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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1887.

Let Canada Look Out.

Recently Judge Brown of the United States District Court decided, in the case of a number of immigrants just brought over by a British steamer, that they were not "pauper" immigrants within the meaning of the American act. And the Immigration Commissioners, who were about to forbid them from landing, were compelled to allow them to come on shore. It appears sure enough, after all, that these very people were "assisted" to leave home by the British Government, and Irish Nationalist members have been making inquiries in the House of Commons on the subject. And The New York Times now has a letter from its cable correspondent that there is in operation a regular system of shipment to America of Irish pauper emigrants, most of them the victims of evictions, whom it is desired to get out of the country, because to keep them would bankrupt the poor law unions. It seems unquestionable that evicting landlords who have turned the poor people out of doors, and property owners who would have to pay heavy poor rates if they remained in the country, are the prime movers in the extensive business of shipment to America now going on; also that the British Government finds the money for shipping the people away. At all events the evidence thus far looks strongly that way, and there would need to be something pretty clear and direct the other way to create any reasonable doubt of the fact.

Now, we may be quite sure that the American people will not stand this sort of thing very long. If their present statute against undesirable immigration be, as Judge Brown's decision would intimate, too loosely and inadequately worded to effect what it was clearly enough intended for, then depend upon it that an early opportunity of stopping that gap will be taken. Congress will not have been many weeks in session after its meeting in December next (it may possibly meet at an earlier date, in extra session) ere a new act, conferring full powers and making the case very clear, will have been passed. And it would not blow long to wait for Executive approval; it would be signed post haste by the President, we may be sure.

Now, has Canada no interest at all in this, and is it a matter entirely between Great Britain and the United States? It has to be replied that Canada is very much interested indeed, as we will speedily discover, to our sorrow, as quickly as our neighbors manage to close their shores as a dumping-ground for pauper immigrants. Then the unwelcome immigration will be thrown off on our shores instead; that we may be sure of. It is none too soon for us to be getting ready with such preventive legislation as the exigencies of the case demand.

A Point Worth Considering.

In his admirable speech at the second meeting of the Board of Trade to consider the commercial union resolutions, Mr. Wilkie made a good point when he said that all the capital owned by farmers, as a rule, was made in Canada. Very few of our now well-to-do agriculturists brought many dollars with them from Europe, just because they emigrated in quest of what they had not. It is not more than thirty years since the Huron district, in Ontario, was opened up for actual settlement. If the settlers there were to be asked how much capital they invested when they located on their farms, the answer would be found to be that they brought nothing with them to the bush but their strength and manhood. All that they have to-day is the work of their industry. How much then have these men succeeded in accumulating during the last thirty years?

Here it may be as well to say that we do not refer to the class of farmers that spend a couple of days in the week during the harvest time in the villages or towns, or to those who have been indebted to the extreme fertility of a badly cultivated soil for having kept them from starvation and poverty, but to the industrious, shrewd, average Ontario farmer. If he is the owner of a hundred acres of land [illegible] not overstepping the mark to say that [illegible] capitalist to the extent of from $6000 [illegible]0. That is to say after raising and [illegible] his family by the products of his [illegible] still able to say that he has saved a [illegible] amount to maintain him in the [illegible] years of his life in comparative comfort. What man in any different pursuit can boast of having done better? To be sure the work was hard, but had he remained in his native land or persisted in taking up his abode in any of our towns or cities would his financial standing be to-day what it is? It is very doubtful. And with such clear facts as to the prosperous condition of our farmers it is hardly patriotic or honest to abuse a country which afforded such profitable results. It is not denied that thousands of our Canadian farmers are not prosperous, but when so many are proved to have fared well, those who did not are themselves to blame and not this great and fertile country.

Our Unreasonable "Kin Beyond Sea."

