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..... 3 30
" " " by the month..... 45

McCarthy's Political Brief.

Mr. D'Alton McCarthy has fired his shot and the country now knows where he is. His speech in Parliament last night was his fiscal platform, and it was well argued and had been prepared with great care. It was in substance this: That Canada was meant to be a pastoral and agricultural community, that our efforts up to date to establish new industries and create a diversification of employment for our people have cost far too much and that we had better retrace our steps. It was purely an appeal to figures and no regard paid to other and higher considerations which might be classed as national and patriotic conditions. It was, as he said, a recantation of views that he had held up to a short time ago. He made the speech of the member of East York one of the main texts of his argument, and undertook to show that between the member for York and John Stuart Mill and the other great exponents of free trade there could be no hesitation in saying that the free trade authors were right and the protectionist member of Parliament wrong. But it is just here The World ventures to say, where Mr. McCarthy and the free trade authors are wrong. The facts and the times are against them and in favor of protection. The entire world is moving in the direction of protection. Every country in Europe, England excepted, is growing more and more protectionist, so in America, so in Australia, as Mr. Northrup in his excellent speech in the afternoon pointed out. The mass of facts is against the pages and ink of the theorists. And so we must leave the issue. Mr. McCarthy did not face the question of revenue and he did not show wherein it was impossible for us to become a great manufacturing as well as a great agricultural community. The facts here also are against him. Canada is going ahead. We are creating new industries, and the people when they are called on again to vote, farmers included, will vote for the national system of protection. In every way our people have made immense strides, and we are now recognized as a great national factor on this continent, and are likely in the future to meet with still greater recognition. Mr. McCarthy is arguing a brief which rests on bad law, and all the facts are against him.

He Will Be Exposed Later On.

Mr. Tait is trying hard to excuse his conduct before the Private Bills Committee when the definition of the word "citizen" was under discussion. He sent a letter to the Trades and Labor Council, he spoke on the subject at the Young Liberals' banquet. Yesterday the exigencies of the case demanded a column editorial in The Globe. The Globe leaves Mr. Tait as deep in the mire as ever. It openly admits that Mr. Tait voted in favor of limiting the term "citizen" to those on the municipal list. He voted that the 15,000 manhood voters of Toronto are not citizens of Toronto. The Globe's argument goes so far as to say that Mr. Tait holds this opinion to-day. Mr. Tait is one of the members for Toronto. He was elected by the vote of those whom he held were not citizens of Toronto. He denied these young men the privilege of deciding a question which affected their own personal liberty. And in a committee of forty members thirty-three who had no interest whatever in this constituency voted in favor of the young men. Only seven voted on the same side as Mr. Tait. The members from the eastern and western parts of the province voted in favor of the young men of Toronto. Mr. Tait, their own representative, voted against them. But this is not all. When the proper time arrives evidence will be forthcoming to show that Mr. Tait was much more aggressive than this in his opposition to Toronto's manhood voters.

Let the Investigation Be Thorough.

Ald. Bailey ought to make the scope of his gas committee as comprehensive as possible. If he takes this matter in hand in earnest he will effect something for which the citizens will thank him. First of all, he should advertise in the papers inviting citizens to attend in person or to send in written statements as to complaints or suggestions they may have. Another point the committee should give attention to is the elucidation of facts to show the cost of the manufacture and distribution of gas. In regard to this branch of the case we recommend the committee to write to the civic authorities of Cleveland. In that city there are two or three gas companies, and they are compelled by law to charge not more than 80 cents per 1000 feet. Not only is the charge placed at this comparatively low figure, but the companies have to refund a certain percentage of their receipts to the city. The percentage refunded is such that the net amount received by the companies is about seventy-three cents per thousand feet. If Ald. Bailey will give some attention to this branch of the case he will be able to prove to the people of Toronto that the Consumers' Gas Company, which has a monopoly of the whole Toronto business, can afford to sell gas as cheaply as the several companies of Cleveland. We trust that Ald. Bailey will at once write to the Cleveland authorities for full information. Or better still, one or more representatives of the city should go to Cleveland and get the particulars. What has been done in Cleveland can be done in Toronto. We ought to pay no more than 75 cents per thousand for gas. The Consumers' Gas Company has a monopoly of all our business. Having entrusted them with such monopoly we surely have something to say as to the price that company will be allowed to charge us. If the committee will prove the company can sell gas at 75 cents and still pay 10 per cent. dividends it will have won half the battle of compelling the company to reduce its price.

A Radical Electric System For Toronto.

