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Company B, Q O R.

Boston's Hall, East Toronto, was the scene of a most pleasant party on Friday evening on the occasion of the dinner of company B of the Queen's Own Rifles. Songs and toasts added to the flavor of the feast and theatricals and "living pictures" kept the fun up afterwards. There were present Major Pellatt, Lieut. Palmer, Col.-Sergt. Creighton, Supernumerary Col.-Sergt. Cooper, Bugle-Major Swift and Sergt's. Hopwood, Cramp and Allan and some 45 men. The company came out in three vans, and were accompanied by the bugle band. It was between 12 and 1 o'clock before the march home began.

Lady Somerset Not Coming.

Lady Henry Somerset is obliged, through illness, to cancel her engagement in Toronto on the 26th inst., under W.C.T.U. auspices. Her physicians command absolute rest from work for the present, in consequence of which her Canadian tour has been reluctantly abandoned.

THE STRIKING STUDENTS.

The last thing an individual or a body of men should do is to threaten. If one is dealing with a coward the threatening act may prove effective, but when self-respecting men are concerned it is better not to threaten. Act decisively if you will, make a sudden coup, but don't threaten. It is only fools who threaten. A threat is a challenge to fight, and when the fight is on the threat that induced it adds unconquerable energy to the party against whom it has been levelled.

This advice is thrown out for the benefit of all, but especially for the students of University College. These young gentlemen have issued a threat against the Government. They have resolved to boycott the college unless the Provincial Government orders an investigation into the troubles that are alleged to exist at the College. The students have thrown down the glove. They are brave young men, these 'Varsity students, but they make a mistake when they challenge either the college authorities or the Government. This threat of theirs means that they will be whipped into submission. Their threat will have about as much effect on those against whom it is directed as a dog barking at the moon. If the students have grievances to complain of, they must follow customary procedure to secure an investigation. If they file a bill of particulars and request an investigation they may rest assured the Government will enquire into their troubles. Up to the present the public has not been made aware of any serious grievances under which the students are laboring. On the other hand, whatever facts have been published reflect unfavorably against the students rather than otherwise. Their action on Saturday will completely estrange the public from their cause. They have declared in favor of mutiny and rebellion. They will have to accept the consequences.

The students make a stupid blunder if they imagine the public good is at all dependent upon their securing a college training. If there is one portion of the community that this country can spare better than another at the present time it is the ever-increasing class of young men who are filled with an all-consuming desire to go through life in the capacity of professional gentlemen. Canada stands in need only of men who produce wealth. Such should be encouraged. But neither the lawyer nor the doctor, nor the minister is a wealth producer. These gentlemen are merely the servants of the producer. They need no more encouragement than does the dry goods man or the grocer. As a matter of fact over-education appears to be more of a detriment to Canada than otherwise. The cities are crowded with young men who have been educated just enough to look with odium upon industrial and agricultural occupations. It will not be an unmixed evil if the Varsity students go out on strike as they threaten. If the boycott will have the effect of sending some of them back to the townships whence they came it will be a godsend to the country. The young man who will start and boss a cheese factory is worth ten times as much to Canada as the gent who migrates to the city and sets up his shingle as a lawyer. Canada is desirous of increasing its butter trade with Great Britain. We hope a goodly number of the strikers will go back into the country and start creameries. The hen business, too, is full of promise. It would be better for themselves and for the country if one hundred of the students who threaten to strike would become hen farmers instead of doctors and lawyers. Even splitting rails and sawing cordwood are healthy and productive employment.

It is rather rich to learn that Varsity students are going on strike. Who is it they are going to hit? Let them reflect on this for a moment. Our advice to the college authorities is to let them go on strike by all means, and let them keep on striking till they get sick of it.

If the University needs overhauling the people of Ontario will overhaul it in due time. They, we imagine, have as much to say about the University as the students. These young men are sent to Toronto to attend the University, not to run it.

As for the rebellious members of the faculty, swift Napoleonic treatment ought to be meted out to them the moment they exhibit the faintest trace of treason towards the University. Prof. Dale has already met with his deserts. Mr. Hellems, who admitted when taxed with it on Friday, to having incited the students to oppose the faculty, should not be allowed to resign, as he desired. He should be dismissed; he should be dismissed before noon to-day. And if it is found out that two or three other members of the faculty or any other servants of the Government have, like Mr. Hellems, been inciting the students, similar treatment ought to follow.

