The Toronto World.

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Let the Mayor Distinguish Himself.

If His Worship wishes to retrieve lost ground and become the popular idol let him devise a plan for the building of an electric railway on the Island for use during the coming summer. The city might either undertake the work itself or sell the franchise for a short term of years. To start with the line should run from Hanlan's Point to Centre Island Wharf. Such a line would be from one and a half to three miles in length, according to the route chosen. The capital required for the work would be quite a small sum. There is no grading to be done, the route being one dead level. As there is no wagon traffic on the Island the ties and rails would not need to be sunk to the street level as they are in the city. There is sand in abundance to ballast the road, and light wooden poles would be sufficient to carry the trolley wires. The city already has an electric light plant on the Island. To obtain power for the railway would merely necessitate an enlargement of this plant. The rolling stock would be cheaply acquired. As the traffic would be confined to the summer season open cars only would be required. The receipts from the line would be very large, affording to the city or to a private company a big percentage on the money invested. The public would appreciate the line immensely. A railway between the points indicated would enable women and children to reach the beautiful south shore of the Island without undergoing the fatigue of a mile's walk. The summer residents on the Island would find the railway a great convenience, and they would contribute a decent sum to its income. The railway would also distribute the immense crowds that often congest the limited space around Hanlan's Hotel on summer evenings. This would be an important object to attain. The crush of humanity is often so great at the Point that respectable citizens have latterly been chary of their visits there, especially at night.

We trust, then, that His Worship will take up at once this question of an Island railway. Let him give the matter a little of his attention, getting an expert to go over the ground and arrive at an estimate of the cost. Then let him figure on the probable receipts. We think he will find the difference such as to lead him to the conclusion that there is money in it for the city to go into the business. If the city won't undertake the enterprise itself then why should it play the part of the dog in the manger and allow no private corporation to take it up? Such a corporation would readily be forthcoming if there was any prospect of their getting a franchise.

Prisoners in the Witness Box.

The Premier's decision to make accused persons go into the witness box to testify in their own case is eliciting comments that are more maudlin than wise. No person familiar with Criminal Court procedure will deny that the ends of justice are thwarted at times by the person accused being forbidden to give evidence. It is a common remark in the grand jury room that the prisoner alone could clear up some difficulty in the case. Sometimes, we admit, the evidence a prisoner would give, or his refusal to answer questions, might add to his danger of conviction. But his evidence, on the other hand, might save him from an unjust verdict. If the accused is guilty he would naturally testify in a way to protect himself, so also if innocent. But in the one case it would surely be no hardship to have an accused person's actual guilt thoroughly proven, even out of his own mouth. If he is innocent, or could give such evidence as would mitigate his offence, it is surely a serious wrong to close a man's mouth when he could relieve himself from a criminal charge, or lessen its force and soften the punishment. A case is familiar to us of a young girl who was sent to Millbank Penitentiary for a crime of which it was discovered she was wholly innocent, and of which she could have cleared herself if she had been put in the witness box. When tried she was too stupified by shame and dread to know what was going on, and therefore could not direct her counsel, a voluntary one, to bring out the proof of her innocence by the necessary questions to the witness whose evidence convicted her, who was really the guilty person. That woman now for thirty years has suffered terribly from having been once a convict. Another case we know of was that of a very dangerous burglar, a murderer, from whom society would have been protected for many years, and more than one life saved, had he been compelled to testify. But the seal on his mouth saved his neck at the expense of innocent lives, and the cost of a burglar's depredations for over ten years. Those familiar with French courts, who know their inquisitorial methods, which put the accused on the rack to wrench admissions and confessions from him in order to justify his conviction—which is always sought for in a French court—do not wish so cruel a system established here. There is indeed no fear of it, as some of our contemporaries imagine. Our judges are *judges*, not prosecutors, as they appear to be in France; they are too high-minded to tolerate the examination and cross-examination of prisoners when in the witness-box in a manner that is unfair or prejudicial to the interests of justice. We once heard an eminent English judge say on the bench that it would be often a great relief to him if he dare ask the accused a few questions. He went on to remark that the advantage of his having this power would be wholly in favor of innocent prisoners, or those who could give explanations to mitigate a sentence, as they were always far more confused when tried than the guilty. Similar opinions have been expressed by eminent counsel. The Premier himself has had experience on the bench, and we have for this reason and those adduced above every confidence in the new law which will enable accused persons to testify, proving not only a safeguard to the innocent and no hardship to the guilty, but a satisfaction to prosecutors and the public.

