THE TORONTO WORLD

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1889.

Cardinal Saldanha and the Jesuits.

Cardinal Saldanha was appointed by the Pope to reform the Jesuit order in Portugal. One of his mandements contains the following: "We are informed with certainty, which has penetrated us with the most lively sorrow, that in the colleges, noviciates, houses and residences of the company of Jesus there are ecclesiastics who, without fear of God or man, to the great detriment of their souls and to the scandal of all the faithful, have taken up the business of receiving and delivering bills of exchange, after the manner of banks and merchants, and of selling merchandise from America, Asia and Africa, as if the habitations consecrated to God were shops. Others also, after accumulating considerable funds in their trade, have established warehouses in the maritime cities of this kingdom where they themselves publicly sell goods. Others, again, who are in the countries beyond the sea, have fallen into a yet more deplorable and unexampled excess of corruption: They import for sale the drugs of their communities; they salt meat and fish which are sold in their houses; they do the same with oil, vinegar and other necessaries of life; they keep butcher shops and other establishments shameful even in the case of seculars belonging to the dregs of the people."

But are there not other holy men in trade to-day?

The Vote for Repeal.

The Scott Act has had very little public attention for about a year. Even in the counties where it is alleged to be in force, it is looked on as considerable of a dead dog. The general movement for repeal in Ontario counties and cities, however, again forces the question on public notice.

On April 4, the counties of Lanark, Carleton, Frontenac, Durham and Northumberland, Victoria, Peterboro, Ontario, Wellington, Brant and Kent, and the cities of St. Thomas and Guelph, will vote on petitions for the repeal of the Scott Act. The act has been in force in these counties and cities for nearly three years, it having been introduced on May 1, 1886. In all these places it has been tried and found wanting. It has been found that it is a coercive measure, ill-suited to the temper of the people; that its fruits are perjury, espionage and low dens, and that it has not abated the drink traffic in the least degree. Wherever it has been introduced, and where it is now said to be enforced, hotels sell liquor with as much freedom as ever and the prevalence of low whisky dives is notorious.

Scott Act people say that the act has not had a fair trial. They say that both Reformers and Tories oppose it, the one because the Dominion Parliament won't grant amendments to it, and the other because Mr. Mowat's Government persist in giving it only a partisan enforcement. The World does not believe that it could be successfully enforced.

On April 19th last year the counties of Simcoe, Dufferin, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Bruce, Huron, Renfrew and Norfolk, which gave the Scott Act a trial, threw it off by majorities of from 200 to 2000. It is more than probable that April 4th will be another Scott Act Waterloo.

Kingston's Great Scheme.

The Kingston News can look with contempt on Buffalo's puerile idea to harness Niagara Falls for motive power since it has itself given birth to a scheme of surpassing brilliance and magnificence. It is nothing less than a scheme that will make Kingston the Pittsburg of Canada.

It is pointed out that in the vicinity of the Limestone City there are a large quantity of mineral deposits "probably unequalled even in Pennsylvania." A quality of iron is found that can be easily smelted, but on account of no coal being located in the vicinity it is undeveloped. But though geologists say there is no coal there, "they do not say that we may not discover cheap fuel in our limestone strata." It has been found in Trenton limestone and "if it could be found here in considerable quantities it would give a tremendous boom to industry." The News, therefore, calls on Kingstonians to bore for gas.

The Lindsay Railway Extension.

Mr. George Laidlaw from his retirement will be glad to hear that the Board of Trade of Lindsay have asked the Board of Trade of Toronto to co-operate with them in securing the extension of the old Victoria road from Haliburton right to the junction of the Mattawan river with the Ottawa. The road will open new and fertile townships, will give Toronto and Lindsay a new market that Ottawa and Montreal now monopolize, will open up a lot of our territory from the Ontario side instead of from the Quebec side, and will give the company running it a good investment. The Grand Trunk we believe look with favor on the scheme, and as the work of construction is easy Mr. Hickson ought to take right hold and push it through. He will find the business men of Toronto and Lindsay at his back.

For Scott Act Counties.

Toronto World, April 20, 1883:

High license, strict regulation, limitation of the number of places allowed to sell liquor and severe punishment for selling adulterated and poisonous drink, will do more *in the way of law* to promote temperance than a dozen Scott Acts.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has endorsed the Weldon extradition bill. No truck with boodlers!

People still go to Monte Carlo to lose their money and their lives. February record: 21 lives; $750,000.

One hundred and sixty-five horse doctors were set loose at Toronto yesterday. If horses could talk wouldn't the profanity be awful?

