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NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

MR. CAMPBELL DETHRONED

CHANCELLOR BOYD DELIVERS JUDGMENT ON MESSRS. HOWLAND AND GOODERHAM'S PETITION.

Conclusion of the Argument—His Lordship's Exhaustive Review—the Creditors to Meet and Choose His Successor—The Deposed Liquidator Interviewed by The World.

At last the principal act re the Central Bank has been played. Mr. Archibald Campbell has been deposed and his office declared vacant. His colleagues, Messrs. Howland and Gooderham, the petitioning liquidators, are continued in their post and will together proceed with the business of the liquidation until the creditors give them a colleague.

This Chancellor Boyd decided yesterday, and in support of his judgment gave an exhaustive review of the functions of liquidators and the range and operations of the Winding-up Act. He impartially considered the charges and counter-charges of the divers affidavits, and whilst exonerating Mr. Campbell from several of the charges preferred against him, said the duty of the court was to remove him from his office, principally on the ground of want of harmony with his colleagues in the work of liquidation.

No order was made as to costs, and the arrangements for the fresh election were left to Master Hodgins.

This stage of the prolonged proceedings was not reached until 6 o'clock last evening, the Chancellor's summing up occupying more than an hour.

The earlier proceedings lost their interest and importance by His Lordship's decision. They may be concisely summarized by stating that Mr. Macleman, Q.C., took up the argument in reply to the petition against Mr. Campbell, and spoke effectively for 2½ hours.

Mr. Bain, Q.C., followed on the same side and occupied nearly as long. He was in good voice and form, and eloquently denounced the "conspiracy" against his client, the charges preferred having, he maintained, no title of evidence supporting them. Mr. Foster briefly replied to certain points and then came the climax, when at 5 o'clock Chancellor Boyd commenced his judgment.

The Chancellor's Charge.

The Chancellor said:

"I very deeply regret that this application has been made—that there has been a necessity to bring this matter before the court. That there was a necessity is perfectly manifest to any one who looks at the evidence supporting the affidavits of the petitioning liquidators. This is the third day on which these proceedings have been before me, and the materials before the court have assumed a large bulk. However I might if I desirable take a much longer time to consider my judgment, the exigencies of the business of the court are such as to prevent me postponing it or putting my opinion in a more definite form. It is important for all parties that I should decide now. I think I can with sufficient clearness express my views, and considering the way in which the case has been ventilated through the press, and the interest taken in it, my judgment will without delay reach the persons interested in this controversy.

"It is quite clear that the creditors are those who will have to suffer in this matter. After all the contributories have been called upon and the assets realized there will be a very considerable shortage. Whether anything can be realized from doubtful claims or by the owing officers who have been guilty of dereliction of duty, or giving preferential payments, is difficult to say at present. Very much fear is felt that there will be a considerable deficiency.

"This is a most alarming state of affairs. When we considered the history of this bank, the position of the men in connection with it, and the total terrific wreck which has occurred, one is obliged to say that there has been not only gross incompetency—if that word is used in its most comprehensive sense—but dishonesty in the conduct of its affairs. This is a matter which is very important in considering the whole case. I use words advisedly.

"Fortunately in this province we have had very little experience in the winding up of banks. Then have been no well defined rules or practice. Many of the questions have been argued without authorities. Some of the views I may express will be given for the first time in this court.

"Let us consider the position of the court with reference to liquidators. Very considerable difficulties may be found in the winding up of banks where three liquidators are required. This is the express stipulation of the Act in reference to banks. It may be expected that there will be divergencies of opinion, differences of policy between liquidators where more than one liquidator is appointed. In such cases the courts may have to intervene. The difficulties in this case are of a more serious character, and one may say that it is impossible for these three gentlemen to work together. Two of them have stated that they will not work with the third party to the office, to which they have severally been appointed. It is impossible for the court to yoke these three men together. The lack of harmonious action and various disputes would continue to the end of the chapter, and the court would be obliged to intervene to moderate between them and this means considerable expense. It is in the interests of all the parties concerned that there should not be this want of harmony."

The learned Judge then explained the scheme of the Winding-up Act—the meeting of creditors and shareholders, the voting, the confirmation of election by the court, and other procedure. There is to be one liquidator representing the interests of shareholders, one that of the creditors, and a third—a disinterested person—holding the balance of power between the other two. He stated the steps which had been taken in reference to the Central Bank. All parties united in selecting Mr. Campbell and Mr. Gooderham, the only matter in dispute being whether Mr. Stayner or Mr. Howland should be the third liquidator.

Said the Chancellor: "I decided in favor of Mr. Howland because he was neither creditor nor shareholder. Mr. Stayner appeared to have the same interest as Mr. Gooderham, that of a heavy stockholder. He was therefore liable to be called upon to make good his share of the deficiency and was also, I believe, a creditor. Mr. Howland seemed to be a more independent man in this respect.

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"Mr. Campbell's policy, as it seems to me, was plain. 'It is important that this concern should be wound up, the assets realized, the creditors and shareholders and noteholders paid as soon as possible, and all at the smallest expense. It is not for us to search into frauds. It is not for us to play the part of detectives. There are a great many bygone transactions as to which 'Let sleeping dogs lie,' to use a proverbial expression. That was the course of his action and the tenor of his expression as to the proper policy in regard to the bank. I may summarise it by saying that it was a strictly economic policy, and there is a great deal to be said in favor of that view—at least in ordinary and special cases. The more that can be saved for the creditors and the quicker the better for the estate. That was Mr. Campbell's policy. As matters went on divergences occurred and want of confidence sprung up in the minds of his co-liquidators.

"Messrs. Howland and Gooderham seemed, on their part, to have taken this position: There has been very gross dereliction of duty, malfeasances, irregularities, and it is our duty to investigate these things." Speaking personally, I am in sympathy with that view. I think the whole scope of the Act indicates that there are cases in which it would be the bounden duty of the liquidators to investigate suspicious or fraudulent transactions, to see whose the blame rests for such terrible financial trouble, and to put the blame on the right shoulders.

"Then we have to consider what is the policy of this court and this Act in the interests of the country at large. Is money the best thing—that which should be primarily considered in a liquidation? No. It is good in its way; but it is not to be got at the expense of public morality. If the investigation of criminal matters were left to individual creditors or shareholders the old proverb would come in, 'What is every man's duty is no man's duty.' But under this Act liquidators are charged with this duty. They are to engage in this under the supervision of the Master, and it has to be done in reason and moderation. Money is not to be wasted, charges are not to be investigated which will probably result in nothing, mere suspicion is not to be followed up at the expense of the estate. But suppose if $200 or $300 were expended in detecting wrong-doing, putting the blame on the proper persons, such as the half dozen men whose names have been mentioned in this inquiry, is not that in the interests of commerce and the bank? I think it is. The deduction of this small amount from the funds would have an unappreciable result in the end of the liquidation, and would be well spent. This is my opinion; the creditors may not think so. So stating for the court and the best interests of the country, I should say that such cases should be investigated. The Legislature has intended that this should be part of the duty of the liquidators.

"It is important in such extraordinary transactions as these in connection with the Central Bank, where there has been gross dishonesty, that the guilt should be brought home to the guilty parties."

His Lordship then read the sections of the Winding-up Act bearing on the other duties of liquidators and also in reference to trial issues of officers, etc. The sections 115 to 118 he commented on were 20, 52, 81, 83 and 95. In carrying out these provisions liquidators would not be playing the part of detectives, but be, as it were, in the place of public prosecutors. In England there has been a good deal of discussion as to public prosecutors. This Winding-up Act puts liquidators in the position of quasi-public prosecutors. The Legislature has protected commercial morality by this Act.

Mr. Campbell thought this was not the proper way to deal in this particular case. He said, "Let us go to the Attorney-General, and let the cost of the prosecutions fall upon Ontario." That was the line of the economic policy which he advocated. "It strikes me," said the Judge, "that in this case the Attorney-General would have asked the liquidators to investigate and present him with the materials available for such prosecutions."

"In the course of the arguments in this application there has been a very great breadth of accusation and great warmth of advocacy by counsel. They have gone into points which I am happy to say do not fall on me to arbitrate on at all. I do not consider Mr. Campbell on his trial. I do not hint that there is any incapacity on his part for the performance of his duties. On the contrary nothing appears in evidence to show that there is any incompetence on his part to deal with the wind-ing-up in the most efficient way. Nor am I called upon to decide as to the alleged incompetence of Messrs. Howland and Gooderham. Nothing has occurred to show me that they are not as competent now as when first chosen.

"This is the practical position. Here is a board of three liquidators—two against one. It looks as if that the two represent the views of the creditors. If there is to be a readjustment of the board, who is to go out—is it two or the one? I think that in order to face fairly the administration of affairs the one should yield to the two. The liquidators are the hands of the court, and unless there be co-operation and agreement the proceedings will be paralyzed. Such a state of things cannot be tolerated by the court."

The Chancellor reviewed the points of divergence amongst the liquidators and the charges and counter charges. Everything had been argued at great length. Many of the charges had been disproved. Many of them were of little importance. Others had been explained away. Some remained in doubt owing to the conflicting affidavits. Suspicion having been awakened in the minds of Messrs. Howland and Gooderham it was reflected in the conduct of Mr. Campbell, so that they perceived a systematic scheme of opposition in what had previously been a difference of opinion or divergence of policy. They thought that his delay in furnishing such accounts as they desired had arisen because of the possible relations of Mr. Campbell with some of those implicated, that he was not willing to expose fraud or accelerate criminal or other proceedings against them.

"This is my mind," said the learned judge, "gives the key to the whole position. It is not for me to proportion praise or blame as to these matters. It may be that Mr. Campbell is quite right in the way in which he has conducted the concern. But it not right in his mind to furnish the Messrs. Howland with accounts, this can be adjusted by the Master and the charges met by the erring liquidator. A great deal has been said about the way in which this petition was sprung upon Mr. Campbell, and altogether that there had been an improperative action in connection with the Chancellor; "I must exculpate them. I believe they acted in the interest of the creditors as they thought. It may be a matter of opinion as to whether this was the right way to make the application; but the proceedings are to a great extent now at an end, definite rules have been framed. I dissent from the argument of Mr. Bain that this was an unwarrantable proceeding. It may be a question whether a private application would have been better. But, if the latter, all sorts of imputations would have been made and spread abroad."

Passing from the form of the application to the substance of it, the learned judge expressed his opinion that the course should be pursued for the winding-up business from those which had been used previously. A good deal of friction seemed to have arisen over this book of separate accounts of the liquidation proceedings. The 53d section of the act contemplated books of the company as a distinct property in the hands of the liquidator. "I do not believe that there would have been any application here if there had not arisen these divergencies as to the books."

The Chancellor then dealt with the Cox-Baxter papers, stating that he supposed there was good reason why Mr. Allen did not promulgate or distribute them. Mr. Campbell's policy was not to permit a criminal prosecution of Cox, to keep things quiet, to get in the money and say nothing about any crime. Why did he not take his co-liquidators into his confidence? I cannot say that he gives a satisfactory explanation, although he may be justified in acting as he did, afraid of imperilling the chance of getting $14,000 by a criminal prosecution.

The Barnett acceptances were commenced upon by His Lordship at some length. Barnett was apparently an adventurer for whom no one had a good word. Probably the liquidators would further investigate the matter of these acceptances. Perhaps they would discover something; perhaps they would not. I cannot say that I have formed any satisfactory view of the transactions, but it is evident that Baxter, Barnett and Campbell were working together. Campbell's dealing with these acceptances might have been a bona fide transaction; he may not be liable civilly. There was no evidence that Campbell had other than a business relation with Baxter as to these acceptances. The petitioning liquidators were not satisfied with these relations and transactions. Their suspicions made Campbell resent. This was probably the explanation of the private meetings of Mr. Howland and Mr. Gooderham which Mr. Bain called "conspiracy."

"It seems to me," said the Chancellor, "that the duty of the court is perfectly plain. The court has power to call another meeting of the creditors and to submit to them the question as to who the third liquidator shall be. Section 19 of the Winding-up Act provided for this.

"This is a case in which the creditors are the all-important persons. They are the ones who will have to suffer. They are those from whom the expenditure will come in tracing those different criminal acts which have been committed. It is for them to say how far this shall be done. They may condone matters if they like. They may say 'we are quite willing to expend $1000 or $2000 in tracking these defaulters. They may affirm their confidence in Mr. Campbell. They may be satisfied with his explanations and assert that he has done nothing which imputations him in these matters, that he is perfectly free from blame, and that his services and qualifications are such as to render him an invaluable servant.

"So far as Messrs. Howland and Gooderham are concerned the creditors knew all about them. But the creditors did not know what this examination has disclosed as to Mr. Campbell's connection with Baxter and the others whose names are mixed up in these proceedings. It is for the creditors to say whether they will continue confidence in him.

"My judgment is this: So far as I am concerned I do not take the responsibility of continuing Mr. Campbell in his position as liquidator. The proceedings tell against him, and I must have regard to the stand which the other two liquidators have taken against him. It is now for the creditors to say what they will do.

"Therefore I direct that the office of liquidator occupied by Mr. Campbell be vacated, and that a meeting of the creditors be called for the purpose of nominating a person to fill this third liquidatorship, without prejudice to Mr. Campbell being nominated for the office. The time and place of meeting will be settled by the Master.

"I do not dispose of the question of costs at present.

"There need be no suspension in dealing with the accounts by the other liquidators, Messrs. Howland and Gooderham. Their proceedings will go on as at present, in the meanwhile."

Counsel's Last Words.

Mr. Bain: "I ask your Lordship to direct that the liquidators shall not interfere with the meeting to be called in any way, or endeavor to procure proxies to represent creditors at the meeting. Messrs. Howland and Gooderham have the books in their possession and know who the creditors are. The meeting should be perfectly free, and there should be a clear understanding that the liquidators take no part in the meeting.

The Chancellor: "I think it is better to let all speak and deal with the matter as they choose."

Mr. Bain: "I do not object to the liquidators speaking at the meeting, but I do object to their making use of circulars and proxies."

The Chancellor: "The creditors have to send in their claims by Feb. 20, and the list will then be open at the bank. However, I will refer this matter to the master. He will settle the details—the advertisement, the time and place of meeting, etc. I will not fetter him in his discretion in any way."

Mr. Foster: "As to Messrs Howland and Gooderham?"

The Chancellor: "The work of liquidation must go on."

Mr. Foster: "There has been no suspension on their part yet."

The Chancellor: "No; there has not. They will continue their work."

What Mr. Campbell Says.

The World met Mr. Archibald Campbell last night after the Chancellor's decision, and asked him if he had anything to say in reference to the same. Mr. Campbell, while not expressing any opinion as to the justice or otherwise of the judgment, stated that he had not made up his mind as to what course he should pursue. It would require a couple of days for him to think over the matter. He did not really know how long he would remain in the city. He further stated that he had nothing he wished to say to the public through the press at present.

A Dividend to be Declared.

It was reported to the Master-in-Ordinary yesterday by Messrs. Howland and Gooderham, Central Bank liquidators, that the funds in their hands and the amounts which they expect to collect justified them in asking for power to declare a dividend to the Central Bank depositors as soon after March 1 as they can get the record of claims in shape. The Master granted the required permission.

