

## THE TORONTO WORLD

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## A SINGLE N.P. INDUSTRY.

Sir Richard Cartwright and The Globe, referring to the last Dominion census, dispute the figures therein contained in reference to the increase in the number of industrial establishments in Canada since the adoption of the protective tariff. The Globe cites a few small industries where it appears from the census itself that the number of men engaged is very small and the earnings abnormally low. It is easy enough for anyone who is so disposed to pick out single items here and there in the census and to make wonderful deductions from them. Let anyone pass judgment on the census as a whole, or upon the industrial establishments of this country as they exist to-day, and he can come to no other conclusion than that the National Policy has been a wonderful success. Whenever the conditions were at all favorable, Canadians have, under the National Policy, developed every possible industry. As soon as anything new in the manufacturing line comes to the front, we find Canadian business men ready to take it up and develop it at once. That Canada should manufacture her own products is an idea firmly implanted on the public mind. It would be impossible for any party to govern in this country unless it recognized the potency of public opinion in regard to this country being a manufacturing country. As soon as the telephone came into general use a company was organized to make the instruments. When electric motors and dynamos became commercial products, Canadian companies were started to manufacture them. When type-casting machines became perfect mechanically, Canadian companies were organized to manufacture them for this country. And so with a hundred other industries.

The National Policy should be credited with the formation of a distinctively national sentiment, which causes Canadians to undertake the manufacture of everything necessary for their own use. If we have not more manufactures in Canada, it is only because the country is not large enough to support them. The National Policy has developed our industries as far as the present developed resources of the country will allow. To give the readers a fair idea of what the National Policy has done for Canada, we may refer to the latest statistics of the cotton mills of Canada. These statistics, just compiled in Montreal, show that Canada's 20 cotton mills have in operation 12,104 looms and 491,252,000 spindles, employing 8216 hands and paying annually in wages \$2,102,000. The average wages paid to these employees was \$256 per annum to each man, woman, or juvenile employed. Below we give details showing the distribution of the labor and wages above mentioned:

Mills.	Hands.	Wages.
Hochelaga . . . . .	832	\$290,761
St. Anne's . . . . .	333	81,197
Magog . . . . .	323	158,423
Coaticook . . . . .	140	24,003
Moncton . . . . .	250	45,119
Halifax . . . . .	338	64,310
Windsor . . . . .	165	32,475
Kingston . . . . .	189	44,722
Brantford . . . . .	185	36,089
St. Croix . . . . .	675	191,415
Canada . . . . .	629	148,805
Stomont . . . . .	444	128,885
Ontario . . . . .	208	39,015
Merriton . . . . .	185	61,840
Montreal Cotton Company . . . . .	1400	244,222
Valleyfield . . . . .	650	176,000
Merchants Cotton Co., St. . . . .	650	176,000
Gibson Cotton Company . . . . .	550	190,000
Maryville, N.S. . . . .	200	48,000
Hamilton Cotton Company . . . . .	200	48,000
W. Parks & Son, St. John . . . . .	300	120,000
N.B. . . . .	200	48,000
Total in Canada . . . . .	8216	\$2,102,281

These 8000 employees if brought together would make a city of a larger population and of greater extent than Hamilton.

## THEY OUGHT TO REVIEW THEIR SEARCH.

Now that we are certain that Clara Ford did not commit the Westwood murder, we suppose the detectives will renew their endeavors to locate the guilty party. Had it not been for Clara Ford's action in this matter it is just possible the detectives by this time might have arrested the perpetrator of the deed. When the woman who was lately tried for the crime confessed to the detective that she was the murderer she thereby saved them off the scent and broke the continuity of their searches. Surely this of itself is a crime and worthy of the attention of the Attorney-General. Clara Ford's confession, untrue as it was, was certainly a gross contempt of the law. She was guilty of deliberately lying to the detectives in matter seriously affecting the whole community. No newspaper, no ordinary citizen could trifle with the law as Clara Ford had done and keep outside of prison. As it is she is now at liberty and threatens to disgrace our judicial administration by appearing as the heroine of a dime museum. The sequence of the Ford trial is disgusting. Several of the jurors who tried the case had the bad taste to visit the prisoner at her house and congratulate her on her escape. It would not be out of place for the presiding judge to give the jurors who are now before him a few pointers as to their duty. As for Clara Ford, she is certainly guilty of a serious offence, for which she should be held responsible.

