BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.

BOTH HAVE BEEN MUCH STRENGTHENED SINCE 1884.

Lord Salisbury Protests that Through the Government Did Not Make Showy Speeches Their Vigilance Did Not Sleep —Wolseley's Resignation Expected.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Lords yesterday Viscount Hardinge asked what truth there was in the reports that England was in a defenseless condition; that she had the worst guns in the world, and that her ports and ships were unarmed. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander of the Forces, denied that the country was in imminent danger. He said that the sensational articles in the newspapers, emanating from the "highest military authority," did not proceed from him. The Government were fully alive to the importance of reforming and strengthening the defensive forces, and were considering the means by which this should be done. He did not doubt that the results would satisfy the country.

Lord Salisbury protested against the prevailing impression that because the Government did not make showy speeches their vigilance slept. The Government must practice the utmost reticence in such matters. Nothing would be more insane than to explain to all the world what were England's strength and the nature of the precautions she was taking. It would be treachery to give such matters publicity. [Cheers.] The fact was, there had been considerable increase of preparations within recent years. There was no ground for reproaching the Government with neglecting the country's defenses. Since 1884 both the army and the navy had been much strengthened. The army had been increased from 181,217 men of all arms to 212,470 men, while the expenditure for the navy had risen from £4,493,000 to £5,611,000. He complained that high military authorities were making statements against the Government at public banquets, where they could not be answered. Gen. Lord Wolseley, he said, had recently declared that the reason that the army and navy were not as strong as they ought to be was to be found in the system of government by party, which was the curse of England, depriving English statesmen of manly honesty. General Wolseley ought to have made that statement in Parliament, where he could have been answered. The panicky tone pervading the language used by military authorities outside of the House was not shared by the Government, who were fully conscious that any disregard of the national defenses, in the present state of the world, would be a very grave dereliction of duty. [Cheers.]

In the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, was questioned regarding the report that the strength of the Russian squadron in the Pacific was superior to that of the English squadron in those waters. In reply he stated that the Russian fleet consisted of one ironclad and four cruisers, and was not equal either in numbers or in strength to the British force on the China station alone. The Admiral in command had declared that he was perfectly satisfied with the strength of the British fleet in those waters. [Cheers.]

Lord Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords has caused a sensation in political and military circles. The attack upon Gen. Lord Wolseley was wholly unexpected. The general opinion is that Lord Wolseley will resign after replying to the Premier. Liberals are inclined to support Lord Wolseley's position, which is approved by all the military members of the House of Commons.

By Way of Rome.

VIENNA, May 12.—A despatch from Rome to The Political Correspondence says that the Irish bishops have informed the Vatican of their entire and unconditional submission to the Papal rescript regarding Ireland.

An Opinion from St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—The Novosti says the object in strengthening the English armaments is evidently not solely to be prepared to indirectly partake in an eventual continental war, but also to enable England to pursue with an armed hand a policy manifestly aggressive.

—Fever and ague and bilious derangements are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. These act only upon the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results. x

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

A London Bookmaker's Account of the Sport at the Antipodes.

W. R. Topping, of the well-known firm of Walsh, Hardaway & Topping of Boulogne, a bookmaker who is well known on every race course in England, has just returned to London from a trip to Australia, and gives an interesting account of the manner in which racing is carried on at the Antipodes.

Mr. Topping, who is a newcomer to Australian racing, said he, was at Caulfield. It is an enclosed meeting, but it would not be equal to Kempton or Sandown, though it is the second best in Victoria. The course is perhaps not so good as ours but the accommodation is perfect, and the general appointments knock out ours altogether. No one is admitted in the front of the grand stand, little notices being stuck up saying, "No betting allowed past this post." Some few of the bookmakers wear stickers, as they do in England, but, as in this country, no stools or stands are allowed.

The next race course we visited was Flemington. The grand stand is situated on a slope, and behind it is a lofty hill, which makes a natural stand for the people. People do not pay to go on the course, but have to pay for the hill or stands.

