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BROTHER MARTER ON PASSES.

Saturday's World: The Conservatives are opposed to the pass legislation which the Patrons will ask for, and there is every probability that the bill will be fought on the Government side as well. Mr. Marter's followers argue that if such a bill were passed it would cast a reflection on both the transportation companies and the members who have held railroad passes in the past. They repudiate the idea that granting of free transportation in any way prejudices the attitude of members of the Legislature and contend that any man who could be affected by the paltry consideration of a few rides gratis has no right to act as a representative of the people. They say that legislators have never been approached by railroad corporations in the past and they scout the idea that they will be in the future.

Look here, Marter, you make a mistake if you imagine you can go through life on that local-preacher countenance of yours. The above quotation about the propriety of members of the Legislature accepting railway passes was so outrageous that it becomes necessary for us to look you squarely in the face and determine first what kind of a man you are. You and Dr. Wild, we have noticed, possess the same severe expression, particularly about the mouth. As the Doctor is a good-natured humbug in his own line, so, upon closer examination, we may find there is a streak of the same in your composition, too. There are people who have always entertained suspicions of the local-preacher cast of countenance. You possess such a countenance in ideal perfection. So does our old friend, Charlie Boyle, who is back in Canada in the racing business. And did you ever look at your colleague, St. John? If you dressed in black, ninety out of one hundred people would describe you as a local preacher, or at least a class leader. If a ship were foundering at sea, you are the very one the crew and passengers would single out to lead in prayer. Well, we don't object to this at all, we rather commend you on it, but you must live up to it.

But, it's about this railway pass affair we wish to address you just now. Do you not know the etiquette of gifts, Brother Marter? Do we allow our daughters to accept seal sacques from young men, even of noble birth and of the best intentions? Certainly not. Neither should you, Brother Marter, accept a pass from a railway. The railway will, if it can, seduce you from the path of virtue. At least the railway distributes its passes at random among the legislators, anticipating that some of the recipients will be influenced thereby. Marguerite looks dazzlingly beautiful in the jewels that were sent to test her virtue. She wears them and they turn her head. A railway pass causes a feeling of satisfaction to course through one's system, especially when about to undertake a long journey with said pass in one's pocket. Both pass and jewels are given to "influence" the recipients. But the accepting of a railway pass by a legislator is in one aspect at least even more objectionable than the accepting of jewels by a young lady. If the latter sacrifice her good name it is her own affair. But the legislator who allows a bribe to influence him sacrifices interests that do not belong to himself, but to the public. It is a double sin. The legislator is corrupted. The public is cheated.

But Brother Marter says it is a small matter, and that he at least is not influenced by a railway pass. That may be true in regard to himself. But he is a leader, and he ought to set a decorous example to his followers, because some of these are weaker than himself in ability to resist temptation. Besides, how can any self-respecting man retain such a pass in his pocket when he knows the object for which it is given? Only the lower grade of men will retain a present that is given in the hope that it may corruptly influence them. Men of the highest type will accept a present from no one, not even in their personal capacity, much less in their capacity of legislators or public officials.

And be it remembered, Brother Marter, that you pose before the public not as an average member of our Legislature, but as the leader of a party. You pose as a purist in the expenditure of public funds right down to the purchase of tea and vegetables. You even count the number of eggs served at the tables of the Government's superintendents, and deduce morals therefrom. You have read lectures on conduct to many a delinquent public officer when before you on the Public Accounts Committee.

And what shall we say of you, Brother Marter, in your capacity as temperance reformer? You not only regulate yourself, but, good and pious man that you are, you seek to regulate me. Oh, Marter, this is too much! You seek to deprive me of the wine that gladdens the heart, while you yourself demand the privilege of accepting compromising gifts without sacrificing your honor! You demand too much, Mr. Marter, of your preacher-like countenance and your temperance morality. That is a failing with not a few people. People who demand the right to regulate others often need a good deal of regulation themselves.

As representing the people of Toronto, we demand of you, Mr. Marter, that you return the passes you have received from the railways. No law compels you to put yourself in a compromising position. You are the leader of the Conservative party, and we want you to uphold the honor and dignity of that party and of your predecessors in office. All you can possibly gain by keeping that pass in your pocket is a few paltry dollars, and you, Mr. Marter, do not need them. On the other hand, the keeping of the pass lays you open to censure and suspicion. As a purist yourself, and as the leader of a party that is fighting abuses, how can you afford to run the risk of retaining that pass?