Winter sifted down a few flakes of snow yesterday just to renew his distinguished consideration.

Hon. Mr. Mowat wrote some time ago to the secretary of the Saugeen Valley Railway Company notifying him that his railway would not get a bonus and that the matter would not be taken into consideration. Mr. Mowat might have gone through the form at least.

R. A. GUNN, M.D., Dean and Professor of Surgery of the United States Medical College, Editor of "Medical Tribune," Author of "Gunn's New Improved Hand-Book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," says over his own signature, in speaking of a severe case of kidney disease: "A chemical and microscopical examination of the patient's urine revealed quantities of albumen and granular tube casts, confirming Bright's disease. After trying all of the other remedies in vain, I directed him to use Warner's Safe Cure. I was greatly surprised to observe a decided improvement within a month. Within four months no tube casts could be found, and only a trace of albumen, and as he expressed it, he felt perfectly well."

LAMBTON AS IT IS.

The Situation and Scenery—Rapid Growth—Natural and Artificial Attractions.

This village is, so to speak, the Parkdale of West Toronto Junction, lying as it does immediately to the west of the latter place. It is at Lambton that the better class of Junction merchants and manufacturers will doubtless reside, finding it easy of access and possessing all the advantages of beauty of scenery, modern conveniences and improvements and blissful quiet after the toil and turmoil of a busy day. Being by nature well situated on the banks of the Humber, a beautifully clear, rapid stream at this point, as well as by the onward march of progress, situated on either side of Dundas-street, it possesses peculiar attractions. It is a perfectly healthy locality, sewers having been put down, therefore it is not surprising that a number of good residences will be erected there this spring. Of the scenery it may be said that it is only equalled by that of Rosedale, while not a few claim that it surpasses in many points that far-famed place. Here also are groves of magnificent trees to shield the weary pedestrian from the scorching summer sun.

There is no better water power within easy distance of Toronto than that at Lambton. It is especially suitable for manufactories and for generating power for electric purposes. A company is at present being formed to straighten the Humber and make it navigable up to Dundas-street. Any one can readily perceive what an immense advantage this will be for Lambton. To add to its numerous other attractions, boating and fishing can be indulged in during the summer months. The facilities for reaching this locality will be greatly improved when the Dundas-street bridge has been completed and street cars run regularly between Lambton and Toronto. One important feature of this suburb is that it possesses a railway station in the centre of the town and notwithstanding that West Toronto Junction has extended its western boundary from Elizabeth-street to Jane-st ct, the eastern boundary of Lambton, the station will form another centre around which the population will radiate.

This fact has been recognized by a good many capitalists and the transactions there have been very heavy this spring. During the last month sales have been made in lots in the neighborhood of $100,000. There has been a fair advance in property values within the last year and when the superior advantages of this place become better known a rapid advance may be confidently anticipated. Old houses are being torn down or improved and a better class of houses going up. Arrangements have already been made for a superior class of houses in this locality, so that very soon there will be erected as fine houses in Lambton as we now have in Rosedale, where only a few years ago but few such residences were seen. The village possesses two comfortable hotels, a post-office, a number of stores and one or two manufacturing industries, and an Oddfellows' Hall has been arranged for in the village, to cost $3000.

A great deal of money has been spent in grading streets and otherwise beautifying this suburb. It may not be generally known that Lambton has a population of 1000 persons. There are several churches in Lambton beyond the Humber, and arrangements are in progress for the erection of a handsome English church on this side of the river, for which the land has already been dedicated. This will give persons on this side an opportunity of worshipping at a more convenient distance than was hitherto afforded. Civilization, as is well known, tends westward, and here is another reason for believing that there is a great future for Lambton. The suburban train service makes it possible to reach this desirable locality in as little time as it takes for a man to ride on the street cars from his residence to his place of business. Nine trains a day enable one to visit this place at any time. Lambton would have been an important town ere this but for the fact that one family held all the eligible property on this side of the river, and for reasons of their own were not disposed to sell at any price, so that the property has only come into the market within the last year, and now that the peculiar advantages of the place are daily becoming more and more known rapid strides are being made and the development of Lambton is a question of the near future. What more desirable place is there for picnics or pleasure jaunts during the summer?

A walk through this blooming suburb reveals indications of life and growth on all sides. Houses and stores are being erected on what were lately vacant lots; trade is becoming brisker; building operations are seen everywhere. We might have mentioned that the village takes its name of Lambton Mills from the large flour and woolen mills situated there—an evidence of prosperity and healthy activity. Lambton also possesses a handsome public school where the young idea may be taught to shoot. A daily mail and the G.N.W. and C.P.R. telegraph companies' offices may be taken as evidences of recent growth.