## WHERE WAS INSPECTOR ARCHABOLD?

Last week the people of Toronto were invited to witness one of the most important performances that was ever given on a Toronto stage. The performance went on for a whole week, with frequent matinees. As the week progressed the excitement became perfectly rank and patriotic. Indecent handbills were distributed through the city informing boys and men of the character of the exhibition to be given. In many cases the advertising of a show is designedly made more suggestive than the performance itself. Not so in this case. The exhibition is said to have been everything on record for downright indecency. The papers said little or nothing about the performance, as publicity would only have attracted larger crowds. As it was,

there were big attendances on every occasion. Surprise was expressed in many quarters that Inspector Archabold didn't interfere and put a stop to the scandalous and improper show. That was rightly going on in our midst. Last Monday the manager and advance agent of the company went to St. Thomas to bill that place for a performance. The city authorities did not deem it necessary to witness a performance to get an idea of its character. As soon as the company's bills were circulated the manager was arrested and, upon trial, found guilty of distributing indecent literature. There is not a decent or self-respecting citizen in Toronto who would not have been pleased to see the low gang run out of the city the very day they arrived. When it was anticipated on a certain occasion that Citizens Kelly might use his bus on Sunday to take people to church or high and mighty moral censor rose early, took a hurried breakfast and went forth to maintain the moral reputation of the city. Before he had paraded the streets and maintained the city's good name in a way that would make a dog laugh. The same moral censor was asleep all last week while the morals of the young were being nightly corrupted by a gang of depraved men and women.

## WILL THEY ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY?

A few days ago The World produced Government statistics to show that at least four times as many people per thousand of population died from consumption in Toronto as died of the same disease in the rural districts. One of the five daily papers of the city that oppose The World in its fight to secure for the people their personal liberty on Sunday, answers our statement by asserting that a considerable percentage of the deaths in Toronto are of people who come to this city from the province to receive treatment for the disease. To a certain extent, this may be true, but at best it cannot apply to more than one-fifth of the total deaths. This still leaves more than three deaths from consumption in Toronto to one in the country. But our estimate of one thousand consumptives being permanently housed in Toronto remains correct. In considering the proper treatment for this disease, the place where the victims came from surely should not influence us. We ought to deal humanely with them, independent of the fact that some of them come from different parts of the province. At this late date in the nineteenth century we surely will not have to argue with our contemporaries that the best antidote against consumption and all lung troubles is fresh air. The ravages of consumption bear an exact ratio to the amount of fresh air accessible to the people. An article just published in *Über Land und Meer* of Leipzig, and reprinted in the last issue of The Literary Digest, proves the close relationship that exists between consumption and pure air. The article starts out with a statement that "Germany alone yields over 150,000 victims to this fell destroyer. Compared with this the few thousands carried off occasionally by the cholera or influenza appear insignificant." Statistics are quoted from a Prussian year book showing the number of deaths attributable to tuberculosis among 10,000 individuals at each time of life mentioned, as follows:

During the first year 25-35 . . . . .	20-30
25-35 . . . . .	121
35-40 . . . . .	104
40-45 . . . . .	86
45-50 . . . . .	68
50-55 . . . . .	50
55-60 . . . . .	32
60-65 . . . . .	14
65-70 . . . . .	6
70-75 . . . . .	3
75-80 . . . . .	1
80-85 . . . . .	0
85-90 . . . . .	0
90-95 . . . . .	0
95-100 . . . . .	0

Commenting on these figures the celebrated Dr. Otto Gottlieb remarks: "The number of fatal cases is, indeed, very high during the first two years of human life, but not nearly so great as in after-life. We must remember that an infant's tuberculosis is more likely to be the result of infection than heredity. At first the child hardly breathes fresh air, and among the poorer classes, it is in the same bed with the mother. If the infant is the least bit weakly the parents will not allow it to breathe fresh air except on perfectly sunny days. Luckily this unhealthy mode of life changes as soon as the children can walk, when they rush into the open air as often as possible. The mortality decreases very much in consequence, but the healthful mode of life only begins when the child has to go to school."

