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OAKVILLE DAIRY—473 YONGE-STREET—guaranteed pure farmers' milk supplied, retail only. Fred Sole, proprietor.

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EYESIGHT PROPERLY TESTED BY MY OPTICIAN. 159 Yonge-street, Toronto.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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MEDICAL.

DR. H. A. PARKYN HAS OPENED AN office Corner of Simcoe and Adelaide-streets. ed-7

"DOWN TOWN OFFICES" OF DRS. Nattress and Henwood, 14, 15, 16 James' Building, King and Yonge.

PATENT SOLICITORS.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, SOLICITORS OF patents; pamphlet on Patents sent free. J. G. Ridout (late C.E.), barrister, solicitor, etc.; J. E. Maybee, mech. eng. Telephone 2508. 103 Bay-street, Toronto.

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BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES — LOW price and easy terms, billiard goods of every description; ivory and celluloid billiard and pool balls manufactured, repaired and recolored; bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc.; estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new '93 catalogue to Samuel May & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 63 King-street west, Toronto.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

THOMAS MULROONEY (LATE OF THE Palmer House) has opened a cigar and tobacco business at No. 70 Queen-street west, opposite the Jumbo grocery. Choicest brands of tobaccos and cigars. A call solicited. ed-7

VETERINARY.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE HORSE Infirmary, Temperance-street. Principal assistants in attendance day or night.

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CITIZENS, NOTICE!—WATCHES, JEWELRY, Diamonds, Silverware, at fifty cents on dollar for one month, being overstocked. For instance, Diamond Rings from $4. Solid Gold Rings 75c, Watches $10, Spectacles 25c. Repairing in all branches. Woolson & Co., 186 Queen-street west, near Simcoe.

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DAVISVILLE HOTEL, WALTER H. MINNS, proprietor, Davisville, North Toronto, Ont. Street cars pass the door. Meals on European plan. First-class boarding stable attached. Every accommodation for driving parties, cyclists and summer boarders.

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A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS to loan at low rates. Read, Read & Knight, solicitors, etc., 75 King-street east, Toronto. ed

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LAIDLAW, KAPPELE & BICKNELL, BARristers and solicitors, Imperial Bank Buildings, Toronto. William Laidlaw, Q.C., George Kappele, James Bicknell, C. W. Kerr.

ALLAN & BAIRD, BARRISTERS, ETC., Canada Life Buildings (1st floor), 40 to 46 King-street west, Toronto; money to loan. W. T. Allan, J. Baird.

A. F. McINTYRE, BARRISTER PROVINCE of Ontario. Advocate Province of Quebec. New York Life Building, Montreal.

HANSFORD & LENNOX, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc. Money to loan at 5½ per cent., 10 Manning Arcade, 24 King-street West, Toronto.

MCDOWALL THOMSON, BARRISTER, SOLIcitor, Notary, &c., room 73, Canada Life Building, 46 King-street West, Toronto. Telephone 2348.

MACINTYRE & SINCLAIR, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc. Room 33, 34 Victoria-street (Land Security Co.'s Building). Branch office at Creemore, Ont. Arch. J. Sinclair, Alex. D. Macintyre.

HOTELS.

THE HUB—LEADER-LANE, M. McCONnell, proprietor. Wines and liquors of the finest brands. First-class refreshment and lunch counter in connection.

ROYAL HOTEL, HARRISTON, ONE OF THE finest commercial hotels in the west; special attention paid to the traveling public; rates $1 to $1.50 per day. J. B. Bingham, proprietor. ed

RUSSELL HOUSE, ORILLIA—RATES $1 TO $1.50 per day; first-class accommodation for travelers and tourists. P. W. Finn, Prop.

THE ELLIOTT, CORNER CHURCH AND Shuter-streets—delightful location, opposite Metropolitan square; modern conveniences; rates $2 per day; reasonable rates to families; Church-street cars from Union Depot. J. W. Hurst, Proprietor.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, Cor. Winchester & Parliament-sts. Every accommodation for families visiting the city, being healthy and commanding a magnificent view of the city. Terms moderate. JOHN AYRE, Proprietor. ed

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Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures colds.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

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The Grand Jury System.