President Blain's Overdraft.

A writ of summons has been issued by the liquidators of the Central Bank, claiming from David Blain, the president of the bank, $11,000, the amount of his overdrawn account. Mr. Blain will be served in the States, and will have twenty-one days to enter his appearance and deliver his defence.

No Dealings With Barnett.

In a letter received yesterday from Mr. E. S. Cox by a personal friend, Mr. Cox says: "I see Barnett has been interviewed and mentions me. Now remember this, I never had any thing of any kind to do with Barnett, directly or indirectly, and he knows nothing about me or my transactions."

ELI PERKINS ON LAUGHTER.

He Philosophizes on the Characteristics of Wit, Humor and Sarcasm.

That on which the sun never sets immortal the office of humorist seems destined to be immortal.

What is the difference between a mother-in-law and a bee? Give a bee honey and he will stay.

I fight the delivery time; I would kill the devil but I hate the heat to when I see a male Gladstone in the house I think of my families to support.

The above are specimen bricks taken from a large pile that Eli Perkins threw at his audience last night in Association Hall. To catch one or two of these bricks on the fly, and present them as above will not give a satisfactory idea of the lecture, but in doing this we opine that we are at least equal to the ancient philosopher who had a house to sell, and who carried about with him a brick of it as a sample to exhibit to intending purchasers. The lecturer gave his audience to understand that he was growing more serious as he was growing older, that he was becoming a philosopher, and instead of being, as formerly, a mere mechanic to make people laugh, he was striving to give them the inside track of the philosophy of laughter, to explain to them the art of laughing. In this connection he explained the peculiar characteristics attaching to wit, humor, pathos, sarcasm and ridicule, and it was in elaborating and defining these forms that he threw out his pile of accumulated funniness. The cyclone appears to be a cold and unemployed subject. Perhaps he thought some chestnut about a cyclone they encountered when out west. Mr. Perkins said he was in Kansas at a time when a cyclone was expected to occur. A stranger, who did not know how to weather one of these atmospheric disturbances, went out of doors, and not knowing that the proper caper was to keep his mouth shut under the circumstances, began to whistle at a time. The result was that the tide got in and washed the cyclone out of his teeth, and before he knew it he was turned inside out and thrown up against a stone wall, flattened out like an omelette. The same fate happened to several other strangers who were in town. An enterprising individual set to work and took the cyclone in a pumpkin-seed vest-pocket and did a big business for a few weeks in selling them off as liver pads. The lecturer, as he went along, pointed a moral here and there, and when the close he delivered as fine a temperance panegyric as the greatest temperance enthusiast could wish to hear. He pictured Kansas as it is—no prohibitionists, saloons, no police, everybody full of joy and happiness. The wife-beater has ceased to exist and the husband and wife sit down of an evening his grain fills not up with beer and black bologna, but sensible man, he eats a square meal at one of the many temperance hotels that bloom and flourish there. The speaker could hardly find words to picture the happiness and content that reigned among the people of Kansas since prohibition was enacted. It was a place where men from other States were journeying to place themselves beyond the possibility of temptation. Lately, said Mr. Perkins, he met an Indiana farmer fleeing to Kansas with his three sons so that they might be spared the fate of their mother, who had been killed in a drunken brawl in a town of Indiana. He did not wish to see any Ontarian move to Kansas on account of the prohibition, but he would like to see them saved from ruin here in Ontario by adopting prohibition. Mr. Perkins was greeted with rapturous applause throughout his discourse, and at the end everyone seemed pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Other Phases of the Amusement World.

There were fairly good houses at both performances of "Hoodman Blind" yesterday. The melodrama is a favorite with the Toronto public.

The sale of seats for the comic opera "Dorothy," next week at the Grand, opens this morning at the box office. The music of "Dorothy" is popular in New York papers, melodious, tuneful and easily acquired by the audience. It will be placed upon the stage in the Grand in a magnificent manner, the scenery being very handsome.

The "New Dominion" drew two good houses at the Toronto yesterday. The play, which ranks with the best of its class, continues to attract the lovers of sensational drama.

Joe Dowling will hold the boards at the Toronto Opera House next week in the melodrama "Never Say Die." The play is well constructed and the scenery is very nicely effected with great applause. The river of real water is the most strikingly realistic thing ever seen on the stage. The American papers speak very highly of the play.

The subscription list of the Norman concert was large yesterday, both at Nordheimer's and Suckling's. It will be kept open all this week.

A select concert under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union will be given in Association Hall tonight. Besides several well-known local favorites there will be Miss Lotty of New York, a pupil of Madame Brink-Pohl.

Death of an American Satirist.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 15.—D. R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby") died at his residence in this city of consumption and a complication of organic troubles this morning.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Detective Burrows will leave for London this morning to bring back Samuel Singer, who is charged with the larceny of a pair of boots from Geo. Fraser of Northcote avenue, and who was arrested in London yesterday.

The police of the third precinct yesterday afternoon arrested a lad named Pat Dillon on the charge of the larceny of a pair of pictures from Broderick Bros., 524 Queen-street west.

John Johnson and Thomas McLaren will be tried at the Police Court this morning for the larceny of some coal from unknown parties. They were arrested by the police of No. 1 Division while carting the coal away.

Collingwood Schreiber, Marcus Smith and P. H. McLeod, of the Department of Railways and Canals, are in the city in connection with the subway question, it is understood.

Mr. J. W. Crutch of British Columbia, an important witness for the Government in the Onderdonk case, passed through the city last night to Ottawa.

Lewis of 23 Oxford-street last night reported the loss of a black overcoat stolen from the Elliott House, at Shuter and Church streets.

"St. Charles."

A suite of elegant luncheon and dining rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen have just been opened and furnished regardless of expense at the above named restaurant, 70 Yonge-street, first door south of the Dominion Bank. The celebrated lunch counter will be open for the convenience of business men and others will be continued as usual. Fred Mossop, Proprietor. 216

To Dine on March 16.

The two city branches of the Irish National League last night decided to hold their annual banquet on the night of March 16.

Origin of the Bustle.

—A gentleman in Michigan has discovered that the Indian women of Arizona and New Mexico wear bustles, and that it has been worn by these people for numberless generations. They are made principally of bent saplings and are so far behind the modern bustle in utility as the Diamond Stove Co. ranges and stoves are ahead of the fuel and food wasters that some ladies are trying to get along with. Their reputation for good bakers is unprecedented. See them at 8 Queen west. 149

THE HOUSE HARD AT WORK.

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT BILLS ADVANCED A STAGE.

A Three Hours' Session Results in a Good Showing—Protection of Guests at Hotels—The General Road Companies Act—The Deputations.

Yesterday was a busy one with the Legislature. For about three hours the House devoted itself assiduously to the business which had accumulated on the order paper. The feature of the sitting was the advancement of several important bills a stage. Although the House did not hold an evening session it may be fairly claimed that they did a good day's work. All the members except three or four were in their places. The adjournment was at 5.50.

Mr. Meredith asked whether any journal or other record of the proceedings of the conference of certain members of the executive councils of this and certain other of the provinces held in Quebec in October last was kept. If any such journal or other record was kept, it is the intention to lay a copy of it before the House.

The Attorney-General said—I believe that a journal or other record of the proceedings of the conference was kept. A copy of it has been sent to every member of the House.

Mr. French asked whether, in view of the recent considerable increase of jurisdiction of the division courts and the narrowing down thereby of the jurisdiction of the county courts, it is the intention of the Government, during this session, to abolish the present jurisdiction of county courts and transfer such jurisdiction to the division courts, or, on the other hand, to largely increase the present jurisdiction of the county courts.

The Attorney-General—It is not the intention of the Government at the present session to introduce any measure with reference to the question asked by the hon. member for Grenville.

Mr. Blyth moved for an address to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a return of copies of all orders in council with respect to the formation of new municipalities under the provisions of the Municipal Act. He contended that though, according to law, the municipal councils were permitted to invest money they had on hand in chartered banks, trust companies, first mortgages on real estate, municipal debentures, Dominion and Ontario securities, the modes of investment were not what was desired. Investment in trust companies was improper, and he knew of a case in which the treasurer of one of which had lost $24,000 and the other $14,000 by depositing in the Central Bank. What they wanted was a government act, such as that in force where the municipalities could deposit. The Government was borrowing from other sources and it might just as well borrow from the municipalities, and at the same time confer a boon on them by keeping their money till it was required. Hon. A. S. Hardy intimated that the Government would not establish such an institution. There were sufficient means afforded to municipalities, when care and discretion were used, for safe and remunerative investment of funds. He had no objection to the motion passing.

For the next two hours the House buckled to the business of the day through the list of public and private bills. Eight were taken up and discussed, and seven of these were given a second reading.

Mr. French's bill to amend the law respecting mortgages was the first on the list. It provided that it would not be lawful for a mortgagee to demand six months' notice from the borrower of the lender's intention to repay, or six months' interest in lieu thereof, unless it was so expressly stated in the terms made by the conveying parties. The Attorney-General, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Clarke and Mr. French discussed the merits of the measure. Mr. Gibson suggested that a three months notice would be sufficient in most cases where the mortgage was overdue and the borrower had been permitted to pay his interest without being put to the expense of giving notice. It would not be fair to the lender to have the payment made without any notice. Mr. French proposed to meet the views of the members who composed the Legal Committee.

Mr. Meredith—No, no; put some farmers on it.

Mr. French—I have no objection to other names being added.

Mr. Meredith—Put on all the candidates for the office of Minister of Agriculture. [Laughter.]

The bill was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Meredith, Bishop, Fraser, Ross (Huron), Waters, Drury, Tooley, Wood (Hastings), Gibson (Hamilton), Clancey, Whitney, Guthrie, Richardson and French.

Mr. Lees' bill to amend the General Road Companies Act, was next taken up. It gave power to municipal councils to subscribe for one hundred ratepayers, to have arbitrators appointed to decide upon what benefit the application of tolls upon road companies would accrue to towns or villages, should he. It gave the arbitrators power to assess interested municipalities their fair share towards the purchase of such roads. On the application of the purchase all tolls were to be abolished. The Attorney-General said this was an important measure. It was proper that the toll-free roads used by the public should be abolished. However it would be well to allow the road companies an opportunity of objecting to such abolition if they might have to offer. The bill was given a second reading, and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. McKay's bill "for the prevention of accidents by fire in hotels and public buildings" provides that hotel proprietors shall build iron ladders on the outside of their hotels or other building above the first story; that a rope fire escape shall be kept in each bedroom above the ground floor, and that any hotel man failing not complying with the law shall be subject to a fine of not less than $20 or more than $200. The bill was read a second time and referred to the committee composed of Messrs. Hardy, Meredith, H. E. Clarke, Wood (Brant), Gibson (Hamilton), Guthrie, Craig, Ingram, Fraser and Wright, of Ottawa.

Mr. Waters' bill to amend the Assessment Act so as to have the "poll tax" paid to overseers of roads instead of to the municipal councils received a second reading and was referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Stewart's bill to amend the Municipal Act so as to regulate the distance from any public road that any portable steam engine may be used received a second reading without debate.

Mr. Wood's (Brant) proposed amendment to the municipal act met with the approbation of the Provincial Treasurer. It will compel every municipal council to have a complete statement of the assets and liabilities of such municipality published before nomination day of each year. The bill received its second reading.

Mr. Phelps wanted Scott Act magistrates in counties having a population from 40,000 to 60,000 paid $700 a year, and counties having more population than that, $800 a year. But the Attorney-General squelched him and that ended the matter. Mr. Phelps argued that in Simcoe the county had made $19,000 out of the act and it should pay the magistrate a bigger salary. But added he: "If the Attorney-general opposes the bill I do not wish to press it." [Laughter on the Opposition side.]

Hon. A. M. Ross comforted Mr. Phelps by saying that the latter had served a good purpose in bringing out this fact. No doubt if Mr. Phelps went to the County Council of Simcoe and, with his usual eloquence, pointed out the injustice done the Scott Act Magistrate, the Council would attend to the matter.

Mr. Meredith held that the passage of such a bill would do injury to the temperance cause, as the counties, compelled against their will to vote money, would very likely endeavor to frustrate the objects of the act.

Mr. Phelps withdrew his bill.

Mr. Smith's bill introducing a kind of front-age tax, called by him an "acreage rate," into rural communities, for providing funds to defray the cost of local improvements, was opposed by Messrs. Wood and Phelps. The latter thought Mr. Smith should be compelled to withdraw it. The bill got its second reading and was referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington) succeeded in getting his bill to make the heads of municipal councils, reeves and deputy-reeves, ex-officio justices of the peace, read a second time. This year no opposition was raised to it.

A private bill, introduced by Mr. Stratton, amending the act incorporating the William Hall Peterboro Protestant Poor Trust was read a second time.

Bills Read a First Time.

These bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Bronson—An act to amend the Railway Act of Ontario.

Mr. Leys—An act respecting the Town of Parkdale.

Hon. G. W. Ross—An act respecting the endowment of University College and Upper Canada College.

Mr. Musk—An act to amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Conmee—An act respecting the Town of Port Arthur and townships adjacent to the town.

TALK OF THE LOBBIES.

Another Day of Deputations—Those That Saw the Attorney-General Yesterday.

Dr. Coventry, Windsor; Dr. Stoneham, Ottawa; Dr. Burgess, Lindsay; Dr. Griffin, Brantford; Dr. Robillard, Ottawa; Dr. McClelland, Trenton, and Dr. Oldright, Toronto, representing the Executive Health Officers' Association of Ontario, waited on the Attorney General and Hon. A. M. Ross yesterday, asking that Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, be made a health officer in connection with their association, and that proper instruments be supplied to him to enable him to carry on scientific investigation principally in the direction of analysing food and water. The deputation were assured that the matter would be considered.

The Royal Templars of Temperance object to the proposed Friendly Societies Act. After the doctors withdrew the Attorney-General and Mr. Ross were seen by a strong deputation from the order, now sitting in Toronto, who urged similar objections to those raised by the Independent Order of Foresters a few days ago.

A deputation composed of Mayor J. B. Thompson (Orillia), J. McCosh, Dr. Slaven, F. J. Delaney, W. J. Gilpin, James Quinn, J. J. Gallagher, Dr. Elliott, J. J. Hadley, Peter Thompson, Rev. Mr. Armstrong and William Teskey, waited on the Attorney-General to persuade the Government to take portions of territory off the counties of Ontario and Simcoe and the district of Muskoka for the purpose of forming a new county, with Orillia as the county town. They proposed to give the new county the poetic name of "Mowat." If the new county be formed the Orillia men think their town has the strongest claims on being made the capital.

The biggest deputation of the session entered the Attorney-General's presence at 6.30 o'clock last evening. There were about fifty altogether, from different parts of Parry Sound and Muskoka districts. They came to protest against the proposal to form a county or counties, for municipal purposes, out of these districts. They wanted districts for judicial purposes only. There were two plans of division proposed. A. R. Town, Hugh Hunter, James Sharpe, H. H. Monzies, E. O. Taylor, Wm. A. Kelsey of The Burk's Falls Arrow, Henry Mitts, Wm. Brisbin, Geo. Morrison and others from the vicinity of Burk's Falls, wanted Parry Sound divided into two districts, east and west. The dividing line would be west by the Township of McMurrich, Ryerson, Chapman, Pringle and Patterson. The western district would have twenty-seven townships and the eastern twenty-three. Charles Kinton, H. P. May, J. W. Ferguson, Dr. Bigelow, Dr. Ferguson, Wm. Forster, Dr. Howland, John Paget and a large following wanted the district divided north and south by the "Seven Lakes," which would run north from Bracebridge, and make provisional counties of each division, with the provision that county shall be made if Bedford county, when the township demand it. Parry Sound would be, according to their plan, the capital of Parry Sound, and Huntsville, of Muskoka.

