THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

190 Yonge St. Canada's Greatest Store. Toronto.

YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS, February 3, 1897.

A Revolution in Advertising.

This store has grown to bigness by being known and by having back of the bigness that clear integrity that wins when mere hurrahs and bustle are forgotten. In very many ways it has revolutionized trade tactics—in nothing more so than in advertising. Printing the news in a plain, matter-of-fact way and insisting above everything else on keeping perfect faith with customers is but part of our plan. This column lacks any suggestion of sensation, and the store itself has no use for the people who misrepresent. Goodwill is part of this storekeeping, and it's a big item.

Telling the truth has revolutionized advertising. Thousands and thousands of families stand by anything we print because this "store news" is known to be reliable. Beginning years ago, this perfect faith has developed into unbounded confidence. Goods are seldom advertised but once and seldom last long after they get into the papers. If that means anything, it shows that this column is generally read and generally believed.

These are among the store's attractions to-day. To-morrow many of them will be gone, with but little chance for duplicating them at any such prices:—

Black Dress Goods.

44-inch Black Fancy Figured Wool and Mohair Canvas Weave, small and unique designs, all entirely new (Priestley's make)	.50
44-inch Black All-Wool Cheviot Serge, bright, smooth, hard finish, medium twill, good weight (Priestley's make)	.50
46-inch Black All-wool Satin Cloth, medium weight, beautiful rich finish (Priestley's make)	.65
44-inch All-wool Black Fancy Figured Broches, mohair effects, latest designs (Priestley's make)	.75
50-inch All-wool Black Fancy Melrose Cord Suiting, rich effect, heavy weight, hard finish, very new (Priestley's make)	.85

Gloves.

Children's Fancy Ringwood Gloves, all sizes, regular price 35c. Thursday	.15
Children's Fancy Ringwood Gloves, in neat designs, regular price 25c a pair. Thursday	.10

Hemmed Sheets.

2x2½ yards Fine Bleached Plain Sheets, hemmed ready for use, pure cotton, linen finish, per pair	.83
2x2½ yards Fine Bleached Twill Sheets, hemmed ready for use, soft pure cloth, linen finish, guaranteed first quality. Per pair	.89
80-inch Heavy, Even-threaded Bleached Plain Sheeting, entirely freely from dressing. Per yard at	.18
80-inch Extra Special Fine Heavy Make Bleached Twill Sheeting, per yard at	.20

Curtains.

Curtain Poles, 2 inches by 5 feet, in mahogany, ebony, walnut or oak, highly finished, with fancy brass trimmings, complete, with rins, regular price $1 each. Special at	.50
French Tapestry Curtains, 52 inches wide, 3½ yards long, all over patterns, fancy fringe, both ends, in crimson, olive, electric, blue, green and bronze, regular price $4 a pair. Special at	2.90
Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 inches wide, 3½ yards long, in a variety of choice patterns, white or ecru, regular price $1.50 a pair. Special at	.89

Neckwear Specials for Thursday

Men's Fine Silk Neckwear, in four-in-hand and knot shapes, in the newest designs and colorings, made from silks of the latest importation, satin lined, regular prices 35c and 50c. On sale Thursday	.25
Men's Fine Silk Neckwear, in graduated Derby shape, to tie from either end, in light and dark colors, choicest Crefeld silks, latest coloring and patterns, satin linings, best make, 45 inches long, regular prices 35c and 50c. On sale Thursday	.25
Men's Fine Silk Neckwear, in the newest puff shape, latest colorings and designs, including neat patterns, broches and Dresden effects, light and dark colors, satin lined, regular prices 35c and 50c. On sale Thursday	.25
Men's Fine Silk Neckwear, in the Lombard shape, for tying small Derby or bow, silk both sides, choice colorings, neat designs and the new basket pattern, square and pointed ends, regular price 35c. On sale Thursday	.25
Men's Fine Silk Neckwear, in the newest bow shapes, including pointed and square ends and pleated or plain fronts, choicest Crefeld materials, latest shades and patterns. On sale Thursday	.25

Carpet Sweepers.

Bissell's Sovereign Carpet Sweeper, finished in assorted woods, regular price $2.25 each. Now selling at	1.50

Cloaks.

192 only Children's Eiderdown Coats, in fancy stripes, plaids and plain colors, Angora fur trimmed, sizes 24, 26, 28 inches, regular price $3.50 and $5. Thursday	1.25
Ladies' Jackets in beaver cloth, colors brown and black, double-breasted with rever, new pleated back, regular price $6. Thursday	4.00

Furniture.