The liberty of the subject is well guarded under English law. The individual is surrounded by legal bulwarks which may be likened unto a stone wall six feet thick. A good board fence ten feet high and fastened with a liberal supply of wire nails would answer the purpose just as well. The stone-wall idea, however, has come down to us from the ages, and it is hard to shake off a mental impression that has been so perfectly moulded in the human brain. One of the so-called bulwarks of time-honored English law is that a man has a right to demand that he shall be held innocent of any charge of crime until he has been tried and convicted by twenty-four of his peers; first by 12 grand jurors, who have to find a "true bill" against him, and secondly by a petty jury of twelve, who have to declare him guilty of the crime charged. Twelve is a sacred number in the good old laws of our ancestors. It will be difficult to supplant it by any such common-place number as say nine or seven. Twelve pence make a shilling. Twelve eggs make a dozen. Twelve jurors make a panel. It would be about as impossible to say that seven jurors make a panel as to declare that seven eggs make a dozen. The theory is absurd in either case. The tables of arithmetic have been tried and proved. They cannot be monkeyed with at the whim of people who know nothing about mathematics. Mr. J. D. Edgar's bill to reduce the number of grand jurors from twenty-four to twelve will, no doubt, meet with the opposition of that large section of the community who are beguiled with the idea that age and antiquity throw a mantle of sanctity about national institutions and customs. With all due respect for our esteemed ancestors we say there never was a bigger farce than this summoning of twenty-four men to hear one side of a case and to decide thereon whether or not the accused should stand his trial. Three men can do the work as efficiently as eight times that number, and one qualified man is sufficient. However, he would be a rash man indeed who would suggest reducing the grand jury from twenty-four to three. The traditions of our forefathers would receive a shock from which recovery would be impossible. Mr. Edgar's proposition is not so radical as this. His idea is to reduce the number of grand jurors to twelve and, further, to make seven the governing number for finding bills. We agree with those who think the grand jury can be dispensed with altogether. The grand jury are responsible to no one for their decisions. They meet in secret and after their business is done they go back to their homes. There is no means of getting at them for mistakes they may have made. On the other hand if the duties of the grand jury were delegated to a paid magistrate, that official would conduct his court under the public eye, and he would be get-at-able for dishonesty and inability. There may be a grain of truth in the statement that there is safety in numbers. But there is no safety in secrecy and irresponsibility.

The philosophy that underlies a jury's verdict is worthy of analysis. The juror is sworn to render his verdict according to the evidence. But the poor man is put in a room with eleven others, and deprived of the tranquility necessary to return a verdict in accordance with the evidence. He ends up by returning his verdict according to the will power that has been brought to bear on him by the ablest of his eleven confreres. If the object to be attained by referring a case to twelve men is to get the independent judgment of each of these individuals, then the jurors should have no communication with one another. Each should be assigned a different room and made to return a verdict strictly according to his own judgment on the evidence that has been submitted. Dealing with the jury in this way would show up its inefficiency and uselessness in most civil cases. In criminal trials the jury rarely goes far astray, but men whose life is spent on the farm are little adapted to sitting evidence relating to business muddles.

Making Satisfactory Headway.

The agitation for the establishment of a civic electric lighting plant is progressing favorably. The City Engineer and his assistant are visiting American cities for information. A deputation was to have waited on Mayor Kennedy yesterday in favor of the project, but the absence of the Mayor prevented the interview. The press generally is in favor of the city's undertaking the work. This one project will bring Toronto the relief that it has sought from several monopolies. It will bring gas down to 75 cents a thousand. It will reduce the cost of incandescent lighting in the same proportion. It will light our streets for one-third less than we are now paying. These advantages are worth fighting for. If anyone doubts whether it will pay the city to provide citizens with light let him look at the stock quotations of the two companies that supply us with gas and arc lights. The Electric Company has a contract to do our street lighting. That contract has been the means of making $100 worth of stock increase in value to $190. The stock of the gas company, which enjoys a monopoly of our business, sells in the neighborhood of $200. Is there any doubt that it will pay the city to make its own light? If so, these quotations ought to remove it.

The Canal Project.