Where Canadian protection is concerned our British kindred in the old country are as unreasonable as our American neighbors are with regard to Canadian fishery rights. From recent cables it appears that there are those among them, and in the House of Commons too, who think our new iron duties a sufficient reason why they should refuse aid to a Canadian line of steamers on the Pacific Ocean. Now, as free traders they of course believe that these duties must be paid by ourselves—the consumers—but if so, what matter to them? If we are such fools as to tax ourselves needlessly for the sake of protected manufactures, surely *they* need not care for our folly, from which only ourselves are the sufferers. Then, as we recently had occasion to point out, it so happens, tariff or no tariff, that, taking one year with another, we buy on the average about as large an amount of British goods as we are fairly able to pay for. If we bought much more than we are now doing, we might, who knows, be getting in debt too much, and fail in making payment. They, as wise business men, would not wish us to do that, surely. And those of them who are familiar with our commercial dealings with England must have time and again had forced upon them the fact that Canadian merchants have always been not to import too much rather than too little. From time immemorial it has been our standing temptation to go beyond the country's means, and to get too deeply into debt to our English creditors. Many a caution has been pressed upon us, coming from our coolest and wisest heads—bank managers and others—that we had better "go slow," and not pile up such enormous indebtedness for imported goods. There are men in Manchester, Sheffield and Glasgow who know all this full well; and we are astonished that we never hear of any of them interposing with the suggestion that perhaps the Canadians are right after all in trying to manufacture more and to import less, if possible.

On our side we might ask these grumbling Britishers to stir up their recollections a bit, and say whether Britain ever had a colony that ever constructed a work of one-tenth as much importance to the Mother Country's safety in time of war as the Canadian Pacific Railway is now, in the opinion of competent judges? Or whether they ever read or heard of *any* colony, anywhere on the globe, doing anything for a similar purpose, to compare with this which we have done. Remember, too, that we did it all at our own costs and charges. In justice the Mother Country should have paid *half* the whole cost of this railway, not a cent less. But now there are "thick-headed Englishmen"—for such really they deserve to be called—who, instead of thanking the colony for its priceless contribution towards the Mother Country's defence, are disposed to refuse a trifling subsidy to a Pacific line of steamers, which steamers would themselves be of prompt and valuable service should war come.

The British grumblers of whom we speak are of course "down" on the National Policy party in Canada, whose majority in the country has made it possible for the Government to carry the revolution of 1879, and the almost equally startling advance of the present year. But, would they only open their eyes to what is going on, and get the meaning of it all into their heads, they might see new light on the subject. It might dawn upon them that the N.P. party is the party in Canada most loyal to the Mother Country—the party most to be depended upon to stand staunch and true. For what are the other party—the Canadian party of free trade—now engaged in? Why, trying to bring about an arrangement whereby the high American tariff shall apply to all British goods coming in here, while American goods are to come in free. We are to have commercial union with the United States, coupled with its *sine qua non*—the commercial exclusion of England. We wonder whether those wrathy Britishers ever stop to reflect on these facts with all that they imply. This N.P. party in Canada, which has carried protection for the country's good, is also the party which stands between Canada and those schemers whose policy it is to throw off the Mother Country and to seek an alliance with the United States instead. When Sir John and Sir Charles visit England soon they will surely have some cogent truths to press home upon our very unreasonable and slow-witted kin beyond sea.

Why Manufacturers Are Uneasy.

It must not be forgotten, that if the manufacturers of Canada are very uneasy during the agitation of such a question as commercial union, the sore and trying experience of the time which elapsed between the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty and 1878 gives them ground for such. They have seen the country and with it themselves steadily prosper during the last ten years under a Canadian National Policy. They remember what times were previously and how many were in the act of giving up in hopeless despair the task of building up native industries subjected to the crucial test of slaughtering prices. Just when they are able to raise their heads with a certain ease, up comes on the commercial horizon a person who calls himself a Canadian, but whose whole interests are in the United States, reinforced by a notoriety-loving member of Congress, and a few discontented Canadian politicians and renegade newspapers who advocate a revolution which it is believed will result in throwing into chaos the good work of the last ten years. It is not so much the agitation which all true Canadians are chagrined at, but the methods and men who are employed to further it. They will scruple at nothing to accomplish their ends. What care they about the fear of our manufacturers as to the result of commercial union? Have not they been often branded by the organs as "bloated capitalists" and the enemies of their country. The country was twice appealed to with these sentiments as leading issues, but in vain; and now when there is no further hope to wreak vengeance on the N.P. by a political crusade against it recourse is had to an ingeniously devised system under which prosperity is assured and the country to be made happy. Never was a case so clear when the Greeks should be feared even when carrying gifts.

