1897

SLIPPERS
...n's Holiday Slippers to ...ent is extensive and un... ...ness of price. Now is the ...n begins. All purchases ...ntil day before Xmas for

...RCHASE
...n Slippers, just passed ...d, Patent Leather, White ...All the latest styles. We ...nto. OPEN EVENINGS.

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...OHN STARK & CO.,
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...ONEY INVESTED CAREFULLY in ...tocks, Debentures, Mortgages. Coupons, Interest, Rents collected.

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(Member Toronto Stock Exchange.)
...lining stocks bought and sold on com...ssion. 20 Toronto-street.

PRODUCE DEALERS.

...VANCE & CO.,
...ommission Merchants, 23 Church Street, Toronto.
...he following are to-day's market prices: ...rkeys, 8c to 8½c; Geese, 5½c to 6c; ...cks, 50c to 65c; Chickens, 30c to 45c; ...sh Dairy Butter, in tubs or rolls, 15c to ... Prompt sales and quick returns. Give ... a trial.
...elephone 2266.

...Tomalin & Son,
33 1-2 East Market Square.
...ggs, Butter and Poultry bought and ...d on Commission.
...2 years' experience in the poultry trade. ...References given—write for particulars. 136

H. J. ASH,
...UIT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
23½ CHURCH STREET.
...Butter, eggs and poultry sold on commis...n. Best of reference. Correspondence ...vited. 36

AGENTS WANTED
...every town and village in Canada to sell
"ARMEDA CEYLON TEA."
Put up in one-pound lead packages.
H. CANNING & CO., Wholesale Agents
57 FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO.

...One of the geatest blessings to parents ...Mother Graves' Work Exterminator. It ...fectually expels worms and gives health ...a marvelous manner to the little ones. ed

WILLIAMS PIANOS

The Toronto World.

WANTED—PEOPLE WITH LITTLE FEET —Wool-lined $1.25 Rubbers, —Sizes 6, 6½, 7, for 75c. The Toronto Rubber Co., Limited 28 King St. West (Manning Arcade).

EIGHTEENTH YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER 6 1897—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

HON. G. W. ROSS ON IMPERIAL TRADE.

Senate Rdg Room Handy SENATE PO

HON. G. W. ROSS.

"So Far as Canada is Concerned, it is Utterly Useless to Entertain the Idea of a Reciprocity Treaty With the United States for the Purpose of Removing Either Present or Future Irritation."—Hon. G. W. Ross.

"Everything Points to the Market of Great Britain as the Only Permanent Market for the People of Canada . . ."—"We Owe It to Ourselves That We Should Not Approach the Americans in Any Spirit of Dependence or Subserviency . . ." — "For the Further Settlement of This Country, as Well as for Strengthening Our Relations With the Empire, Our Obvious Policy is to Develop Trade With Great Britain."

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, delivered a stirring address on Imperial trade and Imperial matters generally at the meeting of the British Empire League in St. George's Hall on Saturday evening. It was delivered in the Minister's usual eloquent style, and, as coming from a prominent Liberal, the tone of the address will be a pleasant surprise to all who favor closer imperial relations:

After some preliminary remarks, Hon. Mr. Ross went on to say:

For many years our attention has been divided between the markets of two countries—the United States and Great Britain. To say the least of it, the markets of the United States have been fluctuating and unsatisfactory. Every commercial crisis in the American Republic reacted with tremendous force upon the trade of Canada, and, still worse, the periodical changes of American tariffs rendered the investment of capital and the establisment of commercial intercourse very uncertain. During this jubilee year we have, however, turned our attention more earnestly than ever before towards the markets of Great Britain. To my mind this circumstance will hereafter be just as notable in the history of Canada commercially as the evolution of a more generous loyalty to Britain will be politically.

