statute, there certainly can be none since the judgment of Judge Ferguson.

The company, immediately after the judgment, should have set about complying with the statute. The funds, at least, should have been formed; the intent of the statute on this point is free from doubt and the money should be in debentures.

The company apparently does not realize the consequences of continued defiance of the law.

In the last report issued since the judgment, it is stated that at any time the books and investments can be changed to conform to the judgment. The whole disobedience of the law is treated as a mere matter of book-keeping! Its notions of book-keeping are peculiar. It opens accounts in its books and makes entries, and instead of having the cash on hand, uses it for other purposes.

Can the $850,000 which should be to the credit of the reserve be produced at any time?

It is also more than a mere matter of book-keeping to repay the $500,000 of overcharges since 1887.

Since the judgment it has also written off $50,000 for depreciation of plant, which the judgment holds illegal.

The improper investments and improprieties have fallen on the consumer, forcing him to pay a high price for gas, and have not injured the shareholder—who draws his ten per cent. just the same.

Effect of an Indictment.

Since the judgment at least, the company has knowingly offended, and the consequences might be serious if it should be indicted before the grand jury for disobedience of the statute and misappropriation of the Reserve. One private person has already started a civil suit and another may any day lay a criminal information; and a criminal court might take the same view of its conduct as a civil one has already done.

And if the judgment and the evidence of defrauding consumers should be laid before the Attorney-General, steps to cancel the charter might follow.

Companies sometimes do forfeit their charters. Mr. Chamberlain says that it may be necessary to forfeit the South Africa Company's charter for invading the Transvaal. There has been an invasion of consumers' rights in Toronto.

What the City Should Do.

As soon as judgment is finally given in the present suit the whole relations between the company and the consumer must be overhauled, and among other things every citizen must have gas if he wants it.

But the supply of gas should be controlled by the city. Since taking over the water supply there has been a saving of 50 per cent. to citizens. The company has been guilty of a long series of illegal acts and the city council should improve the opportunity and move for cancellation of the charter.

The city is the largest consumer, paying about $7000 annually for lighting public places and additional for street lamps—a total of about $30,000 per year. Besides it is entitled to the Reserve, the company merely holding it in trust.

The most improper things are done under the cover and in the interests of corporations by men irreproachable in private life. Hence the saying that "corporations have no bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned."

Estimate of the Company's Conduct.

The enormity of the company's misconduct may be understood by comparing it to a private person. How long would he be allowed to wilfully disobey a statute and misappropriate an immense trust? He would be forced to disgorge and be criminally punished as well.

The company claims it has $287,000 to credit of Repairs Fund, obtained by charging 5 per cent. on the plant. Permission to make this charge was granted on its representation that 5 per cent. was fair and not excessive. The fact that it has $287,000 in eight years is sufficient proof that it is excessive and that a fraud was practised on the Legislature. The Reserve was limited to 50 per cent. of the plant and it was never intended that the balance to the credit of the Repairs Fund should exceed 5 per cent. But there is no Reserve nor Repairs Fund—the money is in plant.

Fighting for Time.

The company has no good defence to the claims of consumers. It cannot deny that it has broken the law. Lawyers, whose advice has been taken, give their opinion that it has not a leg to stand on—not to mention the judgment. It is well aware of this, but always relied on its influence at the City Hall to prevent interference and went on defrauding with impunity for years. Had it ever realized that any private consumer had the right to enforce compliance with the law, it would not have pursued such a course of extortion.

It is appealing against the judgment only because more is to be gained in the event of compromise from fighting than from promptly complying with the law. But it is only postponing the judgment, which will ultimately be given against it, and which, with the reserve and overcharges, will amount to about $1,400,000.

The Sheriff Might Come in.

A writ of execution will have to be issued for this immense sum, as it is unlikely the company will pay it in cash, and the whole business, plant, assets, as well as the charter, will be seized and sold by the sheriff. It is possible that at a forced sale the amount of the judgment will not be realized. The company cannot show assets, except on paper, for all the money received. The city will then have a chance of buying the business cheap.

