THE TORONTO WORLD

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1887.

Laurier's Leadership.

The announcement that Hon. Wilfred Laurier has accepted the provisional leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons is a matter requiring little comment and less discussion. That his leadership will end with the present session can scarcely be a matter of doubt, for that the Reform party look upon Mr. Laurier as the political Moses who is to lead them out of Opposition darkness no sane man can believe. A great, a magnificent orator, his parliamentary qualities begin and end there. Unequalled in declamation there are a score of men on his own side of the House that absolutely discount him as a debater; and while he is unqualifiedly unequal to the discussion of financial or trade questions, no man with the capacity of a political leader would have been guilty of the egregious mistake that will forever associate his name with the Champ de Mars and the Saskatchewan musket.

The hopes of the Reform party cluster about Sir Richard Cartwright.

But the sight of young Wilfred Laurier leading the opponents of the aged Premier marks an epoch in the history of Canada and in the life of the greatest man Canada has yet produced. Forty odd years ago Sir John Macdonald entered political life and Mr. Laurier may well ask where now are the men who in that day fought by his side or led the hosts of his enemies that upon him should fall the mantle which so essentially great men have worn before—because Wilfred Laurier is not, and never will be, a great man as distinguished from a great orator.

Sir John Macdonald is distinguished from other men in various ways, in no way more strikingly than that he always alone almost of the great men who conceived the plan of Confederation and moulded this broad Dominion out of the scattered train of badly shaped colonies that strewed the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Gulf. Almost alone—alone save one or two friends, altogether alone as to his opponents in the Commons. That old man who with the vigor of youth still holds the tiller and guides the ship of state at the Capital has seen his opponents of forty, thirty, twenty and fifteen years ago drop off one after the other, drop off through sickness and death and defeat until now he looks across the floor of the House and sees—the seats of two leaders vacant and the baton of command in the hand of a stripling.

Baldwin, Lafontaine and Rolph were old leaders when Sir John took the field against them and their names are but a memory to the present generation. But George Brown is gone, Morin is gone, John Sandfield Macdonald is gone, the Dorions are gone, Huntington is gone, Wm. Macdougall is politically dead, Holton is gone, R. W. Scott is shelved peacefully, Alexander Mackenzie's day is past, Blake has broken down, and of all the old stock Hon. Oliver Mowat alone remains in harness to show that the race is not extinct.

And time has not dealt more gently with Sir John's friends. The names of Sir George Cartier, Sir Etienne Tache, Sir Alex. MacNabb, Sir Francis Hincks, Joseph Howe and D'Arcey McGee are written in the pages of Canadian history, their bodies are graved under the green sods of that country they served so well; while age has compelled Sir A. T. Galt, Sir Alex. Campbell, Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. Alex. Morris and others to leave the field to younger men. Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Hector Langevin still fight on either side of their old leader, the last remnants of a band of politicians whose like another century may not produce.

The old chieftain remains. His more than three score and ten years have not impaired his vigor or deprived him of his command. His energy, his resources, his ability to control men are as great as ever, and in the few brief days that are allotted to Mr. Laurier as the leader of his party, it is given to him to look across the floor and find himself pitted against the victor over every Reform leader since 1844. And he will not find a Conservative in Canada to declare with him that

The veteran lags superfluous on the stage.

The Iron Duties.

The London Standard's reference to the "seeming prosperity" of the United States under protection when discussing the recent changes in our iron duties, and the mission of the gentlemen from England on the same subject referred to in a recent issue, recalls the fact that the discussion of commercial union has in a measure thrown the iron question into the background, so far as the greater portion of the Canadian press is concerned.

While The Standard and the British manufacturers, whose sentiments it voices, obstinately turn their backs upon the causes that gave England her commanding status in the producing world, perhaps they and their adherents in this country may be interested in examining into the progress of the manufacture of iron in the United States under protection with a view to deciding whether that progress is merely "seeming" as they aver, or a substantial reality.

