THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 15 MELINDA-STREET, TORONTO.
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year . . . . $4.00 | Four Months . . . $1.00
Six Months . . . . 2.00 | One Month 50
No charge for city delivery or postage.
Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
NON-SHRINKING AGATE TYPE.
Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line nonpareil; displayed or leaded matter, twenty cents per line.
Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births, 25 cents.
Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.
The World's Telephone Call is 523.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1888.

The World has the largest circulation of any morning paper in Canada.

Winnipeg's Woes.

A letter in The Week from Mr. George R. Coldwell of Brandon, Man., throws some additional light upon the agitations of which Winnipeg has been the centre ever since the collapse of the boom and the consequent advent of those hard times which try men's pockets and tempers.

If Mr. Coldwell sizes up the situation accurately the Winnipeg Board of Trade ought to be rechristened the Winnipeg Board of Agitators. He recalls that they began their present policy years ago with a demand for "better terms," and followed that up with a clamor for the Hudson Bay railway, which was to prove a panacea for all their ills. Now it is only the Red River Valley Railway that will suffice them, and nobody knows "what next." Mr. Coldwell denies the right of Winnipeg to speak for the whole of Manitoba. He repeats what has already been stated, that the lack of a farming population roundabout the city, due to the lands being locked up for speculative purposes, leaves the place without a local market, while railway extension has distributed the business once centred there. Consequently there are far too many merchants, whose position makes them discontented, and who assume to voice that discontent in the name of the whole province. Mr. Coldwell sums up:

Our Local Government has centred there all our institutions except our local municipal councils (and these it would centre there if it could), and now Winnipeg is clamoring for the Experimental Farm and this railway to the boundary, called the R.R.V.R. All these things have not been able to keep the trade of the Province in Winnipeg, and nothing short of the most absolute railway discrimination in favor of Winnipeg can draw and keep the trade of the country there. Nothing short of that will satisfy Winnipeg, and that they can never get. Whether Mr. Greenway will succeed in building this R.R.V.R. to the boundary and extending it to Prince in Prairie during the coming summer remains to be seen. It is one thing to promise this, but a very different thing to perform it. The last of one thing the people of Ontario and the eastern provinces may rest assured, and that is that Manitoba farmers are too busy now and will be all this, years to trouble themselves about the Winnipeg agitation and the R. R. V. R. Up to date there have been marketed in Manitoba very nearly nine million bushels of wheat, and it is estimated there are about three million bushels yet to be marketed, making in all say 12,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1887. The price of this to the farmers averages 50 cents per bushel, thus bringing $6,000,000 in hard cash into the country as the result of one year's crop of wheat alone. This distributed among a population of 103,000 can hardly reduce this province to a very "rumous" state. It is hard, therefore, to understand why the Winnipeg Board of Trade should take such a gloomy view of affairs in Manitoba.

When or where was there ever a pioneer people in better condition than this? We shall be glad to see Winnipeg's grievance, practical or sentimental, removed to the last vestige, but everybody is tired with their custom of making mountains out of all their molehills. It is one thing to firmly protest against a wrong, but threats of rebellion upon slight pretexts do more harm than good. Were intending British emigrants to take Winnipeg talk at its face value they would shun that city and the province generally as though it were Siberia.

About "Concessions" to Canada.

The Globe is very anxious to have it specified what "concessions" the United States makes to Canada by the treaty recently signed. Well, we shall not at this time attempt to strike a balance of concession as it appears from the Eastern fisherman's point of view. But we may note this—that with the papers of the Maritime Provinces the balance of opinion is decidedly in favor of the treaty, on the whole; and we cheerfully admit that our friends down by the sea know more about fishery matters than we do, perhaps more even than The Globe. Judging by Maritime opinion, the fishery settlement will "do," to say the least; and it may be as well not to say much more, until it appears whether it is merely a "draft treaty" we have to do with, or whether it is to be ratified by the American Senate.

But we can tell The Globe where a certain "concession"—or what is practically such—comes in, which is really worth millions to Ontario, although the direct interest of this province in the cod and mackerel fishery is nil. It is worth something to us to get such a settlement with our neighbors as will stop their everlasting barking at Canada. If the treaty does this, it will not have been made in vain. And it will be worth still more to us if it drive the theory home to our own Commercial Union agitators that they can no longer count on the fishery difficulty to help them on in their unpatriotic agitation. Only a little while ago it seemed as if really their only hope of success lay in the perpetual keeping up of the fishery trouble as the most effective means of worrying Canada into submission to commercial annexation to the United States in some form.