The steeplechase jumps are something very formidable. The steeplechase course is outside the oval. The jumps are really remarkable. There is no mistake about them. One saw was about four feet six inches, made of solid masonry—no kicking the top bar off that. Another was composed of solid timber trees laid on the top of each other. Of course if there is a miss at these it is generally fatal. The water jump, too, is very formidable.

The signalling arrangements at race meetings are perfect. There are boards salore in every part of the grounds. Each race has its place on the boards, and the numbers are hoisted for all races before midday. Owners and trainers are requested to scratch their horses during the morning which are not going to run. If an accident or any other contingency occurs and a number is withdrawn, a clerk in the secretary's room touches a button and the number is cancelled simultaneously on every board in an instant by means of electricity.

Outside the oval at Flemington are different gallops—a turf, a tan and a cinder track. Trainers pay so much a year for the use of these.

Timing races are a very important item in Australia, and there is no doubt the results have a great deal of influence upon the decisions of the handicapper. There is an official timekeeper at every race meeting of any importance. The timing clock is in electric communication with various points. There is a man at the starting post, and when the horses cross the line he starts the clock by pressing a button. Another timekeeper is placed in the box with the judge, and he stops the clock by electricity as the horses pass the post. In some of the chief races there is a man every quarter of a mile for timing.

Horses in Australia run without shoes. Sometimes when the ground is very slippery they put on a plate. It is, however, considered that to run a horse without shoes is about seven pounds in the animal's favor. The Australians never cut their horses' tails, which reach almost to the ground.

As regards bookmakers, said Mr. Topping, welshing is a thing almost unknown in Australia. Every bookmaker has to take out a license for each society's meeting he attends. If he is a defaulter his license is withdrawn. No one is allowed to bet without a license.

The Sugar Conference.

LONDON, May 12.—The Sugar Conference has concluded its work. To-day the delegates signed the final protocol with the draft of a proposed convention. The delegates will submit the draft of the treaty with their reservations to their respective governments, who will communicate their views to the English Government by July 5. The plenipotentiaries will be invited to meet again Aug. 6 at the latest for the purpose of signing a treaty.

Prince Ferdinand at Varna.

SOFIA, May 12.—Prince Ferdinand arrived at Varna to-day. He was enthusiastically received, being presented with an address by the people, expressing unaltered fidelity.

A Chicago Murderer Hung.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Zeph Davis (colored) was hanged this morning for the murder of Maggie Gaughan, a white girl of 15 years of age.

IN HONOR OF RANGORE.

The Grenadiers Commemorate Their Victory—A Church Parade.

The Royal Grenadiers mustered about 350 all told yesterday at 2.45 in the Queen's Park, under command of Major Dawson, and proceeded to St. Stephen's Church. The fine appearance of the regiment was much commented on, and not without reason, for every part was well represented, including the brass, fife and drum and bugle bands, the staff, pioneers and amoulance. Every man looked clean and soldier-like, and the marching was very precise. The companies of Capt. Davidson and Capt. Bloo were particularly noticeable in these respects, although the others were not far behind. The two new subalterns, Lieuts. Drummond Mackay and Fitzgerald, appeared for the first time in their scarlet war paint, and Lieut. Michie for the first time as full captain. Capt. Bruce looked rather out of place among the staff officers, as paymaster.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Prof. Boyes of Trinity College, who took for his text: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve" (Joshua 24.15.) The rev. professor made an impressive address, frequently referring to the victory at Batoche which they were commemorating. Rev. A. J. Broughall also welcomed the Grenadiers to the church, and informed them that the collection would go towards the Sunday School.

The battalion formed up, and marched by College-street, Spadina-avenue, Queen, York and King streets to the shed, where Major Dawson in dismissing them, expressed his pleasure at the good turn-out and informed them that it was now decided that the regiment would leave Toronto on the evening of the 23rd for Guelph and return the next night.

The New C. O. Dines His Officers.

Major Dawson, who now assumes command of the Royal Grenadiers, took occasion of the anniversary of Batoche to invite his officers to dinner at his residence, in College-street, on Saturday night. Residents of the neighborhood declare that the officers must have enjoyed themselves.

Fruits and Flowers.

