The Toronto World.

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Innocent Politicians.

There's something funny in the Quebec scandals. Take Mr. Laurier: He always went out of the room when Pacaud, Mercier, Geoffrion and others got down to serious business—that is, going into committee of finance for election purposes. So that he would be free to get up and declare that he knew nothing of any corruption fund and accordingly he is quite shocked when he hears of Mercier's misdeeds.

And then there is Mercier himself: He gives his brother checks signed in blank, and when the money is bagged out of the Provincial treasury by way of Langlais, the stationery contractor, and deposited to Premier Mercier's credit, the wicked brother checks it out with the aforesaid blank checks and hands it over to Geoffrion, treasurer of the corruption fund; and so Honore, like Laurier, can call heaven to witness that he knew nothing of the boodle. "You sign the check, we do the rest," is the cry of Mercier's brother.

What a farce on both Laurier's and Mercier's part! Laurier is a fool if he didn't know it, and if Wilfrid Laurier did not know what kind of men he was in association with, *and to whom he had given a public pledge that Quebec was to be allowed to raid the Federal treasury if the Liberals succeeded in carrying the Federal elections*, then he is the last man in the world to whom the destinies of this country should be entrusted. He lacks the first qualification of a politician—he is no judge of men. No, Mr. Laurier, that excuse doesn't go on all fours with The Globe's description of you as a heaven-born statesman. By your confession you ask people to write you down as a weak young pachydanderian, a sort of curate in whose mouth butter won't melt.

So ridiculous is the end to which it all comes that La Patrie, the recognized Liberal organ of Montreal, throws up the whole pretence and gives this explanation of the transaction of which Mercier says he is innocent and Laurier is perfectly guiltless:

The said $13,000 were touched by Mr. J. A. Mercier with the blank checks of his brother, and were given to Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, who, with this amount coming from a Providential source, had masses said for the souls in purgatory. If some readers are not satisfied with this explanation we must admit that they are very hard to please.

Mr. Laurier may still protest his innocence; if he does, we must advertise his verdancy, his incapacity, his utter lack of knowledge of the men who have been his confidantes for years. He can choose which he likes, but he stands condemned equally with Mercier, who robbed the province that he had sworn to govern and protect in order to put his chief (Laurier) in power at Ottawa.

Don't let us mince matters, don't let us hum and haw over it. Mercier did the stealing, Laurier reaped the benefit, and the two go hand in hand before the bar of public opinion and history.

Abolishing an Anachronism.

The Northwest Council has used its newfound powers to cast out at the earliest opportunity the dual language anachronism. That it is an anachronism in our western provinces or indeed anywhere but in Quebec cannot well be gainsaid. What useful purpose can it serve? The absence of the system will not prevent a single settler from taking up his abode in our western lands, and in a generation there will not be found in the whole territory a baker's dozen of men who are not familiar with English. The official recognition of French in the Northwest would be more absurd than in any other part of Canada, for there are communities of Icelanders, Mennonites and Highland Scotch, who could urge their right to read the public acts and proceedings of the various legislatures, each in his particular tongue.

In the Province of Quebec and in the Federal Parliament the French-Canadians have a constitutional right to the recognition of their language. That right cannot be attacked. Moreover, the French-Canadian's passionate love for his mother tongue is one with which we can heartily sympathize. To him it is all in all—the medium of his songs, his prayers and his affections. It is a noble and courtly speech. He would be base, indeed, were he lightly disposed to part with it. However much he and we may regret its tendency to prevent a firmer coalition of the various parts of the Dominion its disappearance in any violent way cannot be looked for. It is a part of the great pact between the two provinces at the time of Confederation, and as such it must stand so long as our French-Canadian brethren desire it should stand. That being the case practical men do not discuss it. They nevertheless regard the existence of two languages in one nation as an evil—a bar to homogeneousness, and as such will help to prevent its spread beyond its original limits.

Sabbath Observance Society.

The Sunday Observance Association, which held its first public meeting last night, has quite a wide field of usefulness open to it. The first matter to which we would suggest it should turn its attention is the habit that some clergymen have of riding about on the Sabbath day to the scandal of their flocks and to the delight of the ungodly. These should, at least, be remonstrated with and if that fails it may be necessary to take the extreme measure of summoning them before Col. Denison.

