THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 41 MELINDA-STREET, TORONTO.
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	$4.00	Six Months	$2.00
Six Months	1.50	One Month	50

No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.

Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line. Financial statements, twenty-five cents per line. Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, Marriages and Births, 25 cents each. Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.

The World's Telephone Call is 423.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1888.

The World has the largest circulation of any morning paper in Canada.

What May Be this Week.

The World is proved to have been right in advising the public that there were things which would prevent the Manitoba railway difficulty from being settled in such a speedy and off-hand manner as was talked of by some of our contemporaries last week. Foremost among causes of delay was the necessity of having the best professional opinion as to whether this or the other agreement might be legally carried out, and how. And other causes of delay there were, for instance—the Rose-Scott debate, which unavoidably required a good deal of attention from Sir John and his colleagues. That has now spent its force, however, and, owing to the number of members who have gone home, it may be said that the Easter holidays are already "on." And to-morrow will witness the formal adjournment.

This week promises to be one of effective work on the railway difficulty. In all probability what has to be done between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Company was settled upon as the Cabinet Council on Saturday. As has been pointed out in these columns, the settlement with Manitoba's representatives is something else, and that appears to be well under way as the present week opens. We may say that now it looks like business, and that something is about to be done at last.

The rumor is current that the C.P.R. has made an arrangement with the Northern Pacific, in virtue of which the former is to give up its invasion of the Puget Sound district, while the latter agrees to keep out of Manitoba. And Mr. Greenway, we are told, fears she rumor is true, "as things have been looking that way for some time." We only hope that it will be abundantly proved true, and that shortly; indeed, the sooner the better. For the retirement of the Northern Pacific from its invasion of Manitoba means a good deal. For one thing, it means that Mr. Wiman and his Commercial Union propaganda are about to lose the help of the Northern Pacific, which has been their most efficient ally and promoter of the "fad" in Manitoba. We only hope that the rumor may prove true, for the good of the country.

In the matter of this Manitoba difficulty, "time is on our side," and against those who seek the dismemberment of the Dominion. As we have pointed out before, another season of navigation will work wonders, and will put people in mind of some things which not a few of them seem to have forgotten in their rush and haste for change. It will appear that after all these great lakes are not merely ornamental "water-stretches," but are immensely useful as being actually the cheapest transportation way for the carrying of produce per ton per mile—that the world knows of. Reflecting people may by and by get in into their heads that there is really no necessity why the Northwest crop of any particular year must be delivered in Europe, or even at our Atlantic seaboard, ere the first hoes of the New Year's day following has struck. With such important additions as the ensuing summer is likely to witness, to elevator and storage accommodation, also to the supply of cars, it may appear that these have all along been the things actually wanted, while the need of additional railway tracks has been more imaginary than real. The coming summer will surely put the Manitoba agitators in mind of some things which they should never have forgotten; and the present week, let us hope, will see it closes reveal a way out of the trouble which appears to be the breath of life to the agitators aforesaid.

Canadian Independence.

The discussion raised by the questions of Commercial Union and Imperial Federation gives us another opportunity of explaining what we mean by Canadian Independence.

We have many times in these columns endeavored to show that the form of government at present existing in this country represents a constitutional development, a gradual progression along a well-defined line from colonial nutelage to colonial self-government. But, as we have often also shown, that process of development has not been completed. There are still a number of things over which we have no control; as, for instance, we cannot make or mend our own constitution; our courts are not final; we have not the control of our own army and militia forces; we have no say in the selection of our chief magistrate; and, most important of all, we have not the right to negotiate treaties. There are also other minor points in which Canada is not supreme.

Now, what The World means and has always meant when it advocates Canadian Independence is that we should complete this work of constitutional development and gradually attain complete sovereignty in all these points enumerated. We have never advocated and do not now advocate any violent separation or wrenching of the tie which binds us to the Mother Country. We respect that tie; we still need the assistance of England, and we hope long to see the most friendly relations existing between the two. But we have all along directed the attention of the people of Canada to this constitutional development and endeavored to show them that they would never be great or free or able to take their place amongst the nations of the earth till they became sovereign on these subjects.

Why should not Canadians make their own constitution? The people of Britain make theirs, so do the people of the United States, so does every country that claims to be a nation throughout the world.

Why, too, should we not have a say in the selection of our chief magistrate? Till we have such we are purely dependent on those who send out our ruler to us.

Does Col. Denison mean to tell us that we have not a Canadian officer competent to command our militia forces and our own standing army? We are sure he does not. We believe we have lots of men able to do that work, and to do it well; and if need be to hold their own in the Imperial service.