Taking into consideration all these advantages the present should be a good time to secure a comfortable suburban home before the high prices strike this place, as they have done the other suburban localities about Toronto.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., it has no equal. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia: I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

Be Tumbled Off His Wagon.

A drunken teamster named William O'Donnell met with a serious mishap at Adelaide and Church-streets yesterday afternoon. He was so intoxicated that he fell from his seat in the wagon, breaking his right leg in two places. He was taken to the Hospital in the police ambulance. He was too much stupefied with liquor to give his address.

CONSTIPATION followed by fitful diarrhœa, shooting pains in the breasts, drawing down aching pains, burning sensation in the small of the back, scanty, dark-colored fluids which scald in passing, and many deposits—sand, mucus, tube casts, and fluids covered by a greasy scum, any one of the foregoing signifies advanced kidney trouble. Prof. Wm. H. Thompson, M.D., of the University of the city of New York, says: "More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption." The late Dr. Dio Lewis in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure, sent over his own signature: "If I found myself the victim of serious kidney trouble I would use your preparation."

Paddy Boyle's Mistake in Life.

From The Hamilton Spectator.

A young Canadian now in Chicago is amused at the prevalence of what he calls "Italian statesmen" in that city. He sends The Spectator a list of delegates from the 19th Ward to the Democratic city convention. We reprint the list as a curiosity:

John Powers, M. Dooley, Edward Glackin, Patrick Gerrity, Daniel Gannon, Peter Prunty, Geo. McGinnis, E. J. McGeeney, James McKeeney, John Burke, Michael O'Brien, Frank Kennedy, Louis Adams, Wm. McCarthy, M. Barnes, James T. Roach, Daniel Carroll, Chas. Hefter, W. E. Sheppard, Pat O'Donnell, Daniel Kelly, Jas. E. Duffy, M. Fitzgerald, Martin Walsh.

Perhaps Mr. Paddy Boyle might permit the remark that he made the mistake of his life when he settled in Toronto.

AS PARMELEES VEGETABLE PILLS contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

New Premises.

Messrs. Stockwell, Henderson & Blake are now in their new and elegantly fitted-up premises, 103 King-street west, eight doors west of old stand. Every department is complete for doing first-class job dyeing and cleaning. All the work is done on the premises, and each department receives strict attention from the members of the firm, the result being that they turn the work out satisfactory to their customers. All the latest methods are used by the firm for dyeing and cleaning, and are keeping abreast with the times in every respect.

They are doing an immense business in men's spring suits and overcoats at the Army & Navy stores. Some of the nobblest goods will soon be sold out. Over a thousand styles of spring suits at any price you like. We notice some of the best people in Toronto are buying their clothing ready-made at the Army & Navy stores. The price is lower and the style just as good as custom clothing.

THE WORLD'S LETTER BOX.

TALKS FROM READERS ON MANY PUBLIC POINTS.

Rev. Father Hand's Attack on the Anglican Clergy Answered (from York Places—Brother Tobias Defended—Jesuits and Baronets.

Editor World: In your report of Father Hand's concluding lecture on the Jesuits he is represented as saying that the Roman clergy, "unlike the Anglican ministers, were ever ready to attend the sick and dying, whether in danger of their own lives or not." In support of this, Father Hand gave an instance where in the Smallpox Hospital during the late outbreak a patient, a member of the Church of England, had been allowed to die without the comfort of his spiritual adviser." Such an occurrence as Father Hand describes was reported, as I was afterwards informed, in your columns at the time. I believe the report, whoever made it, implied, as Father Hand's statement implies, that the clergy of the Church of England, one or many, had been applied to and in sheer cowardice had refused to visit the dying man.

It seems to me that a very slight knowledge of what the clergy of the Church of England are and do and a very slight exercise of Christian charity might have led Mr. Hand to assume that there was some mistake. As, however, he has not had the generosity to reach that conclusion, I beg to inform him that the statement upon which he bases his charge is, as he presents, slanderous and untrue. I did not see the item in which this accusation was made; nor did I hear of it till some time after it appeared. When I became aware of it I made it my duty to enquire about its truth. As the result I found that neither the Rev. Robert Caswall, who acts as chaplain to the Church of England inmates of the hospital and jail, nor any of the clergy in the neighborhood or in fact anywhere else in the city, had been asked to visit the patient, nor were they informed of or aware of his being in the smallpox hospital at all. The only intimation they ever had of his existence came to them through the article in your columns accusing them of shameful neglect.