Then there are two or three of our morning contemporaries who, although strongly opposed to Sunday labor, have men employed every Sunday night in setting type and other worldly employments. These should really be attended to if only to get their practice in line with their professions.

Besides these there are a number of persons of both sexes who for hire do on the Sabbath day play musical instruments in the churches, while others alleged to be gifted with sweet voices do also for hire sing songs from the choir loft.

This is only a slight sketch of the useful role the society may play in our midst, and we will do all we can from time to time to point out work for it to perform in carrying out strictly the provisions of the Lord's Day Act.

Good Deeds Done.

The good deeds done by that unequalled family medicine, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, during the 50 years it has been held in ever-increasing esteem by the public, would fill volumes. We cannot here enumerate all its good qualities, but that it can be relied on as a cure for croup, coughs, colds, sore throat and all pains, goes without saying.

Made from Pure Pearl Barley.

Dyer's improved food for Infants is highly nutritious, easily digested, endorsed by leading Physicians and not expensive—25 cents. Try it. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Chimecross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

IN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

CITIZENS SPEAK OUT AGAINST SEWAGE-LADEN ICE.

The Board of Health Has Belied Its Name—It is the Mere Tool of the Icemen—Its Pretence That it is Acting on Behalf of the Citizens is Too Thin—Let the Public Voice Be Heard.

The action of the Board of Health on Wednesday afternoon in allowing the cutting of ice from Toronto Bay has naturally caused a good deal of indignation as the subjoined letters will show. The World has always been anxious that this important body should be freed from control by the council, but just for this once it is regretted that the larger body has not the power of reviewing the action of the board. The fault, however, lies in the constitution of the board. It should not be wholly composed of aldermen. It is, perhaps, better that a portion of the board should be aldermen as a guarantee to the citizens that there would be popular control of the expenditure, but it was never contemplated that a body which has occasionally to take action that may be distasteful to portions of the community for the benefit of the whole should be entirely composed of men who would be more than the average of humankind if they were not amenable to the men who mark the ballots. It is simply a monstrous thing that a body calling itself the Board of "Health" should disregard the report of its own officer when he declares that the permission they have given will be dangerous to the public health. What are their grounds for ignoring his recommendation and going back on the action of their predecessors? They say that they don't want to increase the price of butchers' meat, as it will be increased if butchers have to pay more for their ice. They pretend then they are acting not in the interest of the icemen and butchers but in the public interest. Were there any deputations of meat buyers at the City Hall petitioning in favor of sewage ice? We didn't hear of them. When last year's board made the regulation prohibiting the cutting of bay ice were there any public protests? Did the press teem with letters from meat buyers protesting against the regulation because the price of meat would be increased? We did not hear of it. The Board's excuse for its action is exceedingly gauzy.

Does the reader suppose that the icemen have been moved to all the excitement they have manifested because of the woes of the butchers? No; they have used the butchers as a stalking-horse, behind which they get permission to fill their icehouses with bay ice. They will look after its distribution. An inspector on every icehouse could not prevent that sewage-tainted mass reaching the householder. What an outcry there would be if water from the bay were laid into our houses! Yet when it freezes the icemen can surreptitiously turn it in in chunks.

Dr. Allen is appointed by the council. A resolution of that body should inhibit him from consenting to designate any portion of Toronto Bay as a field for the dissemination of disease germs in the form of cubes of ice.

Beginning at the Wrong End.

Editor World: You report Mayor Fleming as saying at the Board of Health meeting that "To have ice brought from a distance would increase the price of meat." If the Mayor made such a statement he was talking — rot, and knew it. The increased cost of ice would have about as much effect on the retail price of meat in Toronto as a shortage in the hay crop of Jerusalem.

Citizen R. J. Fleming restrained the city from proceeding in the matter of Dundas-street bridges, and it looks now as if some other citizen for a better cause will have to restrain Mayor Fleming. I am only a layman, but a legal gentleman informs me that if Dr. Allen names the place where the frozen sewage shall be taken from the city would be liable for damages that might arise from the use of the impure ice.

You are beginning your reforms at the wrong end, Mr. Mayor. C. F. G.

Sewage Ice Cooled Meat.