Now, whether is the treaty likely to help the agitation for commercial annexation, or to give it the cold chills and freeze it out? To our view, the latter is the probability, by all odds. Does not every man of common sense "feel it in his bones" that any settlement of this too long standing fishery difficulty is sure to diminish the chances of commercial annexation being found necessary to preserve peace? Why, the very fact of something else—the treaty, to wit—having been accepted by responsible authorities on both sides respectively as sufficient for peace purposes, even if for no more—tells the tale that, as a revolutionary motive power, the usefulness of the commercial annexation agitation is gone. It may wiggle away in a few spasmodic squirms yet, but we fancy that the treaty has given it a "wiggle."

It pleases Mr. Wiman to think, or to say he thinks, that the treaty really improves the prospects of commercial annexation. But the effect on his allies on this side has not been to correspond. Since it was known that a treaty was signed, The Globe has discovered that Unrestricted Reciprocity can be made to do instead of Commercial Union; and now it is the former, not the latter, that Sir Richard has put in his resolution. Clearly this was a case of "come down"; and the treaty was what forced the backward movement. And we do say that in throwing the assailants of Canada's commercial independence back upon their second line of defence, the treaty has already done something for the good of the country—of our own country, we mean.

A celebrated English lawyer was once asked by a lady to explain to her the difference between an attorney and a solicitor. "Madam," said he—"much the same as between a crocodile and an alligator." Something like this would do for our view of the difference between Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity. They are intended to work in different ways, but in both the spirit and object are the same—the commercial annexation of Canada to the United States. Still, to the extent that the treaty has compelled our commercial annexation agitators to substitute the weaker and the slower for the stronger and speedier measure—it is a "concession" to Canada, or something just as good. And the value of anything that helps to preserve for Canada her commercial independence must be put in big figures: little dots of figures won't do. "There's millions in it"—that's the way to say it.

Hon. J. C. Plumb.

The death of the Speaker of the Senate removes from our midst one who had in late years become an exceedingly well known figure in the field of Canadian politics. Beginning life as a banker in the State of New York, he met with reverses which led him to seek a life of retirement at Niagara, where his wife's ample fortune enabled him to dispense a wide hospitality, and it was as a country gentleman that Mr. Plumb preferred to live, and chanced to die. He will be missed by an enormous circle of personal friends. It falls to the lot of very few of us to know, in the course of our lives, two such a man as the deceased Senator. He was a man of extraordinary information, and there was scarcely a limit to the range of his observation. Impressionable and sympathetic, eager, vivacious and amusing, he was everywhere a welcome visitor. Interested in everything he had always something to say—now a happy jest, again an apt quotation; but it would be wrong to suppose that his brilliancy was only superficial. His wonderful memory enabled him to reproduce at will snatches of song or story in infinite variety. But he had mastered many subjects of greater import, and as a general rule could be reckoned on to know what he was talking about. It was late in life when he took to politics, and his versatility was illustrated in the rapidity with which he acquired a knowledge of the whole field of Federal and Provincial warfare. He was a chivalrous and generous opponent, and nobody was called upon to bear more cruel and offensive criticism at the hands of a hostile press. But he forgave with a readiness that to those who knew the naturally irritable disposition of the man was sometimes surprising. If his tongue was sharp, he bore malice against nobody, and could give and take as well as any man in the list of political gladiators. As a man of most agreeable manners—an ornament to any society wherein he moved—he will be remembered by many who had not the privilege of closer intimacy. Those who knew him better will ever call to mind his affectionate disposition, his ready wit and genial temperament. He had outlived the proverbial three score years and ten, by two years, but his manner and appearance were so comparatively youthful that many will be surprised to hear it. And the mode of his death was, it may be thought, exactly such as he would have chosen. He lived to attain the summit of his more recent ambition, and when death rapped at the door there was no lingering response to the summons.