A Future for Canadian Butter.

We republish elsewhere an interesting article from an English paper relative to the butter trade between Australia and England. That trade has now reached large proportions, and it is asserted that the colony of Victoria considers its dairy interest as the brightest feature in its commerce. The extract we refer to mentions that in a single vessel recently unloaded at Plymouth 700 tons of Australian butter, which was expected to wholesale at one shilling a pound. The rate of freight was one penny. The vessels engaged in this trade have specially adapted cooling machinery which keeps the butter in perfect condition. The success of the Victoria butter industry is traceable to the co-operative system in making the article, the same system that has made a success of our cheese industry. Prof. Robertson is now making a specialty of butter. He looks forward to a large increase in Canada's trade with England in this article. The market for butter in England is very large, much larger in fact than the market for cheese. Prof. Robertson hopes before long to see our butter command the same attention on the other side as our cheese does.

American and Canadian Forests.

The new Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hoke Smith, has set an example which our Local Government would do well to follow. He has put a stop to the cutting of timber on Government lands in Montana on the grounds that such privileges tend to the wanton destruction of timber and are contrary to public policy. Our forest growths are too valuable to be thrown away, but should be jealously guarded against encroachment by selfish speculators who strive for present gain without regard for future consequences.

Those reasons apply with especial force to the Crown lands of Ontario. They are being stripped of timber by speculators who strive for "present gain without regard to future consequences." Within the next five years the areas in the States which have hitherto found the raw material for Michigan and New York mills will be nearly stripped, and the forests of Canada will rise greatly in value.

The policy the Ontario Government has for some time pursued is simply retarding the exhaustion of American forests. By this policy the price of native raw materials for U.S. mills is being kept down at the expense of this province and activity given to U.S. industries that would be compelled to establish themselves in Canada now, or in a short period, were we to regard "future consequences" prudentially. If the towing of sawlogs were prohibited across the lakes, by a clause in timber limits deeds, the Americans would have no reasonable grounds for complaint. The forests belong to us, and we have a perfect right to dictate terms to purchasers of their timber.

The powers conferred upon Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate to the United States, have, we believe, never before been enjoyed by any representative of the Roman Catholic Church. He is being styled "the Pope of America," as what he does the Pontiff engages to ratify. Already two priests who took umbrage at the exercise of his prerogative have been suspended, and one bishop is reported to have been snubbed after the manner of Dr. Strachan, who told one of his clergy "sit doon, mon; ye're talking nonsense." This localization, as it were, of the papal authority has doubtless been found necessary in dealing with so active, impatient and strong-minded a people as those of the States, to whom the old-style references to Rome are too slow and somewhat irritating to a country so jealous of foreign intervention as is America. The facilities for cable communication have no doubt helped the papal court in making this arrangement, so that modern science has influenced a policy which seems remotely outside its sphere. How far the fact of Mgr. Satolli being practically what is termed "The Pope of America" will tend to lower the sense of unity in the Roman Catholic Church is an interesting problem. If such full powers can be delegated to a resident in the States, there can hardly fail to follow less regard for the supreme head at Rome.

We, with all due respect, beg to inform The Globe that it does Mr. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, too much honor in styling him "Minister of the Crown," and does him also grave injustice in stating that he has pledged himself "to take part in civil war and encouraging others to do the same." Both these errors should be corrected. As The Globe has, we believe, supported those who have moved resolutions in the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly in favor of Home Rule, upon which Grit Ministers of the Crown voted, it can hardly in fairness object to a Comptroller of Customs expressing his opinions on the subject.

"Hotel Vendome," New York.

Toronto people visiting New York should make their home at the well-appointed and handsome "Hotel Vendome," corner of Broadway and Forty-first-streets. The "Hotel Vendome" is a short distance from the Grand Central depot, and has also direct car service from the West Shore and Erie Railway ferry docks. The "Vendome" is almost opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, and street cars pass the door from all theatres. Its appointments are perfection. Newly furnished and equipped from the ninth story down; it is the *par excellence* of comfort. The hotel contains two hundred and fifty rooms, single and *en suite*, with or without baths, and is conducted on both the European and American plan. The cafe is one of the handsomest in New York, and the dining-room, situated in the ninth story, cannot be surpassed in New York. Mr. A. B. Craig, late chief clerk at the Rossin House, will be found at the "Vendome," paying at all times especial attention to Canadians. The "Vendome" is the most home-like hotel in New York.