"After their years at school young men are forced to spend their time in factories and offices, and unfortunately they do not get much time to breathe fresh air, take an air bath, but further poison their lungs by sitting in smoky, stuffy restaurants and the like. They are often kept by bending over some handy work, if they are not forced to earn their living in a factory. The result is obvious."

Are Rev. D. J. Macdonnell and Principal Cavan prepared to accept the responsibility for the many deaths that will result from this summary policy of keeping the workmen of Toronto cooped up on the one day in the week when they might have access to the pure air? Let them look at the figures opposite their school age and then pass on to the figures opposite the age when men assume the responsibilities of life, and are obliged to work six days a week in an unhealthy atmosphere in order to maintain themselves and their families. Are the reverend gentlemen prepared to acknowledge the responsibility that belongs to them for the needless slaughter of human life in the city of Toronto? The same line of reasoning that compels them to preach in favor of temperance ought to influence them to give the people liberty to have access to pure air on Sundays.

## The Wabash Railroad.

Is now acknowledged by travelers to be the only true route to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Texas, Mexico and all West, Southwest and Pacific Coast points. Tickets sold at lowest rates to all points in America. Tourists and business men should bear in mind that the Wabash is the only line that can take passengers to Denver via St. Louis and Kansas City return time via Chicago, or vice versa. By going our way you pass through six states of the Union in the finest equipped train America. All particulars from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-sts., Toronto. 246

## Will Test the Inter State Commerce Act

Pittsburg, Pa., May 8.—Steps were taken here yesterday in the United States District Court by attorneys representing the Pennsylvania Railroad to test in the United States Supreme Court the validity of the Inter-State Commerce Act of 1886, which Judge Grosscup of Chicago held invalid, but which the Supreme Court has not passed on.

Money saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dr. T. J. B. Electric Oil—a small quantity of which usually cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, bruises, corns, blisters, itching, and all other skin diseases. It is a household necessity, and is sold everywhere.



## DOMINION BANK.

To the Shareholders:  
The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending 30th April, 1895.  
Balance of profit and loss account, 30th April, 1894, \$ 6,328.78  
Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1895, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts . . . 189,561.53  
May . . . . . 106,990.81  
Divided 3 per cent, paid Aug. 1, 1894, \$45,000  
Divided 3 per cent, paid Nov. 1, 1894, 45,000  
Divided 3 per cent, paid Feb. 1, 1895, 45,000  
Divided 3 per cent, payable May 1, 1895, 45,000  
Total . . . . . \$196,000.00  
Balance of profit and loss carried forward . . . \$ 16,890.81  
JAS. AUSTIN, President.

## General Statement.

Capital stock paid up . . . . .	\$1,500,000.00
Reserve fund \$1,500,000.00	
Balance of profit and loss carried forward	16,890.81
Divided 3 per cent, paid Aug. 1, 1894, \$45,000	
Divided 3 per cent, paid Nov. 1, 1894, 45,000	
Divided 3 per cent, paid Feb. 1, 1895, 45,000	
Divided 3 per cent, payable May 1, 1895, 45,000	
Total . . . . .	\$1,685,067.85
Notes in circulation . . . . .	\$ 957,264.00
Deposits on hand . . . . .	1,413,605.48
Deposits bearing interest . . . . .	8,733,227.67
Total . . . . .	\$11,104,097.15
Assets . . . . .	\$14,289,165.00
Specie . . . . .	\$ 413,204.69
Dominion Gov. demand notes . . . . .	772,240.00
Deposits with Dominion Gov. . . . .	1,413,605.48
Dom. Gov. for security of notes . . . . .	75,000.00
Notes and cheques of other banks . . . . .	293,918.85
Ral. due from other banks in Canada . . . . .	137,682.25
Ral. due from other banks in U.S.A. . . . .	767,778.65
Ral. due from Province of Gov. securities . . . . .	19,789.96
Securities . . . . .	3,888,195.25
Other debentures . . . . .	1,586,952.71
Total . . . . .	\$4,454,751.76
Bills discounted and current (including advances on call) . . . . .	\$9,417,600.68
Overdrafts . . . . .	126,754.33
Real estate . . . . .	13,861.98
Bank premises . . . . .	270,084.90
Other assets . . . . .	6,971.35
Total . . . . .	\$9,884,413.24
Domestic Bank, Toronto, 30th April, 1895.	