The company believes, like the fox when he heard the hounds, that if has many ways of escape from the present difficulties, but it has overlooked the visit of the sheriff.

The City's Opportunity.

Among other ways of escape, it believes it can compromise all matters in dispute by taking the city into partnership and paying a percentage of earnings on the basis of the street railway agreement, and that the necessary legislation could be obtained, which of course would include a condonation of past offenses. But the city can do better at a sheriff's sale.

Again it believes that, at the worst, it can resort to the sections of 40 Vic., empowering the city to buy out the whole business as a going concern at a valuation to be fixed by arbitration. Here again the city can get a better bargain at an auction run by the sheriff.

The Advisability of a Receiver.

Judge Ferguson, when giving judgment, said he did not consider it prudent at that time to grant the injunctions asked, but granted leave to apply for this purpose if the contingency arose. This contingency has arisen in the company's illegally writing off $50,000 for depreciation and in further non-compliance with the statute.

The World now suggests to the plaintiff in the present action, and to the City Solicitor, that without delay an injunction be applied for to restrain the company from further disobedience of the act and also that application be made for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the gas office.

A BARRISTER'S COMPLAINT.

Looked in Vain for His Pet Column and Doesn't Hesitate to Say So—To-Day at Osgoode Hall.

The following communication, or rather complaint, is somewhat novel in its way, and for that reason, particularly, is given space in these columns. Newspapers are accustomed to objections being raised to articles which have been printed, but it rarely happens that an individual takes the trouble to score a journal for having overlooked or withheld an item of news. Referring directly to "Barrister's" remarks on the subject, it is a well-known fact that news, good news at that, often fails of publication, in some, if not all, the papers. Why this occurs is not a newspaper secret by any means, but it is altogether likely that the average reader would be none the wiser after having read the explanation of it than if such explanation had never been made; therefore, it will not be attempted. "Barrister's" communication is as follows:

Editor World: Having noticed that The World of Thursday and Friday last did not contain any news from Osgoode Hall, I took it for granted that the courts had adjourned until the fusion had become more incomplete, and was greatly surprised to find that they were sitting as usual on both days. It appears that quite a number of cases were heard, of which no record appeared in your columns, owing, no doubt, to want of space. There was the interesting and important appeal of the Hamilton Street Railway Company. I supposed at first that the milk-wagon, which tried to stop the motor on James-street South, didn't approve of Sunday cars, but was afterwards told that this was not so, that the plaintiff, in pursuit of his ordinary calling on a week day, merely didn't realize the weight of impediment, milk-wagon or otherwise, required to arrest a motor car going at the rate of three miles, more or less, a minute, and the company were appealing because they were ordered to pay him $375 after his realization. They do things in bang-up style in Hamilton. But I must not digress. I am not concerned about points of law, nor need be any of your readers. The litigous and religious nature of man will always give rise to disputes, and there will always be trials of them to report, and as one star differs from another star in glory, so one judge differeth from another judge in opinion, and thus there will always be appeals and cross-appeals, and old questions with new phases. What I want to point out is the absolute necessity of publishing the "Peremptory Lists." They are of vital importance. The attorney and client alike search for them the first thing in the morning. The appetite and even the breakfast depend on them. Sometimes a court sits at 10, and sometimes at 11; sometimes it adjourns for lunch, and sometimes it fasts; sometimes it is "redolent of fusion," sometimes full of division. Then, too, a case may be put on or taken off the list at the last moment, and no one, it has been truly said, really knows sorrow or becomes acquainted with grief until he has a case on the "Peremptories" the day on which The World leaves them out. Points of law arise every day, but the "Peremptories" once only. They are looked for like the weather probabilities, and are more important than even "Births, Marriages and Deaths," for they have all the freshness of birth, the uncertainty of marriage, and the solemnity and certainty of death. You may safely, in my opinion, leave out much of the matter your reporter furnishes, or all of it, if space is wanting, but the "Peremptories" never. Space, itself, Mr. Editor, as you are aware, is only a necessity of thought, but the "Peremptories" are absolute and unconditional. Much more could be said on the subject, but necessity of thought, or, rather, space, forbids.

