THE CARDWELL FIGHT

Everybody in the County Full of Politics.

SCORES OF MEETINGS PLANNED.

To Be Addressed by Messrs. Foster and Montague.

The Finance Minister and Secretary of State Addressed Three Gatherings Each Yesterday—The Battle Will Be One of the Hottest For Years—And It Will Be Between the Two Old Parties—Willoughby and His Friends Confident.

Orangeville, Dec. 16.—The one thing about the political situation here that may be stated with the utmost definiteness is that it is intensely hot. The friends of all the parties are working with an energy that leaves no doubt as to their earnestness. No less than 42 meetings have been arranged by the supporters of Mr. Willoughby for this week alone, and the other parties are hardly less active. What the outcome will be remains to be seen; owing to the multiplication of elements it is difficult to make a forecast, but the Conservatives are fighting with unvarying confidence. They have a thorough organization and their workers are indefatigable. It is generally thought, too, that the fight will be between the two old parties. Mr. Stubbs, it is said, is losing the confidence of many of his earlier supporters, and the appeal of Mr. McCarthy to the Liberals to unite their forces with him will avail him nothing.

A man thoroughly acquainted with the local situation said to-day that he would be surprised to see, not only a triangular fight but actually a four-cornered conflict as the result of to-morrow's nominations. The name of Dr. Henry is mentioned as the fourth possibility.

Foster and Montague.

Hon. George E. Foster and Hon. Dr. Montague arrived here this morning, and on the same train on which they travelled was Mr. N. Clarke Wallace. Mr. Wallace had nothing to say with reference to the situation.

The Ministers addressed three meetings to-day. Separating at Orangeville, Dr. Montague went to Hockley, while Mr. Foster addressed a meeting at Camilla.

At the Camilla meeting Mr. William Piggott occupied the chair, and after a few introductory remarks called upon Mr. H. J. Spence of Palmerston, who made a brief, but energetic address on behalf of Mr. Willoughby. After drawing a comparison between the histories and policies of the two great parties, he made a stirring appeal to the Conservatives to merge all their trifling dissensions in the cause of the common good, and to unite in support of the man who represented the great, broad policy of that party to which they had always given their adherence.

Mr. George Little of Mono spoke in support of Mr. Stubbs. He said that he was not there as a Liberal or as a Conservative, or as a McCarthyite, but simply and solely as a Patron. He began by paying a hearty compliment to Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster, he said, is a gentleman; a credit to the Conservative party, a credit to the Cabinet and a friend of the farmer. But Mr. Foster was not able to put his views into effect, and therefore it was that the farmers had a grievance. If Mr. Tarte had been able to have his way the farmers would have nothing to complain of.

To show that the farmers had a grievance, he discussed the coal oil tax, the tax on boring machines, knitting needles, wheelbarrows, axes and anvils. He complained that these necessaries of life were taxed, while the rich man's luxuries, attar of roses, oil paintings, rare flowers, bulbs, etc., were admitted duty free. Farmers complained, too, that the manufacturer was allowed his raw material free, while the farmer was taxed for all the raw material he imported.

The Curran bridge contract, the cost of Government employes, the superannuation system, free passes and the Senate were subjects which the speaker took up and disposed of in rapid succession. He opposed the French treaty, the fast Atlantic steamship subsidy and the Australian steamship subsidy.

Mr. Foster's Speech.

There was nobody present to say a word for Mr. Henry, the Liberal candidate, so Mr. Foster was called upon for the speech of the day.

And here it should be mentioned that this Camilla meeting was called with a particular view to giving Col. O'Brien an opportunity of repeating certain accusations in the presence of Mr. Foster, which he had been making freely in that gentleman's absence. But the Colonel failed to take advantage of the opportunity afforded him.

Mr. Foster, in opening, pointed out that while farmers were entitled to all the consideration the importance of their interests warranted, the farmers were not the only people in ten country. There were other interests entitled to consideration. And he pointed out further that at the last arrangement of the tariff the protection enjoyed by ten farmers was section enjoyed by the farmers was maintained—in some cases, notably pork, it was actually increased—while the protection afforded almos tevery great class of manufacturers was lowered.