Prince Bismarck will no doubt esteem the last words addressed him by the Old Kaiser as the greatest legacy that could be bequeathed to him. It was but a single word, but what a lot of expression there is contained within those few letters. "Wohlgethan," (Thou hast done well) is the greatest heirloom that Bismarck can hand down to his family.

When lands were "dirt cheap" in Illinois an Irishman named Scully bought up large tracts of them, and has been ever since making money by rackrenting the people settled upon them, practically his tenants at will. As a precautionary measure he took pains to exclude all his own countrymen from his domains, preferring as more patient and less likely to give trouble a large body of German immigrants, with whom he drove so hard a bargain in their innocence that they have never been able to rise above absolute poverty. All improvements and all taxes have come out of these unfortunates, and the greater the improvements made the higher their rents were raised. True to his kind, Mr. Scully has been an absentee, and the legislature has passed a law to force him to pay taxes and become naturalized, which requirements, it is hoped, will constrain him to sell out his farms. The tenement owners of New York, the coal barons of Pennsylvania, and such land sharks as Scully are quite as adept evictors as any to be found in Ireland or Scotland.

China gets up calamities on a scale equalled by few and surpassed by none. Her floods count their victims by hundreds of thousands, and her earthquakes theirs by tens of thousands. The chief difference between China and Dakota in this respect is that the former has the population to spare.

In a strike time is on the side of an employer, particularly of a wealthy corporation. The Quincy railway management is holding out with ominous pertinacity.

While bye-election after bye-election, from Haldimand to Halton, was being carried by N.P. candidates, The Mail assured the public that such elections do not count as indicators of political sentiment, but now that Dr. Platt has succeeded in holding his seat for Prince Edward County the same journal regards the victory as a decisive one for C.U. The Mail has become feeble minded within the last past few months.

Some of John L. Sullivan's apologists say that "whisky did it," which is the only good thing it was ever known to do, except cure snake bites.

The Canadian Cayuga Indians are endeavoring to recover a debt for lands owed them by the State of New York. This recalls a characteristic American style of respecting treaty obligations. By the treaty of Ghent it was stipulated that the United States should keep faith with all Indians having claims against them, but payment was made only to the remnant of the Cayugas who remained in New York, and the Canadian Cayugas have been looking in vain for justice ever since. Nor are they likely to obtain it at this late date. Our neighbors have seldom been just to their own Indians, and a Canadian redskin is doubly detestable to them.

New York proposes to not only propel but also to light and heat her street cars by electricity, but Toronto will stick to her straw, like the fine old Conservative town that she is.

The New York Herald publishes Beecher's posthumous statement of the Tilton scandal, in which Moulton and Tilton are accused of perfidy and slander, and a stout denial given of their charges against the great preacher.

The Buffalo Express thinks that Newfoundland ought not to come into the Dominion. The American papers published in Toronto think likewise.

The (Liberal) Milton Champion says that The Globe is only "the ex-organ" of the party and is "as stupid as dishonest." Things have changed since George Brown died.

A correspondent of a Maritime Province paper thinks that Canada could escape from all political extravagance by getting under the Government at Washington, which, in its various ramifications, is perhaps the most extravagant in the world.

"What is so rare as a day in June?" asks the poet. We give that up, but there is nothing so raw as such a day in March as yesterday was. Within a few hours we had so many changes of climate that a good many people came to the conclusion that the editor of The Globe must have superseded the clerk of the weather.

—Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the same is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

THE BONUSHUNTER'S BANE

HE WILL RECEIVE HIS QUIETUS BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Sides of the House Agree that Something Should be Done to Prevent the Bursary Nuisance from Spreading to the Municipalities.

He has held up his seductive promises; he has deluded the people all over the land; he has thriven and waxed fat at someone else's expense; he has been industriously on the wing; his coming in has been greeted with unbounded joy, but his going out has been the going out of the star of hope.

Mr. Bonus Hunter has run his long course and is on the last lap. The dissatisfaction all over the province caused by the operations of those manufacturers who are ever on the hunt for inducements to going to be allayed at this session of the Legislature, and the power of municipalities to grant bonuses to establish industries will either be taken away altogether or curtailed so that the evil effects of the system will be done away with as much as possible.

Reducing the Tolls.

