RELIABLE STORAGE.
ROBERT CARRIE, 37 Front-st. East, advances Money on all kinds of Merchandise, Issues Warehouse Receipts. Consignments Solicited. Business Confidential. 133

The Toronto World.

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES
Best Value in the City.
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FIFTEENTH YEAR — WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7 1894 — ONE CENT.

HARCOURT'S BUDGET SPEECH.

THE SUCCESSION DUTIES EXCEED EXPECTATIONS.

It Is Understood They Will Shortly Approximate the Annual Grant to Hospitals and Charities—Mr. Clancy Criticizes the Budget and Goes at Length into the Agricultural College Expenditures.

In the Legislature yesterday Provincial Treasurer Harcourt delivered his Budget Speech, speaking for nearly three hours. Mr. Clancy replied at about the same length.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt stated that the total receipts for 1893 were $4,291,914, which included the usual $200,000 representing Dominion bonds. These bonds matured early in 1893 and were promptly paid by the Dominion Government; and taking out $52,257, representing loans made to municipalities on account of drainage debentures, the total receipts for 1893 amounted to $4,039,656. The drainage debenture loans made in 1893 reached the figure of $62,495 and the receipts from these municipalities from this source were $52,257.

The estimate of revenue which he made last session was $4,030,572, and this had actually been exceeded to the extent of $95,466.

The first item of receipts, subsidy and specific grant, was of course the same every year. With regard to the second item, interest from the Dominion, he would explain that from 1868 to 1883 inclusive these receipts were $136,696 yearly, payable half-yearly, representing 5 per cent. on the various sums held in trust for this province. It was, however, not until July, 1873, that a specific remittance was made for the half year's interest, and from July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1888, the Dominion remitted for each half year $68,348, made up of interest on Upper Canada building fund, $36,809; do. on Grammar school fund, $7819, and do. on Common school fund, of $23,719. The interest on C.S. fund varied, depending on the ratio of the population of this province to that of Quebec. This amount increased each decade, and the amount mentioned was based on the census of 1871. Prior to 1873 these payments were added to the subsidy, and appeared in a lump sum, and they were increased in 1884, when by virtue of 47 Vic., ch. 4, the sum of $2,848,289 was placed to the credit of this province.

How the Figures Were Reached.

Those figures were reached in this manner: At Confederation the Dominion assumed the debts of the late Provinces of Canada to the amount of $62,500,000, and it was further provided that the excess of debt over this sum should be divided between Ontario and Quebec, which should pay interest on the excess, and that this item should be deducted half yearly from their subsidy and specific grant. The debt was found to be $73,006,088, and consequently the deductions for interest on our share of the excess, $9,739,691, on July 1st, 1867, were made each half year from 1869 to 1873 from the subsidy; and the semi-annual deduction was estimated at $291,666, which proved to be, however, too much. In 1873 the provinces were relieved by act of $10,506,088, ascertained to be the excess of debt, and on July 1, 1873, they received their subsidy and specific grant for the first time in full, and free from any deduction for interest on such excess. This act re-adjusted and increased the subsidies, but the increase dated only from July 1, 1873. The capitalized sum of $2,848,289 was made up of 12 of the half-yearly payments, running from July 1, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1873, with interest at 5 per cent. to July 1, 1884, when they received for the first time interest on this $2,848,289 to the extent of $71,217 half-yearly, and this was paid along with the other specific payments of interest on the trust fund up to July 1, 1888. On Jan. 1, 1889, the Dominion Government sent them $598,436 as subsidy, carrying out an agreement entered into in 1885, besides $130,000 in regard to the pending settlement of accounts.

Increased Interest on Investments.

In 1893 they received as interest on investments $79,897, the largest receipts for several years past from this source; $18,272 from drainage debentures, and $55,444 from banks, equal to $217 per day, and to 4 per cent. on a capital of $1,400,000. Last year's receipts from Crown Lands reached $1,823,550, being $23,555 in excess of his estimates. Woods and forests alone yielded $1,757,005; public institutions, exclusive of the Central Prison, $79,846, slightly in excess of the estimate; the Educational Department $47,640, made up principally of students' and examination fees; law stamps, $84,246, compared with $91,617 in 1892 and $90,349 in 1892, and liquor licenses, $294,517, less by $240 than those of 1892. In 1889 3569 licenses were issued; in 1890, 3523; in 1891, 3414; in 1892, 3369, and in 1893, 3195, showing a falling off of 365 in four years. In 1875 one license was granted to each 275 of our population and in 1893 one to each 633, while in New York the issue was one license for every 150; in Illinois, one to 246; in Ohio, one to 248; in Indiana, one to 294, and Michigan, one to 300. He thought that there had been a marked abatement of the evils of the liquor traffic.

