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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1889.

The Business Outlook.

The seasonable weather of the past week has given an impetus to general business that promises to increase as the summer approaches. All indications point to improved trade, and the outlook is far better than at the corresponding period last year. In wholesale circles seasonable orders are coming in, and although money continues tight a feeling of confidence has returned, and is likely to remain. With the opening of navigation a big trade with the Northwest is anticipated, and the growth of our business with the Maritime Provinces is something marvellous. In cotton goods, confectionery and sugars, Toronto merchants have bought heavily in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and our commercial relations with "our brethren down by the sounding sea" are yearly becoming more intimate and lucrative.

The real estate market also reflects the improved tone noticed in business circles, and with the exception of stocks, the entire financial and commercial outlook is bright and encouraging. Indeed, at no time during the past two years has there been such a buoyant tone pervading business circles as there is at present.

Coal, Iron and Flour.

Did it ever strike you, gentle reader, as being a very serious defect in Canada's National Policy that it affords practically no protection at all to one very important interest—the flour manufacture? And have you ever thought of it, further, that since the N. P. was adopted, ten years ago—the situation has been immensely changed in two ways, as The World has before endeavored to explain? First, the addition to the Dominion of several new wheat-growing Provinces in the Northwest, and the development of the great prairie, is working a revolution—nothing less—in the situation as regards wheat and flour. The time was when a Canadian statesman might reasonably have looked forward to this becoming a country that had to import bread for its people to live upon; but behold the great change upon which we have entered! It is now seen that several wheat-growing States, as they vast new country is but beginning as yet; and you don't imagine that all this great change is going to be without practical bearing on the flour question, do you? It surely won't do to talk about a bread-tax being paid by the poor people of a country that has millions' worth to export every year of the stuff from which bread is made.

Let us frankly admit that for the time being you have us at an apparent disadvantage. You may ask whether we do not need to import wheat this very year, 1889. But this is owing to an extraordinary concatenation of circumstances, which may not be witnessed again for generations to come. It will not be for long, either; and the present generation, most probably, shall not look upon its like again. There were two years of poor wheat crop coming together in Ontario, the latter of the two being coincident with Manitoba's first serious experience of frosted wheat. But it is a perfectly rational anticipation that some way of preventing damage from frost, either by sowing an earlier variety of wheat, by giving up to other crops the localities proved to be dangerous, or otherwise will be found, and the present scare will soon pass away; although some will continue to talk for a while longer about Canada being a country that requires to import bread for her people.

We have said that one thing which has revolutionized the situation once old times has been—the addition to Canada of several wheat-growing Provinces in the Northwest. That brings us within close reach of the time when Canada will be a greater bread-exporting country than ever she was before; and when she may impose even prohibitory duties on foreign flour, without any danger of her own "poor man" suffering in consequence. Get this important fact into your head, if you can—that just now we are at the turn between the old times and the new, when Ontario first exhibits a decided failing off in wheat, while as yet the great Northwest has scarcely begun to show its capacity. Surely you will admit that the combined wheat and flour interest is an immensely greater one in Canada now than it appeared to be ten, twenty or thirty years ago; also that within the lifetime of children now born its present importance must be greatly exceeded.

The other thing which has helped to revolutionize the situation has been—the failure within recent time of the ready and lucrative foreign market which formerly existed for American flour. India and South America now export wheat, which they did not use to do in old times; and there are still other sources of supply beginning to tell on the market. The result is that American millers and operators find left upon their hands an immense surplus of flour, the far greater part of it of the inferior grades, which they are anxious to get rid of at almost any price. In the face of the pressing necessity they are under of getting it off their hands, the Canadian duty of 50 cents per barrel counts for next to nothing at all. Then the railways help them over that difficulty, by giving them through rates which their Canadian competitors cannot get. And thus it has come about that from Toronto to Montreal, and thence east as far as Canada extends, low grade American flour has been dumped upon Canadian markets in such quantities that there is no sale for our own. The imported article is sold cheap, so it is said; but those who know say that our consumers pay quite all it is worth, or rather more. This latter circumstance—the comparative failure of the European market for American flour—is the sufficient reason why the trifle of 50 cents duty, which *might* have appeared a passable protection in 1879, is in 1889 practically of no account at all to the Canadian miller. It is an old story that circumstances alter cases.

