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The Toronto World.

NEW BOOKS
BLOOD ROYAL
By Grant Allen.
A FAMILY LIKENESS
By B. M. Croker.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15 1893. ONE CENT

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Tariff to be Revised Next Summer.

COAL OIL AND BINDER TWINE

Duty to Be Lowered in the Meantime.

The Export Duty on Logs Will Not Now Be Re-imposed, But May Be Later On—Mining Machinery Still Exempted—Preferential Trade a Big Plank in the Conservative Platform — Cartwright Condemned the Policy of the Government as Presented—Large Increase in Exports.

Coal oil reduced 2 cents a gallon.
Binder twine reduced from 25 per cent. to 12½ per cent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The Budget Speech of the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, delivered this afternoon, was one of the very best of its kind ever heard since Confederation. The galleries were packed on the four sides of the chamber. Nearly every member was in his seat. Even Mr. Tarte was alert enough to be introduced as a new member in time to hear the Budget Speech delivered. Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Angers had privileged seats near the Speaker's entrance. The Hon. David Mills, who has been ill for some time, managed to be in his seat and George Casey of Elgin made his first appearance for the session this afternoon.

Mr. McCarthy, however, was busy at a law case before Judge Falconbridge, and Mr. Charlton did not occupy his chair beside Mr. Mulock. Hon. John Carling, who has not been seen in the House since the opening, occupied his seat for a portion of the afternoon.

Lady Thompson and Miss Thompson and the wives and daughters of a great many ministers and members filled the Speaker's gallery, while in the Senators' gallery there was a goodly attendance of the old gentlemen and their lady friends.

Mr. Foster's speech occupied exactly two hours and 20 minutes, the last hour of which was devoted to the tariff, its effect upon the country, and the proposed revision and present amendments brought down by the Government.

A Pen Picture of Foster.

Mr. Foster is a slight man in his 46th year, weighing less than 140 pounds, with a small, well-shaped head covered with fine brown hair, not often cut but always well brushed, and a mustache and half-pointed beard, and spectacles of a high power always on his nose.

He wore a black morning coat, stood up quite erect in his place and is very free and easy on his feet in addressing the House. His voice and cut and manners are all flavored with his early occupation of teacher. He has a well-pitched voice, and his address is marked by a frequent emphasis on many of his words. But to those who have watched him from his first advent in this House 11 years ago, the characteristic most apparent to them is the steady development of his powers and widening of them, not yet by any means completed, and which have every promise of a still more astonishing rise. He stands easily the ablest man in his line in the House, its cleverest debater and only second to Sir John Thompson in general parliamentary grasp and ability.

These two men from the Maritime Provinces are the recognized leaders of the Conservative party, and were Sir John Thompson to retire to-morrow the succession would go to Foster because of his eminent position in the party. He is still a student. He has no great magnetic power in the sense of attracting men. He still remains a cold water man in practice and environment, but he can get right in touch with business men on a business question, and he knows enough of diplomacy as applied to men and governments not to make a mistake. No one has ever caught him misinformed, and in his speeches in England and in his conferences in Washington he made a favorable impression by reason of his business capacity.

Loudly Cheered.

During the course of his speech Mr. Foster was loudly cheered by his followers, and especially when he took a shot at his opponents across the way. The Opposition listened in good temper, and gave him, as like everyone in the House, an attentive hearing.

As a prominent business man from Toronto, who occupied a seat in the gallery, said to The World, after hearing Mr. Foster:

"It was no trouble for me to listen to him. I could have listened as long again without any displeasure."

How He Opened.

Mr. Foster opened by reviewing the revenue and expenditure for the past year, which had resulted very nearly as he had forecast in March last. The revenue had been $36,921,871, a decrease from the previous year of $1,657,439.

He went over the increases and decreases which had taken place in imports, the most noticeable of which was the remarkable increase in the quantity of sugar imported, which was 345,418,485 pounds, or an average of about 70 pounds for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. All the duty collected on sugar was $77,828, but if the duty had not been almost abolished in 1891 and the old doctrine had been maintained, the duty would have amounted to $5,418,918, so that, even allowing for the increase in excise duties, the decrease of taxation had been about four and three-quarter millions, or about 90 cents per head of the population.

It was the fashion, he said, to pretend that taxation was lower under the Mackenzie regime, but on the articles of tea, coffee and sugar alone there had been a saving to the people of $6,833,000, from what it would have been had the duties remained as they were under Mr. Mackenzie.

The Long Session Did It.

Turning to the expenditures he said that they showed an increase of $422,327, but this was entirely caused by the long session of 1891, which had cost $1,209,876, as compared with an expenditure of $596,486 the previous session. He added, amid laughter from the Conservative side, that the Government had no control over the length of the session and had given no occasion for it.

From 1887 to last year the expenditure had been kept almost at a dead level, and it would not have increased last year but for the long session. This was the best answer to the charge that the Government was rolling up the expenditure.

With regard to the debt he pointed out that for several years there had practically been no increases, but the reduction of the revenue by the removal of sugar duties had caused an increase of $3,322,403 last year. For the current year he estimated that the revenue would be over $37,000,000 and the expenditure about $36,000,000; but this may be increased by the expenditure on quarantine stations.

Turning to the commerce of the country he regretted that the statistics relating to internal trade were not more complete and hoped that the new Minister of Trade and Commerce would do something in the way of improving these statistics. In foreign commerce, however, the increase had been the largest ever known.