With reference to the question of taxation, heshowed that the luxuries of life were taxed from 50 to 60 per cent., while the taxation of necessities ranged from but 17 to 25 per cent. Coal oil, for instance, was taxed barely enough to keep the great industry engaged in its production from going to the wall. So that if the farmer was taxed a millionth figure on his coal oil, the city man was taxed on everything he used that was raised on the farm. There was this difference, too, between the taxation of luxuries and the taxation of necessities, that teh cost of the former is so great in comparison with the cost of the latter ,that the actual taxation paid by thepurchasers of luxuries is being great compared with that paid by the purchasers orf necessities. He denied that tehre was any discrimination against the farmer in the matter of salt. All salt from Great Britain or any of the colonies is admitted free of duty, whether used by the fishermen or the farmer.

With reference to the Curran Bridge Mr. Foster declared that all that was going to be paid for the work was already paid, and not only that but the Government had a suit in the courts to recover from the contractor all the money that he had cheated the Government out of. It was questionable, too, how far the Government should be held responsible for the shortcomings of trusted officials, or there discovery of their shortcomings, had been dismissed and punished.

With reference to superannuation, he pointed out that the system as now administered—since 1890—was self-sustaining: in other words, since 1890 civil servants are compelled to pay sufficient of their salaries to carry the fund along.

With reference to the French treaty, Mr. Foster pointed out that the concessions were mutual.

The subsidies to the fast steamship services were discussed at some length, and with reference to the Australian service, he pointed out that to such an extent had the trade grown it would be necessary in two years more to double its equipment.

The matter of the rebate on materials imported for export manufactures was also taken up and explained clearly and frankly.

Mr. Foster then addressed himself to the electors of Cardwell in particular. He emphasized the fact that the choice rally was between the Liberal-Conservative and the Liberal. Mr. Stubbs could not be elected, and if he could be, he would be only one Stubbs, anyway; and it would take more Stubbs than one to make a forest. It was a question then between the Liberal policy and the Liberal-Conservative policy.

The Conservative policy was a policy of progress and levelopment. The encouragement of industries meant the benefiting of the artisan and the farmer, for the manufacturer supported the artisan and the artisan furnished the market for the products of the farm. The Liberal policy, on the other hand, changed with almost every year that passed over the head of the party. There was no antagonism between the manufacturer and the farmer; their interests were mutual. Such being the policy of the Conservative party, there was nothing left, the speaker declared, for the Conservative elector but to support the candidate of that party. What, he asked, was there in the Manitoba school question to influence any Conservative into any other course of action? It was a direct outcome of the constitution, and it simply raised the question of how this constitution should be carried out. And then he proceeded to give a history of the constitution and of the present difficulty which has arisen out of its operation. The Protestant minority in Quebec was responsible for that part of the constitution relating to education, and the Catholics of Quebec have since abided by thta constitution. In Manitoba, on the other hand, the courts had decided that the Catholic minority had a grievance, and there was but one way of getting it removed, namely, by Remedial Legislation. If the Protestants of Quebec were similarly aggrieved, they would have identically the same means of redress, and none other. So that it was not a question that affected the Catholics of Manitoba alone; it affected the Protestants of Quebec with equal force. It was not a question of Protestantism or Catholicism, but a question of interpreting and carrying out the constitution. The Government, he declared, had not the faintest idea of reverting to the school system of 1890; whatever schools would be established, would be equal in every respect to the public schools. Neither was it the intention to place the schools under the control of the clergy. They would be governed by trustees acting under and subject to one central authority.

A Beautiful Oriental Demon.

In person the Begum Somru was small, with a graceful, softly rounded figure, a complexion of dazzling fairness, large black eyes full of animation, delicately chiseled features, and a hand and arm of such perfect symmetry that native poets sang of them as matchless wonders of beauty. Her dress was always in exquisite taste and of the costliest material. She spoke Persian and Hindustani fluently. Her manners were charming and her conversation spirited, sensible and engaging. But, as a set-off to this long array of personal attractions, her character was as impressible. She was cruel, vindicitive and treacherous. If one of her servants displeased and disobeyed her, she would order his nose and ears to be cut off in her presence, and watch the mutilation with gusto, while she placidly smoked her hookah.

When one of her dancing girls offended her by attracting the attention of a favorite officer, she, in a spirit of curious jealousy, ordered the unfortunate girl to be buried alive. There was a small vault under the pavement of the saloon in which the Nautch dances were held, and in that vault the Begum saw her victim bricked up. When the horrible work was done, she commanded the rest of the Nautch girls to come out and dance over the grave in which their still living sister was entombed. According to one account—denied by some of those who have investigated the story—the Begum, that she might extract the last drops of fiendish pleasure out of the cup of revenge, had her couch placed exactly over the vault.