The Grand Trunk Railway, instead of opposing electric railways, ought to take a hand in their extension. Mr. Wragge has a fine opportunity of extending the Grand Trunk's business in and about Toronto by using as many of the trolley roads as he can as feeders of the Grand Trunk system. It already possesses facilities for handling the business of all the suburban lines in the neighborhood of Toronto. The Belt line that was constructed three years ago would make the hub of a perfect radial electric system. Every suburban line out of Toronto must cross the G.T.R. Belt line at some point or other. The Grand Trunk ought to equip its Belt line with the electric system and bring into the city the freight business, and passenger business, too, of all the suburban lines. At present the Belt line is a failure. By establishing relations with the suburban lines the Grand Trunk could soon create an immense freight traffic over this unproductive portion of its line. Milk, butter, poultry, vegetables, farm produce of all kinds could be brought to the City Hall Market, to a market in Parkdale, to another near the Don, or anywhere else that would be convenient for distribution. If the Grand Trunk were to push this business it could soon completely alter the method of bringing farm produce into the city. It is in a position to force the farmers to send their products to market by rail, instead of by wagon. The radial electric system that Hamilton talks about has no such feature as the Grand Trunk is able to introduce in connection with Toronto's Radial system.

The Lancashire Eight-Hour Experiment.

A practical test of employing workmen eight instead of nine hours a day has just been made by the proprietors of the Salford Iron Works, Lancashire, England. The test covered a period of one year, and both employers and employes are satisfied with results. The latter have received the same wages as previously in addition to gaining an extra hour daily for themselves. The proprietors, on the other hand, claim that their staff of twelve hundred men turned out a larger product for the year in which they worked eight hours a day than they did in any previous year working nine hours a day. Facts of this kind will do more to advance the cause of shorter hours than any amount of theory that comes from the pen or lips of professional agitators. The value of all labor should be based on the results produced more than upon the time spent in attaining these results. The experiment in question proves that under proper encouragement men will do as much work in eight hours as they otherwise would in nine. As the eight-hour system encourages and promotes industry on the part of the men so higher wages has a tendency to elevate the workman and cause him to exercise more skill and ingenuity in the work he has in hand. Wages and hours of labor should be adjusted so as to bring out the workman's best efforts both of mind and body. Shorter hours and higher wages have each a tendency in this direction. According to American ideas of decent wages the pay that English workmen receive will stand a good deal of increase. Mr. Cramp, the American shipbuilder, in an article in the April number of The North American Review submits a table of wages in England and the United States. The American rate is from 60 to 100 per cent. higher in the twenty trades connected with shipbuilding. Machinists in England get $8.50, and in the United States $15; pattern makers $9, as against $18; laborers $4.20, as against $8 to $9, and so on all through the list. The wages of unskilled laborers in England contrasts very strongly with the wages of the same kind of workmen in this city and country. Men working on Canadian farms for the year round get about as much as English laborers in addition to their maintenance. In Toronto they receive just about double as much as in English cities. The eight-hour day ought to have a salutary effect upon the Lancashire workmen. The men have sixteen hours a day in which they are their own masters. This leaves them eight hours daily for recreation and improvement and eight hours for sleep. If they only received a little more wages the eight-hours-a-day Salford workmen would occupy an enviable position.

An English Confederation in South Africa.

According to The New York Sun a deadly struggle is going on between England and the United States for commercial preponderance and for the primacy of the English-speaking race. "England must be broken down" lies at the root of all patriotic and far-sighted American statecraft, says The Sun. In spite of its assertion that Great Britain is condemned to ignominious decay, the Empire goes along in the even tenor of its ways, maintaining its supremacy in every quarter of the globe. The latest Imperial acquisition is Pondoland, the annexation of which has been effected without the firing of a shot. Pondoland is a small district on the eastern coast of Africa, immediately southwest of the British colony of Natal. It is noted for its picturesque scenery and great fertility.

Premier Rhodes' ambitious dream of a United South Africa bids fair to soon be realized. The chief obstacles remaining in the way of the consummation of the scheme are those two remnants of Dutch supremacy at the Cape—the Orange Free State and the South African Republic. Previous attempts to subjugate the Boers have resulted disastrously to the British, but the fusion of the Dutch and English elements in South Africa into a united race is inevitable. Increased facilities of intercommunication and a general similarity of interests will help the process of amalgamation, and in a few years the hostility of the Boers toward their English neighbors may vanish and the United Provinces of South Africa become an accomplished fact.

The Canada Life.

