The World is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Canada. It knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public measures.

The World aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a metropolitan news paper.

The World is offered at a price which places it within the reach of all: $3 per annum; $1 for four months; 25 cts. for one month.

Echoes From the Auditorium.

The great crowd in the Auditorium Friday night represented all shades of political belief, although the majority were Liberals. And while these were not unanimous—while dissentient Liberals in no mean number hung anxiously on each utterance, keenly alert for any welcome word that might dispel qualms that came without seeking and remain to make miserable—while many of these dissentient Liberals regretfully widened the breach between themselves and their ancient party, yet the bulk of those present took the first cold dip, the shivering immersion in the new Reform faith.

When Sir Richard Cartwright outlined unrestricted reciprocity and related that discrimination against England was an absolutely necessary part of his proposal, there was a silence that, considering the vastness of the audience, seemed oppressive and unnatural. That silence of three minutes marks an epoch in Reform history. The party plunged through chilling waters to tread a new path leading no one knows whither. The bulk of the party took the plunge but many paused and in the old path will await the return of the lost tribes that have been thus misled into the unexplored and trackless wilderness.

After the plunge a self-consciousness of heroism did not altogether reassure the plungers or dispel the chill, so when Sir Richard mentioned the name of "our old leader, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie," these latter-day Liberals led the mighty cheer that followed, and with that cheer sought to bridge a spanless chasm. But in vain. By no effort of ventriloquism can Sir Richard and his men make a cheer issue from the opposite bank where Alexander Mackenzie and Edward Blake stand in comparative solitude guarding the deserted ark of the Reform covenant. A turbulent stream flows between and through this Sir Richard and his hosts must return dripping and repentant ere once again the old path is traveled by an united party. Moons may wax and wane but that stream must be recrossed and the old path to Ottawa resumed, for this detour by Washington is a strategic failure that disaffects the Generals, will exhaust the cavalry, decimate the ranks of the infantry and entirely suit only the commissariat and sutlery, as scouts sent out relate that forage is excellent along the line of detour.

One feature of the present campaign so far has been the packing of conventions. Never have the two political parties carried this practice to such notorious lengths. Party conventions have really ceased to be representative of party, and there is no fair discussion of the claims or abilities of different men, but the managers arrange everything beforehand, see that the delegates are loaded up the right way, and then go through the solemn farce of balloting for a candidate. Any clever man with a certain sprinkling of clever friends seems once he sets about it to find small trouble in packing conventions to suit his particular purpose. The full sense of the party in any constituency is seldom taken at conventions as conducted in this campaign, for the man who can get control of the machinery that selects delegates is sure of the call. In this prevailing state of affairs it is refreshing to read of the Conservative convention in Hamilton, where there was a fair, open contest for the nomination, and when, after an exciting ballot, the result was announced the defeated gentleman jumping up, shook hands with and congratulated his successful rival.

Even The New York Tribune, Mr. Blaine's organ, thinks that Sir John Macdonald is competent to negotiate a reciprocity treaty:

> We have no idea that he intends, if he [Sir John] wins, to send his representatives here on a fool's errand. He will either keep them at home and fix up a tale to explain that, just as he has fixed up a tale to explain his "reciprocity" move, or he will adopt the full platform of the Grits and send them with authority to make such a treaty as we may be disposed to consider.

To the discerning listener at Friday night's meeting there was a clear explanation of Sir John Macdonald's great personal following in Canada. The speeches of Sir Richard and Mr. Blake were both fierce denunciations of Tory immorality. They were pessimistic estimates of the successful men of the country. On the contrary, Sir John is above all things a good fellow who takes men at their best. His lieutenants, Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster, did the same in the Auditorium. Confidence breeds confidence and sympathy sympathy, and Sir John Macdonald in his long career has made his optimistic character known to every Canadian. Men are prejudiced in favor of such a man and even his faults are kindly observed. The very friends of a pessimist turn on him when they reflect that his cynicism includes themselves.

More of Darkest Africa.

EMIN PASHA AND THE REBELLION AT THE EQUATOR. By A. J. Mounteney-Jephson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Presbyterian News Company.

This is the story of that part of the Emin relief expedition of which Mr. Stanley could not speak with authority, for neither he nor any of his officers, save Mr. Jephson, made a tour of Emin's province. It was necessary that Stanley should divide his forces. Anxiety as to the fate of the rear column induced the leader with the main body of the expedition to turn back—and the skeptical attitude of Emin's officers throughout the province as to Stanley's authority from the Khedive induced the leader to send Mr. Jephson to show proof of authority and good intentions. Moreover, he had to correct the false idea that the route through Khartoum was the only way to Egypt by showing the existence and advantages of the routes via Zanzibar or the west coast. Mr. Jephson's tour occupied nine months.