How Big Are They?

It is common to hear people speak of the possibility of the planets being inhabited, and the discussion of the question often brings out some curious ideas concerning the supposed planetary beings. The majority of people never imagine that it is possible that the great worlds which we know only as shining points of light can be peopled by others than creatures resembling the highest type of animal life on this globe.

Such persons, although they may be able to tell you the exact weight of the earth in tons, pounds and ounces, the minimum and maximum temperature of the surface of the sun at different seasons and the exact day upon which the moon became an arid waste, never stop to think what would be the effect on stature of persons living on such gigantic worlds as some of the stars are known to be. The dark planet which accompanies the giant star Algol is known to be more than 1,000,000 times larger than the earth, but its density is so slight that it is only about 500,000 times heavier than our globe. You are now thinking that the inhabitants of this monster planet must be at least 5,000,000 feet in height. (if they are constructed on such a plan as the world upon which they reside), but such is probably not the case. The density of the planet would have a great deal to do when it came to a question of size and weight. Figuring with density and size both as a basis, Vogel came to the conclusion that the average man on Algol's companion world would be 24 3-4 feet in height and weigh between 700 and 800 pounds. Arnold and Metterich both figured upon the same data, adding that of the intensity of gravity, and gave a string of "corrected calculations" in proof of the assertion that a man on that planet could never grow to exceed fifteen inches in height, but would spread out over a quarter of an acre of ground.—St. Louis Republic.

When treating a cough or cold it is not a great number of doses you want, but to be cured speedily by a few doses, so get Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine.

One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It effectually expels worms and gives health in a marvellous manner to the little one.

The Cardwell Campaign

Sir Richard Cartwright was in the city last night en route to Alton, where he speaks to-night. Among the Liberal speakers who will take part in the Cardwell campaign will be: J. D. Edgar, M.P., A. Senger, M.P., James McMullen, M.P., Dr. Landerkin, M.P., Louis F Heyd, Frank Pedley, Nell McCrimmon, Frank Denton, H. E. Irwin, Capt. Johnston, S. Wellington and Major Mutrie, S. Wellington.

Pinemalt, the newest, most palatable and best remedy for colds, coughs, la grippe, hoarseness and all bronchial and lung ailments. 2

MALONEY DIDN'T DO IT.

THE EX-ALDERMAN ACQUITTED OF THE BRIBERY CHARGE.

Mr. Justice Rose Tells the Jury That the Crown's Evidence Tended More to Show That Maloney Attempted to Bribe Others, and a Speedy Verdict Was Reached Without Evidence on the Part of Defendant.

The Crown received one more knock-out yesterday on the last case before the Criminal Assizes, that of the Queen v. ex-Ald. John Maloney. The assize has been the most disastrous to the Crown in recent years; in hardly one instance has it got a conviction on the charge it outlined. The complete collapse of the case against Maloney was the last straw.

Maloney has been on bail for 12 months. The indictment charged him with the acceptance of a certain gift, compensation or consideration of $1000 from Frederick J. Coleman for his vote and influence in the City Council.

Mr. John A. Barron acted as Crown prosecutor, and Messrs. William Lount, Q.C., and Frank Hodgins appeared for the defence.

Mr. Barron outlined the case of the Crown to the jury. The alleged transaction was one by which Mr. H. A. Everett, then vice-president of the Toronto Railway Co., paid Maloney $1000 through Messrs. John R. Dowde and Fred J. Coleman, respectively president and secretary of the Trinidad Asphalt Co., for his services in getting the street railway agreement changed. Further compensation was alleged to have been given Maloney in the shape of a contract for material from the Trinidad Asphalt Co., which corporation was to do the paving between the tracks should the street railway people secure the right of constructing their own roadways.

To prove this Assistant City Clerk Sanderson was then put in the box, who related the condition of affairs between the Toronto Railway Co. and the city in 1893. The company desired to do its own paving and be released from its payment to the city of $300 a mile in consideration thereof.

Mr. Maloney as an Alderman.

In teh afternoon the witness underwent cross-examination by Mr. Lount, and testified that Maloney, when an alderman, had on one or two occasions, voted against resolutions favorable to the Toronto Street Railway Co.'s proposals.