Increase in Exports.

In round numbers the exports in 1878 amounted to $79,000,000, in 1891 to $98,000,000 and in 1892 to $114,000,000. The percentage of increase in 1892 was the largest ever known. He then entered into details of the export trade, showing how greatly the trade with Great Britain had increased, as well as the trade with Germany, France, the West Indies and other countries. Trade with the United States had decreased, and this he attributed largely to the McKinley tariff. He dealt at some length on the development of our trade with Great Britain, and pointed out the great increase which had taken place in our exports of cheese, bacon, eggs and other articles to that country.

The Tariffs.

At 47 minutes past 4 he turned his attention to the tariff, saying that no man with his eyes open could deny that the tariff was attracting great attention. There is a good deal of agitation on the subject and a good deal of discussion. He reviewed the three propositions of free trade, revenue tariff and moderate protection, pointing out why the latter was best suited to Canada.

Preferential Trade.

With regard to preferential trade within the empire, he said that the idea of preferential free trade between all the islands and countries embraced within the British Empire was a very seductive one, but he doubted whether it was one which could be carried out immediately. If it could be brought about he thought it would be the highest, greatest and grandest achievement ever accomplished in the world's history. It was so great an idea that it would be well for Canada to hold herself in a position to take advantage of it should it ever become practicable.

Parliament was already pledged to the principle of preferential free trade, and many leading thinkers in Great Britain were becoming impressed with its importance. It did not appear as if it was immediately practicable, but still changes of opinion sometimes came very swiftly, and it was well to be prepared.

Tariff Changes.

Coming to the question of tariff changes, he said in effect that the Government proposed to make a thorough investigation of the subject during summer, and if any changes were found necessary they would be proposed next year. There were a few items, however, which it was proposed to deal with this year.

With regard to the export duty on logs he said that question would be examined during the summer, but clearly indicated that if the duty was reimposed no respect would be paid to any conditions which had been incorporated in timber limits sales.

Coal Oil Reduced.

With regard to coal oil it had been decided to let the duty of seven and one-fifth cents per imperial gallon remain, but to remove the incidental protection in the way of importation in bulk, duty on barrels and inspection, which was estimated to amount to about two cents a gallon.

Also Binder Twine.

With regard to binder twine the duty was reduced from twenty-five per cent. to twelve-and-a-half per cent. The present exemption from duty of mining machinery was extended for three years.

After Recess.

Sir Richard Cartwright spoke for about an hour and a half, replying to Mr. Foster and criticising the policy of the Government, which he strongly condemned. In conclusion he moved the following amendment:

"That the present customs tariff bears heavily and unjustly upon the great consuming classes of the Dominion and should be at once thoroughly reformed in the direction of freer trade, and that the amount of taxes collected be limited to the sums required to meet the necessities of government efficiently and economically administered."

Hon. Mr. Haggart moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir John Thompson moved that the debate be continued from day to day. Carried.

The House adjourned at 10 o'clock until Thursday.

The Industries Affected.

Mr. Stairs, M.P., President of the Consumers' Cordage Company, would make no statement to-night, but others who are posted as to the binder twine industry expressed the view that the result of the proposed change would be to shut down the Canadian twine factories and for the Consumers' Cordage Company to have the twine for the Canadian market made for them in the mills of their United States associates, and in that position they could put up prices on the farmers to a higher point than at present. It is likely, therefore, that a large number of Canadian operatives will be thrown out of work, and that from being manufacturers in Canada the Consumers' Company will be importers of twine from the United States.

The World asked Mr. George Moncrieff, M.P., East Lambton, and the champion of the coal oil industry, what result the change of the duties on coal oil would amount to. He said:

"The restriction against American oil being admitted in bulk, which unquestionably formed one element of our protection, has been removed. American oil can now be imported in bulk, and in that case will be barreled in Canada at a cost of about 2 1-2 cents a gallon less than if imported in barrels.

"This is how I make it up: The difference in the inspection fees of 30 cents a cask will be saved. The duty of 40 cents on the barrel will be avoided, and freight will also be greatly lessened." Although this is quite a blow to the Canadian wells and refineries, Mr. Moncrieff said that they would endeavor to meet American competition and to hold their own in the struggle.

BLUE RUIN DICK

Fails In An Attempt To Juggle With Mr. Foster's Meaning.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Sir Richard Cartwright, in his speech to-night, tried to make out that Mr. Foster's promise to make a personal examination of Canadian industries during the coming year, and that the Government would make a thorough revision of the tariff, would have the result of creating a period of unrest and would unsettle business for another year.

But what Mr. Foster really said was that the personal examination by himself and colleagues of Canadian industries and the revision of the tariff would be along the line of the N.P., in order to strengthen and develop the same and not to wreck it.

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La Cadena," and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands. 136

BALFOUR ATTACKS THE BILL

SAYS IT IS NOT PRACTICAL OR POSSIBLE.

He Can Find No Reason for Giving Ireland Home Rule and at the Same Time Representation in the Imperial Parliament—He Fears the Influence of the Irish Vote.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House to-day the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, asked Mr. Gladstone whether, under the provisions of the Home Rule Bill, the contributions from the Imperial Exchequer to local purposes in Ireland would be continued, and if they were not, then he desired to ask what security British taxpayers would have for advances under the Land Purchase Act.