The United States adopted the protective system to iron in 1861. In that year the total production of pig iron was 731,444 tons. Under the impulse given by the high tariff, in three years it went up to 1,135,996 tons, four years later it had reached 1,603,000 tons, and another four years gave the enormous output of 2,854,558 tons. That seemed a high limit but the high duties were kept on, with what result? In 1881 the output reached 4,295,414 tons, and last year the truly enormous figures of 5,581,246 tons.

Let us tabulate these figures so that the really wonderful results may be the more readily seen. Remember, they show the production of pig iron in the United States under exactly the same policy that we are now adopting, and under circumstances relatively not one whit more favorable than at present exist in Canada. The figures are:—

Year.	Tons produced.
1861	731,444
1864	1,135,996
1868	1,603,000
1872	2,854,558
1881	4,295,414
1886	5,381,246

These figures tell their own story and have a "seeming" substantiality about them that are the best possible reply to The Standard's charge of "seeming prosperity." The employment of the enormous amount of capital and labor required in the production of five and a half millions of tons of pig iron, the wages paid to these thousands upon thousands of laborers, the market they furnish for the agriculturist, the manufacturer and the importer, need not be expatiated upon. The figures speak for themselves and they represent only one branch of the iron trade of the United States.

Our National Nuisances.

Yesterday The World demonstrated by reference to Carl Schurz's biography of Henry Clay a not by any means recondite historical fact, but nevertheless a fact which ought to be popularized and insisted upon in Canada just now: That it took the States of the Union nearly one hundred years to adjust and fix their relations to one another upon a firm basis. The Union was never free from the plague of secessionists and croakers until those national nuisances had been repeatedly and thoroughly thumped. The Union was called into being by a bloody revolution, and was several times in great danger of going to pieces by a similar route. One time it was in New England, another time in the far West, and again in the sunny South, that the croaks of the ill-omened birds of despair were heard. Trade questions, the slavery question, provincialisms, alias state rights, were all matters of dispute that at one time or another threatened the integrity of the Union. The seceding states at the South were wedded to free trade, as well as to slavery. As a matter of fact the constitution adopted by them declared in favor of both free trade and slavery.

After shedding oceans of blood and expending untold millions of dollars for nearly a century, the United States have come to present to the world the imposing spectacle of a great people thoroughly and finally united by a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the flag—a people one in name and one in fame from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean. We salute them and wish them many happy returns of the day.

But the Dominion of Canada is not yet twenty-one years of age, and because she is not as populous as her century-old sister—because we are divided upon somewhat sectional issues—disappointed office-seekers and their like go up and down the land preaching a dangerous and disgraceful doctrine of despair. They have either read the history of nation-building in vain, or else they deliberately pervert the teachings of history to base purposes.

Mark Irish.

One of the most active among our local men in furthering the cause of commercial union is Mr. Mark H. Irish of the Rossin House. Mr. Irish is using both his influence and his pen to boom the Wimanite dodge, with what success time will probably tell.

Possibly Mr. Irish's course need not be wondered at. Though he has made his living in Canada, though Canada has given him what he has, though his wealth is Canadian wealth made out of the Canadian people under Canadian laws and institutions, he is an American by birth and he is yet an American in heart, in feeling, in impulse and inclination.

He comes rightly by his annexation proclivities, he has never denied them, and the Stars and Stripes have been run up on his tavern whenever the slightest provocation offered, —aye, and frequently without provocation.

We have no objection whatever to Mr. Irish in his proper place, nor to his flag in its proper place. But we take the liberty of pointing out that advice to Canadians on this subject from an ultra American can well be disregarded. And we take further liberty of telling Mr. Mark H. Irish that so long as he holds his present opinions regarding Canada and the United States the proper place for him and his flag is south of Lake Ontario.

There is a vast difference between the Canadian who is honestly adopting the commercial union theory in the hope and belief that it will benefit his country and the unreconstructed Yankee who is trying to boost Canada into the federacy from behind the screen of commercial union for the benefit of *his* country.

