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TWELFTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25 1892. ONE CENT.

FOR FREE BINDER TWINE.

A MONSTER PETITION PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Fraternal Societies to Be Excluded from the Provisions of the New Insurance Bill—The Government and the Trent Valley Railways—Continuing the Debate on the Budget.

OTTAWA, March 24.—Dr. Roome had the distinction of presenting to-day the biggest petition that has been presented this session, praying for the removal of the duty on binding twine, iron and the products of iron.

George Guillet, member for West Northumberland, and Arthur Boyle, member for Monck, were introduced to Mr. Speaker. Mr. Boyle is an old member, but in the excitement of introduction he came within an ace of smashing the constitution into kindling wood. After wringing the hand of the first commoner he attempted to pass between the chair and the mace. A small page seized him and stayed his ruthless steps. Col. Smith, the Sergeant, got very red in the face, seized his sword and made as if to rush at the rash man, but the member recovered himself and amid the laughter of his friends retraced his steps.

Fraternal Societies Not Included.

Mr. White of Cardwell moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Insurance Act. He explained that in committee he would move that fraternal societies be excluded from its provisions. The bill received its second reading.

The Budget Debate.

The House then resumed its consideration of the Budget Speech. The speakers were Dawson of Addington, Craig, East Durham; Macdonald of North Huron, Campbell of East Kent and Mr. Perry of Prince Edward Island, but nothing very startling or new was elicited in the debate.

Mr. Craig was the last speaker on the Government side, it having evidently been determined on that side to discuss the question no more.

Mr. Cameron of Inverness, a Government supporter, adjourned the debate.

Trent Valley Waterways.

The members of Parliament representing constituencies along the Trent Valley had a meeting to-day. The elected Mr. Stevenson, member for West Peterboro', chairman of the meeting. It was agreed that a meeting with the Cabinet should be arranged for next week, at which the suggestion should be made that the Government should assume control over the Trent Valley system of waterways. They are at present under control of the Provincial Government. A recommendation of the work on the canal and its speedy completion will be urged.

Deputations.

Samuel Hughes, Clark, Wallace and Emerson Coatsworth waited upon the Minister of Agriculture to-day to press on him the advisability of sending a copy of the statistical abstract to every schoolhouse in the Dominion, so that teachers and scholars might become acquainted with the facts relating to their own country. The Minister was favorably impressed with the representations made and promised to give them careful consideration.

A delegation of paper manufacturers waited on the Government to-day and asked for a reimposition of the export duties on logs exported to the United States, and which are used in Canada for the manufacture of paper. The deputation claimed that the American manufacturers had an unfair advantage over the Canadian manufacturers because they got their pulp wood free from Canada, there being no export duty at present, and placed an almost prohibitory duty on ground wood pulp and chemical pulp imported into the States. They asked that a duty be placed on pulp wood and pine and spruce and pine logs.

A. C. Jones, Brockville; Mr. Boulter, Picton, and Mr. Matthews, Lakeport, interviewed the Premier and Messrs. Bowell and Foster to-day asking for a rebate of duty on raw material used in the manufacture of goods for export.

Petitions in the election protests were to-day served on Messrs. Cargill, East Bruce; Hughes, North Victoria, and Featherstone, Peel.

THE PROHIBITION COMMISSION.

What Its Powers and Duties Are—Taking of Evidence.

The commission appointing Sir Joseph Hickson, Judge Macdougall, ex-Mayor Clarke, G. A. Gigault and Rev. Dr. McLeod sets forth their duty to be the obtaining of desired data respecting

1. The effects of the liquor traffic upon all interests effected by it in Canada.

2. The measures which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic.

3. The results of these mensurs in each case.

4. The effect that the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in Canada would have in respect of social conditions agricultural business, industrial and commercial interests of the revenus requirements of municipalities, provinces and of the Dominion, and also to its capability of efficient enforcement.