The comments of the press on the proposed twenty-foot waterway by the St. Lawrence route are, on the whole, favorable to the merits of the project being investigated. The World suggests that the Toronto Board of Trade should take the matter up and invite the co-operation of the boards of other interested cities. An evening paper suggests a parliamentary commission. The London Free Press thinks the St. Lawrence route should be made an international highway, subject to the joint control of the United States and Canada, on condition of the former paying so much towards the construction and maintenance of the work. This seems to be a sensible way of looking at the matter. It is probably the only way the co-operation of the Americans can be secured. The project will require an immense sum of money, and in any event we must rely upon the Americans paying a large share of the interest and maintenance charges. Canada has not the traffic to warrant the expenditure of one hundred million dollars on this work. We must look to the United States to furnish the biggest share of the tolls that will keep the canal in operation. What difference then does it make whether the Americans help to do the work in the first place or contribute to its maintenance after the work has been done? The canal would help to guarantee peace between the two countries. Canada has nothing to fear from the participation of the Americans in the enlarged canal. The more traffic there is in the canal the more will Canada be benefited. American traffic, even more than our own, would contribute to make Montreal the greatest seaport of the continent. Now that the project has been officially introduced to the Canadian public it should not be allowed to drop out of sight. Some organization ought to be formed to collate reliable statistics and generally to investigate the project in all its bearings.

TRYING TO BOOM SILVER.

Second Day of International Monetary Congress Meeting in London.

LONDON, May 3.—H. H. Gibbs, President of the British Metallic League, presided over the second day's session of the International Bi-Metallic Congress to-day.

Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., read a paper on "The effects upon agriculturists, manufacturers, wage-earners, merchants, bankers and investors of the fall in the general level of prices."

This fall in prices, he contended, was caused by a contracted currency and must lead to commercial and industrial depression, and the consequent injury of all classes.

Robert Lacey Everett, M.P., and Edmund F. Knox, M.P., in discussing Mr. Houldsworth's paper, maintained that monometallism would press powerfully and unfairly upon the tillers of the soil, as its tendency was to lower the value of agricultural products.

Henry H. Gibbs read a paper on "The principle on which an international ratio ought to be based."

Mr. Gibbs stated that the proportion of gold to silver at the end of the year 1892 was 15 1-2 to 1. At the present time the proportion was 35 to 1.

All proposals for bridging the chasm, he asserted, converge toward the restoration of silver to its former status of full debt-paying power.

M. Thery, one of the French delegates, warmly urged the establishment of an International Bi-Metallic League.

The proposal was cordially supported, and it is generally believed that it will be carried into effect.

A pamphlet upon the silver question has just been published by Sir Joseph McKenna, ex-director of the National Bank of Ireland. The pamphlet is creating a sensation in financial circles and at the Bi-Metallic Conference.

It is devoted to proving Lord Liverpool's legislation of 1816 was simply a fraud, the object being to cheat the public out of four shillings in each pound, Troy weight, of new coin. It is added that Lord Liverpool made that paltry gain not for himself but for the treasury. Sir Joseph McKenna accused Lord Liverpool of intentional dishonesty and prefers to attribute the fraud to his stupidity. The silverites claim that, when this is understood, it will strongly influence public opinion in favor of the re-establishment of bi-metallism.

Finances of India.

Sir David Barbour, late Finance Minister from India, read a paper on the "Finances of India," in which he said the expenditures of a country always tend to exceed the revenues. The sudden declines in the prices of rupees have led to an injurious reduction of expenditures, the cessation of public works and the loss of control by the Indian budget of its power to maintain a surplus or to prevent a deficit. Indian exchange had but temporarily improved, and the country had been lulled into a false sense of security when the United States increased their purchases of silver; but when those purchases ceased India exchange fell lower than ever. The effect of the divergence of gold and silver upon the finances of India had been a crisis involving a waste of money and mischievous fluctuations of policy, and there was a prospect of a further severe decline, when the Government of India would be unable to meet their obligation. The result of attempting to introduce a gold standard in India had been to disturb the trade of India with silver standard countries, increase India's sterling debt, increase the expenditures, increase the taxation and to cause the almost total abandonment of public works. It was too soon, he said, to say whether the attempt would be successful, but it was plain that it must require time and further heavy sacrifices.