As for our courts, The World has often before endeavored to show that our Canadian lawyers and judges—trained in Canadian jurisprudence, thoroughly conversant with that magnificent system of municipal law which has been developed on this continent and well-practised in all our courts, which are admitted to be equal to similar courts in any other portion of the Empire—are and ought to be quite able to finally interpret the laws and constitution of Canada. Indeed, we go further and say that Canadian judges ought to make the best Court of Appeal for all points of Canadian law. This thing is so patent that all must admit it.

The question of the making of treaties has been discussed over and over again. Mr. Blake raised it many years ago, and others have followed in his steps. Indeed the Imperial Government has admitted Canada's rights in this regard, and in every question in which our interests are concerned she is represented by at least one Canadian. England has also recognized our Commissioner in London and has assisted him on several occasions in negotiating or endeavoring to negotiate inferior treaties with foreign powers.

The Imperial Federationists by their meeting on Saturday night have made a much greater jump than was ever made by the advocates of Canadian Independence. They have come out and asserted that Canada in entering into Federation ought to be the equal in every respect of the other Federated Powers. Col. Denison, endorsed by The Globe of yesterday, says there ought to be a Kingdom of Canada under the Crown of England, but independent of the Privy Council and Parliament of Great Britain. This is making one gulp of what The World has distributed into quite a number of mouthfuls. They are also asking in effect for the right of making treaties, and even in this case they go further than ever did the Independence men or Mr. Blake.

With a sudden and mighty rush has the question come upon the scene, and strangest of all is the fact that the men who are most active in demanding radical and far-reaching changes are those who have heretofore been of the party of conservatism and loyalty. But we must tell these gentlemen that they go too far all at once. They must first help to achieve Canadian Independence, to put Canada on an equality with the other powers of the Empire, to make her sovereign in the things we have enumerated. When that has been done it will then be in order to talk about an English Confederation which is to preserve the peace of the world, still further develop English Constitutional Government, and advance the welfare of humanity.

The Two Federations.

The World is with the Imperial Federationists in their opposition to Commercial Union or the Americanization of Canada. But where we differ from them is that we are anxious to first perfect the Canadian Confederation before entering on the discussion of an Imperial one. We have endeavored to show what the imperfections of our present system are and in what directions it ought to be improved. We must scotch the Snake of Provincialism before we can make this a unified Dominion. We must simplify our constitution, and no one can do that but ourselves. We must create a stronger and purer national sentiment. Imperial Federation will do none of these. Canadians must work out their own salvation. And we are all the more hopeful that these things will soon be accomplished now that the Imperial Federationists have done so much to point out the nondescript position we Canadians at present occupy.

The Right to Make Treaties.

It is idle for Canadians to talk of treating with our neighbors for a Commercial Union or with the Mother Country for an Imperial Federation when we have not as yet acquired the treaty-making power. Mr. Blake, when he gave up his activation for Imperial Federation and put forward the claim that Canada should have the right to negotiate treaties, took strong and sure ground. The treaty-making power is the key of the position.

Easily Answered.

One of the current stupidities of the hour is the query why, if a tariff between two nations is good, one between two provinces, two states, or two towns should not be a good thing, too. The plain and sufficient answer is that there is an essential difference between a national system and a section of that system, just as there is between a family and a community. The basic idea of protection is also at the bottom of family life. It does not follow that because a man ought to be generous to and protective of his own family he shall be so to his neighbor's family to the same degree. A family, like a family, has to raise its own revenues and bear its own expenses. Common revenues imply common government, and the necessity of raising such revenues constrains even Free Trade Britain to levy customs duties upon a number of imports, and in addition to this she levies internal imposts that are unknown in Canada. The chief difference is that Canada levies upon what she can produce, instead of taxing such articles as tea and coffee, as Britain does. We discriminate against the states of the Union in favor of our own provinces, upon the same proper principle that all other civilized countries act, to a greater or less extent.

Blessings Turned to Grievances.

The Winnipeg Sun admits that since last harvest eight million bushels of wheat have been carried out of Manitoba, to say nothing of other produce, and yet The Sun has been clamoring about a grain blockade in a manner designed to create the impression that the crop had been practically left unmoved, and that the people were consequently suffering severely. From another quarter comes the statement that the grain crop was so unexpectedly large that there were not machines enough to thresh it out promptly, which goes to show that the farmers themselves were taken as much by surprise as were the railway people by the magnitude of the work provided them by the beneficence of Providence. It is probably the first time upon record that a people—a pioneer people at that—perverted a great blessing into a political grievance and talked rebellion because all things were not quite equal to the accommodation of the extravagant fertility of their soil! Notwithstanding this, however, one of the leading grievance monger's own figures prove that they fared well at the hands of the railway managers, and that their trouble has been systematically and grossly exaggerated.