Editor World: Outside of a few unconscionceable butchers who are willing to risk poisoning their customers, there is no one else who wants sewage cooled meat except it be the Board of Health. If the members of the Board of Health prefer the polluted ice of the bay, let them cut it for their own use, but they have no right to license the butchers to cut and thereby inflict sewage tainted meat on the public.

In buying meat we don't want to buy typhoid fever and diphtheria by the pound. The business of the Board of Health is to check and prevent disease. But at its first meeting it mistakes its functions and acts as a licensing board for the propagation of disease, by supplying sewage ice for the butchers. The butchers' ice will be cut not exactly where the rank, rotten, high-smelling sewage discharges from the mouths of the sewers, but the Board of Health will graciously have it cut where the filth is thinner and more evenly mixed on the other side of the bay.

If the Board of Health (sic) adheres to sewage ice it should supplement the license with the provision that applies to the colorless excavators, viz.: That the ice should be carried only in air-tight barrels or boxes.

If this goes on, what becomes of the boasted independence of our Medical Health Officer? Is he going to draw the line marking how far we can use sewage instead of excluding it altogether? The meat buyers outnumber the meat sellers more than a hundred to one, and will every one vote against bay ice. The bay ice proposition is monstrous, bordering on crime. A.

Public Health Not Protected.

Editor World: The Board of Health at its first meeting put itself in a very humiliating position by allowing ice dealers to cut ice again on Toronto Bay contrary to the bylaw recently passed prohibiting the same. Who supplied the boodle? or the other powerful influence that whipped the present Board of Health into line, as one of the ice dealers was carrying a paper around in his pocket with the names of the members of the board who had been seen, and promises of support given for and against, and was chuckling with all his might at having a majority of the members favorable to his cause, including Mayor Fleming. Now, we are surprised at Mayor Fleming, who only the other day avowed his firm resolution, to effect not only sanitary reforms, but reforms of all other kinds. However, Mayor Fleming, twelve months is not a very long time and the people who wished to have a civic reformer will endeavor to elect a man who is honest to his promises. If Mayor Fleming is so weak-kneed at the very first committee meeting of the year as not to be firm enough to protect the health of the citizens, but toady to the schemings of the ice men, what may we expect in the future? The present Board of Health is made up of as useless a set of men as ever graced (?) a board; the silly questions asked regarding the construction of the ice boxes and the circulation of hot and cold air therein would convince any ordinary observer that the majority of them were more qualified to fill the benches of a low-class schoolroom than the seats of a council chamber of a city of this importance. Ald. Graham seemed to be the only man that had sand enough to back his convictions, and his efforts, though futile, to protect the citizens from the danger of having frozen sewage dispensed to them again next summer deserve the gratitude of every ratepayer.

SUFFERER FROM BAY ICE.

How Butchers' Ice is Distributed.

Editor World: I was positively disgusted on reading the report of the Board of Health in your issue this morning, and can cry with you, Heighol for frozen sewage. What kind of a Board of Health have we who will unanimously vote as they did last night? What kind of a backbone has the Mayor, who will not only endorse the request of the butchers, but speak so forcibly in favor of it, thereby throwing the lie back at our Medical Health Officer? I think the Mayor had best dissolve the whole board and run the health department himself. Ice dealers are to be licensed, cut ice where told to, only serve butchers, give a bond for $500. Rot. If ice is cut at all it will be delivered all over the city. Last summer I was in a butcher's store, and a lady came in to get some ice to make ice cream, just a bit, she had some friends coming. The butcher gave her a lump in a basket, she covered it over, went away, returned in about 15 minutes for some more, she did not take quite enough at first, so she had more. Another similar case occurred shortly after in another shop where I happened to be. Now, suppose this ice was only used as stated, it may not do much harm, but who will say the young people did not get some into their mouth? Numbers are very fond of chewing it, especially in summer time, or who would say none of it got into lemonade and other cooling drinks! Some will say, "This was last summer; it will be different now." Oh, no, it won't! I say, Mr. Editor, we should support our M.H.O., and have none of it and allow no one to have any. Ald. Orr was assured that the air from the ice did not come into contact with the meat. Let Dr. Orr see for himself and take no one's word. He will think different afterwards. Voters of Toronto have good memories and this year intend to watch their representatives very closely. GEORGE TAUNT.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1892.

Frozen Sewage Again on Top.

