TO RENT

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HEATED by furnace, open grate and wardrobe, private family, no children, few minutes from Parliament building. 19 Vincent-street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AGENTS WANTED — INSURANCE AND building and loan men preferred. Splendid inducements for the men. Apply room 129, Confederation Life Building.

PERSONAL.

NATIVE WINE ONE DOLLAR PER GALlon. Direct importer of fine wines, etc. C. E. Vardon, 543 Queen west. Tel. 2184.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, 2 BUTTONS, NEW colors, special, 75c pair. Big range neckwear clearing out half-price. Dixon's hats and furnishings, 55 King west.

FOR SALE—A 16-FOOT SAILING SKIFF sails, etc., all complete. A bargain. Apply John Lang, World Office.

FOR SALE—A 18-FOOT SAILING SKIFF sails, etc., all complete. A bargain. Apply John Lang, World Office.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS IN ALL the latest styles at Cornwell's, 162 Queen west. 146

SECOND-HAND TYPE AND CASES FOR sale. Apply at the Central Press Agency, 83 Yonge-street.

BOW TIES, LIGHT GROUND, NEAT PATterns for turn down collars, 6 for 25c. Four-in-hands 2 for 25c. Dixon's, 55 King west.

300 PAIRS MEN'S TAN BALS $1.75, worth $2.50; 100 pairs men's tan shoes $1, worth $1.50; babies' boots 25c. Maple Hall, 137 and 139, King-street East.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

THOMAS MULROONEY (LATE OF THE Palmer House) has opened a cigar and tobacco business at No. 70 Queen-street west, opposite the Jumbo grocery. Choicest brands of tobaccos and cigars. A call solicited. ed-7

ART.

J. W. L. FORSTER, PUPIL OF MONS. Bouguereau. Portraits in Oil, Pastel, etc. Studio 81 King-street east.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES — LOW price and easy terms, billiard goods of every description; ivory and celluloid billiard and pool balls manufactured, repaired and recolored; bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc.; estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new '93 catalogue to Samuel May & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 68 King-street west, Toronto.

MUSICAL.

P. W. NEWTON, TEACHER OF BANJO, Guitar and Mandolin. Private lessons. Music arranged for banjo, guitar and mandolin. Terms reasonable. Studio: Nordheimers', room 5, 15 King east. Evening lessons at residence, 112 Sherbourne-street.

DENTISTRY.

RIGGS, DENTIST—BEST TEETH ON PLATES only $8; crowning and bridging a specialty.

F. H. SEFTON,
DENTIST - ESTABLISHED 1880.
I am prepared to insert gold fillings at $1.
.....172 YONGE-STREET.....
Other fillings in proportion. Painless extraction by the new method. 136

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUDITING, BOOKKEEPING, ADJUSTING accounts wanted during leisure hours. Address Box 100, World Office.

OAKVILLE DAIRY—473 YONGE-STREET—guaranteed pure farmers' milk supplied, retail only. Fred Sole, proprietor.

JEWELRY.

DIAMOND RINGS, THREE AND FIVE stones, twelve and fifteen dollars, worth forty; solid gold stemwinder watches, ten dollars; solid gold gem rings, $1; spectacles, 25c; pebbles, $1.50; gold, $2.50; large safe, Taylor's combination, third cost. Woolson Co., 186 Queen west, near Simcoe.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

H. S. MARA, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses, 5 Toronto-street. Evenings, 589 Jarvis-street.

VETERINARY.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE HORSE infirmary, Temperance-street. Principal assistants in attendance day or night.

PATENT SOLICITORS.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, SOLICITORS OF patents; pamphlet on Patents sent free. J. G. Kidout (late C.E.), barrister, solicitor, etc.; J. E. Maybee, mech. eng. Telephone 2589. 103 Bay-street, Toronto.

OPTICIANS.

EYESIGHT PROPERLY TESTED BY MY OPTICIAN. 159 Yonge-street, Toronto.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—MICHAELS, THE old reliable opticians of King-street, have removed to 218 Yonge-street, corner of Albert; the trade supplied.

MEDICAL.

DR. H. A. PARKYN HAS OPENED AN office Corner of Simcoe and Adelaide streets. ed-7

"DOWN TOWN OFFICES" OF DRS Canniff, Nattress, Henwood, Hood and Dixon (nose, throat, ear). Janes' Building, King and Yonge.

LEGAL CARDS.

LAIDLAW, KAPPELE & BICKNELL, BARristers and solicitors, Imperial Bank Buildings, Toronto. William Laidlaw, Q.C., George Kappele, James Bicknell, C. W. Kerr.