President Cleveland having conceived the unhappy thought of presenting to the governors of the reconstructed states the battle flags captured from their forces during the war of secession, his political opponents seized the opportunity to wave the bloody shirt and appeal to the old soldier vote with such vigor that he has been compelled to retract. Doubtless the President's motives were good and his intentions conciliatory, but the proposition was a tactical mistake, and one that will cost him highly should he ever again solicit the sweet voices of the people. The work of reconciliation between the North and the South has gone on with unprecedented rapidity, but the lava still glows beneath the surface and will continue to do so until after those who "fit into the rebellion" shall have passed away.

The monarch of the Lilliputian Sandwich Islands is in a peck of trouble. The monarchy is too big and expensive for its few thousands of taxpayers, and the consequences are debts, dissatisfaction and threats of rebellion. The white settlers are financially and morally the dominant element, and disposed to assert themselves. Being mostly Americans, their dream is one of annexation to the Great Republic, and to that complexion it will probably come at last. It so came to pass in Texas, New Mexico and California, all of which were first colonized by American adventurers, who were speedily followed by their flag, and trade follows the flag always. British Columbia had a narrow escape from a similar experience but only because there was behind her an arm stronger than Mexico's. If King Kalakaua be of those who fancy that the United States have abandoned all their earlier ambition for territorial aggrandisement he may be rudely undeceived one of these days. It is just possible, however, that he may sell out before matters become more desperate with him.

The Central Bank.

The Central Bank of Canada held their third annual meeting at the head offices in Toronto yesterday. In a young financial institution Cashier Allen makes a most satisfactory exhibit. The net profits for the year were over $50,000, out of which two 3 per cent. half-yearly dividends have been paid, and $20,000 carried to the "Reserve Fund" account. The balance sheet presented to the shareholders proved the progress and development of the bank, and as President Blain states in his report, "the shareholders are to be congratulated on the results of little more than three years' working." Five hundred thousand dollars capital stock is now paid up and the Reserve Fund is $45,000. A good statement for a young concern.

At the trial of a woman in Buffalo, charged with murder, the absurd conditions necessary to the selection of an American jury were brought publicly to the surface. Before twelve men could be found illiterate enough in this age of a widely diffused public news to confess that they knew nothing about the case, it was necessary to challenge 221 jurors. The trial lasted twenty-five days, one which by the British system could be disposed of in two or three days, after giving to the accused all the protection of an impartial court and an intelligent counsel. The Americans may be ahead of Canadians in the number of law-breakers, but we beat them all hollow in the expeditiousness and cheapness with which we bring their guilt home to them.

The Buffalo News says that if Sir John A. Macdonald goes to Washington as British Ambassador he "will have to be closely watched when the fishery question is being discussed, as he cut his wisdom teeth several years ago." The annexationists in Canada would like to see him go, but their friends in the States do not want him in Washington. However, he is not going, right away, quick. The majority of Canadians want him to stay just where he is. They love him for the enemies he has made.

The Nihilists have not yet succeeded in murdering the Czar, but they have succeeded in giving him a bad name. It is being again insisted that he is a confirmed inebriate, which may or may not be true, but which would be nothing new in a despotic monarch.

Admirers and eulogists of the United States are fond of insisting upon the rapidity with which they have paid their debts. The fact is that they have never paid their debts, and probably never will. Before the war Pennsylvania repudiated millions of indebtedness, and since the war Virginia has done the same thing. Were all the members of the Union, individually and collectively, to pay their debts they would be some hundreds of millions of dollars worse off than they are now. They are morally worse off than a genuine bankrupt. They can well afford to pay but will not.

The colored Methodists of a church in New Brunswick had a social lately, the prominent feature of the evening's entertainment being a prize for the first man or woman who should succeed in catching hold of a greasy pig let go in the church. The World suggests that Farmer McMillan take hold of this idea and add it to the list of attractions at Dufferin Lake on July 1. John Peter might lend one of those sleek hogs fed on writs of replevin, and The Globe would not refuse some of its oleomargarine. It would be interesting, as well as instructive, to have Farmers McMillan, Wiman and Butterworth teach Canadians on their national holiday how to catch greasy pigs.

Sunday Street Cars.

Editor World: "Common Sense" in his letter evidently wants more of that gift than he has at present. The idea of keeping horses (having no use for them) seems very ridiculous. One would imagine that "C.S." is not happy, so keeps a horse in misery all the week to keep him out of his on Sunday. Poor man—sell that horse and with the proceeds buy myself! by getting up a picnic for the aged or poor, or have some charitable object in view, and do it willingly; you will receive more satisfaction from the one act than keeping a horse for no purpose for a whole year. It might also be the very means of you realizing what true religion means; for the fresh air, summer and winter, harvest time, etc., is promised to us for all time to come, but religion, in its true sense, man may not always get just when he thinks fit, for God says I will not always strive with man. We must all recognize divine law and obey it, if we wish to be happy and prosperous, for God deals with cities and nations as with individuals.