The Board of Trade Meeting To-Night.

Members of the Board of Trade intending to be at the meeting to-night had better remember that the hour set is 7.45 sharp, and that proceedings may be expected to begin on time. There was some talk of holding the meeting in Shaftesbury Hall, but it has been decided to stick to the Board's own room after all. A pretty large attendance is expected and the gallery as well as the floor will be filled with seats. The World has already shown its colors, and has unmistakably taken the Canadian and the British side of the question at issue, in opposition to what we cannot but look upon as the American side. We regret to have to differ from a number of worthy citizens; but we must be excused from thinking that we are in the right and they in the wrong of it. As they themselves will admit, other citizens, just as worthy and as capable of judging as they are, take the same view that we do. And the Canadian and patriotic view of the controversy, we must say, is what we hope to see sustained at the meeting to-night.

Her Majesty is determined that the journalists to whom her long and prosperous reign owes so much shall not be without their quota of the honors to be lavishly showered on deserving and loyal subjects. The proprietors and editors of the leading London dailies are to be knighted, while others are to be raised to the dignity of a baronetcy. It is not known whether Her Majesty will extend her appreciation of the members of the fourth estate in Canada; but if she is thinking of such a gracious act, it might not be out of place for us to inform her that the editor of The Globe is so proud of "Deacon" that he will not exchange it for any British title. On the other hand, if The Mail proprietor is to be offered one the authorities in Washington must first be consulted, and it is not likely in the strained relations on the codfish that said consent would be obtained.

The esteemed editor of The Montreal Post has at length decided that he has lost all confidence in Lord Lansdowne. On the other hand we are assured that Lord Lansdowne has as much confidence in the esteemed editor as he ever had. If he would now issue a proclamation to that effect harmony would once more reign and Parliament might be prorogued without further loss of time.

Heretofore the Irish have been considered famous for bulls, but their fellow Celts of Wales have discovered a novel use for bulls, a Welsh anti-tithe mob having turned an infuriated bovine loose upon the police. An old-time General is said to have upon one occasion successfully charged his foes with a herd of goaded cattle, but this application of the idea to rioting is new. A Texan steer would be more than a match for the average constable.

Allister McAllister has not yet sent The World's young men an invitation to his Dominion Day talking match. This may be all right but it looks shabby. John Peter should brace up and give his own country a show, even if he does persist in making an unholy show of himself.

Apropos of the agricultural effect of this glorious climate during the present season, The London Advertiser remarks: "The proceeds of the harvest will bulge the pockets of the husbandman." Mr. Butterworth will be surprised to learn from one of his Canadian organs that the Canadian husbandman is not "helpless and hopeless," as he was informed by his partner, Mr. Wiman.

The Rochester Union and Advertiser states that "Craig Tolliver, the worst man in all Kentucky, who has been guilty of a score of murders, and has been indicted for nearly every crime known to the statutes of the state," has been elected to a judgeship in Rowan county. This is a pointer for those dissatisfied souls who demand the Americanization of Canadian institutions, the judiciary included.

Steamer Southern Belle.

This steamer is undergoing certain alterations to her machinery, new boiler and wood work, with a view to improving her speed. Consequently she is delayed in coming out this season.

RELIGION IN THE NORTHWEST.

Plenty of Gospel Teachers and Churches but a Scarcity of Subjects.

The annual session of the Congregational Union was brought to a close yesterday. The morning was occupied with the consideration of reports and form of business. In the afternoon there was an animated discussion on the church provision and the needs of Manitoba and the Northwest. The other subjects dealt with were temperance, the tithe war in Wales and social purity. In the evening the concluding meeting was held.

