The World is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Canada. It knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public measures.

The World aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a metropolitan news paper.

The World is offered at a price which places it within the reach of all: $3 per annum, $1 for four months; 25 cts. for one month.

The Radical Change in Politics.

A Torontonian recently returned from a five-years' visit to Europe remarks that "a profound change, of which many Canadians seem not fully conscious, has come over Canadian politics since 1886. In that year there were two British parties in the country. There are now two British and an American party."

This is substantially true and should be fully recognized. Both parties formerly assumed, as the starting point for their rival programs, that the Dominion should be maintained. Both were radically opposed to annexation and not so radically to independence. Each wished to be judged by the degree in which its policy would conserve and improve Canada as constituted by the Confederation Act. The two parties were always playing Codlin and Short to Canada's Little Nell, posing as her best friend. Till recently the idea of giving up the separate political existence of the country was wholly out of the question.

In this respect the situation was similar to what obtains in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, the States and all other independent countries having representative institutions and rival parties. In such countries each party claims to be and is sincerely is conservative of the national life as the other. The Opposition have their plan for strengthening that life, the Ministerialists theirs, but both treat of that life as of paramount importance. The singularity of the Canadian situation is that the new leaders of one of the parties have taken to treating the national life as of no account. Indeed, they say, pretty distinctly, that they think it would be rather better to let that life depart than to nurse and strengthen it.

For anything resembling this attitude of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Laurier and The Globe, we must go to Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania, those feeble states carved out of Turkey and established by treaty arrangements of the Great Powers. In these new Independencies or semi-Independencies there are Russian parties or Austrian parties, which do not go on the postulate that their own state must be preserved, but rather on the presumption that its life should be subordinated to that of Russia, or to that of Austria, or to the policy of the Triple Alliance. Even in Servia, much as her people owe to Russia, the Russian party is treated as a party of traitors. Last year, for instance, the Servians shot Major Panitza for conspiring with Russians in a way not absolutely unlike the conspiracy of Sir Richard Cartwright with Washington. Of course our Sir Panitza merely designed the political destruction of the Canadian Government, while the Servian Major was charged with plottling the bodily as well as the political death of the head of his Government. But the abominable offence of leaguing with foreign politicians having designs against the national life of their respective countries was common to Sir Panitza and Major Panitza. And the change in Canadian politics is that one of the parties, if its leaders truly represent its rank and file (which we refuse to believe) has become to Canada what the Russian party is to Servia.

The national postulate of the Liberal party, a postulate to which Mr. Blake adhered as rigidly as Alexander Mackenzie or George Brown, has been obliterated under Mr. Laurier's nominal leadership, and the real leadership of Sir Panitza, Mr. Jaffray and Mr. Farrer. The very essence of the program of this usurping and audacious triumvirate is that it is not necessary to preserve the Confederation, not necessary to treat annexation as out of the question, not necessary to take thought at all of the national life or of British connection. If these existences are not consistent with their fiscal policy, no matter. This is making Canada's life a matter of mere pecuniary expediency. It is asking the people to ignore their bond of patriotic brotherhood, to be ready to sell out their common traditions, to forget the sentiments on which they based Confederation and the hopes for it upon which they have expended large treasure and some blood. It is exactly as if an English party were to proclaim that the national idea should be put aside as nonsensical, that every Englishman should in politics regard nothing but his individual pocket and be willing at all times to aid in slitting the national throat if thus he thought he might gain a pound sterling a year.

From a denationalized party all Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Americans would turn in horror, and it seems incredible that a considerable number of Canadian Liberals will adhere to the Parliamentary faction of Sir Panitza. The election returns are no criterion of Liberal sentiment. In the first place Mr. Blake's position had not been publicly defined on the 5th of March. In the second place Mr. Mowat did the loyalty business for Sir Panitza so effectively that a majority of Liberals were gulled into believing the program consistent with the national life. Now the Liberals, thanks to Mr. Blake's clear demonstration, have thoroughly grasped the truth that unrestricted reciprocity implies annexation, therefore those who persist in agitating for it are not necessarily be desirous to throw Canada in the Washington hotchpotch. Liberals now perceive that their new leaders are denationalized men who wish to nationalize the party first and, by its aid, annex. Should these men not be ousted and replaced by their alleged followers it will be strictly true to say that there are two parties in Canada, a British and an American party.