The receipts from licenses were as follows: 1889, $302,734; 1890, $312,007; 1891, $298,184; 1892, $294,758, and 1893, $294,516. And of these sums the municipalities received in 1889 $297,353; 1890, $294,968; 1891, $289,487; 1892, $289,977, and 1893, $287,649. In the province existed 808 municipalities, in 528 of which not one shop license was issued, while in 185 no licenses whatever were granted. Since 1890 local option bylaws had been carried in 28 and defeated in 12 municipalities; but where carried they were set aside by the courts. At present local option prevailed in 12 municipalities, where previously 28 licenses were issued. In the Province of Quebec the receipts from these licenses were more than twice as large as they were in this province, and nothing was there returned to the municipalities. Casual revenue, which he expected would steadily increase, last year amounted to $117,463, nearly twice as much as during any previous year, save 1892.

The Succession Duties.

The succession duties yielded $45,507, exceeding expectations, and these receipts were expressly devoted by law to the support of hospitals and asylums. The act had worked fairly and had not been vexatious. The grants to hospitals and charities in 1893 amounted to $164,896, and he thought that in a few years the succession duties would equal this vote. All estates exceeding $10,000 were exempted, and near relatives paid no duties save when the estate was worth over $100,000; and all bequests for religious, charitable or educational purposes were exempt.

Similar laws had been passed in all the other provinces, and existed in many of the American states, where property was taxed which here was let go free. In this province 981 estates out of every 1000 escaped the tax, judging from the figures of 1893. The sum mentioned was paid by 27 estates, 10 of which belonged to York county, and two, one in Ottawa and one in Toronto, yielded $29,227, or more than half of the total. And these estates had belonged to unmarried men.

In only one case had any duty been paid by near relatives, and this belonged to Toronto and exceeded the $100,000 limit. In New York, where $3,071,687 were obtained from this source in 1892-3, 1 out of every 35 estates was liable to duty; here 1 out of every 52 estates. The vote for 1893 for all purpose was $3,571,789 and the expenditure was $3,371,748, and in almost every case the expenditure was less than the vote. They expended on education $662,521, one-sixth of the total, and $83,077 more than in 1888; while during the last 10 years the expenditure under this head had reached an aggregate of $5,968,710.

Expenditure for Education.

The educational system was expanding, and the anticipated increased yearly expenditures were unavoidable. The position of the province in this connection was enviable. No country offered its children greater or better facilities for obtaining a sound education. While primary work was their first concern that which was afforded in the High schools was not neglected. He mentioned the high tribute paid to Ontario's exhibit in this department at the World's Fair by Sir Richard Webster, and a short time since by several of the Normal school principals of New York state.

The largest single appropriation was devoted to the maintenance of public institutions, and this was now three times what it was 20 years ago, and 25 per cent. more than it was 10 years ago. In 1893 this service cost $128,095 more than it did five years ago and $170,452 more than it did 10 years ago. The total for 1893 reached the enormous sum of $778,839, more than one-fifth of the entire year's expenditure.

The Insane of the Province.

With regard to the insane, the new Cottage Asylum at Mimico furnished accommodation for 560 patients, and last year 593 were under treatment in this institution. The new Orillia Asylum had accommodation for 550 patients, and the number under treatment last year was 553. In the insane asylums, during 1887, there were 3553 inmates; in '88, 3808; in '89, 3953; in '90, 4187; in '91, 4972; in '92, 4785 and in '93, 4893, showing an increase of 1340 patients within six years. This state of affairs compelled a constantly-increasing expenditure. Rigid economy and the highest efficiency were aimed at in this department. The average yearly cost per patient in 78 American asylums was $227.88, while here it was $135.71 last year, or $119.67 when the amount contributed by paying patients was deducted. The average weekly cost for maintenance for each patient was $2.66, while this item in 76 American asylums was $4.13. In the Montreal asylum it was $3.42, and in England, over a long period of years, it was $3.73. Where practicable, supplies were purchased by tender.

New Buildings.

During 1892 they spent on new buildings, including the Parliament Buildings, $778.35. During the last five years the expenditure under this head was $3,167,656; during the previous five years it was $1,479,634. The Mimico cottages cost $535,760, and the Orillia Asylum cost $484,722, while the expenditure on the Brockville Asylum up to the end of last year was $112,823, and the New Parliament Buildings and the new asylums had cost up to Jan. 1 last $2,400,596. The site of the old Parliament Buildings, valued at $500,000, and 21 3-5 acres, part of the Asylum farm, valued at $150,000, were set apart to be sold to form a construction fund, but owing to the present marked depression in real estate sales had not been made. Nevertheless the new buildings had been put up without borrowing a single dollar.

Farmer-General Dryden's Department.