## Released.

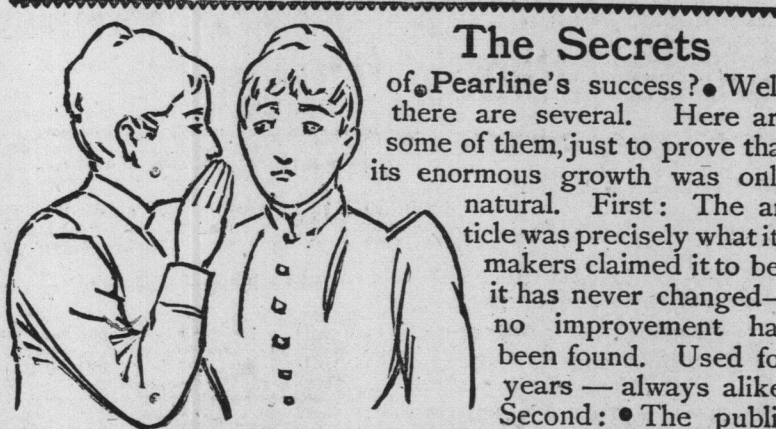
By order of Chief Justice Meredith Mr. Joseph A. Donovan was yesterday released from imprisonment, under an enactment of the Ontario Legislature, specially passed to meet the injustice of his case.

## Seven Years for a Ministerial Bigamist.

Liverpool, May 8.—William Brown, the Baptist minister, who pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy yesterday, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

## The Secrets of Pearlina's success?

Well, there are several. Here are some of them, just to prove that its enormous growth was only natural. First: The article was precisely what its makers claimed it to be; it has never changed—no improvement has been found. Used for years—always alike. Second: The public was kept informed about Pearlina. This was necessary. With anything so new and so different from old ideas, people had to be educated. Third: The best advertising Pearlina has ever had (and it costs nothing) is from every woman who has used it. (She tells everyone how much it has done for her in all kinds of washing and cleaning; that while the cost is nominal, she has found it to be better than anything else, always the same, and perfectly harmless; and that the saving by using cheaper imitations for a year wouldn't be enough to pay for one ruined garment.)



## Beware

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—and if you do, JAMES PYLE, New York.

## DON'T NEGLECT THIS SACRIFICE SALE!

### READ EVERY WORD.

It Will Be Profitable for You and Advertising for Us.

Friday Only from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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**MEN'S FINE WORSTED AND VENETIAN SPRING OVERCOATS.**

SIZES 35 TO 44.

\$12.00 Overcoats, 5 colors, for \$7.25. \$10.00 Overcoats, 6 colors, for \$6.00.  
\$9.00 Overcoats, 4 colors, for \$5.50. \$7.50 & \$8 Overcoats, 3 colors, \$5.00.

Men's \$3.50 Tweed Pants for \$2. Men's \$3 Pants \$1.75. Men's \$2.50 Pants \$1.50.

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Boys' 2-piece Suits, sizes 22 to 28.  
\$3.00 Suits for \$2.00. \$4.00 Suits for \$2.50. \$3.50 Suits for \$2.25.  
\$5.00 Suits for \$3.00. \$6.00 and \$6.50 Suits \$3.75.  
Very Special—50 Suits (only) of good strong Tweed to clear at \$1.25.

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Star Shirt Waists 50c, regular 75c to \$1.50. Odd Knee Pants 25c and 35c.  
Boys' Suits are displayed on the tables in centre aisle.  
Remember these prices for Friday only.

