The Toronto World.

NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO

A One Cent Morning Paper.

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Public Benefactors.

It will be but a short time, not more than a week or two, before the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act are submitted to the Legislative Assembly for consideration. Those with whom the amendments originated are using the columns of the press pretty freely to point out the reasonableness of the legislation they ask. The object sought seems to be, not the pecuniary interest of the druggists at all, but merely the protection of the public. We had no suspicion that these gentlemen were such a magnanimous and unselfish body as it is now learned for a fact that they are. One of their number, writing under the name of "Chemist," points out that many so-called patent medicines contain poison, and are therefore dangerous and should be sold by no one but a qualified druggist. It is said that some of these preparations contain prussic acid, paris green, opium and other poisons. As our friends are so anxious about the public safety, we have no doubt they have investigated all the current patents, have selected such as are non-poisonous and safe and refuse to handle those of a poisonous character. Do we not every day see the druggists of Toronto refusing to sell us this and that patent medicine because of its danger? Are we not constantly advised against using one because it will send us to sleep and another because it will eat away the coating of the stomach? It is not in many branches of business that we observe the same indifference to sales which bring 100 per cent. profit. But the druggists wish the public to be still further protected. As they themselves would not sell a poisonous preparation, so they demand that the country grocer and everyone else be restrained from handling them also. No, this is not exactly stating the case. The druggists recognize that the public *will* have some of these patent medicines, poison or no poison, and they (the druggists) propose in that event that these preparations shall be rendered innocuous by an act of Parliament compelling them, in the course of their transit from the producer to the consumer, to linger for a week or two on the shelves of a drug store. After Jones' Soothing Soporific has been subject to the atmosphere of a drug shop for a week, or after it has been handed to the purchaser by a duly qualified lecentiate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, it becomes as harmless as Harry Webb's spring water. If there be doubt on any occasion as to the efficacy of these precautions the druggist will effectually remove such doubt by pasting a label on the bottle. By these means the public will be safe. When we reflect on the frightful dangers we are exposed to through our patent medicines coming in contact with the salted pork and dried apples of the country grocery, and liable too to passing through the hands of a burly-headed store clerk, we are surprised that the druggists have not appeared sooner on the field to protect their fellow-men. But better late than never.

The Trolley Collision.

Judging from the care usually observed by motormen when passing a switch, it is apparent that the railway company have given special orders to their men in regard to the same. The accident that occurred on Saturday resulted from the motorman's failure to observe the switch and to his not slowing up his car in consequence. Fortunately not much damage was done, although the collision might have resulted in a serious loss of life and limb. It is apparent from this occurrence that under certain conditions an accident of alarming extent is possible on our street car system. In the centre of the city where the cars move slowly and where there are many switches (the motormen, therefore, being more observant), an accident of this kind is not among the probabilities. But in the case of a switch which is only occasionally used it is quite easy to understand the motorman forgetting its existence and running his car past it at a lively gait. The accident of Saturday suggests the adoption of some device to prevent its recurrence. No device that we know of can make a careless man watchful. The best remedy in this case would be the adoption of some mechanical contrivance (such be possible) that will render such an accident impossible. If the science of mechanics cannot afford security then the company will have to exercise the greatest care in selecting the men who run the cars. The accident in question ought to be fully investigated, and the lesson it teaches brought home to the other employes of the company.

Parkdale Won't Have It.

The residents of Parkdale are pretty unanimous in their opposition to having a rolling mills on the old waterworks site. It is not likely that the council will run counter to the wishes of the people of the Flowery Suburb in this matter. There are many better locations for a rolling mills than the waterworks site. The district near the Don and Ashbridge's Bay is the best place about Toronto for smelting works, rolling mills and industries of that kind. If Mr. Macdonnell really thinks there is money in another rolling mill in Toronto he should not hesitate embarking in the business, because he is offered a site near the Don instead of in the West End. It seems peculiar that he should desire a location where there is but the one railway, when another can be had offering access to the two lines. We are afraid that if Mr. Macdonnell is not satisfied with a block of the Ashbridge Bay property he will have to go without a site at all.

The City Should Buy the Dredge.

The report of the committee recommending the awarding of the tenders for the work at Ashbridge's Bay will come before the council to-night for approval. It is over a month now since tenders were opened, and the council to-night should decide definitely to go on with the work, whether it be done by contract or by the city itself. In connection with this matter the Engineer recommends the purchase of a dredge at a cost of $35,000. We trust the council will consider favorably the question of purchasing the dredge. The Works Committee reported against the Engineer's recommendation, not so much, we understand, because it would not be economical to make the purchase as because it would afford Mayor Fleming an opportunity of giving profitable employment to some of the friends who helped to elect him.