This narrative is not, like those coming from Stanley's other officers, a rehash of the leader's own great story, but is rather supplementary to the latter. Mr. Stanley co-operates with Mr. Jephson in issuing this work and in a prefatory note writes to the author: "You have commenced your story where a great gap occurred in my own narrative, a gap which you alone could fill." The story told is not only valuable as a history of an important part of a great expedition but abounds in exciting adventures, notably the conflicts of the rebellion at Labore, and interesting facts and anecdotes of a strange people of whom Stanley could say little. A thrilling chapter contains Mr. Jephson's account of his imprisonment and condemnation to death, and the manner of his lucky escape to Wadelai. But the chief merit of the book is the keenness of observation displayed by the writer, who gives the cleverest characterization of the motives and personality of Emin Pasha yet written.

Everybody must admire Mr. Jephson, a young Englishman, who, suddenly translated from the drawing-room to the heart of darkest Africa, displayed a fortitude, a courage, a fertility of resource, surpassed by none of the experienced explorers who made up the party. From other sources come words of praise that Mr. Jephson is too modest to repeat. The newspapers have already told how, when starvation had for days been reducing the expedition to despair, he dressed several natives in white cotton aprons, wrote out for them elaborate bills of fare, and sent these waiters to take dinner-orders from the famishing officers—a joke that cheered the company's drooping spirits more than anything else could well have done. Mr. Jephson's work should accompany Mr. Stanley's, for without it there is no complete history of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. It will as its importance deserves, secure an extensive sale in all parts of the world where exists that great and widening interest in Equatorial Africa.

"If a farmer wants to economize under the National Policy," remarked a leading wholesale drygoods merchant to The World, "he can do so by buying no imported goods and living on the products of his farm. By this means he would pay no duty and certainly no taxes toward the support of the Government. With unrestricted reciprocity the conditions would be changed. It would be just as necessary to maintain the Government then as now. Therefore if we do away with our present system direct taxation would follow, and taxes would be levied after the manner municipal are now. Very few farmers would then escape with the payment of less than $200 annually. I wonder how they will like that?"

The number of old-time Reformers who are refusing to follow Sir Richard Cartwright into Yankeedom are legion. Here is what one of them, a Toronto wholesale merchant, says in a letter to another wholesaler: "For 22 years I have been a Globe man; but I am a British subject and go for the empire of Victoria and for Sir John forever in his endeavor to keep us free from the rule of the Yankees."

WHAT THE SENATE DID.

Arts Studies, Pass Subjects, Medical Curriculum, Music, Homœopathy, Athletics.

At the meeting of the Toronto University Senate a report of the Board of Arts Studies was adopted in favor of statute placing the department of modern languages on equality with classics and mathematics, in competition for the Prince of Wales scholarship at matriculation. The statute was read a second time and passed.

The report of the Board of Medical Studies was adopted, recommending that an examination in general pathology be held in the third year, and in special pathology in the fourth year. The statute embodying this change was read the first time.

A report for a plan for more effectual teaching of pass subjects in first and second years was received. A report was adopted providing that the number of papers in each department be settled by the head of that department in the University and University College, after conference with representatives of various subjects in affiliated colleges, and also providing that no matriculated student in any year be allowed to write in more than two courses. A report embodying a course for the degree of bachelor of music was received. The report of a committee submitting the proposal from the Canadian Institute of Homœopathy for recognition of homœopathic practice of medicine in the medical faculty was received.

A report of a committee appointed to consider what portion of land should be set aside for athletics and the question of sites for a new building was adopted, which recommended that the ground in the rear of the university be set aside temporarily for additional grounds for athletics, and that no part of university ground between College-avenue and Hoskin-avenue and Queen's Park-road be alienated.

It was resolved that in the competition for the Blake scholarships in the second and third years in arts (first and second years in law) equal importance shall be assigned to each of the papers set, and that in constitutional history there shall be two papers, one for English and one for Canadian history.

Give Them Work.

Editor World: Any stranger visiting our city for the past week would readily conclude that a most despicable state of affairs prevails here on seeing the procession of unemployed men displaying a black flag, demanding work or bread, on our public streets. Why should this be, when our council has such a wide door open to them by which they can easily give work to all Toronto's unemployed and thousands more without one dollar's expense to the city?

By the reclamation of Ashbridge's Bay at least 5000 men can readily find work, and it would be a great benefit to the city and community at large. The citizens have asked for it. At least one company appears anxious to get hold of the contract, and no doubt others would be glad of the opportunity were it offered them. But nothing has been done. Why this delay? It seems to me if the city lose this, one of the greatest opportunities ever offered, it will not be the fault of the ratepayers, as they showed their desire to have this work carried out promptly and without delay by the overwhelming majority of votes cast at the poll on Jan. 1.