Deer Park Presbyterian Church.

The residents of Deer Park and North Toronto enjoyed a very successful entertainment in the Deer Park Presbyterian Church on Saturday evening, when Miss Pauline Johnson gave one of her interesting recitals of her Indian poems, and Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Cameron, Mr. George Dickson and Master Napier Durand contributed an excellent musical program.

The Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, &c., act as so many waste gates for the escape of effete matter and gases from the body. The use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery helps them to discharge their duty. Mr. W. H. Lester, H. M. Customs, Toronto, writes: "I have personally tested the health-giving properties of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and can testify as to its great value."

The Canadian Mails.

It has been arranged that the Allan State Line steamship State of California, which is advertised to leave New York on the 23rd for Glasgow, will call at Halifax on Saturday next and take the mails and passengers which the Sarnia was to have taken. The State of California is a very fine ship, her capacity is 5300 tons and she has the electric light throughout. She will call at Derry on her way to Glasgow.

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

THE ARMY BILL IN GERMANY

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE MEASURE IS BECOMING GREATER.

Stirring Events Will Follow the Rejection of the Army Bill—Dissolution of the Reichstag and an Appeal to the Country—A Violent Political Contest Believed to Be Imminent.

BERLIN, March 18.—Before the final vote on the Army bill in committee left the Government face to face with a definitely hostile majority Chancellor von Caprivi had conferences with Herren Huehne, Rickert, Bennigsen and Lieber, the chiefs of the parties represented by the committee. The negotiations left the Government and the committee more hostile than ever towards each other. Only the Conservative and Free Conservative members of the committee supported the bill. The Chancellor gave as resolute a rejection to Herr Bennigsen's compromise proposals, though they largely conceded the Government's demands, as he did to the proposal of Herr Lieber, which conceded nothing. Herr Lieber's proposal, about which much mystery has been maintained, showed that the Center party had no desire to further treat with the Government. His proposal was practically the submission of a new bill providing for the maintenance of the present peace effective with a reduced term of service, the Government having the option in the event of emergencies to retain in active service the men who had served their term.

Will the Reichstag Support the Committee?

The report of the committee will be submitted to the Reichstag after Easter. Every indication now points to the Reichstag supporting the committee. The determined attitude of the Chancellor proves that Emperor William has resolved to take an extra step. It is now expected that the Reichstag will be dissolved at the end of April. The closing speeches in the committee had a pronounced election character, being less directed to criticism of the bill than to attacks upon the Government.

Herr Richter declared the rejection of Herr Bennigsen's compromise was an event in the light of which the whole political situation was thrown into clear relief. It was proof that there was no possibility to deal with a Government behind which was an imperious will. All the parties, he said, might now combine in defence of constitutionalism against absolutism.

Herr von Bennigsen denounced the stand made by Chancellor von Caprivi as precluding all hope of an arrangement and assuring the certainty of shipwreck to the bill. He declared that the obstinacy of the Government would precipitate a general election. Were the ministers aware, he asked, of what dissolution implied? It would bring about the wildest scenes of political confusion and would cause disorders hitherto unknown to the German electors. Herr Bennigsen warned the Government that they had no chance to rally the country to their side. They could rely upon no party except the Conservatives, and not even the Conservatives unless they made terms with the agrarian faction.

Then Freiherr von Buol-Berenberg, a Centrist, posed as an advocate of financial retrenchment, repeating all the old arguments on that question.

The Chancellor's Attitude.

Chancellor von Caprivi rightly characterized the Centrist proposals as the negation of the object of the bill. Herr Bennigsen's proposal he rejected on the ground that the Federal Governments must adhere to the complete scheme of reorganization submitted to the Reichstag. The Chancellor held that the reiterated appeal to the Governments to consider the burdens upon the Empire was insulting, and he declined to reply to Herr Bennigsen's predictions about the results of the committee's refusal to pass the bill. Finally the Chancellor tried to defend the action of the Government as entirely constitutional. He resented Herr Richter's remarks about absolutism and suggested that he might yet obtain the support of the National Liberals. Nothing, however, seems to justify this suggestion unless the Government's policy is modified. The National Liberals would be in opposition at a general election, and Herr Bennigsen, who is now Provisional President of Hanover, would have to resign his post. But the question is, is dissolution inevitable? The Emperor must first obtain the assent of the Bundesrath or Federal Council, the Bavarian and Saxon members of which are known to be absolutely hostile to an appeal to the country, preferring the withdrawal of the Army bill. If the Bundesrath refuses the Emperor's demand for the dissolution of the Reichstag, Chancellor von Caprivi must resign. If dissolution occurs the outlook for all parties is perplexing.

