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EIGHTH YEAR — FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE TORIES TRIUMPHANT.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS ADOPTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

The Parnellites Make an Effort to Prolong the Debate, but are Unsuccessful—The Liberals Caught Napping and Badly Beaten.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons to-night L. L. Dillwyn (Liberal) moved to adjourn the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech for the purpose of discussing irregularities in the conspiracy trial at Dublin, by which the interests of certain members of the House of Commons were prejudiced.

The Speaker declined to put the motion or to permit debate on the subject. He said that according to a previous decision a motion to adjourn could not be put in a subject respecting which a motion stood on the order book, and that as Mr. Sexton had already placed a motion referring to jury packing, Mr. Dillwyn's motion could not be entertained.

W. H. Smith moved that the discussion of the rules of procedure have precedence over all orders of the day. He said the prolonged debate on the address showed the necessity of putting some limit to the speaking, which had become prolix.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said the Opposition did not desire to place obstructions in the way of the progress of business. He hoped he matter of procedure would not be made a party question.

Mr. Labouchere objected to giving a blank check of this sort to the Government, thereby permitting them to monopolize every day with the discussion of the procedure rules. He did not think the Government was able to effect good legislation. The session ought therefore in his opinion to be made an educational session.

An amendment that a day be granted for debating the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was carried by 261 to 158.

Mr. Parnell asked the Government to concede time to discuss his proposal for admitting Irish leaseholders to the benefits of the Land Act of 1881. Under Mr. Smith's motion, he said, it would be five weeks before any Irish question would have a chance to be heard. He therefore moved "That the rules of procedure be not considered before the Government discloses the nature of their proposed legislation for Ireland," [Cheers.] Continuing, he said he was not disposed to surrender the interests of Ireland in order to give the Government precedence for their procedure proposals. The motion had been sprung on the House suddenly, in defiance of the fact that there were no precedents for such an interruption of the debate on the address. The affairs of Ireland were in too critical a condition to be thus put aside. The Westport Board of Guardians had just received notice of the intended evictions of one thousand persons, while Lord Cork was asking for power to assist in further evictions. Was it at such a time as this that the Irish members were debarred from bringing forward grievances?

Mr. Smith said he thought the proceedings of the last three weeks were sufficient to show how useless it was to go further into the Irish legislation until the rules of procedure were settled.

Mr Parnell's resolution was rejected by a vote of 242 against 107. The announcement of the result was received with cheers by the Conservatives.

Mr. Smith announced that the Government would begin giving precedence to the rules of procedure on Monday.

Mr. Dillon Raises a Breeze.

Mr. Dillon complained of the removal of the venue of his trial, and accused High Sheriff Hamilton of having dismissed the subsheriff, who had compiled the jury panels for thirty years, in order to appoint Capt. Hamilton who was an enemy of Mr. Dillon's.

Sir Michael-Hicks Beach, interposing, said Capt. Hamilton had not been appointed subsheriff.

Mr. Dillon replied that it was a matter of common knowledge that the post had been offered to Capt. Hamilton. He proceeded to refer to the jury panel when the Speaker ruled him out of order. Mr. Dillon bowed to the chair, but said he hardly expected that he would be allowed to refer to his being tried by a jury that had been deliberately and maliciously packed by his enemies. [Loud Parnellite cheers.]

The Speaker again interposed, and in reply to Messrs. Dillon and Kelly ruled that the subject could not be referred to in any way.

The Speaker then suggested the putting of the question on the address.

Arthur O'Connor moved to adjourn on the ground that the Parnellites had not been fairly treated. The motion was rejected by 261 to 119.

After another attempt to continue the debate the Speaker said it was evidently the sense of the House that the subject had been sufficiently discussed.

Mr. Smith moved "That the question be now put." The motion was carried by 289 to 74 and the address was adopted by a vote of 283 to 70 amid (Conservative) cheers.

The Government's Victory.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Government's double victory to-night was partly due to the continued disorganization of the Liberals. The Conservative whips, being aware that Mr. Smith would declare urgency for the giving precedence to the discussion of the procedure rules over other business, kept a full complement of members ready. The Liberals had issued no call for the attendance of members and were taken by surprise, their benches being almost empty. The brunt of the debate fell upon the Parnellites, and before the division on Parnell's amendment the bulk of the Liberals had left the House. After the division the Parnellites held a hurried conference and decided to try obstructive tactics in order to prolong the debate. Mr. Smith will counteract this move by insisting on precedence for procedure on Monday, whether the debate on the address be concluded or not.

The Dublin Trials.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—In the case of the Government against John Dillon et al. the prosecution to-day applied for an order compelling the defendants to be present during the trial. The Court refused the application.

Archbishop Walsh has subscribed $50 to the defence fund in behalf of Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond, Crilly and others, who are being prosecuted by the Crown on the charge of conspiracy. The Archbishop says he sends the contribution as a protest against the insult to many members of his flock by the packing of the jury chosen to try the defendants.

An Explorer's Trials.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 17.—Emil Holub, the explorer, has reached Shoshong, Bechuanaland, in a destitute condition. His camp on Lake Bangwelo was attacked and plundered by natives and his fellow-explorer, was murdered. Holub was absent at the time of the attack.

CABLE NOTES.

The steamship Great Eastern was sold at Liverpool yesterday for $130,000.

The withdrawal of the annual subvention to Egypt has not been formally decided upon.

A loan of 100,000 francs on behalf of the Congo Free State will be asked in Belgium.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught participated in the jubilee celebration at Bombay.

The French authorities have been notified that the British have not yet decided to recall the troops from Egypt.

The paupers at the New Ross, Ireland, workhouse, mutinied on Wednesday and drove the officers out of the place, severely beating the master.

The recent riot at the Demidoff spinning mills was caused by the discharge of 2200 women and children. Chief Orloff and his assistant Sokharoff were murdered by the mob.

Emperor William's hoarseness is abating and his general strength is improving. On the Emperor's birthday the betrothal of Prince Henry of Prussia to the Princess Irene of Hesse will be proclaimed.

THE TOLL-GATE WAR AT HAMILTON.

The Farmers Who Demolished the York-street Bar Before the Court.

HAMILTON, Feb. 17.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the trial of John B. McKay, C. Harper, jr., John Auton, George Church, Arthur Hunter, John Evans and George Miller for unlawfully tearing away part of the York-street toll-gate and damaging the keeper's house, opened before the Police Magistrate. The defendants were represented by Mr. Lavery, and Mr. Waddell appeared for the prosecution. Chas. Harper was also charged by J. N. Waddell with assault and cutting. The hearing was adjourned.

Mr. R. R. Waddell, on behalf of the Road company, has applied for injunctions against J. I. Flatt, Reeve of East Flamboro; L. Bauer, Deputy Reeve; John S. Nicholson, Councillor; Hugh Drummond, Charles Bentley, Charles Lambier, Mylas Maricle, Byron Maricle, C. H. Emory, Burrows Maricle, Solomon Ryckman, Thomas Buckingham, E. Van Norman, Arthur Hunter, Daniel Harris, Hiram Anderson, Wm. Payne, Patrick Downey, Wm. Cairns, John Payne, Charles Galloway, Wesley Maricle, Geo. Church, Frank Attridge and Reuben Sparks. He proposes having twenty-five injunctions obtained every Tuesday and Friday until 250 people have been served. Those on whom papers have already been served are paying toll. The others, or a good many of them, still refuse.

ITALY'S CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUDAN.

Ras Alouia, the Abyssinian Leader Considers the War Ended.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The commander of the Italian troops at Massowah, telegraphs under date of Sunday last: "The situation is unchanged. Ras Alouia has gone to Makalee. He was summoned by King John of Abyssinia. Count Salimberie arrived on Thursday from Asmara with a verbal demand from Ras Alouia to imprison Mohamed Bey, who, Ras Alouia says, incited him to attack us and prevent our invading the country. I arrested and imprisoned Mohamed Bey, and informed Ras Alouia that I had done so, and that it rests with me to punish Mohamed Bey, as he was in my employ. I asked Ras Alouia to release Count Salimberie and his companions. Count Salimberie confirmed the information that only the usual garrisons are stationed at Ghinda and Asmara, and that Ras Alouia considers the campaign ended."

Humbert Praises His Troops.

ROME, Feb. 17.—King Humbert has issued an order of the day to the army praising the Italian troops, who displayed such gallantry and steadiness in the recent battles with the Abyssinians.

Further News from Massowah.

SUAKIM, Feb. 17.—Advices from Massowah say that 800 Italian troops with Gatling guns landed there on Feb. 15, and that 2000 more men were expected. The Italians have raised a corps of 1000 Bashi-Bazouks and have armed the inhabitants of Massowah. Ras Alouia has gone to meet the King of Abyssinia, who is displeased on account of the attack upon the Italians.

WILL LEAVE THE KNIGHTS.

The 'Longshoremen will Return Their Charter to Forty-nine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—An evening paper says: It has been definitely decided that the 'longshoremen will withdraw from District Assembly No. 49. Action will be very likely taken upon this matter at the next Sunday meeting, at which time it is expected that the engineers and boatmen will also return their charters. This move will cost District Assembly No. 49 more than ten thousand members. All was quiet along the river fronts to-day, and business is going on without much delay.

The Festivities in India.

MADRAS, Feb. 17.—Yesterday and to-day were observed as holidays in celebration of the Queen's jubilee. The feasting and rejoicing were universal. The native quarters were gayly decorated and illuminated in honor of the occasion.

Rammed by an Italian Ironclad.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The French steamer Burgundia while leaving Naples for New York with 884 passengers on board was struck amidships by the spur of the man-of-war Italia and was so badly damaged that the captain beached her. The main and afterholds are full of water.

Trade With the West Indies.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The Government has decided to make another effort to promote trade relations with the British West Indies. Tenders have just been called for asking for a list of steamships capable of maintaining a fortnightly service with the sister colony. Sir Charles Tupper is the promoter of the scheme in the present instance. The Government is prepared to liberally subsidize any fast line of steamers selected for the purpose.

Killed in a Canadian Mine.

LAVANT, Ont., Feb. 17.—A sad accident occurred at the Wilbur mines this morning about 1.30. Five men were killed and two wounded by a fall of ground from a roof. The names of those killed are John Benton, foreman; Thos. Woodruff, Julius Bagot, William Carver and James McCormick. Those wounded are Louis Clow and Joseph Reuell.

The Disabled Steamer Wisconsin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The disabled steamship Wisconsin arrived at her pier at 4.20 p.m. to-day. She was towed in from Sandy Hook by three tugs. Capt. Bentley said if any one was to blame in the matter it was himself. F. W. Cooper, of Montreal, a cabin passenger, severely criticises the life saving service.

The Mardi-Gras.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—The carnival season opened to-night with the grand street pageant of the Knights of Momus. The weather is fine and the city is crowded with visitors. Fifteen allegorical cars were in the procession.

Sudden Death at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 17.—Mr. Joseph Close, a well-known brick manufacturer and resident of this place for nearly forty years, died suddenly at his residence to-day from the bursting of a blood vessel.

Gone to a Higher Court.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—James W. Foshay, late President of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railway, died this morning. An indictment is on file against him for bribing aldermen in 1884 in connection with Jacob Sharp.

Jacobini Will Not Resign.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Cardinal Jacobini now desires to retain the office of Papal Secretary and the final decision as to his successor has been postponed until the next Consistory.

The Very Oldest Inhabitant.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Maria Reyes Hernandez of Venales, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, has just died at the age of 138 years.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Ocean King has been lost on the Banks.

The municipal suffrage has been conferred upon the women of Kansas.

The officials of the Wabash Railway deny that a strike is threatened on that road.

The Lynchburg Virginian, established at Lynchburg, Va., in 1808, has suspended publication.

Prof. Barnard of the Vanderbilt University Observatory, Nashville, Tenn., has discovered another comet.

Judge Joseph, treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows, Texas, has lost $23,135 of the lodge's money in mining speculations.

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—It is to be hoped this society, which is likely to develop into a most influential and beneficial one in Toronto, will look after, among its first business, the "reckless juvenile-dog-sleigh-drivers" on the sidewalks. A person was seriously injured yesterday cor. Queen and Yonge-streets, who was doubtless on the way to Strathern's, the housefurnisher, just above Queen. x

THE "BOSS" CAMPAIGNER

THE OLD MAN'S NOCTURNAL JAUNT AROUND TOWN.

A Famous Flying Trip to the Don District—Before the North Enders—A Friendly Visit to the Boys of the Noble Ward.

No. 12, due in the city at 7.45 last night from Hamilton over the Grand Trunk, was fifty minutes late. At the tail end of the train rolled Sir John Macdonald's private car. The arrival was anxiously awaited by two rival political delegations, who were boiling to escort the Premier to meetings of their friends being held in different parts of the city. It had been previously arranged that the Old Man should speak at two of Mr. Boultbee's gatherings, one over the Don and the other in Yorkville. But the boys of St. John's Ward also wanted the Premier to visit Mr. Cockburn's meeting which was being held in McBride's Hall, of varied memories. So they delegated Mr. Alf. Smith and Mr. Bob Bowes to go to Union Station and arrange matters.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Boultbee delegates did not like this interpolation, as they expected to monopolize the oratory of the Old Man for the evening. When the train rolled in about a dozen of the faithful, who were lounging around the depot, made a race for the political palace car. The St. Matthew's Ward Conservative Executive Committee sent A. E. Boultbee, Robert Porteous, Thos. Mitchell, John Playter and Joseph Brown as their Committee of Reception.