The sergeants of the regiment celebrated the anniversary of Batoche by a dinner Saturday night at The Hub.

Saturday the graves of Lieut. Fitch and Private Moor who were killed at Batoche, in Mount Pleasant, were strewn with flowers by members of the regiment.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

A Child's Fatal Draught—Runaway Accident—A New V. M. C. A. Building.

HAMILTON, May 13.—A 3-year-old child named Lizzie King on Thursday swallowed some carbolic acid which her mother had left in a cup on the table. The poor little sufferer is still alive, but not the faintest hopes are entertained for her recovery.

As Dr. Fairwell of Glanford was driving down the Jolley cut yesterday morning, his horse ran away and collided with a lime-wagon. The buggy upset and Miss Fairwell, who was driving with the doctor, was thrown out and had her thumb broken, besides injuring her side and back.

The Council of the Board of Trade have appointed Robert Morgan, miller, as the delegate from this city to confer with the Dominion Government respecting a grain schedule.

The directors of the Young Men's Christian Association have purchased for $7400 the property on the southeast corner of James and Jackson-street. As soon as sufficient moneys have been received to warrant it the contracts for the new building will be let and the work of construction proceeded with.

The Salvationists in this city have new officers in Lieut. Cameron and Capt. James Brookes from the Toronto Temple, and will hold a three days' jubilee, commencing on May 22.

St. George's Society will celebrate the Queen's Birthday at Dundurn Park with games and athletic sports.

The Woodstock Amateur Company gave "The Mikado" here last evening.

An elderly man named Chris. John Pelsier complains that a cyrpian stole $11 from him last night at a hotel near the station.

IN AN UGLY MOOD.

Cities and Towns on the Mississippi River Threatened with Inundation.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Advices from Davenport, Dubuque, Quincy and other points along the Mississippi indicate that the river is within a few inches of high water mark and steadily rising. Manufacturing establishments have been obliged to close and families living in the lowlands near the river are leaving their homes. Railroad tracks and levees have been washed away and many houses destroyed. Farmers report heavy losses of crops in consequence of overflowed lands

A Town Flooded.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 12.—The levee at Alexandria broke shortly before noon to-day and that town is flooded.

"Gold Point."

—These cigars are hand-made by the Cuban method, the filler being of choice Vuelta Abajo and the wrapper fine Sumatra, imported directly by ourselves. We do not see how any heavily taxed imported cigars at 10 cents can equal them which, it is the best 5-cent cigar on the market. Spilling Bros., 115 Jarvis-street, Toronto. 136

Employment for Chicago Boodlers.

JOLIET, Ill., May 12.—The five Cook County boodlers who have a two years' term in the Penitentiary before them were assigned their various tasks this morning. Ex-Warden Varnell was sent to the harness shop, ex-County Commissioner Ochs will put in his time washing the dirt from the convicts' shirts, Wasserman will make chairs and Van Pelt will attend to the wants of the Warden's table.

The Whipping Post in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 2.—Three white and two black convicts were lashed at Newcastle this morning. Four of the number for petty larcenies took five lashes each, the fifth (John Pierce), white, convicted of burglary, took twenty lashes and stood one hour in the pillory. Harry L. Hames (white) for forgery, stood one hour in the pillory. All took their punishment uncomplainingly.

A Fatal Affray.

TROY, N.Y., May 12.—Patrick Ryan got into an altercation near his house last Saturday night. Several persons were in the quarrel and somebody threw a brick which struck Ryan and fractured his skull. He died to-day Wm. Matthews is in jail for the offence. He denies the crime and says Ryan's son threw the brick which killed his father.

A Three-Weeks' Bride Elopes.

AMSTERDAM, N.Y., May 12.—Miss Marion Chester, leading lady of the Sanger Opera Company, now filling an engagement here, eloped Thursday night with an old lover, Mr. Warren Lombard of the "The" Dramatic Company. Miss Chester was married three weeks ago to Mr. Eugene Harvey of the Sanger Company.

A Mother's Double Crime.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—Mrs. Ira A. Jordan, 41 years old, the wife of Thos. Jordan, a grain dealer of this city, administered a fatal dose of poison to her 4-year-old child this morning and then cut her own throat with a razor. Both are dead.