Mr. Morin asked if any correspondence had taken place between the Commission of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park and the Commission of the Park Reservation of the State of New York, or the Governor of said State in reference to concurrent action to reduce the tolls on the upper suspension bridge at the town of Niagara Falls.

The Attorney-General said he had enquired into the matter and found that the New York commissioners and Ontario commissioners had considered the question. Nothing of late, however, had been done. He would be glad if the tolls would be reduced.

He Wants Them Jugged.

Mr. Whitney applied for an order of the House for a return showing the names of each person convicted of corrupt practices under the provisions of the Controverted Elections Act, Ontario, during 1887. He held that the law at present was not stringent enough to deter men from bribing the electors at elections. He did not say that one party was any more to blame than the other, but a return would show that the law was not effective in the purpose for which it was framed. He suggested that men found bribing should be committed to jail for hard labor. He did not press for the return, but he wanted only to bring the matter before the Government. He withdrew the motion.

Mr. Whitney also drew attention to flaws in the Ditches and Watercourses Act.

The Act to License Law.

Mr. Whitney moved for an order of the House for a return showing the date of the appointment of Ann Beach as License Inspector for the County of Dundas. Also, the number of convictions in the county since the date of his appointment for violations of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, and giving the name of each person convicted; the date of each conviction; the amount of penalty imposed in each case; by whom imposed; and the disposition of the penalty in each case, whether each penalty was paid for first, second or third offence under the act, and showing also the particulars of unsuccessful prosecutions since said first-mentioned date, with the names of persons prosecuted, and the dates of dismissal of prosecutions.

Mr. Meacham moved in amendment that the motion apply to all Scott Act counties. He knew of cases where violators of the act were only fined $50 each time, though they had been in the service of the government. Fair play was simply making the Scott Act a license law.

Hon. Mr. Hardy asked that the motion stand for a day or two.

The Red Man's Gain.

Mr. Awrey moved for correspondence between the Dominion and Ontario governments in reference to compensating the Six Nation Indians for lands drowned by the construction of a dam across the Grand River at Dunnville in 1853. It had been considered that this claim had been settled years and years ago, but it was rumored that four days before the bye election in Haldimand the Ontario Government had been voted to these Indians in satisfaction of the claim.

The Attorney-General said that between $36,000 and $25,000 had been given by the Dominion Government to these Indians to satisfy this claim which it was fully understood had been settled fifty years ago. The matter had been given them without consulting either the Ontario or Quebec governments, and Quebec and Ontario were expected to pay the amount. He agreed to a return.

A Great Abuse.

The second reading of public bills was taken up.

Mr. Balfour moved the second reading of his bill to take from municipalities the power to grant bonuses towards establishing manufacturing concerns in small municipalities. He gave instances of where the bonus craze had worked great harm. One town or village would vote a bonus to a manufacturer to establish his works there, compelling him to remain there for a term of years. At the expiration of his term the manufacturer frequently demanded further bonus or the alternative of removing to another place. The bonuses were frequently lost. Industries which were bonused frequently went under, and the people had nothing but closed shops and regrets for lost money. The competition of one town against the other was in many cases very injurious, the one bidding for the other's industries.

Are They Fit to Govern Themselves?

Mr. H. E. Clarke opposed the bill, as taking powers away from the municipalities which they were entitled to. If people wanted to tax themselves they should be allowed to do so. Experience would teach them the evil effects of the evils set forth by the hon. member for Essex. The proposed measure would simply say that the municipalities are not fit to govern themselves. He was prompted to oppose the bill.

Mr. Clancy and Mr. French spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Meredith saw great abuses of the law as it was at present, but did not favor taking away powers which the people enjoyed, in some cases largely to their benefit. He thought on this and on the Government policy should be set forth. Taking this power away from municipalities altogether would be a great detriment to some towns and cities.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said that there was no doubt the abuse of the present law worked great injury to the minority of ratepayers in municipalities who were compelled to pay high taxes to maintain industries from which they received no benefit. He had not made up his mind as to the desirability of taking away this power from the municipalities, but he was in favor of a large curtailment of their powers in this respect.

The bill was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Several Other Bills.

Mr. Gibson's (Hamilton) bill to amend the Voters' List Act so as to provide for making out supplementary lists in order to give householders, who enter a municipality after the first lists are out, the opportunity to vote, was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

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The act to amend the Municipal Act introduced by Messrs. Fell, Craig, Wood (Brant) and McMahon were read a second time.