The Globe is unusually correct in stating that Mr. Blake was the pioneer of the Imperial Confederation idea, or the equivalent thereof: but Mr. Blake received no support in that direction from his natural supporters, too many of whom have gone in pursuit of stranger fads since Mr. Blake made his speech at Aurora. Probably it was because of this that Mr. Blake despaired of the realization of the idea of his younger days. Notwithstanding all which, The World is as it was aforetime: Canada first, the Empire secondly, and the United States never!

There is a good deal in what Mr. Elias Rogers has said about the Toronto coal combine having been the legitimate offspring of the United States combine, though The Globe declines to accept Mr. Rogers' explanation as entirely satisfactory. It must be apparent to any person who has closely observed the upgrowth of such organizations in the Dominion that they are the outgrowths of the great so-called "trusts" that have for years been developing under the higher tariff of the United States. So much Mr. Rogers has shown in regard to his own trade. That this is likewise the fact in regard to other trades there is every reason to believe, and that looking to the United States for relief from such evils is a folly's crown of folly there is indubitable evidence. Men do not go to the mouths of rivers to purify their springs and sources. There is hardly an evil of which Commercial Unionists complain that would not be aggravated by the adoption of their policy, involving as it does the acceptance of the tariff policy which originally created and called into being the troubles complained of. Never borrow troubles from your neighbor.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the shareholders and others interested at the annual meeting of the Sun Life Assurance Company, held at its offices, St. James-street, on Friday, the 16th March. The President, Mr. Thomas Workman, occupied the chair.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ending 31st December, 1887.

It is with much gratification that the Directors present their report of the transactions of the Company during the past year. Both in magnitude and profitableness, the business has been almost everything that could desired.

The applications for new life assurances were 2436 for $3,601,921.44, of which 2247 for $3,250,100.00 were accepted and policies issued therefor.

The life policies now in force are 7128 for $16,872,777.69 on 6741 lives. We have moreover $3,207,600.00 insured under 1,819 accident policies, so that the total current contracts of the Company are $20,080,377.69.

The income for the year shows the very large increase of $132,331.23 over the figures of 1886, the total being $495,831.54. The magnitude of this sum may be better understood by pointing out that it is equal to $1360 for every working day in the year, and this too without including the large repayments which the Company is constantly receiving on account of previous investments. This increase for the one year is moreover now as large as the total income was only a few years ago.

The assets have also been largely augmented, and now, amount, including capital, to over $1,550,000.

As may be seen from the accounts, nearly $200,000 was returned to policyholders during the year in death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc. This is by far the largest sum the Company has ever yet so distributed, and shows that we are each year fulfilling more completely and satisfactorily our mission in protecting the widows and orphans of the land, and also providing for the necessities of the old age of our policyholders ahead. At the same time it must be remembered that as the greater part of the accumulated surplus of the preceding five years as it stood at the end of 1886, has been paid away to policyholders during the year, the sum now to our credit as surplus is almost entirely the result of the one year's transaction, and that this should amount to over $75,000 is exceedingly encouraging, and leads us to expect very large profits at the next division.

Although the amount paid in death claims shows an increase, this is only the natural result of the increasing business of the company, and the advantageous age of its members. The total has been well within the predictions of our mortality tables, and this is the best evidence possible of the great care taken in the selection of the risks.

In all the details of its business as above new assurances, premiums now in force, income, assets and surplus earned, the past year stands out as the best the Company has had, and we believe that we are yet only at the beginning of its prosperity.

The Company has during the past year realized on a large amount of the real estate held by it, and after providing abundantly for all possible losses on the remaining properties, has been able to take credit for $8,500.00 surplus from this source. The total profit made on real estate and debentures sold, was $11,472.00. This of itself is high testimony to the character of the investments, and the Directors do not hesitate as a state fact, believe that nearly every asset on the Company's books could be disposed of at a profit. The mortgage account could certainly be transferred at a premium.

The books and accounts have as usual been carefully audited by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, who have not only checked the vouchers and securities, but by communicating personally with every borrower, have ascertained absolutely that the amounts stated to be due are correct. The committee of Directors have, moreover, personally scrutinized every bond, mortgage, or other security held by the Company, and can certify that they to be in perfect order.