The following were recommended as the Union Committee for the ensuing year: Revs. Dr. Cornish, E. M. Hill, J. Hindley, Geo. Willett, J. G. Sanderson, John Wood, Dr. Jackson, D. Macallum, E. E. McCall, and Messrs. T. Lyman, G. Hague, C. R. Black, Thos. Moodie and H. J. Stephens. Also that Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.D., be secretary, treasurer of the Union in room of Rev. H. Pedley, and that Rev. J. J. Hunter, the chairman of the Union, be the delegate to the annual meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The commendations were adopted. Rev. T. Hall gave an interesting account of his visit to the Congregational Union of England and Wales, where he was received with great cordiality. The brethren in England manifested much interest in the work of Canadian Congregationalism.

Rev. Mr. McGregor read an interim report on the state of the Sunday schools. He admitted that it was incomplete, but so far as the returns had been received it appeared there were 7374 children on the roll, with an average attendance of 7075. This showed an increase of 1129 scholars for the past year. The report was adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That in view of the discussion already held by the Union on young people's societies of christian endeavor, and of the wide-spread and growing interest in, and the great spiritual usefulness of such a society, this Union would earnestly recommend that young people's societies of christian endeavor be formed in connection with all Congregational churches of this Dominion where at all practicable."

A communication was received from the proclocutor of the Provincial Synod of the House of Bishops in Canada on the question of Christian union, and a committee on Christian union to confer with similar committees from other Christian orders was moved. The committee will consist of Revs. H. D. Hunter, J. Winton, W. H. Warriner, H. P. Clarke, George Hague, with power to add to their number.

At the afternoon session Rev. J. D. Silcox gave an interesting account of the state of Congregationalism in Manitoba and the Northwest. He had nearly 1000 members of his congregation in Winnipeg, and his church financially was as good a position as any church in Winnipeg. But on the reverse side it must be said that the great tide of emigration had not, as stated, come into the Northwest. The real increase of population was not more than the natural increase. The country was not filling up, as reported, by hundreds of thousands. If they left the thousands off, it would be nearer the truth. There was a bigger stream of emigration in 1882 than now, and people were leaving the country to go further west. Superintendents spoke of the "spiritual destitution" of the Northwest. But this was not the case. He did not know a place in Manitoba of 200 people but there were already a Methodist, Presbyterian and English church. He would ask to be a party to start a Congregational church where the religious wants of the people were already met. He believed there were more churches than religion in very many places. Villages and towns were dwindling down and centres of population changed. Some places which promised to be very important had disappeared altogether. In the last missionary report it was stated that there were scores of places where there were no ministers of the Gospel. This was true, and it was also true that there were scores of places where there were no people.

An animated discussion ensued, in the course of which it was pointed out by several speakers that there was another side to the question, and that some of the officers of the missionary and colonial societies were not perhaps they might have put another aspect on the question and taken a more hopeful view.

Rev. H. Pedley said the great question was: Is the great Northwest likely to become a greatly populated district? If so, they must have patience and remember that what Mr. Silcox had referred to were but the struggles of a young nation.

Rev. Mr. Hay maintained that it was important that Congregationalists should occupy every place open for them, and not be discouraged with initial difficulties.

Mr. Silcox, in explanation, said that Manitoba had all the conditions for a large and prosperous population, but they had had bad crops for the last few years. There were many deserted homesteads.

Mr. Pedley maintained that it was needful to occupy strategic points, looked at from the Congregational view.

Dr. Wild and others pointed out the prejudicial effects of the late rebellion on the tide of emigration.

The chairman, in closing the discussion, thought only benefit could result from it.

The Committee on Temperance offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Dominion Parliament to have the Scott Act on the statute books as it now stands, asking the Provincial Government to enforce the act in electoral districts where it has been adopted, and concluded: "That we further declare our unaltered conviction that the total prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors is a pressing and urgent need of the day, and we call upon the churches of our order to co-operate with all other bodies in order to secure this end."

A resolution of sympathy with the nonconformists of Wales in reference to what is known as the "tithe war" was passed. Also a petition was adopted to the Legislature asking for better protection of the chastity of women.