Sir John's apartment is in the middle of the car, and his appearance was anxiously awaited. A couple of favored followers were permitted to enter the apartment at once. The Premier was quietly resting himself. He at once arose, and his valet handed him a glass of milk and then helped on his well-known fur-trimmed overcoat.

Then a hasty consultation took place amongst the assembled faithful as to which of the meetings the Premier should visit first. The gentlemen from St. John's Ward said they only required his presence at their meeting for five short minutes, but the delegates from over the Don were inexorable, and would not consent to any alteration of the original plan—that is, that Sir John was to speak at their meeting first. That settled it. A devoted follower, however, assured the St. Johnites that he would arrange it that the Old Man would give them a call before the night was over.

The subsequent events of the evening go to prove that Sir John Macdonald, although 73 years of age, is still possessed of great vitality. In the afternoon he had made a three hours' speech at Brantford, and then made the journey to Toronto, arriving as above stated. The journey from Union Station to Mallandine's Hall, where 800 people were waiting the arrival of the Premier, was a very exciting one. Sir John and his escorts stepped into a covered sleigh drawn by two of the speediest nags to be found on the cab stands of Toronto. The start was made for the Don at a breakneck speed. They flew along King-street like the wind, and the most remarkable thing about the jaunt is that they were not arrested for furious driving. A sleigh containing a couple of reporters followed the flying chieftain. When Mallandine's Hall was reached Sir John was received by volleys of cheers and waving of hats.

Ex-Ald. Lamb presided over the meeting. In the front seats of the hall were about fifty ladies, and on the platform was a bevy of the young beauties of Riverside, one of whom presented the Premier with a fragrant bouquet. The large audience continued to cheer the Old Man for fully five minutes. Then the Chairman announced that Sir John would briefly address them. For the space of twenty minutes the well known voice of the Premier dealt with Mr. Blake, Mr. Blake's record, Mr. Mackenzie's good qualities and weaknesses, Brother Boultbee's virtues and last but not least the great N. P. He concluded his arraignment of his opponents by giving "two Johnny Smalls" a cast iron patent of good character and party fealty. As usual the great leader carried his audience with him. At this point, the enterprising gentleman who had promised to take Sir John to the Noble Ward intimated that it was time to make a start. But Ald. John Shaw was on hand from Yorkville to insist that the Premier should address a meeting in that ward, and he succeeded in carrying his point. The trip to the Yorkville Town Hall was made in fast freight time, and the hall was reached at 10 o'clock. The route was via Queen, Sherbourne, Bloor and Yonge. The same enthusiastic reception awaited him. The Chairman was Mr. John Hague, and here also on the platform were several young ladies. Miss Davies of Hazleton-avenue presented Sir John with a beautiful bouquet. The large audience had waited patiently from 8 o'clock for the arrival of the Premier, but the time had been filled up by an address from Mr. Boultbee in behalf of his own candidature. Sir John rested for a few moments before he spoke, as he seemed fatigued. Then he gave the North Enders much about the same potion as he had administered to the residents of the Don district. Then the aforesaid enterprising gentleman succeeded in persuading him to visit the Noble Ward. Word had been sent to McBride's Hall of his coming. The same speedy trip was made to the ward meeting house, where, notwithstanding that it was 11 o'clock, still lingered about 200 of the enthusiastic ward shouters. The Premier was conducted with much gusto to the place of honor, where he was most graciously received by Faithful Frank Somers. The scene in the hall during Sir John's stay reminded one of other days. The boys yelled and swore everlasting allegiance to the Old Man, who, in return, gave them a ten-minute seance. He talked about old times, and gladdened the hearts of his loud-mouthed hearers with tales of Grit treachery. Candidate Cockburn, who was present, exchanged several pleasantries with the leader whom he is anxious to follow. As the Old Man rose to take his departure he was almost violently surrounded by the shouters, to give him a friendly grip. It was just 11.10 when Sir John succeeded in struggling through the crowd to his carriage. He was then driven to the Queen's, where he remained a short time, and it lacked but 25 minutes of midnight when he drove down to the station and sought repose in his private car.

Sir John leaves for Lindsay at 7.35 this morning.

A Rousing Meeting for Mr. Cockburn.

The meeting of the Conservatives of the "Noble Ward" in McBride's Hall last night partook somewhat of the nature of a night watch service. It was announced at an early stage of the meeting that Sir John Macdonald would be present at half past ten o'clock, and with one accord, the old timers and the boys declared that they would await the Chieftain's arrival, however late he might be in putting in an appearance. Mr. Frank Somers presided.

Lawyer Edward Meek started the speech making, and was especially severe in his treatment of Hon. A. S. Hardy, whose utterances in Shaftesbury Hall on the policy of the Dominion Government, he characterized as deliberate lies. Not only did Mr. Hardy know he was lying, but his Grit friends beside him on the platform were also aware of the falsity of his charge.

Mr. W. G. Falconbridge, Q.C., referred to the action of the Reform party in requesting the Conservatives to withdraw its candidate against Mr. Mackenzie in East York. Why did not Mr. Blake, or Mr. Edgar or Sir Richard Cartwright—by virtue of whose treachery Mr. Mackenzie was deposed from the leadership of their party—generously and gracefully say to that gentleman: "Take my seat, and thus save yourself from the anxiety of a contest?"

The National Policy, from a workingman's standpoint, was discussed by W. B. Hubbard, who upheld the Government in hanging that "incarnate fiend and murderer, Riel." Mr. James Tilt, Q.C., reviewed the policies of both parties, and argued that the N.P. and other measures of the Conservative party were for the best interests and advancement of the country.

At this point a gentleman arose in the audience and explained that Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., was unable to be present owing to illness. He further said that Mr. Clarke had not, as represented by the Globe, been present at the Parkdale meeting Wednesday night, and therefore could not have made the speech credited to him by that paper.

Candidate G. R. R. Cockburn was received with great applause. He said that he had so far received a fair amount of abuse from his political opponents. The Globe had taken him severely to task for his infraction of the snow bylaw, and later on had attacked his nose in some sixty lines of poetry. It was true that his nose was large, and this enabled him to smell a Grit every time he met one. Mr. Hardy had stated that he (Mr. Cockburn) had been nominated for Centre Toronto on account of his ability, but he was sorry he could not return the compliment. Mr. Hardy's nomination was due to his audacity. At that meeting Hon. S. H. Blake and other speakers denounced the land policy of the Government, whilst upon the platform were men who were the grossest land monopolists, but who did not scruple through this wholesale damnable system of lying to attempt to make a point against their opponents. Hypocrites they must be, as the men referred to were the owners of 250,000 acres of land near Qu'Appelle, through their connection with the Dominion Land Company. According to Hon S. H. Blake's estimate of recent converts to any particular system, the attitude of his brother towards the N.P. at this late hour must be regarded with distrust. For twelve years the Reform leaders were opposed to the N.P. and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Their position in regard to these questions was unchanged. The future of this country could not be safely entrusted to them, as they possessed totally divergent views from each other. Mr. Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright did not coincide in their views upon the N.P., and therefore if they were returned to power, that policy would have to suffer. The Reform party had shown no powers of government and was in consequence deposed. Mr. Blake's policy of building a platform upon the Regina scaffold was the work of a penny politician. Mr. Blake had handed him a glass of milk once, then helped on his well-known fur-trimmed overcoat.

Then a hasty consultation took place amongst the assembled faithful as to which of the meetings the Premier should visit first. The gentlemen from St. John's Ward said they only required his presence at their meeting for five short minutes, but the delegates from over the Don were inexorable, and would not consent to any alteration of the original plan—that is, that Sir John was to speak at their meeting first. That settled it. A devoted follower, however, assured the St. Johnites that he would arrange it that the Old Man would give them a call before the night was over.

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A Fenian Sympathizer.

Editor World: At the Labor candidates meeting in St. Andrew's Hall Feb. 15, D. J. O'Donoghue, speaking for Mr. Sheppard, said, in reference to Col. F. C. Denison: "You all know that the officers in the British Army have a fashion of standing in the rear of the men when in battle, so as to prevent any of them running away." I want to ask if Mr. Sheppard will endorse the statement of his friend and supporter, and if the laboring men of West Toronto are all Fenian sympathizers. My principles will always be against Toryism as compared with Reform, but F. C. Denison is entitled to the support of all loyal citizens in preference to any Fenian or Yankee so brazenly bold as to board a West Toronto audience with the slanderous lie I have quoted.

CANADIAN.

The Standard's Statement Denied.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—In spite of the denial from the Pittsburg iron manufacturers, telegrams from Toronto to-day state that the organ of Sir John A. Macdonald reiterates its charges that $150,000 has been sent from this city by iron masters to aid in the election of the Liberal ticket in Canada. An iron manufacturer, who has a considerable trade in Canada said to-day: "I have made it my business to look into this matter thoroughly, and I am convinced that no money has been sent from Pittsburg to Canada for election purposes. It is true that our iron men might be benefited if the Reform party should be successful. I think the Canadian story is merely a campaign lie, like the cry of British gold coming here to help free traders."

IT ECLIPSED THEM ALL.

THE ROYAL GRENADIERS' BALL AT HORTICULTURAL PAVILION.

Over One Thousand Ladies and Gentlemen Present—A Magnificent Scene—Sir Frederick Middleton Received with Honors—Decorations and Arrangements.

The swellest, most fashionable and in every way the most successful ball that has helped to make Toronto's society seasons for years past gay swirls, was that given in the Pavilion Music Hall last night by the officers of the Royal Grenadiers. Truly it was a royal event to help commemorate the Queen's Jubilee year. People who have attended ball after ball, season after season, said that it was an eclipse compared with what have gone before, not excluding the big military affairs that used to be given when the Regulars were stationed here. The extent and gorgeousness of the decorations, the splendid supper, the perfection of even the smallest details, the beauty and rich dresses of the ladies were evidence of the enterprise and wealth that exists in Toronto. About 1500 invitations were issued and fully 1200 of the invited were present.

The decorations were on a scale of magnificence that eclipsed anything similar heretofore. The Pavilion was literally transformed into a ball room so gorgeous in color and lights that it seemed a pity it would not always remain so. Particular attention was paid to having the decorations something different from the conventional, and success attended the effort. What first struck the eye on entering was the change effected in the west end over the dais. This wall represented a portion of a huge officers' marquee of white and crimson cloths, the colors alternating in broad stripes that reached from the floor to the very roof. Half way up was a festoon of dark blue cloth. In the centre of this wall was a huge circular trophy of arms fifteen feet in diameter, consisting of a crimson ground on which were arranged swords, cutlasses and bayonets, whose shining steel reflected the light cast by a large gas motto, "Welcome," thirty feet long, and with letters two feet in high formed of small colored globes. The effect of this was superb. On either side of the trophy were two large Union Jacks on staffs, draped. The dais floor was spread with the richest of Persian rugs, while here and there were placed seats and tables mostly rattan as being more in keeping with the furnishings of an officer's marquee. There were, however, a few upholstered easy chairs. At each corner of the dais were stacks of arms, while occupying a prominent place was a full sized Gatling gun of exquisite flowers, the gift of Messrs. S. Davis & Sons of Montreal. The east end of the hall was almost as gorgeous as the west. Over the top gallery's rail was a bright scintillating star of white and blue glass three feet in diameter, and immediately above this shone a large and brilliant gas design consisting of the letters "V.R." surmounted by a crown. Each of the pillars around the hall bore a small trophy of swords and bayonets on a crimson ground, with rifles at each side.

But what chiefly lent an air of magnificence to the scene was the rich drapery, consisting of portieres of every design hung on poles as if they were permanent. Across the arches of the galleries were stretched gilt poles on each of which hung silk and wool curtains of crimson, olive and old gold artistically arranged. The six doors opening into the conservatory on one side, and the six opening into the improvised supper room on the other, were draped with India portieres of olive and crimson held with gilt chains. In fact drapery was hung where it never was before in the Pavilion, for away up covering the bareness above the highest row of windows were yards and yards of rich crimson. Festoons of crimson, olive and old gold hung in front of the galleries, while diagonally across the high ceiling were the streamers, pennants and yacht club signals. The gallery windows were shaded with crimson, and the gaslifers bore colored globes. Over $3000 worth of goods from the house of John Kay & Co. were used in the decorations, which were under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Clarke.

The cards of invitation said "nine o'clock," and at about that hour the guests began to arrive and continued to arrive till nearly 11. On entering the ball-room the guests found themselves in a small roped space, the only escape from which was through a guard of honor of forty stalwart, red-coated, busbied and armed Grenadiers, extended in two files from the entrance to the centre of the floor. After running—or rather walking—the gauntlet, the guests were met by two officers, who took their names and presented them to Lieut.-Col. Grasett and Mrs. Dawson, wife of Major Dawson, who received on behalf of the officers. Capt. Davidson was in command of the guard, and he and they did well. Non-commissioned officers of the Grenadiers stood at the head of the file and handed each guest a neat dancing card after being presented.