Hon. A. S. Hardy went to Brantford yesterday to attend the funeral of the late John H. Stratford.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.

Foundry and Cooper Shop Destroyed at Chatham—The Millbrook Disaster.

CHATHAM, Feb. 15.—Fire early this morning destroyed the cooper shop of Andrew Irwin and the machine shops and foundry of McKeough & Trotter. Irwin's loss is $1200 on building and $1000 on stock, partly covered by insurance. The loss of Trotter is $20,000, insured in Waterloo Mutual for $1000, Glasgow and London $1000, British America $1000. A Michigan paper says the fire was started on the truck close to the foundry, is a total loss.

Millbrook's Losses.

MILLBROOK, Feb. 15.—The principal losses by last night's fire, which was caused by the bursting of a lamp, are: Lang, grocerie, $1500, insured $500; Armstrong, dry goods, $1500, insured $1000; Cameron, boots and shoes, $1000, insured; Moffatt, boots and shoes, $200, no insurance; Counsil, tailor, $4000, insured $2000; Mulligan block $4000, insured $2000.

Quebec's Little Blaze.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15.—The fire which originated in the gas works to-day was got under control at 8 o'clock, after $200 damage being done; covered by insurance.

A Big Fire at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N.Y., Feb. 15.—The entire building of The Elmira Advertiser was burned to-night. Nothing was saved but a few files. The bindery, composing room and editorial employes all lost everything. The Sunday Tidings office, next door south of The Advertiser, was also destroyed. The Advertiser's loss is from $80,000 to $90,000; insurance $60,000; the Tidings, lately, $2,000, insured; Sunday Tidings loss $7000, insurance $2500; J. M. Robinson & Sons loss $30,000, insurance $24,000; Republican publishing house, loss $23,0, no insurance; loss on the two buildings destroyed besides The Advertiser and Tidings, Robinson's building $6000, insurance $5500; Arnot estate loss on Robinson building $25,0,0, insured $20,000.

ONTARIO GRAND LODGE, A.O.U.W.

Tenth Annual Session in Progress at Hamilton—Grand Recorder's Report.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15.—The tenth annual session of the Grand Lodge, A.O.U.W., opened here this morning, and at roll call 335 representatives responded to their names. Grand Master H. B. Taylor of Whitby stated that on Dec. 31, 1887, there were in Ontario 289 lodges, with a membership of 14,003. During the year 88 deaths occurred, and $78,000 had been paid to the widows and orphans of the deceased brothers.

Grand Recorder M. D. Calder's report showed total cash received during the year $193,955, an increase of $20,545 over last year. There have been 17 lodges organized during the year, with an average membership of 17.

Last night the Westworth graduates and undergraduates of Toronto University held their fifth annual dinner, about thirty-five being present.

Albert Logan of Toronto, agent, was charged before Police Magistrate Ingram, yesterday, with larceny of a watch from J. W. Bigger. Logan claimed that he won the watch from Bigger on a bet, and was allowed to go, the watch being returned to Bigger.

An Alleged Connection of the C.P.R.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 15.—In the State Senate to-day Mr. Erwin's bill giving the Schenectady and Ogdensburg Railway Company the right to

THE TORONTO RUBBER CO. OF CANADA 246
T. McILROY, JR., & CO.
India Rubber goods of every description.
28 KING-ST WEST.

The Toronto World.

TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY, 106 YORK-STREET.
Steam Mangle in operation. Keeps linen good color. 215
GEO. P. SHARPE, - - Prop.

NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

MR. CAMPBELL DETHRONED

CHANCELLOR BOYD DELIVERS JUDGMENT ON MESSRS. HOWLAND AND GOODERHAM'S PETITION.

Conclusion of the Argument—His Lordship's Exhaustive Review—The Creditors to Meet and Choose His Successor—The Deposed Liquidator Interviewed by The World.

At last the principal act re the Central Bank has been played. Mr. Archibald Campbell has been deposed and his office declared vacant. His colleagues, Messrs. Howland and Gooderham, the petitioning liquidators, are continued in their post and will together proceed with the business of the liquidation until the creditors give them a colleague.

This Chancellor Boyd decided yesterday, and in support of his judgment gave an exhaustive review of the functions of liquidators and the range and operations of the Winding-up Act. He impartially considered the charges and counter-charges of the divers affidavits, and whilst exonerating Mr. Campbell from several of the charges preferred against him, said the duty of the court was to remove him from his office, principally on the ground of want of harmony with his colleagues in the work of liquidation.

No order was made as to costs and the arrangements for the fresh election were left to Master Hodgins.

This stage of the prolonged proceedings was not reached until 6 o'clock last evening, the Chancellor's summing up occupying more than an hour.

The earlier proceedings lost their interest and importance by His Lordship's decision. They may be concisely summarized by stating that Mr. Maclennan, Q.C., took up the argument in reply to the petition against Mr. Campbell, and spoke effectively for 2½ hours.

Mr. Bain, Q.C., followed on the same side and occupied nearly as long. He was in good voice and form, and eloquently denounced the "conspiracy" against his client, the charges preferred having, he maintained, no little evidence supporting them. Mr. Foster briefly replied to certain points and then came the climax, when at 5 o'clock Chancellor Boyd commenced his judgment.

The Chancellor's Charge.

The Chancellor said:

"I very deeply regret that this application has been made—that there has been a necessity to bring this matter before the court. That there was a necessity is perfectly manifest to any person who looks at the evidence supporting the affidavits of the petitioning liquidators. This is the third day on which these proceedings have been before me, and the matter before the court have assumed a large bulk. However I might feel it desirable to take a longer time to consider my judgment, the interests of the business of the court are such as to prevent me postponing it or putting my opinion in a more definite form. It is painful to the parties that I should decide now. I think I can with sufficient clearness express my views, and considering the way in which the case has been ventilated through the press, and the interest taken in it, my judgment will without delay reach the persons interested in this controversy.

"It is a very unfortunate circumstance these who will have to suffer in this matter. After all the contributories have been called upon and the assets realized there will be a very considerable shortage. Whether anything can be realized from doubtful claims or by following officers who have been guilty of dereliction of duty, or giving preferential payments, is difficult to say at present. I very much fear that there will be a considerable deficiency.

"This is a most alarming state of affairs. When one considers the history of this bank, the position of the men in connection with it, and the other terrible wrecks which have occurred, one is obliged to say that there has been not only gross incompetency—I might almost say idiotic mismanagement—but disingenuous conduct of its affairs. This is a matter which is very important in considering the whole aspect of the case before me.

"Personally in this province we have had very little experience in the winding up of banks. There may have been no well defined rules or practice. Many of the questions have been argued without authorities. Some of the views I may express will be given for the first time in this court.

"Let us consider the position of the court with reference to liquidators. Very considerable difficulty may be found in the winding up of banks where three liquidators are required. There is the express stipulation of the Act in reference to banks. It may be expected that there will be divergencies of opinion, differences of policy between liquidators where more than one liquidator is appointed. In such cases the courts may have to intervene. The difficulties in this case are of a more serious character, and one may say that it is impossible for these three gentlemen to work together. Two of them have stated that they will not work with the third party in the office to which they have severally been appointed. It is impossible for the court to yoke these three men together. The lack of harmony, disagreements and various disputes would result in the ruin of the business, and the court would be obliged to intervene to moderate between them and this means considerable expense. It is in the interests of all the parties concerned that there should not be this want of harmony."

The learned judge then explained the scheme of the Winding-up Act—the meeting of creditors and shareholders, the voting, the confirmation of election by the court, and other procedure. There is to be one liquidator representing the interests of shareholders, one that of the creditors, and a third—a disinterested person—controlling the balance of power between the other two. He stated the steps which had been taken in reference to the Central Bank. At the meeting for the selection of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Gooderham, the only matter in dispute being whether Mr. Stayner or Mr. Howland should be the third liquidator.

Said the Chancellor: "I decided in favor of Mr. Howland because he was neither creditor nor shareholder. Mr. Stayner appeared to have the same interest as Mr. Gooderham, that of a heavy stockholder. He was therefore liable to be called upon to make good his share of the deficiency and assessable. I believe a creditor of the bank. The court did not pass any judgment upon the qualifications of either Mr. Howland or Mr. Gooderham. They were accepted by the court without any consideration of their claims. Mr. Scott, representing the creditors, stated that they felt so strongly the importance of having Mr. Howland on the board as liquidator that if only one were to be appointed Mr. Howland would be their choice.

"Mr. Campbell was chosen because his had special knowledge of the winding-up of banks. He was regarded as an eminently proper person for the office, whose services it was thought would be invaluable. He was looked upon as a practical man, one who would be the managing liquidator. But under the terms of the Act they were each equally responsible and charged with the administration of the estate. I have no doubt it practically built. Mr. Campbell did occupy the position of managing the business of the concern. By a sort of tacit acquiescence on the part of the other two liquidators they trusted matters in his hands."

His Lordship then recited the dates and proceedings in connection with the liquidatorship, and continued: "There was harmony at the outset. It is perfectly clear there is not harmony now, but, on the contrary, a very wide divergence in the views of the liquidators."

"Mr. Campbell's policy, as it seems to me, was this: "It is important that this concern should be wound up, the assets realized, the creditors and shareholders and noteholders paid as soon as possible, and all at the smallest expense. It is not for us to search into frauds. It is not for us to play the part of detectives. There are a great many bygone transactions as to which Mr. Sleeping does ile, to use a proverbial expression. That was the course of his action and the tenor of his expression as to the proper policy in regard to the bank. I may summarise it by saying that it was a strictly economic policy, and there is a great deal to be said in favor of that views, also in ordinary and special cases. The more that can be saved for the creditors and the quicker the better for the estate. That was Mr. Campbell's policy. As matters went on divergences occurred and want of confidence sprung up in the minds of his co-liquidators.

"Messrs. Howland and Gooderham seemed, on their part, to have taken this position: There has been very gross dereliction of duty, business been very irregularly done, and it is our duty to investigate these things." Speaking personally, I am in sympathy with that view. I think the whole scope of the Act indicates that there are cases in which it would be the bounden duty of the liquidators to investigate suspicious or fraudulent transactions, to see where the blame rests for such terrible financial trouble, and to put the blame on the right shoulders.

"Then we have to consider what is the policy of this court and this Act in the interests of the country at large. Is money the best thing—that which should be primarily considered in a liquidation? No. It is good in its way; but it is not to be got at the expense of public morality. If the investigation of criminal matters were left to individual creditors or shareholders the old proverb would come in, 'What is every man's duty is no man's duty.' But under this Act liquidators are charged with this duty: They are to engage in this under the supervision of the Min. or and. It has to be done in reason and moderation. Money is not to be wasted, charges are not to be investigated which will probably result in nothing, there suspicion is not to be followed up at the expense of the estate. But suppose if $200 or $300 were expended in detecting wrong-doing, putting the blame on the proper persons, such as the half d. z.n men whose names have been mentioned in this enquiry, is not that in the interests of commerce and the bank? I think it is. The deduction of this small amount from the funds would have an inappreciable result in the end of the liquidation, and would be well spent. This is my opinion; the creditors may not think so. So acting for the court and the best interests of the country, I should say that such cases should be investigated. The Legislature has intended that this should be part of the duty of the liquidators.

"It is important in such extraordinary transactions as those in connection with the Central Bank, where there has been gross dishonesty, that the guilt should be brought home to the guilty parties."

His Lordship then read the sections of the Winding-up Act bearing on the other duties of liquidators and also in reference to misfeasance of officers, etc. The sections His Lordship commented on were 30, 52, 81, 83 and 96. In carrying out these provisions liquidators would not be playing the part of detectives, but be, as it were, in the place of public prosecutors. In England there has been a good deal of discussion as to public prosecutors. This Winding-up Act puts liquidators in the position of quasi-public prosecutors. The Legislature has protected commercial morality by this Act.

Mr. Campbell thought this was not the proper way to deal in this particular case. He said, "Let us go to the Attorney-General, and let the cost of the prosecutions fall upon Ontario." That was in the teeth of the economic policy which he advocated. "It strikes me," said the judge, "that in this case the Attorney-General would have asked the liquidators to investigate and present him with the materials available for such prosecutions."

"In the course of the arguments in this application there has been a very great breadth of accusation and great warmth of advocacy by counsel. They have gone into points which I am happy to say do not fall on me to arbitrate on at all. I do not consider Mr. Campbell in his trial. I do not find that there is any incapacity on his part for the performance of his duties. On the contrary nothing appears in evidence to show that there is any incompetence on his part to deal with the winding-up in the most efficient way. Nor am I called upon to decide as to the alleged incompetence of Messrs. Howland and Gooderham. Nothing has occurred to show me that they are not as competent now as when first chosen.

"This is the practical position. Here is a board of three liquidators—two against one. I take it that the two represent the views of the creditors. If there is to be a readjustment of the board, who is to go out—the two or the one? I think the interests of the creditors demand the dismissal of affairs the one should yield to the two. The liquidators are the hands of the court, and unless there be co-operation and agreement the proceedings will be paralyzed. Such a state of things cannot be tolerated by the court.

"The Chancellor reviewed the points of difference amongst the liquidators and the charges and counter charges. Everything had been argued at great length. Many of the charges had been disproved. Many of them were of little importance. Others had been explained, and some remained in doubt owing to the conflicting affidavits. Suspicion naturally has been awakened in the minds of Messrs. Howland and Gooderham it was reflected on the conduct of Mr. Campbell, so that they perceived a great practical scheme of opposition in what had previously been a difference of opinion or divergence of policy. They thought that the delay in winding such accounts as they desired had arisen because of the possible relations of Mr. Campbell with some of those implicated, that he would not willingly expose fraud or accelerate criminal or other proceedings against them.

"This to my mind," said the learned judge, "gives the key to the whole position. It is not for me to proportion praise or blame as to these matters. It may be that Mr. Campbell is quite right in the way in which he has conducted the concern. But if not right in his mode of procedure with the books and accounts, this can be adjusted by the Master and the charge met by the erring liquidator." A great deal had been said about the way in which this petition was spring upon Mr. Campbell and altogether that there had been an improper motive actuating the petitioners. Said the Chancellor: "I must exculpate them. I believe they acted in the in the best interests of the creditors as they thought. It may be a matter of opinion as to whether they took the right way to make the application; but the proceedings are to a great extent novel, and no definite rules have been framed. I dismiss from the argument of Mr. Bain that this was an unwarrantable proceeding. It may be a question whether a private application would have been better. But, if the latter, all sorts of insinuations would have been made and spread abroad."