Besides, the province pays mileage for its members. Do you not remember seeing an item in the details of the estimates reading thus: "Mileage for members," so many dollars? You voted that money for that specific purpose. Do you justily members putting that mileage money in their pockets? This is a test question. Your political honor is at stake. You have made a reputation this session in your attacks on the Government and your exposure of the insincerity of the Patrons. Do you propose to ruin that reputation for a railway pass? Do you not see Mr. Hardy justifying himself under your copious coattails, O Marter?

Accept our advice, Brother Marter, and return that pass! Go the Patrons one better in the way of a bill on the subject.

MR MULOCK AND THE CATTLE SCHEDULE.

"The Canada Farmers' Sun" announces the fact that Mr. Mulock acted as the organ of the Patrons in his representations relating to the scheduling of Canadian cattle in England, and expends over three columns of excited writing in endeavoring to rebut a memorandum by Mr. Angers, the Minister of Agriculture. The facts in issue are important for the farmers of Canada and the electors of Mr. Mulock's riding in York. The issue on which the farmers should have a clear understanding is whether it can be shown that the Canadian Government have actually allowed or sanctioned any breach of the much-talked-of agreement with the Imperial Government, in virtue of which Canadian cattle were admitted without restriction into the United Kingdom. The three dreary, excited columns of The Sun do not unfortunately throw any light on this matter nor answer the position stated in Mr. Angers' memorandum. We have plenty of injurious statements based on garbled and incorrect quotations from an unpublished Imperial correspondence, which we learn from our Ottawa correspondent, was confidentially shown to Mr. Mulock in the Department of Agriculture.

It should be, in the first place, explained that the charges which Mr. Mulock repeated were originally made for the purpose of levying blackmail on the Grand Trunk Railway Co. and the then Minister of Agriculture, and referred to a period about ten years ago. The Grand Trunk officials said that this was the most outrageous and barefaced attempt to levy blackmail which had ever come within their experience. This blackmailer appears to have primed the Patrons and Mr. Mulock, who made himself the organ of his charges by repeating them in the House of Commons last session after, there is reason to believe, he was fully aware of their nature and their falsity. The Canada Farmers' Sun says that the minister attacked Mr. Mulock because he, at the request of the Patrons' Grand Board, made certain statements in the House. That is untrue. The minister simply twitted Mr. Mulock with having made himself the "echo" of a barefaced blackmailer by repeating and getting printed in The Hansard the charges he invented for the purpose of levying blackmail. The disgrace of that position is not met by the evasion of The Farmers' Sun. We now come to an answer to the question, Has there been a breach of the Canadian Government agreement with the Imperial Government? Mr. Angers, in his memorandum, very clearly explains that this consisted of an order-in-council establishing certain regulations based on representations which had been made in a letter of Sir Hector Langevin to Mr. Peel of the Imperial Privy Council, on May 5, 1879. That order, in fact, constituted the so-much-talked of agreement. The editor of The Farmers' Sun yet says the Imperial Government care nothing about Canadian orders-in-council, thus showing what he understands about the question in issue. It is true the representations made by Sir Hector in his letter referred to had important bearing on the conditions of the order establishing the regulations, and here we beg to remark that The Farmers' Sun, which on this point must have obtained its information from Mr. Mulock, ludicrously garbles, twists and falsifies the true meaning of the letter of Sir Hector Langevin of May 5, 1879. This letter having been shown to Mr. Mulock, by permission of Mr. Angers, in the department, was subsequently shown to Dr. Sproule, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and also to our Ottawa correspondent, who has made a particular enquiry in relation to it. He informs us that its statements and its meaning are quite different from those published in The Fermers' Sun. The letter of Sir Hector is long and very tentative in its argument, but very positive on the point of offering absolute isolation and a short transit for the animals passing through the country. That is the pivot on which it turns. It states:

"Among the details of such a system might be included the inspection of the animals by competent officers of the Canadian Government," before the animals were allowed to proceed; and, then, "if such inspection proved satisfactory, a Government officer might take charge of the train (The Farmers' Sun falsifies the meaning thus conveyed by changing the word 'might' into 'would'—making a suggestive possibility a positive promise) and proceed with it during its entire transit through Canada, in order to insure the observation of all the prescribed rules. ; Each cattle car could be kept locked by the officer in charge, and as foreign cattle are dutiable they would pass through in bond, and all the precautions taken by the Customs Department for the safe custody of goods passing through the country in bond would be adopted. The transit through the country would only occupy a length of time varying from ten to forty hours. * * * Cattle might pass from one point on the frontier to another subject to such conditions as might be imposed upon such transit from time to time by Orders-in-Council; and an Order-in-Council would be immediately passed describing the details of the entire process of isolation, and containing in addition to the precautionary measures which the experience and knowledge of the facts would enable the Canadian Government to devise such further conditions as Their Lordships might impose."

Sir Hector argued it was of paramount importance to keep Canadian herds free from disease, which, he stated, was admitted to exist in some parts of the United States; but, he continued, "not at all in many of the Western States; although the existence of cattle disease in any part of the United States might render it necessary in the Act to place all cattle from that country in the same category, here I submit that it has a very different bearing upon the question whether or no cattle from some parts of that country might be allowed to pass for a few hours through Canadian territory. It is understood that the disease may not be perceptible at the time of inspection, and may not develop itself for some time afterwards, but this fact cannot have much weight in respect to the mere transit of cattle, as the period during which they are upon Canadian territory is so short, and as during that period it would be impossible for them to come in contact with Canadian cattle directly or indirectly." This last sentence contains the gist of the application, and the undertaking conveyed by the letter of Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to which the Imperial Government gave its assent; and it may be added that more recently, and by a despatch of Lord Ripon, which only arrived a few months ago, covering a representation from the Board of Agriculture, the Canadian Government was informed, the disease of pleuro-pneumonia can only be conveyed by actual contact of animals, and through the respiratory organs. This agreement made, as above, referred exclusively and specifically to five provinces named, viz., Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It had no relation to Manitoba and the Northwest, which were not in any way a practical question in this matter at that time, for th ereason that there were no communications. Regulations were subsequently passed in 1884 and 1887 relating to those distant parts of the Dominion, as communications began to open up, adapted to the facts of the situation and accepted by the Imperial authorities without question. Mr. Mulock and The Farmers' Sun confuse themselves, or attempt to confuse others, by saying that cattle brought into Manitoba and the Northwest under the regulations of 1884 and 1887 were a breach of the transit regulations of 1880, while they had no relation whatever to them. Manitoba and the Northwest could not have been settled if the settlers had been prohibited from obtaining cattle, and the only means to do so until the railway was carried around the north of Lake Superior was from the United States, or passing through United States territory, which is the same thing in the eye of a quarantine regulation. It is too absurd even to argue that the Government could favor the settlement of the Northwest by very large advances and credits for railway construction and heavy expenses for immigration propagandism, while they at the same time prohibited the entry of any cattle into the country; for the prohibition to obtain any cattle from or through United States territory would have amounted to that. The circumstances, moreover, di dnot affect any of the obligations of the agreement with the Imperial Government above mentioned, for the reason that cattle could not be brought from the Northwest, around the north of Lake Superior, nor could they be brought east via United States territory, for the reason that the regulations prohibited the entry at any point in the old provinces. The mixing of the two conditions defined by Mr. Mulock and The Farmers' Sun is probably only a dishonest attempt to deceive the farmers of Ontario. The Farmers' Sun states the minister says the Imperial authorities were thoroughly informed of what was going on, and did not object. We call upon him to make good his statement if he can," and adds, "Let copies of all despatches be published." This is at least refreshing effrontery. We learn from our Ottawa correspondent that there is no difficulty whatever about furnishing these documents, and we further learn that in 1884 the Earl of Derby, then Colonial Secretary, sent a despatch to the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Governor-General, covering a copy of a letter from the Agricultural Department of the Imperial Privy Council office, actually asking permission of the Canadian Government to allow American cattle from the Western States to enter Canadian territory for the purpose of shipment to England. This request was not granted by the Canadian Government, the refusal being made on a report by the late Mr. Pope, the then Minister of Agriculture, setting forth that such a movement might be dangerous, and probably injuriously affect the interests and health of Canadian cattle. If The Farmers' Sun's friend, Mr. Mulock, had not been too intent and zealous in his search to find matter to support the unfounded charges of the blackmailer, of whom he made himself the champion, he might have seen and obtained copies of these papers.