## OAK HALL, CLOTHIERS,

115 to 121 KING-ST. E.

## BICYCLES FRONTENAC BUGGIES

"BUILT TO WEAR."

### Dealers who handle our work

Don't have to go 'round and explain to customers why the wheels gave out. It is not merely WAR-RANTED, but the material used STANDS THE STRAIN REQUIRED OF IT.

### Customers who buy our work

get the most stylish and best finished in the market. It will pay you to see it. We make it easy to do so.

## KINGSTON VEHICLE CO.,

KINGSTON, ONT.

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

GREAT NORTHERN TRANSIT COMPANY'S  
**ROYAL MAIL LINE**  
Lighted Through by Electricity.  
Running in Close Connection with the G.T.R. and C.P.R. Companies.

SAIL STE. MARIE AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.  
Steamers PACIFIC and ATLANTIC will leave Collingwood every THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 5 p.m. on arrival of G.T.R. train leaving Toronto at 12:20, for Midland, Parry Sound, Byng Inlet, French River and Killarney.  
For tickets and further particulars apply to all agents of the G.T.R. and C.P.R., to H. F. SMITH, Owen Sound, or to CHARLES CAMERON, Collingwood.

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### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

W. A. GEDDES  
General Ocean and Inland  
**STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT**  
Representing all Transatlantic Lines.  
Choice of Routes  
Tourist Tickets to Any Point.  
E. M. JENKINS & CO.'S  
American and European Tourists' Agency.  
69 YONGE-STREET, - - TORONTO.

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### THE FAVORITE STEAMER.

"OCEAN"  
Will leave Toronto, Saturday, May 11th, at 4 p.m., and every succeeding Saturday (calling at Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, and Cornwall). Fare, including meals and berth, \$7.50; return \$14. For freight or passage apply to  
W. A. GEDDES,  
69 Yonge-street.

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### WHITE STAR LINE

TO LIVERPOOL.  
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.  
S.S. Britannia . . . . . May 15, at 10 a.m.  
S.S. Mauretania . . . . . May 22, at 3 p.m.  
S.S. Germanic . . . . . May 29, at 10 a.m.  
S.S. Teutonic . . . . . June 5, at 3 p.m.  
Rates as low as by any first-class line.  
CHAS. A. PIPON,  
General Agent for Ontario, 8 King-street East, Toronto.

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### DR. PHILLIPS,

Late of New York City.  
Treats all chronic and special diseases of both sexes: nervous debility, and all diseases of urinary organs cured in a few days. DR. PHILLIPS, 361 106½ King-st. W. Toronto

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### FOR SALE

Butcher Cart and Two Runabout Wagons; also Builder's Wagon. Apply to  
JOHN TEEVIN,  
50-54 McQuill-street.

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE  
TICKETS  
At Lowest Rates.  
By nearly all the principal lines to Europe  
A. F. WEBSTER  
N.E. Corner King and Yonge-streets.

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### STEAMER LAKESIDE.

Daily from Yonge-street wharf, at 3:30 p.m., for St. Catharines, connecting at P. Lakeside with G.T.R. for all points on the Welland Division, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and points east. For tickets and further information apply to W. A. GEDDES, 69 Yonge-street, or wharf.

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### TOURISTS TICKETS

Throughout the World By  
Ocean and Railway  
H. Gaze & Sons,  
Next G.P. Office, Toronto. Tel. 102.

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### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

OF CANADA.  
The direct route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Lake des Chateaux, Province of Quebec, also for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands, Newfoundland and St. Pierre.  
Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) and run through without change between these points.  
The through express train cars on the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travelers.  
Comfortable and elegant buffet sleeping and day cars are run on all through press trains.  
The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route.  
Canadian-European Mail and Passenger Route.  
Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent leaving Montreal on Sunday morning will join outward mail steamer at Rimouski on the same evening. The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by the Intercolonial for the transportation of general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies, also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European market.  
Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates on application to N. WEATHERSTON,  
Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 88 Rossin House Block, York-street, Toronto.  
D. POTTINGER, General Manager  
Railway Office, Montreal, N.B.  
25th April, '95.