Passing from the form of the application to the substance of it, the learned judge expressed his opinion that the separate books should be used for the winding-up business from those which had been used previously. A good deal of friction seemed to have arisen over this book of separate accounts of the liquidation proceedings. The 53d section of the act contemplated books of the company as distinct from the books of the liquidator. "I do not believe that there would have been any application here if there had not arisen these divergencies as to the books."

The Chancellor then dealt with the Cox-Barnett papers, stating that he supposed there was good reason why Mr. Allen did not prosecute Cox, to keep things quiet, to get in the money and say nothing about any crime. Why did he not take his co-liquidators into his confidence? I cannot say that he gives a satisfactory explanation, although he may be justified in acting as he did, afraid of imperilling the chance of getting $14,000 by a criminal prosecution.

The Barnett acceptances were commented upon by His Lordship at some length. "Barnett was apparently an adventurer for whom no one had a good word. Probably the liquidators would further investigate the matter of these acceptances. Perhaps they would discover something; perhaps they would not. I cannot say that I have formed any satisfactory view of the transactions, but it is evident that Baxter, Barnett and Campbell were working together. Campbell's dealing with these acceptances might have been a bona fide transaction; he may not be indicted. There is no evidence that Campbell had other than a business relation with Baxter as to these acceptances. The politicians, liquidators were not satisfied with these relations and transactions. Their suspicions made Campbell resent. This was probably the explanation of the private meetings of Mr. Howland and Mr. Gooderham which Mr. Bain called "conspiracy."

"It seems to me," said the Chancellor, "that the duty of the court is perfectly plain. The court has power to call another meeting of the creditors and to submit to them the question as to who the third liquidator should be. Section 19 of the Winding up Act provided for this.

"This is a case in which the creditors are the all-important persons. They are the ones who will have to suffer. They are those from whom the executiture will come in tracing those different criminal acts which have been committed. It is for them to say how far this shall be done. They may condone matters if they like. They may say 'we are quite willing to expend $1000 or $2000 in tracking these defaulters.' They may affirm their confidence in Mr. Campbell. They may be satisfied with his explanations and assert that he has done nothing which implicates him in these matters, that he is perfectly free from blame, and that his services and qualifications are such as to render him an invaluable servant.

"So far as Messrs. Howland and Gooderham are concerned the creditors know all about them. But the creditors did not know what this examination has disclosed as to Mr. Campbell's connection with Baxter and the others whose names are mixed up in these proceedings. It is for the creditors to say whether they will continue confidence in him.

"My judgment is this: So far as I am concerned I do not take the responsibility of continuing Mr. Campbell in his position as liquidator. The proceedings tell against him, and I must have regard to the stand which the other two liquidators have taken against him. It is now for the creditors to say what they will do.

"Therefore I direct that the office of liquidator occupied by Mr. Campbell be vacated, and that a meeting of the creditors be called for the purpose of nominating a person to fill this third liquidatorship, without prejudice to Mr. Campbell being nominated for the office. The time and place of meeting will be settled by the Master.

"I do not dispose of the question of costs at present.

"There need be no suspension in dealing with the accounts by the other liquidators, Messrs. Howland and Gooderham. Their proceedings will go on as at present, in the meanwhile."

Counsel's Last Words.

Mr. Bain: "I ask your Lordship to direct that the liquidators shall not interfere with the meeting to be called in any way, or endeavor to procure proxies to represent creditors at the meeting. Messrs. Howland and Gooderham the books in their possession and know who the creditors are. The meeting should be perfectly free, and there should be a clear understanding that the liquidators take no part in the meeting."

The Chancellor: "I think it is better to let all speak and deal with the matter as they choose."

Mr. Bain: "I do not object to the liquidators speaking at the meeting, but I do object to their making use of circulars and proxies."

The Chancellor: "The creditors have to send in their claims by Feb. 20, and the list will then be open at the bank. However, I will refer this matter to the master. He will settle the details—the advertisement, the time and place of meeting, etc. I will not fetter him in his discretion in any way."

Mr. Foster: "As to Messrs Howland and Gooderham?"

The Chancellor: "The work of liquidation must go on."

Mr. Foster: "There has been no suspension on their part yet."

The Chancellor: "No; there has not. They will continue their work."

What Mr. Campbell Says.

The World met Mr. Archibald Campbell last night after the Chancellor's decision, and asked him if he had anything to say in reference to the same. Mr. Campbell, while not expressing any opinion as to the justice or otherwise of the judgment, stated that he had not made up his mind as to what course he should pursue. It would require a couple of days for him to think over the matter. He did not really know how long he would remain in the city. He further stated that he had nothing to say to the public through the press at present.

A Dividend to be Declared.

It was reported to the Master-in-Ordinary yesterday, by Messrs. Howland and Gooderham, Central Bank liquidators, that the funds in their hands and the amounts which they expect to collect justified them in asking for power to declare a dividend to the Central Bank depositors as soon after March 1 as they can get the record of claims in shape. The Master granted the required permission.

President Blain's Overdraft.

A writ of summons has been issued by the liquidators of the Central Bank, claiming from David Blain, the president of the bank, $11,000, the amount of his overdrawn account. Mr. Blain will be served in the States, and will have to come home to enter his appearance and deliver his defence.

No Dealings With Barnett.

In a letter received yesterday from Mr. E. S. Cox by a personal friend, Mr. Cox says: "I see Barnett has been interviewed and mentions me. Now remember this, I never had any thing of any kind to do with Barnett, directly or indirectly, and he knows nothing about me or my transactions."

ELI PERKINS'S LAUGHTER.

He Philosophizes on the Characteristics of Wit, Humor and Sarcasm.

That on which the sun never sets is immortal; the sole humor which never dies therefore is his humorous.

What is the difference between a mother-in-law and a tree? Ans.—A tree leaves in spring.

When the devil wears tights, I would kill the devil, but I hasn't the heart to when I see so many clergymen around who have large families to support.

The above are specimen bricks taken from a large pile that Eli Perkins threw at his audience last night in Association Hall. To catch one or two of these bricks on the fly, and present them as above will not give a satisfactory idea of the lecture, but in giving this we opine that some one at least, equal to the ancient philosopher who had a house to sell, and who carried about with him a brick of it as a sample to exhibit to intending purchasers. The lecturer gave his audience to understand that he was growing more serious as he was growing older; that he was becoming a philosopher, and instead of being, as formerly, a mere mechanic to make people laugh, he was striving to give them the inside track of the philosophy of laughter, to explain to them why they laughed. In this he showed a keen appreciation of the peculiar characteristics attaching to wit, humor, pathos, sarcasm and ridicule, and it was in elaborating and illustrating these characteristics that he made his pile of accumulated funnyisms. The cyclone appears to be a sodsend to lecturers now of to-day. They all rush in somewhere about a cyclone they have lectured when out west. Mr. Perkins said he was in Kansas at a time when a pretty big wind had spent some of its force on the Atlantic and the change met by the erring liquidator." A great deal had been said about the way in which this petition was spring upon Mr. Campbell and altogether that there had been an improper motive actuating the petitioners. Said the Chancellor: "I must exculpate them. I believe they acted in the in the best interests of the creditors as they thought. It may be a matter of opinion as to whether they took the right way to make the application; but the proceedings are to a great extent novel, and no definite rules have been framed. I dismiss from the argument of Mr. Bain that this was an unwarrantable proceeding. It may be a question whether a private application would have been better. But, if the latter, all sorts of insinuations would have been made and spread abroad."

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"It seems to me," said the Chancellor, "that the duty of the court is perfectly plain. The court has power to call another meeting of the creditors and to submit to them the question as to who the third liquidator should be. Section 19 of the Winding up Act provided for this.

"This is a case in which the creditors are the all-important persons. They are the ones who will have to suffer. They are those from whom the executiture will come in tracing those different criminal acts which have been committed. It is for them to say how far this shall be done. They may condone matters if they like. They may say 'we are quite willing to expend $1000 or $2000 in tracking these defaulters.' They may affirm their confidence in Mr. Campbell. They may be satisfied with his explanations and assert that he has done nothing which implicates him in these matters, that he is perfectly free from blame, and that his services and qualifications are such as to render him an invaluable servant.

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The Chancellor: "I think it is better to let all speak and deal with the matter as they choose."

Mr. Bain: "I do not object to the liquidators making use of circulars and proxies."

The Chancellor: "The creditors have to send in their claims by Feb. 20, and the list will then be open at the bank. However, I will refer this matter to the master. He will settle the details—the advertisement, the time and place of meeting, etc. I will not fetter him in his discretion in any way."

Mr. Foster: "As to Messrs Howland and Gooderham?"

The Chancellor: "The work of liquidation must go on."

Mr. Foster: "There has been no suspension on their part yet."

The Chancellor: "No; there has not. They will continue their work."

What Mr. Campbell Says.

The World met Mr. Archibald Campbell last night after the Chancellor's decision, and asked him if he had anything to say in reference to the same. Mr. Campbell, while not expressing any opinion as to the justice or otherwise of the judgment, stated that he had not made up his mind as to what course he should pursue. It would require a couple of days for him to think over the matter. He did not really know how long he would remain in the city. He further stated that he had nothing to say to the public through the press at present.

A Dividend to be Declared.

It was reported to the Master-in-Ordinary yesterday, by Messrs. Howland and Gooderham, Central Bank liquidators, that the funds in their hands and the amounts which they expect to collect justified them in asking for power to declare a dividend to the Central Bank depositors as soon after March 1 as they can get the record of claims in shape. The Master granted the required permission.

President Blain's Overdraft.

A writ of summons has been issued by the liquidators of the Central Bank, claiming from David Blain, the president of the bank, $11,000, the amount of his overdrawn account. Mr. Blain will be served in the States, and will have to come home to enter his appearance and deliver his defence.

No Dealings With Barnett.

In a letter received yesterday from Mr. E. S. Cox by a personal friend, Mr. Cox says: "I see Barnett has been interviewed and mentions me. Now remember this, I never had any thing of any kind to do with Barnett, directly or indirectly, and he knows nothing about me or my transactions."

ELI PERKINS'S LAUGHTER.

He Philosophizes on the Characteristics of Wit, Humor and Sarcasm.

That on which the sun never sets is immortal; the sole humor which never dies therefore is his humorous.

What is the difference between a mother-in-law and a tree? Ans.—A tree leaves in spring.

When the devil wears tights, I would kill the devil, but I hasn't the heart to when I see so many clergymen around who have large families to support.

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THE HOUSE HARD AT WORK.

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT BILLS ADVANCED A STAGE.

A Three Hours' Session Results in a Good Showing—Protection of Guests at Hotels—The General Road Companies Act—The Deputations.

Yesterday was a busy one with the Legislature. For about three hours the House devoted itself assiduously to the business which had accumulated on the order paper. The feature of the sitting was the advancement of several important bills a stage. Although the House did not hold an evening session it may be fairly claimed that they did a good day's work. All the members except three or four were in their places. The adjournment was at 5.50.

Mr. Meredith asked whether any journal or other record of the proceedings of the conference of certain members of the executive councils of this and certain other of the provinces held in Quebec in October last was kept. If any such journal or other record was kept, if it is the intention to lay a copy of it before the House.

The Attorney-General said—I believe that a journal or other record of the proceedings of the conference was kept. A copy of it has been sent to every member of the House.

Mr. French asked whether, in view of the recent considerable increase of jurisdiction of the division courts and the narrowing down thereby of the jurisdiction of the county courts, it is the intention of the Government, during this session, to abolish the present jurisdiction of county courts and transfer such jurisdiction to the division courts, or, on the other hand, to largely increase the present jurisdiction of the county courts.

The Attorney-General—It is not the intention of the Government at the present session to introduce any measure with reference to the question asked by the hon. member for Grenville.

Mr. Blyth moved for an address to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a return of copies of all orders in council with respect to the investment of sinking funds of municipalities under the provisions of the Municipal Act. He contended that though, according to law, the municipalities were permitted to invest money in the debentures, provincial and Dominion companies, first mortgages or real estate, municipal debentures, provincial and Dominion securities, yet in practice investment were not what was desired. Investment in trust companies was insecure, and he knew of trust companies that had lost $24,000 and the other $14,000 by depositing in the Central Bank. What they wanted was a government savings bank, where the municipalities could deposit. The Government was borrowing from other sources and it might just as well borrow from the municipalities, and at the same time confer a boon on them by keeping their money till it was required. Hon. A. M. Ross intimated that the Government would consider the question of the investment of sinking funds.

Millbrook's Losses.

MILLBROOK, Feb. 15.—The principal losses by last night's fire, which was caused by the bursting of a lamp, are: Lang, groceries, $1200, insured $800; Armstrong, dry goods, $1500, insured $1000; S. Hutison, harness, $1000, insured $700; Moffatt, boot and shoes, $200, no insurance; Counsie, tailor, $4000, insured $2000; Mulligan block $4000, insured $2000.

Quebec's Little Blaze.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15.—The fire which originated in the gas works to-day got under control at the start, only about $30 damage being occasioned by insurance.

A Big Fire at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N.Y., Feb. 15.—The entire building of The Elmira Advertiser was burned to-night. Nothing was saved but a few files. The binding, composing room, and editorial employes all had narrow escapes. The Sunday Tidings office, next door, was saved. The Advertiser's loss is from $60,000 to $70,000. Insurance, $30,000. The Sunday Tidings loses $2,000, insured; Sunday Tidings loss $7000, insurance $2500; J. M. Robinson & Sons loss $30,000, insurance $16,000; Robinson's Sons, making loss $23,0, no insurance; loss on the two buildings destroyed besides The Advertiser and Robinson's buildings $6000. Insurance on Robinson building $25,000, insured $20,000.

ONTARIO GRAND LODGE, A.O.U.W.

Tenth Annual Session in Progress at Hamilton—Grand Recorder's Report.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15.—The tenth annual session of the Ontario Grand Lodge, A.O.U.W., opened here this morning and in all 53 representatives responded to their names. Grand Master H. B. Taylor of Whitby stated that on Dec. 31, 1887, there were in Ontario 229 lodges, with a membership of 14,003. During the year 26 death benefits were paid. Five lodges had been put to the widows and orphans of the deceased brothers.

Grand Recorder M. D. Calder's report showed 1,101 members had died during the year, $193,955, an increase of $20,645 over last year. There have been 17 lodges organized during the year, with an average membership of 27.

Last night the Westworth graduates and undergraduates of Toronto University held their 8th annual dinner, about thirty-five being present.

Albert Logan of Toronto, agent, was charged at the Police Court yesterday with receiving of a watch from J. W. Bigger. Logan claimed that he won the watch from Bigger on a bet and was allowed to go, the watch being returned to Bigger.

An Alleged Connection of the C.P.R.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 15.—In the State Senate to-day Mr. Erwin's bill giving the Schenectady and Ogdensburg Railway Company the right to operate steam barges, floats and boats came up on its final passage. Mr. McLaughlin read statements that the Schenectady and Ogdensburg was a connection of the Canadian Pacific, and under the provisions of the bill the Canadian Pacific could control the shipment of grain and merchandise from Sault Ste. Marie to Ogdensburg by way of the Welland instead of the Erie or Oswego Canals, and possibly to Boston instead of New York. The bill was recommitted to the Railway Committee for hearing.

