MR. MARTER ON BUDGET.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER ASSAILS THE GOVERNMENT.

The Best Speech Yet Delivered on Reform Financering From a Conservative Standpoint—That Select Committee to Inquire Into Government House Property—Other Matters of a Legislative Nature.

The features of yesterday afternoon's session of the Legislature were the lavish utterances in defence of the Government made by Patron Macpherson of Glengarry, and the really excellent contribution made to the Budget debate by Mr. Marter, who was evidently in splendid trim, and whose speech was exhaustive and vigorous.

A big batch of private bills was introduced. Among those to which some general interest attaches are the following:

Mr. Paton's bill making municipal by-laws concerning auctioneers' licenses unnecessary, except so far as they fix the fee. Mr. Murtrie wants county councils to have the power to improve roads and highways out of the general expenditure. Mr. Chapple has a bill providing that the cost of fence-viewers' awards shall be charged on the collector's roll against the property affected. Mr. Howland has a bill making good all the transfers of property by married women since 1873, notwithstanding the fact of their husbands not having joined in said transfers.

The Government House Enquiry.

The Attorney-General moved as follows, the motion being the same one that was moved last session: That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to consider all questions relating to Government House and Government House property, and the further question of the future maintenance or the discontinuance of the maintenance of Government House by the Province or otherwise, and to report therein; and that such committee consist of the Attorney-General and Messrs. Bronson, Dryden, Ferguson, Haycock, Howland, Macnish, Macpherson, Marter and Whitney.

Mr. Marter asked if the committee might be expected to report in time to allow any hon gentleman who might not agree with the conclusions arrived at to take action in the matter.

Mr. Haycock said that he had an amendment on the line of Mr. Marter's question. It was to the effect that the committee report not later than March 20.

Mr. Howland said that he understood that reflections had been cast on that committee through the country since last session, implying intentional delay on the part of the committee from sympathetic or interested motives. He would like to have it stated clearly if such an opinion was held, and of which member of the committee it was held.

Mr. Haycock, in reply, said that he had made the statement on the platform that the fact of the committee having been appointed at all and the further fact of the delay in reporting left the matter open to suspicion.

Mr. Whitney Fires Some Hot Shot.

Mr. Whitney, as a member of that committee, said that no such suspicion had ever occurred to him, and it did appear that it could have occurred only to a man who was suspicious of his own actions. The fact that the committee has not been able to report had no bearing whatever on what the committee proposed to do. It was, he said, a serious thing to cast the suspicion on any committee of the House, that it existed only as a blind. He pointed out that those on the Opposition side of the House had been in sympathy with the change proposed for the past eight or ten years, and as a member of the committee he was convinced that every member of it intended to act in good faith and he believed that the result arrived at would be satisfactory to the majority of the people of Ontario.

Debate on the Budget.

Mr. Thomas Gibson of East Huron continued the debate on the Budget. He began by explaining some Central Prison expenditures complained of by hon. gentlemen on the opposite side, and proceeded to make a brief comparison between the management of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. He entered into a mild criticism of the way the Education Department was conducted. He thought the work of the schools should be less on the one hand and more thorough on the other. Referring to the Crown Lands Department, he calculated that from 8 to 11 per cent, of the earnings from the woods and forests alone paid the whole expenses of the department.

Mr. Beatty of Leeds followed. He proceeded at once to deal with the question of timber supply as a source of revenue. He gave some estimates of the timber still standing and figured it out that the same rate of cutting of the past eight years, if carried on for the next six years, would exhaust all the timber of the licensed districts. Even at the department's own approximation of the total timber standing, which he thought was altogether too large, the whole supply would be exausted in 50 years. He complained that considerable tracts of new land had been cut up into townships and sections that were really not worth the cost of survey. He believed in extensive surveys, but thought they should be confined to places where settlement would speedily follow the surveyor.

Patron Taffy for the Government.

