LENCE APPRECIATED
Toronto, 1st February, 1895.
R. S. Williams & Son,
Toronto.
r,—I am delighted with the Up-
nd Piano I purchased from you;
and touch are perfect and the
hip most excellent.
gem and I congratulate you on
ch skilled workmen who can do
ndid work, and shall only be too
o sound the praises of your ins-
very truly,
WALTER H. ROBINSON,
Singing Master and Conductor,
Tenor Soloist.
ffice and Warerooms, 143
onge-street, Toronto.
FS—London, Hamilton, Brantford,
Thomas, Kingston, Ottawa.

u Want a Motor
in your factory or a dynamo to
light it buy from the
NTO ELECTRIC
MOTOR COMPANY
ds are not surpassed by any manu-
Repairing of all kinds promptly
to.
ADELAIDE-ST. WSET.
Telephone 1854. 246

HO SAYS
Coal?
YOU ONE
EM?
WHEN YOU
WANT ANY
G UP 1836.
Our "Special" is a very
ine grade and our men
know how to deliver it.
STANDARD
FUEL CO.,
58 KING EAST.

BUY ONLY THE
NT DOOR CHECK & SPRING
most perfect of all door checks.
s. Strong and Durable.
cets and superiority endorsed by
leading architects. All the better
of buildings have adopted them
ost Canada. Over 150 on the new
nent Buildings. The best of testi-
furnished. Beware of infringements,
will receive prompt attention.
COMPAIN & Co., sole agents for
37 Yonge-street.

ATEFUL—COMFORTING.
PS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
a thorough knowledge of the nat-
ws which govern the operations of
on and nutrition, and by a careful
tion of the fine properties of well-
d Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for
eakfast and supper a delicately flav-
everage which may save us many
doctors' bills. It is by the judicious
such articles of diet that a constitu-
may be gradually built up until strong
to resist every tendency to disease.
ds of subtle maladies are floating
us ready to attack wherever there
eak point. We may escape many a
haft by keeping ourselves well forti-
ith pure blood and a properly nouri-
frame.—Civil Service Gazette.
simply with boiling water or milk.
nly in packets by grocers, labeled
s EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic
Chemists, London, England.

TELEPHONE OF CANADA
PUBLIC OFFICE.
g Distance Lines
ersons wishing to communicate by
lephone with other cities and towns
Canada will find convenient rooms
the General Offices of the Bell
lephone Company, 37 Temperance-
reet. Open from 7 a.m. to midnight.
undays included. 246
ALLIC CIRCUITS,
ND-PROOF CABINETS.

ONTO POSTAL GUIDE—DURING THE
onth of February, 1895, mails close and
e as follows:

	CLOSE.		DUE.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
East	7.30	7.45	7.25	9.40
Railway	7.45	8.00	7.55	7.40
West	7.30	3.35	12.40 p.m.	8.00
W	7.00	4.30	10.10	8.10
	7.00	4.30	10.55	8.50
	7.00	3.35	12.30 p.m.	8.50
	7.00	3.00	12.35 p.m.	8.50
	a.m.	p.m	a.m.	p.m.
		noon	8.35	2.00
		2.00		7.50
	6.30	4.00	10 45	8.30
		9.30		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	6.30	12.00	a.35	5.45
		4.00	12.35 pm	10.50
		9.30		
Western States	6.30	12 noon	8.35	5.45
		9.30		8.30

ish mails close on Mondays and
days at 9.30 p.m., and on Thurs-
at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails on
ys and Thursdays close occasionally
Sundays and Fridays at 12 noon. The
ing are the dates of English mails
nounced subsequently: Jan. 5, 6, 7, 11, 12,
14, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 28.
—There are branch postoffices in
part of the city. Residents of each
should transact their savings Bank
Money Order business at the Local
nearest to their residence, taking
to notify their correspondents to make
payable at such Branch Postoffice.
E. C. PATTERSON, E. M.

PATENTS PROCURED
in Canada, Great Britain, United States and Foreign Countries.
PRELIMINARY ADVICE FREE.
C. H RICHES
Canada Life Building, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

HOT WATER BOTTLES
Indispensable for Cold Weather.
Absolutely Best Goods.
THE TORONTO RUBBER CO., LTD.
28 KING-ST. WEST (MANNING ARCADE.)

SIXTEENTH YEAR

FRIDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 8 1895.

ONE CENT.

Rdg room house Com
1Jan96

BOWELL AND TUPPER.

Opening of the Young Conservative Club Rooms,

SHORT ADDRESS BY THE PREMIER.

The Minister of Justice and Manitoba Schools.