The 47th annual meeting of this assurance company was held in the head office at Hamilton on Monday last. The statement of the year's business is most satisfactory, showing a further increase in the number of risks. Applications for 1893 numbered 3216 for $7,646,832, or the greatest amount taken in any previous year. Of these 247 for $556,250 were such as the board regretted that the interests of the company required it to decline, leaving 2969 for $7,110,582 accepted, but as 257 for $544,139 were not carried out the assurances actually issued were 2712 for $6,566,443, yielding a new premium income of $228,508.47. At the close of the year 29,040 policies were in force upon 21,439 lives for $62,703,245.97 of sums assured and profit bonuses, nearly all upon the lives of persons resident in Canada.

The income of the year amounted to $2,474,628. While the claims by death during 1893 were $771,726 they were more moderate during 1893, amounting to $700,435.21. It is encouraging, said President Ramsay, that during so much of the current year as has thus far elapsed the amount of death claims is even less than it was at the same date last year.

Wanderers' Hockey Club Ball.

The ball of the Wanderers' Hockey Club, which comes off in the Confederation Life assembly rooms on Friday evening next, promises to be the event of the season. Quite a number of invitations have been issued, and a brilliant assembly may be looked for.

Street Car Accident.—Mr. Thomas Sabin says: "My eleven-year-old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the street railway. We at once commenced bathing the foot with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, when the discoloration and swelling was removed, and in nine days he could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency."

Free Art School.

Any young people between the ages of 15 and 30 who have a taste for drawing and painting will receive free instruction at the Free Art School, 108 King-street west. Apply to Mr. Galbraith, manager.

ANOTHER BRITISH VICTORY

KING KABAREGA OF UNYORO PUT TO ROUT.

Major Owen Commanding the British East Africa Company's Forces Defeats the King After a Fight Lasting Three Hours—Fifty Dead Left on the Field of Battle.

LONDON, April 11.—The Government is in receipt of information from Uganda, dated Dec. 7, that the forces of King Kabarega of Unyoro had been attacked by the forces of the British East Africa Company, commanded by Major Owen, and defeated after three hours' fight. Kabarega's forces were routed and left 50 dead behind.

Kabarega is the most powerful ruler in the African lake regions. His country, Unyoro, is north of Uganda, and extends west to Albert Nyanza, on whose shores Kabarega has important salt mines and other interests. There are at least 500,000 people, and perhaps more, under his absolute control. Sir Samuel Baker was the first to introduce Kabarega, then a young man, to notice. Baker thought Kabarega was a nice sort of a fellow, but later travelers formed a very different opinion. In fact, after a number of white men had visited his country, Kabarega began to be suspicious of them. He feared that they intended to rob him of his throne. His white visitors found that they could not depend on what he said. He was particularly mistrustful of Emin Pasha, whose equatorial province adjoined his country. It was a long time, however, before the King showed any open hostility.

Unyoro is the only region anywhere near Uganda which the kings of that once powerful country were never able to subdue. Long and bloody have been the wars between Uganda and Unyoro. When the Arab traders were driven out of Uganda a few years ago they took refuge with Kabarega, and his forces have supplemented the Arabs several times since then in giving battle to Mwanga. Kabarega has also been very active in recent years in raiding far and wide for slaves. He has sent his slave-catching parties far southwest into the region between Victoria Nyanza and Lake Albert Edward, which he has almost depopulated. It was to put an end to this nefarious business, and also to protect the northern frontier of Uganda, that Captain Lugard over two years ago established a chain of forts to prevent Kabarega from raiding south of his own territory. These forts were manned chiefly with Emin Pasha's old soldiers, who after Stanley took their chief away spent several years quarrelling with one another, and were very glad when Lugard went to Albert Nyanza, enlisted them all and took them, including their wives and children, about 10,000 in number, down into Uganda, distributing them at the various strongholds the British established in that country.

These are the forts that have excited the well-grounded fears of Kabarega. The Nubian soldiers referred to in the above despatch are these old soldiers of Emin Pasha. Kabarega has many hundreds of firearms, but the weapons of the British troops are of far better quality, and the British will probably make short work of the famous King of Unyoro.

DISSATISFACTION AT NIAGARA.