Herr von Kleist-Retzow at yesterday's meeting of the committee promised the Government the united support of the Conservatives. He spoke with too much assurance. Herren Mirbach, Manteuffel and other prominent Conservatives are already threatening to desert the Government unless the Chancellor's commercial treaty policy is abandoned.

A Great Contest in Prospect.

Amid the complications of an electoral contest some of the Nationals would oppose while others would support the Government. Some of the Conservatives in the event of an appeal to the country will ask for the support of the electors mainly on the anti-Jewish platform. Others will stand as purely Government candidates. The Freisinnige, Centre and Socialist parties with their clearly defined platforms would probably reappear in the Reichstag so reinforced as to compel the Emperor to yield or raise a momentous contest between the monarch and Parliament. The last words of Herr Bennigsen pointed to these issues. If the Government, he said, persisted, Germany had reason to dread that she would be thrown into conflicts of such immeasurable consequences that it would be doubtful if the present generation would ever again see a settled condition of public life.

For the Punishment of Spies.

The Reichstag Commission to which the measure was referred has passed the bill relating to spies and to high treason. It applies to spies upon fort works, arsenals, war ships, etc., and fixes the penalty upon conviction at from two to five years' imprisonment, to which may be added a fine of from 1500 to 5000 marks.

Owing to the political crisis Chancellor von Caprivi will not accompany Emperor William on his visit to Rome, where His Majesty will take part in the celebration of King Humbert's silver wedding.

The National Zeitung reproduces a singular article from The Diritto, a newspaper of Rome, urging Germany to rupture her alliance with Austria and to join Italy, thus leaving her free to develop the activities that are now hampered by the Austrian alliance. The National Zeitung and other papers declare that the proposal to form an Italo-German alliance obviously directed against the Holy See is merely a chimera.

A Disagreeable Surprise.

Signs multiply that a crisis in national politics is at hand. The flat refusal of Chancellor von Caprivi to abate the demands of the Army Bill one jot or tittle has been a disagreeable surprise to conservative men of all parties. The defeat of the Army Bill in committee is an unmistakable portent of its defeat in the Reichstag, as in the present temper of the parties hardly 150 of the necessary 199 votes can be rallied to its support. An early dissolution is apparently inevitable.

The prospect of a general election is regarded by all except Socialists and anti-Semitics with gloomy forebodings. Of the leaders of the great parties only Bebel, Liebknecht and Singer will go light-hearted to the polls in the confidence of victory. The National Liberals, through Herr von Bennigsen, have done their utmost to avoid a crisis and are especially dejected, not only on account of Chancellor Caprivi's utter disregard of their offers of assistance and advice, but also on account of the desertion of Dr. Johannes Miquel, their representative in the Prussian Cabinet.

To Disillusion the Emperor.

In official circles there is considerable talk about the advisability of the Emperor formally calling upon the masses to rally round him and return deputies who will accept his guidance without question. Such an unusual course undoubtedly would result in the disillusioning of the Emperor as to the regard which people feel towards him.

From William First a personal appeal to the people, especially in view of Prince Bismarck's endorsement of it, would have had enormous influence, and its object would have been approved by the vast majority of the voters. Coming from the present Emperor, with his short and varied record, it would probably be treated with comparative indifference.

Growth of Socialism.

The large gains generally allowed to the social Democrats in discussions of the general election have caused much apprehension among the old parties. The keenest observers agree that the present growth of Socialism, despite the weakness of the social Democratic leadership, is due directly to the disappointing results of the Emperor's labor policy.

During the last week Gen. Von Kaltenborn-Stachan was again upon the point of retiring from the Ministry of War, but his resignation was deferred in view of the general uncertainty in Cabinet and Parliament, and he probably will remain in office until the general reorganization of the Cabinet, which will follow the final decision of the Chancellor's fate.

Bismarck's Birthday.

The admirers of Prince Bismarck are preparing to celebrate his birthday in grand style. It is a question, however, whether he will be able to respond in person to the greetings of the pilgrims to Friedrichsruhe. He is still weak and condemned by Dr. Schweininger's orders to idleness. He is subject to fits of despondency, which cause the family much anxiety.

Miquel's Opinions.