Let me give a few reasons: Great Britain imported in 1896 for home consumption $700,000,000 worth of food products, all of which, with the exception of tea and fruit and some minor articles amounting to $100,000,000, can be produced in Canada. For instance, in 1896 she imported 130,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which Canada supplied only 10,000,000 bushels; she imported 12,000,000 barrels of flour, of which Canada supplied only 90,000 barrels; she imported 5,400,000 bushels of peas, of which Canada supplied only 1,400,000 bushels; she imported 58,000,000 bushels of oats, of which Canada supplied only 500,000 bushels; she imported 53,500,000 bushels of barley, of which Canada supplied only 47,000; she imported 510,000,000 lbs. of bacon, of which Canada supplied only 47,000,000 lbs.; she imported 163,500,000 lbs. of ham, of which Canada supplied only 6,500,000 pounds; she imported 321,000,000 pounds of mutton, of which Canada supplied only 4000 pounds; she imported 6,000,000 bushels of apples, of which Canada supplied only 1,500,000 bushels; she imported 251,000,000 pounds of cheese, of which Canada supplied only 164,000,000 pounds; she imported 340,000,000 pounds of butter, of which Canada supplied only 3,000,000 pounds. The ada supplied only 5,000,000 pounds. The whole country of foodstuffs of every description from Canada to Great Britain last year amounted to about $48,000,000, or less than 7 per cent. of the food products imported by Great Britain for home consumption.

The Question of Preference.

And this brings me to consider what should be done to obtain a larger recognition in the British market so far as we are concerned, and also what might be done by Great Britain to give to Canada and to the other colonies any preference over foreign nations consistent with the interests of the Empire.

Turning to our own side of the question, it is evident that the establishment of a fast ocean service, facilities for cold storage and more rapid transportation by railways are steps in the righ direction, and steps that have not been taken any too soon. Following in the natural order, and for similar reasons, must come the enlargement of our canals and the improvement of our harbors; and next must come greater attention on the part of our merchants to the shipment of such goods only as are of the best quality and to their placement on the markets of Great Britain in first-class condition. Any prejudice that may exist with regard to the produce of Canada must be overcome, patiently and surely, by submitting to the consumers in Great Britain Canadian butter, cheese, fruit and every other article of home consumption equal in quality to similar articles imported from any other country. Granted these three conditions, and I am satisfied the markets of Great Britain will respond very readily to Canadian enterprise.

While this is one way, and I believe a sure way, to promote the development of Canadian commerce, I see no reason why Canadians should hesitate to look to Great Britain for some encouragement and response on her part. True, she admits our products free of duty, but then she confers a similar favor upon foreign nations. Have we not a right to expect that her own subjects, though living abroad, will be treated more favorably than the Magyar or the Russian or the citizen of the United States? The personal and political privileges of her subjects, even under a foreign flag, are protected against encroachment. Why should not the commercial interests of her own subjects, under the same flag, though separated by a few leagues of water, be equally the subjects of her protection?

Reasons for a Preference.

In order to make my position clear, it might be worth while to give in detail a few of the considerations which might very properly influence Great Britain to give the products of Canada and of her other colonies a preference over the products of foreign nations. (1) The commercial advantages to the colonies with such a preference would greatly strengthen and increase their attachment to the Empire. Commercial interchange means much more than simply buying and selling; it carries with it social and business relations and leads to a better knowledge of the political institutions of the countries concerned in such commerce. Nothing would conduce more to a permanent union of her colonies than a better understanding in Great Britain of Canadian sentiment and feeling, and no better way could be found of increasing an acquaintance than by increasing trade.

(2) The greatness of England depends upon the maintenance of her colonies. Every British statesman of any note, nowadays at least, admits that her position among the other nations of the world would be seriously affected by the loss of any one of her important colonies. In order to the maintenance of that pre-eminence, any measure not detrimental to her interests, apart from the colonies, is worthy of her most serious consideration.

(3) Her naval supremacy depends in a certain extent on the numerous coaling stations and harbors of refuge which she possesses under her own flag the world over. Anyone who studies the great highways of commerce with a map of the world before him can see how the loss of Gibraltar or Malta or Hong Kong or Halifax would seriously cripple England in maintaining her naval supremacy.