Mr. John R. Dowde, who, in 1893, held the office of the Trinidad Asphalt Co. and also of the Smead-Dowde Co., was then put into the box by Mr. Barron. He swore that in 1893 Fred Coleman was secretary-treasurer of the Trinidad Asphalt Co., and was also a shareholder in the Smead-Dowde Co. At that time M. H. A. Everett of the Street Railway Co. owed the company nothing, nor did witness think that at that time the Trinidad people were anxious to secure any contracts from the Street Railway Company.

Mr. Barron produced a draft made by the Smead-Dowde corporation for $7600 on Mr. H. A. Everett and queried whether it was in witness' handwriting. Mr. Dowde stated that it was and that he had placed the funds to the credit of the Smead-Dowde Company in the Traders' Bank. Everett owed the company nothing.

Witness disposed of the money by giving it to Mr. Coleman in separate cheques for $3000 and $4000. He had searched for these cheques since, but could not locate them. The draft had been made out at the request of Coleman, into whose hands the money had gone. He could not say whether Coleman was interesting himself in the Street Railway Company's negotiations with aldermen.

To Mr. Lount, Mr. Dowde admitted that Coleman and himself always financed the Trinidad Asphalt Co. In 1893 the concern was unable to loan money. In September, 1893, the company owed Mr. Maloney $300 for crushed stone. Maloney owed Coleman the same sum, so that the money was paid to the latter and charged against the ex-alderman.

Bank Managers Testify.

Mr. H. S. Strathy, manager of the Traders' Bank, confirmed the evidence of Mr. Dowde as to the transactions in the Traders' Bank.

Mr. Charles Walker, who is connected with the Esther-street branch of the Dominion Bank, was called to prove a deposit of $1000 made by Maloney in June or July, 1893. This Mr. Lount admitted and the witness, not having his books with him, was not heard.

Mr. Maloney Had a "Wad" of Money.

Ex-Ald. W. J. Hill, Reeve of York Township, who was a member of the City Council in 1893, was the most important witness of the day. He swore to meeting the accused in the Builders' Exchange in the summer of 1893, and, discussing the proposed change in the street railway agreement, Maloney said that if the change went through he expected a contract to supply crushed stone to the Trinidad Paving Company.

Witness told Maloney that he was very much opposed to such a change and advised him to have an agreement with the company. Subsequently Maloney showed him an agreement signed by a rubber stamp with a signature he did not remember, which guaranteed the purchase of 2000 yards of crushed stone at a certain price.

On another occasion in June or July, 1895, Maloney came to his house one day and talked over the same matter. He said there was money in it if the street railway agreement were changed. Hill expressed his doubts that such was the case and said he had heard a good deal about money, but had never seen any. Maloney said he had some right there in his pocket and took out a roll of $100 bills on the Traders' Bank. He smoothed them out on his knee and said he got the wad from Coleman.

"Will you have some?" said Maloney.

Witness replied: "Jack, you'd better take it back to Coleman. If the Street Railway Company think they can buy me they are mistaken."

In the same conversation Maloney said that it wanted but three votes to change the agreement. Witness did not know Coleman except by sight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lount, the witness remained unshaken. There was an attempt to show that Hill and Maloney had been at odds over the latter's refusal to endorse for witness when he was stuck in the A. & R. Fleming failure. He admitted having thought that Maloney had approached him with a bribe, because he knew him to be in difficulties over a $1000 note he had endorsed for Fleming.

The Case Taken From the Jury.

After the witness had retired, Mr. Lount arose and asked for the dismissal of the prisoner, on the ground that the evidence offered was not relative to the charge in the indictment, which was that of accepting a bribe.

His Lordship Judge Rose then held a colloquy with Mr. Barron, pointing out that Mr. Hill's evidence went to show that an attempt had been made to bribe him and not that Maloney had himself been bribed.

Mr. Barron held that Hill's inferences that the money Maloney carried was for the purpose of bribing him were incorrect, but then His Lordship asked if it was fair for him to disagree with the legitimate conclusions of his chief witness. Mr. Barron admitted it was not, and agreed with him that the case could not be pressed further.

His Lordship then turned to the jury and said that, as everyone charged with offence was regarded as innocent until proven guilty, and as the only evidence against Maloney was at the worst open to one of two constructions, the worst being that the prisoner had tried to bribe Hill, and no evidence that he was bribed himself had been offered, he must instruct them to bring in a verdict of "not guilty." This was forthwith done, and the ex-alderman's friends rushed up to congratulate him.

Other Criminal Matters.