The Liberals pitch Cartwright and his gang overboard and induce Mr. Blake to take hold again with his Mallorytown program and his former apparent intention to relieve Canada entirely from supervision of the British Privy Council, and cut from the supremacy of Her Majesty, then the Liberals would run the risk of a party hard for the overwhelming Canadian vote. It is quite on the cards that Liberals will do that. In the country the rank and file are everywhere bitterly annoyed at Cartwright, his fellow-conspirators and The Jaffarerized Globe. Probably a party convention will be forced soon after Parliament rises. The American party will then probably disappear forever, and the honest majority of Liberals be reorganized as a thoroughly Canadian party.

British Interests.

If it is amazing to find The Globe doing anything, it is somewhat of a surprise to find its chief writer and treason-talker so ignorant of the history of the Intercolonial Railway that he now says that road is rendered useless by the C.P.R.'s more direct line through American territory. He says the I.C.R. was built to knit the provinces together. No doubt; but the loan effected for the purpose of paying for it was not for that reason guaranteed by England. The Mother Country was asked to guarantee the amount borrowed by Canada because the Intercolonial would afford a passage at any time to English troops through English territory, and this—one of the chief reasons for its construction—holds good to-day. A repetition of that forced march across New Brunswick, when the seizure of Mason and Slidell on the Trent had rendered war between England and the U.S. extremely probable, was cheaply avoided by the building of the Intercolonial. For the carriage of troops between Halifax and Montreal, the C.P.R. is useless either in peace or war. That English troops may require transport from one of our Atlantic ports is a sorrowful truth, entirely attributable to the reasonable machinations of The Globe's writer and his masters. But whether England is doing her full share in merely giving a nominal guarantee of a small sum of money to secure transport of her troops through Imperial territory from ocean to ocean is a question that The Globe might discuss without incurring the charge of treason. For ourselves, we are of opinion that England does not give value for a great imperial privilege, and it is the duty of our statesmen to address themselves to the financial question involved. Canada's credit is good, but an imperial guarantee would greatly reduce the charge on our public debt, and Canadians would have something material on which to build up that feeling for British connection which is at present mainly dependent for its growth and sustenance on a sentiment handed down by our predecessors.

The Exodus Again.

The exodus is the continuous text from which Reform journals argue that Canada is on the high road to, and within easy sight of, ruin, final and complete. These estimable journals see danger, not in the operation of some particular policy, but in the Conservative administration of any policy, defined or undefined, protective or free trade in character. The Reform leaders do not oppose principle with principle, but proposal with objection. The Opposition never wanders away from itself and merges in the Parliament of Canada. As an Opposition it is perfect, and may boast that it never assented to anything in its whole career. The cry of ruin is directed against the system of protection operative in Canada, and the Liberals are supposed to advocate free trade, but this is a deceptive coincidence among the varied happenings of constant opposition, and does not explain the false cry of ruin. If Sir John were to announce for free trade, no one would be surprised to see his old Opposition confront him with unbroken ranks.

The Conservative Government is charged with making emigration the "crowful necessity of an impoverished people. The Goderich Signal has an editorial arguing that the exodus continues and every week the papers tell of new departures. It would be marvelous were it otherwise. In every corner of this land the United States Emigration Department has Reform publishers doing a tireless though gratuitous business in its behalf. The very editorial in The Signal to which we refer would cheerfully be paid for at advertising rates by the above department. The Reform press has so diligently argued that Canada was far gone in decay, that it has become a matter of political faith with the young men of the party to put their affairs in liquidation and fly the country. And the Grits make such departures useful trade arguments, charging that Sir John's policy has driven them from the country, and they publish all over Canada new proof of the exodus and cry out as does The Signal, "How long, O Lord, how long?" But when the young men who depart amid the plaudits of a great Canadian party, having exploited the neighboring States, return home on borrowed money there is no loud acclaim, no noisy welcome. When these young men leave every Grit paper appraises them at $1000 per head, but once across the line their value, like their ready money, seems to shrink until they return as valueless as they are penniless.

The Liberals consider emigration across the border calamitous and they would end it by obliterating the border.

The constant talk of the great exodus, when it is not great—the continual cry of poverty in the country, when it calls for no mention—the endless praise of all things American as superior to our own when they are not superior—this can have but one result. The restless in spirit, the unfortunate in business, the adventurous, the ambitious, the shiftless and the visionary among the young men of the country must be more or less influenced by the attitude of the Reform press and prompted to go abroad on a false scent after success.

A Serious Matter.