Editor World: I see by the action of the Board of Health the ice dealers are allowed to cut ice on Toronto Bay. I am surprised at this outrageous piece of rascality on the part of the board just when the people were beginning to feel safe against this contaminated trash called ice for cooling purposes, but which had been supplied to citizens all last season for all purposes.

Is it any wonder that the sickness and death rate in Toronto last year exceeds all previous records? And it is the opinion of the writer that it will continue to increase as long as this vile trash is allowed to be dished up to the public for use in any form.

The argument of the icemen that ice has been cut for 30 years on Toronto Bay is absurd. I would remind them that Toronto was not drained 30 years ago, and poorly as it is drained at present Kivas Tully says that 4,000,000 gallons of sewage are poured into Toronto Bay daily. Now as the population increases so will the sewage, and as a natural consequence so must the impurities in the bay. Now, then, in face of that, by a blunder on the part of the Local Board of Health, the ice dealers are allowed to cut ice on Toronto Bay and to store it in filthy old houses on top of hundreds of tons of old ice, some of which has not been removed for years. Where are our eagle-eyed inspectors? I am afraid that this inspection wears upon its face too much of the color of the Lackie-Wilson inspection, of which we have seen so much in the papers recently.

Jan. 21. A DISGUSTED OBSERVER.

Citizens Should Protest.

Editor World: I am pleased to notice in to-day's World that this paper, which always takes the right view of matters pertaining to the welfare of this city, disapproves of the decision of the Local Board of Health at its first meeting in stultifying the action of the old board by allowing the cutting of the frozen sewage of Toronto Bay. It is quite evident that this compromise was cut and dried long before the board met. The powerful influence of the wealthy ice dealers and butchers, aided by the presence of an extensive icedealer on the board, has had the effect desired by the unscrupulous persons who, for the sake of a few pennies, are not unwilling to expose the city to the risk to health, which the best authorities declare to be certain, if the frozen sewage from Toronto Bay is again allowed. Certainly it is a bad beginning for the Mayor who was less than three weeks ago so lavish and extravagant in his promises of reform. The administration of 1892 has placed the ice dealers in the same position they were before the praiseworthy resolution of the old Board of Health prohibiting two qualities of ice to this city be secured. It was thought for all time to come, an absolute immunity to our citizens from the dangers of contaminated ice. Is this reform? What guarantee of safety has the citizen now? In the shape of frozen sewage shall be taken from the city would be liable for damages that might arise from the use of the impure ice.

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SUFFERER FROM BAY ICE.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTIONS.

Continued from First Page.

agement is given to competent men and that ringsters and boodlers are made to hold hands off. In the scheme of reclamation there are large opportunities for adding to the revenue, the health and the beauty of the city, and it is only one of the many schemes which call for training and ability in our civic rulers." With fit and capable men at the City Council Board and in charge of the several departments, such as any first-class business house would secure for its own services, we might look with confidence to the accomplishment of the reforms we so much need. It is indeed a matter of grave import to find that in the 10 years from 1881 to 1891 the annual expenditure has grown from $15.22 to $23.52 and the net debt from $71 to $89 per head of the population.

Canadian Banking System.

"The new Banking Act," he continued, "to which I referred a year ago, has since gone into operation, and now that it is exciting the admiration of our neighbors to the south our own people will, I trust, be satisfied that we have a system admirably, if not perfectly, adapted to our needs. During the year ending Nov. 30 the deposits of the seven banks having head offices in Toronto have increased nearly seven millions out of an increase for the whole Dominion of a little over 17 millions of dollars. This does not, of course represent the entire growth of deposits in Ontario, because while the banks in question do little business outside of Ontario, the great banks having their head office in Montreal gather deposits throughout Ontario. This increase in bank deposits is not necessarily an evidence of growth in wealth, but it is due partly to the ordinary profits of trade, partly to unusual economy and partly to the stoppage of speculation in real estate and other things, all of which are causes for congratulation. A Bankers' Clearing House Association has at last been created in Toronto. Some people are astonished because the volume of clearings does not more nearly approach that of Montreal. But, as I pointed out a year ago, the clearings are only a rough index to the volume of trade. The items cleared do not all represent so much trading in merchandise, but to a great extent represent stock speculation, of which there is much more in Montreal than in Toronto. Again, the banks in the various cities and towns throughout Canada settle with each other to a large extent by drafts on Montreal, which go to swell the amount of Montreal clearings. In this way the entire bank settlements of Hamilton are added to the Montreal clearings. It is also to be borne in mind that one of our large banks is not yet a member of the Toronto Clearing House. Altogether an intelligent comparison does no discredit to the trade of Toronto."