Dr. Fulton's Final Shot.

A considerable number of persons paid the 25-cent admission fee at Association Hall on Saturday night to hear Dr. Fulton's parting fusilads against Rome. His subject was "The Priest's Substitute for Marriage," which was an attack on celibacy, the monastic orders, and the nunnery system. Wholesale charges of immorality were heaped upon the priesthood, but nothing fresh was said on this unpalatable subject. In fact the lecture was substantially the same as "Why Priests Should Wed," an outline of which has already been given in The World. At the close thanks were given the Doctor for his denunciations of Romanism, and the suggestion was made of the formation of a society to counteract the evils of Roman Catholicism, to enforce on the Dominion and Provincial Governments the inspection of convents, and to maintain the Protestant cause.

Yesterday Dr. Fulton preached in Carlton-street Methodist Church. Neither on Saturday night nor yesterday morning did he make any reference to the death of Archbishop Lynch.

THE FARMERS STAND UP.

THE WORLD'S YEOMANRY ADMIRERS SAY THE WORLD DOES RIGHT.

In Hunting Down Canada's Bad Butter—The Meeting at Georgetown—Farmer Valancey Fuller, James Cheesman and W. F. Maclean Deliver Addresses.

Since The World began insisting that some change would have to be made in the mode of butter making in Canada if this country wanted to build up an export trade and a profitable home trade some practical results have followed. A creamery has been established at Cadmus, Durham County, one at Port Perry and there are good prospects of one being reopened near Georgetown.

This latter was operated some years ago on the private enterprise plan, but through some dissension between the operator and patrons it was abandoned. The World found out the facts and at once took steps to arrange for the well-being of its numerous admirers in the locality about Georgetown. The creamery Associtian were ready in their support of The World's suggestion and accordingly Valancey E. Fuller, the well-known Jersey breeder; James Cheesman, Secretary of the Creamery Association, and W. F. Maclean went out to see if the farmers in the Georgetown vicinity could be induced to operate the creamery on the co-operative plan.

The meeting took place in the Town Hall, Georgetown. In response to notice which was given there were a good number of the farmers in the vicinity present, among whom were about fifteen patrons of the old creamery. Representatives of The Milton Champion and Georgetown Herald were also present.

Mr. David Cross was elected to the chair. He said that he was pleased to see the gentlemen present who would speak about dairy interests. Farmers now-a-days, he said, could not ignore the importance of dairying and of carrying on the business in the most profitable way. Wheat raising and cattle raising had been overdone, and they must now look for employment which would give greater returns for their labor. This would be more and more emphasized as the wheat fields and prairies of the west were operated to produce wheat and support cattle. He bespoke an attentive hearing for the speakers.

Mr. Cheesman explained his position at being present as a representative of the Creamery Association. The Creamery Association received an annual grant from the Provincial Government which they spent in propagandist work. They were here simply to see if the creamery could be set in operation by those whose interest it was to have it in operation. They had no commercial interest in it whatever. He then read letters of regret from J. K. Snell and Prof. Robertson at their inability to be present. The latter concluded his letter by saying that The World was doing the butter interest a world of good.

Mr. Fuller then moved, seconded by Mr. Wm. Clements,

That whereas the existing methods of farm butter making diminish the fertility of the soil, restrict the production of milk, and render butter production in farm dwellings costly to the farmer and injurious to the reputation of Canadian butter at home and abroad; we therefore approve the action of the Ontario Creamery Association, and heartily support the policy of extending the factory process of butter making as the best calculated to secure uniformity of article, an increased consumption, the highest market prices, and the permanent well-being of the dairy farmers of the province.

Mr. Fuller supported the motion in an able and interesting speech lasting about an hour. He first pointed out the advantages the farmers of the vicinity had in intelligence, excellent land and nearness to a good market in Hamilton and Toronto. If they would only make good butter according to correct methods they would gain much profit by it. He showed that there was an ever-increasing demand for good butter in Canadian cities. Three years ago he had hard work to get 20 or 30 cents a pound for the Oakland butter. Now it was selling it readily at 40 and 45 cents, and had even got 60 cents a pound. He spoke of how easy it was to sell good butter when the people got to know it was good, and how bad butter was slow of sale and injured prices both in the home and foreign markets.