Sir Charles Replies to Mr. Laurier, Has Some Fun With Sir Richard Cartwright, and in An Address of Nearly Two Hours Explains the Policy of the Conservative Party—Addresses By Hon. Messrs. J. C. Patterson, Clarke Wallace and J. F. Wood.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Minister of Justice, last night formally opened the new rooms of the Toronto Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Club in Melinda-street. Wit hnhim were the Premier, Hon. N. C. Wallace, Hon. J. C. Patterson and Hon. John F. Wood. Although admission to the club was by ticket, the available space was altogether inadequate to accommodate those who were desirous of hearing the Ministers. The Premier explained that the state of his throat prevented his making a speech on the political situation, but in leaving the task to Sir Charles Tupper he felt that he was leaving it in good hands. Sir Charles made an excellent fighting speech, replying effectually to the arguments of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. In regard to the Manitoba school question, he stated that until the Government had thoroughly considered the decisions of the Privy Council they would maintain strict silence on the subject, and whilst the task which had been placed before them was an extremely difficult onethey would meet it without flinching.

The president, W. B. Nevsome, occupied the chair, and wmongst those present on the platform were: Senator Boulter, G. F. Marter, M.L.A.; A. W. Ross, M.P.; E. Coatsworth, M.P.; W. F. Maclean, M.P.; Col. Denison, M.P.; O. A. Howland, M.L.A.; Dr. Ryerson, M.L.A.; ex-Mayor Clarke, Ald. Shaw, McMurrich, Scott, Hubbard and Davies, ex-Ald. Crawford, Senator Mackenzie, and Barlow Cumberland.

Letters were received from the following gentlemen, regretting their inability to be present: Hon. John Haggart, Senator O'Donoghue, Hn. Dr. Moontague, Hon. J. E. Foster, Hon. J A. Ouimet, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. W. B. Ives, Hon. Peter White, W. H. Beatty, Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P., N. F. Davin, M.P., Hon. John B. Robinson and dotners.

Sir. Haggart stated that he should be pleased to make an engagement to speak in Toronto a week hence.

President Newsome, in opening the proceedings, expressed the regret of the club that they had not a larger room for this occasion. They had tried toget the Massey Hall, but it was not available. If Mr. Laurier could fill that hall he was sure the Conservative Ministers could fill Massey Hall, the Pavilion and the Auditorium all together. (Applause.) He referred in graceful terms to the less sustained by the party through the death of Sir John Thompson. Despite this great loss, however, they were not afraid of the party going to pieces, as their opponents predicted. Men might go, but the party platform, principles and methods remained. (Applause.)

The Premier's Address.

Sir Mackenzi eBowell was loudly cheered when he stood up to address the meeting. He feared, he said, to make a long speech until his throat became better, but he hoped that it would be sufficiently recovered by the time they had a mass meeting at Massey Hall, when he might contribute his mite to the political literature of the day. (Applause.)

The last time he appeared upon a platform in this city he was in the company of his latefriend Sir John Thompson. He was then introduced to the audience by Sir John as one of the youths of his Cabinet. (Laughter.) He would have the pleasur eon this occasion of introducing to them one of the oldest members of his Cabinet, the Hon. Sir Charels Tupper who would address them on the political issue of the day. (Applause) Continuing the Premier said he had a firm belief in the greatness of this Canada, and the futur evith all its possibilities.

A Word to the Young Men.

The whole country depended upon those who were now rising into manhood. There were those who would lead them into aline of political action, which would destroy the autonomy of the whole of this continent, and lead them into the arms of those for whomt hey certainly had no respect whatever, and whose interests hey certainly held at a less value than they did the interests which governed them to-day. When they looked at the progress of this country for the lasst fifty years, and the history of the country for the last seventeen years of Conservative rule, he thought they had no cause to regret the fact that they were followers of the Conservative party, and that they were following in the footsteps of that greta leader of Conservatism, the late Sir John Macdonald. (Loud applause.)

The Minister of Justice.

Sir Charles H. Tupper was then called upon by the chairman to formally open the new rooms of the club. On rising Sir Charles received a perfect ovation, the audience standing and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

At the outset he said it was not necessary for him to ask, as the silver-tongued orator had to ask, whether this was Toronto—(laughter)— the cordiality of their welcome, much to his delight, reminded him that this was Toronto, for in no part of Canada had he ever received a warmer or more cordial greeting than in Toronto, and it was with the very greatest pleasure that he declared open the new rooms of the Young Liberal-Conservative Association.