A word to the parents of the students. If the latter decide on their boycott it means that the young men will be fusticated for a year at least. This entails another year's expenses before they are able to earn their own living. It means two or three hundred dollars out of the pockets of the hard-working fathers who are giving their sons an education. We imagine when those who have to pay the shot learn of this fool business they, too, will take decisive measures.

As for the Government and University authorities, they have quite made up their minds to close up the college, if necessary, to give the professors a holiday, to hold no examinations, and wait till the young men came to their senses.

WHAT A CHANGE IN THE TARIFF MEANS.

We give space in this morning's World to a letter from F. W. Glen, well known in this country, and now a resident of the United States. Mr. Glen is an annexationist, but in his letter to us he shows that he takes no stock in the proposal of commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity, nor does he take any stock in so-called "tariff reform." We think as he does, that tariff reform has had a great deal to do with the terrible state of affairs into which the business concerns of the United States have been brought.

We also publish an article from The Trade Bulletin of Montreal, dealing with this same question. It points out that in critical times like these, to change the fiscal policy of a country means destruction to most of the interests now in this country, and will, in substance, effect no advantage to the great consuming public. To our mind the Liberal party will sustain an even worse defeat in the coming election than it ever sustained before, and it will realize this simply because of its foolish fiscal policy. The Liberals propose to throw down our tariff walls and let in the manufacturers of the States, without compensation; to give the work that now goes to Canadian workmen to United States and European workmen; to deprive the Canadian farmer of his home market and saddle him with the competition of the American farmer, and in a word to sacrifice Canadian interests for the benefit of foreign ones.

Let the public read Mr. Glen's confession and The Trade Bulletin's conclusions.

THE ACQUEDUCTERS AND BULLDOZING.

It is now quite clear that the aqueduct scheme will receive its quietus at the next meeting of the council. The question with the majority of the aldermen is simply whether the coup de grace shall be given in the shape of severity of conditions or utter distrust of the project. The latter is much the better, and we suggest it to the good sense of the council.

The Mayor owes it to the public to say whether an attempt has been made to bulldoze him into a partial recognition of this scheme by holding over his head the quo warranto proceedings which were instituted against his election a few weeks ago, and which are still before the court. Mr. Kennedy ought to declare to the council and to the people whether any of the Georgian Bay aqueduct promoters are at the back of these proceedings. If such an attempt at bulldozing His Worship has been made as was attempted by publishing a black list of the aldermanic candidates at the time of the municipal election, it is well that the public and the council should know the facts. For downright bulldozing of one kind or another nothing can equal the tactics of some of the men who are promoting the scheme. Mayor Kennedy will find that the public will re-elect him by five thousand majority if he should be forced to retire from office because he refused to do the bidding of certain promoters of a crazy project.

The World trusts that the council at its next meeting will do something more substantial for the family of the late chief of the fire brigade than was proposed in the committee the other day. The World agrees with a great deal of what was said by The Mail and Empire on Saturday in this direction. To die in the city's service after long years of faithful work, as did Mr. Ardagh, is of a character that demands a departure from the general rule, and the citizens will not begrudge a liberal vote to his family on the part of the council.

Ontario Can Stand It.

Hamilton Times: Seven or eight hundred students of Toronto University are on strike. They declare they will listen to no more lectures until there is an investigation into the cause of Prof. Dale's dismissal. Ontario could stand temporary restriction of the product of the Bachelor of Arts mill. But how would the professors amuse themselves in the meantime?

The Ronald Engine.

Mr. J. D. Ronald of Brussels, Ont., who may justly be termed the "Fire Engine King" of the continent of America, publishes in another column a large and influentially-signed petition from the merchants and manufacturers and the citizens of Toronto. Mr. Ronald claims that his engines are guaranteed for as long a period as any other manufactured, that their price is some $2500 less and that they can do equal work with any other machine, and that, in fact, they are more adapted to the climate of Canada than any foreign article. Mr. Ronald is of the opinion that the city should purchase four, not two, machines, and claims that for about the same amount of money he can supply double the number of machines that have been recommended by the committee. Mr. Ronald expresses his willingness to submit his engines to any test, by any committee, from any city or village in the Dominion where his engines are in use. On their record he is willing to stand or fall. Mr. Ronald claims, and with a large amount of justification, that Canadian industries should be patronized ahead of any other foreign article, especially when better and cheaper are produced here.