Mr. Clements spoke briefly, pointing out the importance of farmers enquiring into the matter.

The motion was passed.

Mr. Cheesman moved, seconded by Col. Murray,

That the factory system of butter making improves the breeding of dairy stock, encourages better feeding, makes its demand on small farms, and is the system of farming, and merits the utmost support of every true friend of economical husbandry.

Mr. Cheesman explained the reasons why the creamery system was advantageous to the dairymen in these respects. He went into an elaborate discussion of the question of feeding, feed, and butter production. He laid down the fact that butter makers had to face the problem of producing more butter from a given quantity of milk at a less cost for feeding. A pound of butter was produced by 16 pounds of sour milk and by 28 or 30 pounds of milk of another sort.

The motion was also passed unanimously.

Mr. Maclean moved, seconded by Mr. Leslie:

That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to organize a Creamery Butter Manufacturing Company to reopen the Little Falls Creamery (Halton County); the company shall have for its primary object the manufacture of butter for the supply of the home market, and the following gentlemen with power to add to their numbers are authorized to take the preliminary steps to organize a company to acquire and operate the Little Falls Creamery.

Mr. Maclean referred to the position taken by The World on the mining question. It had taken the matter up, worked vigorously and had succeeded in inducing the Provincial Government to appoint a commission to investigate the extent of the province's wealth and to devise means for its development. The commission was now at work. The World had also taken up the butter question, convinced that if properly conducted there was money in it for the farmers and a great deal of good for the country. The question had been discussed by The World and had been taken up by the provincial press. He said that The World would keep at the butter question till something practical was done about it. It now remained for the people here to take some action. There were fine facilities here for carrying on a profitable business in butter-making, and there was a first-class market in Hamilton and Toronto for it, even if they locked no further.

Mr. Leslie, in seconding the motion, endorsed it cordially, and spoke of the advantages that would accrue if the creamery were operated successfully. He nominated a committee to take the matter in hand.

Before the meeting adjourned Mr. Fuller asked permission to say a few words. He was deeply interested in the butter making business and he could not let the present opportunity slip without referring to the position taken on the question by The Toronto World. The work The World was doing was great and everyone interested in butter production owed The World sincere thanks. Mr. Maclean, the editor and proprietor, and he had spoken some things. Each thought the other a crank on some questions, but when The World struck the mining question and worked it up the way it had it did good service to the country—if it could show us a market for the minerals when they were mined.

Mr. Maclean: "I'll fix that all right."

Mr. Fuller continued to say that when The World took up the butter question it advocated a cause that was in need of an advocate. He thought The World and its staff were deserving of the thanks of this meeting and he therefore moved a vote of thanks.

Mr. Cheesman seconded the motion and alluded also to The World's industry in agitating for a better class of butter. He remarked that he was certain that it was only from a motive of doing good to the country that the question was discussed in The World.

The chairman called for a standing vote and the whole meeting stood up, except, of course, the embarrassed editor of The World.

Votes of thanks were also passed to Messrs. Cheesman and Fuller for their able and instructive speeches, and all three votes were suitably replied to.

The meeting adjourned and the committee met to perfect arrangements to enlist the co-operation of all the farmers in the neighborhood in reopening the creamery.

—A stinging sensation in throat and palate called heartburn, and oppression at the pit of the stomach after eating, are both the offspring of dyspepsia. Alkaline salts like carbonate of soda may relieve but cannot remove the cause. A lasting remedy is to be found in Yorkshire & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. These associate organs, the liver and bowels, benefit in common with their ally, the stomach, by the use of this benign and blood-purifying remedy.

CONINGSBY DISRAELI.

Lord Beaconsfield's Favorite Nephew and Heir to Visit This Country Soon.