The court was adjourned till this morning, when Smith and Broom, convicted of manslaughter, will be sentenced. This will end the assize.

The Crown, having no evidence, did not press its case against Frank Watts, charged with being one of the alleged counterfeiters. Smith and Crawford, who were convicted, have not yet been sentenced.

The case of the Queen v. Badgely, White, Chambers and May, four lads charged with assaulting Mary Clarke, was transferred to the Sessions. Another charge of robbery from the person had been laid.

CANADIAN THIEVES.

Kelley Said He Was From Toronto and Would Rather Steal Than Work.

New York, Dec. 16.—The police last night arrested Edward Mulville as a suspicious person and later took in George Kelley, Mulville's room-mate. Kelley said that he came from Toronto two months ago. "I was out of a job," he said, 'but that does not make any difference, for I would rather steal than work. It is better to be in jail with a full stomach than to walk the streets and be hungry."

He then admitted that he had committed three burglaries in Brooklyn, which netted him $40. Mulville, he said, had nothing to do with any of the robberies. They were both held for examination.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the cause of most of the headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief, and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

Personal.

Mr. George J. Little, the Parkdale druggist, whose serious illness was reported in yesterday's World, expects to leave for the coast in a short time.

Mr. Adolphe Le Berge, a Montrealer, who has many friends in Toronto, is Mr. Augustin Daly's representative, and is in the city at present. Mr. Le Berge was last here with the production of "Trilby" and "The Foresters," and has been at Daly's Theatre in London for three years.

Mr. W. A. Magurn of Butte, Mont., is visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. F. H. Magurn, 11 Wilton Crescent.

Lungs Closed Up.

Gents,—In the early part of tne winter I caught a bad cold, followed by a severe cough. I could not sleep, as my lungs seemed closed up. I could walk only a few yards without stopping to get breath. I sent for your Emulsion, and before I had finished the third bottle the cough was gone, I could breathe freely, and felt like a new man. I advise all sufferers from coughs, colds or asthma to give Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion a trial.

JOHN S. HILL,
246 Tenny Cape, Hants Co., N.S.

Catholic Almanac of Ontario for 1896

This ambitious annual has a special claim for attention of gift-hunters, and the Makers of good resolutions.

The first-mentioned class will find it a pretty and inexpensive souvenir, its artistic get-up; original matter and many illustrations commending it favorably to all; the second class will find in it a daily reminder the year round of the New Year's Resolutions.

Among the contributors to the pages of the Almanac are noticed the well-known names of Mrs. Sadlier, V. Rev. Dean Egan, Rev. J. R. Teefy, Superior of St. Michael's College; Rev. L. Rivard, P.P., Rev. C. Brohm, Dr. O'Hagan, Frank A. Anglin, J. D. Warde, J. C. Walsh, W. L. Scott, Jos. Sadlier and J. E. O'Meara. The work is published by the Sisters of the Precious Blood, 113 St. Joseph-street, Toronto.

None Better Known.

There is no better known traveller in the Maritime Provinces than Mr. G. Fred Anderson, the popular representative of Messrs. T. S. Simms & Co., St. John, N.B. Speaking of Norway Pine Syrup, Mr. Anderson says: "It is the best cough cure I have ever used, and I prefer it to any other. I have given it to friends of mine, and it cures every time. It would be a difficult matter now to induce me to use any other. 246

Studying Electric Heating.

The latest news concerning the big power house at Niagara Falls is that the current has been turned into the heaters there. There are fifty heaters in the building. They will be used to heat the buildings, and, besides, experiments will be made with them to determine the utility of electricity for heating purposes. A careful study will be made of it by experts, and from time to time improvements will be made. Visitors are now admitted to the gallery of the plant during the early hours of the evening, and from this point the scene is a brilliant one. Numbers of people visit the gallery and are delighted with what they see.

A Short Road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples, inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Silvering Mirrors by Electricity.

A curious method of silvering mirrors has recently been patented by M. Hans Boas, of Kiel, says London Engineering. It is based on the fact that when one of the heavy metals forms the cathode of a vacuum tube, containing a trace of hydrogen, this metal is volatilized by the current, and is deposited as a firmly adherent and highly polished layer on the walls of the tube. The mirror thus produced is of a much greater brilliancy than is obtained by the more orthodox methods.