Our Big Crops.

The bountiful nature of the crops was referred to in fitting terms. Referring to barley he said: "Whatever else the McKinley tariff may have done no one can dispute that it has hit barley-growing in Ontario a hard blow. But the loss on this crop has been more than made good by the yield of wheat, which finds ready sale now for European consumption, and of the staple fodder crops, which may be converted into meat and dairy products for the British market."

Possibilities of Nickel Mining.

Nickel mining was referred to and its utilitarian properties, as demonstrated by tests made by the United States Government, dealt with. "These are facts of great significance to us in Ontario," he continued, "for we may depend that the nations of Europe will not allow their war vessels to be outclassed by those of the United States. We may therefore look forward with hope to an era of activity in the mining ores in the Sudbury region and the employment of capital and labor upon a scale which in the present circumstances of mining enterprise in our country is not easy to bring home to one's mind as a reality."

Optimistic of Iron Mining.

"Those who say that the iron ores in lower Ontario, in the district between us and the Ottawa River, are unsuited for the production of iron and steel of first-rate quality by reason of the presence of sulphur and other baneful substances, are not aware of the great advance made during the last two or three years in the mechanical treatment of magnetic ores, with crushers, magnetic separators and water. I am assured that the operation of cleaning ores high in sulphur by this process is so satisfactory, both as to efficiency and cost, that there is no longer a cause to apprehend failure." And as regards blast furnaces, why should not the Dominion of Canada produce its own iron and steel? Why especially should not Ontario produce a large supply of charcoal iron for export as well as for her own use, instead of depending on her neighbors for all that we require? We have a limitless store of the fuel, the ore and the flux. What we need is skill, energy and capital. And once we begin to make our own iron we shall soon follow with the larger and more important industries of which iron and nickel furnish the raw materials."

Trade Relations With Britain.

He incidentally referred to trade interchange between Canada and Great Britain and the opinion expressed that various things have transpired of late to show that we are coming within measureable distance of a commercial treaty between Canada and the Mother Land if only Canada can take the initiative in some authorized way.

As the president took his seat he was greeted with vociferous cheers.

Mr. Hugh Blain in moving the adoption of the report said: "In submitting this resolution I must say that it is simply in keeping with the ability displayed by the president since he occupied the chair."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. Christie and carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. W. D. Mathews, Mr. Davidson left the chair and Mr. Hugh N. Baird stepped into it amid loud applause.

Hurrah for President Baird!

Mr. Baird's inaugural speech was brief and to the point. He thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him and hoped to receive their hearty co-operation in the management of the affairs of the board. "We have had the business of the board pretty well threshed out within the past few days. We may be all the better for it. I do not think that any slight difference of opinion can stay or stop the progress and believe that the future will show that the Board of Trade will continue to rank as one of the important bodies of this country. I shall endeavor with the aid of the council to serve you to the best of my ability, and trust that we may ask the members as a whole to give us what assistance they can and be generous, even if they do discover faults in its management."

The First Vice Speaks.

Mr. Hugh Blain, the newly-elected first vice-president, in response to repeated calls, briefly addressed the meeting. He thanked the members for the honor they had conferred upon him, and expressed confidence in the co-operation of the members for the general welfare of the board.

On motion of Messrs. A. M. Smith and M. McLaughlin a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers.

The New Officers.

These are the officers for the ensuing year:

President— H. N. Baird.
First Vice—Hugh Blain.
Second Vice—S. F. McKinnon.
Treasurer—G. M. Rose.
Council—W. Christie, D. R. Wilkie, W. R. Brock, W. D. Mathews, Warring Kennedy, A. A. Allan, George H. Bertram, G. M. Rosworth, A. B. Lee, B. Cumberland, John Donogh, W. B. Hamilton, R. W. Elliot, S. Caldecott, John Earls.

Board of Arbitration—George A. Chapman, J. H. G. Hagarty, W. Galbraith, Joseph Oliver, J. D. Laidlaw, R. J. Stark, R. S. Baird, T. Flynn, Charles Pearson, Thomas McLaughlin, S. Crane, W. Spink.