Press Comments.

The Times deprecates Mr. Balfour's part in the bi-metallist conference. It says: "No man can combine the incompatible functions of an apostle of fads and a responsible position without injuring his usefulness. Mr. Balfour is more headstrong and intemperate in dealing with bi-metallism than in treating of any other subjects."

The Times also criticises and refutes Mr. Balfour's arguments.

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the proceedings of yesterday's session of the bi-metallic conference, says the discussion has assisted not a whit in the solution of the silver question.

Never Go Shooting

without ammunition, and never be without the Students' Mixture Tobacco if you care to enjoy a delicious smoke. Its fragrance is unexcelled and quality unequalled. Try it for yourself.

Provincial Board of Health.

At the meeting of the Provincial Board of Health yesterday a communication was read from Assiginack, Manitoulin, stating that there had been an outbreak of diphtheria at Assiginack, Manitoulin, nine deaths being reported out of 16 cases. Thirteen cases of typhoid fever are reported in the mining camps around Sudbury. The two smallpox cases in East Oxford are reported recovered.

Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has worked wonders for dyspeptics, and we don't think there is a case of dyspepsia to be found that it will not cure if the directions are followed. Mr. C. E. Williams, Druggist, Wingham, says: "The Vegetable Discovery is selling well, and I know of one bad case of dyspepsia that it has completely cured."

Insurance That Insures.

In another column will be found three testimonials from beneficiaries to the Provincial Provident Institution of St. Thomas, Ont., which tend to show the prompt manner in which the institution pays its claims. Both the company and the system under which it works are well worth the attention of every insurer.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the Great South American Kidney Cure. You cannot afford to pass this magic relief and cure. Druggists.

Skin diseases are more or less directly occasioned by bad blood. B.B.B. cures the following skin diseases: Shingles, erysipelas, itching, rashness, salt rheum scald head, eruptions, pimples, blotches by removing all impurities from the blood from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

Gold for England.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamer Augusta Victoria, sailing this afternoon, will take out a total of $1,500,000 gold.

Gentlemen,—Two years ago my husband suffered from severe indigestion, but was completely cured by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. I can truly recommend it to all sufferers from this disease. Mrs. John Hurd, 13 Cross street, Toronto.

AMENDING THE BILL.

Many Concessions to the Opposition Respecting the Registration Measure—Discussed for Several Hours.

The Ontario Legislature, which had sat all night and until 8 o'clock this morning, languidly pulled itself together again at 11.15 and resumed consideration of the Manhood Suffrage Registration bill in committee.

Mr. Hardy introduced some amendments, which the Government were willing to adopt, authorizing the Government to appoint a temporary chairman for the Board of Registrars and leaving the board to appoint its permanent chairman, and widening the absentee clause so as to allow voters of other occupations than those first specified to be put on at supplementary sittings of the board.

Mr. Meredith Still Protests.

Mr. Meredith was not satisfied. He said the clause respecting absentees was hampered by altogether too many provisoes and limitations. He also objected to the Government appointing the two registrars in each of the four constituencies of Toronto. This power ought to be left in the hands of the board. He urged that it was an injustice to require thirty days' residence previous to registration in the electoral district, as there were many removals, especially at this time of the year. He suggested that a bona-fide residence of three months in the city ought to entitle the elector to vote in some electoral district.

Sir Oliver Mowat contended that by allowing voters to register without the thirty days' previous residence required by the bill would be to give facilities for colonizing. The provisions of the bill must be substantially maintained.

Mr. Hardy argued that, as in the cases of other voters a nine months' residence was required, there certainly was no great hardship in requiring of manhood suffrage voters a thirty days' residence in the electoral division.

A Disgraceful Slander.

Mr. Meredith said that the charge made by Mr. Hardy that affidavits signed in blank by a J.P. and commissioner were carried round to be used before the Assessment Commissioner for putting voters on the list was a disgraceful slander, and he called on the Attorney-General to make a thorough investigation of the matter.

Mr. Hardy explained that he did not say that the blank affidavits were signed by a magistrate, but by a commissioner.