Now, taking into account the fact that the smallpox hospital has very seldom any patients in it, I submit that the blame that attaches to the clergy of the Church of England for not ministering to a man of whose existence they were not aware, is hardly sufficient to justify the charge of unfaithfulness and cowardice which Father Hand tries to fasten upon us. The clergy of the Church of England, whatever else may be said against them, are not cowards. For myself I have never hesitated through any scene of danger to visit the worst cases of smallpox and diphtheria that I have become aware of. And I am persuaded that there is not one of my brethren in the ministry in this city who would have hesitated for a moment to visit the poor man who died had they been informed of his need. We do not, however, claim to be omniscient, and it sometimes happens that some of our own parishioners are very ill and are not visited by us, simply because they did not notify us and we were not aware of their sickness till they had recovered. I suspect the same thing happens to all whose duty it is to visit the sick and dying. At all events I have more than once been asked by sick and dying members of the Roman Church who have told me that their own clergy did not come near them to minister to them. Sometimes I have found that they had not been sent for, and sometimes I have been told that they refused to come when sent for. I have assumed that every story has two sides and that there was some explanation that would put a different face on the matter, and so I have not rushed to the newspaper or the pulpit to denounce the Roman clergy as unfaithful cowards when compared with us.

I leave it to Father Hand's own judgment as to what is required of a gentleman to make a retraction next Sunday or not.

JOHN LANGTRY, Rural Dean of Toronto.

Toronto, March 28.

Chaplain Caswall's Protest.

Editor World: I see by your paper that we clergy of the Church of England in Toronto have been slanderously attacked by Rev. Father Hand at St. Michael's Cathedral last Sunday evening. Speaking of his own clergy he says, "unlike the Anglican ministers they were ever ready to attend the sick and dying, whether in danger of their own lives or not," giving as an instance in point that "in the Smallpox Hospital during the late outbreak a patient a member of the Church of England had been allowed to die without the comfort of his spiritual adviser."

Now, sir, as only one patient died during the recent outbreak at the smallpox hospital, the person referred to by Father Hand can be easily known.

I will inform him, then, through your columns, that the patient who was certainly, by his own statement, upon entering a Church of England to the man, was asked by the nurse in charge if he wished to have a Church of England minister come to see him and *declined to see one.* The rule of the smallpox hospital was that the medical attendant and nurse were to ask any patient who seemed likely to succumb to the disease whether he was and whether he wished to see a minister. Under this rule a Roman Catholic patient being asked the question expressed a desire to see the priest, and so the medical attendant went himself to the Palace and secured the services of a priest, taking the precaution to vaccinate him first. Being thus specially sent for the priest went, as any clergyman of the Church of England would have done it sent for.

During the outbreak of smallpox I proposed to Dr. O'Reilly, the medical superintendent of the general hospital, that I should visit the sick at the smallpox hospital over the Don; but he replied that I could not then be allowed to visit at the general hospital. As there were about 230 patients in the latter of whom about 100 belonged to the Church of England to about 6 in the former, of whom I did not know that any belonged to the Church of England or were Protestants, I considered the duties in which I was already engaged were the more important, many patients having diseases equally contagious with smallpox, and many being anyhow near death with other diseases.

I have never yet seen any Anglican clergyman who hesitated to attend any patient, however contagious his disease. I have never hesitated myself to attend such, smallpox itself included, and that of the most malignant form.

ROBERT C. CASWALL,
Church of England Chaplain to Toronto General Hospital.

Toronto, March 27.

"PREACHING IN THE PARK."

Mr. James Thomson's Letter to Mayor Clarke on the Subject.

Editor World: I have addressed the following letter to the Mayor, and as the matter is likely to come up at the next meeting of the City Council I crave the privilege, through your columns, of stating certain reasons why the preaching in the park should not be interfered with.

JAMES THOMSON.

E. F. Clarke, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: I must apologise for troubling you about this question, which I supposed was definitely settled by the action of last year's council, but the resolutions adopted by the Parks and Property and Executive Committees of the council leave me no alternative. The right of free speech, especially in the open air, where there is no disturbance to traffic or incitement to riot or disorder, is one which is held very dear and will not be given up without a struggle. With special reference to the speaking in the Queen's Park on Sundays during the summer season, permit me to say that any disturbance or disorder which has occurred has been in connection with one class of speakers only, and this disturbance or disorder was largely owing to the fact that they were permitted to use the property of the city, the band stand, which gave them a commanding vantage ground, thus enabling them to draw thousands together to discuss questions which were certain to engender strife and bitter opposition. When, upon the application of our mission, that privilege was withdrawn the effect was almost immediately perceptible.