ALLAN & BAIRD, BARRISTERS, ETC., Canada Life Buildings (1st floor), 40 to 46 King-street west, Toronto; money to loan. W. T. Allan, J. Baird.

A. F. MCINTYRE, BARRISTER PROVINCE of Ontario. Advocate Province of Quebec. New York Life Building, Montreal.

HANSFORD & LENOX, BARRISTERS, Solicitors. Money to loan at 5½ per cent., 10 Manning Arcade, 24 King-street West, Toronto.

MCDOWALL THOMSON, BARRISTER, SOLicitor, Notary, &c., room 79, Canada Life Building, 46 King-street West, Toronto. Telephone 2248.

MACINTYRE & SINCLAIR, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc. Room 36, 24 Victoria-street (Land Security Co.'s Building). Branch office at Creemore, Ont. Arch. J. Sinclair, Alex. D. Macintyre.

FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS to loan at low rates. Read, Read & Knight, solicitors, etc., 75 King-street east, Toronto. ed

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES, endowments, life policies and other securities. James C. McGee, Financial Agent and Policy Broker, 5 Toronto-street. ed

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN IN LARGE OR small sums at lowest current rates. Apply Maclaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley, Barristers, 28-30 Toronto-street, Toronto.

HOTELS.

ROYAL HOTEL, HARRISTON, ONE OF THE finest commercial hotels in the west; special attention paid to the traveling public; rates $1 to $1.50 per day. J. E. Bingham, proprietor. ed

RUSSELL HOUSE, ORILLIA—RATES $1 TO $1.50 per day; first-class accommodation for travelers and tourists. F. W. Finn, Prop.

THE HUB—LEADER-LANE, W. H. ROBINson, proprietor. Wines and liquors of the finest brands. First-class refreshment and lunch counter in connection.

THE ELLIOTT, CORNER CHURCH AND Shuter-streets—delightful location, opposite Metropolitan square; modern conveniences; rates $2 per day; reasonable rates to families; Church-street cars from Union Depot. J. W. Hurst, Proprietor.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, Cor. Winchester & Parliament-sts.
Every accommodation for families visiting the city, being healthy and commanding a magnificent view of the city. Terms moderate. ed JOHN AYRE, Proprietor.

VALUATORS.

FIRE LOSSES APPRAISED.
JOHN FLETCHER, 552 Yonge-street.
Telephone 2072.

TO RENT

ROOMS FOR OFFICES—71 BAY-STREET; to let, cheap. Apply Room 4.

TO LET—EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, GOOD dry cellarage, situated on Queen-street, east of Lee-avenue, No. 2257. Neighborhood Kew Beach. Carriage and outhouses, garden and fruit trees, delightful residence. For terms application made to T. O'Connor on the adjoining premises. This is an excellent opportunity to secure a healthy and pleasant dwelling. 671

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD LESSONS GIVEN IN POSITION playing, rail nursing, the draw and masse shots, "private." Apply George Sutton, 130 King-street west, Toronto.

PATTERNS AND MODELS.

JAMES BOWDEN, 102 ADELAIDE-STREET west, Toronto; patterns and models mechanically and accurately constructed with promptness and despatch; estimates given; satisfaction guaranteed. 137

The Toronto World.

NO 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO
A One Cent Morning Paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily (without Sundays) by the year	$3 00
" " by the month	25
Sunday Edition, by the year	2 00
" " by the month	20
Daily (Sundays included) by the year	5 60
" " " by the month	45

Sir John's Statesmanship.

Sir John Thompson has on two or three occasions lately exhibited a decisiveness of character that contrasts strongly with the irresolution of the Provincial Premier, who takes everything, big or little, into his serious consideration. Sir John's candid and fearless reply to the prohibition delegation that visited him on the day the Budget was delivered has won for him the admiration of all citizens, even of the temperance people themselves. On that occasion Sir John Thompson frankly told the deputation just how the situation appeared to him, that under the circumstances they could not expect him to take up their pet measure. Sir Oliver Mowat is perfectly well aware that prohibition in Canada is an impossible condition, but he was not frank enough to say so to the deputation that waited on him. On the contrary he compromised with them, and resorted to his old-time expedient of shifting the matter to the courts. When anything bothers Sir Oliver and he can find no way of unloading it on the court, he creates a commission and throws on its shoulder the responsibility that should rest on his own. Two other incidents that give us an insight into Sir John Thompson's statemanship are his policy on the copyright question and his discriminating duties in favor of teas imported directly from the country of production. Sir John's policy on these two matters interferes with the business of English authors, publishers, tea brokers and others. While on the one hand the Premier is thoroughly loyal to the empire, he has adopted this very sensible position: That in trade matters Canada must have absolute freedom. If a certain business now transacted in England finds its way to Canada imperial interests are not thereby jeopardized. If the empire is a reality then it matters little from an imperial point of view whether our tea business is transacted in London or in Toronto. Nothing is lost to the empire in either case. And the same is true in regard to copyright. The empire will develop best by the exercise of the enlightened-selfishness idea on the part of its various constituent parts. The stand that Sir John Thompson has taken on these questions is the only one that Canada can adopt consistently with the rights of her own people. And no little praise is due the Premier for the firm and decisive manner he has made known our position to the English authorities.