Not so Bad After all.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 15.—Grossly exaggerated reports have been published recently in a local newspaper and widely copied regarding the number of illegitimate children born in London, it being stated that no less than 128 cases had been treated in the City Hospital during the past year. At to-night's meeting of the Hospital Trust Superintendent Balfour presented a report showing that 31 cases of child birth were treated at the hospital during the year. Of these 2 were married women and the majority, he believed, were from outside localities, the hospital being taken advantage of for this purpose by the entire western peninsula.

The Parkhill Brute Lodged in Jail.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Allan Patton, who is charged with criminally assaulting a girl of 15 or 16 while out sutter riding at Parkhill, was lodged in the jail here to-day. The girl's name is Hannah Hoven, and she was in the employ of Mr. Simon McLeod, Warden of Middlesex, who laid the information in the case. According to the testimony the assault was a most brutal one. Miss Rowe in her endeavors to escape from Patton jumped from the sleigh and sprained her ankle.

Suspected Murder by Poisoning at Ayr.

AYR, Feb. 15.—Coroner Brown of Galt will hold an inquest to-morrow on the death of Wm. Perrin who died here suddenly on Feb. 14. Owing to the suspicious circumstances connected with the case, which point to poison by arsenic, four jars of viscera, stomach, and Mrs. John Russell, Mrs. Wm. Perrin, wife of deceased, and a man named Scott, have been placed under arrest.

Death at Monte Carlo of a Cobourg Lady.

COBOURG, Feb. 15.—A cablegram from Monte Carlo has brought the tidings of the death of Mrs. Rosamond, wife of Wm. Rosamond, President of the Cobourg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Mrs. Rosamond was the eldest daughter of Col. Scill, a retired officer in Her Majesty's army. She was 20 years of age and was held in high esteem.

The balance of Japanese, liberty, etc., silks, Madras muslins and other window sash curtain materials to be sold at much under usual price. W. A. Murray & Co. are preparing to take stock. 224

DEBATING THE ADDRESS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMES ACT DENOUNCED.

But Col. King-Harman Declares That the National League is Losing Power—William O'Brien and John Dillon Make Their First Appearance for the Session.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was resumed in the House of Commons to-day by John Ellis (Liberal), who supported Parnell's amendment. He denied that the decrease of crime in Ireland was owing to the Crimes Act and asserted that the returns submitted by the Government to support that claim were valueless, inasmuch as they failed to give details which would enable the identification of any of the cases they cited. He condemned the action of the Irish magistrates, many of whom were unqualified for the positions they occupied, while others had been guilty of arbitrary conduct. The administration of the Crimes Act reeked with petty malignity and calculated tyranny. [Cheers from the Irish members.] If the Government would assent to the appointment of a select committee of inquiry he promised that amide evidence of maladministration of the act would be forthcoming. The National League was stronger than ever, and the spirit of the Irish people remained unbroken, the reason being that they were convinced that when the facts were known the electors would sweep away the present mockery called the Government of Ireland. [Irish cheers.]

Col. King-Harman (Conservative) declared that the events of the past few months showed that the league was losing power. No real attempts were now made to hold meetings in the proclaimed districts.

Herbert Gladstone taunted the Government with the utter failure of their attempt to prevent the progress of the Plan of Campaign or to suppress the National League.

On motion of Wm. O'Brien the debate was adjourned. Mr. O'Brien will resume the discussion to-morrow.

William O'Brien and John Dillon made their appearance in the House to-day for the first time this session. They were warmly greeted.

CURLING FOR THE TANKARD.

A Great Day at the Ice Rinks—General Sporting News.

The curling competition for the Ontario Tankard, which commenced yesterday and will be concluded to-day, is the keenest that has characterized the annual struggle for the trophy. More interest has been manif

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The World's Telephone Call is 228.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1888.

What the Banking Experts Will Say.

What good will the proposed examination of banking experts before a committee of the House do? The experts will probably be bankers or directors of banks, and they naturally will oppose any reform that clips their wings in that aerial flight which is known as lifting. They will hold on to their present power of issuing bank notes, and will resist the appointment of any inquisitorial officer having similar powers to those exercised by the American "Controller of Currency." It is quite probable that they will take the opportunity to protest against the Postoffice Savings Banks continuing to pay 4 per cent. on twenty millions of dollars, representing the savings of the working classes. Many of them have declared their "intention of seeing the interest lowered to 3 per cent., or of knowing the reason why." We have little faith in the bona fides of banking experts. Money is the root of all evil, and bankers are trained from infancy to look after number one, even (as we now know) at the risk of compounding a felony. The good of the people will not be the object lying nearest to the heart of any witness selected from the ranks of experts, taking in all variations of the species between the spotless melancholy of W. J. Buchanan and the daring exuberance of James Baxter. They are all tarred with the same stick. There are, however, some good clergymen with an aptitude for financial problems. There are some city and county treasurers, and lastly there are many plucked pigeons among the trading classes whose opinions might be of service to a parliamentary committee.

"A New Policy With Canada."

This is what the United States must have, so says The New York Tribune, in an article which is likely to attract considerable attention on our side of the border, for the reason that it makes reminder of a fact which we fancy is not as well known in Canada as it should be. For some time back American railway companies have felt sore over an alleged unfair advantage which Canadian railways have over them. Under the new American law, the Interstate Commissioners have power to compel railways to make their charges the same *per mile* for carrying merchandise a short distance as for a long one—in other words, the enforcement of the "long and short haul clause" prevents discrimination in favor of long distance freights. But only *American* companies are subject to this law, the commissioners having of course no power to interfere with Canadian railways. How the thing works is thus: The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk receive American freight at various points out west, carry it so far east through Canada, and then transfer it to eastern American roads, which take it the rest of the way to the seaboard. The Canadian roads can cut rates as much as they please, in order to get business, but the American roads may not, for if they did the Interstate Court, which has large powers, would be "down" on them. The American law allows freight to re-enter the country after having passed through Canada in bond, the Interstate Commissioners having no power to interfere, although they have very full powers over freights on American railways only. Last week the matter was formally brought before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, and The Tribune at the time gave this explanation of the grievance:

It is one of the results growing out of the prudeness of the Interstate Commerce law, and this has now developed into a serious claim by the action of the present Administration and the rulings of Secretary Fairchild. According to the law, goods may be sent from point in this country, across Canada in bond, for delivery at another point in this country. As the Canadian roads are not affected by the Interstate Commerce law, this provision allows them to compete with American roads in carrying American goods, while they enjoy the advantage of being free from the requirements of the Interstate law. It has been of particular disadvantage to the transcontinental systems of this country, which lie parallel and have to compete with the more favored Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk systems. To make the matter worse, Secretary Fairchild has given to the Canadian system every aid in diverting traffic into Canada by bonding the Pacific Coast steamship line, which is one of the main avenues for supplying Canadian roads with American freight.

In its article of Tuesday The Tribune says that the Interstate law proposed an adjustment (of the freight question) "which was rendered impracticable by Canadian competition." General Wilson a few days ago spread the matter—and himself too—before Congress, and now an amendment to the Interstate law has been offered, making American merchandise subject to duty *on re-entering the country*, just the same as if it were foreign, and not American at all. But the objection to this amendment, which The Tribune expects will at once be raised in Canada, is that it violates Article XXIX. of the Treaty of Washington. That article provides for the conveyance of merchandise in transit without payment of duty, from any point in the United States through Canada to other places in the United States. And The Tribune significantly adds:

Under this clause the participation of Canadian railways in the freight transportation business of the United States is legalized. The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific with its line of steamers bonded by Secretary Fairchild are protected by treaty in their competition with American railways. The attempt to repeal a clause of the Treaty of Washington by means of an amendment to the Interstate Act will certainly be open to serious *and probably fatal criticism. The same objection can be urged against General Wilson's drastic proposal to prohibit absolutely the shipment of American goods, whether dutiable or not, on Canadian railways.* The proper method of procedure, if either policy be favored, will be Congressional action for the abrogation of Article XXIX. Congress did not go far enough when it abrogated Article XXX. It should complete its work and at the same time repeal such acts as that of July 28, 1886, on which Secretary Fairchild based his unwise and unpatriotic action in bonding the Canadian Pacific's coast line.

And our New York contemporary says something more, which is certainly interesting enough to be worth quoting:

It (Article XXIX) does not confer upon American railways the reciprocal advantages of transporting goods from one part of the Dominion to another through American territory. In Mr. Nimmo's expressive phrase, the United States "granted to Canada the right to dip her ladle into our big dish without even exacting from her the right to dip our spoon into her little dish." Canadian corporations have a large share of the business rightfully belonging to American lines, and American railways are not permitted to carry wheat out of Manitoba nor American shippers to ship their surplus surpluses overland from Nova Scotia to Boston. Foreign corporations have been nursed, fed and pampered at the expense of competing American railways. The discriminations in their favor have been gratuitous concessions to foreign monopolies. An American Secretary of the Treasury is the official patron of the Canadian Pacific, which is the Dominion Government on wheels.

Which brings to our notice a *rara avis*, a curiosity which we did not suppose to exist—a bargain in which Canada gets the best and the United States the worst of it. We have been firmly possessed with the belief that it was *always* the other way.

Meantime we may feel quite sure that this particular American railway grievance has already been presented, and that with all urgency, before the Fishery Commission at Washington. And the Canadian reply to this part of the American case has doubtless been officially given ere now. Further, we venture to surmise that the points wherein the United States have, under existing circumstances, an undue advantage over Canada, will, on examination, be found greatly to exceed, in number and importance, those in which Canada has an undue advantage over the United States. If a fair balance be struck, redressing *all* existing inequalities, the change will surely be in our favor, and that greatly. But, as to what has been done or may be done by the negotiators, we must even await the official announcements soon to be made both at Ottawa and Washington.

Conserve the Timber.

The speech upon the budget by H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., was good natured, well reasoned and conciliatory. Gentlemen upon both sides of the House appreciated it, and none more than the gentleman whose bookkeeping was being criticised. Where Mr. Clarke was especially strong was in his reference to our timber resources. There is—there should be—no politics in that matter. The forests of this province are the heritage of all our people—our children and our children's children, let us hope. Our chosen rulers are for to-day, but their timber policy should be for generations yet unborn. The World trusts that there will be for a long time no more timber sales at even the advanced prices recently adopted; that there will be no coquetting by those in power, either here or at Ottawa, with any policy designed to sharpen the lumberman's axe. The reasons for objecting to such a policy are obvious, and have before now been fully set forth in these columns.

Develop our mines and let our timber stand.

The one is more or less difficult of development—the other is only too easily consumed.

What applies to Ontario in this connection applies also to the other provinces, in a greater or less degree. It applies at Ottawa as well as in Toronto, because Sir John has at his disposal large timber areas in the Northwest. Let him look to it—let them all look to it.

British America Assurance Co.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this old established company was held yesterday at the head offices in this city. The report of the directorate shows that heavy losses by fire have been sustained during the past year, and also that owing to the precarious nature of its ocean marine business the directors have decided to abandon that branch. In presenting the report Governor Morison in a most practical, matter of fact speech gave the reasons of the board for the course pursued, reasons which every thinking business man will set down as most applicable to the case. The directors look for much better results during the ensuing year, as much business of a barnacle nature has been got rid of. Some changes were made in the board which is now an exceptionally strong one.

Those who know say that the first action of the new City of Woodstock will be to free itself from the operation of the Scott Act. Indeed this is the motive that furnishes the chief inducement for this growing town of six or seven thousand inhabitants to seek for self-government. The town has suffered severely in the opinion of its leading merchants as much from the enforcement of the act at one time, as from the open defiance of it at others. Young men brought up to respect law are learning to despise and evade it. Merchants lose country custom, the hotels can't make the licenses fit, and a state of things possibly advantageous in country parts is found wholly unsuited to a busy pushing community like that of Woodstock.

Bookseller's in Session.

Very private and very secret was the semi-annual meeting of the Ontario Booksellers' Association which was held yesterday in the gentlemen's parlor of the Queen's Hotel. The President, Mr. Fred Sharpe, of St. Marys, occupied the chair, and Secretary George Tait of St. Catharines was there to look after the records.

With regard to the postage on periodicals, etc., between Canada and the United States, it was decided that in view of present arrangements, the Association should not take action. Nothing was done regarding the copyright law. The Association will send a deputation eastward for the forming of minor organizations. The meeting wound up with an oyster supper.

The S. of E. Grand Lodge.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of England yesterday these officers were elected:

R. W. G. President—Dr. S. B. Pollard, Toronto.

R. W. G. Vice-President—J. Kempling, Barrie.

Grand Treasurer—Ben Hinchcliffe, Toronto.

Grand Secretary—J. W. Carter, Toronto.

After the election of officers the discussion of the sessional papers occupied the greater part of the day.

In the evening the Grand Lodge was banquetted in Shaftesbury Hall by the Toronto lodges. Mr. T. R. Skippon was in the chair. A large number of guests were present. Speeches were made by P. G. W. P. Boswell of Toronto, B. Hinchcliffe, Rev. Dr. Wild, Mr. Harry Symons, Dr. W. W. Ogden and J. W. Carter, G.S. The dinner closed the business of the lodge, and to-day the majority of the members will return home.

To Arbitrate in Chapman v. Hall.

The Board of Arbitration of the Board of Trade held its first 1888 meeting yesterday, when Mr. Wm. Galbraith was elected chairman. The secretary reported the bond of submission in the case of George A. Chapman v. ex-Ald. Hall, and the committee was appointed to arbitrate on the case: Messrs. Barlow Cumberland, J. H. G. Bagshaw, Elias Rogers, R. S. Baird and Wm. Gillespie.

Two Prisoners From Montreal.

Yesterday The World announced that on Tuesday William Burns had been arrested in Montreal on the charge of stealing furs from his employers, McArthur, Goundock & Co. of this city. Tuesday night Detective McGrath started for Montreal to bring Burns back, but he was delayed there a day because of the arrest there yesterday of Harry Watson, who is charged with complicity in the robbery. McGrath left Montreal last night with the two men.

Shannessy & Hall, photographers, 238 Yonge-street. Popular prices. 246

The National Builders' Laborers' Union.

Nothing of importance was done at yesterday's session of the Builders' Laborers' National Union. Several reports relating to the order were presented. The question of the advisability of joining the International Union was discussed, but no determination was arrived at. The matter will again be considered to-day.

Fatal Colliery Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 14.—A double explosion took place in Wyoming colliery of the Lehigh Coal Company at Port Bowkley late this afternoon. Five miners were badly burned. Jacob Monahan and John Boyle were fatally injured.

—Armbrecht's Cocoa Wine, from the cocoa leaf, for sleeplessness and fatigue of mind and body. A powerful nerve stimulant. Strongly recommended by the English medical press and scores of the leading physicians in Europe. Price $1 per bottle. Mara & Co., 280 Queen-st. west. 246

The Shenandoah Collieries.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 14.—Zerbey & Co.'s colliery resumed work to-day on the same terms as the other individual operators. The Kehley Run and Wm. Penn collieries are daily turning away miners applying for work. The Reading miners are still idle.

U. S. Consular Agency at Nanaimo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Secretary of State has directed the establishment of a United States consular agency at Nanaimo, B. C., for the benefit of American commerce which is said to be growing in that locality.

—Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy. x

Gibson on the Top.