The Pavilion never presented a more gorgeous scene than at 10.10, when the Government House party arrived. There stood the sturdy Grenadiers with Col. Grasett and Mrs. Dawson and officers at the head, while all about was a gathering of beautiful women beautifully dressed, handsome men in conventional evening dress and officers of various corps in uniform. The gubernatorial party consisted of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Beverley Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth Grant, and Capt. Gamble Geddes, A.D.C., and Miss Robinson. As they appeared the guests crowded forward, the Guard of Honor presented arms and the full band of the Grenadiers, stationed in the balcony above, played "God Save the Queen." The party was received by Col. Grasett and Mrs. Dawson and stood with them awaiting the arrival of Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton and party who, however, were rather late. Finally they arrived. They were received with all honors as they entered in this order: Sir Frederick and Lady Middleton; Lieut-Col. Otter, D.A.G., and Mrs. Otter, Capt Wise, A.D.C., and Miss Otter, and Lieut. Sears and Miss Crooks.

At 11.45 the band struck up the music to the opening quadrille in which the leading set was composed as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Grasett and Mrs. Robinson.	The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dawson.
Sir Frederick Middleton and Mrs. Byerson.	Lieut.-Col Otter and Mrs. Goldwin Smith.
Lieut.-Col. F.C. Denison and Mrs. Mason.	Major Dawson and Lady Middleton.
Major Harrison and Mrs. Dalton McCarthy.	Major Smith, 7th Batt., London, and Mrs. Harston.

Then followed a program of twenty-two dances, including the Lancers, polka, galop, valse and Sir Roger de Coverley, the last of course being the final, and the dreamy valse, outnumbering the others. The floor was as smooth as wax and made it, but oh, how crowded. The great majority of those 1200 people were dancers, and they wanted to dance every dance, so it seemed. Up to 12.30 the dances, the round ones especially, were not altogether comfortable, so great was the crush. And, then, the hall was overheated. But everyone put up with the crush and cooled off by strolling in the conservatory or eating ices and drinking champagne cup between the dances. Each pillar bore a name such as Battleford, Clarke's Crossing, Batoche or Fish Creek, and each lady made one of these her headquarters, otherwise a gentleman would have had difficulty in finding his partners. Between the pillars were white cords held by Grenadier drummers, which prevented intrusion on the dancing floor by those not dancing.

The supper was served by Harry Webb, and it was in keeping with everything else. The space under the north gallery where the supper is usually served at balls in the Pavilion, was used for dancing last night, and a temporary supper room the length of the building had been built on the north piazza. The table was a lovely sights. Spotless linen, rich plate, fancy dishes, crystal glasses and colored lights made a grand display. In the centre was a high epergne filled with choice fruit and flowers, while along the tables were smaller epergnes as handsomely decorated. Novelties that attracted much attention were large designs carved out of ice and filled with champagne and claret. These represented boats, dolphins, vases and boxes. A pretty ice design was "The Rook of Ages." The guests were served with many tempting luxuries by an efficient staff of waiters. The arrangements for partaking of supper were complete and satisfactory.

It was about 2.30 when the ball was at an end and everyone went away satisfied with Grenadier hospitality and vowing that the ball was great, grand and good and hoping that it would be repeated next year.

Bugle Notes.

Great are the Grens.

Theirs was the most brilliant ball ever given in Toronto.

The ladies were never so charming, so many, so elegantly dressed, so well carriaged, and so graceful as last night.

They were from Port Hope, Cobourg, Kingston, Ottawa, Barrie, Hamilton, Niagara, London and Brantford. Many of the belles were from these places.

The officers were dashing, gentlemanly, gallant and courteous.

Every cut, style and regiment in the active militia was represented.

The decorations simply surpassed all previous efforts. They were costly, appropriate, profuse, never gaudy.

The ball-room was cool on the south side, had ample retiring rooms, a model conservatory, and a dais that served as a drawing-room. The galleries were ample and enticing.

The picture from the steps of the dais, or from the main galleries was one to be remembered: of youth, beauty, elegance in costume, lightness, brightness, and the champagne of life.

The Major-General was a big card, looked well, wore his honors and his stars as he ought, but he should have been on time. Even the Guy was a little late, and The World heard the people complain thereat.

But the Major-General and the Governor and their ladies circulated everywhere, made themselves agreeable, danced, chatted, and enjoyed themselves.

Adj. Manley recalled to Sir Fred the time they were at Batoche.

Col. Grasett and Madame Dawson received the guests and as they marched up to the reception station in the centre of the hall between the line of Grenadiers the picture was a striking one. Lieut. Cameron called the names of the guests in dulcet tones and looked like Apollo.

One lady from Jarvis-street lost a diamond cross worth $600, but had it returned five minutes after by an old friend.

Harry Webb gave an excellent spread.

The cab service was very fairly performed.

Mrs. Goldwin Smith accompanied Sir Fred. Middleton's party and assisted in the first quadrille.

Were there many belles? Scores. Toronto held first place as to number, but Cobourg, Port Hope and Hamilton had their share. Certainly two of the most charming and brilliant women there were married ladies.

Toronto has never had so brilliant a season for balls, and The World's staff is asking for an allowance for extras in the way of white shirts and gloves.

Chicago and New York were both represented. A tall girl in blue from the former city was voted a belle, and an old Toronto favorite, here on a visit from New York, easily regained her old supremacy.

The bankers and bank clerks had to play second fiddle to the uniforms.

The doctors were out in force, some as military surgeons, others as citizens. Dr. Richardson was continually being taken for General Middleton.

Half a dozen of the city firemen were there attired in their parade uniforms of black trousers and red waists with blue silk facings. This was a wise emergency in case of fire, but happily their services were not needed.

Several people who attended the recent carnival ball in Montreal said that last night's affair beat it away out of sight.

The beauty of the decorations was a topic of conversation that was ever fresh.

There was only one fault—too much heat, especially on the north side. The steam pipes fairly buzzed.

They Are Both Conservatives.

In view of the fact that the Reform press claim Messrs. Mara of Yale and Ross of Lisgar as Independents, the Government publishes the following telegrams, which have been received by Sir John Macdonald:

WINNIPEG, Feb. 16.—Regarding Globe's classification of me, I am strong supporter of your Government; was elected as such in face of strong opposition from local Grit paper; will continue to support the Government thinking its policy much better for this country than that of the Opposition. A. W. ROSS.

Mr. Mara telegraphs from Kamloops under date of Feb. 16, that he has been elected by acclamation, and that he hopes his seat in the House of Commons may be as near as possible to Sir John.

No Quorum of School Trustees.

The members of the Public School Board failed to materialize in sufficiently large numbers last night to warrant Chairman Brown in calling them to order. Those who were faithful to their trust were Trustees Baird, Boxall, Henderson, Kent, Kerr, Lee, Spence, Vair and Never-Absent Roden. As the Chairman started off in a course for the Pavilion, he remarked that some of his members were listening to the siren voice of the Ottawa Chieftain, while others were drowning dull care at the Grenadiers' ball. As he has a weakness for both, he will overlook their absence. It was thought that the salary question would have come up, but the Finance Committee did not have its report ready. A special meeting will be called next week.

A Fatal Coasting Accident.

An accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon

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FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1887.

Retaliation Retaliates.

In his speech at the Board of Trade banquet Mr. Erastus Wiman made a point in connection with the proposed retaliation measures in the United States Congress, which is worthy of being emphasized. The Inter-State Commerce Act, recently passed, will, in spite of protests, bear heavily on Western farmers in finding an Eastern market for their produce by American railroads. It is just here that Canadian transportation ways, including the Canadian Pacific might be expected to reap a rich harvest through the short sightedness of the framers of the "short haul and long haul" clause in the Inter-State Act. The farmers of Minnesota, Dakota and other points contiguous to the Canadian system would inevitably patronize the latter in cases where the Inter-State Commissioners fail to evade the letter of the act by special long-haul concessions to American roads.

But, as Mr. Wiman points out, in seeking to rob Canadians of these benefits Congress is actually causing a greater detriment to the interests of Western America. The extension of Canadian transportation facilities has lowered grain rates from west to east by healthy competition. By a non-intercourse proclamation of the President, as the retaliation bill proposes, this legitimate rivalry would be withdrawn at a stroke. The American railroads would then advance rates to their former basis or a still higher figure, destroying the profits of Western farmers to their own advantage. Their plea would of course be that the Inter-State Act compels the change by prohibiting less charges for a long haul than for a short haul, but as a matter of fact, rates would be advanced just as long as Canadian competition might be withdrawn and no longer. The Inter-State Act gives the new railroad commissioners extraordinary powers, and in special cases where for instance the growth of an industry depends on their action, they are empowered to modify to any extent the terms of the bill. The result is easily traced.

The power to make low rates for long hauls is simply transferred from the railroad associations to the commissioners, Congress implying that the latter will be freer from partisan control. In reality the commissioners will be subject to the representations of practical railroad managers, and they will act accordingly. The interests of the agriculturists will be sacrificed to the greed of the corporations, as before.

Mr. Wiman is right when he says that Canada would suffer in a far greater degree than the United States by the withdrawal of intercourse, but the Americans are a practical people. Although injuring Canada ten times as much as their own country, a majority of the people would rebel against even their small share of personal loss for the sake of resenting a fancied injury.

The Proposed Surrender.

The meaning of Mr. Butterworth's bill, only this week introduced into the American House of Representatives, has already been pretty fully explained to readers of The World. But now let us add the Mail's latest explanation. After saying that the bill is by no means a repetition of the Brown Draft Treaty, which it certainly is not, the Mail says:

Mr. Butterworth's bill is very different in its aim. In effect it proposes commercial union. British goods and goods from all foreign countries entering Canada are to be taxed as heavily as they are taxed when entering United States ports; whilst the natural and manufactured productions of the two countries are to have a free range from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. We are to be asked to act on the belief that Great Britain will not object to an arrangement for discriminating against her and in favor of the United States. Stated thus nakedly, the project is likely at first sight to alarm the straitest sect of Conservatives, though in the end they can hardly fail to perceive that it is simply a logical and inevitable step in the road we have been traveling for many years. Canada, like every other British colony, was founded as a trading post for the British merchant. Accordingly, we allowed him for a long time to regulate our tariff. It was not until Lord Elgin's arrival in 1847 that the English Government relinquished the right of adjusting our duties in the interest of the British exporter. Canada then ceased to fulfil the primary function of a colony, *i.e.*, it ceased to be a mere mart for the British trader; and in 1879 we did not hesitate, to suit our own interests to legislate directly against those of the Mother Country. For this measure, which provoked angry critic sm in England, the Canadian Conservatives are responsible. We are now asked to carry the principle of helping ourselves regardless of British interests a stage further; and whilst, in deciding a question of such vital consequence, sentimental considerations should receive due weight, we ought not to forget that our first duty is to ourselves.

We dispute the issue with the Mail on the instant. The question is not one between Canada and England, but between Canada and the United States. Supposing Canada's independence of England to have been achieved, something else remains. And that is—Canada's declaration of independence of the United States. That is what is wanted now.

The Mail falls into the blunder of supposing that there is nothing for Canada but to be subject to the States, or to England. We suggest a third course—that she should be independent. But as the Butterworth bill means annexation, we kick it out on the instant.

Crowd the Churches.

Canada Presbyterian: The reporter of a daily paper, describing the seating arrangements in a new church recently opened in this city (Toronto) says, "Crowding in this church is almost an impossibility." We fear that young man builded better than he knew. He voiced the feeling prevalent in some churches only too well. Pews are for those who rent them, and the occupants should not be disturbed by "crowding." We incline to the opinion that "crowding" is a good thing in a church. Some churches are dying by inches, just because they never have any "crowding." After all the people are the most important part of a church, and the salvation of their souls is quite as important as the allotment of so many square inches of room to each member of even the principal families. May a kind heaven send us perpetual crowding in all our churches. Some of them need it badly enough, and the fullest can always take a few more. A church that cannot draw, hold and help the people serves no useful purpose. At all events it does not serve the purposes of a Christian church.

The Reign of Temperance Fanaticism.

Editor World: When the time of our City Council is taken up in discussing a measure whereby the calling of seventy-four citizens shall be taken away without any consideration in the shape of compensation, the people of Toronto may conclude that not only fanaticism but injustice is dominant. The bylaw which prescribes this outrage on property was carried by a majority of two at the last meeting of the Council. A greater violation of natural justice it is impossible to imagine. In vain did Mr. Dodds make his intelligent appeal and quote in support of his contention such undoubted authorities as Gladstone and Bright. The statistics of the city of Portland under prohibition, as compared with Toronto in regard to drunkenness, while showing Toronto to be far the more temperate city, had no weight on the minds of those intemperate aldermen predetermined to vote for and commit wrong. The manufacture of liquor is a legitimate industry. Liquor is a commercial commodity, therefore its retail sale is as legitimate as the sale of any other commodity, the publishing of a newspaper or the preaching of the Gospel.

If there were no drinkers there would be no one engaged in the business of selling alcohol. Temperance fanatics confess by their acts that their example and persistent advocacy are futile in reclaiming drunkards, and therefore demand measures of violence and coercion. In their estimation only they are capable of the virtue of voluntary abstention; only they can claim the glory of self-control. The drinkers, all and sundry, must be made virtuous by compulsion and the agency of injustice. It never seems to occur to those peculiar people, so zealous in the propounding of their nostrums, that injustice is a gross immorality. They will even prostitute the pulpit for the proclamation of lies and when brought to book for such a display of this fanaticism, with brazen-faced effrontery glory in their shame by adding insult to injury. What warrant have we for such conduct in the example and character of Christ? No warrant whatever. On the contrary we have the very opposite. The dictum of nature throughout is freedom of choice or the voluntary principle. "No human laws are of any validity if contrary to the law of nature, and such of them as are valid derive all their force and all their authority mediately or immediately from this original." Thus wrote Blackstone to whom let all honor be given for having so far outseen the ideas of his time, and, indeed, we may say of our own time. What a pity Toronto cannot boast a Blackstone instead of a host of temperance fanatics proposing to rule with a vengeance, setting nature's laws and the laws of God at defiance.