Parlor Tables, solid oak, 24 x 24 inch shaped top and shelf, fancy turned legs, regular price $1.50. Special at	1.00
Dining-room Extension Tables, hardwood, imitation oak finish, strongly made, 3 feet 4 inches wide, with 3 leaves, regular price $5. Special at	3.45
Sideboards, made of select quarter-cut oak, richly hand carved and highly polished, base is 48 inches wide, 22 inches deep, with swell-shaped top, has a fine British bevel-plate mirror, size 18 x 36 inches, with cast brass handles, regular price, $25. Special at	18.90
Cheval Bedroom Suite is an entirely new pattern, very ornamental and showy, well made of hardwood, and nicely finished, bedstead is 6 feet high, 4 feet 2 inches wide, bureau is fitted with 18 x 36 inch bevel-plate mirror, washstand is large size, combination shape, with splasher back, usually sold for $14.50. Special at	11.35

Men's Pants.

90 pair Men's Heavy Canadian Tweed Pants, all wool, light and dark grey stripes, extra good trimmings, well made, size 32 to 46, usual price $2 a pair. Thursday	1.29

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD
ONE CENT MORNING PAPER
NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, Toronto.
Branch Office: No. 13 Arcade, Hamilton
H. E. Sayers, Agent.
TELEPHONES:
Business Office—1734.
Editorial Rooms—523.
SUBSCRIPTIONS:

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

A JUBILEE YEAR SUGGESTION.

While the Tariff Commissioners are evolving their scheme of tariff reform we are sorry to learn that Sir Oliver Mowat is not at work on an insolvent law. Such a law is an immediate necessity and should be passed during the coming session. Canada, we hope, is now entering on an era of prosperity. But many of those to whom such an era would be specially welcome are not in a position to profit by it. The World learns of a citizen who lost everything during the recent depression and who is now worse off than nothing by ten thousand dollars. This individual is debarred from entering on a new career in British Columbia or in Western Ontario, because he would be too near his creditors and liable to be pursued by them. As he has no hope of getting on his feet again in this country he has decided to go to South Africa. The want of an insolvency law has already driven many enterprising men out of the country and many more will go unless such a law is soon placed on the statute book. The year 1897 is to be a memorable one in British history. It is to be a jubilee year. In what way can we celebrate it better than by following the old Jewish custom of liberating debtors from their obligations? We invite Sir Oliver Mowat to peruse the 25th chapter of Leviticus and the 15th chapter of Deuteronomy, both of which are quoted on another page of this issue as appropriate jubilee year literature. We think he will find there inspiration sufficient to lead him to undertake the preparation of an insolvent law for the unfortunate in Canada. Should the Government decide to introduce such a law it ought to be comprehensive enough to include professional men as well as merchants and traders. In the meantime, let Sir Oliver read the 15th of Deuteronomy.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF MINING COMPANIES.

Government regulation and inspection of mining companies must be insisted upon. The formation of these companies is expanding so rapidly and so many people are becoming interested in mining ventures in one way or another that the industry is becoming, or has become, one of national importance. Canada's reputation is at stake in this matter. We may have, and we believe we have, unsurpassed mineral resources both in Western Ontario and in British Columbia, but it is possible to handle the business connected with their development in such a way as to blast our reputation in the eyes of the world. The good properties available for development are so numerous that there is no necessity for placing wildcats in the market at all. Whatever Government regulation is decided on it should be designed to protect the public from wildcat ventures. If it is in the public interest that banks should be subject to Government inspection and regulation it is much more so that mining companies should be subject to similar regulation and inspection. For instance, when any company sells stock for development purposes the public should be assured that the proceeds from the sale of such stock will be used for actual development and not find their way into the hands of promoters. The Government should insist on the absolute truth of every statement contained in a prospectus. All the directors should be held responsible for false representations that appear in any documents circulated for the purpose of selling stock. It goes without saying that no company should be allowed to solicit stock for the development of a property of which it does not hold the patent. Furthermore, it would seem to be only fair to the public that mining companies should be made to account for all their stock, showing the amount assigned for promotion, the amount offered for sale, and the disposition of the balance. The assets and liabilities of the company should be plainly set out in the prospectus, the same as they are in all companies floated in Great Britain. As all the provinces are now more or less directly interested in gold and silver mining the inspection we have suggested should be assumed by the Dominion Government. This will give it uniformity throughout the whole country. Another reform that would help to keep the mining business in good repute would be the formation of a mining exchange in British Columbia and another at Rat Portage. The men who are engaged in the practical development of mines are not in sympathy with the business that is carried on by mere paper companies. A mining exchange composed of men who are actually in the business would exercise a great influence in the suppression of wildcat ventures. Legitimate mining is speculative enough in itself. Wildcatting should be prohibited by the most stringent legislation.