(4) Such a preference for the colonies would greatly stimulate the interest of the residents of the British Islands in colonial affairs, and would lead, I am confident, to a more speedy settlement of the wild lands of the various colonies and the development of their resources. From this there would be many advantages: (a) the congested settlements of the Mother Country would be relieved, and, to that extent, the burdens of maintaining a dependent population would be greatly diminished; (b) the increased population of the colonies would give a larger market to the products of British manufacturers, and (c) the increased products of the colonies would add to the value of British commerce and increase the freights of British vessels.

(5) To be secure against danger in time of war, it is important to the Empire that her food supply should be produced under her own flag. The development of the colonies, and particularly the development of Canada, with our vast wheat areas in the Northwest, would furnish a very considerable portion, if not all, of that food supply.

Will It be Granted?

It may be said that under no circumstances can we look forward to such a change in the free trade policy of Great Britain as would warrant us in hoping that her laboring classes would submit to the taxation of their food in any sense or form for the benefit of the colonies. On that point I am not so sure. The reasons I have already stated would go a considerable distance to satisfy the laboring classes of Great Britain that a trifling increase, putting it at the very worst, of the cost of their food supplies, had some compensating advantages. I have misread very completely the remarks of several leaders of public opinion if I am wrong in believing that the manufacturers of England are not fully satisfied with the admission of the products of other countries into the British market, whilst their products are shut out of the markets of such countries by tariffs almost prohibitory. A zollverein between the colonies and the Empire, as was suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, would mean for some years at least a tax on many articles now admitted to the British market free. In his speech before the third Congress of the Chambers of Commerce on June 9, 1896, he said, speaking of a zollverein: "An essential condition of such a proposal would be that Britain shall consent to rep'ace moderate duties upon certain articles which are of large production in the colonies. Now, if I have rightly understood it, these articles shall comprise corn, meat, wool and sugar, and perhaps other articles of enormous consumption in this country which are at present largely produced in the colonies." Further, after pointing out that such a zollverein existed in Germany and in the United States, he stated: "I say that such a proposal as a zollverein between Britain and her colonies might commend itself even to the orthodox free trader"; and further on he says: "I want to impress upon you my personal conviction that if a proposal of this kind came to us from the colonies, backed by any considerable support on their part, it would not be met with a blank refusal by the people of this country."

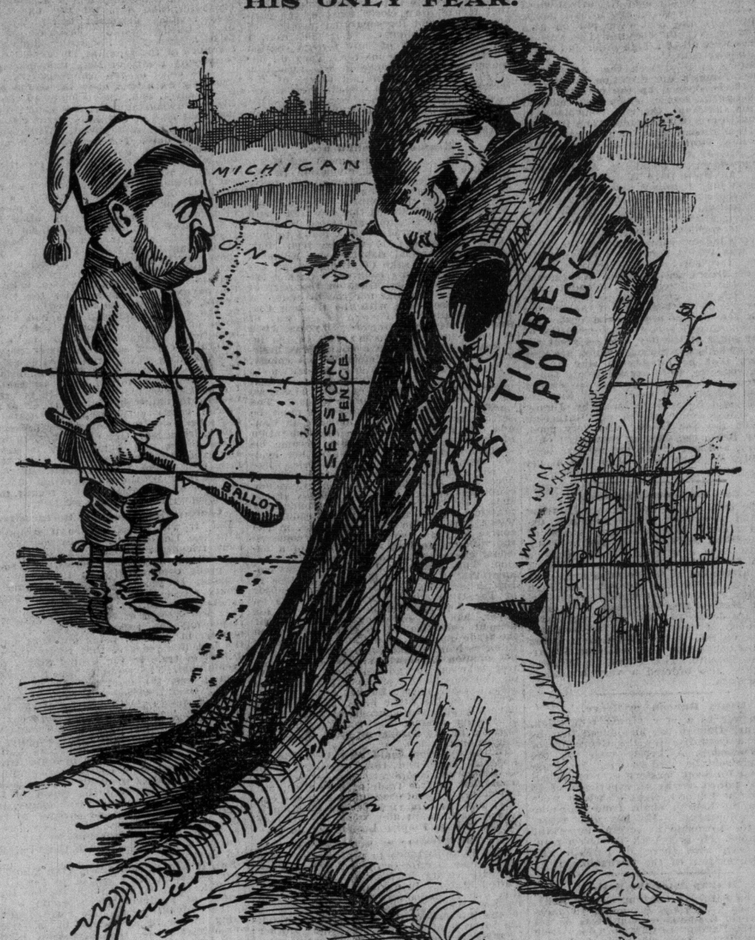
The London Times, quoted by Sir Donald Smith in a speech delivered at the same congress, said: "It is getting to be understood that free trade is made for man, not man for free trade. . . . The British Empire is so large and so completely self-supporting that it could very well afford for the sake of a serious political gain to surround itself with a moderate fence." These two quotations are very suggestive.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, M.P., late Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, after referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, just quoted, and the possibilities of commercial union between the colonies, said: "Though on the whole I am a free trader, I for one do not say it might not be requisite to impose certain duties which in the past were taken off British importations." A speech in a similar strain was made by Col. Howard Vincent, M.P., and by the President of the Congress, Sir Albert Rollit, M.P.: One observation of the President is worthy of special notice. He said: "I deliberately say that there may be circumstances in which an economic sacrifice may be more than justified for the greatness of the political, social and commercial ends which we have in view."