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Mr. Monk's, to incorporate the Ottawa, Arnprior & Renfrew Railway Company.

Mr. Morgan's, respecting the South Norfolk Railway Company.

LOBBY ECHOES.

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The bill introduced by the Attorney-General is based on the views presented to him by the deputation from the Humane Society. If it is enforced it will render it more difficult for boys and girls to become street urchins.

Mr. Lyons, in supporting his bill for the incorporation of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, briefly and forcibly told the House what Algoma wanted. Apart from inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants of the country through which the proposed line is to run, on account of bad postal service and difficulty in engaging in commercial enterprises, the country suffered still more by lack of railway accommodation in connection with the development of the mines. If the Canadian Pacific Railway had not been built the mines now in operation would never have been worked.

This is the day set for debating Mr. Meredith's mining and timber resolution.

Mr. Wood's Cheese and Butter Committee will meet to-day for considering the bill for cheap incorporation of cheese and butter manufacturing companies, and also to hear evidence of some leading men interested in cheese making from different parts of the province. Prof. Robertson of Agricultural College, the President and Vice-President of the Western Dairymen's Association, the Vice-President and Treasurer of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, Instructor Whitton and several others will be present, with several members of the House, to give testimony. The bill for incorporation of cheese and butter factories has received the assent of the House on its second reading, and when it becomes law will facilitate the forming of such associations very much, as it provides a simple, inexpensive and efficient mode. It is expected that the bill for protecting the manufacture of cheese and butter than was introduced in the Assembly and passed at Ottawa will be introduced and passed here, the Attorney-General giving his opinion that the Ontario Legislature has the power.

TORONTO ROWING CLUB OFFICERS.

The Election Last Night—What Mrs. Sullivan Said After the Fight.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Rowing Club was held in the Queen's Hotel last night. President L. J. Cosgrave in the chair. Treasurer C. A. B. Brown presented a statement showing the assets of the club to be $87.30 and the liabilities $1403. The receipts for the year were $2300.

The officers were elected: A. R. Boswell, Hon. President; R. W. Goulbock, President; H. Hubertz, First Vice-President; C. A. B. Brown, Second Vice-President; Jas. E. Knox, Third Vice-President; E. A. Thompson, Captain; H. C. Fortier, Treasurer; F. H. Thomas's Financial Secretary; Geo. W. Gouinlock, Recording Secretary. Rowing Committee—Joseph Wright, C. H. Vanzee, John Guinane, W. F. Fletcher. House Committee—Wm. Bryce, J. H. Spink, E. Dwire, C. Halliwell.

Cricketers Wish the Lacrosseists Well.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Toronto Cricket Club yesterday afternoon this resolution, moved by Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, was adopted: "That the Toronto Cricket Club, through its committee, notices with great pleasure of the Canadian Lacrosse Team for England, and as brother sportsmen wish them luck and a jolly time in the mother country, where some of us enjoyed ourselves so much last year, and that the secretary be instructed to have this resolution published."

The T. C. C.'s Professional Coach.

Charles Leigh of Birmingham, Eng., has been engaged by the Toronto Cricket Club as its professional coach for this season. Leigh comes highly recommended.

Sullivan's Wife Wishes Mitchell Had Killed Him.

EAST CENTERVILLE, R.I., March 12.—Mrs. John L. Sullivan is living quietly here with her mother, Mrs. Dailey. When told of the result of the fight between Mitchell and Sullivan she said:

"I am glad of it. I wish Mitchell had killed him. He is a great, big no good. I have known his methods for a long time and now the people are finding out for themselves. Mitchell told me that he could do nothing unless he made a big assault at the first and overpowered his man by superior strength. Mitchell is a dodger and kept him at bay until he lost his wind. Then my brave John L. was winded and helpless. He is a great big coward. Mitchell did a good thing in the defeat. He will die a beggar, as he deserves to do, for his ill-treatment to me."

"Will you ever live with him again?"

"Never! If he was made of gold and there was not another man in the world I would never listen to him again."

Mitchell's Friends Jubilant.