I for one, if I mistake not there was no further need for the police to disperse the gatherings. In our application to refuse the band stand to all without distinction we were careful to repudiate any desire or attempt to interfere in the slightest with "freedom of speech." I think it a very unjust measure, which, because one class has offended, would deprive all of a privilege, nay of a right, which is dear to every lover of freedom. The "Toronto City Mission" holds a meeting there every Lord's day, from which good results have flowed, not to speak of the other bodies who hold meetings there and who will doubtless be heard from in due time. I may, as First Vice-President of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society, be permitted to say that that society has with more or less regularity held services there for the last 20 or 30 years, and such a thing as any disturbance or requiring the aid of the police has never been heard of.

As evidence of the good work done by this society I may mention that last year over 1000 names were added to our pledge roll at those meetings in the Queen's Park.

I wish, therefore, in the name both of religion and temperance, protest in the most earnest manner against the adoption by the City Council of the resolutions complained of.

JAMES THOMSON,
Secretary Toronto City Mission.

Toronto, March 29.

Jesuits and Baronets.

Editor World: The estates claim made by the Jesuits and other subjects of the Bishop of Rome recalls the fact that King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, during whose reign England fell in as an appanage of the Scotch crown, created a certain order of minor nobility under the title of "Baronets of Nova Scotia," and in each of the patents creating such titles there was a grant of a large tract of land in the present Province of Nova Scotia. I would ask if the late action of the Province of Quebec in acknowledging the right of the Jesuits to compensation for the lands which were legally vested in the crown will not serve as a precedent, and a good one, too, for the present Nova Scotia baronets to claim compensation from the Province of Nova Scotia for the lands legally granted to the ancestor of each by the crown about 1666, and of which they have never been able to get possession to this day?

B.

In Medis Tutissimus Ibis.

Editor World: From Venezuela, a Roman Catholic Republic, where foreign merchants are almost the only Protestants, and where Jesuit influence was formerly supreme, the society has for some years been banished. Any Jesuit found on Venezuelan soil can now be arrested, tried by court martial and shot.

Between shooting men and giving them $400,000 the path is very plain, and, if is this middle course that the vast majority of Canadian Protestants are insisting shall be followed by their leaders. Protestants can afford to treat these enemies of mankind much more mildly than Roman Catholics, among whom the degree of loyalty, permissible with safety to the commonwealth, appears to be in inverse ratio to the strength and general prevalence of Romanism. Both France and Venezuela have passed penal laws against the Jesuits, but the former country, whose Romanism has been for a century of an easy going type, and of which at least one-third of the adult male population are either infidels or Protestants, contents herself with preventing by dissolution and confiscation the re-establishment of the forbidden organization. But in Venezuela, where it would be difficult to find a hundred native Protestants and where every descendant of the church is regarded with unquestioning veneration, there appears to be no practicable alternative between absolute submission to the all-pervading tyranny of the Jesuits and shooting them.

Perhaps if our friends in Quebec are tired of their own devices for a few years, firing parties of French Roman Catholics may have to do the work for which the veto of the Governor-General-in-Council will now suffice.

A. SPENCER JONES.

Ottawa, March 23, 1889.

Niagara Under Scott Act Law.

Editor World: As we are just on the eve of another Scott Act election I will be glad if you can give space in your newsy little sheet for a few facts relative to the effect the act has had in this town. Prior to the passage of the act trade was brisk and five first-class hotels furnished good accommodation for the traveling public. Knowing that the accommodation is denied them since the passing of the act, the travelling community and farmers avoid the town as much as possible and every class of business is made to suffer in consequence. If, by this, however, the cause of temperance was benefited it might well become Niagara to suffer temporarily. But there is an undisputed fact that to-day there is more whisky drinking in Niagara than there was before the act came into force. Low "dives" now dispense filthy poison under the name of whisky. All week long, Saturday and Sunday included, these places carry on a flourishing business unmolested. There being no restriction, everyone can buy and as a consequence our young men and boys frequent these low places and learn the damning habit.

The custom returns at the Port of St. Catharines show an excess of 9400 gallons of spirituous liquors in the last 3 years over the amount for the subsequent 3 years. I could write a good deal more to show how the Scott Act has militated against the cause of temperance, but I will only add that if the temperance people wish to further the cause the first step will be to return to the license law and allow the first class hotels the privilege to sell with proper restrictions, and thus put a stop to the unrestricted sale of "fire water."