Always on Hand.—Mr. Thomas H. Porter, Lower Ireland, P.Q., writes: "My son, 18 months old, had croup so bad that nothing gave him relief until a neighbor brought me some of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which I gave him, and in six weeks he was cured. It is the best medicine I ever used, and I would not be without a bottle of it in my house.

Provincial Appointments.

William Moffatt of the town of Pembroke, to be sheriff of the provisional judicial district of Nipissing, pro tempore.

Arthur George Browning of the town of North Bay, to be Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the provisional judicial district of Nipissing.

Alfred Knight of Napanee, to be clerk of the First Division Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, in the room and stead of George D. Hawley, resigned.

George S. Wait of St. George, to be bailiff of the Third Division Court of the County of Braut, in the room and stead of David B. Wood, resigned.

William Pears, to be Inspector of Licenses for West York, in the room of George W. Edgar.

James Ley to be License Commissioner for East York, in the room and stead of George Morgan, deceased.

Wabash Railroad Company.

If you are contemplating a trip to California, Mexico or any point South, please consider the merits of the only true Southern route. Every morning at 10.50 a.m. the California special starts on its flight towards the land of the setting sun, passing through St. Louis and over the great Iron Mountain route.

Palace sleeping cars to the gateway of Old Mexico, tourist sleepers to Los Angelos and San Francisco without change. No delays from snow blockades. June weather all the way. Ask your nearest ticket agent for tickets and maps of this great railway, or write to J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

GLEN ON THE LIBERALS.

He Hopes the Canadians Will Not Be Misled by Laurier and Jump Into the Flames After the Experience of the United States.

Editor World: It is rumored that you are soon to enjoy the pleasures and excitement of a general parliamentary election. I must confess that I envy you the enjoyment and education that a general canvass affords in the bracing and invigorating climate of Ontario. I went to Canada to reside when I was 25 years of age, and came away when I was 50. The 25 years which I spent there are a source to me of joy unspeakable. They were busy active years, rich and highly profitable in experience and training for the life before me at two score years and ten. They are filled with happy memories, and are a storehouse of useful and most valuable information, which will serve me, and I trust, be used to serve humanity for the remainder of my days upon the earth. I did not, although a protected manufacturer, accumulate wealth in the Dominion; for, at the end of a quarter of a century, I came home to my native land with less than $125, and from Rochester I returned $18 of that to purchase a medal I had agreed to present to the Ladies' College at Whitby as a prize.

As you well know, I am an open and avowed advocate for the unification of the Continent, under one central authority and flag, and shall devote the remainder of my life to its accomplishment with unwavering faith that, as it is wise and right, in God's own time it will be consummated. My noble father, in 1833, first demanded the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves in our Southern States—and he lived to see the chains broken and those in bonds set free. I shall live to see a system of government founded upon the assertion of the divine right of the few to govern the many banished from the Western Hemisphere.

In my speech accepting my first nomination to represent the electorate of South Ontario in the Parliament of Canada, I insisted that all true government was of the people, by the people, for the people, and the repetition of Mr. Lincoln's immortal declaration elicited emphatic and unmistakable commendation in ringing cheers. I shall never forget them. It was my first test of true Canadian sentiment upon to me the question of questions, the political union of the United States and Canada. I applied many tests in addressing my constituents, on various occasions extending over the next eight years, and invariably with the same satisfactory result from my standpoint of observation. The same lofty aspirations which resulted in the declaration of independence of 1776, and the creation of the Republic, like leaven, is working in the hearts of the people of Canada to-day, and it will permeate the whole mass and lead to the creation of one vast Republic, extending from Newfoundland to Vancouver and from the Arctic Sea to the Republic of Colombia, which will sooner or later include all the States of South America in another vast confederation.