The expenditure under the head of Agriculture and Arts was constantly increasing. In 1890 this amounted to $127,906, in '91 to $149,535, in '92 to $167,282 and in '93 to $169,573. Many important agricultural problems awaited solution, and no expense should be spared to advance the interests of the farming population. This Department of Agriculture was created in 1888 and everything possible would be done by the Government to increase its usefulness. He was surprised to learn that the leader of the Opposition was disposed to favor the merging of this department in some other branch. A number of grants were made in aid of breeders' associations, etc., and important additions had been made to the staff of the Agricultural College. In experimental work $500 was spent in 1888, while last year $5611 was so expended. This was one of the most important features of the institution. The traveling dairy, during the last three years, its term of existence, had cost $13,505. The college was never so popular as it now was, and with its adjuncts it had been in a high degree instrumental in diffusing and popularizing advanced scientific methods. In this relation, at the World's Fair, this province had taken a very high position and compared most favorably with the whole Dominion and the States of the American Union.

The increases in expenditure in connection with the Administration of Justice were very noticeable. In 1893 this cost $105,407 more than in 1883. The expenditure for the former year was $275,245 and for the latter $380,652, an increase of 38 per cent. in 10 years. In 1889 this department cost $368,186, in 1890 $393,828, in 1891 $401,690, in 1892 $394,134 and in 1893 $385,837. And of these amounts they paid to the counties: In 1889 $276,472, in 1890 $289,508, in 1891 $286,739, in 1892 $291,556 and in 1893 $263,455. Changes and improvements had been made in the service, but these were necessary and had not been found fault with. An over-expenditure classed as "incidental," under the head of Agriculture, was largely due to the increasing cost of printing and distributing the various agricultural reports and bulletins, for which there was a very great demand.

In 1879 the public institutions numbered 59, including asylums, hospitals, gaols, etc., and in 1892, 155. During the former year their inmates numbered 14,456; during the latter year 37,950. In 1871 lunatics' estates were not managed by the senior inspector of the asylums; in 1892 that official had charge of 661 such estates, while the revenue from paying patients had increased from $18,894 in 1871 to $136,406 in 1892.

Cost of Civil Service.

Public business had increased and with it the cost of civil government. During the period from 1878 to 1892 this item had increased in Ontario 17 per cent., while at Ottawa, for the same period, it had increased 60 per cent. During the four years from 1888 to 1892 the increases were respectively 8 and 27 per cent. Legislation had increased in cost in Ontario less than 5 per cent. from 1879 to 1892, and at Ottawa it had increased 85 per cent.

The World's Fair.

Special expenditures in connection with the World's Fair, etc., had been incurred during last year, and railway certificates and annuities to the extent of $219,616 had been retired. But the payments to retire these certificates would materially decrease annually during the next several years. During the next nine years this reduction would amount to $101,000. The grants to railways since Confederation had reached $5,959,084. The payments in cash were $1,704,195, and for

(Continued on Second Page.)

NO ATLANTIC CONTRACT YET

NOR WILL THERE BE UNTIL PARLIAMENT CONSENTS.

Mr. Huddart Has Made a Proposal for a 20-Knot Service and Has Gone to England to Float a Company—A Poultry Inspector Wanted — General News From the Capital.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The statement published in several papers that an agreement has been entered into with Mr. James Huddart of the Canadian-Australian Line for a fast Atlantic service is correct in so far that Mr. Huddart has made a proposal to the Government for the establishment of a 20-knot service for a subsidy of $750,000 a year for ten years and that he has gone to England for the purpose of endeavoring to float a company and make arrangements for building the steamers. No contract has been signed, and cannot be until Parliament gives its consent, as so far only a subsidy of $500,000 has been authorized. If Mr. Huddart succeeds in his negotiations he proposes to establish a fast line from Great Britain to Australia and New Zealand, using the Canadian Pacific Railway for making the connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. While everyone will wish Mr. Huddart success, it must not be forgotten that other parties have for some time past been trying to found a company in England to undertake a fast Atlantic service and have not succeeded.

Poultry Inspector Wanted.

Mr. Thomas A. Duff of Toronto to-day waited on Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, and presented a number of petitions from poultry associations in Ontario urging the appointment of a poultry inspector for the Dominion. Mr. Duff pointed out the growing importance of the great Canadian hen and urged that a proper system of inspection would do much to promote this important industry. The Minister promised that the matter should receive careful consideration, and also that the poultry branch of the Central Experimental Farm should receive more attention in the future than it had in the past.

Minor Matters.

About 4,000,000 of young whitefish were received at the hatchery here to-day, and will be ready in the early spring for distribution in this neighborhood.