Among the jeunesse dores who have made their debut in London society during the present season few have attracted more interest and attention than young Coningsby Disraeli, the favorite nephew and heir of the late Earl of Beaconsfield. He is a bright, intelligent, manly-looking youth, with just a look of his uncle about him. Born in 1867, he is the son of Lord Beaconsfield's elder brother, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, deputy clerk of Parliament. Mrs. Ralph Disraeli and her husband are cousins, so that the boy has a double measure of the blood which produced the great Tory statesman. He was educated at Charterhouse, and is now doing his third year at New College, Oxford. That he has inherited some of the peculiarly theatrical instincts of his uncle is shown by the prominent part which he has taken in the performance of the Greek plays at the university. He has, however, abstained from taking any part in the debates of the famous Oxford Union, in which so many of the celebrated statesmen of the present day have made their first political speeches.

Mindful, however, of the ridicule which attended his uncle's maiden effort in the House of Commons, he has expressed his intention of traveling extensively on the Continent and in the United States, and of seeing the world before settling down to a political career. "Situated as I am," he remarked the other day, "it would not do to make a fool of me's self at the outset of political life."

According to the terms of Lord Beaconsfield's will he will only attain his majority and come into his property at the age of 25; that is, in four years' time. The Queen, whose warm friendship for the late Earl is well known, would doubtless have already conferred his uncle's title on the young man had it not been for the great statesman's frequently quoted remark: "I don't like to see a man take his seat in the House of Lords who has not been in the House of Commons. He seems to me always in a manner undegraded."

It is, however, certain that, as soon as Coningsby Disraeli has passed a few years in the House of Commons, he will be raised to the peerage as the second Earl of Beaconsfield.

Hughenden Manor, the country-seat of the late peer, is let at the present moment to an Australian magnate, and it will not be until he attains his majority that Coningsby Disraeli will take up his residence there.

Before concluding, the following little anecdote concerning the Prince of Wales's last visit to Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden is not generally known, and is very characteristic of the late Earl. The Queen had recently been proclaimed Empress of India. On the first evening of his arrival the Prince proposed that they should have a game of whist at pound points. The Prime Minister was much horrified at this, for, besides being a very indifferent player, he was exceedingly cautious about parting with his money, and he knew that the Prince was a most expert player. Bernal Osborne, the well known wit, who happened to be of the party, immediately perceived the old man's discomfiture, and, taking pity on him, leaning across the table, said: "I think, sir, considering the Prime Minister's latest work (that of making the Queen Empress of India), that he would have suggested crown points." The Prince, who at once saw what was meant, acquiesced, and the gloom which had for a moment settled on the old statesman's peculiar features, gave way to an expression of vast relief.

Bargains in Jerseys.

—The stock of new ladies' jerseys consigned to the bankrupt wholesale firm of McMaster & Co., has been purchased at 45 cents on the dollar by McKendry & Co. This enables ladies to purchase fine jerseys and walking jackets at exactly half the regular price. These being new fresh goods, the ladies should hurry up to The Waterloo House at once. x

Ingersoll on Cooking.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll concluded his eloquent eulogy of ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling at Albany, Thursday night, with these words:

He was an American—proud of his country that was and never will be proud of him. He did not find perfection only in other lands. He did not grow small and shrunken, withered and apologetic, in the presence of those upon whom greatness had been thrust by chance. He could not be overawed by princes or plunged into servile prostrate subserviency by the patronizing smiles of kings. In the midst of conventionalities he had the feeling of suffocation. He believed in the royalty of man, in the sovereignty of the citizen, and in the sacredness of this Republic.

He was of the classic mould—a figure from the antique world. He had the nose of the great statues, the pride and bearing of the intellectual Greek, of the conquering Roman, and he stood in the wide free air as though he felt in his veins there flowed the blood of a hundred kings.

And as he lived he died. Proudly he entered the darkness—or the dawn—that we call death. Unshrinkingly he passed beyond the horizon of the twilight's purple hills, beyond the utmost reach of human harm or help—to that vast realm of silence or of joy where the innumerable dwell, and he has left with us his wealth of thought and deed—the memory of a brave, generous, honest man, who bowed alone to death.

Among the Labor Unions.