Representatives on Harbor Commission—J. T. Mathews and A. M. Smith.

Representatives on Industrial Exhibition—James Carruthers, W. B. Hamilton, W. C. Mathews.

50c, that pile of gloves reduced from 75c, $1.25 and $2 to 50c is going down. See them, Treble's, 53 King-street west.

THE CITY'S PARKS.

The Committee Has Funds in Hand—Riverdale Park—The Belt Line.

The Parks and Gardens Committee met yesterday afternoon. Ald. Orr was in the chair in the absence of Ald. Score, who has left for England. The Mayor, Ald. Verral and Macdonald made up the quorum.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was granted a rebate of $20 for rent of the Pavilion. A letter from the City Solicitor was read in reference to the land expropriated in Riverdale Park by the Belt Line Co. A sub-committee was appointed to arrange a settlement. George Leslie, jr., has some land adjoining Island Park he wants to sell the city; the matter was left in abeyance. Ald. Macdonald would like to have the name of that part of Riverdale Park east of the Don changed to Broadview Park, but his colleagues could not see it that way.

Superintendent Chambers reported that only $66,466.10 of the $75,447 appropriated for his department had been expended, leaving a balance in hand of $8030.90, the greater part of which was to have been spent on High Park, but the work has only just commenced. Money was also provided for railings round Stanley Park, which it was afterwards decided to do without, and for a fountain in Wilmer-square, which has not been erected.

THE NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

To Be Opened On Monday—A Director Appointed Caretaker.

The Toronto Technical School will be open for the enrolment of students on Monday next in the building known as Old Wycliffe Hall in College-avenue. Instruction will begin in mathematics, chemistry, descriptive geometry, mechanics, physics and drawing. The hours of instruction will be from 8 to 10 p.m. on each public school day of the week until the 1st of May.

At a meeting of the board held last night Mr. George Bradley, ex-president of the Trades and Labor Council, and a member of the new board resigned and was appointed caretaker of the school at a salary of $50 per month.

Holding Forth the Word of Life.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Upper Canada Bible Society was held on Tuesday evening. Rev. Dr. Potts in the chair. Devotional exercises were led by Rev. Bernard Bryan. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Reports of visitation of the branches were submitted from seven of the society's agents, each of which was very interesting and encouraging. During the month of December the colporteurs sold 475 copies of the scriptures, in addition to this 30 copies were given away to persons unable to purchase. Two families were found who had not a Bible in their homes. The permanent secretary reported the receipt of $100, (and $1 interest on the same), being a bequest of the late Mr. James Stewart of Hampstead. A grant of Bibles in the Dakota language was made for the use of Siorex Indians in the Northwest, and a grant of Bibles to a mission on Gibson School in Muskoka district. Preliminary arrangements were made for speakers to address the anniversary meeting to be held in May next. The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

Books for All Tastes.

Stables, Leaves from the Log of a Gentleman Gypsy; Charles West Cope, Reminiscences of, by Charles Henry Cope; Isabel Morris, Summer in Kieff; J. A. Farrer, Paganism and Christianity; Ward, Fairer Originals; Kinglake, Australian at Home; Pastor, History of the Popes from the Close of the Middle Ages, two vols.; Wolff, Country of the Vosges; Hissey, Across England in a Dogcart; Sir James A. Picton, a biography by J. Allanson Picton; Scherer, Essays on English Literature; Bourget, Pastels of Men, Sketches in Sunny Hills, by a Son of the Marshes; Hill, Writers and Readers; Corbaillis, Forty-five Years of Sport; W. J. Dawson, Redemption of Edward Strauan; Peacock, Heading of Peter Bell; Bowes, Scottish Poetry Book; Sinclair, Scenes and Stories of the North of Scotland; Building and Machine Draughtsman, by practical draughtsmen; Leaper, Materia Photographica; Early Scottish Poetry, edited by George Eyre-Todd; Wilson, Glimpses of Nature; Brugsch, Egypt Under the Pharaohs; Miller, Physical Beauty, How to Obtain and How to Preserve It; Hamerton, Paris in Old and Present Times; Dante, Divine Comedy, translated by Charles E. Norton; Jeaffreson, Queen of Naples and Lord Nelson; Morley Roberts, Land Travel and Sea Faring; Talleyrand, Memoirs, edited by Duc de Broglie.