The seventy-four who are to be deprived of their calling under the operation of the Fleming by-law are so many tenants, we will say, whose premises shall be vacated. Is landlords' property to be made valueless for a time, suffer forced reduction in rent or no rent, and creditors to entail loss because of the inability of debtors to meet their business obligations, caused by the cruel persecution which fanaticism never fails to inflict when it gains the ascendant, without any measure of compensation? Of what use is our Board of Trade if it does not sternly resist this monstrous injustice? Herein is real work, we apprehend for our Board of Trade to do. People have been stigmatized as "disreputable" because in obedience to the law of self preservation they voted and worked for their rights. They have been treated as if they had no rights civil or moral. Shall apathy and moral cowardice characterize the citizens of Toronto? They certainly will if the wave of fanaticism is not arrested in its ruinous work.

Feb. 16, 1887. EQUITY.

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The Great United States Navy.

Editor World: The Scientific American of Feb. 12 contains an interesting editorial on the subject of "The Coast Defenses of the United States," and some extracts from a letter of Admiral Porter, with comments thereon. I have not the time to make any extended observations upon the subject, but trust that you will think it of sufficient importance to claim some share of your attention at an early date. For the present I will simply make a couple of extracts from the comments of the editor of the Scientific American for the consideration of some of our Grit statesmen who think Canada at fault in claiming her own:

The Admiral's immense navy would undoubtedly prove stronger than the improvised Canada navy of two schooners.

But the fishing treaty aggressions can be dealt with on a lighter basis than one hundred and twenty ironclads.

* * * *

The game would hardly be worth the candle if an immense navy is to be created to enable our fishing vessels to violate treaties with Canada.

This is putting the matter in a nutshell, and putting it fairly. MERLIN.

CAUGHT IN A TUNNEL.

A Patrolman's Alleged Encounter With a Mysterious Demon.

From the Chicago Herald.

"There are three tunnels on the Dakota division of the Northwestern Railway," said a man at the Tremont House. "They have been cut through solid rock and are low and squatty. No. 3 tunnel, the longest of the trio, is located near Sparta, Wis. It is 3840 feet long. As a train approaches the mouth of this immense hole the iron doors at its entrance are opened and then closed as soon as the last car passes over the threshold. The train creeps through the tunnel at a snail's pace, as the wheeling is very scaly. All the lights in the cars are turned down and the fireman endeavors to cajole the locomotive into emitting the minimum amount of smoke. As the train nears the other mouth of the hole the iron doors swing open to admit of its passage. When the last car has emerged into daylight again, it devolves upon a man to walk through the tunnel to see whether the track be clear for the next train. This man has been stationed at the tunnel for many years and is well known to all the trainmen along the line. A few days ago the patrolman started to go through the tunnel in the rear of a freight train. He carried a lantern with him. As he neared the centre of the hole, he heard an ominous sound, which grew in volume as he continued his lonesome march. Soon the great hole rang with a mighty roar. The terror-stricken patrolman heard the clatter of feet on the rocky floor. He started to beat a hasty retreat, but before he had taken a dozen steps he was driven against the roof of the tunnel and then bunted a half a hundred feet along the floor. His lantern was smashed and his clothes were in tatters. Pulling himself together as fast as circumstances would permit, the terrified man ran to the mouth of the tunnel, with the same unearthly noises still ringing in his ears. He hailed the trainmen, and told them that the devil was in the tunnel. They laughed at him, and he showed them his bleeding wounds and tattered clothes. The trainmen opened the iron doors and peered into the dark hole. They could see nothing, but the noises they heard went far to satisfy them that what the patrolman had said was true. When asked to describe the mysterious stranger in the tunnel, the patrolman said that its eyes flashed fire, and that it had horns, the tail and all the other familiar features of the orthodox devil.

"It was finally agreed that the devil must be driven from the tunnel. A handcar was taken from a section house near by, and piled so high with railroad ties that it choked the immense aperture. When all was ready the car was pushed down the incline. The men listened. They heard the rattling of the car as it gained in momentum, and then a hoarse, unearthly bellow broke upon their ears. They ran to the other end of the hole, opened the door, and waited for the devil to come out. Rushing toward them through the tunnel were two blazing eyes, and, as they thought, a dozen feet. A moment later a lather-flecked and red-eyed Montana steer emerged from the mouth of the tunnel and glared at the men standing on either side of him. This was the devil. He had escaped from one of the cars of the freight train while it was passing through the tunnel, and, strange as it may seem, had not been injured by his fall. He was lassoed and driven back to his place among his companions. The trainmen laughed themselves sick, but the patrolman was so badly scared that he couldn't speak. The next time he went through the tunnel he was armed to the teeth."

Lord Rothschild in His Robes.

From the London World.

The first Jew who took the oath at the table of the House of Lords was Lord Rothschild, who was sworn on July 9, 1885. A portrait of him as he appeared at that historic moment has been painted by Mr. B. S. Marks, of the Cambrian Academy, for Mr. Louis Cohen, who presents it to the United Synagogue. The odd head gear and the crimson robe required skilful management on canvas; but Mr. Marks, quite equal to the occasion, has produced at once a successful portrait and an ably painted picture.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

There was a fair business on the local Stock Exchange this morning, with prices generally firm. Montreal ¼ easier at 242¾ bid, and Toronto ¼ firmer, with buyers at 212 and no sellers. Merchants' sold at 136½ for 6 shares, and Commerce is steady at 123 bid. Imperial ¼ easier at 137¾ bid, and Federal is also ¼ easier with buyers at 155½. Dominion sold at 220 for 40 shares, and Standard steady at 125½ bid. Hamilton ¼ better, at 136½ bid. Loan and miscellaneous shares irregular. British America Assurance sold at 124½, and Western 158½ to 157, closing at 157½. Consumers' Gas sold at 195 for 50 shares. Northwest Land lower at 57½ bid. Canada Permanent Loan declined ¼ in bid, and Canada Landed Credit also ¼. Building & Loan sold at 112½ for 7 shares, and Farmers' at 122 for old and at 110½ for new stock. Canada Savings was wanted at 122, and British Canadian at 101½, but no sales made. Other stocks unchanged. The market was steady in the afternoon with a fair volume of business. Montreal and Ontario unchanged in bid, and Toronto ¼ lower at 212½ bid. Commerce sold at 123 for 10 shares, and Imperial ¼ firmer at 137¼ bid. Federal sold at 156 for 2 shares, and Dominion at 220 for 40. Standard ¼ easier at 125½ bid. Western Assurance sold at 157½, and Consumers' Gas was reported as having sold at 195½. Building & Loan sold at 112½, and London and Canadian Loan ex-dividend at 153½ and 154. The balance of the list is unchanged.

Foreign exchange was yesterday quoted by Gzowski & Buchan as follows:

IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sixty days' sterling	$4 86	$4.85½ to $4.85¾
Sterling demand.	4 89	$4.88½ to $4.88¾

TORONTO.	Between Banks. Bid.	Asked.	Counter.
New York Funds	par	1-16	¼ to
Sixty days' st'g.	9-16	9-16	⅝ to
Demand do.	⅝	10	10 to
Cables do.			10¼ to

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Closing cash prices at Chicago to-day: Wheat 73¼c, corn 36c, oats 25¼c, pork $14.30, lard $6.30, short ribs $7.25.

Oil City oil market: Opened 61¾, closed 61½; highest 61¾, lowest 60¾.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair, and prices steady. About 600 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 76c to 77c for fall, 80c to 82½c for spring, and 70c to 72½c for goose. Barley steady, with sales of 4000 bushels at 44c to 46½c. Oats steady, at 32c to 34c for 700 bushels. Peas sold at 53c to 55c. Hay was in abundant supply and prices steady: 50 loads sold at $12 to $15 a ton for timothy, and at $9 to $11 for clover. Straw steady, with sales of twenty loads at $9 to $10 a ton. Dressed hogs sold at $6 to $6.25. Beef, $3 to $4.50 for forequarters, and $5.50 to $7 for hindquarters. Mutton $5 to $6.50. Lamb $7 to $8.

St. Lawrence Market was fairly active to-day, without material change in quotations. We quote:—Beef, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, 13c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c. Lamb, 7c to 9c for front, and 12c to 13c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 5c to 8c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb rolls 22c to 26c; large rolls, 17c to 20c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs, 10c; pails of new, 11c. Cheese, 13c to 15c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. Eggs, 20c to 22c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 40c to 50c. Geese, 70c to 85c. Ducks, 55c to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, $1. Cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 35c. Apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.50. Turnips, per bush., 25c to 40c. Carrots, 30c to 35c. Beets, 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¼c; New Orleans 9 11-16. Flour—Receipts 16,000 bbls, heavy, shade lower; sales 16,500 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 40,000 bush; exports 129,000 bush; spot ¼c to ¾c higher; options firm; sales 4,592,000 bush future, 312,000 bush spot; No. 2 Chicago 91 13-16c, No. 1 hard 95c delivered, red 89½c elevator. No. 1 red 82¾c, No. 1 white 91c. No. 2 red March 89½c to 90¼c, April 90½c to 90¾c, May 91½c to 92c. Corn—Receipts 47,900 bush; spot a shade lower, options firm; exports 78,000 bush; sales 984,000 bush future, 152,000 bush spot; No. 2 48½c to 48¾c elevator, No. 2 Feb. 48½c, March 48¾c, May 48¾c to 49 1-16c. Oats—Receipts 20,400 bush, firm; sales 115,000 bush future, 112,000 bush spot; No. 2 35c, mixed western 35½c to 37c, white do 38c to 43c. No. 2 Feb. 34½c, March 35c, May 35½c. Sugar quiet; refining 4 9-16c to 4 11-16c, standard "A" 5 5-16c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c powdered 5¾ to 6¼c, granulated 5 9-16c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The grain markets showed more strength to-day, and closed a shade higher. Pork opened 20c lower for May delivery at $14.25, rallied to $14.70 and closed at $14.37½. Lard closed 5c lower, and short ribs 2c lower. The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Feb. 73¼c, March 73¾c, May 79½c to 79¾c. Corn—Feb. 36c, March 31½c, May 39¾c. Oats—Feb. and March 23¾c, May 26¾c. Pork—Feb. $14.30, March $14.30, May $14.37½. Lard—Feb. $6.90, March $6.92½, May $7.02½. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet, unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat 73½c to 76½c, No. 2 red 77¼c, No. 2 corn 34½c to 35½c, No. 2 oats 23¾c. Pork—$14.30. Lard—$6.90. Short rib sides $7.25. Dry salted shoulders $5.30 to $5. Short clear sides $7.60 to $7.65. Receipts—Flour 20,000 brls, wheat 37,000 bush, corn 50,000 bush, oats 122,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 29,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 33,000 bbls, wheat 32,000 bush, corn 56,000 bush, oats 82,000 bush, rye —, bush, barley 18,000 bush.

FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT of private funds to loan on real estate, city or farm property. FRANK CAYLEY, real estate and financial agent, 65 King-street east, cor. Leader-lane.

A LARGE AMOUNT of private money to loan, on real or personal security. No delay. General conveyancing done. BEST & FOSTER, real estate and insurance agents, 16 Victoria-street, 3 doors south of the Arcade.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY to lend at lowest rates. J. W. G. WHITNEY & SON, 25 Toronto-street.

BOWDEN & CO., Real Estate, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agents and Money Brokers. Immediate attention given to business. 59 Adelaide-street East, Toronto.

COLLINS, JONES & CO., Real Estate, Loan and Financial Brokers. Estates managed, rents collected, mortgages bought and sold, notes discounted. 67 Yonge-st., Toronto.

CLIENTS' FUNDS TO LOAN on mortgage at lowest current rates. No commission. W. HOPE, 15 Adelaide-street east.

LARGE amount of money to loan in sums to suit at lowest rates of interest; notes discounted. WM. A. LEE & SON, Agents Western Fire and Marine Assurance Company, 10 Adelaide-street east.

MONEY TO LOAN—Six per cent., no commission. R. C. DONALD, Barrister, 28 Toronto.

MONEY TO LOAN—Lowest rates, city and farm property, first and second mortgages, short loans to builders, advances made to assist purchasers of house properties. MONK & GREENWOOD, 27 Adelaide E.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages, endowments, life policies and other securities. JAMES C. MCGEE, Financial Agent and Policy Broker, 5 Toronto-street.

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates—H. T. BECK, Barrister and Solicitor, 65 King-st. East corner Leader-lane. 246

MONEY TO LOAN—Private funds, 6 and 6½ per cent., large or small amounts—advanced to builders; also on improved farm and city property. BARRON & WALKER, Estate and Finance Agents, 19 King-st. west.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgage. Trust funds. For particulars apply to BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT, Toronto.

5½ PER CENT.—Money to loan. STEPHENS SON, DICKSON & TAYLOR, barristers, Manning Arcade. 16

$250,000 OF TRUST FUNDS to invest in real estate mortgages at lowest rates. Apply to the Toronto General Trusts Co., 27 and 29 Wellington-street East. 36

PERSONAL.