The eminent Southern gentleman who would solve the negro problem by forcibly shipping the colored population back to Africa, is of the stern stuff the old slave traders were made of. In his opinion the negroes have served the purpose for which they were brought to this country, and should not be allowed to occupy the room of more modern machinery. The negro problem cannot be solved in such a way, in fact it seems impossible of solution. The colored population increases with a rapidity equalled nowhere by the whites, and the races show no signs of assimilating. The whites will oppose, even with force, all attempts to place the negroes on social or civil equality with them. Thus degraded, the multiplying millions of blacks, ignorant and shiftless, accumulate upon the land, and even though they should never seek to overpower their late masters in the South and seize the country so long watered with their sweat, they are a clog and a burden too great to carry. But they have given proof that in the strength of numbers they see a chance to better their condition. When men like the late Henry Woodfin Grady wrote and spoke of the negro problem as the gravest of the age—one that the North could not understand and in which it was dangerous to meddle—when the North, notwithstanding, thought it proper to bring out the negro vote and poll it at the point of the bayonet, when one considers the whole matter there is nothing surprising in such non plussed suggestions as occasionally crop out.

Inebriety.

Some zealous and no doubt well-meaning advocates of total abstinence are either ignorant of, or ignore the law of heredity. They do not know, or they will not acknowledge, that a defect existing in one generation may even escape the second and yet pass on to the third. Yet all medical essays upon the subject of inebriety uphold this theory. And the opinions of writers conversant with the scientific side of the question are not lightly to be passed by. These men have in many cases come into personal contact with inebriates; they have received their confessions and in many instances these confessions have included a history of their ancestry.

Their strength or weakness has been handed down to their descendants. Medical men dealing with this subject speak whereof they know. Science is as a rule trustworthy and the only deduction to be drawn from the opinions of these men of science is this: That no moral arguments will prevail with confirmed inebriates; yet they should not be harshly treated. They should be coerced; but gently coerced, not by jail methods. Who would imprison the consumptive whose disease is also hereditary? Habitual drunkenness is not a crime but a disease. The inebriate is not a criminal, but a patient and as such he should be treated.

Mr. Sol. White, M.L.A., has purchased the running horse Norsemac and a half-interest in the sensational stallion Gold Ring. Meanwhile his little bill on racecourse matters is before the Legislature.

Jerry Simpson is sadly human. Not long ago he starred on the political stage of Kansas in the very realism of poverty. Sockless, threadbare and gaunt, he was the living proof of hard times, and deadly in earnest he promised to mend matters. Since his election he has taken to socks, prances around in swallow-tail coats, and is now stopping at a swell New York hotel in a room adjoining Jay Gould's. Jerry's specific for poverty is not new—get a soft Government office.

Salvation Army Marriages.

Editor World: An article appeared in a certain church paper recently condemning the petition presented to the Government by the Salvation Army, asking for power to solemnize marriages. The chief reason given by the writer of the article against the granting of the petition was this: "Whereas the body known as the Salvation Army does not recognize the necessity of the sacraments, therefore it would be a menace to religion and the welfare of society to have their petition granted. The article in question does not explain in what way the passage of such a law would affect society. I think were they to undertake the task they would find it difficult to prove; the powers prove that we look upon the marriage contract only in a legal light. This is already known and proven by the fact that no denomination is permitted to perform the marriage ceremony or grant a divorce according to their own laws. If the act of performing the marriage ceremony was a religious act only, then no one but a religious person could perform it properly (consistently) and none but religious persons could be united in wedlock, for the simple reason that no consistent Christian could perform a religious act upon unbelievers and expect them to abide by it. Power has been conferred in the past upon magistrates to solemnize marriages without enquiring whether they believed in certain religious tenets or not.

If the Salvation Army had power conferred upon them to perform the marriage ceremony, they would have to comply with the law as already laid out in the statute books, the same as any other denomination. This is the law that says who may or may not be married, not the Salvation Army or any other denomination. And if the law says that such a man and woman may become man and wife and the commissioner of the Salvation Army put that law into effect, from whence cometh the danger to society? I am not a Salvationist, nor yet do I agree with their teaching, in fact I am a member of a denomination that is not very friendly with the army, yet I'm a believer in the brotherhood of man, and as such I desire to see every brother on an equal footing consistent with the welfare of all. H. P.

Beer v. Diluted Sewage.

Editor World: For some time past a good deal of talk has been going on about the filthy water supplied to the citizens, and it is time we had a change in the quality of this beverage. A short time since Joe Hess was holding forth in one of the halls of this city and with all the power and eloquence he possessed urged his hearers to give up the use of beer and strong drinks, while on the table before him stood a glass of something supposed to be water which if properly analyzed, we think, would be more dangerous than the strong drinks to which he referred. I am a strong advocate of temperance, but I know from experience that the water now supplied is not fit for use and that the saloons and hotels are the only ones who will profit by having bad water, for many our young men who work in down town offices are compelled to drink something, and if they cannot get good water they will be forced to visit the saloons and in this way be led from the paths of virtue and possible to fill a drunkard's grave. We will soon have warm weather and need more water through the day, the use of which will surely result in sickness of various forms. If the city cannot supply good pure water they should charge for the stuff they give us in proportion to its value. LOVER OF PURE WATER.