The Grenadiers' Church Parade.

If any members of that august body known as the Ministerial Association saw the church parade of the 10th Royal Grenadiers yesterday afternoon and the concourse of people which it attracted they must assuredly have had some inkling of the wide disparity of opinion which exists between them and the Toronto public. The Ministerial Association attempted, we believe, some time ago to put an end to this, as they have attempted to put a stop to other innocent forms of Sunday recreation. Thank the God of the Sabbath they did not succeed. That certainly must have been the prayer, uttered or unexpressed, of those who took a pure and legitimate delight in seeing their stalwart comrades march to divine service headed by their excellent bands. The spectators and audience—and they were out in thousands—were highly pleased; that was evident. They lined the route from Drill Shed to Church; they followed the soldiers; they took the keenest interest in the turn-out. And why should they not? And why should they be forcibly deprived of so commendable a form of pleasure? It is not every day that the public can be treated to the inspiring sight of a regiment on the march in full uniform and with bands playing. Some day we may yet again have to rely upon our redcoats to extricate us from awkward scrapes, as in the past we have more than once had to rely upon them. Keeping which in mind, it is not a little thing to give now and again these same redcoats an opportunity of seeing the esteem in which they are held by their fellow-countrymen, and their fellow-countryman an opportunity of delighting in the stimulating sight of a regiment under arms. For that it is stimulating the crowds that gathered and crowded in upon this one regiment yesterday abundantly testified. If some Ministerial Associationist is pleased to ask us what it stimulates we shall answer patriotism. Is that a small thing in this day of annexationists and—Ministerial Associationists?

The Contest Is at Hand.

Within three or four weeks the Province will be thrown into a state of unusual political excitement consequent upon the general election that is all but on us. This promises to be the most vigorously contested, the most exciting and the most dubious general election that Ontario has yet witnessed. The questions at issue between the two parties are questions worth fighting about. In Ontario the difference between the parties does not centre so much around the almighty dollar as it does at Ottawa, although a charge of general extravagance and dissipation of the provincial resources will be assiduously waged against the Mowat administration. Other matters, however, that are equally important and upon which the welfare and happiness of the people depend will be fought out during the coming contest. The refusal of Sir Oliver Mowat to pass one law and the same law for all citizens in regard to the conduct of school elections is a question which is likely to cause a big slump in votes that have heretofore gone Grit. It is one of the cardinal pivots round which the election will turn. The flagrant nepotism and dualism of which the Government stands convicted will have an important bearing in deciding the contest. Mismanagement in the Education Department is an abuse which will receive diligent consideration from all who are interested in education throughout the province. The Government's mining policy will be sharply criticized, and the farmers will speak with emphasis on the Government's system of paying its officials by fees. These are some of the many live questions that will be discussed during the coming campaign. They are questions involving our welfare in no slight degree, and every citizen ought to make it his business to see that they are decided in the right way.

Those who desire to see many of these long-standing abuses swept away ought to organize at once and prepare for the fight. We have talked about them long enough. The time for action has arrived. Organization is now the word. The election machinery of the ward and township subdivisions ought to be set going and preparations made for a few weeks of active service. In a couple of weeks we expect to see four good fighters nominated for the four Toronto constituencies. Under the new conditions that will prevail Toronto ought to give Mr. Meredith four supporters in the next House. And Toronto will do it, too, if the workers of the party will but come out and put in a few weeks' active campaigning.

