ART.

J. W. L. FORSTER, PUPIL OF MONS. J. Bouguereau. Portraits in Oil, Pastel, etc. Studio 81 King-street east.

VETERINARY.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE HORSE Infirmary, Temperance-street. Principal assistants in attendance day or night.

PROPERTY WANTED.

BLACKSMITH SHOP AND FORGE WANTED —near the centre of the city. Address P.P., World Office.

TO RENT

TO LET—3 STORY BRICK BUILDING with basement, 25x65, suitable for machine shop or manufacturing of any kind, situated on Ontario-street, 1 door north of King. Apply to 7 Ontario-street.

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HEATED by furnace, open grate and wardrobe, private family, no children, few minutes from Parliament buildings. 19 Vincent-street.

PERSONAL.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK. SPRING Overcoats at Cornwell's, 168 Queen west. 146

NATIVE WINE ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON. Direct importer of fine wines, etc. C. E. Vardon, 543 Queen west, Tel. 2134.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

50 CENTS WEEKLY — FURNISHINGS, dry goods, ladies' mantles, etc.; lowest prices. 'Gardiner, 30 Brunswick-avenue. 461

HATS—FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN BALance of Brewer's hat stock to clear out this week, various shapes; prices astonishing. Dixon's, hatters, 65 King west.

BUGGY AND CART FOR SALE. 61 LOMBard.

SECOND-HAND TYPE AND CASES FOR sale. Apply at the Central Press Agency, 30 Yonge-street.

KID GLOVES—GENTS' TWO-BUTTONED French kid gloves, assorted tans and browns, a bargain, at 75c a pair. Dixon's, furnishers, 65 King-street west.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EVERY CORPORATION IN CANADA CAN prevent the decay of lumber by using Finch's Wood Preservative, Toronto.

OAKVILLE DAIRY—473 YONGE-STREET—guaranteed pure farmers' milk supplied, retail only. Fred Sole, proprietor.

JEWELRY.

DIAMOND RING, FIVE WHITE STONES, sacrifice, $15, cost $50; smaller one, $5; solid gold rings 75c, coin silver stem-winder watch $8.50, worth $20; American spectacles; eyeglasses for every body 25c, pebbles $1.50, gold $2.50, guaranteed. Woolson, 180 Queen-street west, near Simcoe.

MONUMENTS.

GRANITE MONUMENTS—LARGE VARIETY —made to order, lowest prices. J. G. Gibson, Parliament and Winchester.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

H. S. MARA, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses, 5 Toronto-street. Evenings, 589 Jarvis-street.

OPTICIANS.

EYESIGHT PROPERLY TESTED BY MY OPTICIAN. 159 Yonge-street, Toronto.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—MICHAELS, THE old reliable opticians of King-street, have removed to 218 Yonge-street, corner of Albert; the trade supplied.

MUSICAL.

P. W. NEWTON, TEACHER OF BANJO, Guitar and Mandolin. Private lessons, thorough instruction. Terms reasonable. Studio: Nordheimers', 15 King east. Evening lessons at residence, 112 Sherbourne-street.

ISLAND BOATS.

CAPT. GOODWIN BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that his new steamer Morning Star is now ready for the season's business. She has a large freight capacity and every convenience for all kinds of Island freight. Apply Ontario Coal Dock, foot of Church-street. Telephone 18. ed-7

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FURNITURE WANTED in exchange for new cutters or bob sleighs. Box 173, World Office. 246

MEDICAL.

DR. H. A. PARKYN HAS OPENED AN office Corner of Simcoe and Adelaide-streets. ed-7

DR. REAR, 31 YEARS TREATING CAtarrh, wasting and all chronic diseases. New cure of varicocele. Office, 15 Maitland. Call or write. 246