The running of a dredge is surely not capable of much jobbery. It merely requires a foreman with a few men under him and supply of coal. A suitable dredge working in the Island lagoons would fill them in at a very low rate. It would pay the city to keep a dredge going the year round.

How Iron Smelting Has Been Developed.

The history of the world shows that Government assistance has in all cases been necessary in fostering the smelting industry in those countries that have become iron producers. The policy of a very high protection, coupled with the policy of compelling state-aided railways to use American rails, etc., has succeeded in placing the United States ahead of any country in the world in the production of iron and steel, and has developed its resources in this regard to such an extent that she could to-day compete with the world in these productions were all protection done away with. The duty on pig iron from 1864-69 was $9 a ton; on scrap, $8 a ton; and in 1874-82 on steel rails, $20 to $25 a ton; on iron bars, $30 a ton; on steel in any form 45 per cent. In the year 1892 there were made in the United States 9,157,000 tons of pig iron. In July of that year there were in operation 254 blast furnaces.

An example of a stimulant to the iron industry adopted in a colony may be quoted in the following advertisement: "The Government of New South Wales being desirous of encouraging the development of the local iron mining and iron and steel manufacturing industries are prepared to receive tenders for 150,000 tons of steel rails, the rails to be manufactured in the colony and the delivery to extend over a period of 10 years, being at the rate of 15,000 tons a year." The population of New South Wales was a little over 800,000 at this time, with 1320 miles of railway opened for traffic and 889 in course of construction.

Extreme measures were adopted in England to build up the iron industries, as shown by Scrivenor's "History of the Iron Trade." In 1483 exportation of iron articles made in England was prohibited. In 1750 manufacture of iron in the colonies was prohibited. In 1785 exportation of tools or engines used in manufacture of iron or steel and of any worker was prohibited. From 1819 to 1825 the following duties were imposed by the English Government:

	Ton.
Foreign bar	$ 21 63
Wrought iron, on every $480.66 of value	243 33
Cast iron, " "	97 33
Steel " "	243 33
Slit or hammered in rods and iron, drawn or hammered less than ¾, on every $480.66 of value	97 33
Wire	557 92
Hoops	115 58

The production of pig iron in Great Britain in 1892 was 6,616,890 tons.

Germany now ranks third in the world's production of pig iron, steel and coal. "She has arrived at this position," says the annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association, "by protecting her home manufacturers, liberally at first, and then gradually reducing the duties." Last year the production was 4,793,056 tons.

In France in 1860 duty was $9.53 on pig iron. Now the duty is: On bar iron, $9.93; iron rails, $9.93; iron plates, $13.88; steel rails, $11.85; steel plates, $17.84. France makes at least 90 per cent. of all the iron used in the country. In 1891 there were made in France 1,919,175 tons of pig iron.

The Swedish Government lends money at 4 per cent. interest on the ore and encourages the smelting industry in every way through a special department. In 1890 541,442 tons pig iron were smelted by 154 blast furnaces.

Electric Railroad Building.

[From The Railroad Gazette.]

An interesting feature of the growth of electric power as applied to transportation is the establishment of connecting lines between near-by cities and towns, many of such lines being designed as carriers of light freight as well as passengers. One of the earlier inter-urban lines was that between St. Paul and Minneapolis, which has been a marked success. The electric line between Boston and Lynn was recently acquired by a syndicate at high figures. The proposed electric road between Baltimore and Washington (40 miles) has made some progress. The Consolidated Street Railway Company, of Worcester, Mass., has applied for franchise for over 40 miles of new roads to a large number of the manufacturing towns in that vicinity. The street railways of Norwich and New London, Conn., are being consolidated and it is proposed to connect the two cities by a 15-mile road. This would compete somewhat with the New London, Northern Wilmington and Newcastle, Del., are to be connected by a new electric line of eight miles. An electric road 70 miles long is proposed from Lancaster, Pa., to Bryn Mawr. A 25-mile electric line is proposed between Harrisburg and Mechanicsville, Pa. A company has been incorporated to build an electric road of 80 miles from Northumberland to Scranton, Pa., and to furnish light, heat and power to intermediate towns. In Ohio a trolley railroad is projected about 100 miles long, extending from Toledo to Findlay, and designed for freight as well as passengers. A company has been incorporated in New Jersey under the name of the New England Street Railway Company to acquire the street railroads in a large number of the cities and towns of the New England States and operating them as one system. Another great combination has been formed designed to connect Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Orange and other cities in New Jersey. A line is proposed between Cincinnati and Dayton, O.