The Rival Telephones.

Editor World: Do we want two telephone companies in this city? There will be miles and miles of unnecessary poles and wires, an inferior service and ultimately a pool or combination. We might just as well have two postoffice systems, with rival street boxes at each corner, rival letter-carriers, etc.

I would suggest this way out of the difficulty: Let the present company have the monopoly for periods of five years on condition that it undertakes to keep its wires underground, to put in a better service (like the one the new company proposes) and agrees to leave the question of rates and rentals to arbitration, the arbitrators to be nominated by the Board of Trade and the company. I am tired of the "benefits" that never come from competition.

OLD MERCHANT.

In Bed—Out of Bed.

If there is any pain more excruciating than sciatica it is yet to be found, and such must have been the experience of Mr. D. C. Simons, who writes from Lowville, N.Y., U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1889, and says: "I suffered six months with sciatica in the hip; was confined to bed three months, used crutches six weeks. I used three bottles of St. Jacobs Oil and was cured. Have had no return of pain in four years.

Allan Line Summer Arrangements.

Commencing with the Sardinian May 6, the steamships of the Allan Line will sail from Montreal and Quebec every week. Passengers will be allowed to go on board at Montreal same as usual on the Tuesday night. By this arrangement a night on the train to Quebec is avoided and the time between Toronto and the port of embarkation shortened to 11 hours. This will commend itself to families.

The electric light has been placed on the Parisian and Sardinian. The rates of passage are very low and the line will no doubt do a large passenger business this summer.

He Believes in Cremation.

Ald. George Verral while in Montreal with the Esplanade deputation took the opportunity of driving out to the Mann night soil and garbage crematories. "My opinion is," said Ald. Verral to the World, "that the scheme to consume garbage and night soil is perfectly feasible. There was no particular smell from the night soil crematory, except when they are emptying the barrels into the furnace, and then the odor is perceptible for only a few minutes. We stopped there an hour and saw the whole process, and we came to the conclusion that cremation is the only way out of the present difficulty relative to garbage and night soil in Toronto. As chairman of the Markets and License Committee I will use every endeavor to secure the erection of crematories."

A Great Blessing.

SIRS: I have taken three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and find it a good medicine for constipation and poor appetite. I will continue taking it, as it is a great blessing and I feel a great change in my health since taking it.

MRS. J. V. GREEN,
5 Sydenham-street, Toronto, Ont.

The Sudbury Journal.

They have a new paper in Sudbury occupying the field which the death of The Star left vacant. The present candidate for popular favor is called The Journal and has an advertising patronage which indicates that it has come to stay. The Journal has a new printing outfit and looks well. Its news concerning nickel mining will be read with interest not only by Sudbury people but by many outside. Mr. James A. Orr is the manager.

ASKS FOR THE WHOLE EARTH

FRASER'S COMMENTARY ON A RAILWAY SCHEME.

The Wants of the Farmer Occupy the House All Afternoon—Mowat's Explanation of the Torrens Land Transfer System—The East End Railway Bills Set for Wednesday.

In the Assembly Friday Mr. Wood (Hastings) asked whether it was the intention of the Government to take any steps for the purpose of extending the benefits of the Torrens system of land transfer to other counties of Ontario on the same terms as the system was introduced into the city of Toronto and county of York.

Mr. Mowat in reply said the same terms applied to the whole province as to Toronto and York. Although the act applied specially to Toronto, York and a few other places, any county, city or town might adopt the system by passing a by-law declaring such expedient. The act was imposed upon Toronto and York because it was so important that it was desired to show other municipalities how it worked. Any other municipality may adopt the system by passing the necessary by-laws. The act was passed for Toronto in March, 1885. In that year there was a deficit between receipts and expenditures of about $1000; in 1886 a deficit of about $1600; in 1887 a deficit of $900; in 1888 a deficit of about $1000. But in 1889 there was a surplus of $2000 and in 1890 a surplus of $1200. In all the practical result was that there was a deficit of only $331. He believed the receipts would soon exceed the expenditure.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Tait to amend the Municipal Act by compelling telegraph and telephone companies to put their wires into cables and to allow other companies the use of their poles.