Let us have the license law and Mr. Fowley to see that its conditions are complied with (and no man knows better how). Mr. Keomans must get the position made vacant by the death of Mr. Plyott of London Times fame. By this means Niagara will be benefited in many ways, and not least from a temperance standpoint.

TEMPERATE COMMON SENSE.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, March 28.

The Hole in the Bay-street Pavement.

Editor World: Referring to your remarks about "its enemies" damaging the asphalt pavement near Bay and Wellington this morning I beg to say that you are mistaken. I observed the defect in question last December, shortly after the job was finished, and it is without doubt the contractors' fault and should have been made good at once, instead it has been getting a little larger. When first seen it was about the size of a man's hand.

Editor World: There can be no two opinions as to the hole in the Bay-street pavement. It is beyond all doubt the result of the wear and tear of a stealthy midnight pick. Not one in a group of a dozen or more who examined the break yesterday but was convinced that deviltry was at the bottom of it. Recent letters in The Globe decrying the asphalt pavement looked very thin on the face of them, and followed up by this clumsy attempt to render the pavement self-condemnatory, proves conclusively that there is a conspiracy somewhere and for some object. MARG.

[The letters referred to in The Globe have since been proved to be forgeries. From inquiries made yesterday by The World it was learned that the hole was there last December, within a few weeks after the pavement was completed, and that the hole was nearly as large at that time and had a similar appearance to what it has now. ED. WORLD.]

He Was Not.

Editor World: Can you inform me if Mayor Clarke was present at the opening services of St. Mary's R.C. Church in this city on Feb. 17, 1889? SUBSCRIBER.

Nova Scotia Coal for Ontario.

Editor World: In your issue of yesterday I note your article "Eastern Coal and Western Flour," in which it is stated a Cape Breton coal mine owner asks for an increase of duty on soft coal to meet the increase in freight charges from the Cape to Montreal. The request apparently seems reasonable; still, it is unreasonable. Why not let the "Cape Bretoners" increase or change their present freight appliances to modern ways? At present they ship their coal in craft unsuitable for the wants of the present day. Boston used to do so, but nowadays they have barge lines that convey 4 and 5000 tons or more at a time from Philadelphia to that point, and have at times heavier weather to contend with than they have between the N. S. mines and Montreal, and have so lessened freight charges 50 per cent. and made a profitable investment to their owners. Were the St. Lawrence canals deepened soft coal could be laid down from Canadian mines at any point on Lakes Ontario and Erie at fair rates for consumption, and adopt present modes. A trip west to post themselves on the methods adopted between Buffalo, Erie and Cleveland Chicagowards would convince them of the truth of the matter, and an increase of output and cheaper flour to them might ensue. The small 100 and 150 ton hookers would have to take up some other trade. CANUCK.

Stratford, March 26.

Brother Tobias Defended.

Editor World: I was sorry to see the letter in this morning's World signed "Catholic Merchant." I can hardly believe that any Catholic merchant in Toronto would so shamefully abuse such an estimable man as Brother Tobias, a man who is widely known throughout Ontario and is highly respected by both Catholics and Protestants. I do not see that the Rev. Brother merited such a vile attack when he told one of your reporters that he did not agree with Mr. Ryan when the latter said that he believed some of the clergy were not in favor of the Jesuits' Estates Act. Many persons have publicly expressed the same opinion as did Bro. Tobias; but he alone has been signalled out as the victim of a most disgraceful attack.

I am inclined to believe that the man who wrote that letter was not a Catholic at all, or if he is he is unworthy of the name, as he displays great want of Christian charity and meekness in attacking, without any just cause, the Order of Christian Brothers, which is composed of learned teachers who sacrifice their lives to the gratuitous education of youth. A CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN.

Toronto, March 27.

Will The Globe Withdraw?

Editor World: Last Saturday The Globe published a letter from Mr. Peter Ryan. Commenting editorially upon the letter it said:

"The opinions he (Mr. Ryan) expresses are, we are happy to *know*, shared by many of his co-religionists *including several of their clergy.*"

In your issue of Monday last The Globe was called upon to substantiate its assertion. Five days have since elapsed. Though certainly aware that its truth was questioned The Globe has as yet furnished no proof in support of its statement. Will it now withdraw this assertion, the truth of which it apparently is unable to establish?

Toronto, March 29. FRANK A. ANGLIN.

A Wins.

Editor World: A bets B that within the last ten years the bay has always been clear of ice before May 1. Who wins? G.A.W.

Why Do You Eat It?