Mr. Gladstone replied that contributions from the Imperial Exchequer for Irish local purposes would cease and the bill creates a first charge on the Irish consolidated fund in favor of the British Exchequer for repayment under the Land Purchase Act. It further provides a summary method to recover from the Irish Exchequer without the direct intervention of Irish authority any sums due to the British Exchequer.

Lord George Hamilton asked Mr. Gladstone when he proposed to introduce a bill dealing with the Irish land tenure.

Mr. Gladstone declined to commit the Government to any pledge to introduce a land bill. He said the Government certainly did not intend to run a land bill alongside the Home Rule Bill. The administration of the land laws would meantime follow the usual course in the hands of the local authorities.

Balfour's Reply.

Mr. Balfour then rose amid loud Unionist cheers and began his reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech of last evening. He said:

The House first of all has the right to enquire, Why is any bill, good or bad, required? This is a question which the Prime Minister has tried to answer on two famous occasions, once in 1886 and again last evening. Seven years ago he laid the whole strength of his argument upon the absence of social order from Ireland. He told the House then that the juries in Ireland could not be trusted to do their duty, and that evictions, just or unjust, were looked on with suspicion by the agrarian population. Why, you all know the present Chief Secretary for Ireland has told you recently that there never has been a time when rents were better paid. So great is the confidence in the manner in which Irish juries do their duty that the Chief Secretary would not even retain in the bill a provision for a change of venue, which his colleagues declared was no limitation of the liberty of the subject.

Two Causes of Trouble.

By universal admission there are two causes of trouble in Ireland. One, the agrarian condition of the country; the other, the fact that it is possible, owing to the unhappy history of the land question, for persons with a political object to serve to arouse criminal agitation throughout Ireland.

I do not care which of these alternatives is chosen. Whichever is chosen it does not point to the necessity of Home Rule, but rather to the impossibility of its adoption.

When the Reform Bill of 1884 was brought in the present Prime Minister was fairly warned what the consequences might be upon Irish representation, but with all that knowledge he declared that English majorities were not likely to be moved by Ireland's sending a largely augmented number of Home Rulers to Parliament. Perhaps the only sound constitutional way of assuring public opinion upon this point would be to take the votes of the House without too curiously enquiring from what country they came.

Considering Ulster.

If they were going to adopt any principle let them adopt it in its entirety. Why were they to look to a Nationalist majority in Ireland without looking to a loyal majority in Ulster? By what right were they to proceed to cut off Ireland from the rest of the United Kingdom because a majority from an arbitrarily-selected area wanted Home Rule? When Protestant Ulster, with an absolutely unanimous voice, declared against the measure with aversion and abhorrence, then majorities ought not to count; they became mere local ebullitions of feeling. Ulster at least deserved exceptional treatment for which no provision appeared in the bill now placed before the House.

Great Hardships.

Proceeding to discuss the proposals of the bill in detail, Mr. Balfour contended that the plan outlined for dealing with the constabulary and with the civil servants of the Government would certainly lead to the infliction of great hardships.

Mr. Balfour next proceeded to criticize the plan of creating three constituencies of different forms in Ireland, sending members to the Irish Assembly to the Imperial Parliament and to an Irish second chamber. The adoption of such a scheme would, he declared, plunge affairs into a condition of hopeless entanglement. [Hear, hear.]

He did not think the proposal for a second chamber would stand the fire of free parliamentary criticism. Its professed object was the protection of minorities, but the minority sought to be protected was one concerned in the ownership of land.

Fertile With Danger.

The whole scheme was one fertile with danger. As to the exercise of a veto power by the Imperial Parliament Mr. Balfour held that such a provision would lead to a legislative deadlock in either the English or the Irish Parliament. [Hear, hear.]

It was idle for Mr. Gladstone to talk to them of the analogies of Colonial Legislatures. [Hear, hear.] The question now under discussion could not be argued as if Ireland in any respect resembled a colony. As to the question of Imperial supremacy they were told that supremacy would figure largely in the preamble of the bill, but what he desired to know was whether there would be in the bill itself a valid declaration that the British Parliament would have a real operative supremacy over the Irish Parliament. It had been said from the Irish benches that there would be Imperial supremacy on the understanding that an honorable bargain was entered into between the Imperial Government and the Irish Parliament. Such a supremacy would never be exercised. [Laughter.] Speaking for those honorable members who agreed with him in political matters, Mr. Balfour declared no such bargain was possible or would be made.

Willing To Be Liberal.

As to the financial proposals I do not pretend to have grasped thoroughly the Prime Minister's plan. It is proposed, however, to give Ireland a bonus of £500,000. The Prime Minister says that we ought to be liberal with Ireland. I am willing to be liberal, but when there is a division between the two countries a little less generosity and more justice is not out of place. What is this £500,000 supposed to be for? It represents a capital of £17,000,000, and why ought this country to give to Ireland £17,000,000? The only reason which I can conceive is the confession that we have been beaten and must pay this amount as a sort of war indemnity. Surely those concerned in framing this bill are not deficient in ingenuity, ability, zeal or duty. Why, then, have they done no better than produce such a bill? Because they have attempted an almost impossible task. [Cheers.]

A Federal Government or a Colonial Government may be good, the British constitution as it stands may be good; but this bastard combination of three is ludicrous and impossible.

No Dependence On Colonies.