"DOWN TOWN OFFICES" OF DRS Canniff, Nattress, Henwood, Hood and Dixon (nose, throat, ear). Janes' Building, King and Yonge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL OWNERS OF LAME HORSES!—A cure guaranteed or no charge. Notice—My cure is permanent; if horses are made any lamer by my operation their full value will be paid in cash. Contracted Feet, Corns, Quarter Cracks, Thrush and all Lameness of the Feet. 15 Years' Experience. Highest Testimonials. Try R. Kennedy's Quickest Healing Salve in the World. Will cure scratches, sore shoulders, cuts, burns, bruises and old sores of the worst kind. Price 25 cents. Also try R. Kennedy's famous Hoof Ointment, guaranteed to grow a hoof quicker than anything in the world. Price 25 cents. R. Kennedy, specialist of horses' feet, infirmary 114 North Beaconsfield-avenue, corner Crosstreet. N. B.—No charge for examining horses. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. 47

FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS to loan at low rates. Read, Read & Knight, solicitors, etc., 75 King-street east, Toronto. ed

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES, endowments, life policies and other securities. James C. McGee, Financial Agent and Policy Broker, 5 Toronto-street. ed

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN IN LARGE OR small sums at lowest current rates. Apply Maclaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley, Barristers, 28-30 Toronto-street, Toronto.

LEGAL CARDS.

ALLAN & BAIRD, BARRISTERS, ETC., Canada Life Buildings (1st floor), 40 to 46 King-street west, Toronto; money to loan. W. T. Allan, J. Baird.

A. F. MCINTYRE, BARRISTER PROVINCE of Ontario. Advocate Province of Quebec. New York Life Building, Montreal.

A. D. PERRY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc.—Society and private funds for investment. Lowest rates. Star Life Office, 51, 53, 55 Freehold Building, cor. Adelaide and Victoria. Telephone 1655.

HANSFORD & LENNOX, BARRISTERS, Solicitors. Money to loan at 5½ per cent., 10 Manning Arcade, 24 King-street West, Toronto.

MCDOWALL THOMSON, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary, &c., room 79, Canada Life Building, 45 King-street West, Toronto. Telephone 2248.

MACINTYRE & SINCLAIR, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc. Room 33, 34 Victoria-street (Land Security Co.'s Building). Branch office at Creemore, Ont. Arch. J. Sinclair, Alex. D. Macintyre.

HOTELS.

ROYAL HOTEL, HARRISTON, ONE OF THE finest commercial hotels in the west; special attention paid to the traveling public; rates $1 to $1.50 per day. J. B. Bingham, proprietor. ed

RUSSELL HOUSE, ORILLIA—RATES $1 TO $1.50 per day; first-class accommodation for travelers and tourists. F. W. Finn, Prop.

TYRE HUB—LEADER-LANE, W. H. ROBINson, proprietor. Wines and liquors of the finest brands. First-class refreshment and lunch counter in connection.

THE ELLIOTT, CORNER CHURCH AND Shuter-streets—delightful location, opposite Metropolitan-square; modern conveniences; rates $2 per day; reasonable rates to families; Church-street cars from Union Depot. J. W. Hurst, Proprietor.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, Cor. Winchester & Parliament-sts. Every accommodation for families visiting the city, being healthy and commanding a magnificent view of the city. Terms moderate. ed JOHN AYRE, Proprietor.

LADIES Pamphlet free, re Dr. Kirkwood's Force and Suction Syringe. Address, CLAYTON SPECIALTY CO., Toronto.

PATENT SOLICITORS.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, SOLICITORS OF patents; pamphlet on Patents sent free. J. G. Ridout (late C.E.), barrister, solicitor, etc.; J. E. Maybee, mech. eng. Telephone 2682. 103 Bay-street, Toronto.

DENTISTRY.

RIGGS, DENTIST—BEST TEETH ON PLATES only $8; crowning and bridging a specialty.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

THOMAS MULROONEY (LATE OF THE Palmer House) has opened a cigar and tobacco business at No. 70 Queen-street west, opposite the Jumbo grocery. Choicest brands of tobaccos and cigars. A call solicited. ed-7

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES — LOW price and easy terms, billiard goods of every description; ivory and celluloid billiard and pool balls manufactured, repaired and recolored; bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc.; estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new '93 catalogue to Samuel May & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 68 King-street west, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

NO 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO

A One Cent Morning Paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily (without Sundays) by the year	$3 00
" " by the month	25
Sunday Edition, by the year	2 00
" " by the month	20
Daily (Sundays included) by the year	5 00
" " " by the month	45

The Atlantic Service.