In the evening there was a large attendance at the concluding meeting. Rev. D. H. Hunter presided, and after devotional exercises said that he had one of the most interesting communications to announce which had ever been received by the Union—one that would evoke a response from every heart of the most energetic and loyal character. It was a cablegram from Her Majesty the Queen, dated Balmoral, June 11, and was as follows:

"Her Majesty the Queen sends to thank the Congregational Union of Quebec and Ontario for their kind wishes and loyal expressions."

The congregation thereupon rose and enthusiastically sang the first verse of "God Save the Queen."

Rev. John Wood, one of the deputation from the Union to the Toronto Methodist Conference, spoke of the hearty greeting and cordial expressions which had been received by the deputation to the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Wild, Mr. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., Rev. A. F. McGregor, Rev. Dr. Jackson, Rev. E. C. Gordon-Smith and Rev. J. B. Silcox addressed the meeting.

One of the most interesting statements of the evening was that two months ago the ladies raised for $300 for a memorial school house in memory of the late Mrs. Currie. It was with gratification they reported that up to last night the amount raised amounted to $622.

The chairman's announcement that there had not been a more happy, successful and inspiriting series of meetings than these in Toronto since he had known the Union, was received with applause. Praise and prayer terminated the year's session.

Edwards' Map of Parkdale.

—Mr. Thomas Edwards of Parkdale has issued a convenient little map of Parkdale, elegantly mounted on rollers. The ward divisions and places of public interest are clearly marked, and all the latest plans and surveys indicated in accordance with the latest registrations. The map is neatly executed, and will be of value to everyone interested. x

The Synod Opening.

The Synod of Toronto will open at 11.30 this morning in St. James' Cathedral, preceded by a service and communion in the cathedral at 10 o'clock. At eight in the evening there will be a service, at which the sermon will be preached by Canon Dumoulin.

The Bishop of Toronto will lay the foundation stone of St. Alban's Cathedral at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Ticket cases, card cases, coin purses, pocket books, wallets, memos in fine Russia leather, Morocco, seal and alligator. Rennick & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

"The Black Crook."

This old spectacular play was produced at the Toronto Opera House last night by a company embracing a number of clever specialists and pretty girls, a pleasing ballet, good scenery, music and singing. The specialities were good, particularly the trapeze performances and Del Vecho's musical selections. "The Black Crook" will be presented to-night and to-morrow night, and at matinees to-day and to-morrow.

The sale of seats for the performances of the National Opera Company at the Toronto on Thursday and Friday nights is progressing well, and they promise to make a brilliant closing of the theatrical season.

The Art Exhibition to Open To-morrow.

The annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists opens to-morrow. The character of the work exhibited, it is said, is higher than ever. The society deserves the warm support of the people of Ontario. The excellence of its exhibitions bears evidence of its vigorous growth. The older members of the society are in full force, with the addition of many new names. The landscapes of Watson, Bell-Smith, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Reid, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Hannaford and Mr. Pierre are particularly noticeable, while among the figure painters are found Mr. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Richards, Cruikshank and others. Among the portrait painters are Mr. Patterson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Reid, Mr. Sherwood, etc., all showing a marked improvement upon former years. The rooms of the society are cool and airy and attractively arranged.

To Ald. Shaw.

Why do you not relieve your constituents from paying toll on the Davenport-road. The district has been annexed nearly six months.

TAXPAYER.

STILL THE PUMPING ENGINES.

The Waterworks Committee Once More Grapples With a Vexed Question.

A meeting of the Waterworks Committee was held yesterday afternoon, there being present Ald. Boustead (chairman,) Johnston, Gillespie, Ingham, Ritchie, Swait, St. Leger, Carlyle, Rogers and Hill.