The vast growth and expansion of Canada's wheat production, present and prospective, suggests a growth of the wheat and flour interest to correspond. Along with this latter must come a growth of political influence too. You understand that this wheat and flour interest is and must be a growing power in Canadian politics, don't you? Now give us your forecast of the probable fate of the political party which, through its accredited leaders, at next general election should refuse plump and plain to give adequate Protection to this great interest. But The Globe says that Sir John has done this already. We say he has not: as regards what is the fact there is a difference of opinion still pending. Time must tell.

But there is no doubt at all of the fact that Protection to both wheat and flour is refused by Laurier, Cartwright and all the rest of that crowd. As regards their enmity to Protection, they are getting worse every year. As Canada's wheat and flour interest grows in volume and in importance, so also does their opposition to allowing it any Protection. That Sir John may soon place himself all square with this great and growing interest is likely enough. But for Sir Richard Cartwright to do this seems impossible. And things impossible are not within the bounds of practical politics.

Two years ago Sir Charles Tupper was setting forth to Parliament, in his budget speech of 1887, these two bold proposals of his—to increase the iron duties and to put antiracite coal on the free list. The latter he defended on the ground that the half million or so of revenue given up would be more than compensated to the country by the development of iron making and the iron trades generally. If we do not misunderstand what he said on that occasion, he meant that the increased use of hard coal as raw material, in making pig iron from the ore, would cause increased use of soft coal and of charcoal, too, in subsequent processes of iron manufacture. To which we may add now that, considering our large import of hard coal, all free, our neighbors need have the less to say should we increase somewhat our duty on soft coal.

Let us take from another quarter a hint as to a way out of the flour difficulty. Mr. Thomas Marks of Port Arthur is a leading shipowner, and was one of a shipowners' deputation that interviewed the Government not long ago. Being in Ottawa again a few days ago, he said that the Government had reduced the tolls on canals, but the policy that would do the greatest good to those who had invested in vessel property would be the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals. If this were done, shipping property would fairly boom. As it was now, Western vessel men were at the mercy of the owners of barges on the St. Lawrence, who got a large share of the rate for carrying goods from any point in the West to Montreal. These barges were a monopoly. After all the great question was the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, by which vessels of large capacity could proceed from Port Arthur to the sea, carrying grain one way and coal and other freight back.

In Canada, at this time, there is a rational connection between coal, iron and flour; and if you put on your considering cap you may "see it." We venture to hope that a way will yet be found out of the flour difficulty, after all. And most probably Sir John will be the man to find it, too, in spite of The Globe's assertion or implication the other way. Meantime, if you have any gift of imagination, you may as well exercise it on how the wheat and flour question is likely to appear to the farmers, both in old Ontario and in the new Northwest, at the next general election.

The more the feeling of Ontario finds expression at party conventions the more plain does it appear that very few of the men who voted against Col. O'Brien's measure will secure re-nominations. In East Durham the Conservatives have in plain terms told Mr. Ward that he must go. The Empire newspaper is another extensive sufferer from upholding the Jesuit Estates Act.

The Universities and the Secondary Schools.

The official announcement that the University Federation Act will be at once proclaimed is a notification to all who are interested in the matter from any point of view to be ready to press their opinions on the governing body of the reconstructed Provincial university. When a new Senate is organized in October next there will probably be on it some new members, and advanced ideas of the university's place and functions will secure a hearing.

Amongst the questions pressing for settlement is the one raised some time ago by the Rev. Principal Grant in a public address, in the course of which he pleaded for a higher and a more uniform standard of matriculation. In the not very remote past a low standard of entrance was more than justifiable, it was an absolute necessity. To have fixed the standard very high would have excluded the great majority of the students. But this cannot be alleged now. The secondary schools have within the past few years risen rapidly in efficiency, and the first demand for a higher standard of matriculation in the universities came from the teachers of the high schools and collegiate institutes. They know better than others what they can accomplish, and they naturally and properly demand that the public and official requirements shall at least keep pace with the capacity of their schools. Nor is there any reason why the universities should object to a higher standard, for they are no longer in any danger of losing students on account of a high matriculation, and the quality of their own work can be improved by having the entrance of their students raised to a higher plane.