HOSTILE RECIPROCITY FOR CANADA.

In the event of the Corliss alien labor bill becoming law, the Canadian Government has no alternative but to pass a similar law for this country. Popular feeling in Canada over the Corliss bill is well expressed in the action that the Dominion Typograph Company proposes to take as soon as that bill passes Congress. This company has in its employ many skilled mechanics, who live in Detroit and who cross the river daily to Windsor, where the Typograph Company's factory is situated. Mr. F. S. Evans, the general manager of the company, says he will insist that all Americans in the company's employ shall reside in Canada, or else give up their positions, as soon as the Corliss bill becomes law. We have no doubt our own Government will meet the Corliss bill with another that will duplicate it in every particular. Premier Laurier must be disgusted with the Americans. First of all, he thought he could make a favorable reciprocity treaty with them. He has failed to do so. Now he is endeavoring to prevent them from enacting a law which will virtually establish reciprocal hostility between the two countries. The Americans seem determined not only not to establish friendly trading relations with Canada, but to stimulate an unneighborly and dog-in-the-manger spirit between the two peoples. It is to be hoped, however, that our negotiations with the authorities at Washington will convince them that this proposed retaliatory alien labor legislation is no good for either country.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND EDUCATION

Dr. McGlynn, who got into trouble with the Pope some years ago by reason of his advocacy of Henry George principles, is the author of an article in the February number of The Forum that is especially interesting to Canadians. In this article the results of Cardinal Satolli's mission to America are reviewed, and among them we find a reference to his attitude on the relation of the church to education. Cardinal Satolli's ruling in regard to the education of Catholic children is of course the ruling of the Pope himself. We learn from Dr. McGlynn that in his (Satolli's) first address to the assembled archbishops, he forcibly reminded them of the express prohibition, by the Sovereign Pontiff, of the exclusion (either by act or threat) from the sacraments of parents who might choose to send their children to the Public Schools. And he added: "As regards the children themselves this enactment applies with still greater force." In a certain very important diocese, where the bishop had failed to give redress to a gentleman who, while making proper provision for the religious education of his boy and for the safeguarding of the boy's faith and morals, thought it proper to send the boy to the Public School, and was, therefore, excluded from the church and from the sacraments, Monsignor Satolli, when informed of these facts by a letter from the aggrieved parent, sent immediately for the pastor. Upon the latter admitting the statement of facts, he was commanded to undo forthwith the great wrong that he had done; and on the very next Sunday the vindicated layman occupied his accustomed pew in his parish church.

In the propositions which Satolli presented to the archbishops, he made it clear that parents and civil society, as well as the church, have rights in the matter of the education of the child. In the same propositions, while urging the maintenance (but on a proper literary, as well as religious footing) of church-schools for the better teaching and guarding of religion and morality, the delegate rebuked fanatical exaggerations. Referring to children whose religious instruction and morals are sufficiently safeguarded, he said:

Hence, absolutely and universally speaking, there is no repugnance in their learning the first elements and the higher branches of the arts and of natural sciences in Public Schools controlled by the state, whose office it is to provide, maintain, and protect everything by which its citizens are formed to moral goodness, while they live peaceably together, with a sufficiency of temporal goods, under laws promulgated by civil authority.

SKINS AT WORK IN TORONTO.

How Slick a Young Man Did the T. Eaton Company Out of a New Overcoat.

The theft of clothing from the schools and collegiate institutes of the city has been completely eclipsed for boldness and daring by a "slick" young man, who rented a room from Mrs. Forster on Jarvis-street, near Queen. This young man was not particularly anxious for the room himself. He wanted it for his mother, who would turn up in a few days and meet all bills. He then went away, but on Saturday came back and asked if the room was ready for him. He was informed by the landlady that it was not, as he was not expected so soon, but he eventually succeeded in taking the room as it was. Yesterday the T. Eaton Co.'s van appeared on the scene, and a parcel addressed to Mr. Rykert was brought to the door, on which there was $14.50 to pay. Mrs. Watson knew no one of that name at her address, and called to the young man, who instructed her to send the man up to his room with the parcel. The man took the parcel upstairs to the room. "Now, just wait till I open this," said the young man. "I want to show my mother how well the overcoat fits," and, putting it on, he walked downstairs and out of the front door. The man from Eaton's waited on the landing, and Mrs. Forster, seeing him linger there after the young man had gone out, asked him if he wanted anything. Then he began to explain, but by this time the young man and the new overcoat were out of sight. Now the detectives have the case in hand, but there is no clue to "Rykert."