Ald. Ritchie stated that the sub-committee appointed to visit Detroit in reference to the investigation of the rating and inspecting system in that city had not yet prepared its report, but that they would have it ready for submission at the next meeting. Edmund Baines sent in an account for $200 for forty days' work as an expert accountant at the waterworks' investigation. The report of R. C. Wilson and James Crosby, the accountants who have been comparing the books of the department, shows that as far as they have proceeded numerous errors and inaccuracies exist. A difference of $394 is shown between the cash book and the ledger, and other errors amount to $150. A discrepancy of $448 exists on the credit side. What good was to be accomplished by this week's sitting of the members failed to see, whereupon Ald. Boustead pointed out that the errors could be traced to the officers who were at fault.

Mr. Manly, a special inspector, wrote that several builders were not paying for the water they used, and he was instructed to prosecute the offenders.

Superintendent Hamilton's report showed that for the fortnight ending June 3, 175,167,944 gallons of water had been pumped, and 415 tons of coal had been consumed, or an average of 12,511,996 gallons per day. The coal delivered during the week has been in accordance with the contract, being well screened. Nine hundred meter services have been put in to date. A number of new mains petitioned for have been granted.

The report goes on to state that:

In accordance with the resolution of the Council, the Chairman, Ald. Boustead, placed the men at the engine house under the orders of the experts appointed by the Judge, Edwin Jones, Prof. Galbraith and C. F. Hanson, the latter to be engineer in charge during the test. This was done on May 31, since which time they have been engaged in examining, taking measurements and putting the engine in good order preparatory to the test they intend making next week.

In reference to the expiration of the agreement extending the time for the acceptance of the engines until June 11, I beg to say that the City Solicitor has written to them and received an answer, a copy of which will be submitted to the meeting on Monday. In conference with Ald. Boustead, Ald. Gillespie and the Solicitor it was resolved that the Superintendent, under the instructions of the Solicitor, should write Messrs. Inglis & Hunter as follows:

TORONTO, June 10, 1887.

DEAR SIRS: Take notice that the engines and pumps and other works connected therewith, erected and furnished by you to the Waterworks Department of Toronto, do not comply with the terms and conditions of your contract and bond therefor, dated Aug. 2, 1884. The said engines, pumps, etc., have not been kept in good order and repair by you, as provided in said contract, and are not capable of doing and do not do the duty which for you is guaranteed to do, in and by the said contract and bond; and further, take notice that the city of Toronto hereby rescinds the said contract, forfeits your said contract and make good your said guarantee as to duty and otherwise carry out your said contract in manner and form as you shall failing so to do, we will claim damages from you and your sureties, and that the said contract does not and will not accept the said engines and pumps as satisfactory or as completed according to contract.

JAMES BALLANTYNE, Superintendent.

The correspondence which had passed between Inglis & Hunter and Superintendent Hamilton prior to this action was then read. In one of their letters Inglis & Hunter said they would not be responsible for the test which Judge McDougall had ordered, and in another claimed that they had so far as they knew carried out their contract with the city to the letter.

Chairman Boustead said the city's interests had been looked after when the above notice was sent to Inglis & Hunter. It was a complicated question, and at present the situation was as formerly.

Ald. Carlyle said a committee had been appointed to see Inglis & Hunter but this duty had not been performed. He objected to the "hole and corner meetings" in the Mayor's office at which this action was taken.

Chairman Boustead said the time was limited in which action could be taken, and consequently the committee could not be called together.

Ald. Swait expressed the opinion that if Inglis & Hunter refused or failed to carry out the specifications of their contract their sureties would be liable.

Ald. Ritchie remarked that the City Engineer, who was authorized to act for the city, had accepted the engine and given his certificate.

Ald. Boustead said this was true, but if the test showed that the engine was not capable of doing the work required the courts would go behind the engineer's certificate.

Ald. Carlyle said the test had been satisfactory to the City Engineer and the money had been paid over.

Ald. Boustead: "The firm also agreed to keep the engine in repair."

Ald. Gillespie explained that the whole time of the committee was taken up in rectifying the errors of last year's committee.