—Gibson is on the top and intends staying there, the hard times can't hold him. The reputation that Gibson has succeeded in making as a reliable cutter and practical tailor has placed him on the top. Gibson is a tailor, not a machinist. Why place your order with blackamiths for clothing when you can get tailors to make them. Gentlemen, buy your clothing of Gibson, Queen-street. 241

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC.

The fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in the Company's Offices, Front-st., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., the Governor, Mr. John Morison, occupying the chair. Among the gentlemen present were:—Hon. Wm. Cayley, Henry Pellatt, W. J. Macdonell, Thos. Long, John M. Whiton (New York), J. Y. Reid, Frank Cayley, G. M. Kinghorn (Montreal), Robt. Thompson, Geo. H. Smith (New York), A. Myers, Chas. D. Warren, John Stewart, Geo. Boyd and Dr. Robertson.

The Secretary, Mr. G. E. Robins, read the following

REPORT.

The Directors have the honor to submit their Annual Statement, showing the company's assets and liabilities, and the result of the business for the year ending 31st December.

It is to be regretted that, owing to so many exceptionally large fires in the principal cities of Canada and the United States, the fire business of the company has not been as profitable as desired.

The Ocean Marine business also shows a loss, and, as it always has been a precarious one, your Directors have decided to abandon that branch.

The Directors hope for more gratifying results during the ensuing year, as the business of the company was never in a more satisfactory condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. MORISON, Governor.

G. E. ROBINS, Secretary.

Toronto, 15th February, 1888.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

Assets.

United States Bonds		$412,175 00
Bank and other Dividends paying Investments		495,392 37
Real estate (Company's Building)		90,000 00
Mortgages on Real Estate		450 00
Cash in Office		5 00
Cash in Banks		49,972 96
Bills Receivable		8,072 26
Office Furniture, Business Maps, etc.		17,845 68
Agents' Balances		73,801 15
Interest Due and Accrued		7,500 93
		$1,156,220 01

Liabilities.

Capital Stock		$500,000 00
Losses under Adjustment (Fire)		26,200 81
Dividend No. 87 (Marine)		11,813 87
Dividend No. 88		17,500 00
Balance		517,497 21
		$1,156,220 01

Profit and Loss.

Fire Losses, paid	$463,262 86	
unsettled	75,310 81	
		$538,573 67
Marine Losses, paid	91,075 43	
unsettled	11,813 87	
		101,894 35
Commissions and all other charges		238,330 21
Government and Local Taxes		20,984 60
Rent Account (building taxes)		4,707 35
Depreciation in Investments		15,329 59
		$921,310 06
Fire Premiums	$825,172 90	
Less Reinsurance	71,655 68	
		$753,517 22
Marine Premiums	97,951 67	
Less Reinsurance	5,039 67	
		92,952 30
Interest		38,821 34
Rent Account		5,029 73
Balance		31,049 52
		$921,310 06

Surplus Fund.

Dividend No. 87	$17,500 00
" No. 88	17,500 00
Profit and Loss	31,049 52
Balance	517,497 21
	$583,546 73
Balance from last statement	$583,546 74
	$583,546 73

Reinsurance Liability.

Balance at credit of Surplus Fund	$517,497 21
Reserve to reinsure outstanding risks	376,651 46
Net surplus over all liabilities	$140,815 75

TO THE GOVERNOR AND DIRECTORS OF THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, TORONTO:

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, having examined the securities and vouchers, and audited the books of the British America Assurance Company, Toronto, certify that we have found them correct, and that the above balance sheet is a statement of the Company's affairs to 31st December, 1887.

R. R. CATHRON,
HENRY M. PELLATT, } Auditors.

In presenting the report Governor Morison said:

It is not a pleasant duty for a president of a company to present the annual statement showing a loss on the business for the year, and the only consolation to be had under the circumstances is that we are in good company, for you will notice by the statements already published a great many of the ablest and best managed companies in the United States are in the same position, and I have no doubt the depressed state of business, and the extreme dryness of the season, had something to do with such a result. But the companies have the remedy in their own hands, and that is to charge a higher rate and begin first with those places where they have suffered the most.

You will also see that the Ocean business has been unprofitable, and considering the limited amount of business which was done from the few Canadian ports and taking into consideration the bad practices which prevail in the mode of payment, having to take notes one year after date for insuring wooden hulls, we believed we had either to extend our business largely in other countries or give it up, and I think you will endorse our action and say we adopted the wisest course, for we don't give a button for a large business with all its cares and troubles unless it is on a solid foundation.

At the end of each year our investments are all revised and the market price arrived at, and you will observe they have depreciated to the extent of $15,829.59, and some of you gentlemen may think that we ought to have valued the Company's building and increased the amount on the same basis, which would be a very reasonable argument, for it cost $112,790.00 ten years ago, and was reduced in about six years to $90,000.00 and has remained at that figure ever since. But your Directors thought differently, and their reason for doing so was great difference of opinion existing upon the value of real estate, and it is not an easy task to arrive at the actual cash value for such a large building, and he believed the shareholders did not care what value was charged in our statement, for they were as competent to form their own opinion of its value as we had done. Now, gentlemen, I have nothing more to add; your business is now being done direct from your own office with special agents paid by salary to watch your interests all over the United States and Canada, and although the year has given a greater loss ratio than formerly, still with a steady and consistent policy we must achieve success. I now beg to move the adoption of the report.

Moved by the Governor, seconded by J. Y. Reid, that the Report now read be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders. Carried.

Moved by Thomas Long, seconded by J. M. Whiton, that the thanks of the Shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of this Company for their attention to the interests of the Company during the past year. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Robertson, seconded by John Stewart, that Messrs. W. J. Macdonell and Henry Pellatt be appointed Scrutineers for taking the ballot for Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and that the poll be closed as soon as five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being taken. Carried.

The following is the Scrutineers' Report:

We, the undersigned Scrutineers, appointed at the Annual Meeting of the British America Assurance Company, on the 15th day of February, 1888, declare the following gentlemen unanimously elected Directors: Messrs. John Morison, John Leys, Hon. Wm. Cayley, J. Y. Reid, A. Myers, G. M. Kinghorn, Geo. H. Smith, Thos. Long and Dr. H. Robertson.

W. J. MACDONELL,
HENRY PELLATT, } Scrutineers.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board, Mr. John Morison was re-elected Governor, and Mr. John Leys re-elected Deputy-Governor.

Art Mantels.

At the showrooms of W. Millichamp, Sons & Co., 39 to 43 Adelaide-street east, can be seen the finest assortment of mantels ever exhibited in Canada. They are of all descriptions—mahogany, ebony, walnut, cherry and other woods. Parties building or redecorating should see these mantels. They are low-priced, artistic, and of latest foreign designs. In fact they take the lead. 246

PAPERS BY DOCTORS.

A Lindsay Physician Elected President of the Health Officers' Association.

The Ontario Association of Executive Health Officers closed its second annual meeting yesterday, there being two sessions. In the morning Secretary-Treasurer Bryce reported a balance on hand. These officers were elected:

President—Dr. Burrows, Lindsay.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Griffin, Brantford and Dr. McLellan, Trenton.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. P. H. Bryce, Toronto.

Executive Committee—Drs. Tracey, Belleville; Sweetland, Ottawa; Curdy, Preston; Cassidy, Toronto, and Dawson.

Dr. Griffin read a paper treating ably of the subject of "Water Supplies and their Pollution." He thought it was a matter which the Government should enable the Provincial Board of Health to deal with effectually.

Dr. Oldright exhibited a sample of sewer trap and thought that the only safe means was the laying of pipes with a ventilator for the escape of foul air. On motion of Dr. Griffin it was decided that the Government be notified of the danger of pollution of water for the City of Belleville because of refuse from the Deaf and Dumb Institute. Prof. Oldright read an interesting paper on "Cremation of Town Refuse."

The afternoon session was short. Dr. Caverly, chairman of committee, read a paper on "The Control and Prevention of Diphtheria," but the members were disappointed in not hearing three other papers which were promised.

Drs. Sweetland, Ottawa; Coverly, Windsor; Prof. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. Ramsay Wright and Prof. Wm. Oldright, Toronto University, were elected honorary members.

An invitation from the Mayor of Lindsay for the Association to hold its next meeting there was accepted. The Association will co-operate with the Association for the purpose of urging the Government to strengthen the quarantine station at Grosse Isle.

Votes of thanks were passed and the Association adjourned, most of the members proceeding to the Legislature to interview the Attorney-General regarding incorporation.

An Apology.

To our customers who got crushed during the rush of business last week, and to those who had had to leave their orders without being served we would say that we have met on an extra staff of counter hands and can assure them that a repetition of last week's crush will not occur again, and that they will be served with despatch. The finest groceries, the choicest wines the market can afford. F. P. Brazill & Co., 161 and 163 King-st. east. 246

NEIL AND GAMBLE.

Messrs. Howland and Gooderham Have a Talk with the Former.

The World called at the jail yesterday and was admitted through the big front door in company with nine Salvation Army women whose arms held tracts, whose headgear wore blearly arranged badges, and whose conversation was cheerful and happy.

Governor Green had little new to say about Neil and Gamble, the two condemned murderers who have been sentenced to be hung on Feb. 23 and March 8 respectively. The jail is terribly overcrowded and it puts the Governor to his best wits to provide accommodation for all the unfortunates who are sent to him. At first Neil and Gamble were confined in the same cell, but for a few days past they have been separated. The Governor, considering Gamble's case not so serious, has placed him in the long corridor with the other male prisoners, while Neil is solitarily confined in a cell and watched by two guards.

The Governor said that Gamble, learning that great efforts were being made to procure for him a commutation, is not discouraged but has every hope. His counsel, Mr. Murdoch, leaves for Ottawa to-night with a big petition.

As for Neil, he remains silent and solitary. On Sunday Mr. W. H. Howland had a long talk with him regarding his spiritual welfare. Neil, who had heretofore been defiant, became somewhat softened. Last night Mr. Howland and Mr. Wm. Gooderham called the jail and talked with Neil for an hour.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes, "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times am racked with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, and am happy to say I feel better than they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money." x

The King-street Explosion.

At the Civil Assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Falconbridge, H. H. Fine sued the Portable Gas Company for damages done to his King-street building through the explosion of one of the company's machines. The explosion occurred on the morning of Oct. 4 last, and the front was thrown out of Mr. Hime's place, which adjoins the old Weld office. The plate glass windows in the latter establishment were also blown out. The company's workshops were located in the rear. The business was in the session of the term for a couple of days, Mr. H. E. Smallpiece having received two or three of Mr. Hime's clerks from an ignominious death.

After a few witnesses had been heard the defendants agreed to pay $600 and the case was settled.

Charles A. Kenyon's suit against Gugler & Faulkner, land agents, for a breach of duty in not reporting to the owner an offer for a lot on Sussex-avenue, was dismissed with costs. Jamieson Falconbridge, who took the case from the jury.

C. A. Livingstone, Platteville, says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case it will carry for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism." x

Briefs From Osgoode Hall.

The benchers of the Law Society propose to have the portraits of Chief Justices Galt and Armour painted, with their permission.

Mr. John Robertson was engaged yesterday in the Master's court room hearing the case of Township of Nottawasaga v. the Hamilton and North-western Railway. This is an action to enforce an agreement entered into by defendants as a condition of obtaining a bonus from plaintiffs to keep a station at Avening, and for damages for breach of the agreement. The Northern Railway was made a party defendant. Judgment was reserved.

The Chancery Divisional Court sittings will begin to-day.

Twenty-four Hours in Get Ready.

The alleged Lancaster (Pa.) forger, Jacob B. Huber, was again before Judge McDougall yesterday. The private prosecutor said he couldn't go on, and in spite of Mr. Hizelow's protestations the Judge gave the prosecution 24 hours in which to get their evidence ready. If they cannot then go on the prisoner will be allowed to go.

—One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you. x

Making Traveling a Luxury.

From The New York Evening World.

The Erie Railway has received from the Pullman Palace Car Company a new sleeping-car, which is a model of elegance and comfort, and is replete with every convenience known to railroad architecture. The interior is finished in walnut and mahogany, and beautifully carpeted throughout. The main portion of the car is resplendent in old gold and blue plush, while the drawing-room easy chairs and divans are upholstered in glace plush. There are six double windows on each side, ornamented at top with heavy embossed glass, while the clear glass at bottom affords ample opportunity for sight-seeing en-route. The car is called the Toosaehs, after the famous tour of that name. The Pullman company have delivered to the Erie company six cars equally as luxurious as the above, some of which have bay windows, and a further delivery will be made from time to time as cars are completed.

—Mr. John McCarthy, Toronto, writes: "I can unhesitatingly say that Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the best medicine in the world. It cured me of heartburn that troubled me for over thirty years. During that time I tried a great many different medicines, but this wonderful medicine was the only one that took hold and rooted out the disease." x

Why They Didn't Meet.

The meeting of the Waterworks Committee which was scheduled for yesterday did not come off, as the majority of members were in session at the jail. The committee will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

A NEW FLOATING PALACE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.'S BIG VESSEL.

The Capital's Projected Farewell to the Governor-General—The Date of His Excellency's Departure Not Yet Fixed, but It Will not be in March.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Captain Irving of Victoria, B. C., is at the Russell. He is on his way to Glasgow, Scotland, to inspect a big steamer now building there for the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. The vessel, which is to be a floating palace, will cost $250,000, and will be completed in July. The steamer goes to the Pacific via Cape Horn.

The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway.

Mr. C. F. Bridges, vice-president, and Mr. Eden, land agent of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, Winnipeg, are in town. The object of their mission, it is understood, is to request the Government to accept the building of twenty miles of mail line of railway this year instead of fifty miles which is called for by the charter. The matter is one the Railway Committee of the House of Commons will likely have to deal with. The construction of twenty miles, it is claimed, will be amply sufficient for the requirements of settlers along the projected route.

Father Paradis' Cases.

The Gilmour-Paradis case, or rather nine cases, will be argued before the Privy Council in May or June, when Mr. Rochon, M.P.P., attorney for plaintiff in the court below, will probably go to England to plead the final hearing and argument. He states that he feels confident of success in this final appeal, as the five judges of the Queen's Bench (appeal side) confirmed the judgment given in the first instance by Mr. Justice Wurtele in the Superior Court at Aylmer.

The Poultry Exhibition.

Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, visited the poultry show this afternoon and was accompanied by Prof. Saunders. They were shown through the place and the minister examined the various classes closely. He will recommend that a collection of the choice birds be purchased for the experimental farm. A collection of eggs will be purchased also. Mr. Carling will do all in his power to encourage the poultry raisers and expressed himself delighted with the exhibition and thought the collection of birds was very creditable to the association.

Proposed Farewell to His Excellency.

In view of the fact that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's removal from Canada has been officially announced, Mayor Stewart wrote offering, on behalf of the Citizens of the Capital, a farewell reception, to be given on the eve of His Excellency's departure, and also congratulating him on his appointment as Viceroy of India. The Mayor yesterday received a letter from Capt. Streathfeld which states that the Mayor's communication has been laid before Lord Lansdowne, who desired to thank His Worship for his congratulation and to accept the reception tendered him in the name of the citizens.