Commercial Travelers and Hotels.

Editor World: The recent order of the Government in reference to better accommodation for travelers has created a considerable amount of comment amongst hotelkeepers in the villages and towns. During the past week I heard the opinions of a number of them in the northern and western part of Ontario. Some of them blame travelers for being kickers, but by far the greater portion blame the present system of granting so many licenses, and attribute the cause of so many poorly-kept hotels to this fact. In other words the greed of the Mowat Administration in having so many of these places in order to control their votes has made competition so keen that these men can only look after their bars and the rest can run itself or stop. A couple of cases like this came under my notice during the week, where men told me they could not afford to remedy many things they saw lacking, simply because their business depended entirely on bar trade, and if they raised their rates slightly their trade would go, and as a result of this pernicious system the commercial travelers, who really live in hotels, are the continual sufferers.

TRAVELER.

Nothing Like It.

Dyer's jelly of cucumber and roses cures chapped hands and makes the skin soft and smooth.

CASTING THE HOROSCOPE.

Dr. Wild Tells of the Time When the Earth Shall Be Full of Knowledge.

Optimism for the future, regret for the past and gratification in the progress of the present were equally mingled in Dr. Wild's discourse last night. His text was:

9. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.

The state of things in the text, he said, would receive an answer and a fulfilment in the latter part of the millennial age. By reading the Scripture some conception might be gained of God's idea of perfection in man and nature. Inspiration foretold no greater change than the possibilities of the evangelizing and civilizing power of the Christian religion. The instances of its power in raising people from the lowest idolatry to real intelligent Christian manhood were numerous. Passages proving such an ultimate happy result as described in the text were abundant in the prophets and the apostles.

At present most of the religions of the world had their stability and chief support in the ignorance and superstition of their adherents. More men worshipped through fear than through love and duty. It would be a great and glorious change when those old incentives were displaced by wisdom and understanding.

But the churches were working toward this glorious goal, and a time would come when the world would be filled with men and women who shall have attained the full stature of Christ. Christianity would not stop short of that magnificent ideal.

Surely the Gospel had a standard, a measure, a fullness, that it would reach before it had done with man. With all our attainments and developments, very few, if any, of the activities of life had arrived at perfection. The best had not been reached. There were still reserve forces that would be called into existence for beauty and utility. The whole world was working towards this end, to bring out what had not yet been seen. The most beautiful flower had not been produced, the most delicious apple eaten, the finest grain grown, the best cow milked, the swiftest horse ridden, the shortest time steamer across the ocean built, the quickest train run, the greatest statesman heard, nor the best church organization effected.

With a good road bed and no curves the speed of trains would wonderfully increase. The present roads were built for 40 miles an hour, and the year was not distant when they would be constructed for 120 miles an hour.

There was a continuous improvement and development in man likewise. What was going to be the full outcome of mesmerism, clairvoyancy, mind-reading, spiritualism, faith cure, science cure? Profitable they would be, but in what way no prophet could tell us.

Many of the present inventions were resurrections and restorations of former times. Solomon, who was much nearer the beginning than we, had said there was nothing new, with a degree of truth little suspected by the many.

"I question if there is any single invention that has not existed before." Even in Solomon's time valuable arts of the Egyptians had passed out of the knowledge and use of the people. Masonry, once operative, was now speculative. The master mason might tell you the moral lesson of the instruments, but he could not use the tools.

The discovery of a 3000-year-old mummy recently, with a neatly-set tooth in the jaw, showed that the dentists were wrong in claiming that theirs was an art of the last 50 years.

Late researches had shown that the telephone and telegraph were used by these ingenious Egyptians, and there was now more than a suspicion that the agent of their vast building operations, their blasting and riving of mighty rocks, was electricity.

But there were things more important than the lost arts. What about the lost gifts to man on the day of Pentecost—prophesy, faith, speaking and interpreting foreign tongues, healing the sick and discerning spirits? By this last power Peter discovered the lies of Ananias and Sapphira.

A foretaste of the restoration of the gift of faith was evidenced in the home for children at Bristol, where 1000 little ones were supported by the faith of Rev. George Muller, who made God his collector and his bookkeeper and let the finances manage themselves. Why should not the whole 14 gifts of Pentecost be restored? "I believe even now some have the gift of healing and are instrumental in some cases in restoring the sick to health by faith and prayer."