Whatever had been the faults of the Liberal-Conservative party it had since 1867 never been a small party, it had never been a narrow party, it had never been a provincial party, it had above all things been a Canadian party. (Applause.) Referring to the Liberal mass meeting in Massey Hall, they had, he said, the satisfaction of knowing that the loudest cheers and the grandest enthusiasm that prevailed at that meeting were when the Liberal leader signed his name and made declaration of his loyalty to Canadian principles and declared above all things that he was a Canadian.

A Canadian Policy.

The Conservative party had had to fight these gentlemen and to drum into them these principles, and whether they stood or fell in the coming election, whether they had the sympathy of the majority of their countrymen, or whether they stood in the minority, they had the honor of knowing that the biggest part of the fight and the greatest part of the struggle had been crowned with triumph, that they were to meet their opponents in the political field on questions that were Canadian, and that the elector, as he walked to the poll, whether he voted for a Liberal or for a Conservative, knew that he voted for a Canadian and for a Canadian policy. (Applause.)

The Liberals had been long in learning but they had at last learned something and whether they had learned their lesson correctly now or not, they were on the high road to-day. (Applause.) Whether they were making mistakes or whether they were not making mistakes, they were at least professing to be Canadians and professing a Canadian policy.

A Word For the Premier.

In a few graceful words the speaker paid a high tribute to the ability of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. There was, he said, a source of gratification and encouragement for Canadians as well as Conservatives in the life of the present Premier of the Dominion. He was above all things a self-made man; his hopes and his character were formed in this country of ours, and all his efforts and his industry and his indefatigability had met with deserved honors at the hands and with the approval of his fellow-countrymen. He represented perhaps more than any other man in the Parliament of Canada, the principles of protection, and when a man said that he believed in the members of the Government presided over by Sir Mackenzie Bowell he at that moment subscribed to the doctrine of the National Policy. (Applause.)

"There is talk about the general election," continued Sir Charles. "I have heard something about it in the last three weeks. (Laughter.) The leader of the Liberals has been in this city, and he says: 'Who's afraid, bring on your election at once.' A month or so ago what were they saying when they thought it possible to influence His Excellency the Governor-General, and to convince him that the most awful violation of his duty would consist in allowing the people of Canada to turn the Conservative Government out? (Laughter.) They read a lecture to him that he had no right to dissolve the Parliament of Canada. But now these gentlemen, and I don't blame them very much for thinking that an election is near at hand, say, 'We are ready; when is the man that drags Billy Bowell down?' (Laughter.) This is courage born of desperation." (Applause.)

Boastings of the Opposition.

There were other boastings of the Opposition to which he wished to direct their attention. They had talked about the Conservative party being broken to pieces, having lost its leaders. "Has Mr. Laurier no memory?" asked the speaker. "Has he no recognition of patent facts? Does he not know that this party in Canada, when it had to sustain the great loss of the death of Sir John Macdonald, presented the most strenuous front that a political party was ever able to present; that we showed to front that commanded not only the admiration of Canadians, but gave a magnificent picture to every politician the wide world over?"

Reciprocity Inconsistent With Free Trade

The Conservative policy, went on Sir Charles, was the only one now advocated in Canada in which reciprocity treaties could logically be argued or were possible of attainment. (Applause.) If their opponents were sincere in their advocacy of free trade, they were prepared to arrange a reciprocity treaty than Lord Salisbury or Lord Rosebery to-day in England. Reciprocity treaties were absolutely inconsistent with free trade. (Applause.)

Turning to Sir Richard Cartwright, the Minister was quite humorous. He had, he said, a certain amount of sympathy for that gentleman. It was, he said, a shame to see them humbling him out of the party and hunting him from the constituency that was prepared for him. To what a depth had he fallen! The only man he could get to go with him to South Oxford was Mr. John Charlton, a man in regard to whom Sir Richard would at one time have exclaimed, "Save me from my friends." (Laughter.)

Mr. Laurier and Sir Adolphe

Mr. Laurier had pointed to a certain matter in connection with the Canadian Government that he could not allow to pass. He wished to say that if the statements of that gentleman in regard to Sir Adolphe Caron were true, if they were founded upon fact, he would not ask a single Liberal-Conservative in the city of Toronto or elsewhere to support a Government of which Sir Adolphe was a member. He branded all these statements as calumnious falsehoods. Other charges utterly foundationless, yet of a most atrocious character, had been made.

The leader of the Opposition had endeavored to prove that the condition of the country had been anything but successful under Conservative government, and he had stated that Mr. Foster was juggling with figures. He forgot what Sir Oliver Mowat and other Liberal leaders had over and over again vigorously maintained—the position that Canada was a progressive country, and were going through the province shouting that Canada was at last a country.

Got Them Out of the Yankee School.