J. CURRY.

Thanks Very Much, Really.

Editor World: A spirited gray charger attached to a gig, the property of a real estate merchant prince, ran away in Victoria-street at a furious pace and fetched up at the corner of Gerrard and Sherbourne-streets by capsizing the cart and colliding with a tree which brought him to the ground. The half-crazy animal was secured by two small boys in the persons of ex-Alderman Frankland and Capt. Douglas, who after adjusting the swell turnout were relieved of further trouble by the owner, who drove up in a hack and at once mounted his vehicle as though nothing out of the common had happened. One of the small boys referred to suggested that the axle was bent and might not be safe, to which the high-toned gent replied, "Oh, yes, I notice, thanks very much, really," and drove away. It is needless to say that the little fellows were delighted by such condescension, which more than compensated for the risk they ran.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Trampled to Death.

ORANGEVILLE, Feb. 15.—A boy named Noble Smith, 8 years old, while sleighriding on a hill just outside of the town, ran into a team. One of the horses trampled on his head. He lived only a few hours.

Ex-M.P.

Editor World: For purpose of deciding a bet please state in your paper whether a member of the late Dominion Parliament should be addressed now as—M.P. or ex-M.P.

Toronto, Feb. 13. SUBSCRIBER.

Familiar Family Friends.

The family store of medicine should contain a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Mrs. Hannah Hutchins of Rossway, N.S., says: "We have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for six years for coughs, colds, burns, sore throat, croup, etc., and find it so good we cannot do without it."

REFLECTIONS ON THE SITUATION.

NO. III.

[*By E. W. Thomson.*]

On Friday evening Sir Richard Cartwright, after turning up his nose at that babe-in-intellect, Sir John Thompson, that ill-informed gentleman, the Minister of Finance, and that callow trifler, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, was good enough to say, "I am not disposed to pay any greater attention to Sir John's latest financial adviser, the ex-fighting editor of The Globe, Mr. Thomson." [Mail report.] Upon the good taste and decency of this observation The Globe reporters and their level-headed editor have tacitly expressed their opinion. They refused to let an old comrade be so stigmatized in their respectable columns. They amended the knightly man's language and made him say, "the ex-editorial writer of The Globe, Mr. Thomson." The News Department, which seems not yet very directly controlled by Sir Richard, has not lost the "sense for manners" which Matthew Arnold lovel to inculcate. Gentlemen, "for this relief, much thanks." Save me from the rudeness of suggesting that Sir Richard after the 5th of March may softly and suddenly vanish away into recollection as the ex-fighting leader of the Ontario contingent. That he is a "bonnie fighter" no one will deny.

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To follow him over the whole range of a rambling, incoherent speech and expose his various methods of begging the question would be an easy but a lengthy performance, and one that might send my readers away as weary as his hearers are reported to have been before he closed the sluice. One thing at a time is enough for us to reflect on, and I propose that we look at a few facts touching the assertion that the Ontario statistics, prepared by that most accurate, able and honorable gentleman, Mr. Archibald Blue, indicate that the farmers of Ontario have been sinking into poverty during the last eight or ten years. This assertion is put forward (1) to account for the exodus, (2) to justify the proposal for discrimination against cheap British goods, and (3) to be particularly illustrated by a great decrease in the value of Ontario farm property.

In order to get the second point out of the way in short order, let us reflect that the alleged poverty of the farmer is attributed to the dearness of manufactured goods. It follows that cheap manufactures ought to lift the farmer out of the slough, and therefore that the cheapest of all manufactures, those of Great Britain, should be freely admitted, instead of excluded, as would happen under unrestricted reciprocity.

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But is it true that the statistics of Mr. Blue indicate that our farmers are losing wealth year by year? No, it is entirely false. [See page 119 Agricultural Statistics, '89.] The total value of farm property increased by $99,586,054, or from $882,624,610 to $982,210,664 between '82 and '89, and by $24,050,924, or from $958,159,740 to $982,210,664 between '85 and '89.

The total value of farm buildings increased by $59,752,062, or from $132,711,575 to $192,464,237 between '82 and '89, and by $9,936,332, or from $182,477,905 to $192,464,237 between '85 and '89.

The total value of farm implements increased by $14,655,891, or from $37,029,815 to $51,685,706 between '82 and '89, and by $3,115,981, or from $48,569,725 to $51,685,706 between '85 and '89.

The total value of live stock increased by $25,190,568, or from $80,540,720 to $105,731,288 between '82 and '89, and by $5,041,202, or from $100,690,086 to $105,731,288 between '85 and '89.