Details Called For.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Laurier have been studying the Canadian tariff for many years now. Tariff reform is a policy under which they expect to lead the Liberal party back to the promised land. Sir Richard was formerly Finance Minister. He understands the making of tariffs. He has told us that Hon. Mr. Foster's tariff is radically wrong. That implies a knowledge on his part of a tariff that is exactly right, and exactly suited to the needs of this country. Can Sir Richard advance any valid reason why he should not take the people into his confidence and show them his tariff which is right, as against the Government's tariff which is wrong? We have stated that Sir Richard is a tariff maker by profession. Mr. Laurier and he have devoted themselves to little else than critically studying the so-called protective tariff ever since it was adopted in 1878. It would not, therefore, be a difficult matter for Sir Richard to draft his tariff and let the people see it. As it is the people have a very hazy idea of the changes that Sir Richard would introduce in the tariff. It has been said the necessities of the present or any other Government are such as would permit of very little alteration in the tariff. Let Sir Richard disprove this if he can by publishing the tariff he would devise if he were in power. Surely all the denunciation of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard and D'Alton McCarthy and the other tariff reformers is founded on something tangible, something that these gentlemen can put their hands upon, something that they can show the people. Let them produce it in the shape of a new tariff, setting out the duties that they think should be levied on every article enumerated in Hon. Mr. Foster's bill.

As The Montreal Star points out, it is especially desirable, in view of what is transpiring in the United States at the present time, that Sir Richard should publish his proposed tariff, the tariff that is to bring relief to this pitiable country. The Democrats came into power apparently with a commission to reform the tariff. But they have been unable to execute their commission. On the contrary they find themselves in a dilemma. They do not know how to extricate themselves from the tangle they have woven about themselves. The indecision that characterizes their attempted reform of the tariff has plunged the country into the deepest depression. The Democrats are unable to deliver the goods they promised. The tariff reform they propose involves an income tax of two per cent. How do we know that Sir Richard's tariff does not include the same kind of a tax? As a matter of fact there are many people who think it would. And Sir Richard would have no hesitation in inflicting on this country such an odious measure. For, hasn't he told us that he would welcome any policy or any measure that would enable this country to enjoy the advantages of free trade? By all means let Sir Richard produce his tariff in detail, and Mr. McCarthy, too. The people could understand the Liberal policy if they got a glimpse of their tariff. Otherwise they cannot.

The Electric Storage Battery Co. of Philadelphia purpose the establishment of a factory somewhere in Canada during the next few months.—Exchange.

Has anyone communicated with the firm in behalf of Toronto? If not, Mayor Kennedy should write the Philadelphia company at once, pointing out the many advantages that Toronto possesses for the carrying on of a manufacturing enterprise like the one referred to.

Specific Duties.

(Hamilton Spectator, Conservative, April 11.)

Mr. Maclean was quite right when he declared in Parliament that specific duties were to be preferred to ad valorem duties. We frankly acknowledge that some objections may be urged against specific duties. If, for example, a yard of tweed is made dutiable at 25 cents, that costing a dollar pays but 25 per cent., while that costing 25 cents a yard would pay 100 per cent. A great deal of unfair use has been made of this fact. Reform papers and members of Parliament have rung the changes on the fact that the duty on coal oil is nearly 100 per cent. They have not stated the fact quite so modestly as that. Still, it does look a little extravagant to charge $430,564.77 of duty on oil costing only $437,692. But it must be remembered that the duty on coal oil has not been changed. It remains just where it was when the Mackenzie Government was in power. If a duty of 5 cents on the wine gallon was no injustice in 1878 it cannot be an outrage in 1894. The consumer of coal oil is not injured by the fact that oil has fallen from 20 cents a gallon in the United States to about 5 cents. However, the duty on oil presents an extreme case; and a system must not be judged by an isolated instance.

The customs duties imposed by the British tariff are, without exception, specific duties. There is not an ad valorem duty in the list. The tea which the poor man uses, costing 64 a pound, pays the same duty as that paid by the tea which costs 5 shillings a pound. In some cases "the poor man's tea" is dutiable at 75 per cent. But free traders never cry out against that.

The objections to ad valorem duties are that they make frauds upon the revenue easy. It is absolutely impossible to secure fair valuations under that system. The loss to the revenue is the smallest part of that fraud. For the dishonest importer secures an advantage over his honest rival, and all business becomes a struggle to cheat the Government. All sorts of expedients have been devised to secure fair valuations, but with only indifferent success. And it will be noticed that Reformers complain as bitterly about the provisions for securing fair valuation as about the specific duties. Yet those provisions were all in operation under the Cartwright Customs Act, and some of the most stringent among them were devised by the Mackenzie Government.