Mr. Laurier and his colleagues might talk about being Liberals of the English school, but it was the Conservative party that got them out of the Yankee school. (Applause.)

Mr. Laurier had said that he was following Peel's policy. In the first place, he never knew that Peel was a Liberal. (Laughter.) Neither Mr. Laurier nor any Reformer in Canada would advocate in this country what Peel had done in England. However, Peel had the courage of his convictions. When he reduced the tariff in the radical manner in which he did, when he repealed the corn laws, when he reduced the protective duties, he said there was only one consequence—he must impose direct taxation. There must be a corresponding income tax.

Mr. Laurier and Peel.

Sir Charles thought they would hear some time from Mr. Laurier that he was a Liberal of the Peel school before the introduction into Canada of the income tax from federal sources. One of the first things Peel also did was to impose a tax on raw materials, and yet Mr. Laurier promised to make the raw materials free, declining to specify what raw materials. He likewise omitted to say how he would get the revenue necessary to carry on th egovernment of this country. These things were not generally indulged in by a warbler of the style of Mr. Laurier; these were for business men, not for a warbler or a wabbler on trade questions. (Applause.)

The Manitoba School Question.

"There is one other subject upon which I wish to say a few words," said Sir Charles. "I refer to the Manitoba school question. Sometimes it suits little men of little minds to call names, and some people pretend that the Government of this country, whatever the country may be, is a Government that does not know their own minds. I want you to remember, amid all the taunts that may arise, I want you to remember that this Government have resolved and intend to maintain this resolution, that when the constitution imposes upon them a judicial duty, they will sink the politician in the judge, they will neither for the purpose of currying favor, nor obtaini g votes forget that while they occupy that position it would be most indecent for them to endeavour to ascertain the public mind or to discuss the question from a political platform; and while some were induced, in this young nation of ours, to resort to a most injurious course, either on one side or the other, and advocate extraordinary views —ultra Protestant views if you like on the one side, ultra Catholic views on the other—and to talk about the effect of these various features in this province or in another—you know as well as I do, to the credit of the Conservative party be it said that whether we lost support or whether we gained, we stuck straight to our duty, and if you like we remained dumb, but we counted the cost.

Will Be Discussed in Order and in Decency

We must come before our electorate, we must come before the people of this country ultimately, not only for the discharge of judicial functions, but of every political function, and we know that as well as you, but we propose in all these troublesome and difficult questions to rely upon you, and relying upon you to proceed to the consideration of them in due order and in decency. It is an extraordinary reflection upon the Liberal party to-day, that while we are indicted for resorting to the courts we are resorting to the courts under the machinery laid down by Mr. Edward Blake, when leader of the Liberal party and machinery, unanimously adopted by the House of Commons for solving these very questions. (Applause.)

"I say tro you in all sincerity that when these questions come up—whether either religion and religious questions or race questions—I hope to God, as a young Canadian, we may use the courts for all they are worth. We know how hard political feeling is, we know, too, what respect there is for the judicial tribunals of this country and the judicial tribunals of the empire and if we can solve any part of any question by a judicial decision, then I, at any cost, am ready to go in for that solution above a political or a party solution.

Mr. Laurier's Profession and Practices.

It would be well for Mr. Laurier to follow the principle that he lays down in one part of his speech at Massey Hall and that is endeavor to keep this question out of the political arena. If he is sincere in that statement, why does he wish to taunt us when we simply performed our duty in a decent manner.

As soon as the decisions of the Privy Council is on th side of the Atlantic the Government will proceed to treat them its calm and deliberate consideration, and when that consideration is given we must be tried at the bar of public opinion. We are not in the slightest degree flinching from our duty, in spite of all taunts, in spite of all jibes, in spite of political considerations, we will maintain adamantine silence until the time to speak has come, and when that time ha scome I believe you will find the Conservative leaders ready to stand by the constitution and by what it teaches, and are willing to respectfully abide by the verdict of the people."

When Sir Charles resumed his seat the cheering was loud and prolonged. The speech occupied one hour and forty minutes.

Short speeches were then delivered by Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Hon. J. C. Patterson and Hon. J. F. Wood.

Osgoode Ball.

Full dress shirt protectors, $1 and $1.50. These are indispensable articles to the well-dressed man—particularly during this cold snap.

Remember, we repeat our great neckwear sale on Saturday next for the last time this season. Positively one day only—any scarf half price. Sword, 55 King-street east, opposite Toronto-street.

Ramsden & Lloyd, caterers, 345 Yonge-st

To correct every phase of indigestion and build up the system use Adams' Tutti Frutti. Don't take imitations.

Salada Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Quinn Wants to Clear His Underwear.