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Has the land itself declined in selling value? Not if we judge by the totals alone. The value of all Ontario farm land in 1882 was $632,342,500, in 1885 $626,422,024 and in 1889 $632,339,483, or almost the same as in 1882. But of course a considerable area must have been cleared between 1882 and 1889. I have been unable to find this acreage stated in the report, but one may safely assume that the selling value of an average acre of farm land has declined considerably in the seven years. During the last decade a decrease in farm values occurred in all civilized countries. But there is no getting round the significance of the fact that, despite Ontario's share in this general loss, the total value of Ontario farm property rose by $100,000,000 between 1882 and 1889 and this, too, during a period of falling prices for implements.

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Of course it would be either foolish or roguish to ascribe any considerable part of this gain to anything except the industry and frugality of the farmers themselves; but no doubt the enterprising road-building policy of Mr. Mowat and the opening up of new land by railways aided by both Provincial and Federal Governments have facilitated farming operations. If Ministerialists say that their high tariff policy has aided the farmer, I want to know why subjection to the higher tariff of Mr. McKinley would not aid him still more. If Sir Richard Cartwright says that free trade would have increased the farmers' wealth more rapidly, I beg to agree most heartily, and then to ask why he wishes to curse the farmer by discriminating against cheap British goods and adopting a higher tariff from Washington.

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Sir Richard wants us to believe that unrestricted reciprocity would improve the value of Canadian farm lands and stop the exodus. But that policy could do no more than place the Canadian farmer in the fiscal condition of the farmer of the States. It is notorious that the farm lands of the older states have gone down in value greatly of late years and that their loss of farmers by exodus has been very great. Before substantiating this by authorities who are reverenced, no doubt, by Sir Richard himself, one may remark upon the fallacious nature of a reply sometimes made to the statement in the last sentence. Oh, yes!" it is said, "but the Canadians who compose the exodus are lost to Canada, while the people who compose the exodus from the adjacent States are not lost to the Republic." This is an evasion of the point. The point is this—existence in the American political and commercial union does not permit an exodus from the East to the West; therefore entrance to the same commercial union would not stop the exodus from Ontario. And as the people included in the exodus from the adjacent States are lost to those States, so the people comprising the exodus from Canada would be equally lost to Canada under commercial union. The evasive reply thus dissected curiously indicates how annexation is identified with commercial union in the minds of the persons fond of that reply. An emigrant from Massachusetts to Idaho remains in his own country, but an emigrant from Canada to Idaho would be lost to Canada under commercial union unless this involved annexation.

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To show the decrease in values of farm land and the exodus from the adjacent States one cannot do better than refer to "Recent Economic Changes," by Hon. David A. Wells, an American free trader and a politico-economist, whose great authority Sir Richard will scarcely venture to dispute. He says (page 425):

"In the New England States agricultural land, not remote from large centres of population, can often be bought at the present time for a smaller price than what fifty years ago would have been regarded as a fair appraisal, and even less than the cost of the buildings and walls at present upon it. Since the last decennial appraisal of real estate in Ohio (in 1880) there has been a heavy decline; farm property is from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper to-day than it was' (inaugural address of Governor Foraker). In Illinois, according to the Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1888, there has been an increase of land values in that State since 1880 in 25 counties, a decrease in 20 counties, while in 16 counties values have remained unchanged. In one county—Madison—the value of farm lands is thought to have depreciated 33 per cent. since 1880. The increase in the value of all the lands in the State, for the decade 1870-'80, according to the United States census for the latter year—the valuation of 1870 being reduced to a gold basis—was 27 per cent; but for the eight years from 1880 to 1888, the net gain in land values for the whole State is now estimated at 6 2-10 per cent. In the 10 cotton states the value of agricultural land was in 1860 $1,478,000,000; in 1880, $1,019,000,000, a decrease of $459,000,000. It would require an addition of 45 per cent. of its value in 1880 to raise it to its value in 1860. (Report on causes of depression in ten Cotton States.) Meanwhile the population of the same States has increased 53 per cent. In 1860 the value per acre of improved land in Georgia was $6; in 1886 below $3.50; decrease $2.50. Were the agricultural land divided out among the people, the value per head would have been: in 1860, $150; in 1886, $63; decrease, $87. (Same report.")

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The whole of that last paragraph is from Hon. D. A. Wells, it shows a decline of land values in East, West and South; and the decline is far greater than has occurred in Ontario. What is the explanation? Well, we are daily told by The Globe that high protection is ruinous to the farmer; the United States tariff is from twenty-five to forty per cent. higher than our own; and why should our farmer go under this tariff and into the position of the American farmer who is "picked to the bone" (to use The Globe's favorite phrase) not only by that monstrous tariff, but by the same high rate of direct taxation, levied by the same idiotic method, that Canadian farmers would certainly have to endure under unrestricted reciprocity, unless they adopted the single tax.