Uniformity of matriculation is even more desirable than the elevation of the standard, for variety of work needlessly multiplies classes in the secondary schools and thus impairs their efficiency by wasting the teachers' time. There is no reason why all seats of learning should not have virtually the same tests for admission, and then the schools could concentrate their efforts on a single uniform course. There are two ways of bringing this about in so far as the University arts courses are concerned. One is to create a joint board of examiners made up of representatives from all the universities, each institution agreeing to accept the certificate of the board. The other is to relegate the task of examination to the Education Department. Each of these plans has had a partial trial. Queen's, Victoria and Trinity universities have tried the joint board system and it has worked well, but the co-operation of Toronto University is necessary and that has never been secured. Meanwhile each of the four universities accepts the certificate of the Department in certain subjects, and all that is needed to secure uniformity is for each of them to accept it for all subjects and give up the work of examining for itself.

The second of these plans seems for many reasons to be the preferable one, and we have no doubt that if the Senate of the Provincial University were to fall in with it the others would do so too. The course prescribed for second-class public school teachers is identical now with the course prescribed for pass matriculation in Toronto University in most of the subjects. It would inflict no hardship on either the matriculants or the teachers to make them exactly identical, and to enlarge the departmental board of examiners so that the services of sub-examiners might be dispensed with altogether. It is hardly fair to expect a university to accept the results of the sub-examiner system of reading papers and assigning marks. The men who ask the questions should read the answers, and this can be secured by appointing a large enough board. If half-a-dozen English examiners are needed let there be half-a-dozen, or even a dozen; but let them be competent experts in whose finding not merely the universities but the whole body of teachers will acquiesce. The time has come to move forward in this important matter and the movement cannot be made too soon.

T. GRANGER STEWART, M.D., F.R.S.E., Ordinary Physician to H.M. the Queen in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, writes: "Acute bronchitis is common especially in the advanced stages of Bright's disease, and tends to pass into the chronic state. Phthisis (consumption) in its various forms is found occasionally associated with these renal (kidney) affections. It usually proves fatal while the renal malady is yet in its early stages." It thus becomes evident that consumption and bronchitis are intimately associated with kidney disease and Warner's Safe Cure should be taken early in the disease to prevent the damaging influence the kidney malady exerts upon the respiratory organs.

GOLDWIN SMITH AND MR. M'CARTHY.

After the Oxford Professor's Scalp—For the Independent Press.

I do not often agree with Mr. Goldwin Smith in those days, but he certainly writes with admirable good sense about a twaddling curds-and-whey dissertation which Lord Lorne recently contributed to an American paper upon Canadian affairs. He says:

"Having thus cleared my position, I feel free to confess to Lord Lorne that I think the British aristocracy had better meddle no more with the affairs of this continent. I have not the slightest feeling against aristocracy any more than I have against any other historical and established institution . . . . . The Governor-General of Canada can hardly help living in a fool's paradise. He is surrounded at Ottawa by officials whose interests are bound up with the present system and by courtiers who wish to make themselves pleasant. If he asks questions he receives gratifying answers. Opinion has been so much dragooned that even from the newspapers, if he read them, he can hardly learn the truth. Had Lord Lorne, like Haroun al Raschid, gone among his people in disguise he might have seen things which were hidden from his eyes in Government House and when he was making vice-regal progresses and receiving loyal addresses. He would have seen that, all monarchical forms and professions notwithstanding, the tissue of Canadian society is thoroughly democratic, and completely identified in all material particulars with that of the United States, so that to change it into anything resembling the social tissue of the Old World would be as difficult as to change the tissues of the human body. He would have seen when he got to the real mind of the people that the anti-American sentiment may be affected by the official class and the would-be gentry. Among the masses it does not exist."

Editor World: If the above, taken from London Truth, March 21, is really a specimen of Goldwin Smith's opinion, I commend its perusal to the independent pressmen of Canada. Imperial Feder tionists are classed as "office-seekers and would-be gentry," and we are told that the tissue of Canadian society is thoroughly democratic and completely identified in all material particulars with that of the United States.

Does Mr. Goldwin Smith forget that the grand monarchical system of our Mother Country is upheld by the greatest prop that such a system ever had—the commonwealth of England as represented by "Her Majesty's Loyal Commons," and our country is peopled by the middle classes of Great Britain?

Dream on, Mr. Goldwin Smith, in your snug library in Toronto! Write as if you knew the heart that beats beneath the Canadian homespun! How can you, who have identified yourself with no country, tell of the feeling of this country? You have lived among books, not men!