The letter states that there is no truth in the rumor recently published that His Excellency's departure would take place in March, and that Lord Lansdowne did not anticipate that it would be necessary for him to leave until near the natural end of his term of office. For these reasons His Excellency did not think it would be wise to fix any date for the public reception at present.

The reception will take the form of either a dinner or a ball, probably the latter.

Fishery Matters.

In consideration of the stormy weather which recently prevailed on the Atlantic coast the Minister of Fisheries has extended the close season for smelt fishing from Feb. 15 to Feb. 29.

The fishery bounty claims are being scheduled by the Fisheries Department with all possible despatch, with a view to their early payment.

A regulation has been adopted by which owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty for the present season are required, before proceeding on their fishing voyage, to procure a license from the collector or collector of customs or fishery officer. The object of the license is to enable the department to keep trace of the vessels so engaged and is a declaration that the vessel is about to proceed to such a destination, which must be sent in with the claim at the end of the season.

Personal Notes.

Mayor Stewart and Ald. McCarthy, Gordon, Ernst and Henderson left for Toronto this evening in connection with the Annexation Bill before the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. Cochrane, M.P., is in the city.

Rev. Mr. Beveridge is ill.

J. S. Hall, M.P., had an interview with the Minister of Customs to-day regarding the duty to which dynamite should be subjected.

The Cabinet will meet in council to-morrow.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ontario Cases Inscribed for Hearing—Election Appeals—Counsel and Agents.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The following Ontario cases have been inscribed for hearing in the Supreme Court:

O'Brien v. the Queen—Robinson & O'Brien for appellant; Stewart, Gwynne & Godfrey, agents; Bain, Laidlaw & Kerr for respondent; A. Ferguson, agent.

Harvey v. Bank of Hamilton—Crerar & Muir for appellant; G. S. Pappe for respondent.

John v. the Queen—Theodore Davis for appellant; McIntyre, Lewis & Code agents; P. A. Irving for respondent.

Purdour v. Beecher—Park & Purdour for appellant; Scott, MacDavish and McCracken, agents; Hilton & Palmer for respondent; O'Gara & Roman, agents.

Cameron et al. v. Tate et al.—Aikins, Culver & Hamilton for appellant; Scott, MacDavish & McCracken, agents; J. W. K. Pavy for respondent; Mulvey, Lewis & Code, agents.

Palmer v. Wilson—Bell & Biggar for appellant; Walker & McLean, agents; Lance & Walbridge for respondent; Gundry & Powell, agents.

Parlee v. Todd et al.—Hector & Jackson for appellant; Walker & McLean, agents; Ball & Millican for respondent; O'Gara & Roman, agents.

Merchants' Bank of Canada v. McKay et al.—Smith, Rae & Green for appellants; Gormully & Sinclair, agents; McIntyre & Stewart and McLaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley for respondent; Pinley, Christie & Christie and J. H. Gemmell, agents.

Robertson et al. v. Wigh (the St. Magnus case)—Mackelcan, Gibson and Gansley for appellant; Pinley, Christie & Christie, agents; White et al. for respondent; Scott, McTavish & McCracken, agents.

London v. Goldsmith—Meredith & Cox for appellant; Pinley, Christie & Christie agents; Frances Love for respondent; Gormully & Sinclair, agents.

The election appeals to be heard at the forthcoming session of the Supreme Court are:

O'Brien v. Caron (County of Quebec)—Jos. Martin, appellant in person; N. A. Becourt, agent; Casgrain, Angers & Hammell for respondent; McIntyre, Lewis & Code, agents.

Chapleau v. Lachapelle et al. (Montmorency)—Choquette & Martineau for appellant; N. A. Belcourt, agent; Belleau, Stafford & Belleau for respondent; Pinley, Christie & Christie, agents.

Purcell v. Kennedy (Glengarry)—Blake, Lash, Cassels & Holman for appellant; Walker & McLean, agents; Aylesworth & H. Tilbury for respondent; A. Ferguson, agent.

Caron v. Coulombe (Maskinonge)—J. H. Mathew for appellant; Hogue & Gervais for respondent; O'Gara & Roman, agents.

Gauthier v. Normandeau (L'Assomption)—Godwin & Duges for appellant; N. A. Belcourt, agent; Lacoste, Bassilon, Brossard & Lajoie for respondent; W. H. Barre, agent.

Bellancye v. Casgrain (L'Islet)—J. G. Bosse for appellant; Pinley, Christie & Christie, agents; respondent in person; McIntyre, Lewis & Code, agents.

Cauchon, et al. v. Langelier (Montmorenci)—J. G. Bosse for appellant; Pinley, Christie & Christie, agents; Montambault, Langelier, Langelier & Taschereau for respondent; McIntyre, Lewis & Code, agents.

Increased Hospital Accommodation.

There was a meeting yesterday of the trustees of St. John's Hospital (under the Sisterhood of St. John the Divine) for the purpose of discussing a scheme for the immediate construction of a new and more extensive building on Major-street. Plans have been prepared and tenders asked and within a very short time work will be begun. The new building will cost somewhere about $35,000 and the prospects for raising the necessary funds are very satisfactory. The present building on Euclid-avenue is quite inadequate for the requirements of the institution. Provision will be made for stay of seventy patients in the new hospital, whose work is confined to the treatment of the diseases of women.

The Promenade Concert.

A very large number of tickets for this event, on Monday evening next in Association Hall, have been disposed of. It will be given on the same principles as the one in aid of the Orphans' Home in December last, and which was such a pronounced success. A very choice programme by the several vocalists will be rendered, and who will be assisted by Mr. John Hayley's full orchestra. Tickets may be had at the warerooms of Messrs. Suckling & Sons and Messrs. Nordheimer's.

THE TRANSFER OF REALTY.

The Heavy Burdens Which it Bears—The Torrens System.

The Board of Directors of the Canada Land Law Amendment Association met yesterday in the new board room of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Mr. J. Herbert Mason, the President, in the chair. The petition to the Legislative Assembly was adopted urging upon the members the importance of the Torrens system of land transfer, and the desirability of its speedy adoption throughout the country, showing that the failure to take advantage of the system has been very largely caused by the great expense incident to its introduction, but notwithstanding such expense a large amount of property in Toronto, amounting to upwards of $2,000,000, had been brought under the act, and that, when lands were brought under the act the system was found admirable.

The question of the application of the surplus moneys from the registry offices was also brought up. It appeared that the surplus fees from the Registry Office of Toronto for the past year amounted to something like $12,000, and the fees from the County of York to $50 0, making in all $17,000. It is estimated that the whole charges for building and maintaining the registry offices are not more than $5000 a year, thus leaving a net sum which, as it comes out of the landowners of the country, should be devoted to relieving the burdens incident to the transfer of property.

A resolution was passed embodying those views and pledging the meeting to support any measure introduced for the purpose of improving the existing system of registry and forwarding the Torrens system. Mr. John Leys has now a measure before the House with that object in view, whereby part of the surplus funds will be devoted to increasing the efficiency of the registry offices, and the rest being applied to the gradual introduction of the Torrens system.

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 Hickie'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. x

HARD TIMES MADE EASY BY WALKER.

Sensations seem to be common of late

And we wonder what's coming up next,
Many citizens lately are crossing the lines
For their outfits or some other pretext.
So many failures have caused quite a scare,

All business in general is slow,
Merchandising makes us very shortly, no doubt,
There'll be plenty of others will go.

Now is the time when cash is so scarce

That we find it a blessing indeed
We've WALKER to go to, and without the cash
He takes anything any what we need.
Although times are hard they will soon take a turn

And home com

LOCAL STOCKS LOWER

CHIEFLY MONTREAL AND LONDON ALSO DECLINE AND NEW YORK FIRMER.

Wall-street Gossip—Business Assignments—The Oil Market—Grain and Produce Steady—On Call at The Board of Trade—The Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

Stocks both at home and in Montreal to-day were weaker and the markets very dull. In New York stocks showed an upward tendency, while London was somewhat lower in the majority of stocks, and the markets were very moderately active.

E. J. S. VICARS,

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents. Office—10 King-st. West.

Estates managed, debts, rents and arrears collected and prompt returns made. Property bought, sold or exchanged on commission. Money loaned at lowest rates. 462

The local stock market this morning was very dull, and the majority of stocks were fractionally lower.

In the afternoon the dullness was more noticeable and stocks were if anything weaker.

The transactions to-day were: Morning—Ontario, 25, 10, 5, at 110¾; Western Assurance, 50 at 125¾; Canada Permanent, 3 at 199; Union, 11 at 134½. Afternoon—Commerce 15 at 109½ rep., 50 at 110; Canada Permanent, 4 new at 190.

Following are the opening and closing prices on the Toronto Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	12 M. Ask'd.	12 M. Bid.	4 P.M. Ask'd.	4 P.M. Bid.
Montreal	214	213½	214	213¾
Ontario	110¾	110¼	111	110¾
Toronto	131	130	131	130
Merchants'	121½	120¾	121¾	121
Commerce	110¾	109¾	110	109¾
Imperial	138	137	138	137
Dominion	215	212	214	212
Standard	123½	122½	124	122
Hamilton	135	.....	135	.....
Miscellaneous.				
British America	92½	85	91	.....
Western Assurance	128	125½	129	127
Consumers' Gas	170¾	170	170¾	170
Dominion Telegraph	90	85	90	85
Northwest Land Co.	57	54½	57	54½
Can. Pacific Rail. Grant Bonds	104	.....	.....	.....
Loan Companies.				
Canada Permanent	200	.....	.....	.....
Western Canada	190	185	.....	.....
Union	110	.....	.....	.....
S. & Loan Association	101	100	105	102
Imperial S. & Invest.	119	118	.....	.....
Farmers' L. & Savings	118	115	.....	.....
Lon. & Can. L. & A.	167½	166	.....	.....
People's Loan	110	.....	.....	.....
London and Ontario	118	.....	.....	.....
The Land Security Company	275	255	.....	.....
Dom. Savings & Loan	100	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Loan and Deb.	120	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton Provident	119	.....	.....	.....
Ont. Investment Assn.	.....	128½	.....	.....
British Canadian L. & Invest.	97	.....	.....	.....

A. H. MALLOCH & CO.,

2 Toronto street.

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange,

STOCK, REAL ESTATE, BONDS AND DEBENTURE BROKERS.

Buy and sell Properties, Stocks, Bonds and Debentures on commission. General Financial and Insurance Agents. 246

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—The market here to-day was quiet and weaker. Commerce was an exception, and closed firmer. The closing quotations and sales to-day were: Bank of Montreal, 213 asked and 212½ bid, sales 50 at 213½; Ontario, 111½ and 110, sales 40 at 111; Banque du Peuple, 103 and 98; Molsons, 145 and 135; Toronto, 130 and 129; Merchants', 125 and 124; Union 95 and 90; Commerce, 111 and 109½, sales 25 at 109¾, 140 at 110; Montreal Telegraph 94 and 93; N.W. Land, 58s and 55s; Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., 44 and 43; Montreal Gas, 211 and 210½; C.P.R., 55½ and 55, sales 100 at 55.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

In New York to-day stocks opened in the majority at last night's closing prices, and a firmer tendency prevailed during the day, closing from ⅛ to 1 point higher, the former consisting of New England, Oregon and Texas, and Western Union, and the latter Michigan Central and Omaha.

WILLIAM ROBINS,

TRUSTEE,

RECEIVER, ARBITRATOR,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

27 Wellington-street E. and 38 Front-street E., TORONTO. 246

To-day's fluctuations and the total sales of the leading stocks on the New York Stock Exchange were as follows:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Close-ing.	Sales
N.Y. Central	107	107¼	107	107¼	400
Canada Southern	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	1,400
Delaware & Hudson	109¾	110	109¾	110	400
Delaware & Lackawa	132½	132½	132½	132½	600
N. Y. Lake Erie & W.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	1,700
Ill. Central	128	.....	.....	.....	100
Jersey Central	73¾	.....	.....	.....	200
Louisville & Nashville	56	56½	56½	56½	2,200
Lake Shore	94¾	95	94¾	94¾	700
Mich. Cent.	81½	83	81½	83	400
Missouri Pacific	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	1,300
N. Y. & New Eng.	37	37½	37	37½	1,200
Northern Pacific pfd.	71½	71½	71½	71½	200
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	67½	68	67½	68	900
Oregon Ry & Nav. Co	99¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon and Trans.	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	.....
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	300
Reading	45¾	46	45¾	46	800
Chicago, M. & St. Paul	75¾	76¾	75¾	76	10,600
Union Pacific	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾	5000
Western Union Tel.	79¾	80	79¾	79¾	1600

"BARTON'S"

Cooper's Tools.

Axes, Adzes, Shaves, Clamper Knives, Spoke Shaves, Scrapers, Howells, Crozes, Jointers, etc.

Cooper's Truss Hoops.

RICE LEWIS & SON,

Hardware and Iron Merchants, Toronto.

WALL-STREET GOSSIP.

Robert Cochran received the following despatch by private wire from New York to-day: One of the most prominent traders who, as the occasion requires, may be found on either bull or bear side of the market, said last night: "You may gamble on this fact, and I will put up any part of $10,000 to substantiate my position, which is that neither Bateman, Cammack, Nat Jones nor Keam has made a dollar bearing stocks since last October. It has been a case of losing money right along. There has not been a bear pool formed which has come out ahead in the last three months. I was in a number of these combinations and got tired of dropping my money. We would go in and sell 40,000 shares of stocks, taking Erie, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Louisville & Nashville and Reading. Our brokers would be instructed to break the market as they could. We relied upon seller sixty and prevailing the bad condition to bring out long stocks, but were mistaken in our calculations when we discovered that stocks could neither be sold down nor talked down. We started in to cover and our experience cost us quite a neat little sum. The talk about the bears making money is all a fable, and I think the best posted brokers on the street recognize this fact."

W. R. JONES.

(Established 1874.)

Has removed to Room 2, Home Buildings, 3 Wellington street e st.

Where he will continue to receive orders for Grain and Provisions on Board of Trade, Chicago, by

IRWIN, GREEN & CO.

EUROPEAN AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The London market to-day was moderately active though a shade weaker. American securities were fairly dealt in and showed a slight decline.

The Bank of England rate remains at 3 per cent.

The business assignments reported to-day are:—M. Lalonde, hotel, Albert; Robert Phair, grocer, Brantford; Arthur Strickland, builder, Brantford; John Rutherford, shoes, Embro; Ira D. Smith, contractor, Kingston; James Lockhart, general store, Newtonville; Stitt, Wright & Co., general store, Port Perry; Harriet Attwell, dry goods, Hidgetown; James Kimball, general store, Sarnia; Skelton, Decatur & Co., dry goods, Shelburne; George S. Best, general store, South Cayuga; John Barclay, lumber, Springfield.

MURDOCH, DICKSON & CO.,

CREDITORS' ASSIGNEES,

And Public Accountants, General Agents, cor. Front and Scott Streets, Toronto. Commissioners for British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and N.W. Territories, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; also for States New York, California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Massachusetts, &c., &c., &c.