Not a single case of breach of the gulations has ever been shown; and the whole of the correspondence which Mr. Mulock copied in the department and quoted in the House simply showed that the department, from time to time, remonstrated with the railway companies when any slackness was shown or suspected in carrying out the regulations, and even the reproaches of the department to the railway companies, looking at the enormous transit which took place in a period of ten or fourteen years, are really very few. The allegations about blank certificates are shown by the report of Prof. Andrew Smith of Toronto to have been so far without foundation that not a single train was ever sent forward on one of them. Some trains were allowed by Dr. Wright to cross the river on such certificates before he inspected them, for a convenience, in order to save time, but the correspondence shows that even this practice was immediately stopped by the department the moment the facts came to the knowledge of the Minister.

The transit regulations, on which the whole of the blackmailing fabric of which Mr. Mulock was the spokesman was based, were not only never shown to have been violated in a single case, but that there has never been a word in all the correspondence in relation to them; while it is a fact that even more has been done in the way of precautions than the regulations required.

Standard Life Assurance Co.

The Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh has issued its 68th annual report. The results of the past year's business will be found in condensed form in another column. The Standard's figures as shown in each item are large. New assurance was issued amounting to $8,723,836. The claims by death and matured endowments were $2,947,073. The insurance in force amounted to $113,274,360, and the annual revenue was $5,139,161. The Canadian branch, under the able management of Mr. W. M. Ramsay, with head office at Montreal, is well looked after, and the country's investments in this country reach the sum of $11,165,500. For honorable dealing and absolute security to the policyholders no company ranks higher, and large profits have been continually paid to the assured since the company's foundation. The Standard's Toronto offices are in the Bank of Commerce buildings.

LIBERALS MEET AT MARKHAM

DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF MR. FRANKLAND'S CANDIDATURE.

Hon. G. W. Ross Argues That the National Policy Is Useless in Canada, and Destructive to the Best Interests of the Country—J. D. Edgar, M.P., and the East York Manufacturers.

Markham, March 24.—On Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Young Liberal Club, a demonstration was held in the new Agricultural Hall here, in behalf of the candidature for East York of Mr. H. R. Frankland. Queen's weather prevailed, and as a result a large number of farmers drove in from the outlying districts and the meeting was also responsible in a measure for being present. The expectation that Mr. Laurier would be present doubtless was also responsible in a measure for the large attendance, but the leader was unable to fulfil his promise owing to indisposition. A special train was run from Toronto, and on its arrival at the station it was met by a brass band, 114 young farmers on horseback, and a large number of ladies and townspeople. A procession was formed, headed by Hostler Hardy of the Tremont House, in the glaring uniform of the Body Guard, on a fiery charger. The village streets were gay with party banners. President Underhill occupied the chair.

The Liberal Candidate.

The candidate was first called upon by the chairman, and on rising Mr. Frankland received quite an ovation. His remarks were few, and as the speaker adopted the peculiar monotonic deliverance which is his characteristic, what he had to say did not arouse much enthusiasm among his hearers. Of course he was proud to see so many ladies and gentlemen present, and he was sorry that the ladies had no votes, because he was sure they would vote for a nice looking man like himself. "Are you satisfied," asked he, "with the Government at Ottawa? Is the National Policy making you rich?" There was no reply, and the speaker seemed disappointed. "If you are," he continued, "there is no use my being here," and then he repeated the question: "Is the National Policy making you rich?" This time some one roared out "No," and the response was taken up fitfully in different parts of the hall. He had expected, he said, that this demonstration would have been the first boom of the cannon in the campaign, but they had heard during the last few days that a session was to be held before the general election. He implored them not to cease from working in his behalf until election day; if they did East York would not be theirs.