The running of street cars on Sunday, or keeping horses idle six days on purpose to drive on Sunday, will not help to enlighten the masses nor teach them the true inwardness of Christian religion, which alone will give them true happiness. S. H.

THE KERR-CAMERON CASE.

The Matter Before the Buffalo Courts—A Settlement in View.

BUFFALO, June 20.—The time for filing the return in the Kerr-Cameron habeas corpus case expired this afternoon, and after trying to stave the action off James C. Fullerton, for Mrs. Cameron, filed the return to the habeas corpus.

Mr. Fullerton read the return of Harriet Cameron, which was to the effect that she is a proper person to have the care of the said children. That the father is a man of ungovernable temper, and is not a proper person to have the care of the children; that he ill-treated them, etc.; that the children were at the Holy Angels' Convent.

Mr. A. T. Kerr's answer was to the effect that he had not the custody and care of the children and did not abduct them.

After considerable consultation and argument the case was put over until to-morrow afternoon, with a view of coming to a settlement.

STRUCK DEAD BY LIGHTNING.

The Appearance a Body Presented After Contact With the Electric Fluid.

DETROIT, June 20.—During a heavy thunder storm about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, at the Michigan Central yard, George B. Rodney, a switchman, while standing on top of the end car of his train was struck by lightning and fell to the ground dead.

The body was conveyed to the morgue, where examination showed that the lightning struck him in the forehead, as a space there, two inches in diameter, looked as though coarse gunpowder had been blown into the skin at close range. One side of the face was also colored bluish-black and the course of the fluid could be traced down the body to the feet, where on one instep was a bluish spot. On the bottom of the foot was a corresponding spot, as though the lightning had passed directly through, but the skin was not broken on either side. The clothes on one side of the body were torn and there was a hole through the top and bottom of the boot.

Rodney was a fine-looking man, 35 years old, with short auburn hair and a heavy moustache. His moustache was not injured, but the hair on the breast and leg was burned off. He leaves a wife and two sons.

"How Can She Ever Love Him?"

is what you often hear said when the prospective groom is the victim of catarrh. "How can she bear such a breath?" "How resolve to link her destiny with that of one with a disease, that unless arrested, will end in consumption, or perhaps in insanity?" Let the husband that is, or is to be, get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and cure himself before it is too late. By druggists.

The Murderer of Arthur Preller.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Information has been obtained from a source considered trustworthy that at to-morrow's session of the State Supreme Court among the opinions rendered will be one affirming the decree of the lower court adjudging Hugh Matram Brooks, of Hyde, England, guilty of the murder of C. Arthur Preller. This case is known to criminal history as the "Southern Hotel trunk murder." After conviction in a lower court the case was taken up on legal questions, and this decision, when it is rendered, will settle the fate of Mr. Hugh M. Brooks. He must hang, but it cannot be stated how soon.

Pursuing the Train Robbers.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 20.—Sheriff Lewis received a telegram yesterday from Sheriff Rudd of Kearnes county, asking him to come down and assist him in the arrest of parties believed to be implicated in the train robbery at Flatonia. The sheriff and three of his deputies and a number of deputy United States Marshals left last evening on an engine of the Aranzas Pass road. The men suspected are known to be desperate characters and a battle is expected.

Shot at From Ambush.

DUBLIN, June 20.—Edward M. Bernard, Justice of the Peace, and his wife, while out driving this evening near Killarney were fired at by some persons in ambush. Neither was hurt. The horse was wounded.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember; no happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents. 246

CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

Third Annual Meeting—Directors' Report—Statement—Election Directors, &c.

The third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of Canada was held at the banking house, Toronto, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1887. Among those present were: D. Blain, H. H. Cook, M.P.; H. P. Dwight, Samuel Trees, S. H. Janes, A. McLean Howard, W. B. Hamilton, K. Chisholm, J. B. Armstrong (Guelph), D. Mitchell McDonald, Joseph Simpson, J. D. Henderson, Hugh Blain, J. B. Bickell, Thos. Carr, W. Spry, Jas. Brandon, R. S. Cassels, A. Boultbee, C. S. Gzowski, jr., A. Laurie, Frank E. McDonald, A. G. Lightbourne, W. Weaver, A. Muldoon and A. A. Allen.