Yellow Oil used internally cures or relieves croup, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and similar complaints. Used externally on man or beast, it cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, galls, chilblains, frost bites, lumbago, lame back, cuts, wounds, insect bites. 246

Steamship Movements

Dec. 16.	Reported at	From
Siltela	New York	Hamburg
Zaandam	Amsterdam	New York
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Gibraltar	"

From the Jaws of Death.

During the past few days two communications have come to us from two men who have taken the cure for liquor addiction at Lakehurst Institute, Oakville. The same grateful tribute is paid to the treatment in each case, and in each letter the belief is expressed that the writer has been rescued from an early grave—a drunkard's grave. Such letters as these are frequently received by us. The sentiments they contain are varied, but they all agree that the Lakehurst Institute has saved their lives. In very many of these case these statements are literal facts, all hope of recovery had been abandoned, and a trip to Oakville was the forlorn hope. With what success the results are attained are facts which will be long remembered by ourselves, by the patients and by their friends. Lakehurst treatment and successful results are synonymous terms. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building. 'Phone 1163. 25

UNITED STATES BUDGET.

SECRETARY CARLISLE PRESENTS HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

National Finances Show Better Than a Year Ago, But Still There is a Deficit of Nearly $70,000,000 for the Year 1894—Customs Receipts Show an Increase for 1895 of Over $20,000,000.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The annual report of John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, was sent to Congress today. That portion of it which referred to national finances was as follows: At the beginning of the last fiscal year, July 1, 1894, the cash balance in the Treasury, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $64,873,024.06, was $117,584,436.13, and at the close of the year, June 30, 1895, the cash balance, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $100,000,000, was $136,340,163.87, showing an increase of $77,655,717.74. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the year was $42,805,223.18, as against a deficiency of $69,803,260.53 during the fiscal year 1894.

The total receipts during the fiscal year 1895 were $15,668,055.86 greater than the receipts during the fiscal year 1894, and the expenditures were $11,329,981.54 less than during the year 1894.

The revenue derived from customs during the fiscal year 1895 exceeded the revenue derived from the same source in 1894 by the sum of $20,340,086.83, but the receipts under the internal revenue laws, and from some other sources, were less than during the previous year, so that the net increase of revenue was $15,668,055.86, as above stated.

The Secretary is now of the opinion that there will be a deficiency of about $17,000,000 during the current fiscal year. The total excess of expenditure over receipts from July 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1895, was $130,221,023; and of this sum $22,462,290.38 was paid out of the balance on hand at this date in excess of $100,000,000, and the remainder has been supplied by the use of United States notes, presented for redemption, and thus received into the Treasury in exchange for gold coin.

Discussing the prospect of revenue and expenditures coming together in the future the Secretary says: "There is no reason to doubt the ability of the Government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large cash balance at its close, without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people, but I adhere to the opinion heretofore expressed, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have authority to issue and sell or use in the payment of expenses short bonds bearing the low rate of interest, to supply casual deficiencies in the revenue."

It is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly $7,000,000 during the fiscal year of 1897.

After discussing the disturbance to the currency caused by the Silver Purchasing Act, Secretary Carlisle, says: "The great loss of revenue, instead of being the cause of our financial difficulties, is one of the effects produced by a defective currency system and a failure to recognize this important fact will lead us far astray in our search for an adequate remedy. It is true that the Tariff Act of 1890, which remained in force until after the close of the fiscal year 1894, very greatly reduced the revenue derived from customs, and that the expenditures of the Government were increased from $318,040,710.66, during the fiscal year 1890, to $383,021,954.49 during the fiscal year 1893; still it is not probable that there would have been any considerable excess of expenditures over receipts if the business of the people had not been interrupted by disturbances growing out of the unsatisfactory condition of our currency. Remedies which might have been more or less effective under other circumstances cannot be in the least degree effective now, and it would be futile and dangerous at this time to attempt a correction of our financial disorder otherwise than by a total removal of their causes.

"No surplus revenue, however large, could extricate us from our present difficulties, or give assurance of safety in the future, unless it should be required to be paid in gold under a system which would exempt the Government from the obligation to furnish the gold when demanded to be used in making payments; and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that such a system is impossible as long as the United States notes and treasury notes are kept in circulation and are redeemable in gold by the Government itself on presentation."

The Remedy Proposed.

The remedy which Secretary Carlisle proposes for the financial ills is thus set forth:

"There is but one safe and effectual way to protect our Treasury against these demands, and that is to retire and cancel the notes which constitute the only means through which the withdrawals can be made. Many partial and temporary remedies may be suggested and urged with more or less plausibility, but this is the only one that will certainly remove the real cause of our troubles and give assurance of permanent protection against their recurrence in the future.