So much for prophesy. Now for a few moments let us consider the immediate future of Canada. In 1885, on my way to the London Exhibition, I called in to see my good friend John Cameron, then manager of The Globe. He informed me that the Young Liberal Club of Toronto intended to meet soon, and adopt a resolution in favor of a treaty of Commercial Union with this Republic. Mr. Cameron declined to oppose it in the editorial columns of The Globe, but consented to publish a letter from me condemning it over my own signature, reserving the right to condemn my letter when published. The moment I arrived in London I went to the Tecumseh House, and wrote it in as strong terms as I could at that time command. It was published as soon as possible after receipt.

Mr. Blake was in Europe and I was sure such a resolution would be very embarrassing to him. I hold the same views to-day which I expressed in that letter only that experience and observation here have made them more pronounced, viz.:

That such a treaty of commercial union would destroy the manufacturing industries of Canada beyond all question.

As unrestricted reciprocity would be infinitely worse than a treaty of commercial union for a fixed term of years, a man who would propose it I should, if a resident, denounce as a traitor to Canadian industrial investments and Canadian interests and development.

Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright are good and true men in intent and aspiration, but they are impractical but sincere rainbow chasers, blind financial, commercial and industrial guides. Their policy is one of destruction and not as it should be one of construction in a country like Canada of vast undeveloped natural resources or, as my friend Wimans would say, "of boundless potentialities." Mr. Blake was candid enough to tell his hearers at Malvern that he could not, if called to administer public affairs, reduce the duties upon imports. He acted the honorable and manly part. He is not a sincere or insincere rainbow chaser, but a wise, candid and sound counselor. When the civil war closed in 1865, the republic had created a debt of $3,000,000,000. The true value of the assets in 1860, including 4,000,000 slaves, was $16,000,000,000. When we ceased to deal in human chattels and began our new career in 1865, it is doubtful if the value of our assets exceeded $12,000,000,000. Since that time we have paid $8,000,000,000 in war debts, interests and pensions, and on March 4, 1893, the true value of our assets was $70,000,000,000. To prove that our financial, commercial and industrial interests were in a healthful condition at that time I have only to state that the total liabilities of all the failures which occurred here in 1893 and 1894 were less than 1 per cent. upon the true value of our assets. We enjoyed a highly protective tariff during all of that marvelous period of unexampled prosperity. Prior to the general election of 1892 the leaders of the Republican party made an assault upon state sovereignty under the name of the force bill, so called by the Hon. Charles A. Dana, editor in chief of The New York Sun. Mr. Dana clearly saw that a verdict in favor of the force bill would establish a precedent most dangerous to the perpetuity of the republic, and, therefore, raised the cry of no force bill, no negro domination, and with it defeated the Republican party, for which he deserves the thanks of all lovers of self-government in the world. Grover Cleveland was the hammer of the so-called Democratic party, which in its platform denounced protection to American industries as unwise, unjust and unconstitutional. From time to time, he issued, during the campaign, bombastic, self-deifying, high-sounding, sonorous bulletins, denouncing the successful manufacturers of the country as robber-barons, extortioners and defrauders of the wageearners and consumers, or in other words, as monsters who had grown rich by legalized robbery. Among the unlearned and those ignorant of our fiscal history, he made many converts and aided Mr. Dana in electing him. It is only just to Mr. Dana to say that he has done all he could to mitigate the damage done by Mr. Cleveland's accession to power.

We had enjoyed 28 years of marvelous prosperity, and from it we jumped into revenue reform, financial, commercial and industrial hell-fire. Are the Canadian people unwise enough to jump in after us in 1896? I hope not, and I believe not. As I have frankly stated at the outset, I desire the unification of the Continent, but I love the Canadian people too well to desire to see it accomplished by the destruction of their financial, commercial and industrial interests. Grover Cleveland and so-called revenue reform have cost the republic, in the depreciation of its assets in two years, at least $10,000,000,000. We hope the worst is over. He is just at this moment enjoying what my dear old friend and physician, Dr. McGill, called a lucid interval, and is going for all his might for an honest standard of exchange or measure of values, but at the same time he tells the people a deliberate falsehood by saying that our financial storm is the result of the issue by a people with $70,000,000,000 of productive assets of $350,000,000 of treasury notes, when the true cause is the distrust created by the fiscal policy which, with a Populistic Congress at his back, he has forced upon the country. The value of the assets of Canada is estimated by Mulhall at $5,000,000,000. If you lose by revenue reform in the same percentage as ours has been for two years past, the total loss will be $700,000,000. Can Canada afford to fool with revenue reform at such a cost?