Write and fill our homes with your charming essays! Let us feel that facile pen is doing the work it was meant to do, in teaching the rising generation what Oxford has to show in the way of a gentleman and a scholar. But leave to men like D'Alton McCarthy, the son of an Irish emigrant, the man who from the age of 16 has lived among the Canadian masses, whose education was finished in a country grammer school, whose whole life, politically and professionally, is among the Canadian masses—leave it to him to sound the keynote of the sentiment of Canadian people, while you, in your luxurious indolence, can fly to Washington to avoid the cutting March winds, and where you can bask in the sunshine of American classes, while D'Alton McCarthy stands alone the chill winds of Ottawa and party dis-favor, battling for the rights of the Canadian masses. ONLOOKER.

Cut Away the Tithes.

Editor World: The World got in a "telling shot" when it hit the tithes. Why was this not more generally thought of long ago? Why did not our brothers in Eastern Canada bring their batteries to play on this weak point of the enemy's line? My old friend, "Jean Baptiste," is not stupid, if he is yielding, and "Josephte" counts for not a little. The priests would soon learn what difference there was between a legal claim to tithes and a moral claim to tithes—the habitants would soon begin to enquire what was done with so much money (said to amount to $36 annual tax on each Catholic farmer in Canada East), and what good comes to them from it, why they have to pay while their neighbor, because he is a Protestant, is free from the tax. D. S.

The Saugeen Valley Railway.

Editor World: I notice in your issue of Saturday a statement that Hon. Mr. Mowat had notified the secretary of the Saugeen Valley Railway Company that that company would not get a bonus and that the matter would not be taken into consideration. This statement is not correct. Mr. Mowat wrote me on March 20 that it had been found impossible to adopt this session a railway policy with reference to the settled portions of Ontario, the only subsidies to be granted being for colonization roads.

Walkerton, April 2. WILLIAM A. MCLEAN.

The Toronto Cavalry School.

Editor World: I noticed in your paper of this morning some remarks concerning the appointment of a commandant for the proposed Toronto Cavalry School and take the liberty of saying a few words in connection with that matter. Captain Heward, now at Quebec, was a Toronto officer, and why, after giving his whole time and energy to the Cavalry School at Quebec, should he be passed over to allow some "outsider," so to speak, to be placed over him is a matter I cannot quite understand. It seems to me it would be very discouraging to a permanent officer who has been in the service since the first cavalry school was organized to be thus passed over, providing he is qualified. I understand all the permanent officers are required to qualify. There seems to be no object in a man going into the service and devoting his time to it when he is ignored instead of rewarded by promotion when opportunity offers.

Toronto, April 10. HEAD STALL.

An Old Landmark.

Editor World: A man can do as he likes with his own; but Mr. Joseph Duggan must be a queer man if it be true that "a frame stable is at once to be erected in the grove south of the Woodbine Hotel." Why destroy appearances by cutting down these trees, when there are acres of ground available for the purposes of a racing-stable in the immediate vicinity? It is a piece of Vandalism that won't make horse-racing popular in the EAST END.

How to Prevent Crime.

Editor World: A local assembly of Knights of Labor is much exercised as to the causes and prevention of crime. As the latter is the more important, I venture to propose preventives for common everyday offences.

Drunkenness is the only crime that cannot be prevented, and as it is the root of much evil it should be made a capital offence, and the offender on conviction should be at once executed without the expense of a second trial.

Embezzlement by clerks and others would be prevented by every employer being his own clerk and cashier. This would also do away with accumulation of capital (so hateful to the Knights of Labor), employers only doing just as much business as they themselves could perform.

Pocket-picking would be prevented by abolition of pockets, or if that would be inconvenient by carrying nothing in them.

Robbery by postmen can only be hindered by sending letters and valuables through the express office. This would so reduce the number of letter carriers that a passenger on a street car would on a rainy morning only have to apologise to the policeman on board for taking up so much room.

Burglary is the easiest thing to prevent. When a would-be housebreaker calls, apologise for not leaving the front door open, then treat him as one of the family. Hand him the paper and order supper. This treatment will make a friend of him and he will retire with nothing but good advice. Burglars not amenable to this system are unworthy of respect.

Bank robberies will be reduced to a minimum by compelling the cashiers to board in underground vaults with strong foundations and no extrication treaties. After being there 30 or 40 years their principles would be found perfectly firm and they themselves of upright habits.

Toronto, April 9. GEO. STREET.

R. A. GUNN, M.D., Dean and Professor of Surgery of the United State Medical College, Editor of "Medical Tribune," Author of "Gunn's New Improved Hand-book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," in referring to the use of Warner's Safe Cure in a case of Bright's disease, said over his own signature: "I was greatly surprised to observe a decided improvement within a month. Within four months, no tube casts could be found, and only a trace of albumen; and, as he expressed it, he felt perfectly well. After this demonstration of its power, I prescribed it in full doses in both acute and chronic Bright's disease with the most satisfactory results."