A big discount off all winter underwear and half hose. Odd garments of natural wool at less than cost of production in England. Our ordered shirt department is busier now than it has been in years. We shrink every flannel shirt that we make, and our white shirt customers tell us that we have a faculty for giving ease to the neck that other makers do not possess.

Ask your grocer for Salada Ceylon Tea.

A Woodville Hotel Burned.

Woodville, Ont., Feb. 7.—The Eldon House, with all its contents, was burned this morning.

The occupants barely escaped with their lives. Loss, $6000; insurance, $2000.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Arlington Hotel.

This elegant, comfortable hotel offers every inducement to those desiring permanent winter accommodations.

Turkish baths, day and night, 204 King w

Very Old Whiskies for Medicinal Purposes

We have some very old whiskies, matured in sherry casks, for medicinal purposes, 6 years old $3 per gall., 10 years old $3.50 per gall. Wm Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1286.

ROUSING HIM.

POLICEMAN TUPPER: Move on here!

GEN. BOOTH'S VISIT.

Enthusiastic Reception In Massey Hall Last Night.

STORY OF HIS LIFE AND WORK.

Many Addresses of Welcome Presented to Him.

The Lieutenant-Governor Presides at the First Big Meeting—Generous Tributes By His Honor, Ald. Shaw, W. F. Maclean, M.P., and Rev. Dr. Potts—All Temperance People Sang His Praises—The General Graphically Describes His Mission.

The long-promised visit of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, after an absence of eight years, was celebrated last night in Massey Music Hall by a great demonstration. The word great refers to the enthusiasm of his followers and the cordiality of his welcome by all classes of citizens not connected with the army. A mistake had been made in charging admission fees of 25 cents and 10 cents, the result being that the vast hall was little more than half filled.

Addresses of welcome were given on behalf of the province, the city and the various temperance organizations. A notable feature of the meeting was the absence of most of the members of the Ministerial Association.

William Booth's Life Story.

The General was born April 10, 1829, in Nottingham, England. At the age of 15 years he was converted in a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. In 1849 he removed to London. It was while preaching at Clapham he met Catherine Mumford, whom he married, and whose life-work is so well-known in "Memoriales of Mrs. Booth."

When he left, William Booth commenced his ministry amongst the Methodist Reformers he had a salary of £1 (five dollars) a week. For several years he was a noted revivalist, as traveling minister in that body. The Reformers became merged in the Methodist New Connexion, and it was through the refusal of their conference to reappoint him to his favorite post that he severed his connection with that denomination in 1861.

Mr. Booth then became, as it were, a free evangelistic lance, and in company with Mrs. Booth he toured Great Britain, and both were eminently successful.

The Birth of the Army.

This took place in 1865. In a Quaker burial ground in Whitechapel, London, Mr. Booth held his first east end service. Here the seed was sown which has borne such an abundant harvest.

To use his own words, "Among the vagabonds and outcasts who swarm in East London he had found the lowest level of the social strata, and had driven his pickaxe into the granite block which was to form the basis of the Salvation Army New Jerusalem."

He claims that the Salvation Army is "God's nineteenth century miracle."

A Great Reception.

Massey Hall was decorated with national flags, and suspended from the front of the upper gallery was a life-size portrait of General Booth.

On the platform were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Withrow, Dr. Maclaren, Commissioner Coatsworth, W. F. Maclean, M.P., Ald. Shaw, G. R. Sweetnam, J. S. Robertson, Inspector Archabold, several ministers and all the officers of the Salvation Army in the city and adjacent towns.

There was a great "volley" on the entrance of the General. The opening hymn was the popular one, "Jesus, the Name High Over All." Col. Lawley of England offered a prayer suggestive of "The Sons of Thunder."

The Lieutenant-Governor's Speech.

His Honor said the citizens were assembled to give greeting to a very distinguished man, one whose name is a household word everywhere, General Booth. Then the Lieutenant-Governor praised the zeal and fidelity of the General and his lamented wife amongst the darkest slums in the world's metropolis, which had won the admiration of his fellow-men. A tribute was paid to the General's genius and administrative ability, his broad philanthropy, and His Honor referred to the remarkable spread of the Army's work all over the world.

One of General Booth's chief claims to distinction, and one for which his name will long be remembered, is that he is the author of Darkest England, and the originator of the schemes outlined in that book for the upraising of the submerged tenth. (Cheers.) His work as a philanthropist was noble. He not only labored to elevate the fallen, feed the hungry, reform the criminal, but to keep them when lifted up. As he says himself, it is to no use preaching to men with empty stomachs. (Cheers.)

On all these considerations General Booth is one of the most distinguished men of the present age, and he receives, as he deserves, the heartiest welcome from the people of Canada and the citizens of Toronto.