"These signs follow them that believe, said the Scripture. Have you got them? Has any church organization got them. Five or six churches claim so, but I do not vouch for any one of them.

If the Pope of Rome is the successor of Peter he should be a discerner of spirits, a healer of the sick. He is a weak old man, and Bond-street can perform as many miracles as Rome, and that is few. There are people who claim to be sanctified, but the proof is sadly wanting when dinner is not ready.

Whether mediately or immediately these lost gifts would be restored. Mediately the discoveries of the microscope in ascertaining the cause and germs of disease were restoring the healing power slowly but as in the Biblical times. It was slowly miraculous. Might we not learn how to destroy the whole tribe of microbes, bacilli and disease germs? The weak point was how about the first microbe? After all had been destroyed another might come from nowhere. There might be a second first. At any rate it was possible to repress their increase and so prolong the life and happiness of man. "In this way we will ultimately destroy the causes of disease and get nearer to our mission as a church and Christian people."

The possibilities of mind-reading were still in utero. The countenance, that index of thought, would be read like an open book. Every thought was there engraved. Not one was lost. At present the interpretation might be as unsuccessful as the gypsy manipulations with the lady's palm, but some time the lines of the face would be capable of thorough interpretation.

"In the millennium will be discovered that sixth sense, on which all these things hinge. We shall be able to see thought. As our vision grows clearer and our knowledge increases there will be less opportunity, less temptation to do wrong. While we can conceal the index of the countenance, as long as we cannot see inside, so long will there be deception and dishonesty. That discerning of spirits will bring about an honesty of expression and a purity of thought. We shall also learn that death is but another birth and look rightly upon our life as an incarnation.

Emerald Beneficial Association.

St. Patrick's Branch No. 12, Emerald Beneficial Association, of 80 members, together with the members of the different branches of the association of the city, making 300 in all, assembled in their hall, 173 Simcoe-street, and headed by the brass band of the I.C.B.U. marched to St. Patrick's Church, where all members received holy communion, the band playing several sacred selections during the mass. After service the members returned to the hall, where refreshments were provided for them by the members of No. 12. The grand president, D. A. Carey, delivered a stirring address on the progress of the association during the past year. Speeches were also delivered by Bro. W. Lane, G.S.T., J. Judge of Branch 12, B. McGuffin of Branch 8, D. Shea of Branch 11 and J. J. Nightingale of Branch 12, dealing principally with the benefits of the order. After a short address by J. Fahey, president of Branch 12, the members dispersed.

IN THE SUBURBS.

East Toronto.

The Toronto and Scarboro Railway Company have let the contract for grading and tracklaying, including the erection of the trolley poles, to Mr. A. Walsh. Associated with him are Messrs. John Scully and John Hartnett. The General Electric Co. (late the Edison Co.) will do the overhead electric work and Mr. William Kane, who had charge of this work for the Toronto Railway Company, will bond the rails.

Arrangements have been made with the Toronto Electric Light Company to furnish all the power required until the railway company decide on the location of their power house. Work is to be commenced this week. The committee of the county council, with their engineer, are to finally examine the plans this afternoon and their formal approval is expected at once, as all points in dispute have been settled. As there is a penalty of $100 a day for every day's delay after May 15, the work will be pushed through with all possible speed.

Before work can be commenced on the second section down Blantyre-avenue to Queen-street, and along Queen-street westerly to the city limits, the city street car system must be extended east of Lee-avenue to the same point, as otherwise no connection could be had with the Toronto cars.

The York suburban left the track at the foot of Strachan-avenue Saturday afternoon owing to the rails spreading. Traffic was delayed for some hours and the cars were slightly damaged. Beyond a shaking up none of the passengers were injured.

Denis O'Connor was charged before D. E. Stephenson, J.P., with the larceny of some tools from Mr. Hunter and was remanded for a week.

A prominent resident is authority for the report that Blantyre Park, recently purchased by Archbishop Walsh, will be used as a summer residence by His Grace and that other property for a boys' home will be purchased.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Snook have been appointed superintendent and matron respectively of the Girls' Home.

Toronto Junction.

The local Board of Health will hold a special meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The deputation which appeared before the council on Wednesday evening last protesting against the compulsory closing of wells will attend.

Box 24, corner Annette and Quebec-streets, was sounded at 3.30 Sunday afternoon. Bush fire; no damage.