Mr. Bowell has always favored specific duties. His long experience in the Customs Department convinces him that in the interest of the revenue, of honest importers and of the people they are the best. But Sir Leonard Tilley had committed himself to ad valorem duties, and so long as he remained Minister of Finance he favored them, and assented to specific duties of any kind with reluctance. Mr. Foster's changes very largely substitute ad valorem for specific duties. We think he has made a serious mistake. He has surrendered in that respect to the enemy; and in doing so he has made trouble for the Customs Department, and he has made a tactical blunder. For the change will injure his political friends and will not placate his political enemies. We hold it to be the first duty of a Government to be just. When it comes to a question of policy, it is wise to please the friends and supporters of the Government and to fight its enemies. Many of Mr. Foster's changes are in response to the clamor of the Opposition. They seriously injure and offend many manufacturers, and they will not have the effect of gaining any support from the Opposition. It is useless to try to gain support from the Opposition. That body will remain hostile no matter what changes may be made. The duty of the Government was to stand firmly to its guns, to adhere closely to the policy of protection, to make such changes in the tariff as experience had shown to be demanded, to sacrifice so much revenue as could be sacrificed with safety, and to injure or imperil no industry which had demonstrated its usefulness.

MISS POLLARD WINS HER SUIT.

A Verdict of $15,000 Returned in Her Favor.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The jury in the suit of Madeline Pollard against Col. Breckinridge to recover $50,000 for breach of promise has found a verdict for Miss Pollard of $15,000.

The Judge's Charge.

Judge Wilson closed his speech on behalf of Miss Pollard Saturday morning, and Judge Bradley instructed the jury that this was an action for breach of contract of marriage. If the jury find from the evidence that there were mutual promises of marriage, as claimed in the declaration, that would constitute a binding contract. If after such contract made the defendant married another person, that would be breach of contract and plaintiff was entitled to sue. And it would be no defence to the action if the parties had continued immoral relations after the contract. If they believe from the evidence that defendant made any of the alleged promises of marriage in bad faith, not intending to keep the same, and further find that the plaintiff accepted such promise in good faith and agreed to marry defendant, the bad faith or intention of defendant is no defence in this action. The burden is upon the defendant to establish by a preponderance evidence of any defence to or release from any such promise. If jury find from evidence that the defendant was married on April 29, 1893, and he kept and caused to be kept that marriage secret and therafter, and without disclosing repeated previously-made engagements of marriage to the plaintiff, such secret marriage would be no defence to this action. In estimating damages they must consider all facts in the evidence as to the relations between the parties up to the breaking of the promise, prospective, pecuniary and social advantage to plaintiff from such marriage; injury to plaintiff's feelings and reputation by its violation; manner and circumstances of violation and suffering of the plaintiff caused thereby and effect upon her means of earning a livelihood in future, and the jury are also to take into consideration wrong substained by defendant and may award exemplary damages as well. Before the plaintiff can recover in this action the jury must believe, from all the evidence, that contract was entered into between plaintiff and defendant by which they agreed with each other to become husband and wife.

One of the Characteristics

of the Students' Mixture Tobacco is its uniformity. Its composition is of the most fragrant tobacco, carefully blended and guaranteed to give satisfaction to the most particular smoker. One trial is all that is asked to convince anyone of this fact. See that you get Students' Mixture.

In The Sunday World.

The Toronto Sunday World of April 15 fairly bubbled over with news and good reading. Included in the list of contents were:

The Check-Rein Not Cruel.
In Fair Bohemia: a poem.
Proposed Amendments to the Behring Sea Bill.
Receipt of the Montana Affidavit.
What He Was Afraid Of: cartoon by Sam Hunter relative to the price of gas.
The Tariff Bill in the U.S. Senate.
Verdict in the Pollard-Breckinridge Case.
Niobe chats entertainingly on Fashion's latest Fad and furnishes a splendid budget of exclusive Society News.
Weddings of the Week.
Recreations and Movements of Society People.
Charles Dickens and the Weilers.
The Same Old Story: a yarn in rhyme by Max Bluhm.
Real Life Incidents.
Recent Elections in Great Britain.
The Government of London.
The Epidemic of Suicide.
Spring Cleaning and Moving.
George DuMaurier as a Novelist.
Irish Wit and Humor.
Dr. Johnson in London.
From Day to Day, by The Captious One.
Short Stories, poetry, humor, etc.
Old-Time Wedding Lore.
Child verse.
Etiquet of Card Leaving.
A Spring Flower: a gem by Mab.
Ellen Terry in "The Merchant of Venice."
Sweet Flower Girls.
Anglomania in Paris.
Horse and Racing Notes, by Pop.
A Visit to Newmarket on a non-racing day, by G. G.
Remarkable Career of Goldsmith Maid: Nine Years a Queen.
About the Hackney.
Notes and News about the Horse.
The Present Week at the Theatres.