LONDON, March 12.—Sullivan and Mitchell arrived in London this morning. Sullivan left for Liverpool a short time afterwards. Neither showed much sign of pugilistic skill. Mitchell's friends are very jubilant over the result of the fight.

English Pride in America.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Geo. Littlewood, the English pedestrian, arrived yesterday to compete with Geo. Cartwright, his fellow countryman, and it is likely a match will be arranged between them some day this week for $1000 a side for a 72-hour contest.

Dust From the Diamond.

The "only Nolan," who once posed as the big star of the pitcher's box, is now a policeman in Quincy, Ill.

The Detroits will report in Mobile, Ala., March 25 for practice, and will remain there until the 30. Then they will play their way north.

Gossip of the Turf.

The chestnut mare Bandale, who was sent to Sensation last year, is said not to be in foal. She is owned in this city, and is now at Maj. Thomas' Dixiana farm near Lexington, Ky.

Over $2,000,000 will be won in stakes alone this year on the British turf. More than half is given to two-year-old stakes.

A New York gentleman, visiting Cleveland last week, offered $500 for the colt, O. K., by Brown Wilkes, out of Bessie Turner, owned by George Forbes of that city. The offer was declined.

Although Andy McCarty sent a written apology to the New Orleans race officials, he had not been restored to the privileges of the track up to March 1, for upon his appearance upon the track he was promptly ordered off.

Promoters of trotting in Minnesota are advocating a meeting for two-year-olds independent of the regular breeders' stake races.

The Eastern Trotting Circuit will open at New York May 22, and continue at Goshen, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Hartford and Boston in regular order. The Northwestern Circuit, just formed, includes Detroit, Freeport, Janesville, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Eau Claire.

The spring meeting at Clifton, N.J., began yesterday, and owing to heavy and heavy rains it was at present, but did not favor taking away powers which the people enjoyed, in some cases largely to their benefit. He thought on this and on the Government policy should be set forth. Taking this power away from municipalities altogether would be a great detriment to some towns and cities.

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EMPHATIC GUARANTEES.

Which Are Justified by an Extraordinary Public Experience.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Having branch houses and laboratories in seven different quarters and therefore having a worldwide experience, we, H. H. Warner & Co., justify ourselves in making the following statements:

OUR THEORY PROVED.

First.—For the past decade we have held that 93 per cent. of diseases originate in the kidneys, which introduce uric acid into the system, a poison that is injurious to every organ, attacking and destroying first the organs which are weakest. We have also held that *if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented,* or, if contracted, cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease was incurable. We have *proof to the contrary,* however, in hundreds of thousands of cases in every section of the globe. Warner's Safe Cure is the greatest specific known. Its reputation is established everywhere, and its influence surpasses all other medicines.

HOW DISEASE CREEPS ON.

Second.—The kidneys being the sewers of the human system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order *unless these organs are doing their full duty.* Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order because they never give them any pain. *It is a peculiarity of kidney disease that it may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or of the practitioner.* It may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary health, which departure increases as age comes on, the kidney poison in the blood gradually undermining and destroying every organ.

SCIENTIFIC SPECIFICS.

Third.—We do not cure every known disease from our bottle. This is an *impossibility.* Warner's Safe Remedies include seven scientific specifics, each one of which has a specific purpose which the others cannot fully perform.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS.

Fourth.—Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the people all over the globe, even in countries most conservative and most opposed to the manufacture of proprietary medicines, *as standards of the highest excellence* and worthy of the patronage of all people.

STRONG GUARANTEES.

Fifth.—We make the following unqualified guarantees:

GUARANTEE 1.—That Warner's Safe Remedies are *pure and harmless.*

GUARANTEE 2.—*That the testimonials used by us are genuine,* and, so far as we know, absolutely *true.* We will forfeit $5000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies have permanently cured many millions of people which the doctors have pronounced incurable. People who were cured then write and report the cure *permanent* and *completely satisfactory.* Warner's Safe Remedies will sustain every claim, if used sufficiently and as directed.

Sixth.—Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure. We do not ask you to believe us alone.

YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

MRS. JAMES BURNS of 18 Division-street, Toronto, writes that her daughter was given up to die, by the "regular" doctors of this city, from Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, but that Warner's Safe Cure not only saved her life but restored her to health.