The Duke of Devonshire in his speech at Liverpool at the reception given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke hopefully of a larger trade with the colonies on such a basis as would tend to the promotion of the unity of the Empire. Perhaps, however, the most significant remark bearing upon the possibility of a modification of the trade policy of England was made by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Government in the House of Commons, at Norwich, a few weeks ago, in repl yto Lord Rosebery's speech on the commercial federation of the Empire. Lord Rosebery took strong grounds against the commercial federation of the Empire, because, in his opinion, such a federation, whilst permitting free trade within the Empire, involved a tax upon foreign goods, and such a tax would be a menace to the peace of the Empire. Mr. Balfour said: "If the commercial federa

Continued on page 2.

HIS ONLY FEAR.



Mr. WHITNEY (who has been on the coon's track for some time): I hope he don't come down till I can get over the fence and have a crack at him.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Oscar Wilde is said to be living in poverty at Naples.

The definite treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece was signed on Saturday.

The situation at Prague, Bohemia, was quiet yesterday. Many arrests were made.

John L. Sullivan will not be a candidate for the Mayoralty of Boston, after all, so it is now announced.

The training ship, Yantic lay windbound at Thorold over Sunday, and is expected to proceed to day.

Robert Lindsay, an old and highly esteemed resident of Brantford, died yesterday at his home, aged 78.

W. G. Raymond, Reformer, and Mayor Elliott, Conservative, are candidates for the Mayoralty of Brantford.

The steamship Trojan Prince, which arrived at New York on Saturday, brought 1008 steerage passengers from Italy.

The mother of President McKinley was still lingering in an unconscious state at midnight, with no hope of recovery.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, was a passenger on the Campania, which arrived at New York Saturday.

Among the freight which has reached St. John, N. B., for the steamship Galina, are 22,000 turkeys from Ontario for the British markets.

Dr. Kirkpatrick, a leading Montreal physician, and at one time Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, died yesterday, aged 34.

The United States Congress opens at noon to-day. President McKinley left his dying mother at Canton, O., on Saturday to be present at the opening.

Fire from an unknown cause burned a house at Oshawa last evening, occupied by Frank Halls and owned by W. H. Thomas. Most of the contents were saved.

President Barrios of Guatemala is threatened with another uprising. Behind the movement is said to be General Castillo, who participated in the recent uprising.

The funeral of Guldensuppe, Martin Thorne's victim, took place in New York yesterday. The dismembered body was arrayed in a dress suit, but the head was not there.

Splendidly executed forgeries of 500 franc notes of the National Bank of Belgium are circulating in Europe, and the Government has asked Scotland Yard in London to help trace the forgers.