The Toronto Sunday World is published at 9 o'clock every Saturday night. The terms of subscription, mailed or delivered free, are: $2 a year, $1 for 6 months, 50c for 3 months, 5c a copy.

Dyspepsia causes Dizziness, Headache, Constipation, Variable Appetite, Rising and Souring of Food, Palpitation of the Heart, Distress after Eating. Burdock Blood Bitters are guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia if faithfully used according to directions.

The Late W. T. Cooke.

Mr. W. T. Cooke of London, Eng., who died suddenly at the Queen's Hotel on Wednesday last, whilst on his travels through the country, was buried on Saturday morning from the undertaking establishment of W. H. Stone, Yonge-street. Three English friends, Messrs. C. H. Fisher, George Dixon and W. H. Cameron, his fellow-travelers, were present to show the last mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. A contingent of fellow-countrymen, consisting of President D. T. Symons and Secretary J. E. Peil and members of St. George's Society and the Sons of England attended the obsequies, which took place at St. James' Cemetery, Rev. J. Hill officiating.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me. MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

ASSIZE COURT CASES.

$150 Consent Verdict in an Action for Slander.

The question as to whether the city or Contractor Cathro is liable for the verdict rendered in the Keachie case will be fought out on the 23rd inst.

John Williams claimed that his ex-landlord, Amos H. Willson, had slandered him and entered suit for $1500. In the Assize Court Saturday a consent judgment was filed by which Williams is to receive $150 and an apology as balm for his wounded feelings.

I had a severe cold, for which I took Norway Pine Syrup. I find it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant to take. J. PAYNTER, Huntsville, Ont.

Read Niobe on Fashion's latest fad in The Toronto Sunday World.

The Board of Trade Album.

The Sabiston Lithographing Company of Montreal deserve high praise for the manner in which they have produced the Toronto Board of Trade album. The book is bound in half morocco with the title and Board of Trade seal in gilt. The opening chapter is a well-written historical sketch of Toronto by J. Castell Hopkins with appropriate illustrations. The second and third chapters deal with the industrial growth of the city, railway development, biographies of the pioneers in politics and various professions. The closing chapter is devoted to a history of the Board of Trade from its inception in 1844 with photogravures of the officers and council. The book is well indexed.

For exclusive society news see Niobe's letter in The Toronto Sunday World.

THAT MONTANA AFFIDAVIT.

THE MUCH-DELAYED DOCUMENT COMES TO HAND

And is Found to be Typewritten—It Proves Stenographer Stevenson to be the Veriest Tyro in the Fake Business—Both Signatures Unquestionably in the Handwriting of the One Man.

The affidavit which Stenographer W. J. Stevenson of Bozeman, Montana, says one Robert Dutton signed in the office of Hartman & Hartman on March 30 last and which purported to be a confession of the Williams' murder was received by Mr. T. C. Robinette, MacWherrell's counsel, Saturday. Had it come to hand a little earlier the trip of Detective Greer to Montana might have been saved, for the signatures "Robert Dutton" and W. J. Stevenson on the document were written by the same man, and that man was Stevenson. Not only are the characters of the letters similar, but the "t's" and "s's" are identical, and the whole attempt of Stevenson to disguise his handwriting is a hollow failure. It was no wonder that the detective secured affidavits from parties in Montana that the signatures were in Stevenson's handwriting. A tyro in chirography could tell this at a glance.

While in Bozeman Greer asked Stevenson to show him the affidavit, but the latter said he had forwarded it to Mr. Robinette on March 31, the day after it was sworn to. This was untrue. He had it in his possession all the time Greer was there, and forwarded it on the same train that Greer left by. Enclosed with the affidavit was a letter dated April 14 to this effect. Why did Stevenson not show Greer the affidavit? The reason is obvious. He knew that the officer would recognize at once that the signatures were made by one man and was afraid the detective might make it uncomfortable for him.

Stevenson states that he was terribly excited and flurried when the mythical Dutton called, but singular to say, the affidavit is typewritten. Excited as he was, Stevenson sat down at the typewriter and wrote out the affidavit at the man's dictation, and there is not an erasure nor an interlineation in the whole document! In fact, it is a model of neatness as typewritten documents go.