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1895.

NATIVE V. FOREIGN ENGINES.

Numerously Signed Petition in Favor of a Test Being Made of the Respective Engines.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1895.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Council, City of Toronto.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned ratepayers of the city, hereby ask your honorable body, wishing consideration and due respect to our Canadian industries, that if you order any foreign made fire engines, a vital condition must be attached, viz:

That they shall not be purchased nor accepted until after they have proven in actual practical fire duty work here—as laid down by your committee—to be better engines, and no dearer than Canadian engines;

Also, that Canadian engines shall be invited to be tested upon merit alongside of all other engines—that the maximum in value at minimum in cost shall only be purchased.

If you do not agree to the above, we hereby ask your Worship to call a public meeting at once to discuss this matter, and that no action be taken until you have the verdict and resolutions from the people.

The James Morrison Brass Mfg. Co.
The John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co.
John Inglis & Sons Engine Works.
William & J. G. Greey.
The James Robertson Saw Works.
Toronto Silver Plate Co.
The American Rattan Co.
J. O. Parker & Co., Brass Works.
The Rubber Shoe Co. of Toronto.
The Copp, Clark Co.
The E. B. Eddy Co.
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James A. Skinner & Co.
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Belding, Paul & Co.
The Eby-Blain Co.
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The Polson Iron Works.
Doty Engineering Works.
A. R. Williams Machinery Co
Booth Copper Co.
American Watch Case Co.
The Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co.
The Graham Nail Works.
The Canadian Rubber Co.
The General Electric Light Co.
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The Poole Printing Co.
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Schaffer, Rittenberg & Co.
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F. J. Weston & Sons.
The Napanee Pulp & Paper Co.
W. P. Brock & Co.
Hunter, Rose & Co.
Lewis, Black & Bayne.
John Wright, Walker House, and a host of others.

What It Contained

The Toronto Sunday World of Feb. 17 was more than an unusually good number. Among its chief contents were:

Two cartoons by Sam Hunter.
Saturday's Cabinet Council.
The Angers-Pacaud Libel.
A cable letter.
Triple Tragedy in Tottenham.
Result of the Harding-Sullivan Race.
The W. C. Wells Post Mortem.
Review of the Business of the Week; by Legal Tender.
Fatal Termination of a Spree.
A Page of Local Society News, by Donna.
Death of Rev. Featherstone Osler.
Remarkable season in Britain.
From Day to Day; by The Captious One.
"Teutonic" Poetry.
In Music's Realm, by Progress.
Snow fights of our Youth; by Willie Wonder.
The First of War Correspondents.
Some Singular Bets.
The Generality of Religion.
Idolatry of Trilby.
Reading for Sunday.
The Power of a Bobby's Arm; by Arthur Warren.
Parrhasius; by Nathanial Parker Willis.
The Female Scribe; a story of present times.
My Bike and I; by A Daughter of The Day.
Recollections of a Diva; by Adelina Patti.
Danger and Real Heroism; by Ebor.
Henry Irving's Childhood.
Racers and Racing, by Pop.
A Noble Starter.
Lines in Pleasant Places.
All Sorts of Sport.
Wilson Barrett's New Play.
Sothern and Jerome; by Touchstone.

The Toronto Sunday World is published every Saturday night at 9 o'clock and is mailed or delivered to any address on the following terms: $2 a year; $1 for 6 mons., 50c for 3 mons., 20c a month, 5c a copy.

Fred Coleman in London.

A Telegram special from London, Eng., states that Fred J. Coleman arrived in that city yesterday, but declines to be interviewed.

THE DANGER OF TARIFF CHANGES.

What Canada's Business Men Have to Fear From Cartwright and Laurier's Accession to Power.

From The Trade Bulletin, Montreal, Feb. 15.