Dollar Shoes for Everyone.

Ever ingenious and enterprising, the Clapp Shoe Company have inaugurated a dollar shoe day, commencing with Wednesday of this week. The intention is to set out on tables immense quantities of boots and shoes, suited for young and old, male and female, and give the pick of the lot for Wednesday and Thursday at one dollar a pair. The lines for this week embrace a lot of sample goods, as well as some special purchases, and in this case, as is always so, shoppers will find that this large and enterprising shoe firm live up to every promise they make. The World has had an opportunity to examine some of the goods, and the values are certainly marvellous. There can hardly be such a thing as anyone in Toronto going without comfortable footwear. The store will keep open until 9.30 Wednesday and Thursday evenings for the accommodation of those who cannot shop in the daytime.

Toronto Horticultural Society.

The regular meeting of the Toronto Horticultural Society was held last evening in St. George's Hall. The principal topic of discussion was the question of admission through the customs, duty free, of corms and tubers. Many of the ports of entry throughout Canada enjoy this privilege, but here in Toronto a duty is imposed on them. It was decided to present a memorial upon this matter to the Minister of Customs, with a view to the uniform classification of the duty in this particular. The first lady member was welcomed and made an honorary member of the organization. A number of interesting subjects were discussed, and altogether a most profitable and entertaining evening was spent.

Drug Clerks Organize.

A very interesting meeting was held last night in the Tremont House by the undergraduates of the drug profession of the city for the purpose of organizing an association, both social and professional. Though numbers were lacking there was manifested the greatest interest in the undertaking, and it was heartily agreed upon to form such an association. The next meeting is to be held in the ball room of the Tremont House next Tuesday evening, and it is hoped that everyone interested in the same will attend.

YORK COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

Matters of General Import That Were Fully Discussed at the Resumed Meeting Yesterday.

All the members of the County Council were in attendance yesterday and a good deal of business was transacted.

The relations between the county and city in connection with the new Court House were the principal subject under discussion in the morning. Under an agreement made between the City and Council on June 26, 1884, in contemplation of the erection of the new Court House, the city took over from the county the duty of providing suitable accommodation for the administration of justice, including furnishing, caretaking, heating and lighting. The cost so far as the county is concerned is in no event to exceed $400,000, and what annual charge on this or any lesser sum the county is to bear is to be the subject of arbitration if city and county cannot agree. As high a yearly charge as 25 per cent. may be asked, or as little as 15 per cent., or less. The agreement of 1884 has been confirmed by the Legislature. It contains no provisions in relation to offices for county business, or a chamber for the County Council meetings. The necessary rooms will be provided if arrangements can be made by the two councils and the following resolution, moved by Mr. Woodcock, was adopted:

"That a special committee, composed of the County Commissioners, and Messrs. Evans, Norman, Pugsley and Ramsden be appointed to confer with the special committee appointed by the City Council to arrange if possible the basis of compensation or proportion of the cost of maintenance, furnishing, heating, lighting and cleaning the new Court House rooms and offices pertaining thereto, and the proportion of cost of administration of justice payable by the county to the city under the terms of the agreement, entered into between the county and city on June 26, 1884. And also to confer with such committee of the City Council as may be appointed for that purpose in reference to terms for accommodation of the County Council and county municipal officials, and report to this council, it being distinctly understood that such committee shall not have power to bind the county in any way whatever until ratified by this council."

TENDERS WILL BE ASKED.

A motion by Mr. Evans to call for tenders by June for the present Court House was debated at some length. It is not intended to sell unless a reasonable arrangement can be come to with the City Council for accommodation in the new Court House and a sufficient offer is made for the present building. Some of the members thought it premature to call for tenders. The motion carried on the following division:

Ayes—Baird, Chester, Gibson, Fisher, Bull, Evans, Hall, Stokes, Ramsden, Johnson—10.

