequent and of longer duration. Sometimes she would be unable to leave her room for weeks, and then she would rally and be better for a short time. After we moved to Toronto she was put under the care of one of the best doctors in the city. At first his treatment seemed to help her, but after a few months she became as bad as ever, and the medicine did not appear to do her the slightest good. We had now fully made up our minds that the trouble was incurable. We had read so much of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that we determined to give them a trial, really looking upon them as a sort of forlorn hope. My daughter began taking the pills and continued the treatment for about six months, when she found herself entirely free from the distressing disease. Seven months have now passed since she took the last box, and she has never had the slightest spasm or return of the trouble. "She is now the picture of health," says Mr. Barber, "and we give the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and lose no opportunity of sounding the praises of this great medicine." These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers, or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions, against which the public is cautioned.

CANCELLATION OF POLICIES.

The Board of Trade Council Will Take Up the Question.

Mr. Stapleton Caldecott, President of the Council of the Board of Trade, stated yesterday that the question of a fire insurance company's right to instantaneously cancel a policy would be brought up at the next meeting of the council.

"I shall not bring the matter up myself," said Mr. Caldecott, "but I shall request some member of the council to do so. The universal feeling among merchants is that such an incident as the cancellation of the Simpson and Cobban companies' policies by the National is very dangerous to the business interests of the city. The board will certainly take action on the matter."

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Will Appeal Wiman's Case.

New York, March 18.—District Attorney Fellows said to-day that he had not yet read the decision of the General Term reversing the judgment convicting Erastus Wiman of forgery in the second degree, but added that he was quite certain the case would go to the Court of Appeals. He explained: "Where the judges of the General Term can't agree it would be idle for one to try a case in the lower courts. It is a matter that should be decided by the Court of Appeals."

W. H. Ward.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

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DR. CHASE'S CURES ITCHING PILES, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM OINTMENT

H. J. Lisle, representing Ganong Bros., St. Stephen, N.B., says: "Chase's Ointment cured me of a very stubborn case of Itching Eczema. Tried everything advertised, several physicians' prescriptions without permanent relief. I also know of several cases of Itching Piles it has absolutely cured."

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

I suffered with piles for years. Chase's Ointment completely cured me. Mrs. Jno. Cerrie, Fergus.

Bradford, July 4, 1894.—I consider Dr. Chase's Ointment a God-send to anyone suffering from piles, itching scrotum or any itching skin disease. Its soothing effects are felt from the first application.—JOHN KEGGAN.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Edmanson, Bates & Co. PRICE 60c. 45 Lombard St., Toronto

Influenza Fatal to Old People.

In The London Times, March 5, 117 deaths are announced, and in 47 cases the ages are 70 or more. Perhaps the most interesting notice is:

COULBORN—On 2nd inst., at The Slopes, New Brighton, Cheshire, William Rushton Coulborn, in his 86th year; also on the 28th ult., Edward Warburton Coulborn, aged 84 years; also on 23rd ult., Richard Owen Coulborn, in his 83rd year. Friends will please accept this, the only, intimation.

"In death they were not divided"—three brothers, all living in the same house, all over 80, and all sharing the same obituary notice.

HEALTH RESTORED.

APPETITE REGAINED.

STRENGTH RETURNED.

Distressing Constipation Cured by B.B.B.

Gentlemen,—For three years I have been terribly troubled with that distressing complaint, constipation, and tried different medicines until last spring, when I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters, and after the use of five bottles had no more of my terrible suffering. Before I began using B.B.B. my appetite had almost gone and I was thin and very weak, but after the use of each bottle, I could see and others see a wonderful change in my looks, and I felt my strength returning to me. MRS. GEO. EAMAN, Dickinson's Landing, Ont. 246

Local Jottings.

The Architects' Guild has submitted a draft copy of a buildings bylaw, in which are important provisions.

Voting will take place April 26 on the civic lighting plant and improved watermains.

For burglary of the Grenadiers' sergeants' mess room Felix McGovern and Frederick Jacques were yesterday committed to the Central for one year and 364 days.

Joseph Smith was yesterday sentenced to four months in the Central for theft of brass.

The petition against the McCaul-street paving as a local improvement is being checked by the City Clerk.

The Customs Department has issued a circular stating that hymn books, whether the hymns they contain are set to music or not, are entitled to be entered free of duty.

The estimates for the Technical School Board amount to $9875, as against $7870 last year.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell will represent Toronto Presbytery at the conference on the hymnal for Great Britain, Canada and Australasia.

April 1 has been fixed for the hearing of the suit Johnston against the Consumers' Gas Company.

Judge McDougall has given judgment in favor of the plaintiff Symes for $1326 against the owner of the City of Windsor.

The Ministerial Association yesterday adversely criticized Professor Drummond's "Ascent of Man."

John Mason of 101 West Lodge-avenue, a corporation employe, fell from a tree he was pruning in Peter-street yesterday and broke his leg. He was taken to the hospital.

The Toronto District Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold their annual "High Tea" to-day at headquarters, 56 Elm-street. Tea served from 6.30 to 8 o'clock, with program after.