The three Directors who retire this year are Messrs. Thomas Workman, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie and Robert Anderson, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

H. MACAULAY, Managing Director.
THOMAS WORKMAN, President.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1887.

Income.

Premiums—Life	$465,968 60	
Annuities	18,459 43	
	$427,319 02	
Less paid for Re-assurances	2,545 34	
		$424,775 68
Interest		68,033 53
Rents		1,545 33
Profit on Real Estate and Debentures sold		11,472 00
Total Income		$505,831 54

Disbursements.

Dividends on Capital		$ 4,350 00
Death Claims, including bonuses	$ 76,659 63	
Matured Endowments, including bonuses	16,466 13	
Annuity Payments	1,217 20	
Accident Claims	4,250 11	
Profits paid Policy-holders	74,501 92	
Surrender Values	11,860 15	
		184,955 34
Expense Account		79,647 92
Commission		39,325 95
Medical Fees		3,206 60
Total disbursements		327,972 52
Surplus over disbursements		177,859 02
		$505,831 54

Assets.

Debentures—City of New Westminster, market value	$ 3,240 00	
Town of Belleville	6,540 00	
" Cornwall	5,780 00	
" Sorel	11,760 00	
" St. Mary's	2,858 30	
" Iberville	3,030 00	
" Richmond	2,040 00	
" Richmond School Bonds	9,042 50	
" St. Jerome	21,600 00	
" Valleyfield water works	21,168 00	
" Smith's Falls	1,070 00	
Village of Cote St. Louis	24,000 00	
" Gravenhurst	5,097 00	
" Midland	3,762 50	
" Streetsville	2,430 00	
" Merritton	2,436 00	
Township of North Stukely	6,480 00	
" Albourgh	1,575 00	
" Marlpole	1,386 00	
Parish of St. Chrysostome	6,085 00	
Montreal Turnpike Trust	2,942 00	
		$186,762 60
Stock—Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co., market value		27,082 50
Loan on Hamilton Provident and Loan Co. Stock (market value, $1440)		200 00
Loans on Real Estate, first mortgages		801,908 49
Real Estate		31,269 36
Loans on Company's Policies (Reserves on same being $124,000)		64,388 11
Cash on hand and in Bank		18,280 87
Bills Receivable		1,441 03
Office Furniture		3,330 70
Agents' Balances		8,379 09
Commuted Commissions		10,961 00
Interest due		6,365 66
Interest accrued		18,978 29
Rents due and accrued		222 50
Outstanding Premiums on Policies in force composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current	$ 68,515 20	
Deferred Premiums	39,174 55	
	$107,719 75	
Less 10 per cent for collection	10,771 97	
(The Reserves on these Policies included in the Liabilities are over $320,000)		96,947 78
Sundries		388 51
		$1,312,504 48
Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up		437,500 00
Total Assets		$1,750,004 48

Liabilities.

Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries British table 4½ per cent interest)	$1,125,720 47	
Annuity Reserves	9,769 39	
	$1,135,489 86	
Less Reserves on Policies re-assured	3,005 24	
		$1,131,584 62
Unearned Accident Premiums		9,591 10
Death Claims (Life) reported but not proved or awaiting discharge		17,916 20
Death Claims resisted		2,000 00
Profits due Policyholders		6,806 66
Sinking Fund deposited for Debentures		6,547 73
Total Liabilities		$1,174,499 31
Cash Surplus to Policyholders		138,005 17
Capital paid up	$62,500 00	
Surplus overall Liabilities and Capital Stock	75,505 17	
		$138,005 17

(Including uncalled capital the surplus to policyholders is $575,505 17.)

$1,312,504 48

Montreal, March 10, 1888.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have carefully counted and examined the Mortgages, Debentures and other Securities owned by the Sun Life Assurance Company, and have much pleasure in certifying that we found the same correct and in complete accordance with the books of the Company, and with the Annual Statement as exhibited above.

T. WORKMAN, *President*,
W. W. OGILVIE,
E. H. EWING,
JAS. TASKER,
Directors.

To the President and Directors of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—We have audited the transactions of your Company for the year 1887, and certify to the Balance Sheet and Annual Statements as above. The bookkeeping records are correct and satisfactory, and the disbursements fully vouched for. We have personally verified the securities for the moneys on loan by procuring acknowledgements from the debtors individually as at 31st December, 1887.

Respectfully submitted,
P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, 12th March, 1888.