Bitterness At the Park Commissioners Leasing Privileges.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 11.—The announcement that the Niagara Falls Park and River Railroad Company would pay the Park Commission $10,000 a year rental for the privilege of building and operating its new incline railway was not a surprise to those interested in the matter in any way. This source of income to the Park commission is the cause of no end of bitterness among those who were in business in the park before the Ontario Government took charge of it, and who sold out on the ground that it would be used solely for park purposes. Many of the valuable business sites in the park have been let at big rentals by the commissioners, and those who originally owned the places have the pleasure of seeing the sites built up by years of industry by them enjoyed by others after they sold out. Many of the former property-owners there, as soon as they were bought up, removed across the river, and, strange to say, the majority of the present tenants of the old places are from the U.S.

There has been talk of legal proceedings being taken against the park commissioners for their action in this matter, but thus far nothing definite has been done.

April Brides.

Mr. Douglas Ponton, registrar of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, and Miss Leslie, sister of Mr. Alex. C. Leslie of the Bank of British North America, were quietly married yesterday morning by Rev. John Neil. Mr. and Mrs. Ponton left at 12.50 for a short tour in the States.

The wedding took place at Erskine Church yesterday of Rachel, daughter of Mr. John L. Alexander, to William H. Hutchinson, builder. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Hunter. The bride's gown was of Duchess satin, with hyacinth lace, and she carried a bouquet of hyacinths. The bridesmaids were Miss Livingston of Listowel and Miss Price of Toronto, the former being gowned in clogro pere-gris and passementerie and the latter in white cashmere and moire silk. Messrs. E. Carlyle and C. C. Sheriff were the groomsmen.

Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House.

"The Soudan," says The Philadelphia Times, in speaking of C. B. Jefferson, Klaw and Erlanger's recent production there, "counts the limits of its admirers, reaching to the outside bounds of the theatre-going fraternity, so that the audience which welcomed its re-production at the Empire was in line with its customary experience. The battle scene and that of the returning troops marching through Trafalgar-square, London, would alone almost make the fortune of a drama, apart from all its other merits." It will appear at Jacobs & Sparrow's House next Monday night for an engagement of one week with usual matinees.

Academy's Next Show.

The tropical belles and Oriental beauties constituting Sam T. Jack's Creole Company, which will open at Academy of Music next Monday for one week only, form an attraction which for novelty has never been surpassed. Mr. Jack gathered from the sunny tropics a number of Creole belles and from the radiant Orient the stateliest Egyptian beauties, and combining the two introduced new types of the form divine from both hemispheres.

Lyceum Comedy Company To-Night.

It is seldom that a company in its entirety is of so uniform an order of excellence as the coterie of artists known as Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Comedy Company. The players of this company are perhaps more independent of authors than any other dramatic organization. A few of them have reached the round of the ladder where only genius is allowed to stand. This is their first appearance in Toronto and they are to present Sardou's famous comedy "Americans Abroad." The piece proved a tremendous go in New York, Boston and Chicago.

"A Trip to Chinatown."

"A Trip to Chinatown" comes to the Grand Opera House next Monday evening, and if a heavy demand for seats in advance is any criterion it will receive a hearty welcome at the hands of theatre-goers. The scenic effects in "Chinatown" are said to be beautiful

Vegara Grand Opera Concert.

The Pavilion will without fail be packed to its utmost capacity this evening. The second act from "Der Freischulz," Weber's masterwork, and scenes from "Il Trovatore," Verdi's great dramatical work, will be repeated, after the great success achieved at the Grand Opera House, by Signor Vegara and his pupils.

THE CANADA LIFE

Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting in Hamilton.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Old Reliable Canadian Company Still in the Front Rank—Shareholders Gratified With the Large Business Done During the Year—The Old Directors Re-Elected and the Same Trusted Officials Maintained in Their Places.

The forty-seventh annual general meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held at noon Monday in the board room at the head office in Hamilton. A. G. Ramsay, President, was in the chair, and R. Hills acted as Secretary.

When President Ramsay had taken the chair Secretary Hills read the advertisement calling the meeting, and the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read. Copies of the annual report were in the hands of the members. It was as follows:

Report by the Board of Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company Submitted to the Annual General Meeting at Hamilton, April 9, 1894.

The business of the year 1893, being the forty-seventh since the establishment of the Company, has again resulted very satisfactorily, the new assurances applied for being 3216 in number, for $7,646,832, again a larger number and amount than during any previous year. Of these 247 for $556,250 were such as the board regretted that the interests of the company required it to decline, leaving 2969 for $7,110,582 accepted, but as 257 for $544,139 were not carried out, the assurances actually issued were 2712 for $6,566,443, yielding a new premium income of $228,508.47.

At the close of the year 29,040 policies were in force upon 21,439 lives, for $62,703,245.97 of sums assured and profit bonuses, all it may be said upon the lives of persons resident in Canada and the healthful States of Michigan and Minnesota, for your directors have not thought it well to enter upon the extra hazard of business in climates where the risks of death may be greater, or the facts of the mortality less known or established.