"If I can hear aright," he went on, "East York belongs to the Liberal party. At the present time you have what we call a misfit representing East York." Continuing, Mr. Frankland said: "The National Policy has not made you rich, but it has made a few wealthy at your expense—it is not the policy for the Dominion of Canada," and having thus delivered himself he assured his audience that the Liberal party offered them "freedom of choice, and freedom of purpose," and asked if they were prepared to accept it. A poetic peroration in allusion to the sunshiny day followed, and then the candidate resumed his seat.

A Rich Man's Tariff.

His place was taken by G. B. Smith, ex-M.L.A. At the outset the speaker admitted that he saw many Conservatives present, and presumed that, dissatisfied with the Government now in power, they had come to hear words of wisdom from the Liberal leaders. He pursued a line of argument to show that East York was won by the Conservatives, not at a general election, but at a bye-election, when all the corrupting influences of the powers at Ottawa were centered in the constituency. At the time Alexander Mackenzie was elected he remembered saying that it was necessary for them to convince two-thirds of the honest electors of the justice of their cause in order to carry the elections. He was sure now that three-fourths of the honest electors of Canada had become convinced that the policy of protecting two or three at the expense of the balance was not in the best interests of the Dominion.

Mr. Smith then pulled out of his pocket a couple of pieces of English cloth, one good quality and the other coarse tweed, and proceeded to show that while the tweed had to pay a duty of 47 per cent. the fine cloth was only taxed 27 1-2 per cent. The moral of this was that the tariff discriminated in favor of the rich man and that the Government was working with the manufacturers who supplied money with which to carry the elections.

In conclusion the ex-M.L.A. spoke words of praise for the Liberal candidate, alluding to him as a man with a clear record, possessed of good judgment, a successful man in all he undertook, and a man whose character was above reproach.

The Minister of Education.

Then came the big gun of the meeting, Hon. G. W. Ross, who appeared in the absence of Mr. Laurier. The Minister of Education delivered a most entertaining speech, enlivened with witticisms and humorous stories. Mr. Ross knows well how to maintain the interest of his audience; he can sandwich dull and heavy facts between light and airy remarks. He is not so much at home in talking of Dominion politics as he is when speaking of provincial affairs, but with an easy grace he can slide over rough places and evade obstacles. He differs from the other leaders of his party in that he is of an optimistic disposition, and the gospel of blue ruin is never preached from his lips.

Since Mr. Mackenzie's day, Mr. Ross thought East York had fallen from grace—in some way or other something had gone wrong and he hoped it would be put right immediately. After that day he believed it would take a cleverer man than Mackenzie Bowell to discover the National Policy in East York. (Laughter.)

He was, he said, no pessimist, he had abundance of faith in Canada, but it could not be managed without reflection, and he urged upon them the responsibility which was thrown upon them at election time. One thing there was that depressed him, and that was that his country had not increased in population, and our waste spaces were not being filled up. We had not, however, done so badly; but at the same time we had not done as well as we ought. What were the hindrances to our prosperity? Before we got the tariff our population had increased at about the rate of 18 per cent. in ten years; since we got th e tariff it had only increased 11 per cent.

"People Like to Be Humbugged."

Was it right to encourage a system of tariff which prevented the settlement and the development of this country? The great burden of Sir John Macdonald's song in 1878 was: "Give us this National Policy and we will fill up your villages and towns; there will be manufacturers crowding into this country, and our own men will stay at home, and this land will hum with prosperity and corn and wine will abound everywhere." The people believed this siren, the people liked to be humbugged. We were humbugged in 1878, and we had been bleeding at the nose ever since. The last census showed that 980,000 native-born Canadians were to be found in the United States. Could they make a great country without a reasonably large population? Was it not time to sit down and ask ourselves why our population had increased only half as fast under the N. P. as it did under free trade?

The N P. and the Farmer

Had the tariff helped the agriculturist? They were told in the first place the N.P. would give farmers better prices all round. He did not want to commit himself to the view that under free trade there would be good prices always, or that under protection there would be bad prices always; but he was taking the proposition as it was laid down by the N.P. party. In the first place did they now get better prices for their farms? Had the N.P. kept up the price of their land? Ten years ago the farm lands of Ontario were worth $632,000,000; in 1892 they were worth only $615,000,000, a shrinkage of $17,000,000. Between 1891 and 1892, there was a shrinkage of $20,000,000 in the value of crops grown in Ontario. Yet in the last ten years about two millions of acres of land were cleared in Ontario.