It is reported that Mr. Huddart, the possible contractor with the Canadian Government for a fast Atlantic service, has been met on his arrival in the Old Country by gentlemen advocating the rival facilities of Queenstown and Milford Haven as a port of call.

As we have repeatedly stated, Canada's opportunity in the race for Atlantic-borne mails, passengers and express freight is in her possession of the shortest route from land to land. The time was when steamers landed their passengers at Galway, whence they crossed Ireland to Dublin, and thence via Holyhead to London. This scheme achieved no popularity, but Milford Haven presents all the advantages and none of the drawbacks of the Galway route. A splendid harbor, any depth of water right up to the docks, no bar, no delay, no transhipment and a quick run over the Great Western to Paddington town. With Milford Haven thus available and secondly one of England's greatest railway companies, it is astonishing to us that steamship owners should be frightened at the thought of leaving the old-established ports. Why should a passenger be taken up the Irish Channel to Liverpool or through the sinuosities of the English Channel to Southampton when the vessel can go straight into Milford Haven? The strong prejudice in favor of old channels of trade is not warranted by the developments of latter-day locomotion. We should like to see the experiment of stopping at Milford Haven tried. Boats now going to Liverpool, practically speaking, pass Milford Haven on the way; though the latter is only a few miles further from London than Liverpool is, and is much nearer than Plymouth is. Eventually the shortest ocean passage must prevail for the carriage of mails, passengers and perishable freight. One port in that passage is Milford Haven, the other is Cape Breton. Pending the invention of somebody with the courage to utilize our end of the shortest chain, it would be an excellent compromise to use the other from the next nearest port on this side. Mr. Huddart will be able to show our Government the impossibility of the proposed aberration to Cherbourg, and we presume we have heard the last of that Quixotic scp to the French Cerberus. Meantime we hold up both hands for Milford Haven, for the consequent avoidance of four handlings of the mails, and for the convenience of every passenger who proposes to avail himself of our new Atlantic service.

They Can't Trust the Manhood Voters.

The anti-Sunday car advocates are not content with the decision of the Private Bills Committee on the definition of the word citizen. They will make another effort to have the voting take place under the municipal lists, instead of on the more extended legislative list. The first vote in January, 1892, was a municipal vote, and the majority against Sunday cars was 3336. The vote in August, 1893, was a combined Local Assembly and municipal vote (the same as voted on the prohibition question), and the majority against a Sunday service was only 973.

The antis are prepared to suggest and to press any scheme whereby they can deprive the young men of Toronto of the right of voting on this matter. These young men are qualified to vote for the fittest man to represent them in the Local Assembly. They were considered qualified to vote on the prohibition question, but the clergymen of Toronto wish to rule them out as incapable of deciding whether Sunday cars in Toronto will be a convenience or a nuisance. The young men have been permitted already to vote on this question. It is now sought to deprive them of a privilege they are legally entitled to enjoy. Where is this tyranny to end? Just see how Toronto is tied up already. Toronto is the only city in Ontario where Sunday cars cannot run without making an appeal to the people. In Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Kingston, St. Thomas, Windsor, Niagara and everywhere else in the province Sunday cars can run on the mere motion of the company. If a law is good for one city it ought to be good for another. We do not think the antis will be successful in any future attempts they may make to have the committee revoke their decision and limit the voting to the names on the municipal list.

Perfection of Travel.

When one travels, he wants to "get there," not only speedily, but safely and luxuriously. He wants to be surrounded by every appliance devised to secure safety and luxury; he wants to ride rapidly and smoothly; he wants pure air and freedom from dust; he wants elegant and artistic appointments, luxurious upholstery, easy chairs, the comfort and tastefulness of the parlor; he wants epicurean meals, fastidiously served, as he flies at lightning speed through arcadian landscapes; in a word, he requires all that makes travel a delight. For that reason the experienced traveler goes by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and enjoys the perfection of travel.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

Direct Service To Newfoundland.

The direct route to St. John's, Newfoundland, is via the Intercolonial Railway and Halifax, N.S. Tickets and through bills of lading issued and full information as to sailings, etc., furnished at the western agency of the Intercolonial Railway, 93 York-street, Toronto.