Mr. Macaulay, the managing director, said the report was a true exhibit of the year's transactions and of the financial position of the company. The dividends were as much pleased with it as he. He returned thanks on behalf of himself, the actuary and office staff, for the reference to them in the resolution of thanks. The company is fortunate in having such a medical referee as Dr. Wilkins and such a painstaking legal adviser as Mr. Selkirk Cross. As for the actual agency workers, he wished them to know that those at the head office are fully alive to the difficulties of their position and appreciate the zeal and devotion displayed by them. An honest, truthful agent has an amount of worry which few know of. He can meet fair competition, but untrue or distorted criticisms, or exorbitant estimates are often hard to face. The Toronto branch is fast assuming splendid proportions under the management of Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Hayes, the Western inspector, and many others also deserve praise for their energy and success. The Messrs. Junkin of Brockville, and Hill of Peterborough, have done good service. Belleville, under Mr. McIntyre, British Columbia under Mr. Crease, Manitoba under Messrs. Gilroy and Andrews, the Northwest under Mr. Boyd, and the Maritime provinces under Mr. Henderson, are all becoming more important each year. Mr. Bidout of Shefford devotes himself chiefly to accident business and deserves special mention as a most efficient and reliable agent. The business department of this we requires annually a detailed list of all the mortgages of the company and the particulars of the properties covered by them. Some of these items are interesting. The valuations placed by the company's own appraisers on the properties mortgaged are:

Lands only	$ 973,876
Buildings only	1,302,253
Making a total security of	$2,295,029

on which has been loaned $801,908.49. The second item is that of about two-and-a-half times the amount loaned. This showed the quality of the mortgage account. It is a pity to see Canadian money being taken out of the country and thus impoverishing Canada and helping to build up foreign cities, when by investing in our own country they can help in building up our own country and receive at the same time as great advantages as they can possibly get by going abroad.

Mr. Macaulay explained some items in the report. The reserves of liabilities, for instance, are calculated, on a very strict basis—the 4½ in table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, which is the legal standard of the Dominion, and provides for a heavier mortality than any other table in use in modern times. He referred also to a new rule which had been adopted by the Board, with regard to all policies issued since the last division of surplus, by which the profits are to be divided every five years from the year of the issue of the policy and not every five years from the company's foundation as at a fixed date. This plan was much the more equitable of the two, and would ensure much larger profits to be divided to policyholders in future. The Company had a great majority of the policies cancelled are less than five years old, and as no profits will now be given until a policy has been in force five years the same amount of profit to divide among a smaller number of members, and each one will therefore get more than under the old plan. The company is a very desirable one for all those who keep their policies in force, and will, no doubt, help to make the company still more popular than now.

Aldermen A. F. Gilbert, Toronto, expressed thanks for himself and the agents of Western Ontario for the reference to them in the report, and also asked for the very kind and kindly allusions made by the managing director and others. He had anchored in Toronto from the Sun Life, and as long as the present enlightened, upright and liberal policy of the company is continued he will be only too glad to be its representative. He felt sure the report is everything an agent could well desire.

A number of other gentlemen spoke, all expressing unqualified pleasure at the position of the company.

The retiring directors were re-elected unanimously.

Happy Day! Happy Day!

Live happy for anyone when they do their choice on something good, valuable and lasting. The world is ringing with the news from "Pee-Dee" downward (the earliest period in history.) The latest development is the big bargain at F. H. Brown's grocery, provision and liquor store, 293 Queen-street, corner of Bathurst-street. Don't be ashamed to be seen in the streets. Who can refrain from seeing the worth of their money at a glance? Who can resist the temptation to get all they can for their money? Who? Everybody.

Two Cases at the Assize Court.

Furley v. Dixon was the first case heard in the Civil Assizes yesterday. It was an action brought by Mrs. Ida Furley against Robert C. Dixon to enforce the specific performance of a contract involving a sale of land. As the dispute was one simply of technical points, Mr. Justice Street dispensed with a jury. The plaintiff secured a verdict.

Tate v. Fraser, Gibson and others was commenced at 3 p.m. Mrs. Margaret Tate is a farmer's wife, and she has brought an action for $1000 against Thompson B. Franklin, banker of Sunderland, and William Moore, a bailiff of the same place, for illegal distraint of farm stock and chattels which she contended belonged to her. The defence pleaded justification, claiming the property seized under power of chattel mortgage. The case will be continued to-day.

—They Never Fail.—Mr. S. M. Boughner, Langton, writes: "About two years I was troubled with inward piles, but by using Parmelee's Pills, I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then I have not required Parmelee's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

Imperial Federation.

From The Hamilton Times.