The attention of the House was occupied the greater part of the afternoon in discussing the facilities for education afforded farmers' sons. It came upon a resolution of Mr. McLenaghan that in the opinion of the House greater local facilities should be given to farmers' sons by which they could secure a better education in their own calling than is afforded them under the provisions of the law as it now stands. He claimed that the facilities offered farmers' sons were little better than 30 years ago. There was a time when all a farmer had to do was to stretch forth his brawny hand, tickle the soil and gather his crops. [Laughter.] The farms were now greatly depreciated in value because they were stripped of their virgin fertility and farmers should be of taught how to restore what was lost. His remedy was to empower every municipality to establish schools for agriculture in their town halls taught by graduates of the agriculture for a few months as might be necessary. These schools would act as feeders for agriculture colleges.

Mr. Ross, in reply, referred to the socialistic tendencies of the former speaker's remarks. The question might just as well be asked what specially had been done for the laboring classes, domestics, seamstresses, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., each calling requiring special training. Elementary education must be fundamental. The foundation that is laid in the public schools is good for the farmer, laborer, domestic alike. Up to a certain stage scientific education in agriculture would be out of place in public schools. Children under 12 or 14 could not be profitably employed in studying chemistry or scientific agriculture. The whole duty of the Government was to lay the foundation for mental activity. Then let the specialists begin. Anyone who wants to become a lawyer or doctor has to pay for his own special education. On the other hand scientific education in agriculture is provided at the agricultural college for the farmer practically at the expense of the state.

The whole public school system was as good for the farmer as for anyone else. But the response of the farmers to the efforts of the Government in carrying on the agricultural college at Guelph had not been what was anticipated. Moreover, Farmers' Institutes were established. Besides, $103,000 would be spent this year on Fruit Growers' Associations, Entomological Societies, Sheep and Hog Breeders' Associations, etc., all for the exclusive benefit of the farmers. In the high schools the interests of the farmers were not forgotten, because the act provided that chemistry should be taught with special reference to agriculture.

As for the remedy suggested, Mr. Ross said it was a matter for consideration to see whether municipal councils should have that power. It was worthy of consideration. The attention of the House having been directed to the question the motion was withdrawn.

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

An Octopus Company Floats Into the Railway Committee—E. J. Clark's Company "Wants the Earth."

The Railway Committee was occupied with roads for Toronto. Mr. Fraser as chairman of the committee, is not unlike that other gentleman who said "magna pars fui"—He is even the greater part of the committee. At the same time it must be said that he watches very carefully the legislation that comes before him.

"An octopus company" is the way Mr. Fraser referred to Barlow Cumberland's bill respecting the Toronto and Mimico Electric Railway and Light Company (incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, the Street Railway Act, and the Act respecting Companies for Steam and Heating, or for supplying Electricity for light, heat or power, for the purpose of constructing and operating a street railway in Toronto and in the townships of York and Etobicoke. The clauses of the bill confirming the agreements entered into last fall with York and Etobicoke went through, but Mr. Fraser objected to the clause giving the company full power to expropriate land. Street railways companies, he said, had never yet been given the power to expropriate land without the consent of the municipality. Dr. Gilmour explained that the road was projected to run on the Lake Shore road which belonged to the county which had given consent. It might be necessary to deviate a little from the road, but the city owned the land on both sides and was hostile. All the company wanted was power to expropriate for a distance of 35 feet on either side, whether the city was willing or no. But Mr. Fraser was inexorable that the company must follow the general law which requires the consent of the municipality to be obtained, and the clause was thrown out. The clause empowering the company to acquire land for park and pleasure ground purposes went through with some slight amendments. The last clause of the bill gave the company full power to go into the natural gas business. Mr. Fraser, however, said that the Government was considering the general scope of the act relating to natural gas and asked that the clause should be dropped for the present. With a few other unimportant amendments the bill passed.

"The bill asks for the whole earth," said Mr. Fraser, when the committee came to E. J. Clark's bill empowering the Mimico Real Estate Security Company (limited) to construct and operate a railway in Etobicoke and telegraph and telephone lines from Mimico to the head office in Toronto. "It is a question whether a real estate company should be allowed to convert itself into a railway company. A railway company must be incorporated as a railway company, pure and simple) and must apply for a charter in the ordinary way." Mr. C. R. W. Biggar, City Solicitor, objected to certain clauses and Mr. S. G. Wood, solicitor for the Bell Telephone Company, to certain others. "Oh, the Bell Telephone Company is a grand thing," said Dr. Gilmour. "I like the cheek of the Bell Telephone Company coming down here and asking to be taken care of. It is refreshing!" The bill was ordered to stand over. It may, however, be remodelled and brought again this session within the terms of the present notice, but in accordance with Mr. Fraser's suggestions.