Fagged Out—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

THE McKINLEY BILL DEFEATS ITSELF

Our Foreign Commerce in Agricultural Products Grows in Spite of It.

Comparisons Made Before and After Canadian Farmers Have Successfully Adapted Themselves To the Changed Conditions and Are Now Almost Independent of the American Market—Where Our Products Find a Ready Market.

Statement showing the quantities or values of the principal field products imported into and exported from the Dominion of Canada during the year ending June 30, 1893, per Trade and Navigation Returns of the Dominion:

	Exports.	Gross Imports.	Net Exports.	Net Imports.
Wheat, bushels	13,008,029	4,156,252	8,851,777	.....
Wheat flour, barrels	431,116	53,039	378,077	.....
Wheat and flour, equal bushels	.....	.....	10,553,123	.....
Indian corn, bushels	2,839,209	5,100,901	.....	2,261,692
Indian corn meal, barrels	1,377	65,347	.....	63,970
Barley, bushels	2,044,235	5,715	2,038,520	.....
Barley malt, bushels	1,822	49,473	.....	47,651
Peas, whole, bushels	3,255,812	11,076	3,244,736	.....
Peas, split, bushels	158,536	.....	158,536	.....
Oats, bushels	7,278,194	30,990	7,247,204	.....
Oatmeal, barrels	156,512	1,081	155,431	.....
Rye, bushels	298,589	235,646	62,943	.....
Rye flour, barrels	.....	380	.....	380
Meal, all others, barrels	4,703	.....	4,703	.....
Beans, bushels	276,955	14,984	261,971	.....
Buckwheat, bushels	594,604	10	594,594	.....
Buckwheat flour, barrels	.....	247	.....	247
Other grain, bushels	39,958	.....	39,958	.....
Bran, mill feed	181,152	29,615	151,537	.....
All other breadstuffs	.....	46,796	.....	46,796
Straw, tons	7,763	.....	7,763	.....
Hay, tons	151,881	1,494	150,387	.....
Hops, lbs.	319,996	514,021	.....	194,025
Maple Sugar, lbs	738,514	.....	738,514	.....
Seeds, Clover, Grass, etc.	$ 240,928	$ 447,054	$.....	$ 206,126
Potatoes, bush	1,112,838	53,649	1,059,189	.....
Other Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes, etc.	$ 217,075	$ 155,246	$.....	$ 38,171
Tobacco Leaf, lbs.	237,272	14,340,741	.....	14,103,469
Hemp, undressed, cwt.	34,864	198,000	.....	163,136
Indian Corn for Ensilage, bush	.....	122,631	.....	122,631
Seeds	.....	$ 41,480	$.....	$ 41,480
Animals, for improvement of stock	.....	311,493	.....	311,493
Animals, Cattle	7,745,103	20,437	7,724,666	.....
Animals, Horses	1,588,007	136,940	1,451,067	.....
Animals, Sheep	1,288,540	132,091	1,156,449	.....
Animals, Hogs, etc.	224,717	61,848	162,869	.....
Eggs	868,007	13,194	854,813	.....
Fur Skins, not dressed	1,481,168	785,433	695,735	.....
Grease	3,462	225,594	.....	222,132
Hair	34,905	33,262	1,643	.....
Hides	405,025	1,947,886	.....	1,542,861
Pelts	66,955	90,224	.....	23,629
Rennet	2,283	56,795	.....	54,512
Wool	228,311	1,651,440	.....	1,423,129
Butter	1,300,199	54,943	1,245,256	.....
Cheese	14,157,555	780,172	13,377,383	.....
Lard	67,097	14,531	52,566	.....
Pork, bacon and hams	2,092,727	378,212	1,714,515	.....
Beef and mutton	42,775	183,593	.....	140,818
Tallow	2,283	33,978	.....	31,695
Meats—Dried, smoked or canned	1,006,398	143,572	862,826	.....
Other meats	26,797	47,756	.....	20,959
Sausage casings	.....	39,615	.....	39,615
Poultry and game	20,840	13,216	7,624	.....
Bones, bristles, etc	75,097	69,321	5,776	.....
Fruits—Apples, green	2,731,223	35,165	2,696,058	.....
" " dried	199,699	1,522	198,177	.....
" Berries	96,219	73,785	22,434	.....
" Grapes	.....	70,207	.....	70,207
" Peaches, plums and quinces	.....	83,542	.....	83,542
" All other	25,760	65,364	.....	39,604

RETROSPECT.