"This can be most successfully and economically accomplished by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum, and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and Treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the Government or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes. In order to further facilitate the substitution of other currency for the retirement of legal tender notes, the national banks should be authorized to issue notes equal in amount to the face value of bonds deposited to secure them, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per centum per annum."

The Secretary recommends the establishment of branch national banks as suggested in the President's message.

In closing his report the Secretary says: "It is not probable that any plan for the prominent retirement of the United States bonds and treasury notes will be adopted that will not require considerable time for its complete execution, and I, therefore, respectfully urge upon Congress the propriety of prohibiting any future issues of such notes, or of national bank notes of less denominations than ten dollars. Such a policy would make room in the circulation for silver coins and silver certificates of small denominations, thus increasing their use among the people in the transaction of their daily business and preventing their frequent return to and accumulation in the treasury. The large silver certificates now outstanding could be retired and cancelled when received, and smaller ones substituted for them, so that there would be no diminution of the amount of small currency in circulation, and the ultimate result would be an increased use of our present stock of silver in the form of subsidiary coin, or standard dollars and certificates."

May Try It Again

Requisitions will be circulated for signatures to-day asking James Beaty, Q.C., D.C.L., to become a candidate for the Mayor's chair.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

Niagara Falls Franchise Signed.

Buffalo, Dec. 16.—Mayor Jewett this morning signed the Niagara Falls franchise.

—DIAMOND HALL—

If Diamonds!

The values we offer in Diamonds are made *possible* only by *personal selection from the Cutters in Amsterdam.*

On these there is no Middleman's Profit.

Our styles, whether in RINGS, EARRINGS, PINS or PENDANTS, are the very newest.

RYRIE BROS.,
Cor. Yonge and Adelaide-Streets.

JOHN H. SKEANS,
78 Colborne-Street.

As proprietors of Skeans' Dairy Co. we have been catering to the families of Toronto successfully for the past eight years. Within the past few weeks we have extended our business and have now made our headquarters at above address. Our reputation as butter dealers is widely known throughout the City, and we propose if possible extending it. We have, at present, without exception, the largest stock of farmers' packed butter in the City in tubs, pails and crocks. Buying direct from the maker, we are in a position to outsell all competitors, quality considered. Note our prices for to-day:

Extra choice dairy butter in tubs	17c
do. do. in crocks	18c
do. do. in pails	17c
1c added on above prices when sold by the lb.	
Large roll, extra choice	18c
do. choice	16c
do. good	14c
do. ordinary	12c
Try our No. 1 creamery in pound blocks, 20c, arriving fresh daily.	

See our stock. We will sell any any quantity from one pound to a ton. At the low prices we quote you, we consider butter bought by the package for winter good buying, as prices will surely be higher. Above prices at either store—Skeans' Dairy Co., 291-3 King W., or at headquarters, 78 Colborne-St.

JOHN H. SKEANS,
Butter and Provision Dealer.

ERRORS OF YOUNG & OLD.
Hazelton's Vitalizer

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

The Bodies Under the Ice.

Barrie, Dec. 16.—The freezing over of Kempenfeldt Bay has ended the diligent search for the bodies of Alfred Warnica and son Dalton, who were drowned here a short time ago, while crossing from Tollendale to Barrie. Their bodies were not found, as was reported, the only things found being the boat and trunk. A reward of $50 was offered by their friends for the recovery of the bodies. The wife and mother, with her eight children, left in comparatively destitute circumstances, is nearly distracted, as beneath the ice and within the shadow of their humble home on the beach lie the bodies of the father and son.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. 246

AYER'S PILLS

"Last summer, I had a very severe bilious attack. In the morning, I felt as well as usual; but just after noon I was seized with cramps and pains in my bowels, which caused me to faint. A dose of Ayer's Pills removed the trouble and restored the action of the bowels."—J. H. STANNARD, Clinton, Ct.

CURE BILIOUSNESS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT James Pearson of the City of Toronto, Barrister-at-law, will apply to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for an act of divorce from his wife, Minnie Holcomb Pearson, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, on the ground of adultery.