Mr. D. M. Macpherson of Glengarry (Patron) followed. He proposed at the outset to point out some flaws in the legislation of the province, and to suggest some remedies. The first thing he could find fault with was the material given by the Education Department for the development of the minds of the scholars of the province. There was too much of it, and it was not all well adapted for reception by the minds of the children. But it was with regard to agriculture that he had most to say. Here are some of the figures which he sumbitted to the House. They are interesting. There are 22 millions of acres of land in this province, of which 11 millions are arable. The loss of the average crop value of the past five years was $2.75 per acre, or 300 millions of dollars for all the arable land. The average land value per acre in 1884 was $36; in 1894, $26, a falling of $10 per acre in 10 years, or a total falloff of $100,000,000. The increase of mortgage indebtedness in the past 10 years was $200,000,000; add to this the decrease of farm values in 10 years ($100,000,000) and you have $300,000,000, exactly the amount of the falling off of crop values. He did not blame the Minister of Agriculture for this, but he did think that the Government should adopt some plan whereby the practical results of the combined effects of increased capital, increased labor and increased skill would show in this country. The great difficulty, he declared, was that the question of profitable production was not give sufficient consideration, and he offered his services free, in any capacity, to assist in doing something to gain for it the attention it deserved.

Mr. Marter Arraigns the Government

Mr. Marter accused the previous speaker of having failed to point out any of the flaws or weaknesses he started out to show in the Government's actions. Instead, he appeared actually as the apologist of the Government he was elected to oppose. He would like to know if the matter had been brought up in the Patron caucus and if the member from Glengarry had been set up as the mouthpiece of the party. If so, he was glad to know that the mask had fallen off and that the country could see where the Patrons stood.

Mr. Marter proceeded to criticise the expenditures of the province in recent years and suggested some directions in which savings might be made. Don't give away the people's money in useless gratuities. What did A. T. Stuart of Hamilton do for a gratuity? Why was Mr. Houston removed from the library, except to make room for a friend of the Government? Why was Mr. Noxon brought down from Oxford and placed over the Central Prison industry? The commissions since 1871 have cost $96,000. The Fees Commission alone cost $13,000, and yet it has been of so little use that the Government, so far, had taken no notice of it. Greater facilities should be given the Public Accounts Committee to get at the detailed expenditures and so keep a check on those making these expenditures.

The Cost of Educational Institutions

The public institutions might be more economically managed. The expenditures on asylums increased from 1872 to 1893 16 1-2 per cent., on the Central Prison 40 per cent., on the Institution for the Blind, 34 1-2 per cent. and on the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb 11 1-2 per cent. The adoption of the system of tendering for supplies would, he declared, mean an annual saving of thousands of dollars. He declared that the province was drawing on its capital at the rate of a million dollars a year, and if a great fire swept over our timber lands, there would be nothing left to stand between the Government and direct taxation. Referring to the Government boast that the annuities were drawing no interest, he gave figures to show that for every dollar borrowed, $2 would be required to make repayment.

Mr. Marter dealt at some length with the alleged surplus, and with some of the assets claimed by the Government, and when he had concluded at 6.20, the House rose.

Notices of Motion.

The following notices of motion were given:

Mr. Conmee—An Act respecting Municipal Fire Insurance.

Mr. Kidd—An act to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act of 1894.

Mr. O'Keefe—Bill to amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Amendment Act, 1889.

Mr. O'Keefe—Bill respecting office hours in certain public offices.

Mr. Biggar—An act to amend the Act respecting the office of sheriff.

To Safeguard the Food Supply.

The Provincial Board of Health has prepared a draft of a bill to safeguard the food supply of Ontario's towns and cities, and the Government will be asked to introduce it. It provides that municipal councils of every city or town shall make provision for the establishment of a public slaughterhouse or abattoir, and shall provide cattleyards and pens for the proper keeping of animals intended for slaughter; the Local Board of Health shall have the charge and oversight of such slaughterhouse or abattoir, and cattleyards and pens, and shall provide out of the fees charged, for the inspection and slaughter of animals, and for the management of the slaughterhouse or abattoir and cattleyards and pens by the officials of the board. The Board of Health is also empowered to inspect all animals intended for slaughter, all the meat offered for sale and all the milch cows used to supply milk.

THE EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

Hon. Mr. Gibson Relates the Progress and Condition of Many Public Concerns.