L. A. BAKER of Toronto, Supt. Fire Patrol Co. of Canada, suffered from lame back for three years. Physicians failed to cure him of Bright's Disease, but he obtained no relief. Four bottles of Warner's Safe Cure made a well man of him.

W. J. HAMILTON of Amherst, Nova Scotia, was cured of hemorrhage of the kidneys after doctors failed to cure him and the last dying rites of the church had been given him.

MRS. HAYWARD of 321 Church-street, Toronto, was cured of Chronic Dyspepsia with six bottles of Warner's Safe Cure.

JOEN GIVES of Lake Ann, writing monument to the power of Warner's Safe Cure over Enlargement of the Liver.

We could give thousands of similar testimonials. Warner's Safe Cure does exactly as represented.

Seventh.—We were forced into the manufacture of Warner's Safe Remedies in obedience to a vow made by Mr. H. H. Warner that he would, if the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure restored him to health, spread its merits before the world. And in ten years the demand has grown so that laboratories have been established in seven quarters of the globe. Not only is Warner's Safe Cure a scientific specific—*it cures when all the doctors fail,* thousands of them have tried the physicians prescribe it regularly, its power over disease is *permanent* and its reputation is of the most exalted character.

—Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again. x

The Meeting was Not Packed.

Editor World:—The statement of your anonymous correspondent that a meeting of the S. S. Board on last Tuesday, and that the business of the Board suffered interruption has no truth whatever. The spectators were Christian citizens of undoubted respectability, and preserved admirable order throughout the evening. The gathering was spontaneous. The great interest aroused by the discussion of the question in press and pulpit was enough of itself to cause a large attendance without resorting to other means. There is no doubt that if the audience had not unanimously shown its sympathies for the ballot by applauding at times nothing would have been said about the matter. The Board, as your correspondent suggests, which excited the public. The suggestion is a pertinent one. Since the Board, by vote of fourteen to four, has publicly declared itself a mere rubbishing body for registering the decrees of the chairman like the old French Parliaments on their last legs, it might be as well for the good name of representative institutions that the public from henceforth should be denied admission. D. P. C.

"St. Charles."

A suite of elegant luncheon and dining rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen have just been opened and furnished regardless of expense at the Queen's Hotel restaurant, 79 Yonge-street, first door south of the Dominion Bank. The celebrated lunch counter for the convenience of business men will be continued as usual. Fred Mossop, Proprietor. 246

Ministerial Work.

The Ministerial Association discussed the Hospital Sunday question at the meeting held yesterday forenoon in the Bible Society's parlors. The committee appointed to confer with the churches in regard to securing their co-operation reported that, on the whole, the churches fell in with the scheme. Mr. J. E. Macdonald addressed the association on the subject of aiding the Upper Canada Tract Society's anniversary services by pulpit announcements. The matter was referred to a committee was appointed to arrange for the annual exchange of pulpits by members of the association.

Spring Millinery.

Already spring hats, bonnets, feathers, flowers and different garnitures are being opened up and passed into stock at the ever live store The Waterloo House. The large showrooms are being cleaned and decorated, so that in this fair city there will not be a prettier sight for ladies' eyes to look upon than the millinery show room at McKendry's, 278 Yonge, cor. Alice. x

—There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy, but if we had a cough, a cold or any affection of the throat or lungs, we would try Hickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is so pleasant as syrup. x

Cheap Over Tuscels.

—Parties having marbelized bases will consult their best interests by placing their order at once. Largest variety in the city to choose from; excellent designs; lowest prices. W. Millichamp, Son & Co., showrooms 31 Adelaide east. 246

Artistic Furniture.

—All houses should be well furnished. Shabby, worn-out furniture not only looks bad but is apt to make a man or woman lose their temper whenever they cast their optics on the objectionable article. Messrs. G. W. Tickell & Co. of King-street west, almost opposite the Rossin House, have in stock the finest lot of really modern furniture that has ever been placed on view in Toronto. Ladies and parties furnishing should visit their warerooms. 26

Gibson is Going.

If you want a cheap spring overcoat, get it before he goes.

Gibson wants you to come and take away his goods at your own price, so that he can go.

Yes, go; or removes to his new premises on the 1st April—207 Yonge-street, opposite Albert-street. 246 Gibson, 6 Shuter-street.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

Rev. S. J. Shorey's Sermon at the Sherbourne-street Methodist Church.