McLEOD STEWART,
2 Agent for Petitioner.
Dated at Ottawa, the 1st August, A. D. 1895.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—WE have a large stock in beautiful designs, fitted with our patent steel cushions, or club cushions, as desired. Also 2-3-size English Billiard Tables with the extra-size quick English cushions; can also furnish at low figures good second-hand tables. Our stock of ivory and composition balls, cloth, cues, etc., etc., is complete; also everything in the Bowling Alley line, such as balls, pins, cushions, bowls, and bowling alleys, etc. Estimates given for alleys on application. Send for catalog and terms to Samuel May & Co., 98 King-street west, Toronto, Ont.

STENOGRAPHERS.

NELSON R. BUTCHER & CO., CANADA Life Building, Toronto: Shorthand Writers, Hartford Typewriters, Mimeographs, Phonographs. Machines rented; supplies.

MEDICAL.

"DOWNTOWN OFFICES" OF DRS. NATTRESS, Henwood & Temple, Jane Building, N.E. corner King and Yonge-streets.

DR. COOK—THROAT, LUNGS, CONsumption, bronchitis and catarrh specially. 12 Carlton-street, Toronto.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

WALNUT DESKS, FIVE AND TWELVE dollars; antique roll top desk and book case, sixteen dollars; bankrupt stocks of fancy rockers, silverware, pictures; come at once; cannot duplicate. 276 Queen west, opposite McCaul. Central Auction Mart.

CIDER! CIDER! CIDER!—IF YOU want the pure apple juice ring 1828. S. Patterson & Co., The Cider King, 19 Jarvis-street, city. tuf

WBACON—ESTABLISHED 1872—PIanos and furniture carefully removed and general carriage agency office, 65 Colborne-street. Telephone 1127.

CALCINED PLASTER—THE BEST—cheap. Toronto Salt Works.

WINES, WHISKIES AND BRANDIES for medicinal purposes at F. F. Brazil & Co.'s, 152 King east. 'Phone 678.

1 COPPER TANK 5 x 4½, 3 FEET deep; one lat. Scuffeler's plough, benches and tables. 82 Richmond east.

VERMILYEA MANUFACTURING CO., 488 Queen-street west—Corsets made to order; Abdominal and Long-Waisted Corsets a Specialty; Comfort and Fit Guaranteed.

WILSON'S SCALES, REFRIGERATORS, safes, cotton mixers and engine machinery. All makes of scales repaired or exchanged for new ones. C. Wilson & Son, 67 Esplanade-street, Toronto.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING: ONE one-seat road buggy, also one phaeton, one copper tank, one iron tank, one sleigh, iron partition doors, one first-class wagon suitable for milk or bread. Apply Thomas Hayes, Range (No. 9). Apply 82 Richmond east.

A THERMOMETER WITH YOUR announcement printed thereon is the best and most permanent advertisement. Write us for prices to Toronto Type Foundry, 44 Bay-street. Engraving, Electrotyping and Stereotyping. General depot for all kinds of printing machinery and materials.

HOTELS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, ORILLIA, Ont., close to G.T.R. Station. Terms $1 per day. W. W. Robinson, proprietor.

RICHARDSON HOUSE, CORNER KING and Spadina, Toronto, near railroads and steamboats; $1.50 per day; from Union Station take Bathurst-street car to door. S. Richardson, prop.

HOTEL DE WINDSOR, GRAVENhurst—This hotel is only five minutes' walk from G.T.R. Depot and almost the same from Muskoka Wharf, making it a delightful home for summer tourists. There are also large and airy bedrooms and the best sample rooms for travelers north of Toronto. The hotel is lighted throughout with electricity. Rates $1.50 to $2 per day. D. B. LaFranier, prop.

THE DOMINION HOTEL, HUNTSville—Rates $1 per day. First-class accommodation for travelers and tourists. Large and well-lighted sample rooms. This hotel is lighted throughout with electricity. J. A. Kelly, prop.

THE BALMORAL—BOWMANVILLE. Rates $1.50. Electric light, hot water heated. H. Warren, Prop.

ROSEDALE HOTEL—BEST DOLLAR a day house in Toronto. Special rates to winter boarders. JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Prop.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
135 to 139 St. James-street, Montreal 246
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor
The best known hotel in the Dominion.

GLADSTONE HOUSE
1204 to 1214 Queen-st. West,
Toronto. 246
Directly opposite Carlton-st. C.P.R. and G.T.R. stations. Street cars pass the door to all parts of the city. First class in all its appointments. Every attention paid to guests. Excellent table. Special terms to boarders.

During winter months we are prepared to rent rooms and suites of roo