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Farmers of Canada! You are invited by Sir Richard Cartwright to buy a pig in a poke. You are asked to look at the pig and forget the poke. I want you to think about the encumbrance as well as the animal. It is all very fine to tell you that unrestricted reciprocity will give your barley, hay, cattle, horses, sheep, eggs and so on free entrance to the United States market. If you could get that advantage without paying too high a price you would, of course, gain, but you can get nothing for nothing in this world, especially from shrewd Uncle Sam. Unrestricted reciprocity would give you the prices that the United States farmer gets, but it would also give you the shearing which he gets from submission to an absurd method of Direct Taxation on a Great Scale, from a tariff about thirty per cent. more oppressive than our own and from the huge combines, trusts and financiering robbers of the Plutocrat's Republic. You have not been acquiring wealth as fast as you should be enabled to, but there is no doubt whatever that you have been and are now far more prosperous than the United States farmer, who is submitted to the conditions into which Sir Richard wishes to entice you. Look at the following evidence.

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Possibly Mr. Wells' statement may not be quite to Sir Richard's taste, in which case he may be gratified by some extracts from J. R. Elliott's new book, "American Farms," (Putnam's Sons, New York). If there is one duty more enjoyable than another it is feeding Sir Richard with quotations from the works of free traders who have not deserted their principles. Mr. Elliott says:

One who has been familiar with the past history of the farm homes of a country, who has known of the struggles and triumphs of the early possessors of these properties, can not but be saddened when he sees them, one after another, abandoned; the lands to become the pasture domain of more successful estates, or to be entirely given over to the public common.

"Large tracts of country—away from the towns and cities—in the old states and provinces of America are thus being transformed; and not only are these manifestations of failure on the part of our old farms to hold their own against the conditions of the times confined to the old states, but are rapidly extending over the continent."

Now there is nothing like this in Ontario or Quebec either.

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Mr. Elliott, not having, any more than myself, the fear of Sir Richard before him, unkindly proceeds:

Through The Boston Advertiser, a rather conservative journal, we have the following graphic picture of the desolation which already reigns over portions of Massachusetts, once the settlements of happy and prosperous farmers:

"Throughout the State of Massachusetts, away from the cities and the large towns, may be met, besides oral reports, traces of farms once yielding a support to their occupants, but now abandoned. The signs of former tenancy are to be found in conditions varying from the indication of recent occupancy to those of a generation or longer ago. Sometimes the dwelling-house has a look of neatness, in its white paint and green blinds, not yet yielding much to the weather. The barn, with its corn-cribs, and other outbuildings will be blackened, of course, from exposure of their unpainted surface, but yet have in them wear and utility. But the stillness of a solitude haunts the place, and the sign, affixed to a tree, 'For Sale,' stirs in the practical observer the suspicious question, Why?

"The storms of several decades have worn the paint away. The clapboards are weathering in the weather. The mortar has crumbled from between the bricks in the chimnies, so that you see the light of the sky through the crevices. Some of the panes in the windows are broken. The front-door hangs ajar. The winds sigh through the empty wood-shed. The outbuildings, first to go, are falling in. Acres of land once cultivated lie around. The sign announcing the place as being for sale is broken and hanging by a single nail, and the words are almost untraceable.

"Another scene will represent a ruin. The roof has tumbled in. The charming prospect of hill and dale and wood and setting sun is now never more to be shut out from the front door, where once the busy housewife may have sometimes glanced, for the door is swung far back and gaping on the scene, and no one is there to push it to. At some time or other the barn fell down, and the beams and timbers are rotting from the repeated dryings and wettings. It is a scene of desolation. The suggestiveness of former tenancy imparts to it a melancholy, such as a mere old cellar or the traces of a stone underpinning do not have. These, too, may be found sometimes in the midst of lonely woods, where the trees have grown up in the fields formerly plowed and sowed, so that the owner is already counting on their value at some lone saw-mill. But where the remnant of a frame is standing, it suggests the farmer's hopes, the housewife's counsels, the plowboy's whistle, once known here, and now gone forever.

"Large areas are now offered for sale. The prices asked for the land are low compared with the prices asked for land in the places where the population is growing."

Nothing like that in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces or all Canada.

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Mr. Elliott remorselessly goes on:

The cause assigned for the abandoned farms of New England is one that is given by many—the competition of the western farms has been too severe, and in the unequal contest the New England competitor has been obliged to give up and flee to other parts.