The speaker went on to show that farmers obtained much poorer prices for farm produce than in 1878, and asserted that there was nothing about the place which had improved which owed its improvement to the N.P.

Then the N.P. promised a home market for all farm produce. The farmer was told that everything he grew he would be able to sell at his own door. Mr. Ross proved by figures that this promise had not been fulfilled, and that wheat 76.83 and acregae 91.63, an adjust as they always did.

The Liberals' Remedy.

Having thus roused up the farmers by showing that they were the most unfortunate of men, the speaker produced his remedy: "What is the logic of all this?" said he. "If you cannot give the farmer better prices for his goods, if you cannot give him a home market, the next best thing is to let the farmer alone, and let him take care of himself. Take off his shoulders that tremendous burden of taxation which has been imposed upon him by the National Policy."

Mr. Ross' next argument was the same as that used by the Opposition in the Local Legislature, and which was answered with great sophistry. "Why was there such an enormous increase in the cost of Government?" he asked. When Mr. Mackenzie left power in 1878, said he, it only took $23,000,000 to run this country, and yet now, although there had only been an increase in population of about 700,000, it cost between 36 and 37 million dollars to govern the country.

"Absurdities of the Tariff."

He then branched out into showing what he called "absurdities of the tariff," arguing that it discriminated against the poor man to benefit the rich, and against Great Britain in favor of the United States. Here are some of his comparisons: Silks 30 per cent. duty, shirts, which every man must wear some way or other 35 per cent.—(laughter)—champagne 35 per cent, coal oil 80 to 90 per cent.—(cries of "Shame")—lace collars 30 per cent., overalls 35 per cent; and so on. Each item was followed by some satirical remark, and the audience roared with laughter. He had no objection to manufactures, they were just as useful to us as the farmer; but "every herring should hang by its own neck," and he did not believe in taxing one man for the benefit of another.

He believed the National Policy to be a basis for corrupt practices. The whole logical sequence of the tariff and its relations to a party in power were sufficient to give rise to such a conclusion, and that in itself was a ground for condemning it. But apart from that it was an excuse for extravagant expenditure and a basis for unduly influencing elections.

"We are at the parting of two ways," concluded the Minister of Education, "it is either towards a revenue tariff that will lighten the burdens of the taxpayers, or towards a continuation of that protective tariff which has been so useless to Canada and so destructive to the best interests of this country." (Loud applause.)

J. D. Edgar, M.P., Gets Into a Hole.

Dr. Coulter of Aurora followed, and then came J. D. Edgar, M.P. The latter made an awkward "break." He was denouncing the Government for attempting to prove by the census returns that East York contained 300 factories. He read through a list of "one-horse concerns," making cynical allusions, when he came to a manufacturer of edge tools. "Here," said he, with contempt, "is a manufacturer of edge tools, who employs one man, and whose capital is $200!" At this point the chairman leaned forward and whispered a caution to the speaker, intimating that the manufacturer in question sat on the edge of the platform, immediately in front of him. Whether it was because the interruption broke the thread of his thoughts or because he feared the wrath of the manufacturer with a capital of $200, suffice it to say, Mr. Edgar dropped the argument like a live coal.

Mr. Richardson, M.L.A., was the last speaker, and the meeting broke up with cheers for the candidate and the Queen.

The Wabash Railroad

is acknowledged by travelers to be the best line to Chicago, shortest and quickest route to Kansas City, Texas, Mexico, California and all Southwestern points. All trains are superbly equipped with the finest sleeping and chair cars in America. Now is the time to take a trip to Hot Springs, Arkansas, the Carlsbad of America. Their efficacy in curing diseases has been known to the civilized world for generations and people of all nations have gone thither in successful search of health. Pamphlets, time tables and full particulars from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Things Improving in New York.

Henry Clews in his special from New York, dated March 23, says: The improvement of business on the stock exchange, which has been foreshadowed in my late weekly advices, has appeared within the past week with a distinctness and force which show that it is real and destined to be permanent. It is needless to here recapitulate the grounds of my forecest; it is sufficient that the change is already here, and with all the evidences of its being the beginning of a true revival.