Dixon's, the popular price King-street hatters and men's furnishers, have opened up another shipment of hats, ranging from $2 to $2.75, and a line of neat colored shirts, open front, with two separate collars and cuffs, complete, for $1. These are considerably less than regular price.

Mr. D. Miller, retiring chairman of the bankers' section of the Board of Trade, gave a dinner last evening to the bankers at the National Club.

The Willsons will sing at the noon prayer meeting, Richmond Large Hall, Richmond-street west, to-day (Tuesday), 12 to 1 o'clock.

At the St. James' Cathedral noontide service yesterday, Canon DuMoulin gave an eloquent address on "God as Man." The chief points were the divine descent to man's lowest depth of ruin and the uplifting of man to the divine life. Fornication and drunkenness were shown to be both God and man-dishonoring. The Cathedral was crowded during the 20 minutes' service.

A soiree musicale, in aid of the funds of the association, will be held in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, Elm-street, on Thursday evening next. Mrs. Berryman-Nicholson, Miss Janes, Miss Ethel Burnham (pupil of Herr Klingenfeld), Miss Gunther, Miss Mary Mara and Mr. W. Rundle will contribute vocal and instrumental music.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Richmond Hill.

The Dominion Hotel, Richmond Hill, is now being conducted by Mr. J. Elliston of Thornhill. He is making a first-class house of it.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

To-Night, To-Morrow Matinee and Night, PINERO'S Romantic Comedy

The Amazons

Thursday—Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin.

MASSEY MUSIC HALL

THOMAS' ORCHESTRA

Next Friday.

Reserved seats 50c. 75c. $1 and $1.50. Admission 50c. Plan now open.

SOUSA'S BAND

and Miss Marie Barnard, Soprano; Miss Currie Duke, Violinist.

Massey Music Hall, 25 & 26

Mon., Tues. Evgs. and Tues. Mat. Evenings—Reserved seats 50c, 75c and $1. Matinee—Reserved seats 50c and 75c Plan to-morrow.

MASSEY MUSIC HALL

REV. ROBT. McINTYRE,

Orator and Lecturer.

"BUTTONED-UP PEOPLE"

NEXT SATURDAY. Reserved seats 50c. Admission, top gallery, 25c. Plan to-morrow.

TORONTO OPERA HOUSE.

This week. Mats. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

George Dixon's Specialty Co'y

Champion George Dixon, Champion Joe Walcott, Prof. Jack Lynch. 20—Metropolitan Artists—20. Next—Stroh's Vaudevilles and Fougere.

Pure Calf's-Foot Jelly

Contains no gelatine, and is particularly nourishing and appetizing for invalids. We make it fresh every day. Put up in tumblers. Price 25c each.

THE HARRY WEBB CO., LTD. Tel. 3907. 447 Yonge-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Suckling & Co.

We have received instructions from E. R. C. Clarkson, Esq., Assignee, to offer for sale at our warerooms on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, at 2 o'clock p.m.,

the following stocks, which are now on view at their warerooms:

No. 1—A Gents' Furnishing Stock:

Furnishings	$ 889 29
Hats	802 35
Caps	119 04
	$1806 68

No. 2—Fancy Drygoods Stock: Ladies' Underwear, Embroideries, Berlin Wools, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Sewing Silks, Cotton and Silk Spools, Laces, Felt Hats, etc., etc. (nearly all new) $806 34

TERMS—For each lot 25 per cent. at time of sale; balance in 30 days, secured to the satisfaction of the assignee and bearing interest.

BAILIFF'S SALE!

I will sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 20th Day of March

at the warehouse.

13 CHURCH-STREET

a large assortment of fish, consisting of Labrador Herrings, Salmon Trout, White Fish, Mackerel, Red Herrings, Cases of Codfish, also a quantity of Fresh Fish in cold storage; Trout, Manitoba White Fish, steak and market Cod, Haddock, Mackerel, Platform Scales, Truck, Stoves and other plant, office furniture.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale at 11 a.m. TERMS CASH.

E. GEGG.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL

Aurora, will be sold by Public Auction on Friday, the 22nd inst.

PAUL LEPPER, Auctioneer.

Shirt Sale!

Colored Hair Line Stripes, open front, with 2 loose Collars and Cuffs complete, $1.00, worth $1.25.

DIXON'S

65 and 67 King-street West.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Exhausting Vital Drains (the effects of early follies) thoroughly cured, Kidney and Bladder affections, Unnatural Discharges, Syphilis Phimosis, Lost or Failing Manhood, Varicocele, Old Gleets, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs a specialty. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you. Call or write. Consultation free. Medicines sent to any address. Hours, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays 3 to 9 p.m. Dr. Reeve, 345 Jarvis-street, 4th house north of Gerrard-st., Toronto. 246

Varcoe

In showing a beautiful line of New Neckwear in the latest Parisian Patterns at 50c. Also a fine line of Perrin's Kid and Caps Gloves at $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 per pair. See them at

246 181 KING-ST. W., Rossin House Block