CHIVRELL was a conspicuous figure at the meeting held in St. Paul's Hall last night. Sir John was also present.

COLTSON has lots of Icing (sugar), but does not require a Toboggan Slide, his customers sliding in in great shape at corner of York and Richmond.

"DEAFNESS CURED!" Numerous totally deaf persons whom eminent specialists had pronounced "hopelessly incurable" are daily enabled to hear "whispers" (without medicines, instruments or operations). Even deaf-mutes are benefited! Treatment perfectly painless and harmless! Offices are continually thronged! "Appointments" in advance, desirable. Particulars free. Postoffice Box 572.

SHORTHAND WRITING taught by an experienced teacher. Evening classes just forming. H. T. SMITH, 20 Division-street, city.

WANTED—Pupils for piano or organ, thorough tuition and reasonable terms. F. G. FEY, Doctor of Music, 103 King-street West, Room 1.

"Truth," THE GREAT WEEKLY HOME MAGAZINE. "Truth."

This Book is the World for the money. Soon to be issued in 28 pages. Well-edited, well printed, on good paper. Ably written in Church, Southern, Literary, Sporting, Fashion, Art, Home, Health, Science, Travel, Society, Humor, Fiction, Biography, Poetry, Music, Drama, Science, Art, Mechanics, Mining, Agriculture, Finance, Commerce, Trade, Manufactures, Industries, Patents, Inventions, Patent Office Decisions, Patent Laws, Patent Law Decisions, Patent Law Decisions, Patent Law Decisions

SOMETHING DEFINITE.

War Over the Fisheries—Interview With the British Minister at Washington—Sir Lionel West Speaks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—In an interview with a Mail and Express reporter Sir Lionel West said: No; I do not anticipate any trouble whatever about the fishery question. Negotiations are now going forward in London between Minister Phelps and the British Government, and I think the question will be finally settled before Congress adjourns. I am in no way alarmed over the outlook. These negotiations will be of a character to insure reciprocal relations between Canada and the United States, and stop all action in the way of retaliatory measures that Congress desires to pass. I am not afraid to predict that by March 4 a satisfactory basis or plan of treaty will be agreed upon between the two countries and the whole question settled. At no time have I been afraid of an open rupture, notwithstanding the speeches of Messrs. Ingalls, Edmunds and others. Even if the Retaliatory and Non-Intercourse Bill goes through and becomes a law, I do not think the relations between this country and Canada will be strained. The President will have the power to put the law in force or not, as he sees proper, and that is a provision that will prevent any harsh and rash measures from being taken until all other pacific remedies are exhausted. Suppose a non-intercourse bill passes Congress and becomes a law within a few days, that would in no wise be a casus belli, as many might imagine, because the President's right to enforce or not enforce it would either make it a source of an offence or not. But if the President enforced a non-intercourse bill, that would not be a casus belli. Two countries have a right not to have anything to do with each other, just the same as individuals, without fighting. Of course, to stop all the traffic between Canada and this country would be an annoyance to both countries and a great inconvenience. But this is mere speculation, because I expect all this fishery question to be definitely settled by the negotiations now pending in London. Those who expect hostilities or any very unpleasant relations between the United States and Great Britain will be disappointed.

Mother's Smiles are the Sunlight of Home—There would be fewer clouds and brighter sunshine in many households if every dispirited suffering woman realized what a boon Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is for all weaknesses and maladies to which these are liable. No lady who gives this wonderful remedy a trial will be disappointed by the result. It not only acts promptly upon all functional derangements, but by its rare nervine and tonic properties strengthens and repairs the whole feminine system. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

New York Coopers Threaten to Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—One of the results of the big "sympathetic" strike in behalf of the coal handlers is likely to be a general strike of coopers in this city. When the strike was ordered against the handling of non-union coal and grain 150 millers in the employ of one of the largest establishment in the city went on strike. When the strike was declared off the men were refused reinstatement, save as individuals. The coopers in the shops that furnished the mill with barrels and the drivers of the delivery wagons struck to-day because the firms would not stop supplying the mill with barrels.

—You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

The Canadian Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Rome correspondent of the Herald says: "From a trustworthy Vatican source I learn that, despite a recent decision regarding the Canadian Knights of Labor, the Holy See is not so utterly hostile to the organization as has appeared, and the Vatican will bring a very open mind to bear upon the matter when it discusses the subject with Cardinal Taschereau."

—As a toilet article, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivaled. It cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff, cures itching humors, restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and promotes its growth. d

The Silver Question.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—An influential meeting at Leicester this evening endorsed the action of the silver party at Washington, and unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that nothing short of the free coinage of silver would support prices in the interest of the debtor classes.

—West's Cough Syrup stops tickling in the throat, stops that hacking cough, and gives perfect relief; it is certainly worth a trial. All druggists. ed

An Appeal for McGlynn.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The McGlynn Committee to-night decided to issue an address to the workingmen of the United States and Canada to favor the Rev. Dr. McGlynn and his land theories, and asking subscriptions to the McGlynn fund.

—There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

—No other spring medicine has won for itself such universal confidence as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alteratives ever offered to the public, and is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the best blood purifier. d

Boarding House Mistress (affably): "You must excuse the crumbled condition of the cake, gentlemen; the cook used so much butter that she has made it too short." Brown (sadly): "That's the way we generally find it, ma'am."

—To ladies. The great beautifier for the complexion: One of West's sugar-coated Liver Pills taken nightly. 30 pills 25c. All druggists. ed

"You must see about seats for the new opera, Fishy," said Mrs. Fishwhacker to Mr. F. "I saw the librettos at the bookstore today." (Horatii Flacci Opera.)

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

A woman who was lost in the woods of New Hampshire for three days said that the most she suffered from was in not having her knitting along.

—Faces as yellow as that of the "Heathen Chinee," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome-looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood impurities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefited in every way by its use.

A $5 greenback appeared in the till of a Newaygo (Mich.) bank the other day bearing the following inscription: "Here she goes—save your salary—don't gamble—never play faro bank—the last of a fortune of $10,000."

—Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

A Pullman car porter on a Western road found a roll of bills amounting to $1700 in a boot he was blacking, and he returned it to the owner. He didn't do it, however, until the owner caught him two miles from a station and held a pistol to his ear.

—Why will you suffer with a bad cold when a few doses of West's Cough Syrup will cure you? Invaluable for all throat and lung troubles. Consumptives try it. Small size 25c., large bottles $1. All druggists. ed

The strike on the Cambridge horse railroad appears to be coming to an end. Many of the old men are returning to work. The South Boston roads are running cars with green men.

"I'm the leading lady of this company," she remarked, as she took her husband by the ear. "Yes," he murmured sadly, "and I'm the walking gentleman."

TEACH THE BOY A TRADE.

Industrial Education One of the First Necessities of the Age.

From the Manchester, N.H., Union.

The importance of the advance in educational methods is rapidly making an impression on public sentiment, but there is no danger of its spreading too fast. The necessity for industrial education is now conceded by all who have given the subject thoughtful consideration, and the question has reached a point where it is one of ways and means and of how to get public sentiment up to the level of action. The old-time apprenticeship system has practically run out, and in the few cases where it does operate is restricted. The boys are emerging from the school-house to find places in business life or room to crawl up to a place in the overcrowded professions. The girls are largely gravitating toward the lines of labor filled by their fathers before them, and here and there a lad strays into a shop and picks up a smattering of a trade simply because he is obliged to go to work. One thing we must also notice, and we do it with regret. In our cities, both metropolitan and provincial, a far too large contingent of boys retire from the school-house with little more in their heads than a mania to be experts in the popular sports of the time, and before they fairly realize it have drifted into a quasi profession and entered upon a calling that promises no substantial future and at best furnishes but a precarious means of support. The average boy has no fixed notion of what vocation in life he will come up to. He is a young animal, and the young animal runs riot, and unless his steps are directed with unusual care maturer years simply drift him into a place in the world's work.

The prosperity of this country and its future degree of development depend very largely upon increasing industrial efforts in skill as well as in numbers. It is the cunning and cleverness of the artisan that improves his material condition by attaching a high competitive value to his product. To this end natural faculty is an essential, but more depends upon a thorough education in the use of tools and an insight into the fundamental principles of constructive effort. In this last particular the book comes in as the most practical form of presenting the aggregation of human experiment and experience, but it obtains greater developing force by being associated with the material substance and form. Industrial teaching is nothing more than the enlarged kindergarten that operates to draw the boy out—not to stuff him with a mass of collated facts and rules that he does not understand. Against the plea of industrial education men cite the results of the old-time country schoolhouse from which the boy went to the forge and the carpenter's bench and made a success of life. Nothing could better illustrate the need of industrial education than this citation ignorantly offered against the system. In the first place the teacher possessed positive force of character. He was a leader whom the school followed. While he held strictly to the fundamentals of the book, he exercised wisdom and originality, and lead the pupil into the book. Since his time there has been a great change, and the average modern teacher makes a gigantic struggle under the guidance of the "boards" and superintendents to crowd the book into the pupil. But to follow the application The lad came from under the master's tutelage to enter upon a severer one with the hard-headed blacksmith. He learned that there was much cunning in the hammer and anvil, and as time went on he observed that in a case of necessity skill could accomplish very much with a few tools.

Now the tools of these days are cunning mechanisms. Machines make the bolts that the old-time blacksmith laboriously forged, and turn out the "finish" that the carpenter wrought with hand tools, and what industrial progress requires is to introduce the boy to the tools of the time. The contact will develop the latent genius in time, if there is any, and while his doting parents may have dreamed that he was born into this world to be great and good as a parson, or famous in law or medicine, it may prove that he has a gift for building things. For this education the world may be saved a clergyman of mediocrity or a trustee-writ lawyer, while it gains a strong, forceful man in the fields of industrial products. In the ordinary course boys would be better equipped by a practical addition to a common school education to enter directly upon some field of remunerative labor. The majority of boys have their way to make in the world, and it is only the few who can step into the advantageous places made for them by friends or relatives. For the boy who has his "row to hoe," less algebra and a little practical knowledge of the principles by which machines perform their specific work is best for him. The unknown quantity he must needs to become acquainted with is not x, but the personified x in the machine with its wheels, eccentrics, levers, gears and so on, actually doing the things the book describes. Our system is yet a long way from popular support of industrial education, but the foremost educators of the day see in it the future, and are pressing public sentiment toward it. The state maintains that it is its duty to educate the youth to be the self-sustaining and law-supporting citizen, and surely that system must be best that best fits youth to enter the ranks of labor with some practical training, rather than as perfectly raw recruits.

A Speedy Recovery.

—Invalid wife (to husband). "The doctor tells me I ought to have a change of climate.' Husband (hopefully) "All right my dear. I see by the probabilities that we are to have colder weather with snow, followed by warm weather and rain, and I will promise you I will always smoke W. E. Dobson's make of cigars, they are the pure quill and knock all rivals in the cold." 159 King-st. East. 246

—C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N.Y., says: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of eight years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, 'besides two Buffalo physicians,' without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly."

On a slow train—Matron—Have you a pair of scissors with you, conductor? Conductor—No, ma'am. Matron—Never mind, I only wanted to let the hem out of my boy's trousers. We have been on the train so long that he looks like a fright.

An Obstinate Case.

—"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson of Gorrie, Ont. 246

—Wonderful is the effect of West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment. One bottle will effect more cures than four times the number of any other liniment. 25 and 50c. All druggists. ed

"I want to see one of the editors," said a lady, coming into the office. "Which one?" inquired the horse reporter. "The one that wears glasses." "On his nose or under his nose?" "Both, I think," she replied, hesitatingly, and was at once directed by the startled horse reporter to the religious editor's room.

Joyful News.

—It is certainly glad tidings to the poor invalid to be informed of a remedy that will give prompt and sure relief in case of painful suffering. Such a remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, adapted for internal and external use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, croup and all inflammatory pains. 246

A Clergyman's Ball.

Rev. Canon Shuttleworth gave a ball recently at Anderton's Hotel in London, to his congregation of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey. It caused widespread comment among "the cloth" on the other side of the water, and was the means of resurrecting several adjectives that the clergymen had laid aside for an important occasion. One account says: "This rector was the life and soul of the entertainment, and, following the fashion, joined with his clergy in a minuet in which he and they had been very carefully coached by a member of the congregation, once a danseuse at the Alhambra. Church and stage met indeed, several actors and actresses being guests. The young men present are most of them employed in the larger city warehouses. It is Canon Shuttleworth's pleasant mission to gain a salutary influence over this special class."

A Fair Proposition.

—There could be no offer more fair than that of the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy if it fails to give satisfaction on fair trial for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and all painful complaints. 246

CHINA HALL,
49 King-st. East, Toronto.
Spring Goods Just Arrived!
10 Crates Cheap Dinner Sets. 7 Crates Cheap Toilet Sets. 3 Crates Sanitary Ware. 2 Crates Kitchen Ware.
Parisian Marble Busts of Moore, Byron, Shakespeare and Goethe, Gladstone, Bright and Cobden, Beaconsfield, Mozart and other composers. Fancy Table Lamps in Glass and Brass, Fairy Lights in all colors, French China Patent Coffee Pots, Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Knives, Toronto Silver Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons.
Glover Harrison, Importer.