The income of the past year amounted to $2,474,628.30, and, as shown by the statement of assets and liabilities, the former were increased by $1,236,513.64, and now amount to $14,313,643.46.

As an allusion was made last year to the fact of the claims by death during 1892 being from the causes then stated somewhat heavy, amounting to $771,726, it affords the Board much satisfaction to be able to report that they were more moderate during 1893, amounting to $700,435.21. It is also encouraging to add that, during so much of the current year as has thus far elapsed, the amount of death claims is even less that it was at the same date last year.

During the past year advantage was taken of an opportunity to acquire a very desirable and valuable site for a new building for the company's offices in Montreal, and, having at the same time made an arrangement with another important financial institution for the tenancy of a considerable and valuable portion of it under a long lease, upon mutually favorable terms, preparations are being proceeded with for a building there, such as will not only be worthy of the company's standing and prospects in the city of Montreal and the province of Quebec, but will be likely to prove an increasingly valuable asset of the company.

The Directors have to report that the business of each of the various branches was very generally well sustained during last year, and as the profits of five years fall to be divided as at 31st December next, the present year is a very important one to new assurers desiring to share in these profits, and it is anticipated that each branch and agency will be able to considerably increase the amount of the current year's new business.

The following directors, under the terms of the Company's charter, retire by rotation at the present time, but are eligible for re-election: The Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, Toronto; Col. Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, K.C.M.G., A.D.C. to the Queen, Toronto, and N. Merritt, Esq., Toronto.

(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, President.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

Summary of Financial Statements.

RECEIPTS.

To balance at Dec. 31, 1893	$12,505,356 27
To premiums, interest, etc.	2,474,628 30
To balance on overdraft (since paid)	38,108 52
	$15,018,103 09

PAYMENTS.

By death claims and matured endowments	$ 646,126 44
By profits paid policy holders	275,574 58
By re-assurance premiums	12,054 10
By surrender values and annuities	77,299 71
By expense account	329,975 22
By dividends on stock	25,000 00
By balance of assets	13,652,142 98
	$15,018,103 09

ASSETS.

Mortgages, debentures, stocks, loans, etc.	$13,652,142 98
Cash in agents' hands, half-yearly and quarterly premiums, accrued interest	661,500 48
	$14,313,643 46

LIABILITIES.

Assurance, annuity and profit funds	$13,099,571 94
Reserve on mutual policies	104,533 73
Special reserve on account of 4 per cent. basis	250,000 00
All other liabilities	198,038 31
	$13,652,142 98

President Ramsay, moving the adoption of the report, said:

The directors' report for the past year is now before you, and in moving its adoption I am afforded the opportunity of calling your attention specially to some of its features and facts. As the report points out, the business of 1893 was a very large one, exceeding that of any previous year, and taking that in conjunction with the fact of the death claims being fewer in number and smaller in amount than they were in 1892, and greatly under what was anticipated and provided for, although the risks carried were so much larger, there is unmistakeable evidence that the business has been selected with the care and caution essential for the real and permanent prosperity of the Company. No doubt an even larger business could readily have been obtained had the company entered upon the various new and distant fields to which it has frequently been pressingly invited, but we have not thought it well to adopt that course, where extensions of the kind are of no real advantage to the company or the assured, and where they certainly involve increased expenses and consequent decreased profits, as they have proved they do by the experience and accounts of the so-called enterprising and progressive companies which have entered upon business of the kind. As I said in other words last year, any man knows that to do a business which, by moderate expenses, yields him a profit of $5000, is more advantageous than to so enlarge his business by increased expenses as to reduce his profits to $3000.

The Company's income has now reached two and a half million dollars a year, and the investment which that and the Company's other large funds of some fourteen million dollars necessitate, are a constant consideration and care of the Directors. As you all know, the rate of interest which can be safely realized has fallen very much during the past few years, and while that may perhaps be beneficial to the general public, it certainly diminishes the revenues, and must thereby affect the profits which this and other companies can give to their policyholders.

It will please you, I am sure, to learn that a careful investigation of the Company's mortality experience since its commencement has been in progress for some time, and we had hoped that its results would have been in shape to present to you upon the present occasion, but the labor which it has involved has proved more than could yet be overtaken with the assistance of our ordinary staff. With the qualified assistance which is now engaged upon the work, however, we fully expect to be able at our next meeting to lay before you such results of this important investigation as will, I am sure, be of great interest to you, as well as useful and instructive to the Company, and to other institutions who may care to be informed of the Canada Life's experience during the lengthened period of 47 years.