The Hon. David A. Wells says: "A few years ago the inhabitants of Ludlow, formerly a most prosperous town in Windsor County, Vermont, memorialized the legislature to the effect that there were 12 deserted farms within the town limits, and asked permission to guarantee to any persons who would lease and work them exemption from taxation, local and state, for a considerable term of years." He also states: "All over New England, farms in abundance can now be purchased for less than the cost of the improvements upon them—yes, for less than the cost of the construction of their stone walls."

A writer in The Grange Homes of Boston mentions seeing farms sold in Vermont for less than the cost of the buildings upon them. He pertinently suggests the query: The fathers among the hills were poor; but they cleared away the forests, raised and educated families and built homes. Why do the buildings now sell for less than they are worth, with one or two hundred acres of land thrown in to make the trade?" Yes, why are these lands being abandoned? Why are the farmers becoming mere tenants? Why are mortgages settling down on the old farms of America?

Why? Isn't it strange? And these farmers all enjoy "the boon" of unrestricted reciprocity! Prodigious! But they also endure a tariff made at Washington and Direct Taxation on a Great Scale by a bad method.

Farmers of Ontario! Sir Richard says he is your very particular friend. He yearns to give you these blessings. I do not. But then, he says, bless his heart, that I don't know what I'm talking about.

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This will do for one day. To go on reflecting in the circumstances would make us all too melancholy. For what can be more saddening than to reflect that a gentleman with a tag to his name and a good stock of assurance actually proposes that Ontario farmers should take the same fiscal position as the farmers of the States, and actually succeeds in getting himself cheered by a lot of intelligent men who would laugh him off the platform if they knew the facts and took a little trouble to reflect on them!

The Englishmen's Jolly Night.

Mercantile Lodge No. 81, S.Q.E.B.S., had a gala night on Saturday evening on the occasion of the first official visit of Bro. Richard Ivens, the newly elected Supreme Grand President of the order, who is a charter member of this lodge. Bro. J. D. Young, president, occupied the chair, and a very numerous gathering of brethren and visitors crowded the large room, including Bro. J. W. Carter, G. S., Bro. Purkiss, S. G. A., Bro. J. A. Edwards, Montreal, D. D., Bro. Taylor, Kingston, Bro. Green, Kingston, Bro. Thos. Skippon, P. S. G. P., Bro. Clatworthy, pres., Chesterfield, Bro. Parker, P. P., Rugby, Bro. Grundy, P. P., St. Albans, Bro. Nicholls, P. P., Chesterfield and many others. On the entry of the S. G. President he was greeted with such a spontaneous outburst of welcome as must have conveyed to him as no formal words could the genuine regard and personal affection in which all the brethren hold him. In a few well-chosen words Bro. Ivens acknowledged this gratifying demonstration, and assured the assembly that the year just closed had been the most prosperous in the history of the society, and the prospects for the new year were of the brightest. When the routine proceedings were concluded Bro. H. K. Cockin entertained the brethren with a stirring address on the "Englishman in Canada to-day," his patriotic sentiments being strongly reciprocated by all. This was followed by many songs, recitations and speeches, the gathering not dispersing till the midnight hour had chimed.

"The Advance in the Price of Champagnes."

Editor World: Referring to the paragraph in to-day's World on the advance in price of champagnes, I would venture to correct it to some extent.

I was notified from London in December of an advance announced by Pommery & Greno, Moet & Chandon and Perrier-Jouet.

In a similar way I was notified last month of an advance by Louis Roederer, by Heidsieck & Co. on their Dry Monopole 1884, also by G. H. Mumm & Co. on their First Quality, the latter being four shillings per case. I find that all three advances in price have already taken effect in England.

The increased prices in the case of Perrier-Jouet, Louis Roederer and Moet & Chandon are certainly too real to be said to be in the air.

WILLIAM MARA.

Toronto, Feb. 14.

Special Tours to Washington, D. C., via Northern Central Railway.

At no season of the year could the National Capital be visited to better advantage than during February or March, when Congress and the legislative bodies are all in convention and the various departments engaged in active work. To this end the Northern Central Railway Company has arranged a series of tours, the remaining two of which will leave February 17th and March 25th. The excursion tickets, which will be sold from stations on the New York Central and the N.Y.L.E. & W.R.R. at $10 for the round trip, will be good to return within ten days from the date of the excursion. A special train of sleeping cars and day coaches will pass Suspension Bridge at 6 p.m. via the New York Central, on Tuesday, 17th inst., stopping at principal stations and arrive at Washington early next morning. A Tourist Agent will accompany the party.

For tickets, sleeping car berths, and descriptive guides to Washington, address B.P. Fraser, Passenger Agent Buffalo District, 19 Exchange-street, Buffalo. 61

The Building Trade Outlook.