In regard to the British Empire you all know that, although in the process of founding beyond the sea great communities of our own race and blood, we cannot count upon these communities in every stress to form a part of the effective strength of the United Kingdom. The time may come when, unless they can find some method of binding themselves in constitutional relations to the Mother Country, the thread of common affection and common sentiment may be severed. [Hear, hear.] Do not let us then within the United Kingdom itself endeavor to bring about a state of things which we see will be so severally productive of national weakness. Ireland is in the process of being united to Great Britain more closely in the bond of common national affection than ever before. The land agitation began in 1889 under the guidance of an able politician who postponed perhaps for a generation, perhaps even longer, the full consummation of our wishes. Although a great harm was thus done, although our children and grandchildren will still feel the effect of revolution in Ireland and betrayal in England, still I think the country and the House have the power to say now: This process shall go no further. Much as they have suffered in the past from vacillation they will at all events now put an end to this project, absolutely impossible of execution in its details, and even worse in the general principles by which the Prime Minister, under the cloak and guise of drawing together in closer harmony the different parts of the United Kingdom, intends to found institutions which must tend ever and ever as time goes on to separate them in temper, in mind, and ultimately in nationality. [Repeated Unionist cheers.]

Accepted the Bill.

The Irish parliamentary party, at a meeting specially summoned after the delivery of Mr. Gladstone's great speech, cordially accepted the new Home Rule constitution as a satisfactory scheme of Irish national self-government, subject to endeavors in committee to improve the proposed financial arrangements, and to have the time shortened wherein the land question is to be withheld from the Irish National Legislature.

FOR AND AGAINST.

Comments of the British Journals on the Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Daily News: "It is utterly childish to call the bill a separatist measure. The double chamber arrangement is infinitely better than the proposal of 1886. The retention of Irish members at Westminster is the most likely part of the bill to excite keen resistance."

The Times: "Those whom Mr. Gladstone failed to convince in 1886 will not be converted now by a less powerful and less persuasive appeal. The speech indeed was marvelous for a man of 84 years. But if he has shown that he can still bend the bow of Ulysses his most uncritical admirers will hardly refuse to confess that he no longer sends the arrow straight to the mark. The exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster, the very corner stone of Mr. Gladstone's policy of 1886, has disappeared. The most indulgent will fail to discern the faintest sign of finality in the scheme, and his omission of any reference to the land question until questioned on the subject indicates plainly how he has artificially restricted his view. The proposed Upper Council is an exceedingly doubtful protection for the minority. The most fertile source of quarrel will be the financial proposals." The Times denounces the retention of the Irish members at Westminster and ridicules the notion that they can sit in two parliaments simultaneously. "This beautiful provision enables the Irish to have absolute control of both English and Irish legislation unfettered by the illusory veto that is proposed."

The Graphic: The prospects of the bill are not rosy. The measure bristles with difficulties. A controversy is likely to rage over the veto power and the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. The latter proposal is undoubtedly the weakest part of the bill.

The Chronicle: The retention of the Irish members at Westminster is according to our judgment one important feature that makes the Home Rule bill acceptable to both England and Ireland. Altogether the present bill is a great improvement on the bill of 1886, and those opposing it ought to produce some alternative plan of their own.

The Standard: The measure is impracticable and impossible. If passed it would never work. The device of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster is such a palpable absurdity that Gladstone himself could not attempt to treat it seriously. The speech, however, was a personal triumph.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal: Whilst open to improvement, the bill is altogether not a good water-tight measure.

The Irish Times: Seven years have failed to teach Mr. Gladstone respect, either of the rights of the Irish minority or of the facts of history. Ulster says simply it will not have it.

The Dublin Express: 'It is mostly a mere repetition of the former bill. Where it differs it is more complex and impracticable. The suggested safeguards are most illusory.'

'The Irish Independent: 'No definite opinion can be expressed until the text of the bill is before the public, especially as Mr. Gladstone's method is unusually involved. On the points of police and finance, the bill seems especially bad and justifies Parnell's account of his interview with Gladstone.

The comments of a score of leading Provincial dailies show that the Unionists have no disposition to give the bill any quarter.

Michael Davitt, anti-Parnellite, in an interview, said the bill was more democratic and practicable than the bill of 1886, although he would personally prefer a single chamber. He was satisfied Mr. Gladstone would carry the bill.

The Parnellites expressed hesitant approval of the bill, though they are dissatisfied with the proposal to retain the land under English jurisdiction for three years.

It is generally admitted the bill will be allowed to pass the second reading with little or no opposition and that the real fight will be reserved for the final stage.

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1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."
"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. 136

"THERE WAS NO MONEY MOVING,"

Said Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, Referring to the Annual Meeting of The Empire Shareholders Yesterday.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of The Empire Printing and Publishing Company was held in The Empire office yesterday afternoon. Besides the attendance from the city there were present several shareholders from Hamilton, Cargill, Perth, Lindsay, Barrie, Owen Sound, Galt and other places. In the absence of Mr. W. R. Brock in Europe Mr. Thomas Long was called to the chair.

The following were elected directors for the present year: Messrs. W. R. Brock, Hon. W. E. Sanford, Thomas Long, Frank Turner, H. J. Scott, Q.C., H. Cargill, M.P., and D. Creighton.

It was moved by Mr. F. A. Hall of Perth, seconded by Mr. S. Barker of Hamilton, and carried unanimously: "That the shareholders of The Empire, in annual meeting assembled, desire to record their opinion that the great ability, high character and sterling patriotism of Sir John Thompson have eminently fitted him for the high office to which he has been called; that they have every confidence he will conduct the affairs of the Dominion on the same wise and patriotic principles as his illustrious predecessor, Sir John Macdonald, and his immediate predecessor, Sir John Abbott, and while he continues to do so they tender him the hearty support of The Empire."