Trusting that you now realize the importance of peremptories to all your readers, I am, sir, BARRISTER.

Toronto, Jan. 18, 1896.

To-Day's Peremptories.

The following are the peremptory lists for to-day at Osgoode Hall:

Divisional Court (Armour, C.J., Falconbridge, J., Street, J.) in the Q. B. Court room, at 11 a.m.: Kelly v. Archibald, Wilson v. Cull, McCabe v. Marshall, Smith v. Township of Logan, Dyment v. Fleming, Carr, v. Watson, re Christie and Toronto Junction, Hunt v. Gurney, Hogaboom v. Gillies, Morwood v. Fraser, Smith v. Township of Ancaster, Armstrong v. Lye.

Judge's Chambers will be held at 11 a.m.:

For Tuesday—Court of Appeal: Consumers' Gas Co. v. City of Toronto, Johnston v. Consumers' Gas Co.

Mothers are advised to taste a cough syrup before giving it to their children, if it is strong, harsh or irritating, be sure it tastes ten times worse to your baby, reject it and use Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine, which is always safe and palatable.

The Gold Movement.

London, Jan. 18.—The steamer St. Paul, which sailed from Southampton for New York to-day, took out 260,800 pounds in specie.

Funeral of Mr. Franklin.

The remains of Mr. Edward Franklin, which were removed from East Toronto on Thursday evening to his city home, were interred at St. Michael's Cemetery at 9 o'clock on Saturday. Great sympathy is felt for the family.

Arbitration Case.

The grain dispute between J. F. McLaughlin and J. H. Sproule & Co., has resulted in an award being given favorable to Mr. McLaughlin. The arbitrators were: Wm. Galbraith, H. P. Flynn and John Carrick.

Tailors Strengthening Their Ranks.

The locked-out tailors held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, and initiated half a dozen new members of the union. Assurances of sympathy and promises of support have been received from som 40 labor organizations.

The St. John, N.B., Route a Success for the Popular Beaver Line.

Mr. S. J. Sharp, western freight agent for the Beaver Line, reports Lake Ontario sailing from Liverpool Jan. 18, with 100 passengers and a large cargo of freight.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

THE HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

MANY INTERESTING SERVICES YESTERDAY MORNING AND EVENING.

Rev. Mr. Aitken, the Missionary Preacher, at St. James' Cathedral—Dr. Sims Discourses on Crime and Criminals at the Bond-Street Congregational—Dr. Simpson and Others Talk Eloquently to Large Congregations.

Rev W. Hay M. H. Aitken, the well-known mission preacher and superintendent of the Church Parochial Mission Society of London, England, commenced an 18 days' mission in St. James' Cathedral on Saturday evening. He was introduced to a small congregation by the Bishop of Toronto, after which he gave an earnest evangelical address.

Mr. Aitken is tall, of fine physique, with long, flowing Aaronic beard. He has a strong voice, but yesterday was suffering from a cold and huskiness. In ascending the pulpit he asked the congregation to join with him in silent prayer, at the conclusion of which the missioner and the congregation recited the old hymn, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," "Come, Holy Ghost, our Souls Inspire." Then Mr. Aitken led in prayer, and these preliminaries over he preached a sermon on Christ's first miracle, the turning of water into wine at the wedding feast at Cana in Galilee.

The Devil's Dupes.

The religion of Jesus Christ was for society and social life, not for anchorites, was the preacher's first utterance, and in an earnest discourse he showed how Christianity, entering into the commonplaces of life, sanctified and raised them to a higher plane. Speaking of the transitoriness of earthly pleasures, he quoted Shakespeare's seven ages of man, culminating in old age sans everything which made life enjoyable. In this, Mr. Aitken asked, the reward of all our strivings—less and less of the world's wine and more and more of the water of tears. So it was for the worldlings—the devil's dupes, who were strangers to the glorious draughts of the goblet of life offered by Jesus Christ. In conclusion, the preacher said: "As a special messenger of God I ask you to look to your own interests, be true to your own hearts, be kind to yourselves."

Exclusively for Men.