Hon. J. M. Gibson brought down yesterday afternon the report of the Minister of Education for 1895. The statistics for 1894 show the number of public schools to have been 5649, an increase of eight over the previous year. The number of R.C. Separate schools was 328, an increase of 15. The number of Protestant Separate schools was 10, the same as the previous year. The total amount expended on Public schools in 1894 was $3,910,824, an increase of $130,093. The attendance at Protestant Separate schools showed a decrease of 28, the total being 520. The cost of maintenance was $5222. The total expenditure on Roman Catholic Separate schools was $337,307, the total attendance of pupils being 39,762. The expenditure on these schools since confederation has increased nearly eight times; the attendance and the number of schools have each about doubled. In 1894 the number of kindergartens was 90, with 184 teachers and 9340 pupils under 6 years of age. The total expenditure on High schools in 1894 was $688,532, as against $823,722 in 1893. The total number of pupils in 1894 was 23,523, an increase of about 400 over the previous year. The number of pupils who matriculated into the universities in 1894 was 482; in 1867 it was only 56. The total number of successful entrance candidates increased from 3836 in 1877 to 10,049 in 1895. The average Public school salary (male) decreased from $423 in 1893 to $421 in 1894; the average salary of female teachers remained the same, $300. The highest salary paid in 1894 was $1500. The total number of Public school teachers was 8110. The highest Collegiate Institue salary was $2500, and the average $1062. The number of Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries has increased since 1883 from 93 to 304. In 1872, 486 High school pupils, when they finished their High school education, entered mercantile life. In 1894 the number had increased to 1036. Similarly, 300 High school pupils left the High school for agricultural pursuits, and in 1894, 934 pupils pursued a similar course. In all, the High schools gave to mercantile life and to agriculture in 1894 1970 pupils, and to the universities and the learned professions the same year, 951. The whole number who left the High school for mercantile life since 1872 was 18,709, and for agriculture, 14,486.

MEMBERS AND PASSES.

Legislation Expected Regarding Legislators' Railway Privileges.

After discussing Mr. Crawford's anti-Remedial Bill motion, the Liberal caucus held yesterday decided to support a measure, shortly to be introduced, providing that members of the House riding to and from the Legislature shall no the entitled to the usual mileage allowance granted in adliton to the sessional indemnity.

The caucus also decided to vote down Patron Caven's bill to provide for the election of all county officials except county judges.

CRAWFORD'S MOTION

And How the Parties Stand in Regard to It.

Mr. Crawford's motion will now not likely come up in the House again until late next week, and, meantime, much talk is heard on all sides as to how it will be received by the members of the three parties composing the Chamber.

In the first place the Opposition will be divided, for some of the occupants of the Conservative benches will undoubtedly support Mr. Howland's amendment to Mr. Crawford's anti-Remedial Bill resolution.

The Patrons will also split on the question, for, as Mr. Haycock has stated to The World, each member of the former's party will be allowed to vote according to the dictates of his own individual conscience.

And over among the supporters of the Government, the perturbation is perhaps more pronounced than anywhere else in the House. So much difficulty is being found by the Liberals in deciding upon what line of action they should take, that a special caucus of the party was held at the Parliament buildings yesterday morning to discuss the outlook.

It is a well-known fact that the Attorney-General and many of his followers would very much like to see Messrs. Crawford and Howland drop their proposed motions, as they fear to offend the Protestants on the one hand, or the Roman Catholic electors on the other.

After a lengthy discussion, the caucus, being unable to agree, adjourned without arriving at any decision. It is understood that a special committee will consider the question and bring in a report at a further caucus, to be held early next week. If this committee's recommendations do not meet with the approval of that meeting, the Liberals will be allowed to go as they please on the expected division.

ARCHITECTS' DEMANDS.

Opposition Members Asked to Help Them Gain Their Objects.

The leaders of the Opposition in the House were waited upon yesterday by a deputation of prominent architects, who asked the intercession of the Conservative party in their behalf. These architects desire the formation by law of an association of architects, of which all architects now practising must become members. They ask, moreover, that five years' course of study be prescribed by statute for all those who henceforth desire to enter the profession. They represent that the elevation of the standard of the profession that would thus be secured would redound not only to the benefit of the architects of the province, but also to that of the general public. The Opposition members refused to commit themselves on the question.

Notes About the House.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan and other Royal Templars of Temperance will to-night wait upon the Government with a view to securing amendments to the liquor license law.