At a meeting of the Ottawa Humane Society in the City Hall this morning, Hon. Mrs. Herbert presiding, a resolution was passed by which the society agreed to join in an effort to unite all the Humane Societies of the Dominion into one union. A resolution was also passed expressing deep sympathy with Lady Aberdeen, the patroness of the society, in the loss she has sustained in the death of her father, Lord Tweedmouth.

Ottawa lost last night the man who was generally regarded as her oldest inhabitant, Mr. William Thompson Clegg, who came to Bytown with Col. By to build the Rideau Canal, and who had attained the age of 98 years.

HAULTAIN AND THE SCHOOL LAW.

The Northwest Law Is Fair and Will Not Be Changed.

CALGARY, March 6.—Premier Haultain addressed a large audience last night on the constitutional rights and powers of the Legislature on the school question. He said it was rumored that outside pressure would be brought to bear upon him to have the law changed. He could not pledge the Assembly to that. There was nothing wrong nor unfair in the law. Outside pressure could not influence him to change what he was conscious was right. The question was one of principle. They had a perfect right to manage their own affairs and would not submit to dictation from outside quarters.

A FIELD DAY FOR PATRONS.

James Connolly Will Be Their Candidate in West Huron.

DUNGANNON, Ont., March 6.—There was a large convention of the Patrons of Industry held here to-day. Mr. James Connolly of Porters Hill, Township of Goderich, was chosen as candidate to represent the West Riding of Huron in the House of Assembly.

South Norfolk's Second Nomination.

VITTORIA, Ont., March 6.—The Patrons of Industry of South Norfolk held a nomination convention here to-day to select another candidate to contest the riding for Legislative honors, Mr. McNally, the nominee at the former convention, having resigned. The lot fell upon Mr. G. Cruse of North Walsingham.

Haldimand Nominates a Non-Member.

CAYUGA, Ont., March 6.—The Haldimand Patrons of Industry convention was held here to-day for the purpose of selecting a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly. John Senn of Oneida, who is not a member of the organization, received the nomination. His friends pledged themselves that he would join the order.

South Leeds Patrons' Nomination.

BROCKVILLE, March 6.—At the meeting of the Patrons of Industry at Delta to-day to nominate a candidate for the Local House for South Leeds, J. B. Wilson carried the convention by three majority.

North Perth Patrons Ready for the Dominion.

MILVERTON, Ont., March 6.—The Patrons of Industry of the North Riding of Perth met in convention here to-day. Mr. D. Jackson of Trowbridge, Elma Township, was chosen their candidate for the House of Commons.

Caps and Small Caps.

The total number of capital letters in the Bible is stated to be 106,990, of small caps 6897 and lower case 3,452,593; grand total, including one œ, 3,452,593.

These are figures and refer to letters; here are some letters which refer to figures:

The Manufacturers Life is a solid institution.—Empire, Feb. 15.

The company is evidently in a most satisfactory condition.—The Globe.

Both the shareholders and policy-holders have every reason to be satisfied with the result of last year's business.—The Mail.

The position of the Manufacturers Life as regards assets and surplus to policy-holders is on a par with that of the best companies doing business in Canada.—The World.

The annual report of the Manufacturers Life Assurance Company of Toronto will convince the public that it is one of Canada's permanent financial institutions. The magnificent showing as to the amount of business in force is unprecedented in the history of life insurance in Canada.—Ottawa Free Press.

HOP TEA (Snelling's London Patent), is a delicious blend of Assam and Ceylon teas with specially prepared hops. Price 55c. 13616

Mr. Harty to Be Provincial Secretary.

There is a well-defined rumor in circulation around the Parliament Buildings to the effect that Mr. P. Harty, M.L.A. for Kingston, has been promised the position of Provincial Secretary upon the retirement of Hon. C. F. Fraser from the Cabinet, and that Mr. Gibson will be given the portfolio of Commissioner of Public Works.

Oak Mantels
In Colonial and other latest designs. Tilings and Brass Goods. W. Millichamp, Son & Co., 234 Yonge-street.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

Watson's Prices Suit Everybody.
So do his goods, workmanship and fit. Call and inspect before placing your order for a spring suit, 126 Yonge-street.

A BULLET HOLE IN HIS BREAST.

Is This the Man Who Was Shot By William Swanton While Attempting to Enter His House?

W. J. Swanton, 85 Augusta-avenue, who is employed at the Bertram Engine Works, foot of Bathurst-street, reported to the police yesterday that about 12.30 o'clock Monday night he was awakened by a noise at a back window, as though some one was trying to get in. Upon striking a light he could see a man outside. Mr. Swanton fired at the man, and as evidence that he hit his mark blood spots are to be seen on the platform outside. The holes in the glass of the window also indicate that a shot was fired. Eighty-five and 87 Augusta-avenue are a pair of connected roughcast cottages.

Is This the Burglar?