On motion David Blain, Esq., was called to the chair and Mr. Allen, the Cashier, was requested to act as secretary.

Mr. H. P. Dwight moved, seconded by Mr. A. McLean Howard, that Messrs. R. S. Cassels and C. S. Gzowski, jr., be appointed to act as scrutineers. Carried.

The President then called upon the Cashier to read the

REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the shareholders the Third Annual Report accompanied by the usual statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank at the close of the financial year.

Balance of profit and loss account, 31st May, 1886		$ 1455 98
Profits for the year ending 31st May, 1887, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued and reserved, and providing for bad and doubtful debts		50,201 10
		$51,657 08
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st December, 1886	$12,606 70	
Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st June, 1887	14,943 40	
		$27,550 10
		$24,116 98
Carried to Reserve Fund	$20,000 00	
Ten per cent. written off office furniture account	1,370 00	
		21,370 00
Balance of profit and loss carried forward		$2,746 98

The balance sheet and profit and loss account now submitted as compared with a year ago exhibit satisfactory evidence of the progress and development of the bank, and the directors feel that they may congratulate the shareholders on the results of little more than three years' working.

The average paid up capital for the past year was $450,000. Since last annual meeting the balance of $143,070 remaining due upon the subscribed shares has been paid in and the capital stock of the bank now stands at $500,000, fully paid up.

During the year branches have been established in Port Perry, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at 798 Queen-street east, Toronto, and so far your directors have reason to be satisfied with the business done at these points.

The branches have been carefully inspected, and the books, securities and other affairs of the Head Office have been carefully examined and verified by a committee of the board. The directors record with satisfaction the efficient manner in which the members of the staff have performed their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. BLAIN, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT,
31st May, 1887.

Liabilities.

Capital Stock paid up		$500,000 00
Reserve Fund	$45,000 00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	2,246 98	
Dividends unclaimed	54 75	
Dividend No. 6, payable 1st June	14,943 40	
Reserved for Interest on Deposit Receipts	4,078 00	
		66,323 11
		$566,323 11
Notes in Circulation	$409,440 00	
Deposits not bearing interest	444,749 96	
Deposits bearing interest	1,502,087 48	
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	4,928 33	
		2,421,185 74
		$2,987,508 85

Assets.

Specie	$ 63,675 49	
Dominion Government Demand Notes	188,880 00	
Notes and Checks of other Banks	109,978 97	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	84,789 18	
Balances due from Foreign Agents in U.S.	21,677 27	
Balances due from Agents in Great Britain	10,821 32	
Dominion Government Debentures and Stock	28,675 00	
Municipal Debentures	25,915 41	
		$ 484,407 64
Bills discounted and current (including advances on call)	$2,443,764 71	
Overdue debts secured	34,426 12	
Overdue debts not specially secured (considered good)	8,074 68	
Office Furniture and Safes at Head Office and Branches	16,838 70	
		2,503,101 21
		$2,987,508 85

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

The chairman moved, seconded by Samuel Trees, Esq., that the report just read be adopted. Carried.

Moved by H. H. Cook, Esq., seconded by J. B. Armstrong, Esq., that the thanks of this meeting be given to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank during the year. Carried.

Moved by S. H. Janes, Esq., seconded by J. P. Henderson, Esq., that the thanks of the meeting be given to the cashier and other officers of the bank for their services during the past year. Carried.

On motion, bylaw No. 7 was passed fixing the sum to be appropriated annually by the directors as a remuneration for their services.

Moved by James Brandon, Esq., seconded by Thomas Carr, Esq., that the ballot now open for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and that is be kept open until 2 o'clock unless five minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when the scrutineers may declare the ballot closed. Carried.

The scrutineers reported to the meeting the following gentlemen unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: D. Blain, Samuel Trees, H. P. Dwight, A. McLean Howard, C. Blackett Robinson, K. Chisholm and D. Mitchell McDonald.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequently D. Blain, Esq., was elected President and Samuel Trees, Esq., Vice-President.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

Catarrh.