In the afternoon Mr. Aitken addressed a small congregation of men, the majority of whom were not young. At the close of the service, which lasted one hour, it was not clear why the invitation was "for men only;" for nothing was said that was unfit for the ears of polite women or girls. It was a rousing sermon on the dignity of man, the gravity of moral issues, the responsibilities of life, the making or marring true manhood. "God's great object is not to save your poor little miserable souls, but to make you worthy of the name of man."

In the evening Mr. Aitken gave one of his well-known mission sermons to a large congregation. He will, each day, give three addresses in St. James' Cathedral noon to men only, in the afternoons on the Christian life, in the evenings mission sermons.

THE SAVIOUR AS A HEALER.

Missionary Minister Discusses the Subject Before Immense Audiences.

"Divine Healing" was the theme of the addresses at the meeting of the International Missionary Alliance in Association Hall yesterday afternoon.

"We do not regard it as a primary truth," said Rev. A. B. Simpson. "We only accept divine healing as a part of the gospel and have no wish to cram it down any one's spiritual organs. It is taught all through God's Holy Word, and if those Christians who live in the conscious atmosphere of misery are invariably, selfishly and literally enjoying bad health will search their Bibles, they will find that God never intended them to be that way. Divine healing, as understood by us, is a realization of what Paul calls 'the life of Christ made manifest in our bodies.' It is not some one touching you and magnetizing you into life. Some people calmly sit down and devote nine-tenths of their time to thinking about the ills of their body. They cultivate misery so assiduously that it's no wonder they go into a decline and make every one that's near them sick, too. If these people consulted their Bibles more and the doctors less, they would be better able to perform the part that Christ assigns to every follower and glorify His name. In their present state, though, they are a standing reproach to Him."

Much more on the same lines did Mr. Simpsin say, all of it apparently meeting with endorsation from the large audience, which literally bespinkled the address with such ejaculations as "Amen," "That's so," and the like.

Rev. E. Funk's address was based on the phrase "The Lord for the body and the body for the Lord." Commencing at Exodus, he gave a running commentary on the prototypes of Christ in Old Testament books. Afterwards he branched off into a dissertation on the words of the Redeemer in the New Testament, and showed that divine healing ran in a chain all through Scripture.

The Evening Session.

At the night meeting the subject chosen by Rev. A. B. Simpson was "Signs of the Lord's Coming." He disclaimed any desire to attempt to pose as a prophet and said that he would merely state facts that are within the knowledge of everyone.

"I read my newspaper to help me understand my Bible. No person can thoroughly grasp the meaning of the events that are passing in a kaleidoscopic procession in the world to-day and their relation to the subject of my address unless he keeps posted through the medium of the press," said the rev. gentleman just before he touched upon the upheaval in China, the trouble in Armenia, the movement of the Jews toward Palestine, the advances made in Africa and the Christianizing influences at work in South America. Then he turned attention to the movement within the Christian church towards freedom from restraints by some which is meeting with the disfavor of those who are opposed to any compromise with the vanities of the world and are sticklers for old methods of reaching the masses. This and the other matters he referred to were, he considered, some of the signs that the religious world is on the verge of a cataclysm.

The hall was crowded, many being unable to get seats.

This morning at Bethany Robert Jaffray, who goes to China, and George Shields, who goes to Thibet, under the auspices of the Alliance, will be ordained as ministers.

TOO MANY LAWYERS

For the Due Enforcement of the Law, Says Rev. Dr. Sims.

At Bond-street Congregational Church last night, Rev. Dr. Sims preached a "prison" sermon from the text, "I was in prison and ye came unto me." Matt. xxv., 36. Starting out with the statement that out of a population of 5,000,000, Canada had a criminal class numbering 37 1-2 thousand, he went on to say that criminologists differed as to whether crime in the world was decreasing or increasing. This variance was due to the fact that statistics were not always "weighed" as well as "counted." The difficulty of drawing conclusions from tabulated returns was consequent upon the changes made from time to time in the statutory codes as well as in the methods of administering justice. He himself believed that crime was on the decrease.