Weakly women with pale, colorless faces need Carter's Iron Pills. 246

OUR BARLEY IS NOT SO BAD

AS SOME OF JOHN BULL'S BREWERS SAY IT IS.

Analyzing the Letters That Were Sent to the Minister of Agriculture—Another Talk With Hon. Charles Drury—What He Says of it Now.

A careful perusal of the report and various documents in connection with the question of Canadian barley for British malsing purposes indicates that there is no such rebuff dealt to Canadians as the first cable advice would seem to show. True it is that the sample sent over by Mr. Drury was not received with open arms, as it were, but at the same time the tenor of the letters written by the various brewers, in reporting upon the quality, cannot be said to be altogether adverse.

We stand simply and solely on this ground: we are compelled to find a market for our barley in some other quarter than in the American republic to the south of us, and we naturally look to England for that market.

What do we find there? Last year England imported from various quarters over ten millions of bushels of barley. California alone contributed more than a million to make up this total, and then here comes the query: "If California barley is good enough and heavy enough and solid enough to make good beer in England, why cannot Canadian barley do the same?"

Last summer, it is a well known fact, the Ontario barley was not quite up to the standard of the year before. The harvest of 1887 in Manitoba and the Northwest produced barley that weighed over 56 pounds to the bushel, and this was six-rowed barley, too, not the two-rowed, which is about 20 per cent. heavier under like circumstances. Ontario barley has been sent to the American markets in a number of instances which weighed more to the bushel than the sample sent to England for an official test, and both Ontario and Manitoba can grow barley fit for the English markets, and they are going to do it too.

Ontario did not suddenly burst upon an astonished host of American brewers as a great barley-growing province, nor did this truth flash upon the public in a single day. Nor in a single year. It took time for the Americans to find out that the best barley for them to use was the Canadian barley. Sample lots were sold here and there, for it must be remembered the amount of grain grown was very limited. Every sample lot sold did not turn out absolutely satisfactory, and indeed some lots were very unsatisfactory. But by degrees it came to be known that the Ontario barley was a superior article, and just as this knowledge spread itself just so much did the demand increase and consequently the efforts of our Ontario farmers were directed to grow more of the class of barley required for the American trade, until we now find ourselves dependent upon the American republic to the south of us for a considerable portion of our grain market.

But a new state of things has come about. The American brewers, by their new process, aided by the low price of corn, are now using Western States barley, corn and rice to make their beer. And what are Canadians farmers to do? Dependent upon an American market hitherto they have been compelled and are now compelled to take just what price their American cousins may please to give them for their product. But there's a way to get over that, and the way is easy. It is simply to grow a barley that will meet the requirements of the British beer makers, and sell to whoever will pay the biggest price.

There is no reason why this cannot be done, but it must be gone about cautiously. And we venture to predict an experiment will bear us out, that from prime Chevalier seed, with Ontario's soil and Ontario's climate, prime Chevalier barley can be grown.

Another Talk With Mr. Drury.

The World met Hon. Charles Drury yesterday morning at the Union Station as he was starting on his regular weekly visit to his home at Crown Hill. He said he had not despaired of the ultimate success of Canadian barley in the English market. The replies given by the English brewers who tested the samples sent over were not nearly so bad as the first cablegram led him to believe. Some of the brewers said that if Canada could grow as good a sample of barley as that shown them a better grade could be grown under proper cultivation. He was inclined to be sanguine that Canadian barley would yet be extensively exported to England.

"What we need to provide for more than anything else," he said, "is the placing good seed in the hands of growers. At present there is very little first-class seed barley in Canada. If there were no danger of complication arising I should have no hesitation in importing a few thousand bushels of the best English Chevalier barley for distribution among the farmers of Ontario at once. But importing seed is just what a Government should avoid under ordinary circumstances. In distributing it would be hard to keep down the jealousy of counties and also of individuals. However, I intend to give the matter close attention and see if some plan can be arranged for a fair distribution of seed, and if so the barley will be imported."

Extraordinary License.

"It seems to me," remarked one of our citizens the other day, "that physicians are allowed extraordinary license in the manner in which they juggle with the welfare of their patients."