The United Press correspondent had an interview to-day with Dr. Johannes Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, concerning the critical situation created by the attitude of the parties towards the Army bill. Dr. Miquel's opinions on the subject are regarded as exceptionally important, as he is being accused daily of intriguing to precipitate a Cabinet crisis in connection with the bill to oust Count von Caprivi and to secure his own elevation to the Chancellorship.

In the event of a dissolution of the Reichstag, said Dr. Miquel, the majority of German electors, I believe, will support the Army bill. The South Germans and the Rhinelanders, who would suffer most from an invasion by the French army, would be especially anxious to return deputies who would favor strengthening the army to the full extent demanded by the Government.

In my opinion, however, the wisest course would be to effect a compromise with the present Reichstag and thus avoid the disadvantages suffered by the country from a general election. A majority for the present measure in modified form could be secured by some diplomatic negotiation with the Clericals and the Radicals (Freisinnige).

Dr. Miquel made no more direct reference to Count Von Caprivi's policy than that contained in his recommendation of a compromise.

The Chancellor's refusal to compromise, however, is the cause of the present critical condition of affairs.

The War Office has decided to adopt the cloth cuirass invented by a Mannheim tailor to resist the force of the small bore bullet.

WHAT THE MILK DEALERS ASK.

An Open Letter to the Board of Health Chairman.

The Milk Dealers' Association has addressed the following letter to Chairman Carlyle of the Toronto Board of Health:

To Alderman Carlyle, Chairman Toronto Board of Health:

SIR,—Having noticed through the press that you intend a reorganization of the Medical Health Office and Department and also of the License Department, we the Milk Dealers' Association beg leave to ask:

1. That milk inspection shall be by chemical analysis according to the Dominion Act, that is, by sample taken in sealed bottles, one given to the dealer and one to the analyst.

2. That we object to the guessing process of quality. Samples of milk being taken from dealers and then ridiculed through the press does business harm.

3. That in case of chemical analysis being considered too much expense we are willing to contribute to that expense by making the license fee higher in any way, subject to a by-law of the City Council, as soon as legislation can be secured to that effect.

4. We consider the inspection of cattle and the cleanliness of farm stables as very important in connection with an inspection of milk.

5. That each milk dealer who has paid for his permit may have his milk as it arrives from the farm analysed free from cost by the city analyst until he can secure authority for higher license.

6. That a deputation of the Executive Committee of the Milk Dealers' Association be permitted to interview the Local Board of Health, when convenient for the board, in the public interest and for other reasons.

EDWARD ADAMS, President. J. R. BENSON, Secretary.

Chartered Stenographers.

On Saturday evening the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association met in the public hall of the Education Department, there being also present by invitation members of the Canadian Shorthand Society and others. Mr. E. E. Horton presided and in his opening remarks stated the objects and history of the association.

Mr. Robert Tyson delivered an address on the qualifications of a good stenographer. Hon. Chief Justice Armour presented the diplomas and certificates of the association to the successful candidates, whose names have already been published in The World. The Chief Justice then delivered an address, dealing chiefly with the use and methods of shorthand in the courts. Mr. Thomas Hodgins, master in ordinary, followed in a neat speech. Votes of thanks were given to the guests of the evening and to the Minister of Education for the use of the room. Excellent orchestral music was furnished during the evening by a band under the leadership of Stenographer Richardson.

The Revision of the Voters' List.

For the convenience of those who reside in that portion of Wards 2, 3 and 4 that was formerly Yorkville the St. Paul's Ward Liberal-Conservative Association have opened a room at 745 Yonge-street (a few doors north of Bloor-street) for the purpose of putting names on the voters' lists. Conservatives, call and see if your names are on the list. The attention of Young Conservatives, especially those living in the Wickson-avenue, Birch-avenue, Shaftesbury-avenue, Marlborough-avenue and Rosedale divisions of these wards, is particularly directed to the opportunity now afforded to get their names included in the list.

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Rev. Charles Shortt's Interesting Address On the Subject Sunday Afternoon—A Discussion of the Paper.

Those who feared that yesterday's snowstorm would greatly interfere with the success of the regular Sunday afternoon's meeting in the Forum Hall were agreeably disappointed. The turnout was nearly as large as that at the opening meeting last Sunday.