Catarrh, on account of its prevalence in this country is attracting a good deal of attention, more especially now when there is a possibility of a visit from cholera, for where there is a muco-purulent discharge, such discharge forms a nidus very inviting to cholera germs, and very favorable for their reproduction in a more violent form, thus placing sufferers from catarrh at a great disadvantage in the event of a cholera visitation.

The reason that catarrh has become so prevalent a disease is entirely due to the fact that it has not been understood. Physicians have been unanimous in treating it as a simple inflammation of the membrane, and have signally failed to produce cures, but microscopic research has revealed the presence of the parasites. Those who appreciate the fact that it is in by way of its secondary effects a most deadly one, will be glad to learn that a wonderfully successful treatment has been formulated, whereby the most aggravated cases of catarrh have been permanently cured in from one to three simple applications. The interesting pamphlet descriptive of this new treatment, from which we glean the above, is sent free to all applicants on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King-street west, Toronto, Canada. —The Star. 246

Miraculous.

"My Miraculous Cure was that I had suffered from kidney disease for about two years, was off work all that time. A friend told me of B.B.B., I tried it, and am happy to say that I was cured by two bottles." Wm. Tier, St. Marys, Ont. 246

—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It has been used by millions of mothers during the last forty years for their children. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. 246

BEATRICE GILLETT'S DEATH.

The Jury Returns a Verdict that the Shooting Was Accidental.

HAMILTON, June 20.—The inquest upon the body of Beatrice Gillett, who was accidentally shot about a week ago, was concluded at the King William-street Police Station today. Miss Dowdawl, housekeeper for Mr. Gillett, was examined, but brought out no new facts. Mr. Jones, a Stoney Creek farmer, who had formerly employed the lad Handcott, said that he was a good boy and more industrious than other boys he had had. A little brother of the deceased said that he had been in Mr. Boyd's room and had seen the revolver.

The jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to her death by being accidentally shot by a revolver in the hands of Alfred Handcott, but from the evidence adduced no malice was intended, and the jury warn the public to keep all firearms in a safe position. When Coroner Woolverton read the verdict he asked if it was the intention to say nothing of the young man to whom the revolver belonged, and the jurors replied that it was not, as they thought it might injure him in the position he held.

The lad Handcott, who has been in jail since the accident, was released when the verdict was announced.

A BANK ATTACHMENT.

The Montreal Bank Secures a Writ in the State of New York.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Upon an affidavit made by Alex. Long, the Bank of Montreal has obtained from the Supreme Court an attachment in this state against the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati. It was procured in a suit instituted to recover $200,000, the value of two checks.

A $100,000 check, drawn by the Fidelity Bank at Cincinnati on June 14, payable to the order of J. W. Wiltshire at the Chemical National Bank of this city, and endorsed by the payee, J. W. Hoyt and Irwin, Green & Co., came into possession of the Montreal Bank with another check. The checks were presented for payment at the Chemical Bank, but protested.

AMERICA'S FRIEND.

Mr. Gladstone Tells of His Respect for American Judgment.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 20.—P. C. MacCourt of this city has received a letter from W. E. Gladstone in response to a note urging him to visit this country.

Mr. Gladstone says: "My age as well as my engagements preclude my visiting America, but I never lose an opportunity (and I found an excellent one at Cardiff) of saying what seems to me likely to strengthen the union of our country and of giving weight to the judgment of America of the great (for it is a great) Irish question."

THE QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.

Arrival at Montreal of Yokohama Passengers of the Abyssinian.

MONTREAL, June 20.—The Canadian Pacific train, bringing passengers and freight from the steamship Abyssinian from Yokohama to Vancouver, arrived here on time this morning and made the quickest journey on record from Japan to this port. Among the passengers are a number of Japanese who will proceed to England, and expect to make the quickest time by several days from Japan to London.

Deserting the Ameer's Cause.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—Advices received here from Askabad state that most of the Ghilzais who were loyal to the Ameer have now deserted him. The insurgents have attempted to destroy the Quettah Railway, and the British are fortifying its terminus at Gulistan-Karez.

Cooking Manual, by Juliet Carson, Superintendent of the New York School of Cookery, at McAinsh & Ellis', opp. Postoffice.

AMUSEMENTS.

Professor Crocker and His Performing Horses—They do Everything But Talk.