Mr. McColl protested on behalf of St. Thomas, the only other constituency in addition to Toronto in which the manhood franchise list of voters already prepared will be thrown out.

No progress had been made when the House rose at 1.

The Mining Royalties.

When the House resumed business in the afternoon Mr. Hardy's Mining bill came up for a third reading.

Mr. Whitney disapproved of the change in the law and thought royalties ought not to have been interfered with. He moved that the bill be referred back to the committee to strike out those portions of the bill dealing with royalties.

Mr. Hardy moved in amendment to the amendment that, while concurring in the resolution, the House is of opinion that the changes made are not of such a character as will prejudicially affect the interests of the province.

Mr. Meredith would have preferred to see the experiment of suspending the royalties tried.

The amendment to the amendment was carried by 37 yeas to 14 nays, and the bill read a third time.

The House went again into committee on the Manhood Suffrage Registration bill, and both parties settled down to considering the clauses of the bill in detail. The third section of the bill was amended so as to provide that voters whose names are entered on part one of the municipal voters' list as entitled to vote at municipal and legislative elections may be entered upon the manhood suffrage list in cases where by the disposal of their property or otherwise they have lost their qualifications as municipal voters.

An Important Concession Made.

A long discussion took place over the required qualification of three months' residence in the city and 30 days in the electoral division previous to registration, the Opposition members contending that 30 days' residence in any division should be sufficient even though the applicant did not then reside in that division at the time of registration. The Government finally yielded the point so far as to permit a voter to register and vote in the division from which he had moved, this concession only to apply to the coming election.

A number of clauses to which there was no objection were passed. An amendment to the constitution of the boards in the cities, other than those named in the bill, was adopted providing that the boards should consist of the two County Court judges and the Police Magistrate, or in cases where there was only one County Court judge, the judge, the Police Magistrate and the local master.

No Attempt to Secure Partisan Advantage

Mr. Meredith charged the Government with constituting the boards so as to have a majority favorable to them.

Sir Oliver warmly denied any intention to secure a partisan advantage, pointing out that some of those constituting the boards were Dominion officials.

This drew a vigorous reply from the Opposition leader, and for a time it appeared as if the modus vivendi which had prevailed between the contending parties during the afternoon was likely to be broken. But the storm blew over and they got back to amicable hair-splitting over words and phrases.

Registrars May Not Vote.

It was 8 30 in the evening before the House reassembled, about one-third of the members being in their places.

Mr. Ross introduced an amendment to the effect that no registrar or registrar's clerk concerned in the preparation of lists should be a candidate at any election.

Mr. Meredith wished to go further and prohibit them from voting. The suggestion was adopted, so far as concerned the registrars, and the amendment was adopted.

The clause providing for the division of each electoral district into four registration divisions was amended by making the number six.

An amendment was adopted providing that the registrars shall be assigned to their respective registration divisions by the board instead of by the Government, as first provided.

Sir Oliver On "News."

When the clause providing for giving notice of the times and places of registration by posters was reached Mr. Meredith said he thought additional publicity should be given by advertising in the newspapers.

Sir Oliver Mowat: "The newspapers will publish it as an item of news."

Mr. Meredith: "Oh, but that will be robbing the newspapers!"

Mr. Hardy: "Well, I should rather like to see a way of robbing the newspapers myself."

The clause stood as it was.

A protracted struggle took place over clause 27 in connection with the work of enquiry into the qualifications of applicants. Mr. Meredith contended that, if power were given to adjourn from day to day for the taking of further evidence, the effect would be to block registration and deter those entitled to vote from registering owing to the loss of time entailed.

The question was finally settled by providing that the registrar is to determine on the spot on the affidavit of the applicant and his answers to questions and any evidence which may be then produced before him.

Will Not be Photographed.

The clause providing for the photographing of applicants for registration by or at the request of agents was struck out.

The clause permitting candidates to have agents representing them present at any registration sitting was extended so as to include any political organization.

All the important points of difference between the parties on the essential features of the bill having been settled the House devoted itself to considering a number of little matters of detail.

M'MASTER UNIVERSITY.

Conferring of Degrees on Sixteen Graduates—Addresses by Well-Known Educationalists and Others.