After these prefatory remarks the preacher stated that criminals were an army of depredators against whom the state should take every precaution. But at the same time, while the preservation of society was kept well in view, the salvation of the criminal should not be lost sight of. Still, mercy should not be abused, for punishment was an important factor in the administration of the laws of both God and man. Some people said that there were too many churches and ministers, but perhaps there were too many lawyers for the due enforcement of the law. He did not hesitate to say that those lawyers who set themselves for fee or fame to clear the guilty were enemies of the state. The right of petition for reprieve was also abused in many cases. Executive clemency had its uses, but those who signed their names to such appeals for mercy should remember that they were in danger of striking at the roots of social security and public order. Criminals should be dealt with promptly and surely.

Salutary Prison Discipline

The doctor next took up the question of the conduct of prisons and the treatment of prisoners. The state, he held, should provide salutary prison discipline. The question here arose: What was salutary discipline? Certain methods had been proven futile for the reclamation of convicts. First, there was the old brutal system, which still lingered in Russia, and perhaps to a certain extent in the Southern States; next there was the mechanical system, and, hastily, there was the method under which the promiscuous herding together of prisoners, old and young, of the hardened and beginners in crime, was allowed. He instanced our Central Prison, where prisoners were not properly segregated, and where two convicts were often confined in one cell with terrible results. These three systems had all been proven vicious.

A Comparison With English Prisons.

Certain prison systems in vogue in different parts of the world, with more or less beneficial results, were taken up by the preacher. The English prison regulations combined with good effect solitary confinement, the judicial segregation of the convicts, the discipline of labor and the salutary plan under which the hope of the shortening of sentences was held out. Brockway's method in vogue in Elmira, N.Y., with good results, was touched upon. The Elmira institution was conducted as a reformatory rather than as a prison, and a moral, mechanical and mental training was given the inmates. The returns from this prison shows that 8090 of those discharged were steadily heard from afterwards satisfactorily.

PEACE OR WAR.

A Toronto Divine Speaks Eloquently on the Subject.

Rev. John Langtry, rector of St. Luke's, in his sermon yesterday morning, referred to the recent disputes between Great Britain and the United States and Germany. He pointed out that there was still reason to fear for the result. The President of the United States had not changed his views, nor had the Emperor of Germany in any way withdrawn his pretensions. He prayed earnestly that peace might be preserved, but the outlook was not promising.

Referring to the great armaments of Europe, the preacher said these foretold but one thing; could have but one result—that "sooner or later the world would be plunged into a conflict greater than has ever been seen."

Dr. Langtry spoke approvingly of the messages sent to the Mother Country during the crisis by the Australian colonies, and asked what had Canada's Government being doing? "Wrangling," said the preacher, "about place and power." Speaking of war, the reverend gentleman said that sometimes it taught nations a lesson that could be learned in no other school, but in that terrible one. He concluded an eloquent sermon by urging righteousness among the nations as the surest preservative of peace.

A MISSIONARY TO CHINA.

Mr. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Says Farewell to His Friends in Toronto.

Mission sermons were given at both services of the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday. In the morning Rev. Mr. Woodcock preached on the African missions, and in the evening Mr. Robt. Jaffray, missionary-elect to China, delivered his farewell address.

Mr. Jaffray is a very young man, and the son of the well-known president of The Globe Newspaper Co. The Young missionary, in preaching to the congregation, amid which he was brought up, gave an exposition of the reasons which prompted him to go forth to evangelize the Chinese. He said that he was stirred by the groans of humanity. The case of the heathen was a terrible one; they were going down to perdition because the Word of Christ was not brought to them. He could not believe that a just God could pardon the unsaved heathen any more than he could believe in an earthly judge who would open our prison doors.

In this church a mission conference in connection with Presbyterian missions was held on Saturday, and will be continued to-day.

Here's an Important Item.