Prof. E. K. Crocker, with his sixteen Arabian trained horses, opened a week's engagement in the Toronto Opera House last evening to a crowded audience. The entertainment consisted of an exhibition of wonderful feats of intelligence by the horses, leading one to believe that if the horse is not rational it is certainly capable of being trained to a very high pitch. Horses have been seen which were able to understand a few signs and words, but it is doubtful if any appeared in Toronto that could go through the tenth part of what the professor's performed last night. They are not only capable of understanding language to the range of thousands of words, but can distinguish, with almost incredible accuracy, all the leading colors. Truly it is said by the professor that they do everything but talk. In the military drill, which they are made to go through, it is not too much to say that they are not one whit behind in obedience to command many of our regular soldiers. The last scene in which they appear as the contestants in a battle is a wonderful and striking performance.

Prof. Crocker's entertainment is eminently suitable for ladies and children, and the little ones should be given an opportunity of seeing the performance. There will be matinees this afternoon and on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

The Amateur Orchestra's Concert.

Among the features at the Amateur Orchestra concert on June 30 will be a new jubilee song composed by Mr. Torrington, the words of which were published in The World some days ago, and Cox's overture "Scotch Airs," which contains "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Annie Laurie," "Campbells are Coming" and "Coming Thro' the Rye," which should please lovers of Scotch music immensely.

Music by the Band.

The Citizens' Band, under the direction of Mr. J. Bayley, will play gratuitously for the citizens in Queen's Park on Friday evening next. This is the programme:

Grand March	"Maria di Gand"	Mattei	
Overture	"Spring"	Ziegler	
Piccolo Solo	"Pirtation Polka"	Muller	Mr. Culley.
Selection	"La Vestale"	Mercadante	
Valse	"Night and Morn"	Bucalossi	
Clarionet Solo	"Les Alsaciniennes"	Le Thiere	Mr. Frendell.
Selection	"Bohemian Girl"	Balfe	
Euphonium Solo	"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"	Knight	Mr. Smith.
Valse	"Swinging"	Silva	
Xylophone Solo	"Sylvan Polka"	Muller	Mr. Clegg.
Pas Redouble	"Les Rol des Mers"	Marie	

"God Save the Queen."

Cooking Manual, by Juliet Carson, Superintendent of the New York School of Cookery, at McAinsh & Ellis', opp. Postoffice.

The Young Women's Christian Guild.

Last evening a numerously attended meeting of the members and friends of this guild was held in Shaftesbury Hall under the presidency of Mrs. Harvey. The proceedings commenced with a brief gospel service, after which the business of the guild was transacted. The lady treasurer reported the gratifying fact that there was $22 in hand. A vote of condolence to Miss E. McDonald, on the occasion of the death of her father, one of the vice-presidents of the guild, was unanimously passed. It was stated that special rooms had been opened that day for the convenience of the members, and that a gratifying advantage had been taken of the occasion. The educational class, embracing a wide selection of subjects, including phonography, will commence to-morrow. Several addresses were delivered, interspersed with music and readings, and an interesting and profitable evening was spent. At the close of the proceedings a number of young women joined the guild. There are now 200 members. The parlors are open each day for the reception of members affording help to young women, specially those who are strangers in the city.

Presentation to Edward Fisher.

By way of showing their appreciation of Mr. Edward Fisher's efforts on their behalf during his five years' connection with the Ontario Ladies' College at Whitby, the members of the teaching staff and the pupils have just presented him with a complete and handsome edition of Ruskin's works upon the occasion of severing his engagement with the college. Mr. Fisher intends giving all his attention in the way of teaching to the interests of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, which will begin operations next September.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

The Appointment of a Receiver for Kershaw & Co. Weakens Trade.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The wheat market was dull, weak and lagging all day. The main cause was the lack of support which the market received and the ever present fact that considerable wheat yet remains to be marketed.

The announcement of the appointment of a receiver for Kershaw & Co. was one of the weakening features, as it went to show that no hope was now entertained that the firm would pull through. There was a general selling of wheat in the last half hour of the morning session and during the afternoon session, causing prices to weaken very considerably.

Wheat opened at 72½c and sold down to 70⅞c, the closing figure. June started at 71½c and declined to 68⅛c, closing figures.

The Chicora's Landing at Lewiston.

Work was begun yesterday by the New York Central Railway in the extension of their tracks to the Chicora landing at Lewiston. This will do away with the transfer at that point and be of great service to travelers taking this route.

No Separate School Board Quorum.