Messrs. R. & T. Jenkins were reappointed auditors.

Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., said there was not a good attendance of stockholders, though all those who have large interests in the paper were present. There were no changes of importance made. "There was no money moving," he significantly added.

IS YOUR HAT SHABBY?

The New Styles Are Just Coming In at W. & D. Dineen's.

Mr. Dineen has gone to New York and Toronto's young society men are waiting in suspense to learn what Dunlap's spring styles will be like.

The English hats will this year be broader in the brim and lower in the crown than those worn last season, and the American magazines are of the opinion that the New York fashions will be somewhat similar.

Dineen has one great bargain to which he would like to attract the attention of the gentlemen. He has on hand a magnificent sealskin coat valued at $450, which is marked down to $300. Then there are a lot of ladies' sealskin jackets marked down from $175 and $200 to $100. These have been accumulating for the past 3 or 4 years and are now offered at this reduced rate with the object of clearing out the entire lot.

The first shipment of English hats have arrived and were opened Saturday at this great emporium, on the corner of King and Yonge-streets. This is only an advance consignment to meet the early spring demand, but many more cases are on the way and will be open for inspection by March 1. Only hats from the best makers are ordered from England and Scotland, large consignments coming from Carrick & Sons, Carlisle; Heath's, Christie's, Lincoln-Bennett's and firms of equal merit.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Scotland Sends Deputations Asking Its Removal.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Lord Aberdeen today introduced a deputation of 80 representatives of the public bodies of Forfarshire, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen and Perth to Hon. Mr. Gardner, the President of the Board of Agriculture. They urged the removal of the restriction on Canadian cattle exported to Britain.

Mr. Gardner, in replying to the deputation, firmly supported his officials and said whether the disease found among the Canadian cattle landed at Dundee last year was "cornstalk," pleuro or the other pneumonia, it certainly was contagious. Mr. Gardner was, therefore, compelled by law to apply the schedule and, moreover, he could not remove the schedule till satisfied that Canada was free from the disease.

He added, encouragingly, that he hoped the decision would not be much longer delayed. But he would await further advices respecting the condition of the Canadian herds, and also the intentions of the Canadian Government regarding the importations of cattle from the United States.

In explaining this latter statement Mr. Gardner said he understood that settlers' cattle were admitted to the Northwest from the United States free of quarantine. The law compelled him to be assured that the Canadian herds were absolutely secure. He would gladly and anxiously weigh further evidence.

He referred to the fact that the United States also demanded free entry into Britain for their cattle, but in the cargoes landed from 18 States 41 beasts were found to be diseased.

Miles of Fire Hose.

The past few days have been busy ones for the Toronto Rubber Company, through the largely increasing demand for their Eureka brands of fire hose. Each day for a week past has been accompanied with the receipt of a large contract by the company, and the list of fire departments throughout the Dominion using these brands of hose is about 150, 20 Canadian cities having adopted them. The cities of Montreal and Toronto each recently decided to purchase further quantities of the Paragon brand of Eureka, the fire departments of these cities already having had many thousands of feet of this fire hose in use for years.

Elsewhere than in Canada the use of the Eureka, Paragon and Red Cross brands is extending largely, about half-a-dozen of the principal cities of the world, including London and Liverpool, England; New Orleans, La., San Francisco, Cal., and Valparaiso, Chili (South America) having been supplied with over 100,000 feet within a few months.

The Toronto Rubber Co. has also just supplied to the City of Halifax, N.S., a double 60-gallon tank Holloway Chemical Fire engine of the most improved design, similar to the style recently supplied by the company to New Westminster, B.C.

An entirely distinct department of this company's business, and one which is evidently a very successful undertaking, is the manufacture of every description of rubber boots and shoes, the output reaching thousands of pairs per day.

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" in Pavilion to-morrow night.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Wonderful Influence.