The bill to incorporate the Don and Scarboro Railway Company was next on the list. Neil McCrimmon himself was there. So were J. K. Leslie, George Leslie, A. W. Dingman and other promoters of the bill. "The Province of Ontario has a special interest in both this bill and the one to incorporate the Toronto Transfer, Warehousing and Railway Company," said Mr. Fraser. "The bills are not similar in ——" started Neil. "Oh I understand what is wanted" suggested Mr. Fraser. The second bill was not ready and at Mr. Biggar's suggestion the consideration of both was postponed until Wednesday next.

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Garrow—Bill to Amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Hardy—Bill to amend the Public Lands Act.

Mr. Awrey—Bill to reduce the expense of appeals to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Wood (Brant)—Bill to amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Conmee—Bill for the establishment of mining schools.

Mr. Davis—Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act.

Government Notices.

By an order in council dated April 12 the name of "The Toronto Real Estate Investment Company" was changed to "The Toronto Savings and Loan Company."

The amalgamation of "The Canada Landed Credit Company" and "The National Investment Company" under the name of "The Canada Landed and National Investment Company (limited)" is confirmed and approved.

Letters patent have been issued whereby the capital stock of "The Athenæum Club of Toronto" has been increased from $10,000 to $50,000.

The appointments of A. MacLean, Lewis Springer and J. D. Thompson as registrars of Lambton, Wentworth and Frontenac respectively are gazetted.

At the Great Doctor's Church.

The class-room of Dr. Wild's church was uncomfortably filled Friday night. Dr. Wild himself presided and he introduced a good deal of local instrumental and vocal talent. But the drawing card was Master Stuart, the phenomenal boy reciter, and for his years it must be said that in some very difficult selections he acquitted himself remarkably well. Among other numbers on the program may be mentioned the singing by Miss Stafford of "Save My Boy."

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

THE CONTRACT FOR HORSE FEED

Let by the Markets and License Committee on Friday.

The Markets and License Committee held its regular meeting Friday, Ald. George Verral in the chair. There were present besides Ald. Pape, Foster, Stanley, Hall, J. E. Verral, Jolliffe, Stewart, Bell, Maloney, the City Commissioner and License Inspector.

A deputation appeared to protest on behalf of the St. Lawrence Market stall-keepers against what they claimed to be the unfair competition of pedlars who were allowed to carry on their business from their wagons directly opposite the stalls. The City Commissioner will report.

Ald. J. E. Verral notified the committee that a deputation from the Dominion Live Stock Association and the two railroad companies would wait upon it at the next meeting to see what steps could be taken to make better arrangements for shipping and debarking at the Cattle Market.

On recommendation of the commissioner it was resolved to make a small reduction in the rental of the offices at the Cattle Market. There was an informal discussion relative to securing increased accommodation for the cattle business, and the City Solicitor was requested to write to Ottawa to see what the Government was doing in the matter.

Governor Green of the jail is ill, but he found time to write a note to the committee stating that Steward Griffiths was ill and not in a condition to prepare specifications for jail supplies for 1891. Ald. Hall called attention to the fact that Mr. Griffith was an old and feeble man, and a sub-committee was appointed to consider the advisability of making a change in the office, and take the necessary steps to prepare specifications.

F. McIntosh & Son was given the contract for horse-feed at the following figures: Loose hay, $18 per ton; baled hay, $11 per ton; corn meal, $1.05 per 100 lbs; bran, $16 per ton; ground oats, $1.60 per 100 lbs; oat straw, $10 per ton; wheat straw, $5 per ton; pea straw, $8 per load; oats, 38c per bush; salt, $1.45 per barrel.

The figures with the exception of the price for oats show very little change from last year.

Board of French Evangelization.

Editor World: The following amounts are still required before April 30 next, in order to close this year, as has been the case in former years, free from debt:

Ordinary French Evangelization fund	$9,628
Pointe-aux-Trembles, ordinary	1,835
Pointe-aux-Trembles building fund (including boys' building and furnishing, etc., girls' building)	3,808
Coligny College, ordinary fund	....
Coligny College building fund	3,443
	$18,714

Unless this sum is provided at the date indicated, the Board will be reluctantly forced to limit its work by withdrawing its missionaries from some of the fields already occupied. Contributions should be addressed to the treasurer, Rev. R. H. Warden, D.D., 197 St. James-street, Montreal.