On Sunday evening Rev. S. J. Shorey preached in Sherbourne-street Church on the doctrine of Future Punishment. His remarks were based on Matthew xxv:

46. And these shall go away into everlasting punishment.

The reverend gentleman first dwelt upon sin and its consequences. God must punish sin, and that punishment must have duration. That duration can only be limited in two ways—first by annihilation, and secondly by restoration. Annihilation is impossible for man, as a lost sinner is still a spirit and an immortal one. The Bible clearly teaches this. Then restoration was not possible in the interests of Divine justice. Some people had argued in favor of a second probation for lost spirits. And a man might die with the full knowledge of the second opportunity being given to him. Even with this it is not assured that he will after all accept the offer of salvation. Again restoration implied that it was not necessary that man should receive the gift of salvation here upon earth and therefore Christ's atonement was entirely unnecessary. This, on the face of it, shows its absurdity. Would God have allowed such a sacrifice? Would Christ have suffered the terrible agony of the Cross had it been unnecessary? No! Therefore the idea of restoration could not be entertained for a moment.

Reviewing each of these several points at length Mr. Shorey brought his discourse to the climax by declaring that Scripture undoubtedly teaches not only that the sinner must be punished, but that punishment is everlasting, and when a man dies impenitent he dies without the slightest hope of anything but a fearful looking for a judgment to come. In closing, the preacher said: "Even if this Bible did not distinctly state that this punishment was eternal, I should still believe it and preach that doctrine."

—The pepsin which is caused in a dyspeptic stomach by a lack of digestion by one which is in average health, can be permanently subdued and the tone of the organ restored by the systematic and persistent use of Norrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which improves tone to the digestive viscera, and removes all impurities from the blood. x

To Appear Before the "Combine."

Mr. E. A. Wills, Secretary of the Board of Trade, left to-night for Ottawa to give evidence before the "Combine" Committee.

Registered at the Hotels.

Prof. J. T. Robertson of the Agricultural College Guelph, is at the Rossin.

Mr. E. L. Bean of New York is at the Rossin.

Mr. F. F. Stillman of Boston, is at the Rossin.

Mr. J. W. Hohman of Chicago is at the Queen's.

Mr. F. G. Higel of Winnipeg is at the Queen's.

Mr. R. G. Ogle of Shanghai, China is at the Queens.

Mr. G. Carter of St. Marys is at the Walker.

Mr. J. R. Ray of Ottawa is at the Walker.

Mr. C. E. Britton of Gananoque is at the Walker.

Mr. E. D. O'Flynn or Madoc is at the Palmer.

Mr. J. Ross of St. Catherines is at the Palmer.

Mr. A. B. J. Tisdale of Brantford is at the Palmer.

At the Albion: W. Jinks, Midland; S. Gelinger, Midland; Geo. Ross, Toronto; T. Dodd, Toronto; J. Campbellford; N. Skyler, Madoc; O. Curtiss, Dundanhon; W. Stephenson, Dresden; G. Anderson, Hamilton; J. Hall, Cookstown; W. McGowan, Newton Robinson; F. Cawker, Sunderland.

—A Dinner Pill—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a blessed relief. They are so compounded that a dose taken after dinner will prevent all ill consequences from the indigestible nature of the food. They are perfectly free from all injurious ingredients, and are recommended to be the best regulators of the digestive organs. x

Fine Photography.

Where to get it.
What to get.
The finest pictures.
Cabinets $1 per dozen.
Tintypes 25c.
H. LANE,
Photo Artist, 118 Yonge-street.

WALKER

SPEAKS IN DUE SEASON.

MOTHERS, if you would comfort give
To these dear sons on whom you dote,
To WALKER go without delay
And get a cosby OVERCOAT!

MERCHANTS who for bargains look
Should stop at once in their tramp
That WALKER can supply their wants
In every style of OVERCOAT!

MECHANICS and all working men
A single evening should devote
At WALKER'S where, on your tailoring,
They can procure an OVERCOAT!

CLERKS in office or in store
Can receive the truth of what we quote,
That WALKER'S is the place to buy
A cheap and useful OVERCOAT!

YES