Robt. Cochran received the following London market quotations to-day: 12 M.—Consols 102 2-16 for money and 102 9-16 for account; U.S. 4's, 129 ex. coup.; U.S. 4½s, 110½; Erie 2nd's, 100½; C.P.R., 56½; N.Y.C., 110½; Ill. Cent., 129 ex. div; St. P., 77½; R.G., 33½; Lake Shore, 93½; L. & N., 69½; St. P. 77½; Union Pac., 56½. 4 p.m.—U.S. 4½s, 109½ ex. coup.; C.P.R., 56½; Erie 2d, 100½; N.Y.C., 110½; Ill. Cent., 129½; Pennsylvania, 55½; Reading, 46½; Canadian Pacific, 56½; Erie, 26½; Pacific Mail, 33½; Northern Pacific pfd., 71½; R.G., 33½; Northern Pac. pfd., 46½; L. & N., 69½; St. P. 77½; Union Pac., 56½.

A. G. BROWN

Member Toronto Stock Exchange

STOCK BROKER. Stocks bought and sold for cash or on margin. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Investments a specialty. Rents collected.

Foreign Exchange is quoted by Gzowski & Buchan to-day as follows:

IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sixty days' sterling	84.87	84.87½ to 84.85 to
Sterling demand	4.87	4.87½ to 4.87 to

TORONTO.	Between Banks. Bid.	Between Banks. Asked.	Counter.
New York funds	1-16	3-16	¼ to ⅜
Sixty days' sterling	9	9¼	9⅛ to 9⅜
Demand do.	9⅝	9¾	9½ to 10

The Oil Market.

New York oil quotations to-day were: Opening 88½, highest 88½, lowest 87½, closing 88½ asked.

Oil City quotations to-day were: Opening 88½, highest 89, lowest 88, closing 88½ bid. Sales yesterday were 1,491,000 bbls., shipments 80,755, runs 43,139.

Grain and Produce.

The grain and produce markets are generally quiet. The local market is steady while Chicago is weaker, and the European markets are fairly steady, but the demand has fallen off.

On call at the Board of Trade to-day: No. 1 red winter 92c bid, No. 2 red winter 89c on the track bid. No. 1 Manitoba hard offered at 91c and 89c bid.

The car lots received at Chicago to-day were: Winter wheat 4, spring wheat 20, corn 103, oats 136, rye 4 and barley 40.

The export of receipts of hogs from the Chicago Stock Yards to-day is: Eastern receipts 23,000, official yesterday 20,329, shipments 7,655, left over about 6000. Cattle receipts 8500. Market steady.

The Chicago market opened weaker all round and the tendency was downward throughout the day closing ½ lower than last night on wheat, ½ on corn, ½ on oats, 5c lower on pork and 7c on lard all for the May option.

R. B. HAMILTON & CO.,

Correspondents of The Public Grain and Stock Exchange of New York. (Limited.)

Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Oil bought and sold on margin.

Room B, Arcade, Yonge-Street, Toronto. Private wires to New York and Chicago. Telephone 1622.

LOCAL STREET MARKET.

There was little business doing on the local market to-day, the only offerings being 200 bushels of barley which sold at 75c to 77c. Wheat is nominal at 80c to 82c for fall, 78c to 81c for spring, and 72c to 74c for goose. Oats nominal at 46c to 47c. Peas are quoted at 69c to 70c. Hay is limited supply, and prices steady: 25 loads sold at $10 to $12 for clover, and $13 to $15.50 for timothy. Straw quiet and prices steady, with sales at $9 to $11. Dressed hogs firm at $7.25 to $7.50. Beef $5 to $5 for forequarters, and $5 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Mutton $6.50 to $8; lamb at $9 to $10; veal $5.50 to $8.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

On St. Lawrence Market today business was at a standstill and prices are without change.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The following table shows the fluctuations of the Chicago market to-day:

		Open-ed.	Close-ed.	High-est.	Low-est.
Wheat	Feb.	$ 75⅝	$ 74⅞	$ 75⅝	$ 73
"	March	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75
"	May	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	79⅝
"	June	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	80⅝
Corn	Feb	42½	42½	42½	42½
"	March	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
"	May	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
"	June	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
Oats	May	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
"	June	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Pork	Feb	14.15	14.07½	14.15	14.07½
"	March	14.10	14.07½	14.10	14.02½
"	May	14.35	14.22½	14.40	14.20
Lard	Feb	7.40	7.37½	7.40	7.37½
"	March	7.60½	7.60	7.62½	7.60
"	May	7.80	7.75	7.81	7.75
"	June	7.85	7.82½	7.85	7.82½
Short Ribs	March	7.25	7.17½	7.25	7.17½
"	May	7.52½	7.40	7.52½	7.37½
"	June	7.60	7.57	7.60	7.57

LATER.—There was improved activity in the grain markets to-day, but values suffered a sharp decline. Wheat declined 1 cent before noon, and the weakness was shared in by both corn and oats. The sharp decline was not attributed altogether to any one cause, but the chief causes of the weakness were undoubtedly the reported failure of a bank at Bordeaux, France, coupled with weak and lower grain cables from Liverpool. The leading futures closed: Wheat—Feb. 75½c, March 75½c, May 80½c, June 80½c. Corn—March 43⅝c, May 45⅝c, June 46⅝c, July 46⅝c. Oats—May 31c, June 31½c. Pork—May $14.30. Lard—March $7.60, May $7.75, June $7.82½, July $7.90. Short ribs—March $7.32½, May $7.50, June $7.57½. Cash quotations: No. 2 spring wheat 75½c to 76½c, No. 2 red 79½c, No. 2 corn 47½c, No. 2 oats 27c to 28c; pork $14.07½; lard $7.60 to $7.62½; short ribs sides $7.32½; dry salted shoulders $6 to $6.15, short clear sides $8 to $8.65. Receipts—Flour 26,000 bbls; wheat 26,000 bush, corn 221,000 bush, oats 175,000 bush, rye 6000 bush, barley 34,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 28,000 bbls, wheat 17,000 bush, corn 131,000 bush, oats 76,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 32,000 bush.

ROBERT COCHRAN,

(YORK CHAMBERS)

Member of the Toronto Stock Exchange,

STOCKS, BONDS AND DEBENTURES.

Special wire for operating in New York Stocks and

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. ed

NEW YORK MARKET.

Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour heavy and declining with a moderate trade. Wheat—Receipts 380,000 bush; exports 83,000 bush; sales 6,840,000 bush futures, 211,000 bush spot; options weak and declined ½c to 1c, closing steady with a small recovery; spot to ¼c lower, No. 2 spring 88c, No. 2 red 92c, No. 2 red Feb. 88c, March 88½c, April 89½c to 90c, May 90 9-16c to 91½c. Corn—Receipts 56,000 bush, exports 450 bush, sales 2,720,000 bush, futures, 104,000 bush spot, options declined ½c to ¾c and spot ½c to ¾c, closing steady; No. 2 Feb. 52c, March 52½c to 53⅛c, closing 53½c, April 53½c to 53¾c, May 53½c to 53⅝c. Oats—Receipts 27,000 bush, sales 165,000 bush futures, 136,000 bush spot; options ½c to ¼c lower; cash steady; No. 2 Feb. nominal, March 37⅛c to 38c, May 37½c to 37⅝c, No. 2 38½c to 39c. Sugar steady; more doing; standard "A" 6⅝c, cut loaf and crushed 7⅞c, powdered 7c, granulated 6⅞c.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT.

Beerbohm reports to-day: Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet and firm, corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet and steady.

Mark Lane: Wheat and corn quiet. English flour quiet, American weaker. Great cargoes Walla wheat off coast 32s 9d, was 32s 9d; October shipment 32s 9d, was 33s. Live pool wheat buyers hold off, corn ¼d cheaper, peas ¼d dearer. On passage to United Kingdom—Wheat 1,652,000 bush., corn 31,000 bush., do continent wheat 165,000 bush., corn 28,000 bush.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool reports to-day: Wheat dull, demand has fallen off, holders offer freely, corn dull, poor demand. Prices: Spring wheat 6s 7d to 6s 9d; red winter 6s 7d to 6s 9d; No. 1 Cal. 6s 8d to 6s 10d; corn 4s 10d; peas 5s 6d; pork 63s 9d; lard 39s 6d; bacon 32s 6d; cheese 58s 6d.

OSWEGO BARLEY MARKET.

Oswego reports barley quiet to-day at the following prices: No. 2 ex-Can. 93c, No. 1 Can. 88c, No. 1 Bright 99c. Shipments 5000.

Painted Cloth Window Shades

For Store Fronts, Warehouses and Offices. Write direct for estimates to the manufacturers.

MACFARLANE, McKINLAY & CO.

31 and 33 ST. ALBANS-STREET.

Tin spring rollers used on all our work. 246

The Live Stock Market.

There is a fair amount of business in the live stock market this week, though prices are a shade lower than the close of last week. The market is rather over-stocked, and while the demand is good the supply is much too heavy. The poor condition of the Montreal market has had a tendency to affect this market. The quality of cattle this week at the western stock yards is much the same as it has been lately, some of it being very poor. Good butchers' cattle is realizing from 3½c to 4c per pound, though a few sales have been made at better prices. Eight loads were shipped on Tuesday to Montreal. The supply of cattle this week at the Western yard consists almost entirely of butchers of ordinary quality. The local demand is equal to the average, but the supply more than meets it. The demand for export cattle is only fair, and not many are offered, and a few loads in small lots have sold at 3½c to 4¼c a pound for steers and 3c to 4c for bulls. Among the sales this week were two bulls at $60 each, scaling 1900 lbs.; one bull 1500 lbs. brought $55; a lot of three averaging 1300 lbs. sold at 3½c per pound; a lot of fourteen averaging 1200 lbs. sold for 3c per pound; a lot of eight averaging 900 sold for $23 each; fourteen head averaging 1125 sold for $39; two cows averaging 900 lbs. sold for $13 each, and other lots averaged about 3c a pound. There was a small supply of sheep and lambs and the best lambs are selling as high as $6.50 each. There is a good demand for both sheep and lambs. Hogs find a tolerably ready sale at easier prices, and the best quality of calves sell easily, but for the inferior kind there is no market at anything like paying prices. The prospects for the present are very poor, and dealers will find it to their advantage to keep stock back for a while. The receipts for last week were: Cattle 1222, sheep 367, hogs 382.

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15 SAVILLE ROW, LONDON W., ENG.

Civil and Military Uniforms. Instructions for self-measurement on application. d

Madre E' Hijo.

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MONTREAL and TORONTO.

CIGARS!

HERO, 5 CTS. CRUSADER, 10 CTS.

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Columbia Refining Company

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Which is especially adapted for engines and shafting, and is a saving of 50 to 75 per cent. over oils.

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ICE PUDDINGS, PUNCHES

TUTTI FRUTTI

FRUIT ICES—With pure juice flavorings and made from JERSY CREAM.

BEST INGREDIENTS

THAT 246

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Is the cheapest place in the Dominion for anything in china, crockery, lamps and glassware.

4 piece Toilet Sets	$ 75
44 " Tea Sets	2.00
44 " China Tea Sets	3.75
6 Medium Lamp Chimneys	25
4 Large " "	25

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The Cheapest and Largest Assortment of goods in this Market. We ask you to call and examine our stock. We are offering cheap and fine goods at special discount this month.

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Dressmaker's Magic Scale.

TAILOR SYSTEM OF CUTTING.

WIRE DRESS STANDS

or Draping, etc., folding and adjustable to any measures. Large assortment of dress improvers and corsets.

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ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

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TORONTO. 46

I. X. L. STEAM LAUNDRY

42 1-2 Richmond-st. West.

OUR SPECIALTY:

GENTS' WASHINGS!

46 J. GARDINER, Prop.

PROVISIONS

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SUPERIOR QUALITY

Sugar Cured Hams, Honey Cured Hams, Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, Honey Cured Breakfast Bacon, Kettle Rendered Lard, Roasting Pork, Sausages, Tender Loins, Spare Ribs, Kidneys, Jersey Butter. The Best is the Cheapest.

WM. DAVIES & CO.

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THOS. BRYCE, Managing Director. JOHN McGREGOR, Superintendent. 246

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Choice land, 70 acres cleared, balance fine hardwood bush, convenient to railway station and good town. Only $3500 if sold soon. Terms easy. A bargain.

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LIVERY STABLE,

No. 696 & 698 Queen-St. W.

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THE LEADING

Undertaker and Embalmer.

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New York Fashionable Tailor

441 QUEEN-STREET WEST.

Gentlemen's Clothing Made in First-Class Style. Fall Suitings, Overcoatings and Fantaloon Goods. As a cutter Mr. Shea has no equal in Toronto. He guarantees every garment a Perfect Fit. 624

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BRING YOUR ORDERS EARLY

TO

A. McDONALD,

355 Yonge-street.

Beautiful selections of Fall and Winter goods. Prices right. 246

ERIE RAILWAY.

Parties going to New York or taking passage by any steamship company will save time and money by taking the Erie, as they will land you close to all steamship companies' wharves, and at the foot of Chambers-st. and 23rd-st. Rate reduced to $11.35. Pullmans can be secured at Suspension Bridge. Don't forget to have your tickets read via the Erie Ry. 246

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Book and Job Printers,

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
Temperance Hall, Temperance-street, near Yonge. This Thursday night, Feb. 16, beginning at 7.45, Doutney free meetings resumed to-night. To-morrow night Mr. Doutney gives, in lecture form, the history of his sad past life as an unfortunate, a drinkard, a tramp, a humorist, together with the history of his conversion to Christ and temperance. Come listen to this wonderful story. Admission 15 cents on this occasion only to help defray expenses of free meetings. Beautiful songs by Mrs. Doutney.

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Notice is hereby given that the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
Of this Corporation will be held at their office, No. 34 Toronto-street, on
TUESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY NEXT,
At four o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, the election of Directors and the transaction of other general business. 46
By order of the Board,
THOS. McCRAKEN, Manager.
Toronto, 13 January, 1888.

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ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Of Carl Hauffmann, Commission Merchant, Toronto, Insolvent.
The insolvent has assigned to me for the benefit of his creditors under 48 Victoria, chapter 26, Ontario. Creditors must file their claims with me on or before the 7th day of March, 1888, after which date I will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice.
SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND, Trustee,
Of Townsend & Stephens,
14 Melinda-st., Toronto.
Dated at Toronto this 23rd day of January, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Bank of Canada will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to enable the Bank to close or wind up its business and to confer any powers that may be considered necessary for this purpose or for any matters involved in such winding up. KINGSMILL, CATTANACH & SYMONS, Solicitors for the Bank.
Toronto, Jan. 31, 1888. 914

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C. L. VAN WORMER, Prop.

NOTICE.
Application will be made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an Act to extend the limit of the amount of bonds which it may issue in respect of a Branch Line to be constructed from a point at or near Sudbury to a point at or near Claremont, and in respect of any other branch to be hereafter constructed, and to authorize the issue of Debenture Stock thereon in lieu of bonds.
R. T. HENEKER,
Solicitor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Postoffice, etc., Prescott, Ont.," will be received at this office until Thursday, 8th March, 1888, for the several works required in the erection of Postoffice at Prescott, Ont.
Specifications and drawings can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of E. Jessup, Esq., Collector of Customs, Prescott, on and after Tuesday, 14th February, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.
An accepted bank check, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This check will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th Feb., 1888. Secretary.

—1888—
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