The Voice of Calumny.

Any man who thinks that General Booth occupies a place of ease is very much mistaken. It was to be expected that such a man would not escape aspersions. Of General Booth, it is true, "though thou wert as chaste as ice and pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny." Preachers, writers, scientists have spoken and written unfounded statements about him; but he has come out of the ordeal unscathed.

In support of this statement His Honor cited Archdeacon Farrar, and added that the result of an examination of the General's books by a committee had not disclosed one shilling misappropriated. (Cheers.)

The Civic Welcome.

Ald. Shaw, in the absence of Mayor Kennedy through illness, gave the civic welcome. The worthy alderman spoke nobly of the work of the Salvation Army in Toronto in its mitigation of degradation, misery and suffering. Said he: "I know of many homes in this city that have been made cleaner, purer and brighter through the Army. May God bless them for what they have done in this city and elsewhere."

The General's Speech.

The General received a great ovation on rising to reply to the kindly and cordial greeting. He said he felt humbled in the dust in view of the many eulogies he was receiving wherever he visited. He was simply in his work fulfilling his consecration vows. "I have said 'amen' to the prayers that my days may be lengthened in order that I may prove worthy of these encomiums."

Then the General launched into a "statement" of the desperate enterprise in which he is engaged. He made reference to the story of his life in hopes that some young men might be led to go and do likewise.

The Salvation Army, said he, has the highest elements of encouragement for all who wish to work for God. It is respected by friends and also by foes, for those who like us not cannot but respect our remarkable results. (Cheers.) There are rumblings underground in modern society, and the likelihood of some sudden outbreak. In such an outbreak the Salvation Army would be a great ally to all the forces of order. In proof thereof he referred to Belgium, where, carrying the Army flag, are those who had carried the red flag of revolution.

The Salvation Army should, he proceeded to show, be of great interest to humanitarians. How it uplifts and ennobles and purifies he showed. Then he spoke of the feeble origin and puny instrumentalities of the Army 29 years ago. Its progress was calculated to inspire with hope all workers for the good of man. (Cheers.) Thousands of drunkards have been made sober, harlots reclaimed, criminals made honest and the Kingdom of Heaven set up in the darkest places of our great cities.

I can hardly understand, he continued, the religion of a man who will not rejoice in such social reform.

Give Us Time.

In reply to some objections against the Army, the General said, "I say to the Methodists have patience with us; perhaps when we have 160 years old we shall be as clever as you are. (Laughter.) To the Presbyterians I say, wait till we are 400 years old, and you will see what you will see. To Episcopalians and other bodies I say, don't you expect old heads upon young shoulders. The Salvation Army is only a child—a big bouncing boy, full of life and energy. (Cheers.) It never had more life and 'go,' and power than tonight. (A big volley.) "Her passage lies across the brink of many a yawning grave."

At this juncture the General paid a noble and pathetic tribute to the work of his sainted wife.

He told the story of his conversion. Then I began to preach. I became a minister, and that almost finished me off. (Roars of laughter.) But I survived and revived. He denied having ever said a word against any church, or sought to injure any other organization. No action of mine was ever intended to damage any man who was struging in the cause of my Master.

The Best Belied Man On Earth.

Very few men, continued the General, have been more reviled than I have. I have been the best belied man on the face of the earth. A great many people sneer at my being a pope, but they would all like to be popes themselves. (Laughter.)

Next came a blood-curdling realistic picture of London slums. A voice came to me, "Here is your parish—your life work." And so it is and shall be. (Volleys of cheers.)

To show the progress made, he stated that 20,000 hungry ones are being fed in London alone. (Cheers.) This is a wonderfully convincing argument to those who eat and are sheltered, though it may not be convincing to doctors of divinity.

We can get money out of the poor. It is hard to get money out of the rich. (Cheers.) And the reason the poor give us money is because so many of them have found that Jesus Christ is a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Such people do not want to hear Dr. Flowerpot; they want something to eat. They say to us, tell us something that will make us forget our gnawing miseries.

My idea in the formation of the Army was to form a band of dare-devil people—a band of guerillas formed of desperate sinners.

In concluding his vigorous address, which had been enlivened with many flashes of wit, the General gave a hasty review of the fields occupied. They are still proscribed in Russia. The Army's progress in India reads like a romance.

As To Canada.

The General said, "In Canada we have more than one-third more officers, members and buildings than when I was here eight years ago. We have had great difficulties, but we have got all round the corner. ("Praise the Lord.") We have had difficulties in Canada such as we have not encountered in any other part of the world. The Salvation Army is more consolidated and more likely to succeed in Canada than in any other part of the world. (Cheers.)

of the world." (Cheers.)