Mr. J. M. Grant of the Crown Lands Department was a visitor at the buildings yesterday for the first time since his illness.

The Committee on Standing Orders met yesterday and passed a lot of bills, including one authorizing the city of Toronto to issue debentures to the amount of $250,000 to complete the new Court House, also a bill ratifying the agreement between the city and the C.P.R. regarding the York-street bridge.

BAD NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The People are Dying From Heat—How Two Hundred Miners Starved to Death—Destitution is Terrible.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 27.—The steamship Miowera has arrived from Australian ports. Mail advices are to the effect that besides terrible storms and awful destruction to marine property along the Australian coast, the weather on land has been unprecedentedly hot and the death rate from sunstroke excessively high. In a great many sections the crops are ruined. In Queensland 113 in the shade is the recorded temperature, and in many places in Australia the thermometer reached 125 in the shade. Startling statistics are to hand of death from heat.

On one day previous to the sailing of the Miowera 80 people were interred at Sydney. So great was the demand for graves that managers of cemeteries had to engage a number of assistants. Nearly all those who succumbed were infants and aged people. In the crowded commercial centres citizens are walking the streets all night. There is a mad rush from the city to the country. Records are coming in from north, east, south and west of the terrible heat. Sheep and cattle are dying in droves for want of fodder and water. In Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria the heat has never been so excessive. Men, women, children and horses drop down in the street and die before assistance can reach them. To add to the distress, scarlet fever and other epidemics prevail in many localities.

The newspaper columns are crowded with the reports of the rush from the gold fields of Coolgardie, which during the past six months have claimed upyards of 200 victims by starvation or water famine. So many of the gold seekers have found death instead of fortune that a panic among the prospectors has resulted, and every mode of conveyance is now called into requisition to transport from Western Australia those who a few months ago were mad to reach there.

A party of Newcastle miners who have returned to Sydney report hundreds of men starving at Perth and unable to raise money to get back to Sydney. At Kalgourlich terrible destitution prevails, and the road leading from that place back to civilization is strewn with skeletons and marked with the graves of those who have perished in their desperation to reach the nearest station.

Again in the Lead.

At the sale of the bankrupt stock of Oswald, Murdoff & Co., wholesale shoe dealers, at Suckling's, the Clapp Shoe Co. were the heaviest purchasers by long odds. These goods are going rapidly into stock at 212 Yonge-street, swelling the already immense stock held by this large retail shoe concern. From the fact that Oswald, Murdoff & Co. were only in business a short time, their stock consisted practically of new goods, which adds just that much more to the value of the Clapp Shoe Co.'s purchase. Loaded up with stock, Mr. Clapp says it will be necessary that they force a clearance by making prices tremendously low.

HYDROPHOBIA MEANS DEATH.

A Young Girl Suffering From the Terrible Aftermath of a Dog's Bite.

Brown City, Mich., Feb. 27.—Ida, the young daughter of Fred. Lotz, a farmer living near here, is suffering from hydrophobia and her death is a question of a few hours.

Some time ago the girl was bitten by a savage dog, owned by a neighbor named Regan. The wound healed and nothing serious was thought of it until Monday of this week, when symptoms of hydrophobia began to be manifested. The girl became violent yesterday and to-day her attendants were obliged to strap her down on the bed. There is no hope for her recovery.

Defender of the Rails.

The Utica Herald, commenting editorially on the recently remarkable achievement of the New York Central in running a heavy train from New York to Buffalo, 436 1-2 miles, at the unprecedented rate of 64-26 miles per hour, for the entire distance, demonstrating conclusively the perfection, both of its roadbed and motive power, and coupling this wonderful run with the gratifying result of the International Yacht Races, says: "On land and sea the speed championship is with the United States; thanks to the defender of the rails—The New York Central, truely 'America's Greatest Railroad.'" ed

Only those who have had experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—pain night and day; but relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure.

Personal.

Mr. George Eakin, county clerk, is ill at his home in Eglinton.

The Stratford hockey team and a score of their friends are registered at the Rossin.

Mr. W. R. Brock will spend some time in Italy with his daughters while abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Swain of 120 Richmond-street celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday.