George H. Eaton, foreman of the car shops on the C.P.R. here, was on Saturday afternoon presented by the men of the shops with a very handsome gold watch, chain and locket, accompanied by an illuminated address. The occasion was Mr. Eaton's promotion to the position of head foreman of the C.P.R. car works at Montreal, which place he left for last evening. The men of the Parkdale shops on Saturday morning presented him with a gold watch and chain for Mrs. Eaton and a pair of gold bracelets for his daughter. Mr. Eaton has made himself very popular in and around the Junction. His departure is greatly regretted.

The solicitors for Mrs. Kemp in her suit for damages against the town, by reason of injury to her property through Keele south grading, are pushing matters. The Town Clerk received another communication Saturday threatening immediate proceedings unless the town takes steps at once toward settlement.

Sunday's services at the Davenport Methodist Church were characterized by the innovation of additional instrumental music. Three orchestral players will take part in the services hereafter.

Principal Robertson of the High School is very ill.

PREHISTORIC RELICS.

Interesting Discoveries Made in a Tumulus at Martin's Ferry, O.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A Bellaire, O., special to The World says: Both William Dean Howells and Ignatius Donnelly will be interested in knowing that valuable finds have been made in the old Indian mound in Walnut Grove, Martin's Ferry. Mr. Howells because he was a little boy in that town, and Mr. Donnelly because archæological experts somewhat confirm his theory of the Atlantean origin of the mound-builders.

Jewels have been taken from this ancient tumulus—opals and emeralds and diamond-like crystals—and from the curious, whorl-like carvings of their setting, found alike in ancient Irish ornaments, known to have been made from Phœnician patterns because they are found everywhere the Phœnicians had trade, it is supposed that Atlantis, the sunken continent, had dealings with the Sidonian traders to the eastward and with the mound-builders to the westward.

The work is being carried on slowly at Martin's Ferry for fear that some of the precious relics be lost or overlooked. One skull which has been found is extremely large, nearly twice as big as the modern normal, and the dome of the skull seems higher than would be expected of a prehistoric man. Spear-heads, darts, arrow-heads and hatchets, beautifully chipped and with neatly drilled holes, have also been found in proximity to human bones.

Two cup-like stones have also been found whose use is conjectural. Several of these have been found in the neighborhood of the mound, either on the surface or in the earth, but so worn that it is difficult to tell whether they have been shaped artificially or were something like "lucky stones" of concave, natural shapes. Bones have been found in great plenty, which causes some to think that the tumulus was not so much erected to the memory of a great chief as it was a tribal cemetery. However, it may have been that captives were sacrificed on the mound tomb of the chief to be his servants in the spirit world.

Valuable finds of jewels, bones, cups, spearheads, and the like have also been made at Moundsville, W. Va. The tumulus there is the largest in this part of the country. It is over 100 feet high.

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

The Appointment in the School of Pedagogy.

The references made in these columns recently concerning the above appointment were somewhat misleading. It transpires that the gentleman mentioned in that connection is only one of many applicants for the position. The appointment is expected to be made in a few days, but who the Minister of Education has decided upon is not at present known. It is certain, however, that Dr. McLellan, the principal of the school, will be consulted in such an important appointment, and thus the friction previously referred to will be obviated.

"Go to Sleep," sure cure for sleeplessness, nervousness and headache. "Contains no Narcotics," gives sweet refreshing sleep in every case. This splendid sedative is especially efficacious in cases of insomnia from overwork, excitement or alcoholic excess. Guaranteed safe, sure and effectual. In bottles 25c at all drug stores. e

Down To Business Again.

MELBOURNE, April 8.—The Commercial Bank of Australia, which suspended on Tuesday, resumed business to-day.

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

Moore's Muses.

Captain Sidney Hinman and Queenie Christopher, the well-known life savers, will be seen in the lecture hall this week. John Thompson, the blind checker player, who proved such a good card last week, will be retained another week. The Ladies' Vaudeville Club Company will furnish the entertainment in the theatre. The company includes "Vera," the only lady aerial ladder performer; Julia Kelly, bone soloist and whistler; Kamochi, magician; Weston Sisters, song and dance artists; Edgerton Sisters, aerial queens, and the Sheppard Sisters, duetists. Every lady visiting the Muses on Friday afternoon next will receive as a souvenir a beautiful piece of the feather workers' art.

"Gloriana" at the Grand.

Theatre-goers and lovers of refined merriment of the very highest order of excellence will hail with delight the announcement that Charles Frohman will present at the Grand Opera House this evening that phenomenally successful comedy-farce, "Gloriana," which enjoyed a run of nearly 150 nights in New York, 300 in Paris and 250 in London.