A young man, aged 26, who has been in the hands of the police on more than one occasion, is laid up at his boarding house with a wound in his chest. He claims it was caused by a knife thrust. It is a small wound, about the size of a bullet wound.

A SNAKE IN HIS HOME.

How George Lederer's Kindness Was Rewarded.

The members of the various theatrical companies in the city are now discussing a choice morsel of gossip in the scandal that has resulted from the elopement of Mrs. George W. Lederer, whose husband has been manager for years of the Charles Dickson Company, now playing at the Grand, from her home in New York last Saturday.

She was formerly Miss Florine Newcombe, daughter of the late Richard S. Newcombe, a prominent lawyer, and her elopement with the manager four years ago, the scandal that resulted at that time, her husband's arrest on the charge of bigamy and her own disinheritance by her father, filled many columns of newspaper space.

The man with whom she eloped this time has lived with Lederer and his wife for some time.

SIR OLIVER TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

A Deputation Wait Upon the Government—Mr. Mowat Makes a Very Nice Speech But Cannot Do Anything.

The unemployed, to the number of 1200 or 1500, interviewed the Government at the Parliament Buildings yesterday afternoon. A great many in the crowd were grown men, others were mere spectators.

The special representatives of the working men were Mrs. Kellogg, J. T. Mills, F. Campbell, A. D. Hayles and A. Jury.

Oir Oliver Mowat and Messrs. Hardy and Dryden, Messrs. Conmee and Barr (Dufferin) were present.

Mr. Mills denied that the unemployed consisted largely of drunkards and bums. They were honest, hard-working Christian and temperance men—[cheers]—who desired employment. They wished to learn whether the Government had any works in contemplation by which they could get work. Depression existed everywhere. But the present economical system was responsible for much of the existing misery, and labor, which in 1848 increased 54 per cent. as its share, now only got 26 per cent., although since 1800 the capitalists of the United States had increased their wealth eleven times. The causes of the present depression were due to the great waste of resources through liquor drinking and extravagance.

Mr. Campbell protested against the presence of policemen and referred to the canal and drydock schemes as possible sources of employment. But capitalists stopped the way.

A Woman Appeals for the Woman.

Mrs. Kellogg spoke on behalf of the city's women workers. Thousands of women, even those who had had comfortable homes, were suffering. Servants had been discharged and laundresses, etc., had nothing to do. Unless something was done for immediate relief of women who were walking the streets from morning to night, while their children starved, experiences of the world hundreds of years ago, would be repeated. While not Anarchists, men and women could not stand much longer the sight of starving children. "We must have help," were her closing words.

Sir Oliver Says the City Should Do Something.

Sir Oliver spoke at considerable length. He was delighted to have this opportunity of meeting them. [A voice: Take off your hat.]

Sir Oliver complied; but Mr. Mills prevailed on him to recover.

Sir Oliver continued that he could easily see they were all hard-working men. In fact he had never addressed a more orderly or more respectable crowd, and it would give him the greatest possible pleasure if he were able, or might yet be able, to afford them relief in their distress. He was especially touched by Miss Kellogg's remarks, was deeply interested in their statements and was glad they had thought of sending up this deputation. Such a demonstration by orderly, law-abiding and well-behaved people was valuable for many reasons, it must arouse public attention to their distress and to the evils which existed, and it would make men think of a remedy. It was not an easy matter to find a remedy for the evils of society from which many were just now suffering. A great deal of thought had been bestowed on the subject of how this distress could be removed, something had been accomplished, sympathized in the efforts made in this direction, and while many of the doctrines of religion were matters of controversy, yet with regard to the great duty of thinking of one another there was no difference of opinion. With regard to the question put to him he would reply that if this city wanted to raise money to give work to the unemployed it could do so now. A proposal to pay in script was made, but whether that was desirable or not was a question which required some thought. And further, the Provincial Legislature had no jurisdiction in this connection. But if there was anything consistent with public duty he could do to help them. They had a right to expect that he should do all he could to give them aid. [Cheers.]

The crowd then proceeded to the band stand in the Park, where further oratory was indulged in ad lib.

Suicide By Taking Carbolic Acid.

HAMILTON, March 6.—Mrs. Busby, a woman mentally weak, residing at 67 McGill-street, swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid this morning with suicidal intent. She was alone in the house at the time, and when found was beyond recovery.

Coughicura surpasses all cough medicine

Academy of Music.
To-night last presentation of the great scenic success, "Fabio Romani," or the vendetta. To-morrow (Thursday) night and for rest of the week Barlow Bros.' Mammoth Minstrels. Watch for the great street parade at noon on Thursday. Prices 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

HOP TEA aids digestion and prevents indigestion. It is a blend of Assam, Ceylon and hops. Price 55c. 13616

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

JOHN MORLEY WILL RETAIN THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.