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.

GUINANE BROS.' SPECIAL SALE.

Boots and Shoes Below the Wholesale Prices at 214 Yonge-street.

Last Friday Guinane Bros. began the sale of two stocks of Boots and Shoes purchased by them at a low rate on the dollar from W. H. Polly and Langlois & Co., Quebec.

During the past years many of the heaviest purchases made by this enterprising firm have been sold direct to the trade, but this time, as they wish the public to have the full benefit of their keen buying, they decided to hold a week's special sale and dispose of these stocks retail.

An idea of how boots and shoes are being sacrificed may be had from th efact that they are offering men's calf, lace boots at 65c a pair, and ladies' kid shoes as low as 40c a pair.

No one should fail to visit 214 Yonge-street this week.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ANNUAL REPORT.

At the 69th annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Co., held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, March 5, 1895, the following results for the year ended iNov. 15, 1894, were reported:

4029 policies of life assurance were issued, assuring	$8,723,836
The total existing assurances in force at Nov. 15, 1894, amounted to . .	$113,274,360
The claims by death or matured endowments which arose during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to . .	$2,947,073
The annual revenue amounted at Nov. 15, 1894, to	$5,139,161
The accumulated funds at same date amounted to.	$39,353,822
being an increase during the year of $842,065.	
Investments in Canada:	
Government and municipal bonds	$6,820,000
Mortgages over real estate, first lien . .	3,500,000
Real estate	355,000
Sundries	490,500
	$11,165,500

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager for Canada.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Every Evening. No Matinees.
The Baldwins,
THE WHITE MAHATMAS.
Next Week—"Sowing the Wind."

TORONTO OPERA HOUSE.
This Week—Matinees Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
STROH'S VAUDEVILLES
The Great FOUGERE. The only STROH.
The Marvelous BICKETTS.
20 — High-Class Artists — 20
Next Week—PECK'S BAD BOY.

MASSEY MUSIC HALL
SOUSA'S BAND TO-NIGHT
and To-Morrow Afternoon at 2.30
and To-Morrow Night at 8.
Reserved seats 50c, 75c and $1. Admission, behind the first four rows in top gallery, 25c. Box plan open from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.

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Unleavened Bread
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a good cup of Tea or Coffee drop into Barron's, 726 728 Yonge-st., for a free sample. We always carry a large stock of the finest Teas and Coffees. Recent importations bring it up to extraordinary proportions and we offer special inducements. Drop in.

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COD LIVER OIL EMULSION
With Wild Cherry Bark and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
Makes Weak People Strong
Makes Thin People Fat
Makes Sick People Well
It is a remarkable flesh builder. A soothing remedy for Throat and Lung Troubles, and (if taken in time) wards off Consumption and Pulmonary Diseases. In Asthma, Bronchitis and Chronic Coughs its effects are prompt and certain.
PRICE 50c. AND 1.00 PER BOTTLE.

RUPTURE!!!
Children's Cases a Specialty.
EVERY CASE of childhood CURED in four to six weeks. References kindly permitted to physicians and parents in this city. J. Y. Egan, Hernia Specialist, 266 West Queen street, Toronto, Ont. 41

DR. COWLING'S
English Periodical Pills
Sure remedy for menstruation, most powerful female monthly regulator, contain nothing injurious. Price $1 to $3 per box by mail on receipt of price. 49 King W., upstairs, Room 9. Hours, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. And by all druggists. 16

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

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FIRE SALE.
A pair of
Gents' Patent Leather Shoes
for
Two Dollars.
Before the fire they sold for Four Dollars.
All our extra fine quality, fashionable Gentlemen's Shoes, at prices greatly reduced since the fire.
Bicycle riders should call and inspect our new Bicycle Shoes.
Friday and Saturday Bargains in full blast in Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Leggings and Overgaiters.
George McPherson,
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A LIGHT WEIGHT OVERCOAT
Becomes a necessity. No reasonable reason for going without when the price quoted is for a perfect garment made to your order—any coloring any shade of any coloring—and your money back if not suited.
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