South Brant Liberals met in convention at Brantford on Saturday, re-nominated Premier Hardy for the coming elections, and passed resolutions of confidence in both the Dominion and Provincial administrations.

On Thanksgiving Day Samuel J. Parkhill, aged 74, married Annie Kirkland, 50 years younger, against the wishes of the families. The couple separated and yesterday the aged groom released the young bride by shooting himself. These things happened in Brooklyn.

M. Millerand, Socialist Deputy, and M. Joseph Reinach, a Conservative member, had some words in the French Chamber on Saturday and a duel with pistols followed. Both men fired twice. Nobody was hurt and honor was satisfied.

On the Detroit and Oakland County Electric Railway on Saturday two cars started from the tops of opposite hills and met at full speed in the valley. One car was driven almost entirely through the other. Superintendent John Savage and Motorman Whitehead were killed and eight persons were injured.

Use Gibbons', the original Toothache Gum, sold by druggists. Price 10c.

Oysters! Oysters!

The Toronto public are getting well posted on the quality and flavor of oysters and know that much of the goods sold as Baltimore stock, are very indifferent and not shucked under the laws of the State of Maryland, which compels all small fry and undersized stock to be deposited back in the water for further growth. By asking for Booth's brands you are ensured of full flavored and full size stock. Cleghorn's, agents

JAPAN MAY MAKE TROUBLE

If Uncle Sam Annexes the Sandwich Islands Without Regard to the Flowery Empire's Interests.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—Toru Hoshi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, was a passenger from the Orient on the steamer City of Pekin. He left to-night for Washington, carrying with him important instructions in reference to the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, which will be considered by the United States Senate.

Several months ago he hurriedly left Washington for Japan. He left just after the publication of his correspondence with Senator Sherman, then reference to the Hawaiian question. Despatches from Washington declared that he was angry with Sherman and the Administration for their advocacy of annexation.

"I know," he said, "that my recent trip to Japan has been misconstrued by some of the American newspapers. I believe my relations with the Washington authorities are amicable. My relations with Secretary Sherman are not strained. I desire to say positively that Japan is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. The recent reports that Japan had withdrawn her opposition are untrue. Japan has certain interests in the Sandwich Islands which the United States should respect. I believe this matter will be amicably adjusted. There may be serious trouble if the United States annexes the islands without regard to our interests there. But I don't believe the United States will act unfairly. Japan is very friendly with this country and there is certainly a way by which the annexation can be settled satisfactory to both great nations. I return with certain instructions from my Government."

Kidduck sheds water like a duck's back. Made specialty for the Slater shoe.

The Slater Shoe can be purchased only at the Slater Shoe Store, 89 King West.

Night Sale at Grand's

To-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock a.m., a great special sale of fine coach horses, carriage horses, fast drivers, cobs and ponies will take place. Be sure to see Foxey, the best trained boy's pony ever offered at auction, a perfect picture for harness or saddle, and splendid jumper. The great sale of cutters and robes will be held to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp, when a consignment of 160 first-class robes and 30 new and second-hand cutters and sleighs will be sold to the highest bidder.

Edwards & Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants, Bank of Commerce Building. Geo. Edwards, F.C.A. A. Hart-Smith, C.A 136

Have you tasted "Salada" Ceylon Tea?

Grand & Toy's Snaps.

A tumble has occurred in the price of our Blotter Baths. Everybody needs a bath some time or other, so let us quote you prices on the best. If it's a good thing, he have it. Grand & Toy, Stationers and Printers, Wellington and Jordan-streets, Toronto.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

Large Importation of Horse Shoe Nails.

The steamer Cuba arrived in yesterday from Montreal with a large cargo of merchandise. She was loaded principally with horseshoe nails and horseshoes for Mr. C. Kloepfer of Wellington-street east.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King West. Ladies 25c; gents, day 75c, evening 50c.

To Commercial Travelers.