I would draw your attention to the expression of the Board's satisfaction with the business of our various branches and agencies last year, and I very cordially join in that. Where so many have done well, it may appear invidious to allude to any particular one, but a feature of the success of the Michigan branch is so deserving of mention that I call your attention to it. It is that the Government report of that state shows that the Canada Life increased its Michigan business last year by a larger amount than any of the other 34 companies doing business in that State.

The building of the Company in Montreal having for some length of time proved unsatisfactory for its purposes, and less conspicuous and attractive than is desirable, the directors have acquired a very advantageous site at the corner of St. James and St. Peter-streets, opposite the Merchants and Molsons Banks, in that city, and a building is about to be erected thereon such as, while being worthy of the important business capital of the Province of Quebec, will also, it is anticipated, yield the Company a fair return for its investment.

The present year, 1894, being the last of the current quinquennium, the five years' profits realized during that period will fall to be divided as at December 31 next, and as persons assuring during the year will secure a share of these profits we may look for a large additional number of assurers desiring to obtain so important an advantage.

Nothing occurs to me further to say, but if there are any questions you desire to ask I shall be most happy to answer them. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Thanks the Officers.

B. E. Walker moved, seconded by H. McLaren, a vote of thanks to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the company during the year.

In moving the resolution Mr. Walker said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is with much pleasure I rise to move this vote of thanks to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the company during the year. I think it must be patent to the minds of all of us that the task of taking care of the business of this great company is a growing one—one that is increasing every year. I know personally what a task it is to take care of such an amount of money as fifteen million dollars yearly in the mere matter of selecting careful investments, but when we add to that the responsibility of conducting the business of the company—the necessity in these times of intense competition of selecting the risks and the care that is necessary in doing so we can understand the great responsibility that is thrown upon the directors and officers of this company. It seems to me that in reference to the future of this company there are a few points to bear in mind. The competitors are, many of them, Canadian companies, and I agree with the previous speaker that it is desirable that we should have other companies established, great and successful ones—like the Canada Life, and that it would help business in Canada. As for the American companies I think it is quite clear that such corporations may be too large. While it is, perhaps, desirable to grow larger, size after it gets beyond a certain point is a great disadvantage, because the company that is under an economical management is at a disadvantage the moment it gets beyond the control of the comparatively small number of men who manage it. Companies in Scotland have difficulty in getting investments for their money and cannot get as good a return as they did in the past. Taking all these things into consideration, we can easily realize how the task of providing investments may be very great. Our position as competitors with American and Scotch companies has increased our business, and I do not see why the business of the Canada Life should not be as large as the directors desire it to be. On the whole, however, I think slow progress is the best, and all of us as the years go on will appreciate the fact that steadiness in progress is preferable to that volcanic sort of prosperity that some companies have had in the past, and which must necessarily be checked in times such as these.

Major McLaren: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and I quite agree with the mover that this should not be a merely formal one. We are under obligations to the directors as the years go on for the manner in which they look after the affairs of the company, and we should feel a great deal of gratitude to them. One feature of the report struck me as most satisfactory, and that is the progress made in the state of Michigan, where we have been able to compete so advantageously with the American companies.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

President Ramsay: I desire to return, on behalf of myself and the other members of the board, our warm thanks for the kind expressions which have been used concerning us. Our position is one that entails considerable anxiety and responsibility, and it is gratifying to know that our services are so appreciated by you. We highly value this vote expressing your confidence in us, and do not by any means regard it as merely formal.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, A. G. Ramsay was re-elected president and F. W. Gates vice-president.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

W. A. Geddes,

General Inland and Ocean Steamship Ticket Agent.

CUNARD LINE, BEAVER LINE, HAMBURG AM. PACKET CO.

Canadian representative for W. Wingate & Johnston, shipping agents, London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Southampton.

Offices at Geddes' Wharves and 69 Yonge-street.

From the Tea Gardens to the Teapot.

The new Tariff will not affect the price or quality of our Pure India and Ceylon Teas.

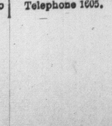
India 40, 50, 60 and 75c per lb.

Ceylon 50 and 60c per lb.

HEREWARD SPENCER & CO.

INDIA & CEYLON TEA MERCHANTS

63 1-2 King-street West Toronto, 6 Doors West from Bay-street. Telephone 1807.