The most practicable scheme that we know of, in the direction of Imperial Federation, was that presented a good many years ago by the late Hugh B. Willson, who thought that Canada could well afford to admit British goods free of duty, if Britain would admit Canadian products free and charge 10 per cent. on the products of other countries. Then supposing Canada charged 5 per cent. on United States wheat, whose ultimate market was Great Britain, United States shippers would be forced to use the Canadian route, and in return they would bring British goods via Canada. In time Canadian production would be so stimulated, that we might get her food supplies without resort to the United States at all.

It All Hangs on Trade.

From The Toronto News.

On that small but significant word "trade" the whole question, then, hangs. The colonies do not ask, Will federation further military schemes, will it assist territorial aggrandizement, will it help emigration? but they ask will it assist trade? and until it can be shown that it will assist trade, assist it so largely that nothing further in that direction can be desired, the Imperial Federation idea is a meaningless one to colonists, and especially to Canadians.

—Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeable taste to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Artistic Furniture.

—All houses should be well furnished. Shabby, worn-out furniture not only looks bad but is apt to make a man or woman lose their temper whenever they cast their optics on the objectionable article. Messrs. G. W. Tickell & Co. of King-street west, almost opposite the Rossin House, have in stock the finest lot of really modern furniture that has ever been placed on view in Toronto. Ladies and parties furnishing should visit their warerooms. 26

Gibson is Going.

If you want a cheap spring overcoat, get it before he goes.

Gibson wants you to come and take away his goods at your own price, so that he can go.

Yes, go; or remove to his new stand on the 1st April—207 Yonge-street, opposite Albert-street. 246

Gibson, 6 Shuter-street.

The sort of blood from which the constituents of vigorous bone, brain and muscle are derived is not manufactured by a stomach which is bilious or weak. Uninterrupted, thorough digestion may be insured, the secretive activity of the liver restored, and the system efficiently nourished by the aid of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. This is the greatest blood purifier ever introduced into Canada.

Next Monday.

Look out for next Monday, ladies! It will be really the first field day at McKendry's for the season. Who has not heard of McKendry's Bargain Day? Monday, 19th March, there will be some extraordinary bargains: see the list in Friday's Telegram and Saturday's News. Worth your while ladies to visit the Waterloo House, 278 Yonge-street, next Monday.

If you prefer something healthful to chew try Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. All druggists and confectioners.

CRICKETING DATES FIXED.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION GAMES IN DISTRICT NO. 8.

O'Connor on His Way Home—Curling at the Granite Rink—Turf Topics Across the Line—Baseball Gossip—Lacrosse and Other Sports.

The annual meeting of the delegates and secretaries of the cricket clubs in District 8 of the Ontario Cricket Association was held last night in the Walker House. Mr. J. Chandler occupied the chair. Mr. W. H. England of 36 Clarence-square was appointed secretary for the season. These matches were arranged:

May 19—Toronto v. Bracondale on Toronto grounds.

May 26—East Toronto v. C. Co. on C. Co.'s grounds. Toronto v. Parkdale on Toronto grounds. Goodenham & Worts v. Bracondale on G. & W. grounds.

June 2—East Toronto v. Goodenham & Worts on G. & W. grounds, Parkdale v. Bracondale at Bracondale.

June 6—Toronto v. C. Co. on Toronto grounds, East Toronto v. Parkdale on East Toronto grounds.

June 16—Toronto v. Goodenham & Worts on Toronto grounds, East Toronto v. Bracondale on East Toronto grounds.

June 23—Toronto v. East Toronto on Toronto grounds, Parkdale v. Goodenham & Worts on G. & W. grounds, Bracondale v. C. Co. on C. Co.'s grounds.

June 30—East Toronto v. Bracondale on Bracondale grounds, Parkdale v. C. Co. on Parkdale grounds.

July 7—Toronto v. Parkdale on Parkdale grounds, Goodenham & Worts v. Bracondale on Bracondale grounds.

July 21—Toronto v. C. Co. on C. Co.'s grounds.

July 14—East Toronto v. Goodenham & Worts on East Toronto grounds, Parkdale v. C. Co. on C. Co.'s grounds, Toronto v. Bracondale on Bracondale grounds.

July 19—East Toronto v. C. Co. on East Toronto grounds.

July 21—Toronto v. Goodenham & Worts on Goodenham & Worts' grounds, East Toronto v. Parkdale on Parkdale grounds.

July 28—Toronto v. East Toronto on East Toronto grounds, Parkdale v. Goodenham & Worts on Parkdale grounds, Bracondale v. C. Co. on Bracondale grounds. Parkdale v. Bracondale and C. Co. v. Goodenham & Worts are to be arranged.