A few comparisons of the above results with those of the year 1889-90 will assist in forming some correct conclusions as to the effects produced on the agricultural interests of Canada by the operation of the McKinley tariff on the one hand and of the National Policy on the other. It is evident that these two causes have led to a marked change in the proportions of the different products raised by the farmers of the Dominion for foreign markets.

The displacement of production has been greatest in the article of barley. The exports in 1889-90 were 9,975,908 bushels; the exports in 1892-93 were 2,044,235 bushels.

In every other important production of the farm there has been a gratifying increase.

Wheat—In 1889-90 Canada imported 2,344,929 bushels wheat and 182,628 barrels flour, and exported 2,394,130 bushels wheat and 149,959 barrels flour. In wheat and flour together the imports exceeded the exports 597,809 bushels. In 1892-93 the exports exceeded the imports 10,553,123 bushels.

Oats—In 1889-90 Canada imported 960,252 bushels oats and exported 757,792 bushels; the imports exceeding the exports 202,460 bushels. In 1892-93 the exports exceeded the imports 7,247,204 bushels.

Peas—In 1889-90 Canada exported 2,488,142 bushels peas; in 1892-93 it exported 3,255,812 bushels.

Peas, split—In 1889-90 Canada exported 239,971 bushels; in 1892-93 it exported 158,536 bushels.

Beans—In 1889-90 Canada exported 183,995 bushels; in 1892-93 it exported 276,955 bushels.

Buckwheat—In 1889-90 the exports were so insignificant that they were not classified; in 1892-93 they reached 594,604 bushels.

Indian Corn—In 1889-90 the net imports of Indian Corn amounted to 3,335,069 bushels; in 1892-93 the net imports had decreased to 2,261,692 bushels.

Horned Cattle—In 1889-90 the value exported was	$6,949,417;	in 1892-93,	$7,745,103
Horses	"	"	1,936,073	" 1,588,007
Sheep	"	"	1,274,347	" 1,288,540
Cheese	"	"	9,372,212	" 14,157,555
Butter	"	"	340,131	" 1,300,199
Meats, canned, etc.	"	"	180,013	" 1,006,398

In hog products, lard, pork, bacon, hams, shoulders, and in swine imported to be slaughtered in bond, the change in the current of trade has been very marked. In 1889-90 the value imported exceeded the value exported $1,500,000. In 1892-93 the value exported exceeded the value imported $1,900,000.

Apples, green—In 1889-90 the value exported was $993,163; in 1892-93, $2,731,223.

Potatoes—In 1889-90 the quantity exported was 1,458,797 bu.; in 1892-93, 1,112,838 bu.

Hay—In 1889-90 the quantity exported was 115,162 tons; in 1892-93, 151,881 tons.

That the McKinley bill has to a considerable extent injuriously affected the prices realized for barley, beans, horses, potatoes, hay and a few minor articles of produce is undoubtedly true. That this result has been seriously felt in those sections where there used to be a large and profitable trade with the United States in these products is equally true and is to be regretted. But all these articles combined form but a small per cent. of the exportable products of the farms of the Dominion. When the other articles, wheat, oats, peas, buckwheat, butter, cheese, cattle, hog products, fruit, etc., are taken into consideration it is seen that the effects of this illiberal bill have not been so far-reaching or so injurious to the agricultural interests of Canada as its promoters anticipated. Very wonderful progress has been made in the production of farm products, whose value is determined in England and uninfluenced by American legislation or antipathy to Canada. Canadian farmers have rapidly and successfully adapted themselves to the changed conditions and are now almost independent of the American market.