Has it occurred to you how easy, comfortable and convenient it now is to take a day trip from Toronto to New York? If not, just a moment, while we tell you. You can leave Toronto every week-day at 9.05 a.m., get a through parlor car to Buffalo without change, via the Grand Trunk and New York Central, reaching Buffalo at 12.30 p.m., leave on the "Empire State Express" from the same station, via the New York Central at 1 p.m., and reach New York at 10 p.m., stopping only at Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and Albany. The many advantages of this trip are that you go through pleasantly and quickly, with only one change of cars from Toronto to New York. Avoid night travel. Land at Grand Central station, the centre of New York. Ride on the Empire State Express and the New York Central, which is, and always will be, America's Greatest Railroad. You can buy tickets through, via the New York Central, at any regular ticket office. For any information desired, not obtainable at such offices, address Edson J. Weeks, General Agent, N.Y.C. & H.R.R.R., 1 Exchange-street, Buffalo.

Mr. Thomson's Latest Work.

Aside from their claim to literary distinction, Canada, it seems to us, owes a special debt to those sons of hers who—like Mr. Edward William Thomson, formerly of Toronto—take a natural pride in showing her as she is. Mr. Thomson's remarkable book, "Old Man Savarin," was true in the last detail to his country's outer and inner life; and a later work of his, notably, a story entitled, "Dour Davie's Drive," in the current Youth's Companion, is as accurate, sympathetic and virile. Dour Davie, a young lumberman, breaks his leg in the woods and, all alone, drives eighty miles "to save Pinnager's bits of children." Mr. Thomson makes it clear that his heroism is not exceptional, but Canadian. The effect is that of a magnificent tribute to the national character, a tribute that cannot fail to have a great and lasting effect on the army of Companion readers, and one for which Mr. Thomson deserves Canadian praise and thanks.

MAKES A PATRIOT BLUSH.

THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN REGARD TO MONEY.

Mr. Darwin R. James, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Speaks of Bad Legislation—Mr. J. Sterling Morton Defends Mr. Bayard's Remarks in England.

New York, Jan. 18.—The 23rd annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held to-night a the Hotel Savoy. The banquet was held in the banquet hall of the hotel and more than 200 guests sat down to dinner.

Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, the president of the Board, presided. At his right sat the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the Board, and on his left were the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture.

Makes a Patriot Blush.

When the cloth was removed President James arose and spoke in part as follows:

I desire to turn your thoughts for a few minutes to the spectacle which our great nation of 70,000,000 of people is presenting to ourselves and the commercial world beyond the seas. Departing from the sound financial views of our fathers, we have been legislating at Washington during the last 20 years in a way which necessarily has brought the nation into the deplorable condition in which she today finds herself. It is so abject that it makes a patriot blush with shame at the spectacle. She is so hampered with bad legislation and obstructed for lack of remedial legislation that one is reminded of an immense giant in the hands of his friends, but cruelly shackled and nearly thrown.

Defence of Mr. Bayard.

J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, referred to the large lobbies of well-paid lawyers at the National Capital year after year to secure protective tariff legislation and quoted at length from Ambassador Bayard's speech on protection at Edinburgh some time ago. He said:

And yet the remarks of the United States Ambassador to England, Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, are as true as the gospels themselves. They are, in fact, the very substance and essence of the truth. Have we come, then, to a time in the history of this Republic when telling the truth by an American citizen holding a public place, either at home or abroad, is an impeachable offence? Has the right to utter sincere and patriotic words in behalf of an unfettered commerce been made criminal? Are the methods of pro-slavery advocates who made talks upon freedom in the presence of slaves a penal offense to be applied to those of us who would abolish the slavery of protective taxes?

Together, agriculture and commerce in the United States have been disastrously suffered during the present generation, because of a fallacious financial system. In fact, there is no efficient system of currency in the United States. The greenback, the national bank note, the silver certificate, the Treasury note, the Sherman note, each and every one has been the result of an emergency—an exigency. There is, therefore, no symmetrical system of currency and finance existing by, amidst, and for the people of this Republic. Had the Resumption Act provided the retirement of all the greenbacks and divorced the Government from the banking business fully and irrevocably, the jeopardy evolved from our present lack of a safe currency system would have been somewhat lessened or mitigated. Possibly a currency committee whose duty would be to devise a currency system in stability and efficiency, something like that of England, could even now, at this late day, if made up of experienced bankers, merchants and economists, do much to restore tranquillity and permanency in both domestic and foreign confidence and commerce."