5. All other information bearing on the question of prohibition.

The commissioners are authorized to summon any witnesses and to require them to give evidence on oath orally or in writing and to report to the Privy Council the result of the investigation, together with the evidence taken, any opinion or remarks they may see fit to make thereon and any recommendation in respect thereof.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., try Watson's Cough Drops. 135

HE LED A DUAL LIFE.

A Montreal Priest Sent to Jail for Running a Whisky Still.

MONTREAL, March 24.—An incident in connection with a whisky still is causing a sensation here. Last week the police discovered a worm in full blast in a house in Sherbrooke-street, and arrested for the offence a man who gave his name as Repontigny and a woman. Yesterday these two were convicted and sentenced to a month in jail and to pay a fine of $100.

It has transpired that Repontigny led a double life. Up to the hour of his arrest he was a priest in Ste Cunegonde Parish, having being previous to this for two years parish priest in Huntingdon. He was an eloquent preacher in French and English, and well liked by his parishioners.

Enterprising boys can make 50c. to $1 every morning by selling The Toronto World.

What share of the $2000 digit puzzle is yours?

Toronto's Industry.

W. Millichamp, Sons & Co., standing as they do in the front ranks, are sparing no pains to make a good showing for the Spring season in Brass Fire Goods, Grates and Mantels. Show Cases a specialty. Look out for next week's ad. 234 Yonge-street. Telephone 855.

Enterprising boys can make 50c. to $1 every morning by selling The Toronto World.

Puzzle 9 digits. Ask newsboys.

HOW GREEK MET GREEK.

A Wrathy Encounter Between Mr. Meredith and Mr. Tait—Boys and Tobacco—The Junction's Bylaw.

There was excitement galore in the Local Legislature yesterday afternoon. The House was in committee of the whole upon Mr. Harcourt's bill, "To provide for the payment of succession duties in certain cases."

The sixth clause provides that in case a dispute arises as to a valuation of property by the Surrogate Registrar an appeal may be made to the sheriff for an appraisement.

Mr. Meredith contended that such a matter was within the jurisdiction of the County Judges and should, therefore, properly be relegated to them. Honorable gentlemen opposite, he said, were suspicious of these officials because they were appointed by the Dominion Government.

Mr. Hardy replied that the allegation of the Opposition leader was lacking in truth. The Ontario Government did not mistrust the integrity or probity of County Judges. It was merely because the present measure was a provincial act, instituted for the collection of provincial taxes, that the clause complained of had been constructed in the manner in which it was presented. On these grounds it had been thought well to employ a provincial official to deal with the outcomes of connectional provisions.

The Wordy Fracas Begins.

Mr. Meredith in reply said that the explanation made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands did not affect the case. The fact still remained that county judges were the proper officials to deal with such matters, and no person could point to a single act of any one of them which would warrant the suspicion implied in this portion of the measure.

Here Mr. Tait interjected: "Judge Elliot."

Continuing, Mr. Meredith took his interrupter to task for casting the insinuation. It ill became Mr. Tait, he said, to impute any sinister motives to Dominion judicial officials.

The remark stung Mr. Tait, who retorted that the leader of the Opposition had been implicated in some of the worst scandals in the annals of Canadian history. It was only because Government members had pitied him that leniency was shown, otherwise he would have been severely criticised and censured. In future, however, Mr. Tait concluded in stentorian tones, he might look for different treatment.

Mr. Meredith Roused.

These remarks roused Mr. Meredith's ire. He said the charges were as unfounded as they were unmanly. He had been in public life for 20 years and no one could point to any act of his of a shady character. He would not have referred to Mr. Tait had it not been for the cowardly and contemptible insinuation made by that gentleman in regard to Judge Elliot.

Here the Opposition leader's voice was drowned in tumultuous cries of "Order, order!" from the Government benches. Mr. Meredith, highly incensed, repeated the statement. Mr. Tait, in his opinion, was a man who did not command the respect of either side of the House.

Cries of dissent were here again prevalent.

Mr. Mowat rose to state that, notwithstanding the assertion of the Opposition leader, the member for Toronto did command the respect of his side of the House.