One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It effectually expels worms and gives health in a marvellous manner to the little one.

The Whisky-Making Monks.

Hamilton Spectator.

We fear that those monks of Oka who worked a recent whisky still in their monastery are not altogether O. K.

HAMILTONIANS AND GAS.

GASLIGHT CO. SEEMS TO HAVE GOT THE BETTER OF THE CITY.

The Charter is Practically Perpetual, and the Citizens' Chances for Lower Rates are Somewhat Distant—What the Company Will Agree to—Many Ladies Bunceed—Hamilton's Sewage.

Hamilton, Feb. 27.—(Special)—A star-chamber conference between Chairman Colquhoun of the Finance Committee, Ald. McAndrew and Mayor Tuckett, representing the city, and F. W. Gates, John Proctor and Edward Martin, Q.C., representing the Hamilton Gaslight Company, regarding the legislation the city is seeking to restore to Hamilton the rights the Ontario Legislature and Hon. J.M. Gibson deprived her of in 1890 was held. Previous to this time the charter of the company expired in 1900, but during 1890 the company made application for the renewal of their charter, and by the application granted, they have now practically a perpetual charter, and the city is unable to derive any revenue from the use of its streets. What the citizens want is the act of 1890 amended, so that, as formerly, the company's charter will expire in 1900, so that after that year the company will be no longer permitted to charge what is considered excessive rates for gas, without offsetting this by contributing to the civic treasury for the use of the streets. At the conference yesterday the representatives of the company said they would fight any effort to amend the act, and refused to consent to legislation being passed in 1900, whereby the municipality could buy out the company, the price to be fixed by arbitration. The president and his associates said they were willing to agree to legislation such as the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto operates under. The present capital stock of the Hamilton Gaslight Company is $255,000; its rest fund is $75,000, and before any fund for the price of gas would be made, the rest fund must be increased to $127,000.

President Gates argued that since 1890 there have been transfers of stock, which demanded a higher price, owing to the act. It was finally agreed that City Solicitor Mackelcan and Edward Martin, Q.C., should prepare a bill on the lines of the Toronto Act, to be submitted to the Finance Committee tomorrow afternoon.

Were the Ladies Bunceed?

Chief Smith wrote to Toronto yesterday to discover whether such a firm as the Toronto Fashion Company was in existence or not, and to the sorrow of a number of ladies, was told there was no such company. The ladies, who paid a man, representing himself as agent for the company, money for dress and fashion plates, have concluded that they have been swindled.

H., G. & B. and H. & D

The H., G. and B. Railway Company has written to the city, asking that any privileges given the H. and D. in the matter of changing the latter to an electric road be granted on condition that the former company can use the H. and D. tracks on Main-street to their station. The company has permission to use the tracks till June.

Mr. Smith's Enterprise.

C. R. Smith is engaged in promoting a company to secure a franchise to use the city sewage for manufacturing fertilizer. If the company can make arrangements with the city it will put up an interception plant, the model of which has already been prepared.

A Few Small Matters.

Bryan Doyle, who resigned from the Detective Department, is claiming about $500 from the Police Benefit Fund, but he will have difficulty in getting it.

Draft petitions to the Ontario Legislature, supporting the T., H. and B. and the Smelting Works Bills, have been sent to the corporation to be signed.

The Smelting Works has orders for iron from Owen Sound, Toronto, Galt, Guelph, Sarnia, London, Preston and other places, and is already disposing of all the iron that is turned out.

Local Jottings.

The Baptist Mission Executive met yesterday to transact routine business.

Don't be deceived. "L. & S." brand of hams, bacon and lard is delicious, healthful and appetizing.

Mr. Kivas Tully, C.E., read a paper on "Reminiscences of the Grand Lodge in Ireland" at a meeting of the Masonic Past Masters' Association in Masonic Hall last night.

The Canadian Presbyterian's statement of affairs shows assets of $27,000, and liabilities of $19,000. The surplus is said to be purely nominal, however.

The residence of Alex. Thompson on Bloncarth-road was entered by burglars, who got away with $16 and a quantity of jewelry, including two watches.

The Day Nursery at 74 Hayter-street, a charity devoted to children whose mothers have to work during the daytime, is making an appeal for donations of milk to feed the little ones daily.