"Now, here is Dr.——, who was attending Mr.—up to the time of his death, and it he treated him for one thing he treated him for a dozen different disorders. First the doctor said pneumonia was the trouble; then it was consumption. Then the patient was dosed for heart trouble, and so on until just before he died it was ascertained that disease of the kidneys was the real trouble, and that which had been at first treated as pneumonia, consumption, heart disease, etc., were but the symptoms of kidney disease.

"But then it was too late.

"This is only one case in a hundred, and I am beginning to lose faith in the doctors altogether. In fact I haven't had any need for their services since I began to keep Warner's Safe Cure in my house, a little over three years ago. Whenever I feel a little out of sorts I take a few doses of it, confident that the source of all disease is in the kidneys, which I know Warner's Safe Cure will keep in good order, and will eradicate any disease that may be lurking there. Had Mr.—— followed a similar course, I have no doubt that he would be alive to-day; but of course all people don't think alike.

"One thing is certain, however, and that is the doctors are allowed a little too much freedom in the way they have of pretending to know that which they really know nothing about. If they don't know what is the real trouble with the patient, they should admit it and not go on and experiment at the cost of the patient's life."

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

A Large Real Estate Transaction.

Mr. A. H. St. Germain has just sold 117 acres of his valuable property in Yonge-street, North Toronto, known as "St. Germain Park," to Hon. S. H. Blake, Walter Cassels and Z. Lash, of the law firm of Blake, Lash & Cassels. There are about 177 acres in this park property, of which 60 acres, with orchard, buildings, etc., have been reserved, and for which Mr. St. Germain has refused an offer of $600 per acre.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Will Continue the Ward Meetings.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Enfranchisement Association was held yesterday afternoon in Shaftesbury Hall. There was a good attendance. On account of the success of the recent meetings in St. Patrick's Ward the association decided to continue such gatherings. The next will be held in St. Stephen's Ward. It was also decided to hold drawing-room meetings as a means of extending the views of the association.

FOR AN OLD FIRM.

A New Stationery Warehouse in Wellington-street West.

[From The Globe.]

The building on the corner of Yonge and Colborne-streets, which for 34 years has been occupied by Buntin, Reid & Company as a wholesale stationery warehouse, having proved utterly inadequate during the past few years to their requirements, the firm set about the making of a new home for their business. A site was chosen in Wellington-street west, next to the new warehouse of Wyld, Grasett & Darling, and building operations were commenced in April last. The result is one of the most commodious and thoroughly finished of the modern warehouses of Toronto. The new building is an ornate structure of five stories and basement, the dimensions being—frontage on Wellington 61 feet, extreme length 120 feet, height 84 feet, while from the centre of the small turret on the top a flag pole rises 30 feet further. The design is one which is a favorite one with Mr. Richard Waite of Buffalo, the architect of the building, and it has been carried out by the various contractors in Aberdeen, Scotland; the second and third are of red sandstone, also imported from Scotland, and the upper stories are constructed of pressed brick from Philadelphia. The material used throughout is of the very best kind, and a most conspicuous feature is the stone carving which shows to advantage on the rough granite blocks. The site of the building is of special advantage, as in the rear there is a clear space 61 feet by 84, which can be utilised in various ways, access being obtained by an eighteen foot lane, which will greatly facilitate the shipment of goods. The interior of the building is fitted up superbly. Hydraulic passenger and freight elevators, steam heating throughout, spacious floors, supported by iron pillars, a massive vault, built by the Taylor Safe Company, a cheerful private office, and all the other conveniences of a warehouse which embodies the most advanced ideas are included in the work, which has been undertaken by the following contractors: Stonework, Richard Snarr & Sons; carpenter, Mr. Wm. Simpson; plumbing, John Ritchie; steam heating, W. J. McGuire; ironwork, for which item a very large expenditure was incurred, as the beams are all of the best wrought iron, Mr. John Fletcher; painting and glazing, Elliott & Sons. The elevators have been supplied by Messrs. Leitch & Turnbull of Hamilton. The building is one of the most attractive in the wholesale quarter of the city and cost over $80,000, which, with the cost of the site and other incidental expenses, will bring up the total expenditure to about $120,000.

MIMICO.

The Probability of Large Iron and Smelting Works Near the Mouth of the Humber.

As was pointed out in a former article in The World, Mimico, and particularly that portion of it near the mouth of the Humber, is destined to become the seat of the iron industry of Ontario, and, at the same time a great depot for coal. The World was informed yesterday on good authority that a very large iron industry is soon to be located in the vicinity of the Humber. This fact, together with the existing works already erected there, consisting of the rolling mills, the bolt works and the Ontario Pump Works, goes to show that even at the present moment this spot will outrival any other point in the Province.