Tobacco Smoking by Minors.

Mr. Mowat's bill respecting the use of tobacco by miners came up for consideration in the Committee of the Whole. The second clause providing for the arrest of persons apparently under the age of 18 years found smoking was especially condemned. Mr. Mowat rescinded this portion, and inserts in its place a provision looking towards the ample punishment of those selling the fragrant weed to juveniles.

THE JUNCTION DEBENTURES.

The Bylaw to be Again Submitted to The Ratepayers.

In the Private Bills Committee the bill relating to West Toronto Junction came up for consideration yesterday.

On the 30th of April, 1891, a resolution of council was passed approving the opening of Keele-street north across the railway tracks as a local improvement. Later on representatives of the council went before the Railway Committee at Ottawa and an order was there passed authorizing the construction of a subway, one-third of the cost to be borne by the town and two-thirds by the railways. Still later a bylaw was submitted to the ratepayers to authorize the issue of general debentures — not local improvement bonds—to meet the town's share of the cost of the work. Out of 1424 votes on the roll only 247 were cast, and a majority was recorded against the bylaw. In the bill power was sought to authorize the issue of debentures to the extent of $9000 to meet the cost of the subway without the consent of the people.

In support of this proposal appeared Mayor Fears, Town Solicitor Going and Engineer Biggs, while opposed was a delegation of citizens.

The counsel who appeared for the antis said the town debt now is $664,000 and the population less than 5000.

The mayor did not deny this, but said that the opposition to the measure came from one section of the town which it was feared would be injured by the diversion of traffic to follow the opening of the subway. He further declared that if the work is not done this year, as provided for in the order of the Railway Committee, the town will have to bear the whole cost of the work later on.

The committee decided that the issue of debentures to pay for the work can only take place by consent of the ratepayers, and another vote will be held shortly.

QUEER WHIM OF THE SEA.

After Forty-Nine Years It Gives Up a Sunken Schooner, Unharmed.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The two-masted schooner James A. Fisher, which sunk off Cape May inlet 49 years ago, will soon be floated. This is the result of the two fierce storms which have swept the Jersey coast since March 1.

The Fisher is now being lightened and within a week will be floated.

When she sank she carried with her her cargo of corn and everything aboard. Captain Andrews, who commanded her, and several of the crew were frozen to death and the steward was drowned in an attempt to reach the shore. She is in a remarkable state of preservation, not even a bulwark being crushed in. The watches, shoes and clothing of the crew are still on board.

The corn, although turned black, preserves the shape of the kernel.

Clarets—Chat du Roc, a wine full of snap and flesh, $7.50 per case, quarts. William Mara, 280 and 282 Queen-street west. d

Charged With Embezzlement

Detective Black yesterday morning arrested Thomas R. Peacock, a bookkeeper for Samuel Trees, 42 Wellington-street east, on a warrant charging him with embezzlement of $100 from his employer.

Enterprising boys can make 50c. to $1 every morning by selling The Toronto World.

Can you solve the digit puzzle?

Chapleau Nearly Himself Again.

MONTREAL, March 24.—Since Monday last Hon. Mr. Chapleau has been lying very ill in Dr. Brodeur's private hopital, No. 707 Sherbrooke-street. To-night your correspondent learned that his condition had much improved, and in a very short time the Minister of Customs would be able to resume his functions.

Clarets—St. Julien, a sound wine of fine flavor and bouquet, $8 per dozen quarts. William Mara, 280 and 282 Queen-street west.

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

CAN SOLDIERS SPORT SHAMROCKS ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Question Discussed in the British House of Commons — History of the Aldershot Affair—Private O'Grady Was Punished for Insolence, Not for Displaying the Emblem.

LONDON, March 24.—On Tuesday last a question was asked the Government in the House of Commons regarding the punishment of soldiers at Aldershot for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, when they were in dress uniform.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, then replied that he had telegraphed for information of the affair and to-day he read an officer's report on the matter in question.