The great event of the year for the Baptists of the Province of Ontario yesterday was no less the most important day in the history of McMaster University, being the first occasion on which she has exercised her full degree-conferring powers. Yesterday's exercises in Walmer-road Church were disappointing to none, not even the most sanguine of the well-wishers of the institution. Being the first occasion on which she has had the privilege of turning out from her halls a class of full-fledged graduates, the day was looked forward to with something of a mingling of foreboding, fear, intense anticipation and earnest enthusiasm. The graduating class showed a high intellectual average, and was under existing circumstances very large, numbering sixteen in all, three of whom were ladies.

Stricken with a severe illness but a few weeks ago it was feared that Chancellor Rand would be prevented from taking part in the exercises, but he had sufficiently recovered to lend the magnetism and inspiration of his presence to the occasion, and the enthusiastic applause with which his name was everywhere and always greeted attested to the esteem in which he is held by his colleagues and students.

The interest displayed by the Baptists of Toronto in the commencement exercises of Tuesday and Wednesday increased as the hours went by and the 300 tickets which had been placed as the limit for the collation during the afternoon of Thursday were insufficient to meet the demands when they were offered for sale.

The Collation.

Hon. John Dryden occupied the chief seat at the collation, with Chancellor Rand and Rev. Dr. G. D. Boardman on either side. Every available seat was occupied, three hundred only having been provided for.

The toast list was short and the speakers few firm, but the toasts were important and the speeches short and pointed.

Chancellor Rand had been forbidden by his physician to make any speech, however short, consequently to his colleague, Prof. Newman, fell the task of speaking the praises, reviewing the work, and elucidating the duties and privileges of McMaster. While regretting the severe prostration of the Chancellor, he esteemed it a matter of supreme joy that he had so far passed through his illness and had his counsel during the preparations for, and his genial presence to the culmination of, this, their first convocation.

Reviewing their past with pleasure, he looked for still greater things in the years that were yet to come. The praises of the graduating class need not be sounded, their brilliant and elaborate addresses of Tuesday evening spoke more than the loftiest eloquence could express.

In speaking to the same toast, Mr. D. E. Thomson, Q.C., paid glowing tributes to the memory of the departed Dr. Cassels and Dr. McVicar, and also to Chancellor Rand.

By curious and entirely unpremeditated coincidence the toast of the first graduating class of McMaster was both proposed and responded to by members of the family of the founder of the university. The speech of Mr. J. S. McMaster was answered by that of his son, Mr. W. W. McMaster, whose speech was one of the best of the day, being a credit to himself and the class for which he spoke. Thomas Doolittle, B.A., spoke for the theological graduates.

In answer to an urgent invitation on the part of the chairman Dr. Rand rose and in a few well-chosen words proposed the health of him who preached their first baccalaureate sermon, Rev. Dr. Boardman, who responded in a short happy speech and eloquent.

The Alumni Association brought Rev. E. W. Dadson to his feet, while Miss A. M. Fitch of Moulton and Principal Bates of Woodstock spoke for "Our Academic Departments."

Conferring the Degrees.

The evening exercises drew a concourse which crowded the spacious church to the limits of comfort, and the proceedings lacked none of the spirit and enthusiasm displayed during the afternoon. The students of Moulton College completely filled the many pews reserved for them and evinced a deep interest in all that took place.

Sir Oliver Mowat was compelled to send his regrets, as "the engagements in the Park had proved more formidable than anticipated."

The centre of interest was the conferring of degrees upon the graduates, who were presented to the chancellor by Professor George E. Foster. Prof. McKay clothed the grads in the insignia of their respective degrees, and the undergrads bestowed their plaudits with hands that were never sparing. Carson J. Cameron had the honor of being the first to receive a degree from McMaster, and the debut of the first lady graduate, Miss Annie McKay, was the signal for a shower of sweet bouquets.

Rev. Prof. Trotter delivered the address to the graduates, congratulating them upon reaching the point towards which their hopes had long aspired and their labors always tended. The task imposed was unique and without precedent in the history of McMaster. For years they had been sending out graduates from their other educational institutions, but a new link had now been forged in the chain which bound them together. Pleasant prophesy, timely warning, sincere encouragement and sound advice were the prevailing characteristics of his appropriate speech.

Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick, in a happy speech, which was long enough to impress his audience with a sense of the interest he displayed in the institutions of the province, and short enough to please without tiring, traced the history of the earliest universities of the modern world and demonstrated the influence they had exerted upon the national life of all great empires. He was pleased to see that Canadians showed no desire to follow in the footsteps of our neighbors, who possess 360 universities with only 60,000 students. A few universities of high quality were more desirable than the state of affairs existing across the border.

Dr. McLellan as one of the examiners congratulated the professors on the excellent character of the papers of the students and more especially on the essays on "Education."

Mr. J. R. Cresswell, on behalf of the graduating class, in a neat speech presented to the governors of McMaster a life-sized portrait of the munificent benefactor through whose generous liberality the institution was founded, the late Senator McMaster.

The graduates:

B. A.—Carson J. Cameron, Tiverton; John R. Cresswell, Toronto; Benjamin W. N. Grigg, Exeter; Annie M. McKay, Toronto; William W. McMaster, Toronto; Harry L. McNeill, Port Elgin; Charles N. Mitchell, Pembroke; William Pocock, Wingham; Harry Porter, Fredericton, N. B.; Henry C. Priest, Toronto; Jacob J. Reeve, Guelph; Edgar Russell, Millbrook; Minnie Smith, Orangeville; Harry Stillwell, Cheapside; Leonard Therrien, Montreal; Eliza P. Wells, Toronto.

B. Th.—George Cross, B.A., Fennella; Thomas Doolittle, B.A., Columbus; Howard P. Whidden, B.A., Antigonish, N.S.

Degree of B.Th., pastors on the field—Rev. James McEwen, Vankleek Hill; Rev. Albert T. Sowerby, Aylmer.

Degree of M.A. in course—Blanche Bishop, B.A., Moulton College; Mary S. Daniels, B.A., Moulton College.

Diplomas, English Theological course—Alexander P. Kennedy, Bobcaygeon; John A. Kennedy, Dansford; Charles W. King, Truro, N.S.; James P. McIntyre, M.D., Winnipeg, Man.; Solomon S. Weaver, Toronto.

Degree of D.D.—Rev. John Dempsey, Ingersoll.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.
INSURANCE THAT INSURES.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 11, 1894.

E. S. MILLER, ESQ.,
Secretary The P.P.I.,
St. Thomas, Ont.

Re Roger Allin, deceased.

Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for prompt payment of my claim for $2000, under Certificate No. 322, and more especially for having advanced a part of the money before proofs were completed. There has been some delay in getting this money, but that is owing to my not making application for proof blanks for several weeks after my husband's death, and not through any fault of the Company. The Company has in every way treated me very generously. Thanking you, I remain,

Yours truly,
(S.) JOANNA ALLIN,
Beneficiary.

Toronto, Ont., April 26th, 1894.

E. S. MILLER, ESQ.,
Secretary Provincial Provident Institution,
St. Thomas, Ont.

Re Carlyle.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of Mrs. Thomas Carlyle we beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque payable at par here for $1000 in full of settlement of Policy in your Company on the life of the late Thomas Carlyle. You have paid this claim with commendable promptness, it being several weeks yet before the money is due according to the terms of the Policy.

Yours truly,
(S.) WELLS & MACMURCHY,
Solicitors for Claimant.

Lisgar, Ont., March 31, 1894.

E. S. MILLER, Esq.,
Secretary the P.P.I.,
St. Thomas, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

Some weeks ago, through a runaway accident, I was so unfortunate as to lose one arm and one leg. I left home in good health and a short time afterwards while approaching a railway crossing my horse became frightened, ran away and threw me under a moving train. Some months prior to this accident I had, at the solicitation of an agent, insured in the Provincial Provident for $2000, one-half of the policy being payable in case of total and permanent disability. I have just received your chèque for $1000 and have to thank the Company for such prompt settlement. The proofs have only just been completed and it cost me nothing whatever to establish my claim. I thoroughly appreciate your generous treatment.

Yours truly,
(S.) WILLIAM GIBSON,
Holder of Certificate No. 10832.