These building permits were issued on Saturday: F. F. Pickering for erection of two pair of sime-detached two-story and attic brick dwellings, corner Huron and Prince Arthur-avenue, cost $24,000; George Pears for erection of four three-story brick stores east side Yonge-street, north of Shuter-street, cost $30,000; R. Philp, for erection of one-and-a-half story coach-house and stable, northeast corner Huron and Wilcox-streets, $1500; John M. Hiscock, for the erection of one pair three-and-a-half story stores, north side Bloor-street, west of Ossington-avenue, $8800; M. B. Nicholson, for the erection of one pair semi-detached two-story and attic brick dwellings, west side Brunswick-avenue, north of Bloor, cost $5500.

A Great Sale.

The sale in progress at McKendry's, the Yonge-street drygoods store, is attracting the crowds. Two reasons why the stock must be sold: No. 1—Two bankrupt stocks have been purchased within the past two weeks and they must go. No. 2—The regular stock will have to go on account of moving into the new store, 203 and 204 Yonge-street. Uncommon bargains every day at 278 Yonge-street. 246

The Leading Champagne.

The Montreal Daily Star of Oct. 22 says: Deutz and Geldermann's "Gold Lack Seal" was the wine selected by the committee for the banquet tendered the Honorable Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia. It also occupied the premier position on the wine card at the ball given to H. R. H. Prince George at the Windsor Hotel. For sale by Wm. Mara, 282 Queen-street west. Telephone 187. 135

Severe Cold Cured.

DEAR SIRS,—My mother was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, which left her very weak and never free from cold, till at last she got a very severe cold and cough. She resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and, on so doing, found it did her more good than any other medicine she ever tried. MRS. KENNEDY.

10 Smith-avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

The Property Market.

At Oliver, Coate & Co.'s auction rooms Saturday there was a large attendance, as several desirable properties were for sale. Bidding was low and all the lots but one were withdrawn. Mr. E. Leadley purchased the pair of brick dwellings at the southwest corner of Spadina-avenue and St. Andrew-street, belonging to the estate of the late John Eagle, for $20,000.

St. Luke's Lecture Course.

By request a change has been made in the program of the above. The next lecture will be delivered in St. Luke's schoolhouse on Monday afternoon, March 2, at 4 o'clock by Rev. A. Pittman. Subject: "Shakespeare's Heroines."

Good Advice.

If you do not want to injure your liver and kidneys, don't buy baking powder in bulk. Buy the Princina or Borwicke, both are absolutely pure and as cheap as the bad powders. Purity of the Princina and Borwicke proven by the Dominion Government and easily sworn declaration with each package.

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

With Each Recurring Week Fresh Features Arise Like Hydra's Heads.

The Grand.....Carleton Opera Company
The Toronto.....“A Man About Town”
The Muse.....Big Bill of Fare

Mr. W. T. Carleton, whose opera company will commence a week's engagement at the Grand to-night, arrived in Toronto yesterday morning and is stopping at the Rossin House.

Speaking of his company to The World yesterday, Mr. Carleton said: "It is in many respects much the best company I have ever had, and I am never annoyed by any uneasiness about my performances. I am really proud of my performances of the three operas I will do here. During the past seven years I have had about 20 operas in my repertoire. I am satisfied that these three are the best of them. 'Nanon' is an opera that I think will live as long as light or comic operas are sung, and the same might be said of 'The Queen's Lace Handkerchief.' My new opera, 'Claude Duval,' is a work of extraordinary beauty. I sang in it for 100 nights at the Standard Theatre, New York, about 10 years ago, and that was then an unprecedented run. It had to give way to Gilbert & Sullivan's latest production, and I have ever since held the opera with a view to its revival. I produced it for the first time since the New York production at Detroit a month ago. It has delighted many large audiences, and I believe it will rapidly become the most popular romantic opera of this period. It is a significant fact that its composer, Salonian, has been commissioned to write the next opera to be produced at the Savoy Theatre, London, the work that heretofore has been done by Sir Arthur Sullivan."

The Carleton Company will commence the engagement to-night with "Nanon."

At the Toronto.

The new comedy, "A Man About Town," which is to be given here at Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House every evening next week, with Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees, is said to be quite different from the many trashy farce-comedies and farcical absurdities with which the American stage has been afflicted during the past few years. It is a bright, lively comedy founded upon a French original, and its plot ingeniously involves in a tangle of laughable complications a French ballet-dancer, Mlle. Noclose, a sportive old gentleman, whose desire to "see life" and be known as a true "man about town" lead him into all sorts of ludicrous adventures, a jealous husband of the aforesaid dancer, a demure but flirtatious young widow, and a trio of young dudes. The principal comedian of the company is Sam Reed, who was at the head of the "Zig-Zag" company last season, and he will be ably seconded in his efforts to amuse by such well-known performers as Tyron Power, Henri Lynn, W. J. Mills and Harry Trayer. The important female roles will be interpreted by Miss Celie Ellis, Miss Marie Bockel, Miss Marie Dove, Miss Nellie Gilmore, Miss Carrie Neilson and Miss Xesia Carlstedt. There will be plenty of interpolated features, such as singing, dancing and specialties of various kinds, including a Spanish dance by Miss Ellis, and a burlesque female act by W. J. Mills, as well as an entirely new skirt dance by Misses Barry, Carlstedt and Neilson.