Accompanying the affidavit was a letter of several pages explaining how it could be possible that a man might have entered the office of his employers without being seen. It adds that Dutton told him he had stolen a horse and buggy after the murder. Stevenson had probably forgotten that it was a cutter and not a buggy that was stolen.

And here is the way he winds up:

"No steps looking to the man's capture have been taken here. A fellow has all the best of it here, as there is nothing in it for the officers, and they will not bother their heads about it."

Of his long list of lies this last is the capsheaf.

MR. GAGE'S GREAT HEAD.

How He Worked a Scheme in His Own Interest and How it Failed To Fan Out.

A. A. Gage of Toronto Township last year distinguished himself as a canvasser for specials for Brampton fair, says The Brampton Banner. He secured some $90 from people in Toronto. After the fair was over it dawned on everybody that Mr. Gage's remarkable zeal was not entirely devoted to the interest of the society, but that he himself figured in it a little. All these Toronto specials particularized some department for which the prize was to be given and it was found that A. A. Gage had competed for pretty nearly the entire list. Certain features in connection with this worthy churchman's exhibit roused the suspicions of the directors and they refused to give him the orders on certain prize givers, which aggregated in value about $60. Mr. Gage was mad—he would sue the society, and he started a suit all right, but for some reason he dropped it yesterday, the day before court, although the costs were about $100. Among the nice things the defence would have introduced at the court was a witness who would swear that at the last fall show he entered a plate of marked apples. When the judging was over the exhibitor found that his apples had disappeared, and that apples marked just as his were found on Mr. Gage's plate.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been using Burdock Blood Bitters for boils and skin diseases and I find it very good as a cure. As a dyspepsia cure I have also found it unequalled. MRS. SARAH HAMILTON, Montreal, Que.

SUMMER'S GENTLE BREEZES.

A Boom Now On In Every Line of Trade.

The gentle zephyrs of summer are fast chasing the last vestiges of winter from the country. With the sunny afternoons has come a boom in business that has enlivened every line of business.

While an old hat may do to buffet the wintry storms no man with any pretension to being in the "swim" can be without a new piece of felt wherewith to cover his head. Dineen's two stores, the old stand at the corner of King and Yonge and the handsome branch store at 254 Yonge, are doing more than a share of the business. Both stores are crowded all the time and the staff of salesmen is kept busy all the time.

The newest shapes in spring and summer hats are all to be found at Dineens'. In fact, on many lines they have a monopoly of the trade. Buying, as this firm does, direct from the manufacturers, it is enabled to put on the market at the lowest prices the latest styles in everything.

Parmelee's Pills possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body. Mr. D. Caswell, Carswell P.O., Ont., writes: "I have tried Parmelee's Pills and find them an excellent medicine and one that will sell well."

The Allan Line Royal Mail Steamers Mongolian and Numidian,

The Mongolian and Numidian are twin steamers, built in 1891, at D. & W. Henderson's yard, Partick. Their dimensions are: 400 feet long, 45 feet beam, 33 feet 6 inches in depth, with a gross tonnage of 4750 tons. They are built of steel, with decks, bulkheads and pole masts all of the same metal, and are in excess of Lloyd's requirements for their 100 A 1 class. They are propelled by triple expansion engines of the most modern and powerful type.

The entire first cabin accommodation is situated on the upper deck, being one deck higher than most other steamers. The saloons and staterooms have, therefore, the advantage of being further from the water, port holes can be more frequently kept open, and hence the best ventilation is secured. The dining saloon is a handsome apartment forward, under the promenade deck. It is tastefully decorated and panelled in solid oak, and the upholstery is in fine Utrecht velvet. Off this saloon is a smaller one for the exclusive use of ladies. Above the dining saloon is the music room, furnished with piano and surrounded by a very pretty skylight, which also admits light to the dining saloon below. The smoking room, also on the promenade deck, is on the opposite side of the companion-way or staircase.

The state rooms are large and contain every known convenience for the comfort of passengers. Not the least amongst their good qualities is their remarkable steadiness in bad weather. They have the reputation of being amongst the easiest sea-going vessels that cross the ocean. They are commanded, the Mongolian by Lieut. Barrett, R.N.R., and the Numidian by Captain Macnicol, both highly esteemed as experienced and careful navigators.

HARCOURT'S TOBACCO DUTIES.

British Cigarmen Discredit the Rumor of Increased Duties—A Scheme to Replenish the Exchequer.