Walter H. Blight has something special to offer in accident insurance. See him before renewing. It will pay you to do so. 32 Adelaide-street east. Phone 2770. 16

Monsoon Tea is pure and clean.

WATER IN DESERT LAND.

An Abundant Supply Found on the Suakim-Berber Road.

London, Dec. 5.—The first well sunk upon the Berber-Suakim Road, newly re-opened, yields an abundant supply of water. Thus the experience gained in the desert near the Nile is confirmed in the eastern wilderness.

The water is sweet. Wherever the engineers dug along the advancing railroad they found water. Now the first attempt far east has been equally successful.

Monsoon Indo-Ceylon Tea is the best.

Mr. Ritchie Will Not Interfere.

London, Dec. 5. — The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, declines, on behalf of the Board of Trade, to accede to the request of the men that he should interfere in the present labor dispute with a view or arranging a conference between the Amalgamated Society of Railway Men and the railway companies as a whole, in order to avert a strike.

Mr. Ritchie, in his reply, reminds the men, in substance, that they are a specially privileged body, having special responsibilities, and that their present attitude is unjustifiable.

Important Advantages.

Important advantages are secured by an Unconditional Accumulative Policy in the Confederation Life Association. These policies, which are payable immediately on completion of proofs of death, guarantee Extended Insurance or a Paid-up Policy after two years, or a Cash Value after five years. By the Extended Insurance clause the insured is, in the event of his failure to pay the third or any subsequent premium held, covered for the full amount of the policy, for a term of years definitely stated therein. Rates and full information sent on application to the Head Office, Toronto, or to any of the Association agents. 16

Palms, azaleas and ferns for Christmas presents. Wait before purchasing above plants and see Tidy's new conservatory, 75 King Street West. Best selection in Canada. 135

Final Notice.

Having published a warning in the daily papers for a month informing the public that we have the sole right of selling and renting incandescent gas lights in Toronto and all cities and towns in Central Ontario, we now give notice that legal proceedings will be taken for damages and royalties against all persons hereafter renting, purchasing or selling any other incandescent gas light.

The Toronto Auer Light Company, Limited, 38 Toronto-street. 135

Children Free.

By sending your name and address, plainly written, to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis-street, Toronto, and one wrapper from the 5c Tutti Frutti gum you will receive two beautiful paper dolls with moyable heads and shoulders free.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is not nerve disturbing.

The "piece de resistance" of the Christmas number of The Canadian Magazine, just issued, is no doubt the beautifully illustarted article descriptive of the E. B. Eddy Company's works, and this firm has purchased every available copy, amounting to several thousand, for distribution among their customers. 135

Pember's Vapor, Russian and Turkish Baths, 127 and 129 Yonge.

HUGH JOHN WILL CARRY MANITOBA

That is the Prediction of Mr. "Bob" Rogers, a Well-Known Winnipeg Politician Now in Montreal.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Mr. Bob Rogers, the well-known Winnipeg politician, is in the city, and he declares that nothing can now prevent Hugh John Macdonald from carrying the Province when the general election comes round. Mr. Rogers says that the victory in Turtle Mountain means that the Conservatives who came from Ontario and elsewhere, and who voted for Greenway first in the provincial rights cry and then in the school question, have now returned to their old party allegiance. The sentiment in Turtle Mountain, he says, is a true reflection of public opinion all over Manitoba, and it would be impossible for a party to have a more popular leader than the son of the old chieftain. Mr. Macdonald will, it appears, oppose Attorney-General Cameron in South Winnipeg, and Mr. Rogers says that his victory will be an easy one. Hugh John has spoken in most of the forty constituencies, and already all the Opposition candidates are as good as named. Mr. Rogers thinks there will be a general election within a year.

COMPRESSED FLOUR.

British Admiralty and War Department Making Important Experiments.

London, Dec. 5.—Both the British Admiralty and the War Department are testing under various climatic conditions the new method of conserving flour. One objection to the establishment of national granaries has been the difficulty of storing wheat for any length of time. The grain germinates and is ruined, and to keep vast quantities in a sound condition has been pronounced by the Royal Commission impracticable.