Academy of Music.

J. K. Emmet will produce his new play at the Academy of Music the last three nights of this week, with matinee Saturday. The St. Louis Republic says: J. K. Emmet's play this season, "Uncle Joe, or Fritz in a Mad House," is by far the most entertaining and the strongest in which this original and versatile comedian has appeared. His singing and dancing and exceedingly clever acting and also the splendid mounting of the play combine to make the entertainment one of the most pleasing and attractive ever given here. In addition to the introduction of many new musical features there are the $6000 St. Bernard dog Phalinmon, and the pretty children which help to brighten the play.

Toronto College of Music.

The following are the names of the students who took part in the recital on Saturday: Misses Smarr, Benson, Lamport, McKay, Boosall, Windrum, Turner, French, Hirschberg, Codel, Tomlinson, Messrs. Bagueley, Stouffer, Ecclestone, Shaw, Williams, Weileman.

The first of a series of special lectures on the "Genus Epoch" in the history of German music will be delivered at the college this morning at 11 o'clock by Mr. A. S. Vogt. Special reference will be made to the life of Haydn and the influence exerted by him on the modern development of the art.

The Westminster Abbey Boy.

A revelation in the way of boy singing may be expected on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week at the Auditorium, when the English lad Frederick Williams will make his first and only appearance in Toronto. The plans are still at Messrs. Nordheimer's.

Amusement Notes.

Joseph Murphy will retire from the stage next season, says Dunlap's Stage News.

Marion Manola is singing in "Maid Marion" in London, Eng.

Wilson Barrett will visit America again next season.

A. M. Palmer's "Jim the Penman" Company had no less than three managers here last week.

The Mozart Quartet, a new candidate for public favor, is composed of four popular artists: Mrs. Clara E. Shilton, soprano; Frau Dunbar-Massmann, contralto; Mr. Harold Jarvis, tenor, and Mr. E. W. Schuch, bass. They will make their first public appearance on Tuesday evening next at a concert to be given by the Epworth League at the Parkdale Methodist Church.

Heintzman's Band under its new leader, Mr. H. L. Clarke, will give its first concert on Thursday evening at the Pavilion. A fine program has been prepared. The overtures "William Tell" and "Oberon" will be played, as well as Strauss' popular "Pizzicato Polka" and Scharwenka's "Polish Dance." Mr. E. W. Schuch will sing Sullivan's "Lost Chord" and Mattei's "Golden Land," with full band accompaniment. The other soloists are, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Miss Minnie Gaylord, Mr. Reimers and Mr. W. E. Ramsay. The plan of seats is now open at Messrs. Heitzmaus, 117½ King-street west.

He Knows All About It.

Every seat had an occupant and a number were compelled to stand at the Gospel Temperance meeting held in the Horticultural Pavilion yesterday afternoon. The musical part of the program was supplied by the choir under direction of Mrs. J. W. Bradley and the Whyte Brothers. The speaker was Rev. C. R. Morrow. He said the liquor traffic was a throne of iniquity and was spreading mischief under the protection of the law. The responsibility for crime when committed under the influence of liquor did not rest with the perpetrator but with the people because they licensed men to sell liquor. "Pass a prohibitory law and then the responsibility is shifted from your shoulders. There is not a license law that is not a fraud. There is not a license law that can ever be enforced half or even one-tenth as well as a prohibitory law can."

No Shadow of Doubt.

No, sane person doubts that what we say of B.B.B. is true. The evidence of its power and popularity is too overwhelming to confute, besides it is all home testimony making it certain that B.B.B. will cure dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula and all blood diseases.

Whisky and Open Lights.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—The coroner's jury in the Mammoth Mine explosion have returned a verdict finding the company had not been guilty of neglect. They protested against the employment of fire bosses who were addicted to drink and also to the use of open lights, and suggested that a register be kept at the pit's mouth with the names of those employed.

Messrs. Stott & Jury, chemists, Bowmanville, write: "We would direct attention to Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, which is giving perfect satisfaction to our numerous customers. All the preparations manufactured by this well-known house are among the most reliable in the market. 135

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

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