A Prosperous Baptist Church.

Pastor O. C. S. Wallace presided at the annual meeting of the Bloor-street Baptist Church. The report of the clerk, Mr. J. P. Eastwood, showed that 70 members had been added during the year. The present membership is 412. Mr. John Stark, the treasurer of the general fund, reported $4295.88 as the amount contributed for general expenses. Upon the immediate charities of the church $400 was expended. The treasurer stated that the contributions were larger than ever before in the history of the church, the average Sunday contributions for the past four years being: In 1888, $84.76; in 1889, $89.43; and in 1891, $85.65. The large falling off in 1890 was caused by the withdrawal in the autumn of 1889 of a large number of the members to organize the Walmer-road Church. The loss from this cause has been more than made up during the past year, as shown by the figures above, the increase over the preceding year being $568. The report of Mr. E. B. Freeland, treasurer of the Sabbath-school, showed that the amount contributed for foreign missions, etc., was $2733.65, an increase of $496.63 over last year. Mr. W. C. Senior reported for the Dufferin-avenue mission, showing that all current expenses and the cost of an addition to the building, made necessary by the growth of the mission, had been paid, and the balance remained in the treasury. Mr. J. P. Eastwood was re-elected clerk, and Messrs. John Stark and E. B. Freeland, treasurer, respectively of the general fund and beneficence fund. The Hon. Chancellor Boyd and Mr. James Watson, whose term of office expired, were re-elected deacons. Every department of the church is in a flourishing condition, and the outlook for 1892 is full of promise.

Comparative Strength.

According to the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica there are from 172 to 184 ounces of alcohol in a thousand fluid ounces of sherry, and from 186 to 182 ounces of alcohol in a thousand fluid ounces of port; each according to age. In claret there are only 85 ounces of alcohol in a thousand fluid ounces of wine. The fact that clarets has less than half the alcoholic strength of port and sherry accounts in a measure for the fact that it has supplanted those wines, to a certain extent, on the dinner-table of to-day.

We hold in stock the leading vintages of claret from 1875 to 1888. William Mara, 280 and 282 Queen-street west, Toronto. Telephone 713. 135

What the Country Has Escaped.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint, if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Coming Events.

Coming consumption is foreshadowed by a hacking cough, night sweats, pain in the chest, etc. Arrest its progress at once by taking Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which never fails to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., and even in confirmed consumption affords great relief.

A Prompt Result.

DEAR SIRS,—Two years ago I was very ill with jaundice and tried many medicines, which did me no good until I was advised to try B. B. B. when, after using half a bottle, I was effectually cured. CHARLOTTE MORTON, Elphinstone, Man.

No sneezing, influenza, cold in the head or hay fever, if you use Bingham's Special Snuff. " 100 Yonge-street. 246

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

Companies Incorporated.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

PROPOSED NEW TOWN.

East Toronto Village Is Ambitious—They Also Want a Railway.

A special meeting of residents of East Toronto village and Little York was held in the public hall of the former village for the purpose of considering the propriety of incorporating the two districts as a town and other important matters. Mr. Thomas Elliott was called to the chair, and among those present were D. G. Stephenson, J.P., Reeve, and Messrs. Bullonton, J. L. McCulloch, R. Rogerson and J. Allison, Council East Toronto; T. Dudley, G. Purkinson, W. H. Clay, etc. Little York was represented by the Chairman, G. W. Omerod, J.P., W. Bowman, W. H. Lucas and W. Givens, etc. After a protracted discussion the following resolution was carried unanimously on the motion of P. G. Stephenson, J.P., seconded by W. Bowman: 1. That this meeting is of opinion that it is wise to endeavor to create a town of not less than 2000 acres in and around the village of East Toronto. 2. That the local improvement system is the proper system for the proposed town. 3. That those present pledge themselves to do all in their power to obtain the necessary legislation to that end. The question of connecting the municipality by a loop line with the C.P.R. at Chester was favorably considered, and D. G. Stephenson offered to make one of five to advance the necessary capital for the construction of the line, thus completing the belt of railway communication.

The Evolution of Socialism.