Special Constable Willis, the Humane Society officer, has summoned Terrence Holland, a De-Grassi-street butcher, for working a horse with a raw sore on the inside of one of its hind legs.

The Queen City Bicycle Club's at home takes place to-night at Sunnyside. Gilonna's orchestra will be in attendance and special arrangements have been made for car service.

The paper to be read at the meeting of the Canadian Institute next Saturday evening will be on "The Algonquin Park," by Mr. W. Houston, M.A.

The old-time rival oarsmen, Fred Plaisted and James Ten Eyck will race in rowing machines in a local theatre the week after next.

Cigarette smokers can buy Richmond straight cut cigarettes at 11 cents per package; also Athlete and Sweet Caporals at eight cents per package. Alive Bollard.

Dr. W. B. Geikie, treasurer of the fund in aid of the Armenians, has forwarded to the Duke of Westminster, the president of the London relief organization, the sum of $775, collected in Canada.

J. W. St. John, M.L.A., leaves to-day for Ottawa, to lay before the Minister of Justice the petitions asking a new trial for William A. McMillan, convicted of burning the Osgoodby Building.

Mrs. Charles Cockshutt of 462 Sherbourne-street passed away at her home on Wednesday. The deceased was a daughter of the late James Scott. She was seriously ill at the time of her father's tragic death, and the shock proved too much for her.

A member of The World reportorial staff, who is represented in a picture of the inquest recently held at Barrie in connection with the killing of John A. Strathy, is thinking seriously of proceeding against The Telegram of this city and The Examiner of Barrie for criminal libel. Certainly the likeness of him reproduced in those papers, from a photograph taken at the time, is libellous in the extreme:

Rev. Dr. Burns has received two more nominations for the vacant chairs at Knox College. Lindsay Presbytery recommends Rev. G. L. Robinson of Boston for Old Testament literature and Rev. J. McD. Duncan of Woodville for Apologetics. Saugeen Presbytery nominates Rev. D. M. Ramsay of Mount Forest and Rev. Louis H. Jordan of Toronto respectively for the positions.

Battleford Column.

At the Q.O.R. sergeants' mess-room this evening, a meeting will be held with a view to forming a permanent association of the members of the famous Battleford column.

HOW INFIDELS ARE MADE.

Thousands Hang on the Burning Words of Missioner Grubb.

Massey Music Hall was crowded on Wednesday and 200 were turned away when Evangelist Grubb commenced his ninth public address. The subject was "The Exceeding greatness of Christ's Power," founded on Eph. i., 19. What the church needs, the preacher said, more than anything else is the manifested power of Christ. How all things were put under the feet of Jesus on earth, Mr. Grubb eloquently showed. The first example he gave was that of the weeping woman "who was a sinner." She was at the feet of Jesus, which, said the preacher, is the only true place for a sinner, whether it be a 15 pence or 500 pence sinner. Jesus understands the language of tears, of sorrow and of a broken heart. When He sees this He gives as he gave the sinful woman—forgiveness, salvation and peace.

Speaking of Christians, Mr. Grubb said: How badly we trust Jesus; we try everything else, and then, bankrupt, come to Him. Jesus knows how to deliver a man from the disease of the body as well as the soul, for He has not altered, nor His law, "according to your faith, it shall be done unto you."

How many Christians are afflicted with temper, degrading lust, love of money and constant cowardice. It is impurity of heart that keeps the tongue bound. With the heart filled with Christ, life becomes acts of fire. What the church needs is a body of burning Christians. ("Amens.") We do not want, he continued, any more cleverness, organizations, social schemes. What is needed is a company of Christians with cleansed hearts and pure consciences. Then the work of God will go forward.

The danger of limiting the power of Jesus was next pointed out. The great work of the devil is to make men doubt the absolute truthfulness of the Word of God. "O, how far the church has fallen from her first love and faith and purity. Christ's work will not be done till the church revives with apostolic faith and purity of heart."

Many more lessons were enforced from three New Testament women—Mary Magdalene, the Syrophoenician woman and Martha, the sister of Lazarus.