Negotiations are still going on between the plasterers' laborers and the employers, and as the present agreement expires on June 1, both sides are anxious for an early agreement for the present summer.

It is said that considerable changes are likely to be made in the Lathers' Union tending towards the extinction of the "middleman," who comes between the boss and the workmen. The plasterers are anxious to see some such arrangement carried out.

About 50 employers have now signed the agreement with Wheat Sheaf Assembly and several are carrying on negotiations for signing which it is expected may be completed by next Saturday, when the regular meeting of the assembly takes place.

Firing Renewed at the Butts.

Rifle practice began on Saturday at the Garrison Common. The ground is in splendid condition and the targets well managed. The firing parties consisted of the Q.O.R. under Major Delamere, Capt. Knifton and Musk. Inst. Lewis; the Grenadiers under Capt. Manley and Musk. Inst. Mitchell, and the Toronto Rifle Association under President Cartwright. There was a good muster and the firing appeared to proceed in good order. Two men were stationed on the shore to warn boats of danger, but their services were not needed. The butts have been raised, and with care there should not be any fear of accident.

Stringent rules have been issued by the authorities. Among others the orderly officer of the week from each corps must be on the ground while the firing is going on. The musketry instructor must also be present to teach recruits the method of using the rifle.

The Italian Society's Address.

Editor World: In your account of the reception to the Governor General and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, in the Pavilion on Monday last, surely you must be mistaken when you say that the address of the Italian Benevolent Society was read by the Mayor. If the society referred to is that known as the Cristoforo Colombo, I know that a large percentage of its officers are able both to compose an English address and if necessary read it, without having to employ any one to do it for them.

Toronto, May 12. AN ITALIAN CITIZEN.

[There was no mistake whatever in The World's report of the proceedings. Mayor Clarke read the address mentioned, which was presented by the Humbertomo I. Italian Benevolent Society, and which was signed by Rocco Lauria, President; Guiseppe Massay, Vice-President; Rocco Branciere, Secretary; Vincenco Gionna, Treasurer. Why neither of these gentlemen read the address The World does not profess to know, but it is not likely that it was because of a lack of knowledge of the English language.]

Sweet Memory.

Sweet Mem'ry, take thy dainty brush
And paint such scenes of happy days
As well thou knowest always rush
At gentlest call before my gaze;
And paint them in no fading hue,
But let the colors be so bright
That, should my waking hours be few,
I'll see them through the long, still night.

For when I lay me down to sleep,
I would but pleasant dreams, nor lose
E'en part of all I long to keep;
And so, sweet Mem'ry, I would choose
To blend the present with the past,
That all my loved ones may be nigh—
A picture that in dreams would last,
Both should I sleep or should I die.

CANCER CURED.

I had what was pronounced to be a cancer on my nose. There was a spot came there some years ago and it continued to grow slowly until one year ago last winter it broke out and commenced eating very rapidly, and became a running sore, and the discharge very offensive. I went to see our family physician; he advised me to go to Toronto at once to a cancer doctor and have it taken out. I was making all preparations to go the next week when a Baptist minister, Rev. Mr. Chapman, who was visiting here from the United States, and is a very skilful physician, came in and advised me not to go, but to take some blood purifying medicine; he said he had known more cured in that way than any other. So I thought I would try B.B.B. I at once obtained a bottle and the process was as follows: I first bathed the cancer with castile soap, then washed it with the Burdock Blood Bitters, saturating cloths and applying to the cancer, and took it as directed. I did that four times a day, taking pills as required, and before two weeks the offensive smell was all gone, and it commenced healing around the outside, and in four weeks it was all healed over and has never broken out since. I only took three bottles altogether. I told a number about it, and some way it got in the papers, which caused quite a sensation among my friends and relatives. I have received a good many letters from friends and a number from strangers to know if true, and I also received a number from those that had a cancer, wishing me to write them all the particulars, so much so, that it always becomes tiresome to write so many long letters, but I always wish to do as I would be done by, and if I can do suffering humanity any good I am willing to do it. My age is 58, and I have lived in Beamsville, Ontario, 30 years.

I hope this statement of my case may benefit someone else thus afflicted.