By this report it appears that a private named O'Grady wore a shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. It did not occur to the officer that it was St. Patrick's Day, and he ordered O'Grady to remove the emblem.

O'Grady in a most insubordinate manner replied: "I won't." [Cheers from Irish members.] He was again ordered to remove the shamrock, and he again refused.

Punished for Impertinence.

He was taken before a superior officer and was sentenced to 48 hours' hard labor, not for wearing the shamrock, but for the style of his replies.

"The House," the Secretary for War added, "would agree with the Government that the punishment was justified." [Cries of "No, no" from the Irish members.]

Irish Members Take a Hand.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor (McCarthyite), member for East Donegal, said the regiment to which O'Grady belonged was for the most part composed of Irishmen.

Mr. Thomas Sexton (McCarthyite), member for West Belfast, wanted to know whether Irish soldiers were not allowed to wear shamrocks on St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. Stanhope replied that when off duty they could wear anything they liked. It would be ridiculous if every nationality in the British army should choose to wear a separate emblem.

Mr. Sexton said that the Irish soldiers in the Welsh fusiliers were obliged to wear the leek on St. David's Day.

Mr. Stanhope replied: "Yes, they may, wear a badge sanctioned by the commander."

Mr. Patrick O'Brien (Parnellite), member for North Monaghan, will introduce a bill entitling British soldiers to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day and the rose and thistle on St. George's and St. Andrew's Days.

THE GERMAN CRISIS OVER.

Von Caprivi no Longer President of the Prussian Ministry.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Reichsanzeiger (official) announces that Chancellor Von Caprivi has been relieved of the functions of the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry, but he will not retain the position of Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Count Eulenburg will succeed General Von Caprivi as President of the Ministry, Dr. Evon Bosse has been appointed Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Public Construction and Medicinal Affairs, to succeed Count Von Zedlitz, who, while resigning that office, retains his rank as a Prussian Minister.

DEEMING WAS IN CANADA.

The Liverpool Bluebeard May Have Resided in Toronto in 1884.

MELBOURNE, March 24.—It is alleged that Deeming, the murderer, was engaged in land swindling operations in Canada in 1884 and that he afterwards became a watch dealer and decamped with a number of watches entrusted to him by settlers.

Williams, although to all appearances an air of bravado, seems painfully restless and is evidently breaking down under the strain of anxiety and remorse. He has lost 42 pounds in weight since he left the ship in November and is still losing flesh rapidly.

A BRIDE FOR A PRINCE.

Perhaps George of Wales Will Wed Princess Alix of Hesse.

LONDON, March 24.—There is reason for believing that a marriage will shortly take place between Prince George of Wales and Princess Alix of Hesse, as the Queen is known to be very anxious for such an alliance.

It is also said that the Prince and Princess of Wales would be pleased to see the match take place.

The Princess Alix, who is 20 years old, will visit England early in May, and will be the guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor, Balmoral and Osborne.

Dogs Kill a Farmer's Wife.

DUBLIN, March 24.—The wife of a farmer named McDonald, living at Ballynahinch, county Down, attempted to-day to separate four of her dogs that were fighting. The dogs turned on her and throwing her to the ground worried her to death. Their sharp teeth inflicted terrible wounds in her head, and her limbs and body presented a horrible appearance.

Parrots Spread Disease.

PARIS, March 24.—M. Dubois recently imported 500 parrots from Brazil. After their arrival here an epidemic broke out among them, and all but two died. Thirteen persons who bought parrots from this consignment have been attacked by infectious pneumonia. Five of them have died, and others are seriously ill.

Death of a Great Bronze Founder.

PARIS, March 24.—Ferdinand Barbedienne, the well-known bronze founder, died to-day. He employed more than 300 artists and artisans. His reproduction of ancient and modern statuary numbered something like 1200.

The Wood Will Case.

LONDON, March 24.—The case over the will of Mrs. Wood, under which her niece, Mrs. Parnell, is an heiress for $1,000,000, was to have come up to-day, but was withdrawn, a private settlement having been made. The terms are not known.