One essential feature of Mimico and the Humber is the cheapness of the water supply; a still more important feature is the facility existing for getting in heavy tonnage, such as iron ore and coal, making this the most advantageous point whereat to establish iron-smelting works, as the iron ore can either be laid down by rail from Snowdon or from Lake Superior, and the coal brought from Nova Scotia or Pennsylvania. All these products can be carried by water and landed at the mouth of the Humber at one-half the cost of railway carriage. The capitalists of Toronto should seize the opportunity of being the first to establish smelting works at this important point, and all investors already appreciate this situation as evidenced by the fact that numbers of them are going out daily on the 1.45 p.m. suburban train and inspecting the manufacturing and residential sites that are offered for sale in the newly laid out surveys at Mimico. The World was informed yesterday that so far the sales for Mimico property have reached in all $150,000 notwithstanding the fact that the lots have been in the market only a few weeks.

"It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day," said the late Dr. J. G. Holland in Scribner's Magazine, "are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, in the opinion of the bigoted all virtue went out of them." Failure of eyesight, fickle appetite, headache, extreme wakefulness, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, gradual failure of strength and dropsical swelling,—these are symptoms of kidney disease. If you neglect the symptoms, you will eventually have Bright's Disease. Warner's Safe Cure is the only specific which has ever been discovered for this disease. The late Dr. Dio Lewis, over his own signature, said: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

The C. P. R. Steamship Line.

The announcement of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line will be found in our advertising columns. As soon as navigation opens the Alberta and Athabasca will leave Owen Sound for Port Arthur at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays on arrival of steamship express leaving Toronto at 11 a.m. The Carmona and the Cambria will leave on Tuesdays and Fridays for the Sault and intermediate ports.

Scrofula

Is one of the most fatal scourges which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial poisoning, uncleanliness, and various other causes. Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and, in some cases, Emaciation, and Consumption, result from a scrofulous condition of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

I inherited a scrofulous condition of the blood, which caused a derangement of my whole system. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am

Entirely Cured

and, for the past year, have not found it necessary to use any medicine whatever. I am now in better health, and stronger, than ever before.—O. A. Willard, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores for five years; but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and I have now good health.—Elizabeth Warnock, 54 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass.

Some months ago I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores on my leg. The limb was badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy failed, until I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. By taking three bottles of this medicine the sores have been entirely healed, and my health is fully restored. I am grateful for the good this medicine has done me.—Mrs. Ann O'Brian, 158 Sullivan st., New York.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

VICARS & SMILY

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents Office—16 King-st. west, Toronto.

Estates managed, debts, rents and arrears collected. Money loaned at lowest rates. 246

IN CONSEQUENCE OF RELIGIOUS HOLYDAY our PREMISES WILL BE CLOSED And no business transacted on TUESDAY, APL 16 M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.

TO-DAY WILL END IT.

Last Evidence in The Telegram Libel Case—Addresses of Counsel.

The first witness examined in The Telegram libel case yesterday was Angus McKillop, who was in the box ten minutes the evening before. He said there were only three blocks in the lot brought into court which he would reject.

Ex-Ald. E. W. Barton was the next witness. He had seen nothing in the College-street pavement which he would condemn. At the investigation of the pavement he did not think the investigators went deep enough to fairly test the depth of sand. Cross-examined by Mr. Blake he said that he was not an expert in the matter of block paving. He spoke favorably of the cobble work opposite Davercourt-road.

Ald. Bell also expressed a favorable opinion of the general work.

Ald. Hewitt, who had acquired his knowledge of timber by 17 years' working in wood, said he had inspected the pavement in December last when the Board of Works investigation was made. He had gone there at the invitation of the editor of The Telegram. He did not consider that it was an investigation at all. It was intended to be an enquiry, but was taken out of the hands of those who should have conducted it. On cross-examination he said that, so far as his knowledge of the pavement went, he was satisfied with it.