D. H. MACVICAR, D.D., LL.D.,
198 St. James-street, Montreal. Chairman.

New Unitarian Minister.

The pulpit of the Unitarian Church in Jarvis-street, which has been vacant for several months, is hereafter to be occupied by the Rev. T. C. Jackson of McKeesport, Pa., who has accepted a unanimous call from the congregation. Mr. Jackson, though only 29 years of age, has been a preacher for seven or eight years, but only recently has he exchanged orthodoxy for his present faith. His resignation of the pastorate of the First Christian Church of McKeesport on this ground was the sensation of the hour in that town two or three months ago. Since then he preached for four Sundays at the Unitarian Church in Toronto and impressed his hearers as a young man of such unusual gifts and promise that they determined if possible to secure him. At the formal installation of Mr. Jackson, to take place shortly, it is expected that the Rev. M. J. Savage, the celebrated Boston preacher and writer, will be present and deliver the address.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Beaumaris, Ont., says: "I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c., in fact it is our family medicine.

Clarets and Sauternes.

William Mara, 282 Queen-street west, has an assortment of 50 brands and bottlings of clarets. The following are six of the wines on his list: Premiares Cotes, a good sound wine, $3.75 per dozen quarts; Montferrand, a full, deep wine, $4.50 per dozen; Clut Medoc, a thorough 1887, $5.50 per dozen; Floirac, a fine wine, old in bottle, $6.25 per dozen; Chateau du Roc, a wine full of body and flesh, $7.50 a dozen; St. Julien, a round wine of fine flavor and bouquet, $8 per dozen. In white wines: Sauternes, $7 per dozen; Haut Sauternes, $9 per dozen. William Mara, 282 Queen-street west. Telephone 713.

Canned Goods Packers.

The Canadian Association concluded its annual meeting in Toronto. Friday afternoon Boulton Douglas and Ferguson be appointed to wait upon the Government and ask (1) that canned good packers be given a rebate of the duty on pascile used for canning purposes; (2) that the duty on sugar be reduced so as to make it cheaper than a present; (3) that each member of the association write to his parliamentary representative urging him to do all in his power to assist the objects of the association."

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease, Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

The Currents of the Lake.

The Canadian Institute, Saturday evening, passed a resolution that, before any further steps be taken to promote the construction of a trunk sewer, the City Council be requested to take a series of float observations, extending over a period of at least three months in order to obtain more definite and precise information regarding the currents in the lake between the mouth of the Humber and the south side of the Island and Victoria Park.

Important and True.

No better evidence of the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters is a certain remedy for all blood disorders can be asked than that of Mr. George V. Thomas, druggist, of Hull, P.Q., whose wife was cured of cancer by B.B.B. The family doctor is certain that the disease was cancer and that it is now cured.

Methodism in British Columbia.

The new mission church for Chinamen in Victoria, B.C., has recently been opened. The attendance of Chinamen was very large, the building being crowded and an equal number being unable to gain admittance. A considerable amount has been subscribed by the Chinese merchants in Victoria and elsewhere towards the expenses of lighting, heating, etc.

The new church for the Quadra-street Methodist congregation in Victoria will be opened on the second and third Sundays in May. The structure is large and handsome, being considered the finest church west of Toronto.

We Claim the Earth.

We claim the earth is round, and we know it's true. We also claim that Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures sprains, bruises, burns, colds, croup, sore throat, rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful or inflammatory diseases, and we know this is true. Yellow Oil is a true family remedy for lameness or soreness in man or beast.

$1700 In a Fiddle.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Casper Clement, a charcoal burner with musical tastes, at Jacques Bridge, purchased an old violin at a very low price, but all efforts to scrape out a melody on its strings were useless.

He was about to give up in despair, when he observed something sticking out of the keyhole and pulled out a greenback. He immediately tore the fiddle to pieces and found $1700 snugly reposing therein.

Died While En Route to a Wedding.

WYOMING, April 5.—While Thomas Robertson and wife were on their way to Mandaumin to attend the wedding of Miss Jolly and Mr. Young, Mrs. Robertson who had in her arms a three-months-old child, noticed it moaning but supposed it to be cold. A little later she looked and found the child dead.

Good Advice.

If you do not want to injure your liver and kidneys don't buy baking powder in bulk. Buy the Princess or Borwicks, both are absolutely pure and as cheap as the bad powders. Purity of the Princess and Borwicke proven by the Dominion Government and legally sworn declaration with each package.

There is no earthly reason why a broken leg should cripple you financially. Take out a policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company, Toronto.

THE TRADES PARLIAMENT.