Editor World: Why don't you come down on the beefsteak pie at the St. Lawrence Coffee House? It is the greatest abuse I know of in the country. HABITUE.

For purifying the blood, stimulating the appetite, and invigorating the system in the Spring and early Summer, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is unsurpassed. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla and no other; else the result may be anything but satisfactory.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

The Journal de St. Petersburg denies that Russia is massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan.

A proposition has been made to confer the freedom of the city of Edinburgh on Mr. Parnell. A majority of the municipal authorities favor the proposition.

The Paris Presse states that MM. Clemenceau and Barbier-Lepierre, both of whom are members of the Chamber of Deputies, have requested M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, to arrest General Boulanger. The Cabinet yesterday decided to prosecute the General.

Thirteen tenants were evicted from their holdings at Clongorry yesterday. Twelve of the buildings were then set on fire by the sheriff and emergency men. The best house was not destroyed, being spared for police quarters.

It is stated that the discovery of the illicit manufacture of bombs at Zurich furnished a clue to a gigantic plot existing throughout Russia for the new series of attempts upon the life of the Czar. Numerous arrests have been made in Moscow, Kieff, Odessa and various other places in Southern Russia.

No medicine has had greater success in checking consumption, in its early stages, than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The court records show that Patrick Egan, the newly appointed Minister to Chili, was naturalized April 10, 1888.

Murat Halstead has been quite ill for several days. He is suffering from a cold which he caught at the inauguration.

At Denver, Col., Jas. Flanigan, alias Jack the Choker, Jack the Kisser and Jack the Hugger, has been sent to jail for eighteen months.

No details of the reported trouble between the Mexicans and Americans at the mines in Lower California have been received, the story is discredited.

Jas. C. McGomb, the Delaware millionaire, has applied for divorce from his wife on the grounds of violating her marriage vows and of incompatibility of temper.

London Johnson, the colored cook on a Baltimore schooner who was shot Wednesday night by Theodore Jones because the latter found a cockroach in the soup, died yesterday. He leaves a wife and four children.

DR. R. A. GUNN, M.D., Dean and Professor of Surgery of the United States Medical College, Editor of "Medical Tribune," Author of "Gunn's New Improved Hand-Book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," in speaking of advanced kidney disease, and the effect of the use of Warner's Safe Cure, says: "I find that in Bright's Disease it seems to act as a solvent of albumen; to soothe and heal inflamed membranes and wash out epithelial debris which blocks up the tubuli uriniferi [urine-bearing tubes]; and to prevent the destructive metamorphosis of tissue."

Can Do Them Two Better.

From The Pembroke Herald.

We notice in The Empire of a few days ago that a Toronto man had discovered a crocus in full bloom in his garden and thought it something wonderful at this time of year. Mr. Jennings has shown us three of them which he picked in his garden here yesterday morning, all in full bloom.

Thomas Clark Lives to Tell the Story.

As Thomas Clark of 172 Strachan-avenue left the shops where he had been working and the boys bade him goodbye they whispered among themselves that he would never be seen at work again. The facts were that he had been sick for a long time and several doctors had failed to give him any benefit and he grew steadily worse, having lost over fifty pounds of flesh. He finally became so weak he could hardly walk across the floor. The catarrhal dyspepsia which he had suffered with so long had begun to affect his liver and he was given up to die by all his friends. Every hope for recovery seemed to be closed against him and he was discouraged and disheartened, yet he felt that he would not die without an effort, and therefore consulted one of the physicians of the Catarrhal and Dyspeptic Institute at 170 King-street west. After a careful investigation of his disease they offered finally to undertake his case and promised to cure him if he would carry out their instructions. This he did and as a reward he stands today a living monument to testify to the public what can be done for catarrh and dyspepsia by physicians who prefer to devote a lifetime to its investigations and treatment rather than attempt to cure every disease to which flesh is heir. Mr. Clark applied for treatment at the last moment after several of the best doctors of this city had failed, and although given up to die he was cured. In speaking to him about his case a few days since he remarked as follows: I knew that if I found the right doctor I could yet be cured, and as my life has been saved I feel that I am but doing a duty to suffering humanity by allowing my testimonial to be published. That I am cured as above stated I do hereby sign my name. THOMAS CLARK,
172 Strachan-avenue, city.

The doctors of this Institute have cured six hundred cases similar to the above and will publish new ones every week for the next year as proof of their success. If they have the genius and skill to cure the diseases which they have for a lifetime made a special study why should they not make these means known to suffering humanity. Remember consultation is free, if your case is curable they will so inform you, if incurable they will tell you that. Call upon them and they will send you to hundreds whom they have cured of diseases like your own.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

A SUSPICIOUS SALE OF BARLEY ON 'CHANGE.