Charles Frohman has probably selected one of the strongest comedy companies that he has ever dispatched in this direction.

Prof. Alexander.

To-night Prof. Alexander commences his series of illustrated lectures on human nature at Association Hall, and from indications at present the attendance will be such as to test the utmost capacity of the hall.

The lecturer comes with the highest encomiums from both the American and Canadian press as an entertainer, and those interested in the study of human nature will undoubtedly enjoy a treat.

"A Kentucky Girl."

Miss Anna Belmont's personation of "Charity Jarvey, the Kentucky Girl," is one of the most winsome and charming things yet seen. Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House will surely be crowded this week to witness Miss Belmont in "A Kentucky Girl."

Lincoln To-morrow Night.

The world-renowned humorist, Lincoln, makes his bow at the Pavilion to-morrow night. He, with a baby grand piano, does it all. The seat sale has been large. Plan at Nordheimers' up to 5 o'clock Tuesday.

Notes.

Hanlon Brothers' monster effort, the entirely new "Superba," is to be seen at the Grand Opera House next week. "Superba" should do a very big business in Toronto, as it was heavily advertised earlier in the season, but failed to materialize, owing to the great loss of the scenery and costumes destroyed in the Cleveland fire. The new production is said to be the largest in America.

A Charitable Lady's Death.

The death occurred at the residence of her nephew, Mr. Frank Keilty, 205 Jarvis-street, from heart failure Saturday, of Mrs. Ellen Hughes, relict of the late E. E. Hughes, New York. The funeral will take place this morning to St. Michael's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father Ryan, Vicar-General McCann of the Cathedral and Father Hand of St. Paul's. Deceased was well known in Toronto for her many charitable deeds.

She left considerable property and money, which she equally divided between her niece, Mrs. Josephine Macgillis of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and her nephew, Herbert Dalton Keilty, a student of Ottawa University.

Canadian Institute.

At the Canadian Institute Saturday evening Mr. D. W. Beadle, M.A., LL.B., read a paper on the danger of introducing aphis, an insect pest, into our peach orchards, and suggested that concerted action should be taken by the Fruit Growers' Association, the Farmers Institute, the Entomological Association and the Canadian Institute to secure the enactment and enforcing of a law similar to that of California, making the disinfection of all trees, etc., compulsory. Action in this direction will be adopted.

Mr. Charles Elvins read a short paper on the satellites of Jupiter, supplementary to one he had read last month on the same subject.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the institute: Mr. Allan Cassels, Mr. Thomas M. Gibson, Mr. A. L. Hoyles, Mr. H. Maughan and Mr. Robert Percy Vincent.

Suing For Alimony After 34 Years.

George Ackert of the Township of Esquesing, farmer, was married to his wife, Mary by a Presbyterian minister of Brampton in Oct., 1851. Marriage proved a fa lure and a separation took place. Now, after living apart for 34 years, Mrs. Ackert is suing for alimony. The motion for interim alimony came up Saturday morning but was enlarged to allow of the examination of the defendant. Ackert says he was married, but can not identify the woman suing him as the person to whom he was married.

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

"Hotel Vendome," New York.

Toronto people visiting New York should make their home at the well-appointed and handsome "Hotel Vendome," corner of Broadway and Forty-first-street. The "Hotel Vendome" is a short distance from the Grand Central depot, and has also direct car service from the West Shore and Erie Railway ferry docks. The "Vendome" is almost opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, and street cars pass the door from all theatres. Its appointments are perfection. Newly furnished and equipped from the ninth story down; it is the *par excellence* of comfort. The hotel contains three hundred and fifty rooms, single and *en suite*, with or without baths, and is conducted on both the European and American plan. The cafe is one of the handsomest in New York, and the dining-room, situated in the ninth story, cannot be surpassed in New York. The "Vendome" is the most home-like hotel in New York.

Mr. Joab Scales of Toronto writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from kidney complaint and dyspepsia, sour stomach and lame back; in fact I was completely prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude."

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

A Church Damaged.

The gale on Saturday did serious damage to the Methodist Church at Stouffville. The gable end was blown in, and the falling debris smashed the organ and played sad havoc with the furniture. The damage is estimated at from $300 to $400.

Dyer's improved food for infants is recognized as the very best possible food for children. It is easily digested, made from pure pearl barley and highly recommended. Druggists keep it.

From Labor To Refreshment.