Hon. H. H. Fowler Made Secretary for India—Labouchere Promises Not to Move a Want of Confidence Motion—Premier Rosebery to Announce His Policy Next Monday—Press Comments.

LONDON, March 6.—It is officially announced that the Earl of Kimberley will succeed Lord Rosebery as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Right Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler, President of the Local Government Board, will take the place of the Earl of Kimberley as Secretary of State for the Indian Department.

Mr. Thomas Edward Ellis, M. P., one of the Lords of the Treasury, has been designated to succeed the Right Hon. Edward Marjoribanks as Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and chief Liberal whip.

Mr. John Morley has consented to retain his portfolio as Chief Secretary for Ireland at the urgent request of Lord Rosebery and others of his colleagues.

Shaw Lefevre Succeeds Fowler.

The offices occupied by Mr. Gladstone as Premier were formally taken possession of by Lord Rosebery this afternoon. The announcement is made officially that Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, First Commissioner of Works, will succeed Mr. Henry Hartley Fowler as president of the Local Government Board, the latter having been transferred to the India office.

The Liberal members of Parliament will meet on March 12 at the Foreign Office. It is expected that Lord Rosebery will then make a statement of his policy.

Henry Labouchere last evening gave assurance that he would neither move nor support a motion of want of confidence.

The Daily News praises John Morley at great length for his refusal to take any office isolated from Irish affairs. It says: "Such men ennoble politics. They are the salt of public life."

The News admits that Mr. Fowler's choice of the India office is a surprise, but considers him eminently qualified to deal with monetary and commercial questions.

The Standard expresses a similar opinion of Mr. Fowler.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Fowler's appointment is slightly banal."

The Standard, in an editorial, says: "If tact, soundness and sobriety of judgment and official experience be qualifications our external relations are likely to be well managed under the Earl of Kimberley."

Salisbury's Foreign Policy.

The Times, in an editorial, says: "Lord Rosebery's position as President of the Council gives him official precedence over every subject of the Crown except Royal Princess, Archbishops and the Lord Chancellor. The Earl of Kimberley's appointment insures the continuity in substance and spirit under Lord Rosebery of Salisbury's foreign policy. The place of Marjoribanks is not likely to be adequately filled by Mr. Ellis."

Edmund Yates says: The Queen offered Mr. Gladstone an earldom, either for himself or for his wife, but he declined any such honors, desiring in this matter, as he informed Her Majesty, to follow the example of his political master, Sir Robert Peel, who refused similar distinctions in 1846, and they were again declined by Lady Peel in 1850, after her husband's death.

The New Peers.

Commenting upon the new peers, The Times observes: "What a grimly ironic destiny seems to dog the footsteps of Mr. Gladstone's recent policy. Not long is the new Premier, acclaimed with unanimity by the party, a member of the Chamber which the retiring chief denounced in his farewell oration, but what is more singular, Lord Rosebery never sat in the House of Commons. At the same time the "whip" on whom the Government relied to keep its motely party together has been called to the House of Lords, while, to cap the climax of incongruity, Mr. Gladstone's latest official act is to add two new hereditary legislators to the Upper House."

Liberal-Unionists and the New Premier.

The Duke of Devonshire in the course of his speech at Yeovil this evening, referring to Mr. Gladstone's retirement, said it was a source of great satisfaction that in spite of his age and infirmity Mr. Gladstone had not outstayed his parliamentary reputation. He had left to his successors a legacy of unsettled question. One of these questions was Home Rule, which would hang as a millstone around the neck of his party for many years, and in his last speech he had imposed a new burden upon his party—the quarrel with the House of Lords. He said the Liberal-Unionists would be uncompromising in their opposition to Home Rule. Otherwise they contemplated no factious opposition to Lord Rosebery.

Revival of the Stock.

Coming here from the United States one is struck by the quieter tone of Toronto by the comparative absence of loud dressing so common to American cities. Nobody but a "bounder" wears lond neckwear in Toronto, and the man with any pretensions to good form in neck dressing who may be found without one of quinn's new English stocks on his neck will be interdicted from association with decent men.

What's Wrong With the Gas Bills?

A singular thing happened yesterday. Two World subscribers dropped in and complained of the abnormal size of the gas bills for the current quarter and mentioned the names of a couple of others who made similar complaints. Enquiry verified these latter. With a view of discovering whether these complaints are widespread The World requests its readers to compare their bills with those of the previous quarter and let us know the result.

HOP TEA, the finest tea in the market, 55c. per lb. For sale by Messrs. Swan Bros., Toronto. 13616

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

Arlington Hotel.
For comfortable bright rooms and combined with reasonable rates and excellent cuisine the Arlington Hotel has not its equal in Toronto and those who desire permanent winter quarters should hasten to make their arrangements before the best rooms are taken. ed

Druggists say Coughicura is booming.