The Rev. Charles H. Shortt was the speaker of the day and his subject was "Christian Socialism." He spoke without notes of any kind, and his deliverance was rapid and earnest, as that of a man who has to say much in a short time. He began by explaining the meaning of the phrase "Christian Socialism." It did not mean a different kind of social doctrine from that which was generally accepted amongst the great body of English, German, French and Australian Socialists. The phrase was used because attempts had been made to incorporate a system of atheism as part of the Socialist doctrine. The phrase "Christian Socialism" therefore was used to show that atheism was really no part of Socialism, and was repudiated by those Christians who were also Socialists, as he was.

What, then, was Socialism? It was the co-operation of the city, of the State, and ultimately, they hoped, of the world, for the production and distribution of wealth. Great progress had already been made. The postoffice was a Socialist institution, pure and simple; so were our public schools; so were the state railways of Europe and Australia. One great step that he thought necessary was a real representation of the people, to which end there ought to be woman suffrage and the initiative and referendum. He then proceeded to refer to the matters that Socialists thought ought to be placed under the management of the state. After suitably enlarging on these various branches of his subject Rev. Mr. Shortt said in conclusion: "Some of you may ask, why should I, a Christian minister, be here talking about Socialism on Sunday afternoon? It is because I believe Socialism to be the practical application of Christianity to our everyday life."

The chairman then called for speakers.

Mr. Robert Tyson said it was perhaps as well for him to open the discussion, because he belonged to a large and growing school of social reformers who were not Socialists, but individualists. He believed that the only things that ought to be nationalised or municipalised were those that in their nature were monopolies and, therefore, ought not to be in private hands, such for instance as the postoffice, water and gas supplies, street car lines, railroads and telegraphs. These things were proper social functions, but all others should be left to free individual competition.

Mr. James Brown said that those who exalted capital above labor were guilty of a sort of idolatry, because they exalted the creature above the creator. He thought labor should be the measure of value instead of gold. Then a woman would be paid for her labor as well as a man.

Other speakers followed. There was a liberal collection and the funds of the Managing Committee are in a satisfactory shape.

Next Sunday afternoon the Rev. Charles Duff of Parkdale will deliver an address on the topic "Why Are There Rich and Poor?"

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

"Jane."

The second presentation in this city of the famous Madison-square success, "Jane," will be given to-night at the Grand Opera House. It will hold the boards for the entire week and on Wednesday and Saturday matinees, and from the outlook a prosperous week a business will be done. Few comedies have met with more universal success than "Jane" has both in Canada and throughout the States. It is full of bright, sparkling wit, ludicrous situations, and goes with a dash from beginning to end. It will have the advantage of a strong cast under the personal direction of Charles Frohman.

Notes.

The closing concert of the Toronto Orchestral School, by invitation only, will be given at an early date under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

The concert to be given by York Lodge S.O.E.B.S. Wednesday evening next in the Auditorium promises to be one of the best of the season. They have secured the services of Miss Lily Evans, one of Canada's most talented elocutionists, Miss Ida Walker, George Smedley, W. E. Ramsay, and the Lyric Male Quartet will also take part. Judging from the number of seats sold there will be a crowded house.

Everyone will be delighted to hear again the great basso, Emil Fischer. Those who had the pleasure of listening to him here a month back cannot easily forget his grand work. The memory of it is a lasting one. Beyond doubt he has no rival to-day as a basso. His wonderful range, great depth of tone and roundness of note make him one of the most marvelous singers of any age or day.

How St. Patrick Banished Paganism.

St. Michael's Cathedral was crowded to the doors last night, when Rev. Father McCann, V.G., gave a lecture on "The Conversion of Ireland to the Roman Catholic Faith."

Father McCann gave a description of Ireland at the time of the landing of St. Patrick and showed that the country was in a good condition to receive Christianity, and followed on the conversion of Ireland, speaking of the ardor with which the Irish embraced the faith. Three hundred years after the landing of St. Patrick there was not a trace of paganism in the country.

There are five prime conditions of happiness. The fifth is bodily health. This is promoted by the proper use of health-giving fluids. For breakfast drink the Royal Dandelion Coffee, which contains a proportion of German dandelion root and fine coffee as a basis. It combines the medicinal virtues of this well-known plant with the refreshing and dietetic properties of coffee. Prepared by Ellis & Keighley, Toronto. 1

At the Pavilion.

A large audience assembled in the Pavilion yesterday afternoon to hear the Emerald Trio's rendering of sacred songs. Mr. H. A. Massey took the chair and opened the meeting with a short address. The special feature of the meeting was the rendering of the sacred song, "Prohibition Bells," by the trio, which consists of J. Parsons Smith, Prof. Morgan, the blind musician, and his daughter, Fairy Morgan. Mr. J. Parsons Smith gave a short address on "Out of Bondage."