Dust From the Diamond.

The ball season will open in New York next Saturday.

Buckner will travel nearly 500 miles less than any other club in the International League.

According to some instantaneous photographs taken in the West, a good pitcher will make twelve distinct motions before he delivers the ball from the bat.

There will be more commercial, amateur and semi-professional clubs in the field this year than ever before.

Manager Hackett says that he has received assurances from "Pud" Sullivan that he will manage the Troy team this season.

Binghamton has signed Charles Whitney, formerly of the Rochester and Scranton teams, as third baseman.

President Von der Ahe has about given up the idea of taking a combination of ball-players to England, and will visit Australia instead.

A Cleveland despatch says: Faatz, of whom great things are expected, is to direct his work of the team and the town is ready to give him all the help it can.

Talking over the prospects of the Rochesters, Manager Leonard says he is going to make a special effort to have the greatest team of base runners in the International Association.

The bill introduced in the St. Louis City Council some time ago by Ald. Monahan to tax baseball parks $2000 per annum has been defeated. A substitute bill was introduced and signed taxing parks $500.

At the Executive Committee meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Baseball Association, held at Syracuse recently, Cornell University was expelled from the association because it was held that a racing medal was retained by that institution which belonged to the Union College crew in the winning of the 100 yards dash at Utica in 1886.

A despatch from Troy says: It has been the prevailing opinion that the Troys would be weak in the pitching department, but there is a good deal of latent strength there. Keefe has been generally considered the most reliable man, but new great things are expected of Haddock, and every one in this vicinity knows that Gentleman is a fine twirler.

A Rochester correspondent says Syracuse will end the season first, Buffalo second, Toronto third, Hamilton fourth and Rochester fifth.

The Baltimore club is having a good deal of trouble in getting some of its players to sign. In some cases the player wants double the salary which the club is willing to pay, and nearly three times what they are actually worth.

The Central League will play the same number of games as the International Association, and will open on the same day and close one day later.

President Von der Ahe has made the players of the Browns and Whites an offer of $100 to each man if the teams come in first, second or third in the championship race in their respective associations.

The Southern League will be the first professional body to start upon its championship season, as it opens April 1 in New Orleans and Charleston with the Birmingham and Memphis clubs respectively.

The Connecticut State Baseball League has been formed. Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwalk, Meriden, Ansonia and Danbury will be the towns in which regular games of the League will be played.

The Binghamton team, now complete, is as follows: Dunning, Hennifin and Ryan, pitchers; Meehan and Collins, catchers; McGinty, first base; Harris, second base; Whitney, third base; Rodney, short-stop; Lavin, centre field; McGucken, left field, and Shaw right field and change catcher.

O'Connor on His Way Home.

Osrman O'Connor and his fellow Toronto oarsman, Stanbury, left for home at Peterson on March 18 are on their way home, having left San Francisco three days ago. They are expected here on Friday or Saturday.

The San Francisco Chronicle has a three-column account of the race. Both O'Connor and Mr. Joseph Rogers are reported to have complimented Peterson on his game struggle, and he is accounted for his defeat partly by his being badly boated. "There are many different estimates," says The Chronicle, "of the total amount which has changed hands over the result of the contest, but a careful calculation of information received from all sources places it in the neighborhood of $80,000. Of this a large proportion was wagered on Saturday night and yesterday, during which time O'Connor came up with a rush in the betting. One of the 'largest' wagers ever made by Joseph Rogers, the sly Canadian sport, who dropped down among the local sports about ten days ago, and assured them he was a cautiously moderated voice that the odds ought to be 2 to 1 on Peterson. Then again, John O'Grady, who arrived here with Rogers, and who, by the by, has attended several boat races, is in pocket by the 'Peep o' Day Boy's' victory. It is stated that Rogers won $7000 and O'Grady $5000. Jim Keenan, the Boston sport, has retrieved some of the losses he incurred by backing Hanlan against O'Connor, as it is said that yesterday's race netted him $3000."

Splashes From the Oar.

The next meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held at New York next month, when the date and location for the next annual regatta will be decided upon, although the principal point will be the reinstatement case of James Pilkington, stroke oar of the famous Metropolitan eight.

Much that interests oarsmen everywhere, and some things that may seriously affect them, are involved in a suit instituted by Mike Davis of Portland, Me., against the Union Boat Club of Boston, and now on trial before a referee. Davis claims a patent on about everything connected with the modern racing shell and the oarsman's outfit. Old oarsmen are inclined to take little stock in Mr. Davis' claims of priority of invention, and laugh at his patents.