Bad blood causes blotches, boils, pimples, abscesses, ulcers, scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cures bad blood in any form from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

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Look in Our Windows for the Latest Styles.

PRICES CUT IN HALF.

Ladies' tan-colored Russia Calf sewed shoes—direct from our Boston factory—in 1-2 widths, Piccadilly, London, common-sense or American toes (every pair guaranteed), $1.

No Intermediate Profit
Our Own Manufacture.

Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties, patent toecap, patent facing, Spanish arch instep, 85c.

Ladies' Tan or Red Morocco Walking Shoes, hand-sewed turns, our own manufacture, every pair guaranteed by us 75c.

Gents' Russian Tan Calf Lace Boots or Oxfords, Piccadilly, London or French toes, our own manufacture, every pair guaranteed, $1.25.

Gents' Cordovan sewed walking shoes, our own manufacture, 85c.

WE WILL FORFEIT
$1000
If the men's lace boots, Piccadilly toes, which we are selling for $1.25

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SHELL CORDOVAN

They are our own manufacture, You pay no intermediate profit. We sell thousands of pairs to the trade at the same price.

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Monster Shoe House,
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Uses the new Patent Pocket (Cozens') in all Trousers. You should not be without one.

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THE ONLY PERFECTLY-FITTING TRUSS IN THE WORLD.
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NERVE BEANS
NERVE BEANS are a new discovery, that cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restore the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors or excesses of youth. This remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases where all other treatments have failed even to relieve. Sold by druggists at $1 per package, or six for $5, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing THE JAMES MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. Write for pamphlet. Sold in Toronto by NEIL C. LOVE & CO., 168 Yonge-street. 135

Reformers in the West.

The southern division of Ward 6 Reform Association met in the Town Hall, Parkdale, last night and elected delegates to the West Toronto convention on the 10th inst. Dr. Lynd occupied the chair.

After the delegates had been appointed a discussion took place as to who would be the most suitable candidate.

It is believed that the contest will narrow down to Dr. King and G. G. S. Lindsey.

These delegates were elected:

Alexander McFadden, John Ryan, William Scully, H. Rae, J. E. Verral, Dr. McConnell, Donald Campbell, Sturgeon Stewart, Hon. S. E. Biggs, W. J. McCrimmon, Thomas W. Scripture, W. Eccleston, M. Malcolm, George Gall, E. May, G. W. Grant, W. J. Little, J. J. Ward, J. A. Thompson, H. Howard, George Howard, William Small, W. H. Ledger, H. McMath, W. T. J. Lee, James Cook, George Southcote, Edward Southcote, sr., H. E. Stone, Malcolm Hammond, John F. McRae, John Jackson, John Inglis, Alexander Campbell, W. H. P. McKeown, H. C. Stevens, H. E. Stevens, William Mulholland, George J. Little, W. S. Milne, Thomas Slater, James Young, David Slater, John Marshall, John Corrigan, John Stewart, John C. Bell, H. Sutherland, E. S. Shaw, Robert Ross, George G. Miles, J. C. Morgan, Dr. Lynd, N. McCrimmon, George Cook, John E. Hall, J. S. Lockie, Robert Rose, Frank Hayes, William J. Rankin and J. F. Murdoch.

In addition to the above the Young Liberals will be allowed 20 delegates—that is, one for each district.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat and diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 and 50c.

"Four-Track Series" Etchings.

The Passenger Department of the New York Central has just issued a series of eight beautiful etchings, which artistically outrank anything of the kind ever issued by a railroad company, while the absence of any objectionable advertising feature renders them suitable for hanging in your office, library or home. The titles are: "Washington Bridge," "Rock of Ages, Niagara Falls," "Old Spring at West Point," "Rounding the Nose, Mohawk Valley," "No. 999 and the DeWitt Clinton," "The Empire State Express," "Horse Shoe Fall, Niagara," and "Gorge of the Niagara River."

These etchings are all printed on fine plate paper, 24x32 inches, suitable for framing. Copies may be procured at the office of Edson J. Weeks, General Agent, 1 Exchange-street, Buffalo, N.Y., for 50 cents each, or will be mailed in stiff tubes, secure from injury, to any