DAWES & CO.,
Brewers and Maltsters,
LACHINE, - - - - - - - P. Q.
Offices—521 St. James-st., Montreal; 20 Buckingham-st., Halifax; 333 Wellington-st., Ottawa. d

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The only place to get Original Photos of the Rev. Sam Jones is at
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Finest Cabinet Photos in the city, elegant finish, $2.00 per dozen.

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Cabinet Photos for the Holidays.
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Photographic Art Studio,
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Portraits in Oil, Water Colors, Crayon, Indian Ink, etc. Life-size photographs made direct from life especially. Nothing to equal them in the Dominion.

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TURNBULL SMITH, PROPRIETOR.
First-class livery rigs, double and single, always ready. First-class accommodation for gentlemen boarding horses at reasonable rates. Telephone No. 353.

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Detective work of all kinds promptly attended to; 17 years' experience Toronto Police force. All correspondence confidential. ed
JOHN REID, ex-Detective Toronto Police Manager, 46 Church street, Toronto (Room 6).

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D New York City.

J. NICHOLLS,
Carpenter, etc.
Has removed to
224 KING-ST EAST,
Jobbing of all kinds 553

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH OR BLOOD.
WILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

DR. E. C. WEST'S
FOR THE LIVER BLOOD STOMACH AND KIDNEYS
DANDELION
Infallible Blood Purifier, Tonic, Diuretic. Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, all Kidney Diseases, Scrofula Diseases peculiar to Females, Salt Rheum, Eczema and all Skin Diseases, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach and Heart Burn. Purely Vegetable.

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CARPET SWEEPERS
ONLY $2.00.
Just the thing for a CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
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SCALES COAL AVERY'S AGATE BALANCES
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM.
COUNTER AND EVEN BALANCE SCALES.
RICE LEWIS & SON'S
52 and 54 King-st. east, Toronto. SCALES

Festive Season.
250 Dozen Colored Globes Just Arrived at
LEAR'S
NOTED
Gas Fixture Emporium
15 & 17 Richmond-st. West.
246
A big cut in prices during the Christmas Holidays.
POLKA DOTS, cash only 40c. each.
R. H. LEAR.

CARRIAGE WORKS,
14 & 16 ALICE-STREET.
J. P. SULLIVAN
MANUFACTURER OF
Light and Heavy Carriages, Top and Open Buggies, Gladstones, Surreys and a large assortment of Business Wagons, Light and Heavy, suitable for Builders and Grocers. All work guaranteed.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. 46

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AT
WM. DIXON'S,
63 ADELAIDE ST. WEST.
Next door to Grand's.
Solid Comfort Cutters, the style of the season, at bottom prices. 624

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Tradesmen, Gentlemen, Millionaires, All bring their carriages to
ROBERT ELDER,
Carriage Builder, Soho-st. 64

STOCKWELL'S DYE WORKS,
39 KING-ST. WEST, TORONTO.
The Best House in the City for Job Work.
Dyeing and Cleaning in all its Branches.
Goods called for and delivered to any part of the city. 246

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has a well-selected stock of fine suitings. The latest, nobbiest and choicest patterns in trouserings to select from; which, for price, style and quality can't be beat. Superior workmanship and good fit guaranteed. 636
16 KING-STREET EAST.

Winter Clothing.
MACDONALD'S
Is the place to procure the Latest styles. Fit and finish guaranteed. 246x
A. MACDONALD,
355 Yonge-st., opp. Elm-st.

FASHION, FIT, FINISH
GARDENER,
30 VICTORIA ST.,
THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Ensures to his Patrons Fashion, Fit and Finish. Try him once and be convinced. 624

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TORONTO,
Have made
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of their Celebrated
ALES AND BROWN STOUTS,
which they can confidently recommend as equal to any imported.
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the above is put up in 15 gallon kegs and in bottle for family use. 135
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BREWERS AND MALSTERS,
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SPECIALTIES:
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Warranted equal to Guinness' Dublin Stout, and superior to any Brewed in this country. Canadian, American and Bavarian Hopped Ales and Porter. Our
"PILSENER" LAGER
has been before the public for several years and we feel confident that it is quite up to the best produced in the United States, where Lager is fast becoming the *true* temperance beverage; a fact however, which some cranks in Canada have up to the present failed to discover. 563
O'KEEFE & CO.

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Made from the choicest and most delicate portions of milk fed pigs only at Oaklands Farm.
Wholesome. Clean. Pure.
Seasoned with the leaves only of homegrown herbs
HOME MADE SAUSAGES
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Private Diseases and diseases of a private nature, as Sterility, Loss of Power, etc., (the result of youthful folly and excesses), receive special attention. Consultation and opinion free. 26
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Is rapidly increasing. And why? Simply because our Coffee is really good, and the prices fair.
Nice Coffee 30c.; Finest at 35c and 40c. TRY THEM.
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I have pleasure in informing my friends and the public that I have moved into New and Central Premises, Nos. 8 and 8½ Shuter-street—a few doors from Yonge-street. I do not advertise the largest stock of furniture to choose from, but buyers will find it well selected, well assorted, and prices right. Repairing and Upholstering promptly attended to.
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8 AND 8½ SHUTER-STREET. 46

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PARIS WINS THE TANKARD

THE FINAL MATCH IN THE ONTARIO COMPETITION.

A Toronto Prize Fighting Party Go to Hamilton—Kelly and McDowell in the Ring—Sale of High Bred Trotters—Latest Sporting Notes.

The third draw in the Ontario Tankard competition was played at the Granite Rink yesterday morning and resulted in the Toronto Caledonians' defeat by the St. Marys players by three shots, and the defeat of the Orillia curlers by Paris by twenty-four shots. Then Paris and St. Marys played off, the Parisians winning by three shots. They take the Tankard. The scores:

ST. MARYS.	CALEDONIANS.
Rink No. 1.	
J. D. Moore,	J. Rennie,
C. Meyers,	F. Foster,
W. Somerville,	W. Davidson,
W. Anderson, skip. 15	W. Rennie, skip.....2
Rink No. 2.	
J. M. Weir,	W. D. McIntosh,
G. McIntyre,	D. Gibson,
G. Grant,	R. H. Ramsay,
G. Sparling, skip...22	D. Prentice, skip.....12
Total.....37	Total.....34
Majority for St. Marys 3.	

PARIS.	ORILLIA.
Rink No. 1.	
J. Adams,	E. W. Whiffen,
J. O'Neil,	J. Thompson,
J. Hocklind	Dr. Beeton,
J. Brockbank, sk...25	J. McCosh, skip.....12
Rink No. 2.	
J. L. Maxwell,	O. B. Perry,
C. E. Adams,	G. E. Whiten,
J. Craigie,	W. M. Harvie,
M. Cavan, skip.....25	T. A. Main, skip.....14
Total.....50	Total.....26
Majority for Paris, 24.	

PARIS.	ST. MARYS.
Rink No. 1.	
J. Adams,	J. D. Moore,
J. O'Neil,	C. Meyers,
J. H. Hocklind,	W. Somerville,
J. Brockbank, sk....16	W. Anderson, sk.....19
Rink No. 2.	
J. L. Maxwell,	J. M. Weir,
C. E. Adams,	G. McIntyre,
J. Craigie,	G. Grant,
M. Cavan, sk.....25	G. Sparling, sk.....19
Total.....41	Total.....38
Majority for Paris, 3.	

Toronto Pugilists Abroad.

A party of sports went to Hamilton yesterday evening to witness a fight between Kelly and McDowell. The principals are Toronto men, and have been aching to get at each other for some time. The fight was for $200 a side to a finish. Kelly is reported to have

General Notes.

A benefit for Jack Dempsey will be given at Prof. Popp's Boxing Rooms, 56 King-street west, to-morrow night.

The bookmakers' billiard tournament at New York was finished on Monday and resulted in a tie between Cotton and Mahoney, each winning five games and losing one. They divided first and second money.

Frank Owens, the well-known trainer who resides at Montreal, returned to Cedarhurst, L.I., on Sunday last to take charge of Charlemagne, Rose and Hinda, who will be candidates at the Rockaway meeting.

A match took place at Eglinton yesterday afternoon between Harry Newman of the Toronto Gun Club and Sam Longbottom of the Owl Gun Club for $25 a side at 25 yards rise, 15 birds each. As both contestants are noted for their humane proclivities the birds did not suffer in consequence. However, Longbottom finally beat Newman out by five birds.

Mr. D. D. Withers of the Monmouth Park Racing Association, who has a large training and breeding farm near Red Bank, N.J., has purchased a farm adjoining his stables, where he is to erect a building to be used as a night school for his large force of jockeys, trainers and stable boys who live upon his farm.

John Splan of Cleveland, the well-known trotting horse driver, has bought of Louisville parties the black gelding Wilkins, 5 years old, by George Wilkes, own brother to the horse Jersey Wilkes, for which J. James of Terre Haute, Ind., some time ago paid $20,000. Splan paid $6500 for the gelding, who has no record, but showed repeated miles in 2.23.

The sale of high-bred trotters by W. R. Brasfield & Co. was held at Lexington, Ky., Tuesday. There were a number of good sales, and the first in the catalog, one of the two sons of the famous Harry Wilkes, record 2.14¼, sold to Frank Van Ness, the well-known driver, for $2650. Pactolus brought $1300. The full sister to the once famous Little Brown Jug, record 2.11¾, sold for $725. Sixty-five head brought $30,055.

The New York Sporting World says: The management at New Orleans is making heroic efforts to keep the racing there on an honest and straightforward basis, but the general opinion is that it has too big a contract. It is like a Chinese puzzle to explain how a horse that runs last to-day, in fact never appears in the market, can come out the next day and spreadeagle a good field. It looks very much as if unscrupulous owners were at their old tricks again, doing their utmost to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The Toronto correspondent of the New York Sporting World, who signs himself "Cyclone," says that the horses Driftwood, Starlight, Viola, Limerick and Williams are in training for the Rockaway meeting. Such is not the case. It is probable that Mr. Shields will send Repeater, Braewood and Cyclone there, but he does not intend taking an active part in racing this season. As for the others, Dr. Campbell has no intention of sending Starlight; Driftwood is doing duty between the shafts with Mr. Phelan's family behind him; Viola is working in a sleigh; Limerick is drawing a cutter; and Williams is running in a lot at Gates' track.

"Jack" McAuliffe, champion light weight pugilist of America, was tendered a benefit at Brooklyn last Tuesday evening in which many prominent pugs took part. The last set-to was between McAuliffe and Gilmore. The first round showed no hard work, but the audience were in just the humor to appreciate the beauties of scientific boxing. Once McAuliffe struck Gilmore in the mouth and drew blood, but his face showed at once the blow was unintentional. Gilmore's upper cutting and countering were particularly good. McAuliffe overreached himself once in the third round, and slipped down on his knees, but he was up again and tapped Gilmore in the stomach almost before the latter knew he had fallen. He did this again early in the fourth round, but blamed one of his shoes for tripping him. Just before the set-to McAuliffe was presented with the belt emblematical of the light-weight championship of America, which he won when he defeated Gilmore in their recent battle in New Hampshire.

New Books at the Public Library.

American Annual of Photography, 1887; Adams, Emancipation of Massachusetts; Bernard, Retrospections of America, 1797-1811; Browning, Parleyings with Certain People; Crew, Practical Treatise on Petroleum; Greville, Journal of Reign of Queen Victoria, 1852-60; De Guerin (Maurice), Journals, Lettres et Poemes; Jewett, Story of the Normans; Keene, Fly Fishing and Fly Making; Meriwether, A Tramp Trip Through Europe on Fifty Cents Per Day; Oswald, Poison Problem, or the Cause and Cure of Intemperance; Reber, History of Mediæval Art; Social Etiquette of New York; Grimblot, Letters of William III.; Seranus, Crowded Out and Other Sketches; Sanitary Engineering, 1885; Oliver, 1886; Magazine of Art, 1886; Cassell's Magazine, 1886.

A Swell Party.

—At one of the swell parties of the season held the other night, it was noticed, and specially remarked by all the ladies, that a handsome lot of gentlemen, and of finer appearance they never saw, and they wore ties and gloves, etc., bought from Rogers' gents furnishing store, 348 Yonge-street, best in the city. 36

Amusement Pointers.

There is an improvement with every performance of the "Maid of Belleville" at the Grand. Matinee to-morrow afternoon and last performance to-morrow night. "The Devil's Auction" will hold the boards next week.

"Fra-Diavolo" was the opera sung by the Wilbur Company at the Toronto last night. "Three Black Cloaks" is on for to-night. C. A. Gardner, the German comedian, will play next week in "Karl, the Pedlar."

The Philharmonic Society turned out strongly last evening and did some good work on "Judas Maccabeus." The soprano list is closed for the season.

Dominion Organs.

The high character maintained by these excellent instruments in foreign countries is again shown by another large order from the Hamburg agency (Germany) of the Dominion Organ and Piano Company. This firm has received the following from this agency: "Your organs are taking the lead over all other instruments in power, clear and noble quality of tone and are pronounced *the best* ever introduced into this part of Europe."

OFFICERS OF THE A. O. U. W.

Grand Master Taylor Re-elected by Acclamation—Next Meeting at Hamilton.

The Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Ancient Order of United Workmen resumed its session yesterday morning, Grand Master H. B. Taylor, presiding. Supreme Master Workman G. W. Badgerow was introduced and briefly addressed the members. The The day was spent in electing officers, and there are still a number to be elected. The following is the list so far:

Grand Master Workman: H. B. Taylor, Whitby, re-elected by acclamation.