A special meeting of the Separate School Board was called for last night to consider the invitation to the board and the children of the schools to take part in the jubilee parade on July 1. It takes thirteen to make a quorum, and there were only nine members attended, viz.: Vicars-General Rooney and Laurent, Rev. Fr. O'Reilly, and Messrs. W. Burns, C. Burns, Costello, Petley, Korman, Hennessy and O'Byrne. Therefore there was no meeting, but it is likely that there will be another meeting this week.

A Living Miracle.

—"My infant daughter was taken ill with cholera infantum, the doctor said she could not live. The Reverend Wm. McWilliams would not allow her head to be lifted when he baptized her, she was so weak. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry gave immediate relief. She is a living miracle, hale and hearty, since that time (7 years) my house has never been without this remedy. Mrs. Geo. Harwood, Ont. From statement of George Johnston, Harwood, Ont. 246

Try It.

"What shall I do for this distressing cough?" Try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; it is soothing and healing to the throat and lungs, and loosens the tough mucous that renders breathing difficult or painful. 246

A Tip to the Public.

—When you go to buy dry goods go to a dry goods store. When you go to buy a pair of boots go to a boot and shoe store. When you go to have your order for a good fitting suit certainly go to tailors who understand that branch of business. Reason teaches that no man can be jack of all many trades. Gibson & Coulter are practical tailors. They keep a full stock of woolens to select from; their prices are moderate, and their fit, style and workmanship are right. You will find them at 249 Yonge-street, and only there. Call and see them. 246

A Professional Opinion.

—Rev. F. Gerstein, M.D., of Listowel, Ont., says regarding B.B.B., "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it in my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry." 246

Big Purchase.

—Last Wednesday McKendry & Co. were declared the purchasers of 15,000 yards of prints sold in one lot at Suckling, Cassidy & Co's. The goods are this morning being marked and are bought by above firm at less than half value. A big print sale is now in order at 218 Yonge-street. 246

—The Accident Insurance Company of North America is represented by Medland & Jones, who are also agents for the British fire companies the Norwich Union, Royal Insurance Society of England and the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. Insurers should call on them at their office, Equity Chambers, entrance Victoria st., before going elsewhere. 462

Grand Excursion.

—Free to all—everybody invited. You can leave home at any time during day or evening and take the "free excursion," street cars only 5c. extra. The place selected is H. G. McDowell's music store, 423 Queen-street west, where you will find a complete stock of musical merchandise. Tickets good to return at any time. 462

Island Sports

—Can get their pocket companions filled with the choicest in the world by calling in John Haslam's or Mrs. Durnan's after the boat arrives at the Island, and asking for Our Brave Boys or the General Middleton brands of cigars. They have no equal in America. 246

A Business Letter.

T. MILBURN & CO., ELEGANTOMB, March 15th, 1887.
—Sirs,—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day. Yours truly, C. THOMPSON.
The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding the popularity of B.B.B. 246

Old Port Wines and Whiskies for Medicinal Purposes.

—Mara & Co.'s old port wines and whiskies are strongly recommended by a large number of leading physicians for medicinal purposes on account of their age and purity. They make a specialty in shipping family orders to all parts of Ontario. Send for price list. Mara & Co., family grocers and wine merchants, 230 Queen-street west. Telephone 713. 246

Nature Makes No Mistakes.

—Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera morbus, cholic, cramps, vomiting, sea sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained of all dealers in medicine. 246

Cholera Infantum.

—That terrible disease among children may be vomiting, from Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel complaints, mass and vomiting, from an ordinary diarrhœa to the most severe attack of Canadian cholera, can be subdued by its prompt use. It is the best remedy known for children or adults suffering from summer complaints. 246

Insure Against Accidents.

A well-known citizen writes to his friend: "I sprained my ankle badly playing tennis the other day and am still laid up, fortunately I had an accident policy from Stephen Geddes, general agent of the Norwich and London Accident Association." Every tennis player should insure at No. 3 Leader-lane.

"Queen City" and "Hand-in-Hand."

—Fire and Plate Glass Insurance Company's. A rebate will be allowed to all policy-holders placing their insurance direct with the above companies, No. 24 Church-street, Toronto. Scott & Walmsley, Underwriters. 613

—The meed of merit for promoting personal comeliness is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective and agreeable, it ranks among the indispensable toilet articles. 4

—Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Hickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be alleyed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

—The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Hickle's