Local Stock Exchange—Montreal Quotations—Securities in London—New York Stocks—Chicago Markets—Oswego Barley Market—European Cables.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 29.

Consols closed in London to-day at 98 5-16 for money and account.

Canadian Pacific is quoted by cable to-day from London at 52.

On call to-day at the Board of Trade Manitoba wheat was offered by sample at $1.10, with 90c bid, Sellers offered oats at 32½, with 30c bid. Two cars of oats were sold at 32½ for April delivery. Fifteen thousand bushels of No. 3 extra barley for April shipment sold at 45c.

Business on the local Stock Exchange was dull to-day. The morning's transactions were: 40 Commerce at 123½; 20 Dominion at 277½; 50, 25 40 Commerce at 123½; 20 Dominion at 277½; 50, 25 40 Standard at 134; 50 Western Assurance at 144; 50 N. W. Land Co. at 71½, 60, 40, 20 and 40 do at 72; 14 Canada Permanent at 155½ (new). In the afternoon—10 Standard at 134; 100 and 20 N. W. Land Co. at 72.

GOVERNMENT SCRIP FOR SALE.

ALEXANDER & FERGUSSON,
38 King-Street East.
TELEPHONE—1352.

To-day's quotations are as follows:

BANKS.	11 a.m. Ask'd.	11 a.m. Bid.	2.30 p.m. Asked.	2.30 p.m. Bid.
Montreal	231¾	230	231¾	230
Ontario	135	131	135	131
Molsons	219	215¼	219	215
Toronto	250	248	250	248
Merchants	130¾	129	130¾	129¼
Commerce	146	144	....	144
Imperial	223	220	223¼	222
Dominion	232	229	232	229
Standard	134	133¾	134	133¼
Hamilton	....	142	....	142
MISCELLANEOUS.				
British America	95	90	93	91
Western Assurance	144¼	142¾	144¼	142¾
Confed. Life	....	....	....	....
Confed. Life Association	....	....	....	....
Consumers' Gas	....	180¼	....	180¼
Dominion Telegraph	87	86	87	85¾
Montreal Telegraph	....	....	....	....
Northwest Land Co.	23¼	22	23¼	22
Can. Pacific Rail. Grant Bonds	....	108	....	....
LOAN COMPANIES.				
Canada Permanent	212	209	....	....
Freehold	....	120	....	....
Canada Land	190	188	....	....
Real Estate	....	108	....	....
Union	....	106¼	....	....
Loan Association	....	122	....	....
Farmers' L. & Savings	121¼	119	....	....
Lon. & Can. L. & A.	148	145¼	....	....
People's Loan	....	115	....	....

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST.
Large Loans on Business Properties a Specialty
JOHN STARK & CO
26 Toronto-street. Telephone 880.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, March 29.—3.30 p.m.—Montreal, 231 and 230½; Ontario, 133 and 131½; People's, 104½ and 102; Molsons, 170 and 168; Toronto, 248 and 245; Jacques, 99 and 98; Merchants', 130½ and 138½; Commerce, 120¾ and 120; Mon. Tel. Co., xd, 90½ and 88; N. W. Land Co., 75c and 71c; Richelieu, 58½ and 57½; Passenger, 140 and 138; Gas, 201 and 200½; C. P. R., 56½ and 50.

Transactions: 10 Montreal at 231½, 25 do at 231½, 15 do at 231.

SHIP CHANDLERY.
WOOD AND IRON
PULLEY BLOCKS,
With Rope Strap, Iron Strap, Common Steel Pin and Patent Bushing Sheave.
CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal, Russia Hajparda, Tarred Rope.
Oakum, Pitch, Etc.
RICE LEWIS & SON,
TORONTO.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Local rates reported by John Stark & Co.:

BETWEEN BANKS.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Exchange	1-16	par to ¼	¼ to ⅜
Sixty days' sterling	9-16	9 9-16	9⅝ to 9¾
Demand do	10	10¼	10⅛ to 10¼

RATES FOR STERLING IN NEW YORK.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sixty days	4.87	4.86¼
Demand	4.89¼	4.89
Bank of England rate	3 p.c.	

JAMES BAXTER,
BROKER,
128 ST. JAMES-STREET, MONTREAL
buys notes, makes advances on warehouse receipts at low rates to turn corners.

Provident Savings Life Assurance SOCIETY OF NE