Nays—Reesor, Pugsley, High, Norman, Baker, Hartman—6.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The report of the Industrial Home Commissioners was presented by Mr. Andrew McCallum, the chairman. He was in the late council, but did not seek election this year. In discussing the matter, it was arranged that, in future, reports to be submitted under similar circumstances must be sent through the member representing the division. The report shows a total reduction of $4176 in the expenses for the last four years, since Mr. Cavanagh has been in charge, as compared with the previous four years. There are 78 male inmates and 21 women now in the home and it is almost full.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Richmond Hill High School Board made their report. The school has 24 scholars from the village and 61 from the county, a total of 85 enrolled. The principal's salary is $1000 and the assistant's salary $600. Temporary premises are being occupied since the fire. The number of pupils has not fallen off.

LAND SALES FOR TAXES.

A memorial to the Legislature was adopted in favor of the treasurers of all local municipalities being empowered to sell lands for unpaid taxes. At present the County Treasurer sells for all the municipalities except York, Scarboro and Etobicoke, who secured special legislation last year. It was urged that very many sales are made without the owners being aware their properties are being offered and Mr. Ramsden mentioned the case of a warden, who, on one occasion, executed in ignorance a tax deed of his own property.

The Equalization Committee had a long sitting in the afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A bylaw is to be introduced appointing an assistant clerk during Mr. Eakin's absence through illness. His salary will be deducted from Mr. Eakin's remuneration.

Mr. Ramsden thinks it wrong to give two votes to every voter. He is advocating a return to the old system of a single vote.

The County Treasurer recommends that an overdraft of $40,000 be arranged till the June meeting. Mr. Macdonald reported that York, North Gwillimbury, Newmarket and Woodbridge have not paid their levy for 1896 and that Toronto Junction has not paid $1145.47 due on Criminal Justice account for 1895, nor the 1896 account.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

The communications included one from Government House in reference to the Indian famine relief fund, and Mr. Evans will move that a grant be made. A letter was read from the Prisoners' Aid Association, another from the Richmond Hill and Yonge-street Agricultural Society for the usual grant, and one from the County Constables' Association, asking the County Council to pay the High Constable's expenses at annual conventions.

Mr. Woodcock wants information as to the insurances on the Court House Industrial Home and furniture, and the rates of insurance, also as to the cost of the County Crown Attorney's and Mr. Bruce's admiralty offices, the caretaker's salary, the lease of the County Judge's Chambers, the number of telephones, the leases of premises on York roads accounts, as to offers for Yonge-street premises and particulars as to the Berkeley-street premises, leased to the G.T.R., and the rental. He also wants a list of the real and personal property of the county.

Thirty residents in that neighborhood want a bridge built over the Mimico Creek, between York and Peel. Mr. Stokes wants dog-owners to be relieved from recouping the loss from sheep worrying if the dog tax is paid. Bruce County wants the modus operandi of sales for taxes simplified and York assents. A return of the unpaid rents from tollgate-keepers has been called for.

To-day Mr. Norman will bring on his motion for the employment of convict labor on road repairing.

Miss Martin, Barrister.

Miss Clara Brett Martin was yesterday admitted a solicitor and called to the bar, and is now qualified to undertake every kind of legal work, including advocacy in the courts. Miss Martin served her articles of clerkship in the office of Messrs. Mulock, Miller, Crowther & Montgomery, and afterwards in the office of Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassels, where she went through all the different departments of a lawyer's office—Division Courts, Judge's Chambers, litigation, title searching, etc. She is now desirous of joining a smaller firm, where she can gain more general experience, including the advising of clients, and there should be many desirable firms in the city willing to make a business arrangement with Miss Martin.

Herbert Hall, charged in Police Court with shoplifting, was yesterday discharged. The case against Thomas Maloney was remanded till to-day.

THAT ARBITRATION TREATY.

What the London Newspapers Have to Say.

TIMES' FAITH SORELY TRIED

Will Lord Salisbury Ratify a More Abortive Agreement?

Must be Prepared for Disappointment—A Sham Treaty or None—The Chronicle Characterizes the Senate Committee's Action as Great Wickedness—Conservative Victory in Essex—Countess Cowley Divorce Formally Granted—General News by Cable.

London, Feb. 2.—Commenting editorially upon the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty and the prospects of its adoption by the United States Senate, The Times this morning says: It would not be civil for us to associate ourselves with the vigorous language employed by the New York papers with reference to the treaty as amended in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate of the United States, but few Englishmen will care to dissent from the substance of their remarks. Our faith in the Senate has been sorely tried of late years, and should they succeed in replacing this treaty by an empty sham it would be all the more to be regretted, because it would retard the general adoption throughout the world of the principle of arbitration. Perhaps Lord Salisbury will be willing to ratify a mere abortive agreement, but we fear for the result, despite the belief of the people of both countries in the policy of arbitration and the general desire for a treaty of this character. In the face of the silence of President-elect McKinley we must prepare ourselves for disappointment, and for either a sham treaty or none.