Probably at no former period was Canada confronted with more momentous issues affecting her financial and commercial economy than those which will have to be decided at the coming general elections; and it is, therefore, of the most vital importance that the people should weigh well the policy which in their opinion will best subserve the interests of the trade and commerce of the nation. It should be remembered that we are passing through times in which any radical change in our fiscal policy might result in upheavals as disastrous as those which in rapid succession shook the commercial fabrics of Australia, the Argentine Republic and the United States to their foundations; and it is the apprehension that a complete reversal of the present policy which has helped to build up our vast manufacturing interests from one end of the Dominion to the other, that will cause the independent voters to pause before they cast their ballots for a revolution in our national methods of trading, the adverse consequences of which may be more far-reaching than many have the slightest conception of. The commercial life of the nation is passing through a critical period, and what is to be feared is that the Liberals, if they came into power, might bring about too abrupt a change, in their anxiety to get on the "broad lines of British free trade," and thus hasten a crisis which up to the present, although at times apprehended, has been averted. There is nothing so detrimental to the business interests of a country as this constant interference on the part of governments with national methods of trading, and it is the fear of the evil consequences that might arise from a revulsion of the present protective policy of Canada to that of free trade, which creates a feeling of alarm in the minds of many, lest the fiscal program of a new government introduced changes of a too revolutionary character, and thereby precipitated the trade of a nation into the throes of financial and commercial disorder, similar to those which not long since seriously injured the credit of the United States in the eyes of the whole outside world. The Trade Bulletin is averse to these building up and pulling down tactics in relation to the trade policy of a country for the sake of putting that party in or this party out. If it were not for the momentous consequences that we fear hang upon the reversal of our present trade policy at this juncture, we would unhesitatingly advocate a change of government, as a long tenure of office such as the Conservatives have enjoyed often leads to an abuse of power, as exemplified by the exposure of official corruption at Ottawa some time ago; and, besides, a change of party whips is good for any country, in ordinary epochs, when the life-blood of the nation's commercial arteries is not liable to be affected thereby; but it is feared that the introduction of a policy based on the broad lines of British free trade would be a fatal mistake, and might hurl us into a commercial pitfall from which it would take years to emerge. As before stated in these columns, the broad free trade policy of England to-day is one of the greatest triumphs in commercial economy the world has ever seen; but with those who advocate the same broad lines of free trade for Canada be rash enough to maintain that the Canadian people occupy the same unique position, placed as they are beside a highly protective nation of 70,000,000, as that possessed by Great Britain? What would happen if the Canadian market for manufactured goods were thrown open on the broad and glorious lines of British free trade? The answer is a simple one. The hundreds of millions of dollars at present invested in our home industries would soon be compelled to seek new fields of employment at fabulous sacrifices. The busy hum of the manufacturing life of the nation would by rapid degrees flag and ultimately almost wholly cease. And why? Because we have experienced a similar process before, only on a much smaller scale. It is too well known that if our protective barricade, which insures a home market for our manufactures, were removed, or even lowered to any great extent, the Americans would at once monopolize the home trade, because our manufacturers could never compete with the surplus goods that would be flung on this market by United States manufacturers, more for the sake of realizing cash than doing business at a profit. The immense manufacturing concerns of the United States catering for the wants of 70,000,000 of its own people, besides probably 20,000,000 foreigners, could easily annihilate the manufacturing interests of Canada by placing their surplus stocks on this market at prices which our own manufacturers could not compete with. Then, the destruction of Canadian industries once accomplished, our neighbors would be in a much better position to regulate prices. The Trade Bulletin therefore takes this opportunity of saying to the Liberal party: "If you are victorious at the next general elections, look before you leap from our present modified protective policy, and the trade methods which have grown up therewith, on to the broad lines of British free trade, remembering that there is no analogy whatever between the independent position which England occupies as the great centre of the world's commerce and the arch distributor of the world's surplus products, and that held by Canada to-day, placed as she is in juxtaposition to a powerful protective republic of 70,000,000 inhabitants."

How to Cure Headache.—Some people suffer untold misery day after day with headache. There is rest neither day nor night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark, Lysander, P.Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Bilious Headache."

Over the Don.