Beth Lyons Gilborne

July 24th, 1886. Beamsville, Ont., Canada

Note.—It is nearly two years since the above testimonial was received; and from the above correct likeness, which we recently copied from a photograph recently sent us by Mrs. Gilborne, it will be seen that there is no trace remainder of the terrible disease from which she so marvelously escaped.

Belladonna Eyes.

From The Albany Journal.

"Did you notice that girl's eyes?" asked a doctor in a large gathering in this city. The reporter addressed had not, but a few minutes later, when he met her, he noticed their unusual lustre.

"It's belladonna," said the M.D., "and you can have no idea of the extent of its use. It is used chiefly by young ladies who have light eyes, and it distends the pupils until the eyes look as dark and deep as those of any Spanish beauty. One peculiarity of its effects is that it causes partial blindness, and I have often seen a society lady at a reception, where the light was very bright, run against some one or something that she was apparently looking directly at. The continued use of it not only affects the eyes, but the nerves of the face, and often produces a muscular contraction that causes the skin to wrinkle in the region of the eyes and sometimes a fullness under them." A druggist who stood near by said: "I sell quarts of it every year, and when I see some young girl or aged spinster with lustreless eyes, I immediately make up my mind that I have a devotee of the insidious drug."

A Man's Reasoning.

From Harper's Bazar.

"The trouble with women," said Smithkimpkins, "is that they want us to have fun their way. They want us to sit in the house and talk about the weather, sir; to discuss the eternal mysteries of dressmaking and cooking, sir; and to read novels, sir, and worship babies. They can't see why a man should want to go to a club or a public dinner, sir, or take in a baseball game or a horse race. They want us to do as they do and enjoy ourselves their way, sir. But did you ever hear of a man wanting a woman to have fun his way? No, sir; not much, sir. You never heard of any man's trying to persuade his wife to go around the corner, sir, to a nice quiet place, sir, where some very elegant gentlemen were engaged in a rubber at cards, sir, and to smoke cigars and drink beer with the party, sir, and sit up till the cock had made himself hoarse with crowing, sir, and then meander home singing. Did you ever hear of any man's trying to persuade a woman to have fun that way—his way? No, sir; not by a jugful, sir."

—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. May have imitators, but none equal.

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HATS

IN EVERY FASHIONABLE

STYLE & COLOR.

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Christy & Co.'s Felt Hats noted for their durability and finish. Woodrow & Sons' Felt Hats noted for their zephyr weight and easy fit. Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Silk Hats, satin finish, this is without exception the BEST ENGLISH HAT IMPORTED. None equal to it for ease, durability and comfort. Knox, New York—This maker's Hats are the recognized standard of excellence throughout the world. Youths' and Children's Felt Hats, Tam O'Shanters, Knockabouts, Plush Jockeys, Polos, etc.

Gentlemen don't forget my own make SILK HAT, ONLY $4.00. I am having a great run on this Hat and it is pronounced by those who have purchased it to be the best value ever offered in this market.

JAMES H. ROGERS, COR. KING AND CHURCH STREETS

LOOK OUT FOR "GREEN GOODS."

A List and Description of Counterfeit Notes in Circulation.

The number and variety of counterfeit Canadian bank notes in circulation are on the increase. The Canadian Trade Review publishes the following information about their denomination and defects, which the public should carefully preserve.

Banks.	Where Payable.	Date of Issue.	Check Letter.	Remarks.
Dominion of Canada	Toronto	1870	D	Dangerous.
Dominion of Canada	Toronto	1872	D	Very dangerous.
Dominion of Canada	Toronto	1875	D	Very dangerous.
Dominion Bank of Toronto	Toronto	1882	D	Poor.
Bank of Toronto	Toronto	1885	D	Poor.
Bank of Toronto	Toronto	1886	D	Dangerous.
Bank of Toronto	Toronto	1887	D	Dangerous.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Toronto	1882	D	Photographic.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Toronto	1884	D	Very dangerous.
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton	1882	D	Photographic.
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton	1884	D	Photographic.
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton	1886	D	Photographic.
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton	1887	D	Photographic.
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton	1888