That the National Policy has been of great advantage to farmers during the trying years in which they were compelled to make some changes in their system of farming is beyond question. Imports of American wheat, and more particularly of flour, which for several years had been depressing the wheat market here, and which threatened to ruin the flour millers of Ontario, were shut out by increased duties, and the markets of Quebec and Maritime Provinces were secured exclusively to the products of Ontario farms and mills. During the two years 1888-1889 and 1889-1890, 425,000 barrels of flour and over 200,000 bushels of wheat were imported into the Dominion from the United States for consumption in Canada, and paid duty at the rate of 50 cents per barrel and 15 cents per bushel. The politician or newspaper which denies that protection ever did or ever can benefit the farmer will find an insurmountable difficulty in attempting to explain how the above wheat and flour were exported from the United States to Canada, unless prices here were higher than in their markets, by the amount of the duty and the expense of delivering here. The same argument and position is applicable to oats. It can hardly be disputed that the late increase in the duties on hog products has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the gratifying change in Canada's position in the last three years with respect to this important branch of the farmer's industry. When it is seen that in this short period, instead of importing, as in 1889-90, $1,500,000 more than it exported, Canada now occupies the position of exporting $1,900,000 more than it imported (a change of $3,400,000 in three years, it is clear that this result could not have been attained except by securing in the first place the almost exclusive control of the home market. The profitable returns to the farmers have stimulated them to greater excellence and a larger production, under which the home market is supplied, and a large and promising export trade is being built up on the sound foundation of superior quality to that produced in the United States. Ignorance and partisanship may affect to sneer at the National Policy, but experience and candid judgment bear testimony to the beneficence of its influence. It may not be perfect in all its parts and may, like every other good thing, be open to improvements. It may be advantageously amended, but is has proved too useful to be cast aside.

MARTER'S MOTION DEFEATED.

MOWAT'S MAJORITY EIGHTEEN ON THE FIRST DIVISION.

Abolition of Government House To Be Made an Issue at the Elections—Hon. G. W. Ross Intimates That the Present Building May Be Sold and a Cheaper Structure Erected.

In the Provincial Legislature yesterday among the bills introduced were the following: Toronto and Richmond Hill Street Railway Co., Mr. Gilmour; to amend the Judicature Act, Mr. Gibson, Huron; to incorporate the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company, Mr. Awrey; to incorporate the Canada Burglary Insurance Company, Mr Tait.

Agricultural and Arts Grant.

Mr. Preston moved for a return showing the full amount of the Government grant to the Agricultural and Arts Board and a detailed statement of its expenditure during the last five years. His object was to learn whether this grant should not be discontinued. Years ago this board, when the Provincial Exhibition existed, did a good work; but not long since the House, on the ground that those exhibitions had lost their usefulness, had abolished the grant for that purpose. The board still existed and expended a grant of $5800 for plowing matches and in other directions, which were not of material interest to the farmers generally of Ontario. Only a few were so benefited. The feeling throughout the province was that this grant should be given—and more appropriately—to the township agricultural associations.

Hon. Mr. Dryden remarked that the statement of this expenditure would be found in detail in the report of the Agricultural and Arts Association. The money was now expended in aiding the Guelph Fat Stock Show, the Toronto Spring Horse Show, in securing the registration of stock, and in other ways. It was true that both the shows mentioned, which did important work, might be taken up by other organizations, but it could not well be done by his department. If the House thought that the time had arrived to do away with this grant, he did not think the Government would interfere.

Mr. Awrey said, as regarded the Horse Show, the only question was whether the grant should not be increased. The last plowing match had been attended by sixty or seventy plowmen and three Indians took first prizes. We had the best stock on the American Continent and much of the credit due for this state of things belonged to the A. and A. Association.

Mr. Meredith said there was good ground for the complaint, that the Minister of Agriculture gave too much time to his political duties and during the present session that hon. gentleman had improperly not been in his place for that reason. As a time like this, when there was a desire to capture a particular vote, the hon. gentleman should not go out into the country as the representative of the Government and make political capital with the agriculturists. These tours consumed time, which should be given to the service of the province.

Mr. Waters thought that the A. and A. A. had outlived its usefulness. Grants ought, however, to be made to the horse and fat stock shows, but the A. and A.A. should be wiped out of existence.