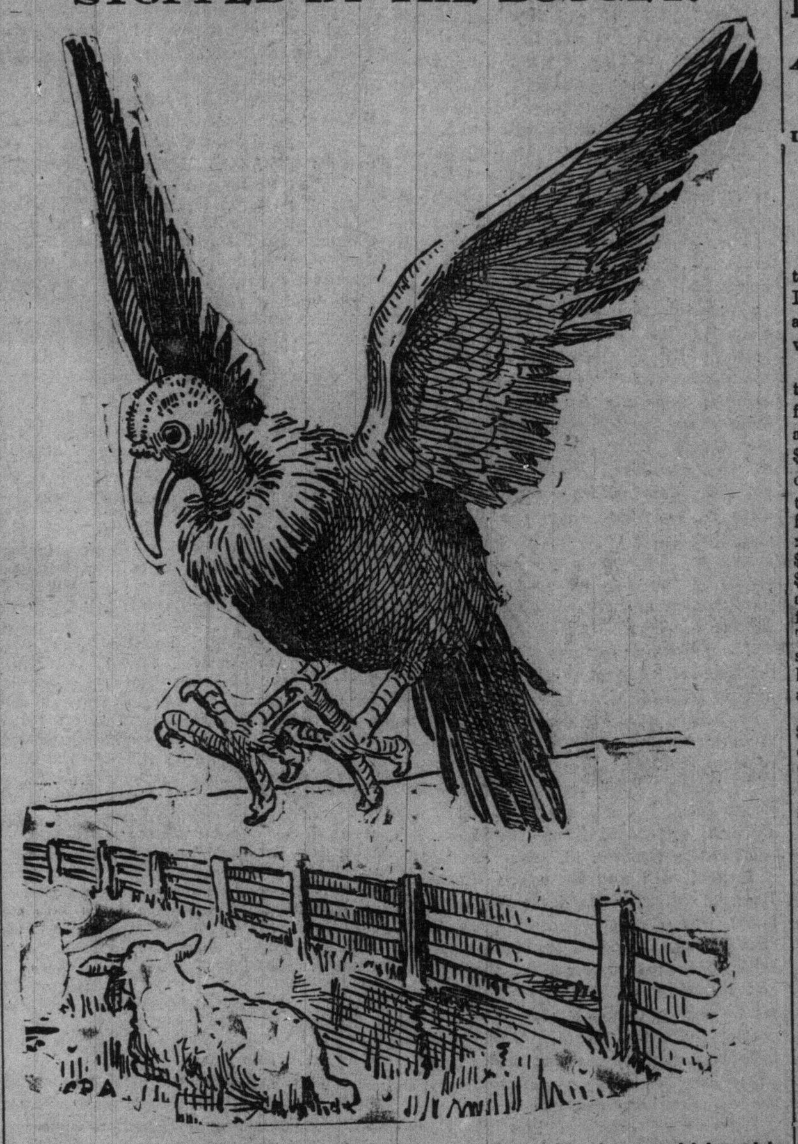
A young lady of this city being left alone in the house one evening picked up Stevenson's strange case of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and becoming absorbed in it read the entire story at one sitting. Then, looking up, she saw revealed in a mirror a face so ghastly and horrible that she rushed from the house, terrified at her own distorted features. This great story is the subject upon which Robert Nourse will lecture in the Pavilion Thursday evening in opening the "Star Course." Copies of the book may be had at John P. McKenna's, 80 Yonge-street, near King.

The voice is strengthened, the breath purified and the teeth kept clean by using Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. See that Tutti Frutti is on each package.

Symmetrical Perfection.
For the most symmetrical conception of your face and figure patronize Herbert E. Simpson, 143 College-street. 136

Hear "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" to-morrow night by the greatest dramatic orator in the world.

STOPPED BY THE BUDGET.



The hopes of the American Manufacturer that he would be able to Swoop Down Upon the Canadian Industries are Dispelled by Mr. Foster's Budget Speech.

FROM PLEASURE TO DEATH.

A RUNAWAY TEAM KILLS A MAIDEN LADY.

Caught Under the Chin By a Shaft—She Was Returning With Friends From a Concert—A Daughter of Peter Lynch, a Lawyer and Historian of Halifax.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 16.—Miss Lynch, daughter of Peter Lynch, the well-known lawyer and historian, was among the audience at a concert given by the Orpheus Club to-night.

As she was returning home in company with several other ladies a runaway team dashed into them.

The shaft of the sleigh caught Miss Lynch under the chin and killed her instantly.

Miss Lynch was about 40 years of age, and well-known in society circles in this city.

WILL KEEP THE MONEY AT HOME.

Toronto Caledonians Have No Desire to Assist in Booming Chicago.

The request of the Chicago Committee on Caledonian Games for the donation of $50 for a prize to be offered at the contests under the auspices of the Caledonian Society at the Columbian Exposition was refused by the local branch of the organization last night. The members were of the opinion that they would prefer granting the money for the annual games in Toronto.

The profits from the concert held lately in the Pavilion amounted to $142.45.

Messrs. William Davidson, James Cruickshanks, John Graham, Walter Scott, James S. Mortimer and James McIntosh were elected members and Mr. J. B. McColl was elected a life member.

A program of recitations and readings was rendered by Messrs. James Hutchinson, John Alexander, William Gault, J. G. Legge, John Imrie and Peter F. Coats.

TAKEN SUDDENLY.

An Aged Farmer Tumbles Over With a Fatal Pain.

NORWOOD, Feb. 14.—John Kidd, sr., of Dummer, a prominent farmer of Peterboro' county, died very suddenly at his residence this evening. He was in apparently good health all day and drove the mail as usual to Norwood. Shortly after arriving home he tumbled over, complaining of a severe pain in his stomach, which had troubled him on previous occasions.

He was removed to the house and died in a few minutes before anything could be done to relieve him. The deceased was about 76 years of age and had lived continuously on his farm in Dummer township for 60 years.

SOL WHITE'S GOWN.

Unless He Hands Over $250 He May Lose It.

A motion was made to Mr. Justice Street to strike Solicitor Sol White of Windsor off the rolls, but was enlarged till Friday to allow White to pay over some $250 which came into his hands in the administration suit re Janette. If the amount is not then paid the order is to go.

Good sound digestion, breath as sweet as a nut, and the vigor of health is obtained by using Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. See that Tutti Frutti is on each package.

Drink Pure Water.
The Sprudel mineral water from the celebrated spring at Mount Clemens is bottled just as it flows from the earth. Every bottle is put up at the spring. It is the most healthful and palatable of all carbonated waters. Price $2 per dozen quarts, $7.50 per case of 50 bottles. 30 cents per dozen allowed if bottles are returned. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street. Telephone 1708.