OTHER COMMENTS.

Commenting upon the cabled statement of its Washington correspondent, to the effect that there is no hope that the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty will be ratified by the United States Senate, The Daily Chronicle to-day characterizes the action of the Senators as "great wickedness." It adds: "We are sure that all good men in America, as well as elsewhere, who are not blinded by irrational hatred, will stand staunchly by Cleveland and the treaty."

The Westminster Gazette, touching upon the delay in the passage of the treaty through the United States Senate, remarks: "The jingoes and silverites of both parties will not have even a symbolic act of peace with Great Britain. If there is any doubt of its passing, we frankly hope the treaty will be withdrawn. Great and striking as would have been its ratification as a contribution to the cause of peace, its proposed rejection would certainly be a correspondingly serious setback."

The St. James' Gazette, commenting upon the possibility of Cleveland dropping the treaty, says: "Should, however, President Cleveland or his successor ask us to accept an amended treaty it would be just as well to do so, and thus show how much we wish to keep on friendly terms with the United States. In the meantime what a lesson the whole story gives as to the value of the great principle of arbitration between two states more closely related in language and blood than any others in the world! They are without a real cause for quarrel, yet they cannot even arbitrate without elaborate provisions which exclude everything of the least genuine importance."

WHAT THE GLOBE SAYS.

The Globe states: Here in England we are loth to rid ourselves of old-time delusions, and that is doubtless why we still cling to the idea that the people of the United States are our American cousins. This tradition, of course, was fostered by the fact that they speak English more or less, and that those seen most here, Lincoln, Phelps and Bayard, are to all intents and purposes Englishmen. Considering how tender we always are with the United States and how anxious we are to spare their feelings in every way, we periodically wonder why they in return are so discourteous and malevolent to us. The fact of course is that the people of the United States are a very mixed race, and no more related to us as a whole nation than to Germany.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

In the Commons to-day Mr. G. N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, announced that the Government was ready to lay the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty before the House.

A CONSERVATIVE ELECTED.

Mr. Schlesinger Sinclair Chosen for the Romford Division of Essex.

London, Feb. 2.—The parliamentary election to fill the seat in the House of Commons, made vacant by the retirement of Alfred Money-Wigram, Conservative, member for the Romford Division of Essex, who resigned on account of ill-health, took place yesterday and resulted in the choice of Schlesinger Sinclair, Conservative, by a vote of 8156 to 8031 cast for Mr. Raphael, the Liberal candidate. At the last general election Money-Wigram defeated the Liberal candidate by 1822 votes, while in yesterday's poling the Conservative majority was only 125.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

A Decree of Divorce Granted to the Countess of Cowley.

London, Feb. 2.—The action for divorce taken by Countess Cowley against her husband, Earl Cowley, the trial of which was ended yesterday, was finally disposed of to-day by the court rendering judgment in favor of the Countess. The decision was that of desertion and adultery on the part of Earl Cowley had been proved, and a decree was therefore granted to the Countess.

Taylor Extradited.

London, Feb. 2.—Edward R. Taylor, alias Arthur W. Platt, who is under arrest here for killing Jessie Tyree in Kentuckey in 1885, was formally extradited in the Bow-street Police Court to-day, and will be taken to America at once by the Kentucky officials who came here to secure his extradition.

The Plague in India.

London, Feb. 2.—A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Bombay says that a panic is reported at Kurrachee, as a result of the plague and famine in India. The plague in that section continues to spread at an alarming rate and shows no signs of abatement. At Bombay a serious outbreak of the plague in the jails is reported, and the removal of the prisoners to Fofussil is contemplated.

Italy Will Hold Kassala.

London, Feb. 2.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says that, as a result of the negotiations with England for the cession of Italian possessions in Northeastern Africa to Egypt, it has been agreed that Italy is to temporarily retain Kassala.

TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY

Annual Meeting—A Prosperous Year—Lights for Private Houses May be Reduced—Old Directors Appointed.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Toronto Electric Light Company was held yesterday, when a very favorable report was presented. There was a good attendance.