DR. PHILLIPS

Late of New York City

Treats all chronic and special diseases of both sexes, nervous debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs cured in a few days. DR. PHILLIPS, 246 75 Bay-st., Toronto.

Bartenders' and Barbers'

White coats gotten up at 10c each.

TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY

106 YORK-STREET.

Telephone 1605. 246

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

TOURS—WHEREVER DESIRED.

Bermuda, Nassau, California, Florida, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, West Indies, etc., Riviera, Azores, Madeira, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, South Africa, etc. By any route required. Personally conducted or independent tours as passengers may elect.

COOK'S TOURIST OFFICE. Agency Canadian and New York Trans-Atlantic Lines, Trans-Pacific Lines, Mediterranean Lines and Southern Lines, together with every system of transportation in any part of the globe.

BARLOW CUMBERLAND, 72 Yonge-street, Toronto. 246

International Navigation Company's Lines

AMERICAN LINE—For Southampton

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.

New York Apr. 18, 3 p.m. | Berlin....May 2, 9 a.m
Paris....April 25, 9 a.m. | New York May 9, 8a.m

RED STAR LINE—For Antwerp.

Friesland.....Wednesday, April 18, 4 p.m.
Belgenland.....Saturday, April 21, 7 a.m.

International Navigation Co., 6 Bowling Green. BARLOW CUMBERLAND, Agent, 72 Yonge-street, Toronto. 246

STEAMER LAKESIDE

DAILY

At 3.30 p.m., for

PORT DALHOUSIE,

Connecting with trains for St. Catharines, all points on Welland Division, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and all points east.

Tickets at all G.T.R. and principal offices and on board.

For tickets, freight rates and all information inquire of W. A. GEDDES, 69 Yonge-street, or Geddes' Wharf.

ANCHOR LINE

United States Mail Steamships FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N.R., foot of West 24th-st. SAILING WEEKLY.

Cabin, $45 and upwards; Second Cabin, $30; Steerage, lowest current rates. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For further information apply to Henderson Bros., agents, 7 Bowling Green, all Anchor Line Agents, or to

GEORGE McMURRICH, General Freight and Passenger Agent, 34 Yonge-street, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Have for Sale Views of

Canadian - - Scenery

In Portfolios and Views suitable for Framing.

Call at the NEW C.P.R. OFFICES 30 YORK-STREET -----OR

TORONTO TICKET OFFICE 1 KING ST. EAST. COR. YONGE STREET.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

THE GREAT TOURIST ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Via the St. Clair Tunnel.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car leaves Union Station, Toronto, every FRIDAY AT 11.30 P.M. for the Pacific Coast without change.

Full information on application to any of the Company's Ticket Offices.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 11th September, 1893, through express passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Toronto by Grand Trunk Railway	20.20
Leave Toronto by Canadian Pacific Railway	8.45
Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure-street Depot	7.40
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor-street Depot	20.40
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Dalhousie-square Depot	22.30
Leave Levis	14.40
Arrive River Du Loup	18.05
do. Trois Pistoles	19.05
do. Rimouski	20.41
do. Ste. Flavie	21.15
do. Campbellton	24.45
do. Dalhousie	1.35
do. Bathurst	2.47
do. Newcastle	4.05
do. Moncton	6.30 16.35
do. St. John	10.30 13.40
do. Halifax	13.30 22.20

The buffet sleeping car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 7.45 o'clock run through to Halifax without change. The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sundays.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern standard time.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to

N. WEATHERSTON, Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York-street, Toronto.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 8th Sept., 1893.

AUCTION SALES.

Suckling & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

We have arranged our business this spring so as to enable us to take a limited number of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE SALES —AT— PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

All sales conducted personally by MR. W. J. SUCKLING. For dates and terms apply at our office, 64 Wellington-street west, or Telephone 840. 246

EXECUTORS' SALE—In the Matter of the Estate of D. O'Halloran, Deceased.

Tenders will be received till Saturday, the 21st April, 1894, by the undersigned for the purchase of the plant, stock, good-will and business of D. O'Halloran, deceased. The stock consists of about 1665 lbs. of first-class Havana filler, 150 lbs. of Sumatra wrappers, 250 lbs. of binders and 20,000 manufactured cigars in bond. The plant consists of the necessary material for the manufacture of cigars. The business is well established and has a good connection. The stock, plant, etc., may be examined on application to the undersigned, who will state the terms of purchase.

MULVEY & McBRADY, Canada Life Building, Solicitors for the Executors.

Toronto, April 10, 1894.

ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING In All Branches.