Grand Foreman: Daniel Spry, Barrie.

Grand Overseer: Rev. E. P. Crawford, Brockville, re-elected.

Grand Recorder: M. D. Carder, St. Thomas, re-elected.

Grand Receiver: James Rushton, Ridgetown, re-elected.

Grand Guide: John C. Walker, Guelph, re-elected.

Grand Watchman: J. J. Ulley, Montreal, re-elected.

Grand Trustees: R. G. Wright, Napanee; John Kent, Toronto; M. A. James, Bowmanville.

Supreme Lodge Representatives: Past Grand Masters Col. Dawson, London; Warren Totten, Woodstock; H. H. Taylor, Whitby.

J. B. Nixon and F. J. Inwood of Toronto were appointed to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee.

District Deputies: Quinte, W. J. Porte, Picton; Burlington, Thos. Richmond, Burlington; Ottawa, Duncan Bell, Ottawa; Guelph, L. E. Wissler, Elora; Huron, Dr. W. H. Martin, Kincardine; Georgian Bay, D. F. McWatt, Barrie; Brant, S. Redmond, Norwich; Dufferin, S. Damude; St. Clair, Henry Watson, Clearville; Niagara, J. J. Cadham, Niagara Falls; St. Lawrence, N. H. Beecher, Toledo; Ontario, P. R. Hoover, Green River; Durham, Robert Ferguson, Orono; Kingston, Dr. Beeman, Centreville; Peel, E. Stonehouse, Brampton; York, W. P. Cole, Sutton.

It was decided to hold the next annual session in Hamilton. The Province of Manitoba was annexed to the Ontario jurisdiction.

The lodge meets to-day at 9 o'clock to finish its business.

Cheap Postage.

Editor World: I observe your paragraph on Ald. Harvie's inconsistency, in one paragraph urging retrenchment in public expenditure, and in another saying he will support a change from the 3c rate of postage to a 2c rate. I quite agree with you that a reduction of the postage rate will not lead to an equivalent increase in the number of letters posted, and then the Postoffice deficit will reach a million per annum. A pretty load for the general taxpayer, who is already the man spending most money on postage stamps. But what I would say is that I think the Government should have the courage to introduce an amendment of the act allowing papers to go free of postage. That is where the leak is. Why should you newspaper men have the pull over other men in trade? A newspaper stamp is foolishly said, I know, to be a tax on knowledge. Fudge! The whole country is being inundated with cheap trash by people who would think twice before becoming publishers if they had a sure weekly payment to make for postage. Respectable newspapers have no reason to thank Parliament for taking off postage. Had the option been made one between remitting newspaper postage or reducing letter rate to two cents, I am sure all sensible people would have voted for the latter. If we can't have both, let the newspapers pay as formerly. The spirit of the age is against exemptions. What is this but an exemption—an unjust, partial discrimination in favor of one trade? Does anybody but the newspaper man get the benefit of it? Certainly not. FAIR PLAY.

The Best Taken.

—"I had dyspepsia for a long time. Was entirely cured by two bottles Burdock Blood Bitters. The best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system I had ever taken." F. F. Tanner, Neebing P.O., Ont. 246

PERSONAL.

British Minister West weighs 200 pounds.

Dr. W. K. Ross of Weston is at the Rossin.

Mr. F. Mayor of Montreal is at the Queen's.

Capt. Davidson of Guelph is at the Walker.

Explorer Schliemann is going up the Nile.

Mr. Hugh McCullough of Galt is at the Rossin.

President Cleveland smokes two cigars a day.

Mr. J. B. Armstrong of Guelph is at the Rossin.

Dr. Slathorthwaite of New York is at the Queen's.

Kit Carson's son is struggling with poverty in Los Angeles, Cal.

George, the King of Greece, is 41, and Humbert, Italy's king, is 42.

Marshall Fields' private sitting room in his Chicago residence cost $7000.

Lucy Stone predicts that a woman will be President of the United States in the year 2000.

George W. Childs' physician now permits him to pass an hour in his office every other day.

George Bancroft, the historian, has been forbidden by his physician to take horseback exercise.

Joel Chandler Harris will write an introduction to the collected dialect poems of Irwin Russell.

Prince Louis, the son of Prince Napoleon, has forfeited his nationality by taking service in the Italian army.

Hugh Conway's widow denies that he was the author of "Bound by a Spell," the novel published under his name.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri smokes a briarwood pipe. He says he cannot afford cigars on his present salary.

The Prince of Wales thinks it would be difficult for him to accept the offer to be Rector of the Edinburgh University.

When Henry M. Stanley is among civilized people he smokes six cigars a day. In Africa he smokes mild tobacco in a pipe.

It is said that Cardinal Taschereau will advise the Pope to conciliate Dr. McGlynn in view of the latter's great influence.

James Russell Lowell will read a poem or deliver an address at the 250th anniversary of the old West Church, Boston, on March 1.

Emil Zola, the novelist, lives in winter in the Quartier Breda, in the Rue de Boulogne, Paris, the Bohemian quarter of the gay city.

Mr. Gladstone, who is writing a book on the Olympian religion, says that he has only "scraps and shreds of time to apply to it now and then."

Miss Catharine L. Wolfe of New York, who was supposed to be dying a few weeks ago, is recovering and will go to New York in May.

Sir Stafford Northcote's first considerable literary production was a pamphlet most ably and brilliantly vindicating Mr. Gladstone's administration as colonial secretary.

Col. Fred. Grant, in a letter referring to the alleged intemperance of his father, says: "I was 35 years old when my father died. I spent twenty-six of those years by his side, and never saw any signs of the weakness of which Boynton speaks."

Among the tickets for 1888 spoken of in hotel lobbies and on the street are "Blaine and Forakor," "Hill and Holman," "Cleveland and Voorhees," "Sherman and Hiscock," "Hawley and Harrison," "Carlisle and Hewitt," "Blaine and Carr," "Carlisle and Waller."

The Emperor of China is the shortest monarch in the world, being only five feet tall; the Emperor William of Germany is the tallest, being just six feet; Prince Albert of Germany, nephew of the Emperor, is six feet six inches tall; the Emperor of Russia is nearly six feet.

At the second performance of Verdi's "Otello," in Milan, on Saturday night, the great composer was called before the curtain twenty-eight times, and at the close of the second act was presented with a wreath of solid silver by the little daughter of Tamagno, who sang in the title role.

Mr. Labouchere has been telling the British public in high pitched tones of economic reform, that it costs the country $2500 a year to feed the pheasants in the royal parks. But he remembered to forget to add that when shot by royal sportsmen the birds are given for the use of poor patients in the London hospitals.

President Grevy of France was found the other day reading a book of fairy tales. "You are relieving your mind from politics, Monsieur le President?" observed the visitor. "Oh, not at all," was the reply. "I am obliged to read all these books. My grand daughter says she has had enough of the old stories, and so I must learn some new ones."

Emperor William of Germany recently made a joke. On the eightieth anniversary of his entry into the army one of his doctors tried to prevent him from going to the open window to return the salutations of the assemblage outside. His majesty replied: "I must go. It is noon, and Blaetcken's Guide says that I am always visible at the window at this hour."

Cyrus Cheney, a Litchfield (Conn.) farmer, is a tall, well-preserved man of 60, and a bachelor. He was a brother-in-law of the late Horace Greeley, and is very wealthy. Mr. Cheney has a good share of New York Tribune stock. He has made a large part of his fortune by buying run-down Connecticut farms cheap, restoring them to a good condition and selling them off at a large advance.

Quick Relief.

—"One bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cured me of a sore throat and loss of voice. One trial relieved me when all other medicine failed," says Miss J. McLeod, Belfountain, Ont. 246

Steel wire Mats are now in use in all our principal churches, schools, banks and public buildings. Offices and factory, 6 Wellington west. 136

MACDONALD AND JURY.

An Affidavit Arising Out of the Campaign in East Toronto.

Ald. E. A. Macdonald does not intend to let his opponents have it all their own way in East Toronto. Some remarks having been made by Mr. Jury in a recent speech, Mr. Macdonald writes as follows:

SIR: I have been told and led to believe that "Purity in all elections" is a plank in the Labor platform, a plank which all good citizens must approve and admire; but if Mr. Jury wishes to maintain his position as an exponent of purity in elections he will have to retract (and use no mute) the untruthful statements attributed to him in his speech last night at Verral's Hall, which appears in to-day's News, and reads as follows: "In order to detract votes from me they have brought out E. A. Macdonald, but this dodge is so apparent that anybody can see it. I do not think that Conservative workingmen will be deceived by such tactics and induced thereby to vote against me."

Allow me to say that the statement above quoted is false in each particular, and in order to make my statement as emphatic as possible, I send you herewith the annexed statutory declaration for publication.

E. A. MACDONALD.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1887.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

In the matter of the election of a representative for East Toronto in the House of Commons of Canada.

I, Ernest Albert Macdonald, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, alderman, do solemnly declare that I am a candidate in the above election.

2. I have read in the Toronto News a statement alleged to have been made by Alfred Jury, another candidate in the above election, which read as follows:

"In order to detract votes from me they have brought out E. A. Macdonald, but this dodge is so apparent that anybody can see it. I do not think that Conservative workingmen will be deceived by such tactics and induced thereby to vote against me."

3. That the statement quoted in the second paragraph of this my declaration, and said to have been made by the said Alfred Jury, is false in each particular.

4. I became a candidate solely on my own motion and of my own accord without the pressure of friends, nor yet by "a monster requisition."

5. I have not solicited any person or organization to contribute all or any part of my election expenses, nor has any person, party or organization ever contributed or offered to contribute all or any part of my election expenses in this contest.

6. I have not become a candidate for the purpose of advancing the interest of any candidate or party other than stated by me over my own name in the public press.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial Oaths."

(Signed) E. A. MACDONALD.

Declared before me at Toronto, in the County of York, this seventeenth day of February, A.D. 1887.

(Signed) JAMES TILT, Notary Public.

OUIDA'S WAYS.

Very Eccentric, Very Peculiar and Very Uncivil.

Paris Correspondence New York World.

I have just had quite an interesting conversation with a lady newly arrived from Florence, where, during a sojourn of some months, she had frequent opportunities afforded her of meeting and observing the celebrated "Ouida" (Mlle de la Ramee). That lady is waxing well in years, having passed her fiftieth birthday some time ago. She is rather masculine in figure, and her face, from much exposure to wind and weather has become decidedly rubicund, and her nose as well. Her "amber hair," which she used to wear flowing over her shoulders in the long ago, in the style she favored in her earlier novels, now shows a good deal of silver mixed with its amber, and is cut short and pushed backed from her forehead, being confined by a narrow ribbon. On festive occasions she wears white velvet, favorite material of hers, to judge from the frequency wherewith she arrays her heroines in it. But on ordinary occasions she is dressed in the worst and dowdiest form of English bad taste. This is rather surprising, as she describes such pretty toilets in her novels, though, to be sure, she is fond of ascribing to Worth such dire combinations as sage green and scarlet, or dead leaf and orange, which would in reality drive the great dressmaker half wild to contemplate. She lives with her mother in a villa situated about four miles from Florence, which is literally crammed with all sorts of choice and beautiful artistic possessions—old embroideries, antique gold and silver brocades, fine old porcelains, bronzes, pictures, etc. In fact, it is said that she has sunk most of the large sums that she has received for her later novels in these purchases. She is also extravagantly fond of dogs, and is always accompanied in her daily walks by some ten or fifteen of these canine pets, which are usually of the largest possible size. Also she delights in driving in a high dog-cart at a tremendous rate of speed, and has been more than once fined for rapid driving on the long Arno. In feeling and sympathies she is ardently Italian, and she has also a very strong liking for Russian society, as may be noticed by her later works. She is not especially fond of her own country people, and she frankly detests all Americans, never letting slip an opportunity of rebuffing or snubbing them. Often, however, she gets as good as she sends from her transatlantic opponents. It chanced one evening, for instance, that she met at a party a young American girl who wore an eye-glass, and who being approached by her hostess of the arrival of the celebrated Ouida, naturally looked at the new-comer with all her eyes and her eye-glass as well. She was presented to that personage later in the evening, when Ouida remarked: "I knew you were an American, Miss X—— as soon as I caught sight of you." "And how so?" was the query. "Because," retorted the novelist, "you were behaving as though you were in a theatre." "I did think I was in a theatre," responded Miss X——, "till I saw you enter, and then I thought I was in a menagerie." It is, in fact, the refusal of Americans in general to put up with Ouida's impertinences of speech and rudeness of action that has made our country people unpopular with the dashing authoress, and has impelled her to the creation of such characters as Fuchsia Leech in "Moths" and Mrs. Henry V. Clams in "Friendship." By the way, the original of the latter character acted with great tact and intelligence when that very scurrilous novel was first published. Every one of the personages were portraits and everybody in Florence was talking about the work. So "Mrs. Henry V. Clams" at once ordered out her carriage, went to call upon Ouida, congratulated her publicly and effusively on the success of her new book and, in fact, so completely ignored the fact that she was held up to reprobation therein, that all her friends followed her lead, and the vicious attack of the novelist lost half of its force.

He Shook it.

—"I was subject to ague for two or three seasons, which nothing would eradicate until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, since which time, four years, I have had no return of the disease." W. J. Jordan, Strange, Ont. 246

Free Trade.