The report of the directors states that, notwithstanding the period of depression through which the country has passed, it is satisfactory to know that the volume of business done by the company has shown a steady increase, and the earning capacity has been maintained, notwithstanding the decrease in revenue caused by the reduction in price obtained for the lighting of the city.

The income for the past year for lighting, power, rent, etc., has been $265,897.46, while the expenses have been $173,134.69, leaving a balance of profit of $93,762.77, out of which have been paid four quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, amounting to $75,119.94, leaving a balance of $18,642.83 to carry forward.

During the year a favorable arrangement has been made with the Incandescent Light Company of Toronto by which the expense of operating the two companies has been materially reduced. By combining the office and expert management a considerable saving has been made, and the purchase of supplies in larger quantities has been rendered advantageous to the combined interests. In order to meet the growing demands of the business and carry out other arrangements sanctioned by the shareholders, it was found necessary to increase the capital stock of the company.

During the year very large additions have been made to the plant and buildings owned by the company. A new power station has been built of fireproof material throughout, and two new engines of 1000 horse-power each have been installed. It is also in contemplation to make a reduction in the price of lighting for dwelling houses. The additions to the machinery also will enable the company to increase its output of current for power purposes in much larger amounts that it has heretofore been able to handle.

The assets and liabilities are as follows:

Assets: Plant account (including real estate), $807,201.66; investment account, $989,350; manager's supplies in stock, $13,727.43; wiring supplies in stock, $4002.72; interior construction account, $235.40; consumers' ledger (including amount due on coupon city), $45,753.56; insurance paid in advance, $2536.81; Imperial Trusts Co. (deposit account), $11,754.09; mortgage receivable account, $10,000; bills receivable account, $1016.30; cash in office, $294.88; total, $1,886,882.83.

Liabilities: Capital stock account, $1,400,000; less amount due on calls, $115,998.77, $1,284,501.23; Imperial Bank account, $69,584.96; company debentures payable, $400,000; debentures outstanding (provided for), $11,000; bills payable account, $19,325.49; sundry account, $36,627.90; profit and loss account, $64,843.26; total, $1,885,882.83.

The profit and loss account shows: Debit: To operating expenses of all descriptions (including all repairs, etc.), $172,134.69; to four quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, $75,119.94; balance, $64,843.26; total $312,097.89.

Credit: Balance from last statement, $7730.85; profit on $350,000 of stock sold at 20 per cent. premium, $70,000, less special charges, including allowance on $100,000, bonds issued at 4 1-2 per cent. interest and sold to pay 5 per cent., $31,530.42, $38,469.58; revenue from lighting, power, rent and sales, $265,897.46; total, $312,097.89.

It was announced that the company expected to receive from the insurance companies about $64,000 as a settlement for its loss sustained by the fire. A fireproof building is to be erected to replace the one recently destroyed. The old Board of Directors was re-appointed as follows:

H. M. Pellatt, President; W. D. Matthews, Vice-President; A.H. Campbell, S. F. McKinnon, Hugh Blain, W. A. Murray, Hon. George A. Cox, Robert Jaffray, W. R. Brock, Samuel Trees, Thomas Walmsley, H. P. Dwight, Frederick Nicholls and Hugh Ryan.

In the County Court.

In the County Court yesterday, the capias suit of McVean against Rider came up again. The Divisional Court of the High Court had overruled Judge McDougall, and decided that a debtor can be held on a capias on a visit from abroad to this country to attend a funeral, even though he was penniless when he originally left Ontario. Rider will now have to surrender again. The matter will be discussed further to-day.

In Williams v. Frazee, the plaintiff succeeded in replevying a piano. Batten v. Winston was a suit to recover penalties. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council remitted the fines on condition the costs were paid and the action was settled.

Cause list for to-day: Garland v. Campbell, Phillips v. Babister.

Piano Men Get Stuck.

Boulton v. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, the case in which a bicyclist was run down by a runaway piano wagon, engaged the time of the Assize Court the whole of yesterday, and at a late hour resulted in a verdict of $200 for the plaintiff. Mr. C. D. Gamble was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Wallace Nesbitt for the defendants. The team had been weighted down, but when they took to their heels the weight fell off. The cause list for to-day is the same as yesterday.

There is Jealousy in It.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The Gaulois attributes the holding up in the Senate of the treaty of arbitration arranged between England and America to the secretary's unpopularity with the Senate and to the desire of the Republicans, not to allow President Cleveland the honor of signing such an important document.

Bread Riots in Spain.