A. E. Walton,

chemist and druggist, cor. Queen and Broadview and 895 Queen-street east, is headquarters over the Don for the celebrated Membray' Kidney and Liver Cure and all the leading patent medicines advertised. See a list of testimonials for Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure. Get a bottle; will cure pain in back without a doubt. 1

Sleeplessness is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

A Skater's Mishap.

Archie Thomson, a 10-year-old lad living at 241 Oak-street, was skating on the sidewalk Saturday evening when he fell and injured his shoulder. He was taken to the Hospital.

Nothing Like It.

Dyer's jelly of cucumber and roses cures chapped hands and makes the skin soft and smooth.

MONEY MAKES MONEY.

The Many Ways to Invest It.

Speaking of how money is made and lost, the manager of one of our greatest financial institutions remarked in the course of a conversation the other day that investing money nowadays there was a deal too much of what, when he was a boy, they called "follow the leader." "Take for instance," said he, "Toronto real estate; one speculated in it and made money, immediately every one bought it on margins—they realized all the money they could—sold stocks, mortgaged what they possessed and bought ten times the amount of property they could afford to carry. The collapse of real estate did not surprise me. It had to come, and if it would only teach men sense it would be a cheap lesson. Now no one will have anything to do with it. Men have gone to the other extreme. Stocks! stocks! nothing but stocks. Certainly if one were to buy right and take a block of stock say in our institution or in any other well-established concern he could not lose. A few wise men do this, but the majority do not. Big dividends are not what they most expect, but that their particular stock is going up eight or nine points and their fortune is made, but the stock does not go up and very often they lose their capital." Then the talk drifted into the different ways men spend their money, and his remarks on this point are worth considering. "Some men," he said, "will spend hundreds in buying things of no use to themselves; simply because the articles are cheap they indulge a craze. One man devotes his money to collecting curios, another generously encourages the fine arts. One crowds his house with old furniture, and another is ever on the lookout for bargains, and buys where he sees a certainty of doubling his money. Such a one as this has at the present time a grand opportunity of making four hundred per cent. You ask how? Why, let him purchase now all the boots and shoes he and the family may need for the next three or four years. Guinane Bros. are selling their very large stock at 50 per cent. less than actual wholesale cost, so you can buy boots and shoes at about 25 cents on the dollar of the ordinary retail price. For example, they are selling ladies' rubbers as low as 5c; ladies' skating boots, flannel-lined, 75c, and gentlemen's felt buckled overshoes, Canadian Rubber Company's, for 90c per pair; ladies' $2.50 red Morocco shoes, 75c; ladies' white kid slippers, 75c; ladies' carnival overshoes, Canadian Rubber Company's manufacture, 50c; boys' overshoes, 35c; children's felt buttoned overshoes, 25c. I know this looks almost impossible, but you can easily prove its correctness by walking into their great emporium and profitably spending a short time in discovering the great fact already known to countless thousands, that no place on the American continent can at all approach them, and that now during their present alteration sale they are actually giving their goods away. As for myself, I intend to take advantage of the chance and will call in to-day at 214 Yonge-street.

HOW TO INVEST MY CAPITAL.

Dr. Wild's Sermon in Bond-Street Church Last Evening.

In response to the request of a number of young people in his congregation Dr. Wild last night chose as his subject "How to invest my capital." The text was:

Walk in wisdom toward them that are without, redeeming the time:

Man's inducements and opportunities, he said, were capital for his investments. A wise and proper choice was obligatory for three reasons. First, he was responsible to God the giver for the proper use and investment of his talents, whether they were ten or five or one. Second, much of his own happiness depended upon such selection and, third, the happiness of others was bound up with our own.

Man was a part of the universal brotherhood. One we were in the most intense sense. Common diseases, such as fever, smallpox, cholera, attacked us all, and unless every man helped his neighbors to keep clean his negligence rebounded on his own head in the loss of his children and his own health. Biology and psychology had made rapid strides in our day. Before the end of the century the discovery was possible of that sixth sense, by which we could cognize electricity, magnetism, microbes, bacilli with their methods of operation and generation. Psychology revealed the fact that no unholy or vengeful thought could be entertained without an influence upon its object. Men had not the same control over the sequence and the consequence of an act as over its origination.