A most popular East End resident has passed away in the person of Mr. Henry Callendar, whose death was announced briefly in The World of Saturday. Mr. Callendar was a man of unswerving integrity and ever ready to do a kindness to any one who was deserving and required assistance. In politics the deceased was a strong Conservative, and a firm believer in the National Policy as enunciated by Sir John A. Macdonald. He will be deplored deeply by his family and greatly missed by a large circle of friends, with whom he was associated in social and political matters. A daughter of Mr. Callendar's, Miss Nellie, has won well-deserved praise for her proficiency and ability as an amateur actress.

Mr. Callendar's funeral will take place to-day from his late residence at Leslieville.

Thomas Edwards was returning to the city on Saturday morning in a cutter. In Danforth-avenue he contrived to upset his rig and himself with it. He sprained his ankle and bruised himself generally. The horse and cutter were uninjured.

Rev. J. Scott Howard, M.A., rector of St. Mathews', First-avenue, preached a special sermon yesterday at St. Matthew's to the members of St. Andrew's Brotherhood. There was a very good attendance.

The Chicagoans Once More Beaten.

The hockey match at the Victoria Rink yesterday resulted in a victory for the Victorias over the Spaldings of Chicago by 5 goals to 1.

A FORT BLOWN UP.

Fifty Formosan Soldiers Killed by the Explosion of a Magazine.

London, Feb. 16.—A Central News despatch from Shanghai says the magazine of the Saran Fort at Takio, Formosa, has exploded, destroying the fort, killing 50 soldiers and injuring many others. The explosion also damaged a number of houses and injured many of their inmates.

At the Pavilion.

Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols of Indianapolis, Ind., a leading W.C.T.U. lecturer, addressed a large audience in the Pavilion yesterday, the meeting being under the auspices of the Canadian Temperance League. Mr. W. H. Meredith occupied the chair, and on the platform were: Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, district president of the W.C.T.U., Mesdames Hilborn, Moffatt and Walker of the same organization; and together with J. N. McKendry, D. J. Ferguson, J. B. Brooks, George B. Sweetnam, John Armstrong, Rev. P. D. Will, Rev. Mr. Thurlow, J. S. Robertson, president of the league, and others. Miss Minnie Smith of Guelph sang with good effect two sacred selections. Mrs. Nichols was not of that class of speakers who had nothing but bad to say of the saloon-keeper. It was true, the liquor-seller was in a large measure ostracised by society. He was declared ineligible for public office. Good society did not wish to invite him and his family within their circle. He was a leper and an outcast in the social etiquet of the day. Was he any worse, said the speaker, than the member of parliament, or other respectable citizen, who signed his petition to secure a license? He sold liquor by virtue of license granted by Government! If Governments refused to grant him a license, he would not be in the business. The voter gave governments power to institute a license system. Why blame the liquor-seller? The address throughout was one of eloquence and power.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

A New Shortening

If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

Cottolene

IS A NEW SHORTENING, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial. It's a vegetable product and far superior to anything else for shortening and frying purposes. Physicians and Cooking Experts say it is destined to be adopted in every kitchen in the land. This is to suggest that you put it in yours now. It's both new and good. Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Sure ure of Nasal-atarrh

DR. LAVIOLETTE'S ANTI-CATARRH BALM is a preparation unequalled by any other for its efficacy; being carefully prepared and compounded from the very best ingredients, it never fails to produce good results.

Even in those rare cases where the malady is too far advanced to be completely cured, its use in every instance will be of much benefit, and the patient will experience great relief. If you are suffering from headache, loss of taste or smell, sensation of heaviness in the ears, ringing noises, partial deafness, choking of the nose and throat, hawking and inclination to vomit, particularly in the morning, predisposition to cold in the head, sneezing, burning pains at the back of the throat: remember that each of these states is a symptom of Catarrh which so often produces consumption. If you use DR. LAVIOLETTE'S ANTI-CATARRHAL BALM you will be cured and escape consequences which may so seriously affect the throat, the bronchial tubes and the lungs.

Directions: Insert in each nostril a quantity of the Balm equal in size to an ordinary bean and snuff it up. Use it freely as it is harmless.

N.B.—See that the signature in red ink is on each label.

For sale everywhere, 25c each tube.

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