The Army flag flies in 45 different countries and colonies. There are 4000 corps, 2500 of which are self-supporting. They are led forward by 11,000 officers. The War Cry is published in 15 different languages, and its circulation is one million a week. God has done the work; to Him be the glory! (Loud cheering.)

A Methodist Eulogy.

Rev. Dr. Potts said: When the religious history of the 19th century shall be written, the Salvation Army cannot be ignored. The name of General Booth shall stand on an equal platform with Martin Luther, John Knox and John Wesley. (Cheers.) The greatest temperance organization of God's footstool is the Salvation Army. (Renewed cheers.) The greatest social force in the world to-day is the Salvation Army.

From the Temperance Organizations.

Dr. Maclaren presented this address, which recognized the wisdom and efficiency of the principles and methods upon which the Army acts in regard to temperance. The address was signed by John

Continued on third page.

A TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

Governor Kirkpatrick welcomes General Booth to Toronto the Good.

EMBARRASSING.

MONS. LAURIER, desirous of making a good impression: No, Mademoiselle Canada, believe me the Party is unitedly and truly British now, sing God Save the Queen regularly before and after meals, and the United States is never mentioned in the house, and ——

THE PARROT, breaking in with discordant laughter: Oh! come off—whater you giving us—continent to which we belong—Commercial Union—give us a Free Hand—give us a ——

LIBERALS FIX THE DATE.

A MONTREAL MAN TELLS WHEN THE ELECTION WILL BE.

His Guess is April 19, But the Ottawa Authorities Have Not Been Consulted—No Conclusion Has Yet Been Reached—Messrs. Haggart, Montague and Daly At Peterboro.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 7.—Having become tired of prevailing uncertainty with regard to a session or dissolution, an enterprising newspaper man in Montreal has gone so far as to decide the matter for the Government and telegraphs to the Ottawa and Toronto papers that a decision has been reached, and that a dissolution will take place, nomination being fixed for April 12, and polling a week later. If the inventor had chosen April 1 he would have been just as much in mark. Your correspondent is in a position to state positively that no conclusion has been reached, nor will a definite announcement be forthcoming until all the Ministers have returned to Ottawa.

N. Davin, M.P., is urging that a grant of seed grain be made settlers in Moosejaw and Regina districts. It is questionable whether the request will be granted, as the impression is general that the settlers in the Northwest have done very well in this respect in the past, and that it is about time to call a halt.

Sir A. P. Caron and Mr. Foster returned from the Eastern Townships to-day. A deputation of Indians from Maniwaki was here to-day on business with the department in connection with land and timber which they hold in the Upper Gatineau district.

Vancouver has been placed on the same footing as the principal cities of the Dominion, and a house delivery of letters by carriers has commenced.

MINISTERS IN PETERBORO.

Messrs. Haggart, Montague and Daly Address a Crowded Meeting

Peterboro, Feb. 7.—The first political meeting in this riding in connection with the forthcoming Dominion elections in the interests of the Conservative party was held this evening in the opera house, which was filled to the doors.

The Ministers, Hon. John Haggart, Hon. Dr. Montague and Hon. T. M. Daly, arrived on the 5.12 G.T.R. train, and were met at the depot by a large crowd of citizens and the officers of the East and West Ridings Conservative Associations. A procession was formed, and headed by the gand the Ministers were driven to the Oriental Hotel, where they were tendered a banquet.

The public meeting in the opera house was addressed by Hon. John Haggart, Hon. Dr. Montague and Hon. T. M. Daly, who dealt exhaustively with the leading political questions of the day.

The Ministers left for Ottawa on the midnight C.P.R. train.

SOUTH PERTH PROTEST.

The Trial Closed, But Further Argument To Be Heard

Stratford, Ont., Feb. 7.—The South Perth election trial was resumed here this afternoon before Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Osler. The bulk of the evidence was directed towards proving the agency of James Dougherty of Mitchell, who had hired a rig for election day in the interest of Mr. McNeill. Thirty witnesses were examined.

After argument by counsel the judges announced that, although the question whether Dougherty was an agent for McNeill was reserved by them for argument, the evidence had not shown corrupt practices sufficient, in their judgment, to void the election. The question of agency would only affect a small portion of the costs. They set down the 16th inst., at Osgoode Hall, to hear argument on this reserved point.

AN INMATE BURNED TO DEATH.

The Woman's Clothing Caught Fire From a Stove.