Madrid, Feb. 2.—Serious strikes and bread riots have occurred here. There have been manifestations before the town hall, windows have been broken and many arrests have been made. The authorities have resigned, owing to their inability to suppress the disturbances and martial law has been proclaimed.

A Methodist Prelate Dead.

London, Feb. 2.—Thomas Bateman, who was twice president of the Primitive Methodist Conference, is dead.

Ill-Tempered Babies

are not desirable in any home. Insufficient nourishment naturally produces ill-temper. Guard against the annoyance of fretful children by feeding nutritious and digestible food. The old reliable

Gail Borden Eagle Brand

Condensed Milk is a perfect infant food. Never take any substitute for the Eagle brand. 13

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Sun Savings & Loan Company of Ontario was held in the Company's offices, Confederation Life Buildings, on Monday, Feb. 1. There was a fair attendance of shareholders. The President, Dr. Gilmour, occupied the chair, and, in opening the meeting, congratulated the shareholders present upon the successful year the Company had had, stating that this was in reality the first year of the Company's business and that the progress made in the sale of stock, the placing of agencies in different parts of the province, the extension during the year of our business into the Province of Quebec, where a strong Local Board of permanent men has been established and a large business is being done, and the anticipation of the further extension of our business into the Province of Manitoba in the near future, this, together with the fact of the careful management that had been given the Company, economy and security of shareholders being the leading features in the Company's management, he looked forward with much satisfaction and certainty to a good future for it.

The manager was asked to read the Report and Financial Statement for the year, from which were gathered facts of a character eminently satisfactory to the shareholders present. The report stated that the stock of the Company found a ready sale, the amount sold increasing each month. As an example, in October certificates for stock were issued for 463 instalment shares and 40 prepaid shares, in November 425 instalment shares and 67 prepaid, in December there being a little extra effort put forth by the agents 762 instalment shares and 46 prepaid shares, and the business of January of this year was up to the high average of the last three months of 1896.

The loans made of the Company's funds are placed upon productive real estate at about 60 per cent. of the present cash value of such. As an evidence of the care exercised in the selection of loans, out of 40 loans made, payments upon these being all upon the monthly repayment system, there were at the close of the year but three small loans, altogether amounting to less than $1000.00, that were one month behind in payment, all the rest being paid up to date. These three were, in consequence of circumstances, slightly delayed; the loans, however, are safe and the payments sure.

The subsidized capital of the Company at the present time amounts to over half a million dollars, and the instalment stock, forming a portion of this, is in good hands with a fair certainty of being carried to maturity.

Besides investments made in our prepaid stock by investors in this province during the past three months, some good investments were made with the Company by parties living in the United States.

The instalment stock provides a means for investment of small amounts from month to month with a certainty of good profits being added, and thus furnishing in a few years a very considerable asset to the holders of such stock. Parties contemplating investment or desiring a means of saving, with certain profits added to such savings, should enquire into the plan of this Company, as the Board of Directors and those connected with it feel safe in recommending it to the public.

The Board of Directors for the past year were re-elected, and consist of the following gentlemen:

J. T. Gilmour, Esq., M.D. (Warden Central Prison), President.

H. H. Dewart, Esq. (Crown Attorney, County York), Vice-President.

William McKenzie, Esq. (President Toronto Railway Company), R. J. Purdom, Esq., W. Pemberton Page, Esq., Directors (with the last-named gentleman as Manager and Secretary).

The Head Office of this Company is in Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto, with local offices in different places throughout the province.

It's the Tone of the "BELL"

That has placed it away ahead of everything in the piano line—musically, it's perfection—and as for casework and general appearance BELL pianos lead them all.

BELL PIANOS are made, guaranteed, and built to last a lifetime by the largest makers of pianos in Canada.

We Are Equipped

with the latest improved and most practical instruments for the testing of the eyes, and our optician possesses the ability to discover quickly and rectify accurately any defect in the sight. It costs nothing to consult him.

Scheuer's 90 Yonge St.

"The Slater Shoe" Store

89 KING STREET WEST.

Statute Labor and Income Taxes, 1896.

Ratepayers who have not paid their statute labor or income taxes for the year 1896 are hereby notified that these taxes, with additional charges, will be collected forthwith by process of law, and without further notice being given.

General ratepayers are also notified that after the 10th inst. the 5 per cent. penalty will be imposed on all outstanding taxes.

Tax bills and other information on application to the undersigned.

JOHN PATTERSON,
(Deputy Treasurer).
351 Collector of Taxes.
City Hall, Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1897.