After the last witness, Samuel Coombs, had been examined, Mr. Blake began his address to the jury. It lasted three hours and was an exhaustive reviewal of the mass of evidence which has been piled up before the jury. He commenced by asking for a nonsuit as to the letter written by Mr. Robertson to Mr. Farquhar where the words "impose a pavement on the ratepayer" occur and on this motion judgment was reserved. The counsel then proceeded to demonstrate that no personal feeling had actuated the defendant, but that he had contended for a principle in his actions. He believed the city was not being fairly dealt with in the matter of pavements. He had, largely at his own expense, endeavored to secure for the city a good and efficient roadway. The letter of Aug. 20, 1888, was referred to, the counsel endeavoring to show that the motive which had inspired it was the desire for an honest bargain between the city and its servants. Mr. Blake then minutely went over all the evidence which had been produced, and concluded his address at 4 o'clock, the crowded court involuntarily applauding.

Mr. Lount began by paying a tribute to Mr. Blake's brilliant effort and then proceeded from his standpoint to review the evidence. The defence had tried to show that Mr. Robertson had entered upon his crusade with only the public weal in view. Such might have been the case, but from the proofs that had been given it would appear that the defendant's line of action did not date back prior to the article appearing on April 26, 1888. Then the letter to the City Engineer was to be considered. Mr. Robertson in the witness-box had stated that he was a man of determination, and being desirous of having the Stearn-Scharf pavement on Bay-street it could be conceived with what determination he would endeavor to prevent Farquhar's opposing it. The article "Patriotism Their Refuge," Mr. Lount contended, was pointedly directed against the plaintiff. As regards the counsel for the plaintiff had done, Mr. Lount went over all the evidence already placed before the public. He concluded at ten minutes past six with the words: "The name, character and reputation of my client rest with you, and it is for you either to damn or to preserve them."

Mr. Justice Rose will charge the jury to-day.

"HEMORRHAGE may take place from the kidneys or from the mucous membranes, particularly that of the nostrils." So writes T. Granger Stewart, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinary Surgeon to H. M. the Queen in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, in an article on Bright's disease. Hence the only natural inference is that the kidneys must be restored to a healthy condition before its effects will disappear. Warner's Safe Cure is the most efficient agent for this purpose known to science.

The fact that many leading physicians recommend Dr. Hodder's Family Medicines is a sufficient proof of their superiority. Try them. 346

ESTATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Of John Buckle and Susannah Mary Buckle, both late of the City of Toronto in the County of York, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 36 of Chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estates of John Buckle and Susannah Mary Buckle, late of the City of Toronto in the County of York, deceased, who died on or about the 7th day of March, A.D. 1889, and the 12th day of March, A.D. 1889, respectively, or the estates of either of them, are hereby required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to Messrs. Delamere, Reesor, English & Ross, Solicitors for William C. Goblell, the administrator, with will annexed of the estate of the said deceased John Buckle, and sole executor of the last will and testament of Susannah Mary Buckle, at their offices, No. 17 Toronto-street, in the city of Toronto, on or before the 25th day of May, A.D. 1889, a statement containing their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the securities (if any) held by them, and that after the said last mentioned date the administrator and executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and that the said administrator and executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof, or to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of said distribution.

DELAMERE, REESOR, ENGLISH & ROSS,
Solicitors for the said William C. Goblell.

Dated at Toronto this day of April, A.D. 1889.

JUDICIAL NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF MARTHA KENNEDY.

Pursuant to an order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in a certain action of Adams vs. Patterson, the creditors, including those having any specific or general lien upon the estate or any individual share thereof of Martha Kennedy, late of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman, who died in or about the month of August, 1886, are, on or before the 8th day of May, 1889, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. Mulock, Tilt, Miller, Crowther & Montgomery, solicitors, 90 King-street east, Toronto, their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master in Ordinary of the Supreme Court of Judicature at his chambers in Osgoode Hall, in the city of Toronto, on the 16th day of May, 1889, at 11 o'clock forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

NEILL McLEAN,
Chief Clerk.

Mulock, Tilt, Miller, Crowther & Montgomery, solicitors, Toronto.

Dated the 9th day of April, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF LATE WILLIAM SPIRES, DECEASED.

Pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chapter 110, notice is hereby given to all creditors of William Spires, late of the Village of Fergus, in the County of Wellington, innkeeper, deceased, who died on or about the 21st day of September, 1888, having appointed William Henry Johnson and Arthur Perry of said Village of Fergus and David Rae of the Township of Eramosa, to be the executors of his will, to deliver or send by post prepaid to Messrs. Monro & Muir, solicitors, Fergus, Ontario, on or before the 27th day of April, 1889, their Christian and surnames and addresses, a statement of their accounts and full particulars of their claims in writing and of the securities, if any, held by them.

And not