Experiments are being made with a system of compression into bricks by hydraulic pressure. The trials show that flour so treated is not affected by damp even under unfavorable conditions, is free from mold, and is sweet and wholesome. Moreover, compression destroys all forms of larval life, and flour is thereby rendered safe from the attacks of insects. The saving in storage is enormous, as the cubic space occupied by 100 pounds of loose flour will hold more than 300 pounds of the compressed article.

STORMS IN ITALY.

For Three Days the Gales Have Been Causing Destruction to Property.

Rome, Dec. 5.—Terrible storms have prevailed for three days over large parts of Italy. In the Bay of Naples twenty-five merchantmen have been wrecked, though there has been no loss of life, and several houses on the sea front have collapsed. Considerable damage has been done here and in the district around the city. Almost all parts of Italy have suffered in a measure, and railway communication has been seriously interrupted. The harbor of Portici, on the Bay of Naples, has been greatly damaged, and it is feared that there have been some casualties there.

The New Fur Fashions at Dineens'.

"Something in furs" is the ideal of a useful and beautiful Christmas gift, and Dineens' new store, 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance, is richly filled with ideal suggestions in furs at ideal prices. Fur caps and fur gauntlets are among the most suitable and acceptable presents for men, and the choice fur variety in these at Dineens' is not equalled anywhere in the city. But a still richer selection for Christmas gift buyers is among the fashionable fancies in fine furs for ladies' wear at Dineens'. The fur styles here include everything designed to gratify the fur tastes of all womankind. Fur garments for babies, school misses, young ladies, and the statelier fashions that a man delights to see on his wife or his mother. Many rich and beautiful novelties are shown at Dineens' in ladies' gauntlets, ladies' muff muffs, ladies' ruffs and scarfs, and fur sets of rare elegance, at from $50 to $500. A visit to the seal room at Dineens' will prove a revelation. A visit through the entire establishment will impress you with the fact that it is, indeed, The Leading Fur House in Canada.

Picture Sale To-day.

You are reminded to attend the auction sale of oil and water color paintings by English artists at Roberts' Art Gallery, 79 King-street west, this (Monday) afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The pictures will remain on view until 12 o'clock.

Pember's Turkish Baths 75c. Evening 50c, Bath and Bed $1. 127 Yonge.

Klondike Nuggets.

The sample of Klondike nuggets displayed in George S. McConkey's window, 27 and 29 King-street west, makes a person feel like starting for the Klondike at once.

Monuments.

Don't waste money on soft stone monuments, which will only last a few years. Buy only granite. The McIntosh Granite and Marble Company, Limited, office and showroom 524 Yonge-street.

BIRTHS.

WARREN—On Dec. 2, at 95 Wellesley-street, the wife of H. D. Warren, of a son.

DEATHS

BAILEY—At her late residence, 76 Avenue-road, on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1897, Mary Bailey, aged 72 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 2 p.m. to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

FORFAR—At 212 Carlton-street, on Sunday, Dec. 5, Wilfrid Carlyle, eldest son of Dr. J. E. and Phoebe A. Forfar, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Funeral on Monday, the 6th, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Necropolis Cemetery.

REAMAN—At her residence, 348 King-street west, on Dec. 5, Mrs. Reaman, widow of the late Joel Reaman of Woodbridge, aged 90 years.

Interment at Woodbridge via C.P.R. Tuesday at 8.30 a.m.

SECOR—On Sunday, Dec. 5, Isaac T. Secor, in his 78th year.

Funeral from his late residence, Scarboro village, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock. Interment at St. Andrew's Cemetery, Scarboro.

WILLIAMSON—On Sunday, the 5th inst., at the Isolation Hospital, of diphtheria, William Walker (Willie), the eldest and dearly beloved son of Mrs. Clara Williamson, 98 Elliott-street, aged 13 years 9 months and 20 days.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

Græco-Turkish War Officially at an End.

THE STRIKE CONFERENCE

From Present Appearances the Meeting Has Turned Out a Fiasco.