Ald. Boustead suggested allowing the matter to stand till the next meeting, by which time Judge McDougall would probably have his report prepared. This was assented to.

The report of the detail audit will be presented at the meeting next Monday. A batch of accounts amounting to $5439, were ordered to be paid.

Superintendent Hamilton reported the men having damaged the roof of the engine house while removing the snow as Wheeler, Gibson and Roberts, with the motion of Ald. Carlyle they were discharged.

He Began Life as a Stage-Driver.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., June 13.—Seymour L. Husted, the wealthiest man in Brooklyn, died this morning, aged 77. He began life as a stage driver and leaves an estate estimated at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Where Are You Going?

—If you have pain in the back, pale and sallow complexion, bilious or sick headache, eruptions on the skin, coated tongue, sluggish circulation, or a tendency to weak lungs, you are going into your grave if you do not take steps to cure yourself. If you are wise you will do so by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," compounded of the most efficacious ingredients known to medical science for giving health and strength to the system through the medium of the liver and the blood.

Advice to Mothers.

—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle. 262

Astonishing Success.

—It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in during consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and the last all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Threedoses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 50,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. 246

Weather Probabilities.

It is probable that in the breaking up of winter we shall have much damp, sloppy weather, when rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and other painful complaints will prevail. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the popular household remedy for external and internal use, its curative power is truly wonderful. 246

Island Sports

—Can get their pocket companions filled with the choicest in the world by calling in John Hanlan's or Mrs. Dornan'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. x246

Domestic Economy.

As a matter of economy it will pay every household to keep a bottle of Yellow Oil on hand for accidents and emergencies, in case of pain as a handy relief, and for wounds, burns, bruises and injuries. Rheumatism, neuralgia, quinsy and many painful diseases treated internally and externally by it often save large medical bills. 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 season's importations, and were bought by above firm at less than half their value. A big print sale is now in order at 278 Yonge-street. 246

A Valuable Discovery.

F. P. Tanner of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B.B.B. a sure cure for dyspepsia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B.B.B. is the great system regulator. 246

Creamery Butter.

—Received daily in one pound rolls from one of the best creameries in Ontario. Price 22c. per lb. Mara & Co., family grocers and wine merchants, 280 Queen-street west, near Beverley-street. Telephone 712. 246

B. B. B. stood the Test.

"I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was." Henry Smith, Milverton, Ont.

—The Accident Insurance Company of North America is represented by Medland & Jones, who are also agents for the British fire companies, the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England and the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. Insured should call on them at their office, Equity Chambers, entrance Victoria st., before going elsewhere. 246

FISH FOR LAKE ROSSEAU.

How They Can be Preserved—The Good Results at Rice Lake.

The lakes of Muskoka are renowned for the quantity and quality of fish found in their waters. Notwithstanding the fact that fish have been caught now in large quantities yearly since the days of the earliest settlement, the supply is but slightly diminished, and the skilful angler is sure of his reward. In anticipation, however, of the time when the constantly increasing annual catch by tourists and settlers may cause a serious diminution of the supply of finny game, Mr. George Paton of Windermere, president of the Windermere Club, limited, and Mr. C. Mackenzie of Toronto, its secretary, have made an effort to have Lake Rosseau (and of course, thereby, lakes Joseph and Muskoka) stocked with fish from the Government hatcheries at Newcastle. After some correspondence with Mr. S. Wilmot, Supt. of Fish Culture, that gentleman has promised to place a large number of young salmon trout in the lake this season, probably this week. The stock of bass fry is all listed out for this season, but next year there will probably be a large stock of this fish added to these lakes, thus keeping them up to the high rank they have enjoyed as fishing grounds. Mr. Wilmot suggests to all:

Who may take an interest in the maintenance of the fishing interests of the lakes, "the only and true method to pursue to achieve your end is to abolish wholly every description of net fishing in these lakes and allow only angling and trolling—in this way pleasure seekers, the tourist and sportsman would be recompensed by visiting these waters, so far as sport is concerned; and the class of fishermen, who would pursue this method of catching fish, would soon be in a position to obtain large catches by which they could supply the hotels and other places with a fair stock of fish food. Rice Lake back of Cobourg is a proof of this system, which through my recommendation was set aside a few years ago for the "natural and artificial propagation of fish," by which means the penalties are largely increased, for any violation of this clause of the "Fisheries Act." This lake, by netting and spearing, by the white man and Indian, had become almost depopulated of fish, but now it is teeming with bass and muscalonge, so much so that pleasure seekers from various parts * * * can depend upon magnificent sport at any time during the open season for fishing.

I may here add that although the law is powerful in its enactments, yet without a most efficient officer to enforce to the very letter, such a result could not have been brought about.

The Windermere Club and others in that vicinity will take action in the line suggested at once, and propose to do all that can be done to preserve the fine sport now found in the lakes. In this they deserve the cordial support of all hotel keepers and others interested in the lakes, and Mr. Paton and Mr. Mackenzie in particular are entitled to the gratitude of sportsmen. There is much to be done, and not only must unlawful fishing be suppressed but the sawdust nuisance once for all put an end to. There are yet a few mills which continue to contaminate the lakes and fish with dust and they will have to be looked after.

Catarrh.

Catarrh, on account of its prevalence in this country is attracting a good deal of attention, more especially now when there is a probability 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 accommodation. A more violent form, thus placing sufferers from catarrh at a great disadvantage in the event of a cholera visitation.

Catarrh is a contagious disease. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence, in the mucous membrane of the nose, of two parasites, the latter being the more virulent. They spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat, inflammation of the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the functions of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption or death.

The reach 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, or local disease, 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 by way of its secondary effects a most deadly one, will be glad to learn that a remedy has been discovered and 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, sent free from which the above is taken, sent free to all applicants on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King-street west, Toronto, Canada. —The Star. 26

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 mucus that renders breathing difficult or painful. 246

—Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

—Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

—Persons of sedentary habits, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken the digestion, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to indigestion, biliousness, constipation and poverty or impurity of the blood.

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

—The life-giving properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have established its well-earned reputation, and made it the most effectual and popular blood purifier of the day. For all diseases that depend upon the blood, liver and kidneys this remedy has no equal. Price $1.

—Tutt's great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Hickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a most powerful remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

—The balm of the hand moistened with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil exerts a wondrous control over pain, speedily and entirely subduing it. The science-defying influence of this highly sanctioned medicine is manifested by the rapid disappearance of sores and abrasions of the skin when used.

—Do not take quinine for malarial disorders. Ayer's Ague Cure contains none, nor any other injurious ingredient. This preparation, if taken strictly in accordance with directions, is warranted to cure all malarial diseases. 6

Cases On Call at Osgoode Hall.

Peremptory lists for Tuesday, June 14: Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions—McKenna v. Ottawa, McMurchy v. Carmichael, re East Northumberland election petition, Ames v. Ley, Lawson v. Lawson, Queen v. Luff, Hearn v. Wood.

Chancery Division—Bank of Toronto v. British Canadian Loan Company, Cameron v. Cameron, Jones v. Grand Trunk Railway, Parker v. Maxwell.

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DEATHS.

WAINWRIGHT—On June 13, at 281 Berkeley-street, Elizabeth, wife of the late James Wainwright, aged 74 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIS—On Sunday, June 12, Louisa, relict of John Willis, aged 82 years.
Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dawson, 125 McCaul-street, on Tuesday, June 14, at 3 o'clock p.m.

SCUDDS—At 191 Oak-street, June 12, Edna, infant daughter of George and Mary Scudds.

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ALLAN M. DENOVAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc. Office, 7 Millichamp's Buildings, 31 Adelaide-street east, Toronto. 1-4-6

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GROTE & FLINT—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc. Building and Loan Chambers, 15 Toronto-street. G. W. GROTE, A. J. FLINT.

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