Toothache—When suffering from toothache try Gibbons' Toothache Gum.

Four Big Men.

LAKEWOOD, N.J., Feb. 14.—Mr. Cleveland officially announced the names of four members of his cabinet this evening. They are Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois, Secretary of State; John J. Carlisle of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Daniel S. Lamont of New York, Secretary of War; Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, Postmaster-General.

Convincing.
Persons desiring to procure a photograph of themselves superior to any they may have had, can do so by complying with our price. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. Herbert E. Simpson, 143 College-street. 136

To-morrow night in Pavilion Robert Nourse in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

THE ESPLANADE IMPROVEMENTS.

The Boathouses to be Removed Next Week—The Canoe Club to Utilize The Crosby Hall.

The winter of discontent that has been the outcome of delay in carrying out the tripartite Esplanade agreement is in a fair way to be dispelled by the recent conference between Mr. Tait, general manager of the C.P.R., Hon. J. M. Wells, the solicitor of the company, City Solicitor Caswell, City Surveyor Sankey and Mayor Fleming. At that meeting it was decided to take immediate steps to remove the boathouses at present in front of the Union Station, and the City Engineer was instructed to proceed at once to carry out the agreement between the city and the railways, when any differences still existing would be referred to the courts for settlement.

Said City Surveyor Sankey yesterday, to whom has been assigned the duty of settling all disputes in respect to the removal of the boathouses: "We have been hard at work for some time obtaining a fair bussiness interpretation of the contract between the city and the C.P.R. as finally drafted Aug. 29, 1892. Last week I had a conference with all the complaining parties and have already received satisfactory answers from the majority. From the others I am expecting a final answer daily. In the meantime we are taking advantage of the ice to make our measurements for street lines, etc. Next week will in all probability see the removal of the boathouses. The contracts for cribbing for their foundations on the new sites have already been let to Medler and Arnot, who are only waiting for definite instructions as to location to begin."

From other sources it is learned that the Argonaut boathouse will be moved from its present position to a site 500 feet south of the old Windmill line. The Toronto Canoe Club, which now has house room with the Argonauts, is negotiating for the purchase of the Crosby House, which will be refitted, refurnished and removed to a site east of the Argonauts' proposed location, and at the same distance from the old water line. The sites for the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and for the private boathouses have not yet been fixed.

Since Jan. 1 the C.P.R. have not been idle. A gang of 50 men under Foreman John McLean have been hard at work building and sinking the cribs protecting the company's water lots from York to John-streets. One thousand feet of cribbing have been already built, sunk and filled, and the remaining 400 feet is rapidly approaching completion. The cribs are 16 by 60 feet and 22 feet deep, and are built of the best cedar procurable on the line of the C.P.R.

As soon as this cribbing is finished the city will begin its portion of the work in filling in the gap between John-street and the waterworks dock.

The Lilt of the Budget Speech.

This is the lilt of the Budget Speech:
"Our cellar is full of pork and beans,
There's lots of potatoes in easy reach,
And our table is loaded with beef and greens.
There's hay and oats and pie and plums,
And piles of everything good to eat;
Our folks don't sit and suck their thumbs,
This country's loaded with men and meat."

This is the lilt of the Budget Speech:
"Forward march! and the column starts,
The country moves—the members each
To the beat of manly and honest hearts;
There's horses and hens and pigs and pie,
There's feather beds and home-made quilts;
This panic business is all in my eye,"
That is the lilt that the Budget lilts.

This is the song that the Budget sings:
"Here is the finest land on earth,
Each wise and sensible patriot clings
To barn and bed, to home and hearth.
Here and there may be hateful weeds,
But still the people have grain and grub,
The only thing this country needs
Is a hearty man with a big-sized club—

To go outside and quietly thump
A hundred and fifty men I know,
And genially make the gentlemen bump
Around on our healthy Canadian snow."
That is the lilt that the Budget lilts,
The chorus hums at the point of my pen,
We've feather beds and home-made quilts,
We'll furnish the world with meat and men.
—THE KHAN.

MARRIAGES.

BANFIELD-CLINE—On Feb. 14, at the Church of the Redeemer, by the Rev. G. A. Kuhring, Dean of Wycliffe College, Armine F. Banfield of Winnipeg, to Addie K., youngest daughter of Elmore Cline, Esq., of Toronto. Winnipeg papers please copy.

DEATHS.

PEARSON—On the morning of the 14th inst., at 12 Homewood-avenue, Kate, wife of Marmaduke Pearson, mother of Rev. M. L. Pearson, Brampton, and Pearson Bros. of this city. Funeral private.

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS YESTERDAY.

Important Conference of the Directors—Converting the Fair Into a Dominion Exposition—Canadian Cattle and the World's Fair—A Suggestion For the Cheese Men.

The yearly report of the Board of Directors was submitted to the members of the Industrial Exhibition Association at their annual meeting yesterday in the City Hall, with Mr. J. J. Withrow in the chair.

The amount expended up to date out of the $150,000 granted for the purpose is as follows: New grand stand complete, except architect's fees and granolithic paving, $66,421; chairs for same, $2088; grading, draining, fencing and construction of new track and horse ring, judges' stand, platform and dressing-rooms, etc., $14,036.48; main drain from new stand to the lake, $1780; enlargement of carriage building, $5628.71; new closets and urinals, $4191.83; alterations to general offices, $850; new fence in Dufferin-street and along Grand Trunk Railway, $2452.30; sundry work, such as temporary stables, submitting bylaw to the citizens, etc., $7102.58, making a total of $104,540.90.