Christians were in the habit of saying of drunkards, wife-beaters and others, "they are too far gone." He prayed that the ministers of Toronto might intercede for the very worst cases in this city, those furthest from God in corruption, sensuality, drink, scepticism. Perhaps, said he, they were made infidels by the inconsistency of professing Christians in Toronto. "I have a great deal to do with sceptics and I testify that in nine cases out of ten they were made infidels by the inconsistency, ill treatment or dishonesty of Christians."

The fragrance of Mary's alabaster box of ointment, said Mr. Grubb, has been wafted down the centuries into the Massey Music Hall to-night. The alabaster box for his hearers meant the offering of what is most costly. The disciples found fault with the woman's extravagance, and the great philanthropist, Judas Iscariot, wanted to found a hospital with the money. Money consecrated to God must have been purely and squarely made, not at the cost of widows' tears or desolate homes.

Last Night's Impressive Scene.

Six thousand persons sought admission to Massey Hall last night. Five thousand were successful, the others were unable to gain admission. Rev. G. C. Grubb gave a very earnest and impressive address on the conversion of the centurion Cornelius, as narrated in Acts.

Amongst the strong things he said were: Satan incarnate goes to the Lord's table. Real prayer has no attraction for nominal Christians: you find them at the church concert, not at the prayer meeting. Family prayer is crowded out for business. It is a remarkable thing that the New Testament never once mentions money in connection with church work, but only for the poor. In these days it is thought that rich men are absolutely necessary to the well-being of the church of God. The best thing that could happen to the true church would be the sweeping away of the fortunes of Christians and for the church to revert to her pristine policy: then she would know the unsearchable riches of Christ. The wave of ecclesiastical debt rises up to curse the church. Do you think that God can bless the work of a church in debt? He cannot do it, for we are unrighteous and the sin of debt lies at the door.

This sentiment caused somewhat of a sensation amongst the ministers surrounding Mr. Grubb and the audience generally.

Mr. Massey's Successors in Business.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Massey-Harris Company (Limited), held yesterday, the vacancies occasioned by Mr. H. A. Massey's death were filled as follows:

Mr. W. E. H. Massey, who has been actively engaged in the business and a Director since 1884, and who has filled the position of Assistant General Manager of the Company, was elected President.

Mr. W. F. Johnston, who has been connected with the business for twenty-seven years, and who recently has acted as General Superintendent of the Works, was elected to a seat on the Board.

None of the other officers are affected by the change, and the Hon. L. M. Jones, so many years identified with the implement business, will continue to act as General Manager.

In regard to Sawyer & Massey Company (Limited), of Hamilton, of which Company the late Mr. Massey was executive head, it is understood that Mr. C. D. Massey is to be elected President.

Death of Rev. Dr. Boyle.

Many old Methodists will regret to hear of the death of Rev. Dr. Boyle of Brampton. He had reached an advanced age, beyond the Psalmist's limit of three score years and ten. He had long been on the superannuated list and was most highly esteemed. He leaves a widow and a grown-up family of six children. The interment takes place at Brampton on Saturday afternoon.

A Strike of Short Duration.

Between 60 and 70 machinists and blacksmiths employed in the bicycle factory of Hyslop, Son & McBurney went on strike yesterday afternoon. The grievance was not against the firm, the men being satisfied with the wages they are receiving, but was an internal matter relating to the presence of non-union men in the shop. Mr. Hyslop, sr., held a long conference with the men and last evening a settlement was reached. The men will go back at 7 a.m. to-day, and the members of the firm stated last night that no one in the shop would be asked to step out.

AYER'S PILLS

"I suffered from Indigestion for years, and was unable to find relief until I began to take Ayer's Pills. This medicine has given me effectual relief, and I believe it has no equal as a cure for disorders of the stomach and liver."—MAGGIE CARL, 232 Cedar St., Buffalo, N. Y.

CURE INDIGESTION.

—DIAMOND HALL—

Selecting Children's Birthday Presents

after the age for toys is past becomes a burden. Our stock of suitable and lasting presents is almost unlimited either in gold or sterling silver. In the latter a tea or dessert spoon, to be matched on each recurring anniversary, is one inexpensive and satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

Try mail order. ing, We refund promptly and in full, if you wish.

Ryrie Bros

Jewellers and Silversmiths. Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Streets.

A Silent Miracle Worker.

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