Perfection in workmanship and absolute satisfaction guaranteed. H. R. BEAVER, 44 Salisbury-avenue.

Orders left at Kenneth Murdoch's office, 17 Adelaide-street east, will receive prompt attention. 2467

EGGS HAVE NOW ADVANCED TO 11c. Butter scarce and firm at 19c to 21c for large rolls, 20c to 22c for crocks, pails and tubs, 21c to 23c per lb., all good to choice. Maple syrup 80c to 90c, imp. Gallon. Honey 9c for extracted. Dried Apples 5c to 6c, green apples $3.50 to $4.50. Potatoes 45c to 50c. Beans $1.20 to $1.30. Consignments of above solicited. J. F. Young & Co., produce commission, 74 Front-street east, Toronto. 246

AUCTION SALES.

By C. M. Henderson & Co.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale

To Close Out

BALANCE OF KENT BROS' STOCK.

We have been instructed by Messrs. Kent Bros. to sell by Public Auction at Our Warerooms, Nos. 219 and 221 YONGE-STREET, on

Friday, April 13, '94

at 11 a.m. sharp, the balance of their stock in trade, consisting of

65 unclaimed Watches, Gold and Silver.
A lot of unclaimed Jewelry.
1 Ship's Chronometer for watchmakers.
1 Centre Seconds Regulator for watchmakers.
2 valuable Gold Repeating Watches.
1 Office Regulator.
2 Nickel Showcases and Tables.
1 Set of 60 Jeweler's Drawers in Cherry.
300 Assorted Jeweler's Trays in half-dozen lots.
2 Office Desks.
3 Office Tables.
12 Office Chairs and Stools.
1 Plate Glass Showcase for gold-headed canes.
1 Glass Case for repair watches.
1 Set Jeweler's Repair Drawers.
2 Sets Diamond Scales.
1 Set Jeweler's Scales.
1 Plate Glass Chain Case.
1 Watchmaker's Work Bench.
1 Case Andemair's Test Lenses for oculists.
A large lot Black Jewelry.
Plate Glass Window Shelves.
A number of Jeweler's Sample Cases.
1 J. & J. Taylor's Burglar-Proof Safe, cost $500.
With a host of other effects.
Sale precisely at 11 o'clock. 3624

C. M. Henderson & Co., Auctioneers

BY CHAS. M. HENDERSON & CO.

219 and 221 Yonge-street, Corner of Shuter.

Highly Attractive Unreserved AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE Household Furniture

Valuable (Williams) Upright Pianoforte, valued at $550, almost new; Silk Drawing-room Suite, best quality Brussels Carpets throughout house (latest patterns), English Plate Mirrors, Cassiers, Turkish and Swiss Lace Curtains, valuable Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Services, Cut Glassware, large B.W. Sideboard, elegant Piano Lamp, 7 handsome Oak and other Bedroom Sets, English Oilcloth, Library and other Couches, Mantel and other Drapery, Sewing Machine (in perfect order), Refrigerator, first-class Mangle (almost new) Art Garland Range, etc.

On Monday, 16th April, 1894

At the large residence, No. 10 North-street.

The subscribers are favored with instructions from W. S. Hastings, Esq., who is leaving the city, to sell by auction on the above date the whole of his valuable household effects.

FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

Sale promptly at 11 o'clock. 246

CHAS. M. HENDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

DICKSON & TOWNSEND

TELEPHONE 2972

MORTGAGE sale of valuable freehold property in the Town of Toronto Junction.

Under and by virtue of the power sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to a reserved bid, by Messrs. Dickson & Townsend, at their auction rooms, 22 King-street west, Toronto, on Saturday, the 16th day of April, 1894, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, those valuable properties in the town of Toronto Junction better known and described as follows:

Parcel 1.—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the said town of Toronto Junction and composed of lot No. 1 on registered plan 575, being a sub-division of lot 1 according to plan 446, of part of lot No. 25 in the Second concession from the bay, in the Township of York, the said lot No. 1 on plan 575 having a frontage of 186 feet on Keele-street. On this property is said to be erected a red brick cottage with barn in the rear.

Parcel 2.—All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the said town of Toronto Junction and composed of those parts of lots 26, 27, 28 and 29 on registered plan 564, fronting on King-street and which may be particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northeasterly angle of lot 26, thence westerly along the north limit of said lot 26 80 feet, thence southerly and parallel to the west limit of King-street 96 feet to the southerly limit of lot 29, thence easterly along said last mentioned limit, 80 feet, more or less to the southeasterly angle of l