They've Found Out Nature's Remedy.
Not half so many people kill themselves with drugs as formerly. They've found out nature's remedy, and that is a perfectly pure mineral water bottled at the spring. "Sprudel" is the finest mineral water on this continent and every bottle is put up at the celebrated Mt. Clemens Spring. If you drink it regularly you will not have dyspepsia, will be free from kidney difficulties, and you will never be bilious. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, agent for Canada.

HOP TEA is the greatest morning luxury and can only be had from first-class grocers. Price 55c. 13616

Ask for the "gentleman's chew" and be sure you get the genuine Beaver Plug.

Stick a Pin in This.
No one who wears clothing can afford to purchase his spring supply before taking a look through our stock. We wish we could show them all in the windows, but we can't; therefore, drop in when passing and inspect for yourself. We will be pleased to quote you prices which, when included with good workmanship and fashionable selections, cannot be excelled in the trade.

AN UNJUST BURDEN.

May Dr. Ryerson overcome all interested opposition and cut it loose.

"HONEST" COUNTERFEITS.

An Immense Amount Now Being Issued From Private Mints—Impossible to Detect It.

The World a few weeks ago announced that dexterous coiners were manufacturing genuine silver as good as the Government at half cost. Of late the counterfeiting of the silver coins of all denominations from dollars to dimes has increased to an alarming extent, and the Government Secret Service seems powerless to prevent it. The low price of silver bullion is given as an explanation. The counterfeiters can put in exactly the same amount of silver in their coins as is used in those turned out at the mints and still realize a profit of 75 to 100 per cent. The counterfeit coins have the same fineness and weight as the genuine article, and ring as true. The most skilful expert would have difficulty in detecting the bogus from the genuine coin.

Silver is worth 53 cents an ounce. Coined into money it has a value of $1.29. There is now about 40 cents worth of silver bullion in a dollar. Counterfeiters can afford to be "honest" and still reap a handsome profit, even when allowing a liberal "commission" for handling the stuff. Undoubtedly the hard times have caused many people who ordinarily would prefer to be honest to turn to this mode of making a living. The silver money which they coin is counterfeit only in its origin. Their "dollar's worth of silver" is as honest as the Government's. The counterfeits cannot be exposed if well executed. They are, therefore, all the more dangerous. They are not hard to make. Give a man a die and he can with a little practice produce a coin that will practically defy detection. The makers have hit upon a scheme to "age" the coins they turn out. The new coins are placed in a box partially filled with sand. After the box has been shaken for an hour or so the coins have the appearance of having been in use for several years. Of course, the dates can be made to correspond to the 'age' of the coin. Naturally the "ageing" of the coins facilitates their circulation and renders the detection of the coins all the more difficult.

That there has been counterfeiting of silver money on an elaborate scale is shown by the increase in the subsidiary coin in circulation.

The "operators" are not confining themselves to counterfeiting the coins of Canada but are making counterfeits of United States, English, French and German silver coins in nearly every country except Austria, whose money only passes for its bullion value. If this thing goes on the Governments of the world will be forced to take some decisive action.

"Buy Low Baby"
Was the first song that was ever sung to our tweed and cloth buyer, and it made such a deep impression on his mind that it seems to have influenced his after life. "Buy low," that's the very foundation of successful selling—the seller's foundation, as it were. It's our reason for offering you day after day—with never a let-up—such a never-ending stream of never-ending sterling silver values. We "Buy low." We've a man, not a "hired man," but a member of the firm, who lives right where tweeds and cloths are made, whose one object in life during business hours is to "buy low," and he does it. You've seen samples of it every day since we started our business. You've heard dozens and dozens of men tell you that they "Never saw a house that sold everything so low," and we're going to give you another sample of it in those Spring Overcoats now on our tables in covert cloths, double-Twilled Worsteds, light weight Beavers and Meltons. The prices commence at $2.90, and go up according to quality to $15. The Army & Navy clothing stores, 133-135 King-street east, opposite St. James' Cathedral; 136-138 Yonge-street, corner Temperance-street.

To strengthen the throat and lungs use Adams' Tutti Frutti. Sold by druggists and confectioners, 5c.

The choicest roses, orchids, lilies of the valley and all other cut flowers now in greatest abundance at Dunlop's, 445 Yonge-street. Dunlop's roses excel all others for finest tints and sweetness of perfume.

ONE ACCEPTED, OTHER DECLINED.

Rev. Mr. Martin Will Not Be Pastor of Oak-Street Church—Rev. Mr. Jordan and St. James'.