At the Nationalist Association last night after routine business had been disposed of Dr. Watson was introduced to give his paper on the above subject. He showed that evolution in the direction of Socialism was carried out in reference to the basic principle that a man goes in the direction of his own interests. So the scientific Socialist was consequently the best able to take an optimistic view of life, inasmuch as Socialists were working to future good by studying and overcoming the evils of the present. If education had her perfect work, however, revolutionary methods would be controlled and kept in check by the evolutionary principle in socialism. The future state of society would not be the absolute carrying out of any theory propounded. One thing was clear: if socialism became the government of the future the rich must undoubtedly lose their wealth. Compensation was out of the question, unless it were given by those who had exploited the workers from time immemorial. Monopoly was one of the best of educating influences, and if the people could only seize the right lesson and crystallize it into government the work would be better accomplished than through literature however good. The paper was an able one in favor of a system of practical technical education as the greatest means to proper socialistic conditions.

The Late Mr. Sadleir.

Editor World: I notice in your telegram from Hamilton the death of Mr. C. A. Sadleir, whose decease is regretted by his many friends among the Toronto bar.

Your correspondent says Mr. Sadleir was the oldest practising barrister in Ontario, but in this statement he is singularly out, but pardonably from lack of information obtainable in Toronto but not accessible to the inhabitants of the city under the hill. Among those overlooked by your correspondent are Stephen M. Jarvis, called to the bar Hilary term, 1845; Dr. Larratt W. Smith, Q.C., senior partner of one of our prominent firms; D. B. Read, Q.C.; Archibald C. McLean, whose persuasive eloquence I had the pleasure of hearing only last Monday in the Practice Court; John Crickmore, at present practising in Lakefield; George R. Van Norman, Q.C. of Brantford, all of whom were called to the bar before Mr. Sadleir, and last and most prominent of all the Honorable the Attorney-General Mr. Mowat, called to the bar in Hilary term 1842. There are a number of other gentlemen whose names I have not mentioned, some of whom are in occasional practice and others occupying official positions.

Hoping my gratuitous information will not be scorned even by the scribe of Hamilton. BARRISTER.

Toronto, Jan. 20.

Free Farms.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have completed arrangements whereby colonist sleepers will be attached to express trains leaving Toronto every night (Sunday excepted) at 11.15 p.m. connecting at North Bay with the new colonist sleeper running through to the Pacific Coast.

Every Tuesday during the months of March and April there will be the new colonist sleeper of the Canadian Pacific Railway will leave Toronto on the colonist effect train at 9 p.m., running through to the principal points in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest where farms produce its own iron and steel! Why especially should not Ontario produce a large supply of charcoal iron for export as well as for her own use, instead of depending on her neighbors for all that we require? We have a limitless store of the fuel, the ore and the flux. What we need is skill, energy and capital. And once we begin to make our own iron we shall soon follow with the larger and more important industries of which iron and nickel furnish the raw materials." Intending settlers should communicate with W. R. Callaway, district passenger agent, and secure a copy of the pamphlet "Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers for Colonists," which gives full particulars regarding passenger and freight rates, etc.

Fraudulent Grain Transaction.

Messrs. Norris & Carruthers, the well-known grain merchants, have a grievance, which in a moral sense is shared by grain men in general. They recently bought 5000 bushels of Canadian red winter from a mill or at a point on the Grand Trunk west. It was for export and yesterday Norris & Carruthers were advised that the wheat had been forwarded and accompanying the notification was a sample of the grain, which sample was produced on 'Change for the edification of the members. It contained red winter, but what was more a large percentage of it was Manitoban frosted, and pretty badly frozen it was. The remarks of disapproval of the assembled grain men were, to put it mild, strong, and action against the fraudulent seller was suggested. The difference between the price of red winter and frosted is about 30 cents a bushel.

In Wedlock's Bonds.

Mr. Frank S. Taggart of King-street west was married Wednesday afternoon to Miss Clara Ambrozine Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mills of Lincoln place, 343 Danforth-avenue. The ceremony took place at the Church of St. Barnabas, Chester, the officiating clergymen being Rev. Charles Kuttan, rector of the church, and Rev. Richard Ashcroft. The bride was dressed tastefully in a traveling suit of blue, while Miss Franklin, her maid of honor, was attired in an exquisite cream silk dress. Mr. A. E. Dixon supported the groom. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. John Mills.