The profits of the last exhibition were $5088.37, of which $1984.25 was applied to capital account and the balance to a reduction of the association's indebtedness to the bank. This debt, which was at the beginning of the year $10,683.53, has now been reduced to $7554.70, and the assets of the association increased to $147,767.82.

The directors took advantage of an invitation extended to them by Director-General Davis, and attended the dedication ceremonies in connection with the World's Fair buildings at Chicago on Oct. 21, and were much pleased and practically benefited by their visit.

The New Directors.

The report was received and adopted, after which the nominations for directors were in order. The chairman stated that Capt. W. F. McMaster, J. H. Pearce and D. C. Ridout had expressed their desire to retire from active service as directors. The following were re-elected:

J. J. Withrow.	R. Davies.	Ald. Saunders.
A. Smith.	P. G. Close.	R. W. Elliot.
W. Christie.	Geo. Vair.	Jos. Dilworth.
W.B.Hamilton.	W.E.Wellingt'n.	R. Score.
W. S. Lee.	Jas. Crocker.	Ald. J. O. Orr.
Hon.J.Dryden.	Geo. Booth.	

And Ald. Hallam and Leslie and W. K. McNaught chosen to take the places of the three retiring directors.

Those present were:

Toronto City Council—The City Treasurer, Ald. Saunders, Dr. J. O. Orr, J. K. Leslie.

York County Council—Messrs. A. S. Russell (Warden, Carville), John Boag (Ravenshoe).

Manufacturers' Association of Ontario—Messrs. George Booth, R. W. Elliot, W.K. McNaught.

Ontario Poultry Association — Messrs. Joseph Dilworth, Thomas A. Duff.

Ontario Veterinary College—Dr. J. T. Duncan (Toronto).

Dominion Millers' Association—Mr. John L. Spink (Toronto).

Western Dairymen's Association—Mr. E. Casswell (London).

Clydesdale Association of Canada — Messrs. John Davidson (Ashburn), H. Wade (Toronto).

Ontario Society of Artists—Mr. M. Matthews (Bracondale).

Toronto Electoral District Society—Messrs. George Vair, J. J. Withrow, Andrew Smith, B. Saunders, James Crocker, W. Christie, Capt. W. F. McMaster, Messrs. W. S. Lee, P. G. Close, Robert Davies, R. J. Score, John Chambers.

Canadian Institute—Mr. Alan Macdougall.

Ontario College of Pharmacy—Messrs. J. H. Mackenzie, C. D. Daniel.

Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario—Messrs. W. E. Wellington, A. McD. Allan.

Toronto Board of Trade and Corn Exchange—Messrs. W. B. Hamilton, James Carruthers, M. F. Brown.

Toronto Natural History Society—Mr. John Maughan.

Commercial Travelers' Association—Mr. Charles C. Van Norman.

Dominion Holstein Breeders' Association—Mr. William Shunk (Sherwood).

Various Matters Considered.

Captain McMaster was called upon to speak a few words, as was Mr. E. Casswell, London, Western Dairymen's Association. The latter, who performed the offices of a cheese judge at the exhibition, suggested that in the cheese department, after the prizes have been awarded, permission be given the exhibitors to enter the department with the judges and discuss the relative merits of their exhibits.

Mr. W. K. McNaught, one of the newly-elected directors, also addressed the meeting. He was followed by President Withrow, who advocated the holding of the exhibition this year at such time as would be most probable to induce those traveling westward through the city to the Columbian Exposition to stay over to see Canada's great Industrial Fair.

In regard to the scheduling of Canadian cattle by the American Government Mr. Henry Wade expressed himself as believing that the scheduling would not remain in effect long enough to occasion any difficulty regarding the sending of Canadian cattle to the Chicago Exhibition.

Many other speakers also expressed their views in regard to this question, as well as the mooted scheme of turning the Toronto Fair into a Dominion Exposition.

At a meeting of the directors held at the close of the meeting, Mr. J. J. Withrow was re-elected president unanimously. Mr. William Christie was elected first vice-president and Dr. Andrew Smith was elected to the office of second vice. The standing committees were then struck, after which the meeting adjourned.

What this warm weather suggests is something that will boil the kettle, cook an egg, or fry a beefsteak in a hurry. Harvie's kindling wood is just the thing. Try 6 crates for a dollar delivered c.o.d. Harvie & Co., 20 Sheppard-street. Tel. 1570. 136

Only 125 seats for top gallery Pavilion Thursday night, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," will be sold at Nordheimer's Thursday morning 10 a.m.

Ode to the Workingman.

Poets may aid thee in their dulcet strains,
Inventors aid thee with their magic brains,
Philanthropists love thee in their massive hearts,
Merchants vend cheap to thee at their great marts,
Good women pity thee in thy hard toil,
Nature yield up to thee fruits of her soil,
But sweeter than all odes that sympathy sings
Is the owed thy employer on each pay day brings.

We will be pleased to show the working and speed of the Odell typewriter, room 36 Canada Life Building.

Steamship Movements.

Date.	Name.	Reported at.	From.
Feb. 14	Rotterdam	New York	Rotterdam
Feb. 14	Teutonic	Queenstown	New York
Feb. 14	Gallia	New York	Liverpool

About the Same.

Westerly winds; generally fair; stationary, or a little lower temperature.