Curling at the Granite Rink.

A curling match took place last night at the Granite Rink between two rinks of the bankers and grain merchants of the Board of Trade, which resulted in a victory for the former by one shot. The result follows:

Rink No. 1.

BANKERS.		GRAIN MERCHANTS.	
C. F. Rice.		W. A. Wilson.	
B. Jennings.		W. Oates.	
W. A. Thornton.		J. Carruthers.	
D. B. Wilkie, skip	19	L. A. Tilly, skip	10

Rink No. 2.

Geo. T. Crawford.		J. Harris.	
A. J. Hollyer.		W. R. Ramsay.	
H. Boulton.		W. Christie.	
W. Dick, skip	13	W. Taylor, skip	20

Turf Topics Across the Border.

In running matters during the week the interest in the States has been confined more particularly to the backwardness of the season and the fear that Southern trained horses will capture all the early stakes. The revival of the Long Island Jockey Club, with its racing property at Astoria, and its announcement of stakes to be run during the season of 30 days, beginning July 4, also caused some talk. Although the association has been duly chartered and more or less work done on the track at Astoria, many yet say the association is a "ghost." As to the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, continuous efforts are being made to boom the books opened by merits outside the State of New York; but as the cash is generally wanted before the lover of the odds will write a ticket, the business done is very small. No doubt some of the rooms in this city are doing business, but the "coppers" for them dare not print the odds, as they did last year, fearing that their information may be material, as it is now obtained by silent partnerships, as was supposed to have been the case last year with one writer who boomed the Pratt book.

Gossip of the Turf.

C. Wise will ride for W. E. Owen this season.

The Kentucky Handicap has become the Suburban of the West. A despatch from Louisville says that the race is "the subject of greater discussion and speculation at present than even the Kentucky Derby."

Trainer Owen will likely start three horses for the Queen's Plate, Baffle, Longspin and Vickin. It is said that Wise will pilot Longspin.

Volante, 124 pounds, is favorite for the Kentucky Handicap at 10 to 1 against and Terra Cotta 116, coming next at 12 to 1.

Tries at Goal.

The Brooklyn Association foot ball match between Oxford and Cambridge was played on Feb. 22, Oxford winning by three goals to two. Oxford has won five of the fifteen matches and Cambridge ten. The match here chronicled is the first Oxford has won for six years.

A football match between Ireland and Wales, under Rugby Union rules, was played on March 6, and resulted in a victory for Ireland by 2 goals, 1 try and 6 minors to 3 minors.

Increase Points.

Ottawa Journal: A strong move will be made by friends in both associations to have "Tommy" Crown reinstated, and in all probability he will play in Ottawa next season.

At the annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Lacrosse Club last week the following officers were elected: Hon. Presidents, R. N. Hall, M. P., W. Blue, T. S. Mitchell; President, J. J. Maguire; First Vice-President, H. McAllister; Second Vice-President, G. C. Hatchess; Committee, W. Foster, W. Exley, M. Kelly, H. Longleed, J. Mills, G. Simpson and E. Irwin. Captain, E. A. Long.

At the annual meeting of the Young Toronto Lacrosse Club last Friday evening the following officers were elected: Hon. President, E. F. Clarke; President, Andrew Pauk; First Vice-President, J. E. Bell; Second Vice-President, J. Taylor; Secretary, W. Pauk (80 Dukes-st.); Treasurer, E. Maguire; Captain, A. Gowlay; Committee, W. McCleary, J. McGrath, Charley Suckling, G. Elliott and Gus Dann. The committee have secured the Moss Park Rink grounds for practice, and the boys are sanguine of winning the Intermediate Championship this year.

Hard Blows.

Jack Dempsey says that when Mitchell and Jackson arrive he will arrange a match to meet either for as much money as they want to put up.

According to Jake Kilrain Sullivan was very lucky in never being able to make a stand off with his last competitor. Jake says that the damage to John's right arm was inflicted by a tremendous blow from Mitchell. He claims that it was the fourteenth round Mitchell did as much leading as Sullivan did, and that he outgeneralled the big fellow.

Costigan, when asked about Dempsey's intentions regarding Mitchell, said that Jack would keep after him until he forced him into a match, and that he felt confident of defeating Charlie when he put his mark.

Another man has fought his last battle. Charles Huff, a young man twenty years old, and a companion, engaged in a boxing match near Belleville at Arling, a small town ten miles south of Findlay, O., on March 16, and at the end of the first