Trouble Threatened in the Cotton Trade and on Railway Lines—Labor Situation in England Decidedly Grave — Two Hundred Locomotives Ordered From America Within Six Months — Compressed Flour for the Army and Navy.

Constantinople, Dec. 5. — The final treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece was formally signed by the representatives of the two Governments at 3.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the ratification of the treaty to take place 15 days later.

ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES.

General Uneasiness Caused in the Public Mind by the Unsettled State of Affairs.

New York, Dec. 5.—The London correspondent of The Tribune says to-day regarding the strike of the engineers and the threat of the railway employees to strike during Christmas week: "Industrial controversies are increasing in bitterness, and causing general uneasiness. Masters and men are still conferring in the engineering trade, and there is a lack of flexibility on the part of the employers, which creates intense irritation in the working world. The most remarkable feature of this discussion is the large use made of the American competition by the employers, as a means of justifying their demands for the retention of full control over the machine shops. It seems to be generally admitted that the English iron trade has more ...ead from the competition of superior, well-paid American labor than from any other source.

U. S. Locomotives Ordered.

"The Times to-day comments upon the fact that orders for two hundred locomotives have been placed in the United States within six months for foreign account. The conference has not ended, but is temporarily adjourned to enable the Amalgamated Society to submit the employers' ultimatum to the various trades unions of the engineering trade. If it is accepted the masters will have a complete victory, for they do not concede the eight-hour day, but provide for absolute control over their own business.

The Other Troubles.

"The situation in the Lancashire cotton trade still continues menacing, the employers' proposals for a conference on the reduction of wages having been disapproved by a majority of the organized workers, and there is also a serious prospect of a general strike of the railway servants during the Christmas holidays. The principal railway companies have agreed to assist one another in carrying on their traffic if the strike be ordered, it seems determined not to accept any general program providing for uniformity of pay or conditions of service. Nearly one hundred and fifty thousand strike notices have been sent out by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, but public opinion is against the suspension of traffic at Christmas time may bring the officials and trades union leaders to their senses. The railway officials have refused to negotiate with the authorized representatives of the Amalgamated Society, but they will probably be compelled by public opinion to waive so dangerous a point of dignity. The Amalgamated Society has appealed to the Board of Trade for intervention, but the attitude of the railway companies is uncondiliatory. Industrial prosperity is seriously clouded by all these labor controversies."

ALD. SCOTT OUT OF IT.

Ald. Scott told The World last night that he had reconsidered his previous decision to run for Mayor, and had retired from the field.

VICE-REGAL MOVEMENTS.

On Saturday afternoon the Countess of Aberdeen visited St. John's Hospital and also the Nursing-at-Home Mission.

In the evening the Governor-General presided at a meeting in the Pavilion, at which Dr. Worcester gave an address on "District Nursing."

To-day visits will be made to the Women's Art Association (3.15), also to the House of Providence and St. Michael's Hospital.

In the evening Their Excellencies give a dinner party.

To enjoy the best of health eat John Bull Malt Bread. The leading bakers have it.

A Little Colder.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 44—50; Kamloops, 24—34; Calgary, 20—34; Qu'Appelle, 6—34; Winnipeg, 6 below—10; Port Arthur, 12—18; Parry Sound, 24—32; Toronto, 32—36; Ottawa, 26—36; Montreal, 22—36; Quebec, 18—32; Halifax, 32—52.

PROBS.: Generally fair, with a little lower temperature; local snow flurries, or light snow falls.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

Steamship Movements.

Dec. 4.	At	From
Armenian	Liverpool	Boston
Ulunda	Liverpool	Halifax
Sardinian	Glasgow	Montreal
Boston City	Halifax	Antwerp
Damara	London	St. John, N.B.
Pavonia	Boston	Liverpool
Dec 5.		
La Bretagne	New York	Havre
Trojan Prince	New York	Naples
Werkendam	New York	Amsterdam
La Champagne	Havre	New York
Scotsman	Portland	Liverpool
[illegible]	Deptford	Montreal