A sad accident occurred at the York Industrial Home Tuesday. An old lady by the name of Mary Lovett, one of the inmates, was standing before the fire in one of the bath rooms warming herself when her clothes caught on fire, and although every effort was made to put the fire out she was so badly burned that she died the following day, Wednesday. The coroner was sent for, but after hearing the facts of the case he decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

THE MANNERS OF TORONTO SOCIETY,

Men Criticized By The Week—A Brilliant Issue.

To-day's Week again returns to the subject of manners and hits our society men some pretty hard blows. Great attention comes to the defence. Mr. Oliver Howland, M.L.A., concludes his able review of Froude's "Erasmus," and a prominent Ottawa literary man has an interesting article on "Dr. Dawson on the Cabot Voyages." The Mail and Empire amalgamation in this number now for sale at McKenna's, 80 Yonge-street, is discussed with regard to its political significance and many other topics of current interest.

"The Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven." The Rev. A. John Cleare of Chicago, Ill., will lecture to-night on this subject in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Elm-street, near Yonge. Don't miss it.

Ask your grocer for Salada Ceylon Tea.

A COLD BARGAIN DAY.

Still the Ladies Will Be Out in Force—Furs Necessary.

The cold snap has kept many ladies within doors for some days, but unless to-day is very cold there will be a large crowd of shoppers out, for it's bargain day.

Ladies should remember, however, that they cannot purchase reliable furs at drygoods stores. Furs sold there are invariably made by second-rate manufacturers, and cannot be depended upon either for style or quality.

To-day W. & D. Dineen have a real bargain day, but although all their furs are cheap they are to be depended upon. In fact, they're guaranteed.

Following are a few prices of furs at Dineens':

Children's grey lamb caps $2, ladies' fur gauntlets $4, 24-inch Greenland seal capes $15, 27-inch Greenland seal capes $20, ladies' storm collars $3.50, Persian lamb caps $5, ladies' grey lamb jackets $50, ladies' fur muffs $2.50, ladies' mink ruffs $3.50, boys' fur caps $2.50, grey goat robes $5, extra large size $7.50, men's fur coats $15, men's gauntlets $6.

Dineens': King and Yonge—254 Yonge.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

California Tokay, the most delicious red sweet pure wine ever sold in Canada, 10c per dock glass at all first-class hotels.

"Salada" Tea is sold in lead packets only.

Turkish baths, bed for all night bathers.

DEATHS.

SECOR—At Woburn, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, Mary, beloved wife of Alexander M. Secor, sr., aged 61 years.

Funeral on Friday at 2 p.m. to Washington Church Cemetery, Scarboro.

FRIENDSHIP—On Thursday morning, at his late residence, 16 Davenport-road, William P. Friendship, beloved husband of Alice Friendship, in his 50th year.

Funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock from above address.

HARRISON—On Feb. 7, at his residence, 20 Madison-avenue, Toronto, Major Arthur Bagshaw Harrison, aged 45 years.

Funeral from the above address on Saturday, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock, to St. James' Cemetery.

Salada Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Dispels all uneasiness at the stomach and makes you feel first-class. Adams' Tutti Frutti. Beware of fraudulent imitations.

THE INSURANCE JOB.

Where Has Mrs. Hyams' Money Gone?

WHO WERE THE CONSPIRATORS?

All Concerned Call It a Conspiracy.

But They Differ Very Materially As To the Conspirators—Mrs. Hyams' Action For Separation and Alimony From Her Husband—One of the Grounds Is That He Has Disposed of All of the $31,000 Insurance She Received Owing to the Death of Her Brother.

Barrister Samuel C. Smoke of Watson, Smoke & Masten has been retained by Mrs. Martha Wells Hyams to prosecute her suit for alimony against her husband, Harry P. Hyams, whom she married in May, 1893. Since Mrs. Hyams discovered that applications had been made for insurance policies aggregating $300,000 upon her life, nearly one-half of which were issued, she has been confined to her bed, and is still too ill to give her solicitor the full details of the grounds upon which she bases her action for separation and alimony.

$30,000 Has Disappeared.

One of the grounds, however, antedates the application for the insurance policies. After the peculiar death of her brother int he Hyams' warehouse had been investigated, the New York Life paid to Mrs. Hyams the $31,000 which the dead boy had carried on his life in their company. A month or two later, Hyams and Miss Wells were married. About this time a chattel mortgage on Hyams' effects for $1700 was retired. During the 20 months which have elapsed Hyams, his wife claims, has obtained possession of nearly every dollar of this sum, and invested it in his business. What that business consisted of is thus described in the directory of 1895:

HYAMS, D. T. & H. P.
Dallas T. Hyams. Harry P. Hyams.
-FINANCIAL BROKERS-
11 King-Street West.
Money to Loan