Motion agreed to.

A License Grievance.

Mr. Hudson moved for correspondence relating to applications for a license in the years 1892 and 1893 for the Albion Hotel, Shannonville. This House for a period of 30 years had a license: no complaint has been made and the commissioners will not say why a license is now refused. Political influences are inferred.

Motion agreed to.

Crowners' Quests.

Mr. Hudson moved for a return of all coroners' inquests held for each of the 10 years preceding January, 1890, and for each of the 10 years succeeding.

Motion agreed to.

Colonization Pap.

Mr. Willoughby moved for a return of all moneys paid by the Government for colonization roads in the Township of Smith in the County of Peterborough for the years 1890-91-92-93.

He remarked that, from all he could discover, this expenditure had been very uselessly made. Motion agreed to.

Government House.

Hon. Mr. Ross resumed the debate on Mr. Marter's motion to abolish Government House maintenance.

He said that, whether necessary or unnecessary, the Government was not responsible for the existence of Government House, which was erected under Sandfield Macdonald's regime, with the concurrence of both sides of the Legislature; but the Reform party was responsible for its maintenance. The site was, however, only held in trust. This property was assessed at $314,000, not its full value—and a cheaper site might be chosen elsewhere, on which a smaller building might be constructed. In this way, by selling the grounds, a considerable margin might be obtained. Abundant precedents existed—all the other provinces, the Dominion and the other British possessions generally, enjoyed Government houses, and with all our democratic tendencies it was a question whether we should adopt American custom in this matter. Purely British precedents could be followed with advantage in preference to the destructive and levelling tendencies of the member for Muskoka. The Conservative members of the House had for 27 years voted for the maintenance of Government House. What was the cause of the present change? Was this the only unnecessary institution in existence? The mace, the cost of arms over the Speaker's chair, the British flag itself and this Legislative Chamber—for the old building had witnessed good legislation—were not absolutely necessary.

Why, the first Parliament in Ontario had been held under the shade of a maple tree with the Speaker on a stump! Were they going to divest our institutions of all that was unnecessary, and abandon all regard to the dignity of their surroundings? In these matters they should proceed gradually. The House should await the expression of opinion on the part of the people. Why did not the Opposition complain of Rideau Hall, which since its establishment had cost over a million dollars, while Government House only cost about $15,000 a year, an amount which this province could well afford, with a revenue of three or four millions and a surplus of six or seven millions? Consequently on financial grounds the motion was unjustifiable. And if this expenditure was taken up by the Dominion Government things would be much worse. If really unnecessary this maintenance should be abolished at once.

Mr. Meredith: The honorable gentleman differs from his leader.

Mr. Ross denied this and added: Let the people and the next House decide. He charged the Opposition with having steadily belittled the attempts to increase the extent and the power of the province and its Legislature.

McCallum Favors Instant Abolition.

Mr. McCallum made his maiden speech. He proclaimed himself independent, but he had supported the Government for 19 years. Farming had become unprofitable; agricultural products brought extremely low prices; farmers had been obliged to curtail their expenditure; never had more men been out of employment, and as this was the case the Government also should cut down expenditure. [Opposition applause.] He would much rather support a motion for immediate abolition, but $15,000 or $16,000 a year was an altogether unreasonable expenditure on Government House. And the gardening there cost 1900 odd dollars. This seemed to be going all the year, but in the country gardening was confined to the summer time. [Applause and laughter.] Sundries were put down at $1500. When that amount was in question the Government should descend to particulars. [Hear, hear.] "The time was not far distant," remarked the hon. gentleman in conclusion, "when not only the maintenance of Government House but the very office itself shall be abolished." [Opposition applause.]

Mr. Willoughby said he had voted for this motion in the last Parliament and would do so again with pleasure. He was astonished at the position assumed by this Government which had long been posing as the farmers' friend. [Laughter.]

Mr. Campbell supported the motion and Mr. Marter closed the debate.

The Attorney-General's amendment to the amendment, referring the matter to the people at the elections, was carried on a division of 50 to 32.

Kirkwood and Snider voted against the Government.