PARIS, April 8.—Mr. John W. Foster, one of the American representatives in the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration, gave a dinner at the Hotel Continental this evening in honor of the British representatives.

SHOULD VISIT TORONTO.

Citizens Should Induce Some of These Tourists to Come to Canada.

Arrangements are being made by the Tourist & Providing Company of Manchester, England, for the entertainment of eight thousand manufacturers and capitalists in America during the World's Fair. These gentlemen will come out in companies of 250, and will visit the principal cities of Canada and the United States. Mr. James Curry has been corresponding with a representative of the Tourist & Providing Company, and he has assurances that if the city of Toronto will issue literature regarding its resources and advantages it will be placed in the hands of these visitors. Mr. Curry, speaking to The World on Saturday, said that the opportunity should not be lost. These eight thousand manufacturers and capitalists are among the best men in Liverpool and Manchester, and he thinks if the city's advantages were attractively set forth that it would lead to the investment here of a considerable amount of foreign capital in manufacturing industries and other enterprises.

MR. TYSON'S ADDRESS.

"The Land Polity of Moses, With a Modern Application."

This was the subject of Mr. Tyson's address at the Forum Hall yesterday afternoon. The speaker quoted copiously from Henry George's lecture on Moses. He spoke of the commanding genius of the great leader of the Exodus, and pointed out the sharp contrast between the despotism of the Egyptians and the free institutions of the Hebrews. He referred to the constructive statesmanship of Moses.

Mr. Tyson urged that the proper modern application of the spirit of the Mosaic law was the great social and economic reform which went by the fiscal name of the Single Tax, and he set out its principles at some length.

A discussion followed and some questions were asked and answered.

The chairman, Mr. James R. Brown, announced that next Sunday's meeting would be the last of the series and that it would be addressed by Mr. Carson Cook on "A Remedy for Our Industrial Ills."

James Blair's Case.

NAPANEE, April 10.—A highly interesting case has happened in this town which is creating a good deal of comment. Mr. James Blair, a well-known merchant tailor here, has for 14 years been a sufferer from that terrible complaint known as Bright's disease of the kidneys. He suffered so terribly that one hour's work at the cutting table would completely exhaust him, and he had to almost give up work altogether. He tried almost every known remedy for his complaint, but without any good results. Medical men and patent medicines failed him, and he was gradually getting worse every day. Finally he read a dispatch in one of the local papers stating that a man named Murray living in Gravenhurst had been cured of kidney trouble by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. As a last resort Mr. Blair began taking these pills, and three boxes made a new man of him, and seven boxes completely cured him. Mr. Blair is back at work again, and says that he feels twenty years younger, and that these pills completely cured him. His recovery has created quite a sensation.

A Municipal Index.

The Carswell Company have just published "The Municipal Index," being an index to the provisions contained in the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1877) and the annual volumes of statutes for subsequent years, as far as such affect municipal corporations. The work is by Mr. A. M. Dymond, barrister. It will prove of great convenience to those who have occasion to refer to our local municipal legislation.

Electricity vs. Steam.

The recent performance of the Empire State Express of the New York Central, which ran at the rate of 95 miles an hour for ten consecutive miles, has greatly interested mechanical engineers and scientific men generally. This remarkable record is expected to have a very important bearing upon railroad schedules of the near future, and is especially interesting at this time when extraordinary efforts are being made to reduce the time between distant points by means of electricity. Until lately 80 miles, or perhaps 83, had been the fastest time made by any railroad, and this speed of 95 miles an hour by a complete train, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 tons and running over different grades, throws new light upon the question of attainable speeds, and gives some data from which to work and figure for the future.

In the Pavilion.

A large audience filled the Pavilion yesterday afternoon, when Rev. J. H. Hector, the black knight, delivered a temperance lecture under the auspices of the Toronto Temperance and Reformation Society. Mr. F. S. Spence, president of the society, occupied the chair, and Inspector Archabold conducted the devotional exercises. The society has secured the use of the Pavilion for every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, so that this was only the first of a series of meetings to be held all through the summer.

Sensation at Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, O.T., April 9.—The Cherokee Senate has passed a bill designating the chief and treasurer and two other delegates to go to Washington to get the money, amounting to $8,300,000, due on the sale of the strip. The bill also passed the Lower House. Quite a sensation is being caused by the recent offer of the Mexican Government to sell the Cherokees a portion of Old Mexico in case the United States takes the country away from them.

Storms in Dakota.