—The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for dyspepsia and liver complaint, and the *German Syrup* for cough and lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. 135

Uproar.

—There is an event coming off in the near future which will cause a stir and flutter, especially among the ladies of Toronto. A bargain is now being made by Messrs. McKendry & Co., Waterloo House, and almost closed, by which $20,000 of choice newly imported goods will be thrown upon the market at prices which will undoubtedly cause a panic among old timers. Look out for the surprise. McKendry's advertisement will appear in a few days. Don't miss it. 246

A DRAMATIC VIEW OF

WALKER.

To buy—or not to buy? That is the question.
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to wait—to suffer
The stings and arrows of a homeless man,
Or to take steps against a sea of trouble,
And by opposing, end them? To buy
At Walker's Weekly Payment Store;
And by that stroke to say we end
The thousand inconveniences that man
Without a well fixed home is subject to.
This is a consummation devoutly to be wished.
For if we wait—and wait—and wait. Aye, here's the rub!
Perchance we'll never get what we are waiting for.
Now see the other side. Walker of Queen-street,
With hand unstinted, offers you at once
(Mark you, AT ONCE) all you may need
To make your home a model home, from floor to roof,
With Parlor Suites and Bedroom Suites,
With Carpets, Chairs and Hanging Lamps,
Pictures for beauty, and Stoves for genial warmth,
These and a hundred other things doth Walker offer you.
Now balance well the question in your mind.
"Shall I wait and wait (for Heaven knows what),
Or go at once to WALKER'S WEEKLY PAYMENT STORE,
And furnish me a home, so I may know what comfort is.

We would advise you to buy on the Instalment Plan, because otherwise you may wait for years to save enough to furnish your house, whilst by the Instalment Plan you possess the things at once, and you pay for them while you are enjoying the comforts of your own home.

Walker's Weekly Payment Store,
107 1-2 QUEEN-STREET WEST.

DEATHS.

GREENE—At 227 Sherbourne-street, on the morning of Feb. 17, Annette Ethel, youngest child of Columbus H. and Annette G. Greene, aged 12 years.
Funeral on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WEDDING BOUQUETS
A SPECIALTY.

JAMES PAPE, the Florist and Rose Grower, is showing hundreds of choice Roses, Lilies of the Valley, Hyacinths, Carnations, etc., at his office and salesroom, 78 Yonge-street, near King. Orders by mail or telegram promptly executed. Funeral flowers neatly arranged. Telephone 1461. 135

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
G. O. B. SHEPPARD, Manager.
Every evening this week, special ladies' matinee Saturday, Millocker's most successful comic opera,
"THE MAID OF BELLEVILLE,"
Next week, Gilmore's "Devil's Auction."

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Cosgrave Brewing and Malting Company of Toronto will be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1887, at the hour of 3 p.m. o'clock at Boswell & Galt's office, 20 Adelaide-street east, in Toronto. 466

TORONTO OPERA HOUSE.
C. A. SHAW, Manager.
Week of Feb'y 14.
No advance in Prices. Matinee Saturday. Our Popular Prices,
The Original WILBUR OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT "3 BLACK CLOAKS,"
Telephone No. 30 and have your seats reserved. Friday, "Three Black Cloaks;" Sat. Mat, "Fra Diavolo;" Sat. Eve., "Mascotte." 40—people—40. Seats now on sale at box office. Next Week—C. A. Gardner in "Karl The Pedler." 15, 25, AND 35 Cts. Reserved Seats 10 & 15c extra.

Jarvis-street, Bloor, Sherbourne, St. George, Roncesvalles and Queen's Park. First-class houses for sale, from $6500 to $40,000. Choice Properties and good value.
R. J. GRIFFITH & CO.,
16 King-Street East.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS, AGENTS—$5 a day guaranteed in every village and postoffice in Ontario. No outlay. Address R. W. DEANE, Box 2630, Toronto.

GENERAL servant wanted in small family where nurse is kept; references required. 130 Bloor-street east. 3456

HOUSEMAID WANTED—references required. MRS. ROSE, 53 Wellesley-street.

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS.

DONALDSON & MILNE—50 Front-street east, assignees, accountants, collecting attorneys, estate agents. Loans made on mortgage security and commercial paper discounted.

SAMUEL ALLIN, accountant, auditor, loan and stock broker. Books balanced and estates managed. Highest references. Office, 75 Yonge-street.

VETERINARY.

F. A. CAMPBELL, Veterinary Surgeon, 32 and 34 Richmond street west. Telephone 141; Night Telephone 888.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Horse Infirmary, Temperance street; principal or assistants in attendance day or night.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

JOS. LAWSON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Insurance, Estate and Loan Agent, 1 King-street east; Residence 409 Church-street.

INSURANCE.

WILLIAM FAHEY, Agent Glasgow & London Fire Insurance Co., 34 Toronto-street. Telephone 418.

SURVEYORS.

HANNING, MURPHY & ESTEN, Provincial Land Surveyors, Engineers, etc. 26 Adelaide-street East. 136

SEWING MACHINES.

HUGH McKNIGHT—Practical Machinist. All kinds of sewing machines repaired. Needles, oils, belts, etc., at 51 Queen-street west.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SILAS JAMES, Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Valuator and Draughtsman. Toronto-street, Toronto Ont. Room 20, Union Block.

T. MOFFATT, 195½ Yonge street—Fine ordered Boots and Shoes. An I pay the highest wages in the city, customers can rely on getting first-class hand-sewn work. No team or factory work. 36

LAUNDRY.

BEST WORK in Canada. L[illegible] Laundry, 42 Richmond street west; collars and cuffs, 25c. per dozen pieces. J. GARDINER.

25 CENTS per dozen pieces—Collars and Cuffs—Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 and 56 Wellington street west, or 65 King street west. G. P. SHARPE.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

GREEN'S HOTEL—101-106 Shuter-st. The best house in the city for table board, $2.25 per week, 6 dinners 90c. Large bill of fare every day.

G. L. COLLIS, having taken two years' lease of 29 Wood-street, has opened a first-class boarding house. Hot air, hot and cold water and bath. None but first-class gentlemen of temperate habits received. Excellent table, with daily changes. 246

GLASGOW MAIL,
EDINBURG SCOTCHMAN,
GLASGOW HERALD,
PEOPLE'S JOURNAL,
(ALL EDITIONS)
JUST IN.
Received Every Week at 80 Yonge-street, near King-street.
JOHN P. McKENNA,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail.

Furs! Furs!

This is probably the last chance you will have this season of buying Furs at the price we offer them this week. OUR SPRING GOODS are on the way and we want all our Furs cleared out. We have still a splendid assortment of very fine goods and would advise all wanting to buy to call and see what we offer.

Ladies' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Boys' Furs of Every Description

W. & D. DINEEN,

COR. KING AND YONGE STS.

ART.

MR. FORSTER, Artist—Pupil of M. Bouguereau, President of Art Association of France. Studio, 81 King-street East, portrait painting. 462

GRAND RALLY
DOMINION ELECTIONS
MASS MEETING

OF THE ELECTORS OF

WEST TORONTO!

WILL BE HELD IN

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,

ON

Saturday Evening, Feb. 19,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Edward Gurney, W. R. Brock, E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., A. McRoberts, Prod. C. Denison will deliver addresses.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. 56

CENTRE TORONTO.

Your Vote is Respectfully Solicited for

Geo. R. R. Cockburn

The Liberal-Conservative and National Policy Candidate for the House of Commons.

Electors of Centre Toronto.

Your Vote and Influence are Respectfully Solicited for

JOHN HARVIE

As your Representative in the House of Commons. Election Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, 1887.

DOMINION ELECTIONS

A Mass Meeting of the Electors of

WEST TORONTO

WILL BE HELD IN

POWER'S HALL, cor. Spadina-avenue and King-street.

On Friday Evening, Feb. 18, inst.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

FRED. C. DENISON and other Conservatives will address the meeting. 45

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WEST YORK COMMITTEE ROOMS,

23 YONGE-STREET ARCADE.

National Policy voters are earnestly requested to call at the above address to get information about where to vote, conveyances to and from the Polls, etc., etc.

Parkdale and St. Mark's Ward are in West York for the Dominion Elections on the 22nd inst.

N. CLARKE WALLACE.
National Policy Candidate.

God save the Queen and our fair Dominion.

FRIENDS OF

Fred C. Denison

Who wish to volunteer conveyances for Polling Day will oblige by leaving their names at Central Committee Rooms,

25 KING-STREET WEST.

G. M. EVANS, Agent.

ST. THOMAS WARD
Liberal Conservative Asso'n,

A Meeting of the Association will be held at **Mr. Small's Committee Rooms, 74 Sherbourne-street, on Friday and Saturday Evenings, 18th & 19th inst.**

Canvassers to bring their books and report. Also on Monday evening to complete arrangements for Tuesday.

JOHN TASSEY, President. WM. C. RIDDLE, Secretary.

FRIENDS OF

JOHN SMALL

Who desire to volunteer conveyances for polling day will please send their names to the

Committee Rooms, 280 Queen-st. east, or 74 Sherbourne-st.

E. COATSWORTH, JR., Agent.

BATES & DODDS,

775 QUEEN-STREET WEST.
The Non-Combination Undertakers. 36
Orders promptly attended. 775 Queen west.

THE ATRADOME,

71 AND 73 KING-STREET EAST.

GUARANTEED PERFECT

DRESS & MANTLE MAKING

The success of our present Modistes enables us to assure more perfect and in every respect more satisfactory garments than are procurable elsewhere in Canada, otherwise acceptance is not expected. This guarantee we feel certain will induce a trial from every lady with a taste for a hand-some and stylish garment, especially as our charges are positively lower than any other establishment's of pretension in the city.

Now that the season is just opening out, we would urge on ladies taking advantage of the superior attention obtainable before the rush commences.

Estimates for entire cost of Costumes furnished.

NOLAN & HICKSON

AUCTION SALES

TENDERS for Dog Tags, Cab and Express Numbers.

Notice is hereby given that separate tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received through registered post or left in the office of the City Clerk, up to noon on **Friday, the 4th March next**, for the following supplies, viz.: 6000 (more or less) Dog Tags, Cab and Express numbers.

Specifications may be seen and all further information obtained upon application at the office of the General Inspector of Licenses, City Hall. Each and every tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit or marked cheque made payable to the order of the City Treasurer, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the contract, which deposit will be forfeited to the city in the event of the successful tenderer or his sureties failing to execute the necessary contract and bond.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

FOLLIS JOHNSTON,
Chairman Markets and Health Committee.
City Hall, Toronto, Feb. 17th, 1887.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statutes in that behalf, that all creditors or persons having claims against the estate of the late Edward A. Nelson of the City of Toronto, Doctor of Medicine, are hereby notified to send in their claims to the undersigned Solicitor, at his office, 18 and 20 Toronto-street, Toronto, on or before the first day of April, 1887, with their full names and particulars of their claim and the amount thereof.

And notice is hereby further given that on and after the First day of April, 1887, the executors will distribute among the persons entitled thereto the assets of the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have had notice.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN,
Solicitor for Executors.
Dated this 11th day of February, 1887. 2222

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statutes in that behalf that all creditors or persons having claims against the estate of the late Daniel O'Sullivan of the Village of Norway, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, Gentleman, are hereby notified to send in their claims to the undersigned solicitor at his office, 18 and 20 Toronto-street, Toronto, on or before the First day of April, 1887, with their full names and particulars of their claim and the amount thereof.

And notice is hereby further given that on and after the First day of April, 1887, the executors will distribute among the persons entitled thereto the assets of the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have had notice.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN,
Solicitor for Executors.
Dated this 11th day of February, 1887. 2222

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of Henry Fox, deceased. Pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 107 and 46 Victoria (Ontario) Chapter 8.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having any claim against the estate of Henry Fox, late of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, lumber manufacturer, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of December, A.D. 1886, are hereby required to send by post prepaid or deliver to Messrs. Morris & McNab, No. 15 Building and Loan Chambers, Toronto-street, Toronto, Solicitors for the executors of and under the last will and Testament of the said Henry Fox, deceased, on or before the 14th DAY OF MARCH, 1887, their christian and surnames and descriptions with full particulars and proof of their claims and a statement of their accounts and of the securities, if any held by them. And notice is hereby given that after the said 14th day of March, 1887, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. And the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have notice at the time of such distribution.

MORRIS & McNAB,
Solicitors for the Executors.
Dated 31st January, 1887. 22222

SEATON VILLAGE SAND.

Sand for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Prices on application to

LIONEL YORKE,
Steam Stone Works, foot of Jarvis-st. 136

Order your Wedding or Funeral

FLOWERS

FROM THE CITY NURSERIES, 407 YONGE-STREET. 136

H. SLIGHT.

I have a beautiful stock of Roses at reasonable prices. Please call or telephone No. 151.

WESTERN CANADA
Loan & Savings Company,

70 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO

PRESIDENT, THE HON. G. W. ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE GOODERHAM, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS received in amounts from ten dollars upwards and interest allowed half-yearly at highest current rate.

DEBENTURES.—A special rate allowed for money deposited for a fixed term of two years and over, the Company's bond being given with half-yearly interest coupons which are negotiable at all important banking points in Ontario.

Executors and trustees of estates are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this Company. 36

Money to Lend on Farm and City Property.

**WALTER S. LEE, M