No man could do everything in all departments of life. The best of us were only partially educated. Similation must then be made in the investment of our capital. In a healthy active body young people had a capital which it behooved them wisely to invest. The ministry, law, medicine, commerce, art, education, politics, agriculture, manufacture were all open to the possessor of physical energy. It was necessary, however, to choose a calling with which one was in thorough sympathy. It was unwise to swell the surprising calendar of discontented people in the wrong place.

Intellectually the capital should be invested in some one department outside one's regular calling. Those who had nothing but their business to occupy their leisure thoughts were the most unhappy mortals alive. The whole field of art, science, knowledge was open to choice.

In the investment of social capital great care must be taken. The time frittered away by young people of to-day was alarming. Recreation was as necessary as work and study. By investing social moments in benevolent institutions the relaxations had also the advantage of utility.

Above all the spiritual capital must be invested properly. Embrace the church with whose doctrine and practice you are most in sympathy. Enjoyment of life and neutrality are incompatible. Spiritually as well as socially man cannot live alone. Association breeds thought and energy, and identity increases our interest and sympathy. There is no sweeter and better legacy to leave to our children than the thought that we have fallen asleep in Jesus. Let me close with this quotation from the Psalms: "That your sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace."

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat, and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Rainy Day Costume.

Editor World: Your description of the league that has been formed to introduce this fetching costume, together with the cut, in Saturday morning's paper is exciting much interest amongst both ladies and gentlemen in Toronto.

It is to be sincerely hoped that all the clever girls in the city will join the league. Their doing so, or refraining therefrom, will be a clear proof of the quality of their under-standings. ARDENT ADMIRER.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.35 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

Dyer's improved food for infants is recognized as the very best possible food for children. It is easily digested, made from pure pearl barley and highly recommended. Druggists keep it.

TENDERS.

TENDERS

FOR COMPLETION OF

Elliot & Neelon's Contract

OF

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Tenders addressed to E. J. LENNOX, Architect, will be received through registered post up to noon on

Thursday, the 30th day of March, 1893,

for the completion of the tender and contract of Messrs. Elliot & Neelon, in connection with the erection of the New Court House and City Hall, for the City of Toronto and County of York.

Copies of the plans, specifications and general conditions and tender and contract can be seen at the offices of the Architect, Mr. E. J. Lennox, southeast corner of King and Yonge-streets, Toronto, at once, where tenderers may personally procure authority whereby they may obtain a view of the present condition of the work to enable them to make the necessary calculations of the amount of work done, and the balance of work required for completion of the contract referred to.

Each tender must be sent in on printed form and enclosed in envelopes, which will be supplied by the Architect.

Tenders to be accompanied by a marked check, payable to Mr. E. J. Lennox, Architect, or by a cash deposit equal to 1 p.c. (one per cent.) on the amount thereof.

The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as the successful tender is accepted by the Architect.

The deposit of the successful tenderer will be held until the contracts are executed to the satisfaction of the Architect and satisfactory security given for the proper completion of the work tendered for.

Any party whose tender is accepted failing to carry out the same will forfeit his deposit, which will be credited in such a way in connection with the work as a Judge of the High Court of Justice, upon application, may direct.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The above conditions and the conditions embodied in form of tender must be strictly adhered to in tendering, as informal tenders will be ruled out.

613613 E. J. LENNOX, Architect.

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 4th April, 1893.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the articles contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE, Comptroller N.W.M. Police.

Ottawa, March 9th, 1893.

TRUSTS CORPORATION

OF ONTARIO

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING

TORONTO, ONT

Capital Authorized - $1,000,000
Capital Subscribed - 600,000

President, Hon. J. C. Aikins, P.C.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, Hon. S. C. Wood; Manager, A. E. Plummer.

This Company is accepted by the High Court of Justice under sanction of the Ontario Government, and may be appointed to and undertakes all manner of TRUSTS, and acts as GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, ASSIGNEE, etc., etc.

The employment of the Corporation as EXECUTOR, named in will or transfer from retiring Executor, Trustee under any form, ADMINISTRATOR in case of intestacy, or with will annexed, will be found a prompt, economical and satisfactory course, relieving individuals from responsible and arduous duties, as well as the necessity of finding security. Appointing the Corporation also prevents any given Trust passing into the hands of strangers.

Solicitors placing Estates or other business with the Corporation are continued in the professional care of the same.

Deposit Safes to rent. Valuables of all kinds, parcels, etc., received for safe custody at a small charge. Inspection invited. 13

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We Aim to Improve

And Not Deteriorate.

Our New Brand, the

Cable Extra,

will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when