The division list is as follows:

Yeas—Allan, Awrey, Balfour, Barr (Renfrew), Baxter, Biggar, Bishop, Blazard, Bronson, Caldwell, Carpenter, Charlton, Clarke (Lanark), Cleland, Connee, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Dryden, Evanturel, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Lockhart, Loughrin, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKechnie, McMahon, Mack, Mackenzie, G.; Moore, Mowat, O'Connor, Paton, Robillard, Ross, Sharpe, Smith (York), Stratton, Tait, Waters and Wood (Brant)—50.

Nays—Barr (Dufferin), Bush, Campbell (Algoma), Campbell (Durham), Clancy, Clarke (Toronto), Gleadinning, Godwin, Hammell, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, Kirkwood, McCallum, McColl, McNaughton, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Preston, Reid, Rorke, Smith (Frontenac), Snider, Tooley, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings), Wylie—32.

The pairs were: Ryerson and Rayside, White and Garrow, Fell and Smith (Peel) McCleary and Sprague.

The Man-Eating "Wallace."

Sir Charles Wombell's famous lion "Wallace," that created such excitement in New York city a few weeks ago by breaking from his cage and killing a valuable trotting horse, will be the great attraction at the Musee next week. Bronco Boccacio is one of the most noted lion trainers in the world, and after two and a half years of hard labor with the savage "Wallace" Boccacio pronounces him untamable. To-morrow is ladies' souvenir day, and all those in attendance will receive their choice of either a box of note paper and envelopes, a silver souvenir spoon or a bottle of cologne.

"Eagle's Nest" at Jacobs & Sparrow's.

When a play has won the popularity which this has and continues to attract crowded houses, it must be worth going to see. It is billed for Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House for all next week, including a special matinee on Good Friday, and will be played by a strong company, under the management of Mr. W. A. Edwards. It has been furnished with entirely new and appropriate scenery and stage effects of which there are many incidental to the plot, and it is claimed for it that "Eagle's Nest" has never been so well presented as now.

"Algerian" To-night.

The engagement of DeKoven's latest and most successful comedy opera, "The Algerian," which will be seen for the first time in this city at the Grand Opera House to-night, where it begins an engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee, will no doubt be counted upon as being one of the most delicious of operatic feasts that will be seen in Toronto this year.

This Would Be Fair Play.

Editor World: That proposal to have the next Sunday car vote delayed until January, 1896, will not do. It should come off a year or fifteen months sooner and then have it once a year until both parties are satisfied to give it a rest. That is fair play. Surely the Sunday car advocates have rights to be respected by the Legislature as well as the "antis." E. CURB.

Rheumatism Cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Really cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold by druggists. 46

Canadian Order of Chosen Friends.

The Canadian Order of Chosen Friends elected these officers yesterday: Grand Councillor, A Edward Lyon, Guelph; Grand V Councillor, W P Bell, Kingston; Grand Recorder, W F Montague, Hamilton; Grand Treasurer, S Broadfoot, Guelph; Grand Medical Examiner, Dr Woolverton, Hamilton; Grand Prelate, Rev H I Allen, Napanee; Grand Marshal, C Kisler, Chippewa; Grand Warden, J A Matthews, London; Grand Guard, Joseph Wilson, Kingston. The membership is now 7906, a gain of 1817 for the year.

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Burdock Blood Bitters cure Constipation.
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Burdock Blood Bitters cure Headache.
Burdock Blood Bitters unlock all the clogged secretions of the Bowels, thus curing Headaches and similar complaints.

The Spring Is At Hand.

Flags of All Nations are now showing in their custom department their newly imported tweeds, woolens, etc., for spring wear. You should call and examine the new patterns. The prices are right and their workmanship unsurpassed. Give them a call.

A Simple Test.

Buy a tin of the Students' Mixture Tobacco and its fragrance will convince the most sceptical that it is just the tobacco he requires. Cool, aromatic and pleasant. One trial is sufficient.

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

Surrogate Court.

M. E. Johnson left an estate of $18,577 to his widow, John Dickson $2100 to his brother, Samuel Dandy, hotelkeeper, $1000 to his widow.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

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Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the Great South American Kidney Cure. You cannot afford to pass this magic relief and cure. Druggists.

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