PRINCE ST. FELIX.

The Name Decided Upon for the Duke of York's Second Son.

New York, Jan. 19.—A London cable special says:

A proposal has been made to burden the Duke of York's latest son with the name of St. Felix, for no better reason than that he was born near the church dedicated to that saint in Norfolk. The Prince of Wales is about to rebuild at his own expense this ancient church, which tradition assigns as the first Christian place of worship in this country, and the idea is to associate his little grandson forever with the pious work. The baby will be Christened in the Chapel Royal, St. James'. The Queen has promised to be present, and the affair will be one of the events of the London season, which does not give much promise so far of being particularly brilliant.

BANDITS CAPTURED.

They Attempted to Run a Missouri Town and Made a Mistake.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 13.—It develops that the four bandits arrested at Cedar City yesterday are the train robbers who held up the Missouri Pacific train Thursday. Yesterday the robbers, six in number, appeared at Cedar City and undertook to run the town. Their leader was shot and killed by Charles Gilbert of Fulton, and four were wounded. They were placed in jail here. From descriptions it is ascertained that they were undoubtedly the Nevada train robbers. On one of the men $600 was found. There is in the city great excitement over the capture. The fifth man was arrested this morning when he called at the jail to see the others. He is a brother of the man who was killed.

GLASGOW LOCK-OUT ENDED.

The Engineers Vote by Ballot to Accept the Terms Offered.

London, Jan. 18.—At a meeting in Glasgow of the locked out engineers of the Clyde ship-yards to-day, a ballot was taken which resulted in a decision to accept the terms offered by the masters, and work will be resumed on Monday or Tuesday next. The striking Belfast engineers rejected the proposals of the masters, but the delegates of the workmen say that the acceptance by the Clyde engineers of the masters' terms ends the strike.

Mr Cameron's Majority.

Goderich, Ont., Jan. 18.—The official summing up of the vote in West Huron took place in the Court House to-day, and Returning Officer Beck declared M. C. Cameron duly elected by a majority of 190 votes.

Mr. Cameron will leave for Ottawa Monday afternoon, and will at once take his place with the Liberal leaders.

AYER'S PILLS

"Last summer, I had a very severe bilious attack. In the morning, I felt as well as usual; but just after noon I was seized with cramps and pains in my bowels, which caused me to faint. A dose of Ayer's Pills removed the trouble and restored the action of the bowels."—J. H. STANNARD, Clinton, Ct.

CURE BILIOUSNESS.

TRUSTS CORPORATION OF ONTARIO.

Safe Deposit Vaults 19-21 King St. W., Toronto.

Capital.....$1,000,000

President—Hon. J. C. Aikins, P.C.
Vice-Presidents—Sir R. J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., Hon. S. C. Wood.

Acts as Administrator, in case of Intestacy, or with will annexed—Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Committee of Lunatic, etc., and undertakes all kinds of Trusts.

Moneys to invest at low rates.

Estates managed, rents, incomes, etc., collected.

Deposit Boxes to rent in vaults, absolutely fire and burglar proof. Wills appointing the Corporation executor, received for safe custody, without charge.

Solicitors bringing estates to the Corporation retain the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.

13

—DIAMOND HALL—

Entree Dishes.

We show very full lines of ENTREE DISHES just now.

They are the best English plate on nickel silver.

The popular shapes are oval and oblong, both plain and embossed.

They all have the patent lock handle, thus virtually making two dishes out of the one.

Ryrie Bros.

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

RUGS

Made From Your OLD CARPETS

Superior to all others. Reversible—Durable—Cheap. See them or send us a card.

AMERICAN RUG WORKS.

601 Queen-Street West. 136

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD LADY CANVASser for business. Can make good salary. Box 15, World Office.

WANTED—SUDDEN — CANVASSERS —either sex; for accident insurance; salary after trial. John Goulnlock, 40 Toronto-street, Canada Accident Assurance Co.

LOST.

LOST — ENGLISH FOX TERRIER bitch; white body, dark spot around right eye, without collar. Kindly return to H. Symons, 2 Adelaide-street east, and receive reward.

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