Labor Legislators Once More Disgusted With Civic Legislation.

The Trades and Labor Council met Friday night, President Nichols in the chair. There was a large turnout of delegates and quite an interesting discussion on things municipal.

The Legislative Committee's report approved of the bills for compulsory education, appointment of truant officers and for the better arrangement of scaffolding, the two first brought in by Hon. G. W. Ross and the last by Mr. Joseph Tait, M.L.A. The civic bill was criticized at length, and the striking out of the clause intended to extend the hours of polling in municipal elections to 7 p.m. was strongly condemned. A motion was adopted instructing the Legislative Committee to press for its re-insertion before the Private Bills Committee. Mayor Clarke was particularly censured for his attitude in the matter. The same old round touching immigration expenditure was carried out with no result.

The report of the Municipal Committee came out strong in favor of night soil and garbage crematories. The attitude of Ald. Farquhar and other members of the council was spoken of in condemnatory terms.

The principal item in the report of the Educational Committee was a clause ridiculing the "infernal" machines supposed to act as reading stands for the general public in the Free Library. A deputation will wait upon the board to see if an improvement cannot be secured in this direction.

Delegate Armstrong was asked what had been done in Montreal at the Esplanade conference at which he was present. He fought shy of the subject, intimating that it would not be policy to disclose the proceedings or their results until after the meeting of the Joint Esplanade Committee.

The Belt Line Railway.

The thousands of people who are interested, directly and indirectly, in the construction of the Belt Line will be glad to hear of the satisfactory progress which is being made.

Proceedings for acquiring the balance of the right of way have made excellent progress, particularly on the route of the Western (or Swansea) loop, where a more generous spirit has prevailed. Satisfactory arrangements have been made on behalf of the company with numerous property-holders, including the following: Mr. R. G. Wilkie, H. D. Eye, F. Gerard, J. W. Lee, W. T. Tassie, Rev. Thomas Campbell, Rev. T. B. Frank, William Thompson, F. B. Cumberland, Abbott and McDowall, Mrs. E. Betts, L. N. McKenzie, Mrs. Wagner, J. D. Sutherland, Peard, McIntyre and Manning and Mrs. Gibson. There are about a dozen others with whom negotiations are making satisfactory progress. A large gang of men are employed in the ravine opposite the Jackes property and a number of men are encamped in the east end of Keele-street, at West Toronto Junction, where they have commenced operations on Bernard and Scarlett's property. The abutments of the bridge to cross Yonge-street have made very good progress and will be completed in a few days. Work on the western loop has already begun and work on the eastern loop will be commenced in a few days.

Students of Natural Science.

The annual meeting of the Varsity Natural Science Association was held yesterday afternoon in the biological department. President Miller occupied the chair. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. J. McKenzie, B.A.; first vice-president, E. C. Jeffrey, B.A.; second vice-president, F. J. Sinclair; secretary, W. A. Parks; treasurer, F. B. Allan; curator, W. J. Knox; council—4th year, W. L. Addison; 3rd year, Miss Balmer; 2nd year, W. A. Dyer. The name of the organization was changed into the University of Toronto Natural Science Association.

Music and Drygoods.

On Saturday afternoon and evening and Monday (bargain day) at McKendry's a select program of music by a first-class string band will accompany the lowest prices ever quoted for fancy and staple drygoods, dress goods, mantles and millinery. Nobody should miss these two days at 202 Yonge-street.

Watson's Cough Drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest; for the voice unequalled. Try them.

The Buglers At Home.

A very enjoyable evening was spent by the Queen's Own Buglers Friday night. There were forty couples present and to the tuneful strains of Gilonna's orchestra they danced many a measure. Refreshments were served in an ante room and nothing was lacking towards making the social reunion a perfect success.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
DIAMOND VERA CURA
CURES DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION
If you cannot get Diamond Vera Cura from your Druggist, send 25c. for sample box to
CANADIAN DEPOT
44 and 46 Lombard St.
TORONTO, - - ONT.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RESTORATIVE, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all disease coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.
EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers lagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.
EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.
YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits and strengthen the system.
YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.
For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing
THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.
Brockville, Ont.

A New Fire Hall for the Extreme East.

At the last meeting of the Fire and Light Committee a sub-committee was appointed to consider the advisability of recognizing an independent fire brigade for the protection of the extreme east of the city. The sub-committee met yesterday, present Ald. Ball (chairman), Stewart, Small, Chief Ardagh and Secretary McGowan. Neither the chief nor the chairman favored the scheme on the ground that it might lead to a clashing of authority. They rather thought that a site should be pur