At the meeting of the Toronto Presbytery yesterday Rev. D. B. Macdonald of Scarboro was elected moderator. The call made by East Presbyterian Church, Oak-street, to Rev. W. H. J. Martin, was strongly opposed by a deputation from St. Paul's Church, Euclid-avenue, where Mr. Martin has been laboring. They thought that they had not been treated fairly by the richer congregation in trying to take away their minister.

The deputation from Oak-street pressed their call. They wanted Mr. Martin, and they would have him whether or no if he would come.

The Presbytery left the question for Mr. Martin. His salary at St. Paul's Church is $900 a year, and the East Presbyterian Church offered him $1200.

Mr. Martin was prompt. "Taking all things into consideration I beg to decline the call from the East Church." He said he would be called upon to do in the East Church was the very work which he felt he had made a failure of amongst his own congregation.

The Presbytery applauded the spirit shown by the young clergyman.

Mr. Martin referred to an insulting and anonymous letter he had received from someone in the East Church, and characterized it as the work of some miserable sneak, who signed himself "A Friend."

The call of St. James-square Presbyterian Church to Rev. L. H. Jordan was ratified by the Presbytery before adjournment for lunch. Mr. Jordan's salary is $4000 a year.

The induction of Mr. Jordan will take place Tuesday, March 27, when Rev. J. McCaul will preach, Rev. Principal Caven will address the minister and Rev. Dr. Parsons will address the people.

The call of Rev. L. Perrin to Georgetown and Limehouse was ratified, and the induction will take place March 20. Rev. J. C. Tiff will preach, Rev. R. Haddow will address the people and Rev. W. G. Wallace will address the minister.

A commission consisting of 15 ministers and 15 laymen was appointed to the General Sessions; arrangements were made as to the supply of the pulpit of Oak-street Church.

COMING OUT.

Signs of Spring—Torontonians May Have the Best Hats.

Like the butterfly emerging from the chrysalis under the warm rays of the sun, the average citizen will soon doff his winter overcoat and appear resplendent in his spring apparel.

The man of taste, the dressy man, will wear one of Dineens' new spring hats.

Nowhere on this broad continent can the purchaser find hats of better style or quality than those to be seen at Dineens'.

Dunlap's New York hats are the acme of style in the United States and Canada. The man who wears a Dunlap may be satisfied that he is in the mode, at least so far as headgear is concerned.

For Dunlap's hats Messrs. R. & D. Dineen are sole agents, and carry a complete stock in silks, Derbys and soft felts.

Prices are $8 cash for Dunlap's silks and $5 cash for the same maker's felts.

A complete line of hats by all other prominent American makers are also in Dineens' stock.

A Morrison's Pile.
Read the brilliant article, "A Morrison's Pile," in the current issue of OUR MONTHLY, edited by George Moffat, published by the Manufacturers' Life. OUR MONTHLY is the only class paper on this continent read by all classes. To-day at John P. McKenna's, Bookseller and Stationer, 80 Yonge-street, Toronto.

DEATHS.

MAIN—Fell asleep in hope and confidence, Lizzie Lorenna, the beloved wife of R. W. Main, 70 Humbert-street, on Monday evening, March 5. Funeral Thursday at 2 p.m. R.I.P.

PISTOLLED AT THE POLLS.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT IN TROY LEADS TO MURDER.

Loaters, on Being Refused Ballots, Precipitate a Fight—One Man Murdered by Being Felled With a Club, Then Shot—Another Has a Bullet in His Head.

TROY, March 6.—Never has Troy witnessed a more exciting municipal election than that which took place to-day. There had been scenes of disorder at many of the polling places, but the outrageous disregard for law reached its height at noon, when one young Republican was murdered and another was seriously wounded with a bullet in his head. Robert and William Ross were the victims. They were among the citizens who gathered at the polls in the third district of the 13th Ward to see that the election law was not violated. The voting had been spirited at this district, but not until the appearance of a gang of repeaters was there a ripple of excitement.

A man who had no right to cast a vote then presented himself at the polls and demanded ballots. The Republicans who challenged him were ejected and the applicant was afterward pushed into the street by other Republicans. Then ballots flew through the air and four men were struck. Prominent among the fighters were "Bat" Shea, John McGough and "Jerry" Cleary, who drew pistols as did others in the crowd.

Clubbed, Then Shot.

Bystanders say that Robert Ross was knocked down with a club and while he was lying with his face down the assassin sent a bullet into his brain, causing almost instant death.

Another who fell was William Ross, the murdered man's brother. He was shot in the neck, and his condition is critical. "Bat" Shea was slightly wounded, a bullet having caused a scalp wound. A fourth man was shot, and it is reported to-night he is John McGough.

John H. Boland was arrested late this evening on a charge of being implicated. Justice Fursman refused to take bail and Boland was remanded to jail. Boland made the following statement:

AGAIN SHELVED.

**The Collegiate Instit