LONDON, April 14.—Messrs. T. P. & R. Goodbody, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in this city in the cigar business, in discussing the reported intention of the Government to increase the duty on cigars, cigarets and tobacco, say there is a suspicion in business circles that Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, secretly desired, by circulation of the report, to cause a scare among tobacconists with a view to giving an upward movement to revenues on the eve of the presentation of the budget. Goodbodys said they would not be surprised if the week's clearances of cigars added £500,000 to the exchequer, in which case perhaps nothing will be heard of the proposal, real or imaginary, to increase the duty. "So far as we are concerned," a member of the firm remarked, "we should be glad if the intention attributed to Sir William Harcourt were carried out. British tobacco merchants would then have a clear field, and the burden would fall upon the wealthier class of consumers and manifestly improve the home industry, which is already producing hand-made Havana cigars of best Havana leaf tobacco 25 or 30 per cent. cheaper than imported article."

Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia.
Burdock Blood Bitters cure Constipation.
Burdock Blood Bitters cure Biliousness.
Burdock Blood Bitters cure Headache.
Burdock Blood Bitters unlock all the clogged secretions of the Bowels, thus curing headaches and similar complaints.

Coming to the Grand Opera House

To-night is Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown," which will remain for the week only, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The engagement has special interest attached to it from the fact that this most successful of Hoyt's comedies comes to Toronto with a specially selected cast. "Chinatown's" record is 700 nights at Hoyt's Madison-square Theatre, New York. Not only is this the longest run known in the history of farce-comedy, but no other play, no matter what its character, whether drama, spectacular, opera or farce, has ever before been given for so many successive performances in the Metropolis. The production that the piece will receive next week is identical with that which has had such success in the Metropolis.

Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House.

The spectacular military drama, "The Soudan," which ran for nearly two years at the Drury-lane Theatre, London, will be given all this week at Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House by a carefully selected company of 25 artists, who will be assisted in the Trafalgar-square scene by a detachment of the 10th Grenadiers, with their fife and drum corps. This special feature has been secured by Manager Morris through the kindness of Lieut.-Col. Mason, who has consented for the 10th to appear at every performance excepting Thursday night, which is their regular drill. This will be the largest production of the season, as over 100 men will be seen in the march through Trafalgar-square.

Moore's Muses.

Manager Young will present to his patrons this week the greatest troupe of performing monkeys and educated birds in existence. Sig. Galetti is the owner and handler of these almost human actors, and the performance given by them is said to be simply marvelous, and one of the most laughable ever presented to the public. Monkey bicycle riders, rope walkers, barbers, contortionists, etc., all go on the stage at the one time. The performance given by the parrots, cockatoos and other birds is said to be equally novel and interesting. Prof. Whistler, the peerless aquatic expert who performed with Capt. Paul Boynton's great water show in London, will give exhibitions of walking upon the water and will also introduce his wonderful water bicycle.

Academy of Music.

Sam. T. Jack's Creole Burlesque Co., that play all of this week at the Academy of Music, are reported by the American press as giving a very neat and unique performance. The company numbers nearly fifty people and embraces male and female stars from all quarters of the world.

Get Your Name On.

The subscribers' list for the Massey festival opened at 10 o'clock Saturday at Messrs. Nordheimers'. As the names appear on this list will the tickets be given out when the time comes for the sale of them. There will be five concerts, three evenings and two matinees.

As Much Care

ought to be taken in choosing Tobacco as in choosing a horse. Good smokers use the Students' Mixture Tobacco, as its known qualities are its best recommendation. Try it.

Old Time Wedding Lore. See The Toronto Sunday World.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay. Get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

Bicyclists all read the Bicycle column in The Toronto Sunday World.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

Music in and out of Toronto, by Donna. See The Toronto Sunday World.

People Who Weigh and Compare

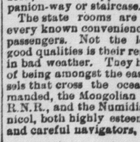
Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

Cottolene

a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose.

The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home?

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.



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The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

O. MIGNER AND GUINANE BROS

A RETIRED WHOLESALE SHOE MERCHANT OF QUEBEC

And What He Did With the Manufactured Goods—Likely to be Some Excitement in Yonge-Street.

The celebrated firm of O. Migner, Quebec, retired lately from the wholesale shoe business and disposed of his large stock of manufactured goods by private sale. A Toronto firm purchased the greater part of this stock at about 50 cents on the dollar. It is hardly necessary to state that this firm is that of Guinane Bros., 214 Yonge-street, as they are the only shoe dealers in the city who would attempt to handle at this time of the year such a large addition to already full stocks.