DEADWOOD, S.D., April 8.—A terrible wind and snowstorm has been prevailing here for 48 hours. Many buildings have been blown down. Piedmont is partially destroyed. The velocity of the wind is 75 miles an hour.

"German Syrup"

For Coughs & Colds.

John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best.

B. W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

THE WELL-KEPT SECRET PUBLIC PROPERTY.

How It Was Done—Will It Continue?

For a number of years past the citizens of Toronto have been wondering how long a certain well-known retail store in Yonge-street would be able to hold out. All knew that this firm was selling goods away below wholesale prices, and as no one understood how it could be done everyone was expecting a crash. The people advanced many theories to account for the non-appearance of the crash, one as far from the truth as the other. Some thought this firm only bought when it found a wholesale house in

Financial Difficulties,

and as it always bought for spot cash could easily afford to sell below actual wholesale prices. One of the best-known and most authoritative business concerns in the Dominion said: "That firm can not possibly be making money at the prices they sell their goods, though unquestionably they do the largest trade in Canada." Another recognized authority said: "They are systematically underselling all competitors, centralizing the trade so that when opposition is driven out of the field they will more than recoup themselves."

A Puzzle to All.

So it was each had his own view of it, but no one could explain it. It was quite true that they did the largest business in Canada; quite true that they undersold not only the retailer, but also the jobber; the rest was a mystery. The buying public did not trouble itself about the riddle, but though surprised at the prices, bought eagerly, satisfied that whoever lost they had gained.

How Was It Done?

The solution of the puzzle is simple. We have it on unquestionable authority that this firm, which our readers by this time must have recognized as that of Guinane Bros., 214 Yonge-street, holds the controlling interest in two of the largest shoe manufactories on the continent—one in Quebec, where labor is so cheap, the other in Lynn, Mass., where machinery is employed to the best advantage. Such is the bare, unvarnished truth, which must come as

A Revelation

to the citizens of Toronto. Will this slaughter of boots and shoes continue? We understand this firm, regardless of who suffers loss, regardless of what competitors may think, are going to continue to sell retail at the same prices that the wholesale jobbers have to pay. It is now very easy to comprehend how they can sell ladies' morocco shoes for 75c; ladies' dongola walking shoes for 55c; Ladies' $2.50 white canvas, kid-faced, walking shoes for $1.30; ladies' French kid, two-strap, walking shoes, Louis XV. heels, $1.50; men's shell cordovan lace boots, warranted, $1.25. No one leaves without buying, and no one buys without buying again.

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY

Both sexes can obtain remedies gratuitously successful in the cure of all diseases of a private nature and chronic complaints also.

DR. ANDREWS' FEMALE PILLS.—They are nothing new, having been dispensed by the Doctor for more than 40 years. No experiment. Price one dollar by mail on receipt of price and six cent stamps. Circulars free. Letters answered when stamp is enclosed free of charge. Communications confidential. Address R. I. Andrews, 237 Shaw-street, 4 minutes' walk from Queen-street west cars, Toronto, Ontario.

BLAZING PRAIRIES.

The Platte Valley of Nebraska Ravaged by a Fierce Fire.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., April 8.—A disastrous prairie fire broke out south of Sutherland in this county yesterday. The loss will probably reach $100,000. It is said the fire was started by a passing engine. Never has such a disastrous prairie fire devastated the Platte Valley. Everything for a distance of 25 miles is in ruins. The fire started shortly before noon and swept everything before it at the rate of from 30 to 50 miles an hour and covering a track three or four miles wide. Shortly after 11 o'clock it struck the city of North Platte. By almost superhuman efforts the town was saved. Farmers and ranchers will lose everything.

Sioux Falls, S.D., reports: Terrible prairie fires are raging near Chamberlain and a large amount of stock perished. Two persons were burned to death. The people are excited and threaten to lynch the parties who started the fires if they catch them.

North Platte, Neb., reports: A prairie fire, fanned by a high wind, ran into this place late yesterday afternoon. Sixteen dwellings, some of the best in the city, were burned, as well as many barns and stock. The city was saved with difficulty.

Despatches from Ogallala, Harrisburg, Duning, Inverton, Kearney, Grand Island, Lexington and Hastings give accounts of great losses to property by prairie fires. A Burlington railroad bridge at Duning and another at Hastings on the Elkhorn were destroyed. At Kearney the fire burned near enough to the town to destroy a brewery. At Duning an old lady named Bartlett was fatally burned. The region burned over is the chief grazing section of the state.

A Canadian Cable News Service.

Canada for years past has felt the need of an independent cable news service with Europe. Often