A Bride at Eighty-Three.

LONDON, March 24.—The London Chronicle reports that Sir Edward Watkin is about to marry the widow of Mr. Ingram, the founder of The Illustrated London News. Mrs. Ingram is 83 years old.

A British Lieutenant Shoots Himself.

LONDON, March 24.—Lieutenant Newell, belonging to the Lancashire regiment, committed suicide to-day at Davenport by shooting himself. No motive is known for his act.

Foreign Notes.

Joseph Joyce has been sentenced to be hanged at Cork for the murder of Patrick O'Leary.

Fresh discoveries of dynamite are made by Paris detectives daily in the houses of anarchists.

Ten thousand pounds is the amount of libel damages asked by the girl whom Earl Russell swore he seduced and who denies it.

The most disastrous railway accident

DEATH THEIR REFUGE.

Strange Discovery in a French Underground Gallery.

PARIS, March 24.—Upon clearing an abandoned well at Nogent-Sur-Maine yesterday, there was found an underground gallery in which were discovered the body of an officer, sitting at a table, and the body of a private leaning against the wall, both in the uniforms of the National Guards of 1870. It is supposed the men took refuge there from the Germans, and that the walls fell in and suffocated them.

Found After Two Years.

DUNBAR, Pa., March 24.—Yesterday the bodies of 23 of the miners who met a horrible death in the Hill Farm Mine at Dunbar, June 16, 1890, were found, and they will be brought to the surface for burial. The entombed miners were suffocated—not burned or starved. When found the victims were huddled together.

Buried Alive Thirty Years Ago.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 24.—Some miners working in the lead diggings near Stewart Park yesterday discovered, 110 feet below the surface, the skeletons of three men—Harris, Duncombe and Williams—who came here about 30 years ago and began to work on the big lead at Stewart Park. One day these diggings caved in and were abandoned. The three men, whose skeletons have been uncarthed, were missing. It is now supposed that the three men were digging a drift when the earth caved in, burying them alive.

NOVA SCOTIA HOODLING.

Cahan's Charges Discussed and Referred to a Committee.

HALIFAX, March 24.—To-day in the House of Assembly the debate was resumed on the resolution made by Cahan, leader of the Opposition, yesterday, asking for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the expenditure of road moneys in the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria and asking certain charges against the member for Cape Breton and Fraser, one of the members for Victoria. The matter being one of privilege Premier Fielding moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Committee of Rules and Privileges of the House instead of special committee as moved for. He cited the statement made by Sir John Thompson at Ottawa in connection with the Cochrane case in support of his position.

After some debate the amendment carried 21 to 10.

Prior to the discussion the members charged made statements entirely denying the allegations and challenged the fullest investigation. They then left the House, and took no part in the discussion or vote.

THE STORY OF THE TWINS.

How Two Little Helpless Infants Were Carted Around.

On Tuesday next Mrs. Walker of 45 Grange-avenue will have to answer in court to a rather serious charge.

Some time ago a woman who goes by the "song and dance name" of Mrs. Smith came to board at Mrs. Walker's, who resides with her two daughters at the above address. On the evening of March 8, at 10 p.m., the interesting event, birth to a pair of healthy twins. At 6.30 on the following morning Lena, the 17-year-old daughter of Mrs. Walker, started out to find a place for the infants. She went to a lady in Woolsley-street, who agreed to take one of the babies. She returned in a very short time with the child; but the woman's husband refused to let her in. The woman told the girl to take the child to her mother's in Farley-avenue, and thither Miss Walker went. This second lady took the child and washed and dressed it. Later in the day she called and took the babe away again, saying that she had found another place for it. On the following morning the child was taken to Mr. Waite's house, 179 Simcoe-street, and that night the second child was also installed there. After some days Waite went down to the City Hall and applied for a license to keep a baby farm. Before such a license can be granted the Morality Department have to be consulted and the character of the applicant ascertained. Inspector Archabald was consequently informed, and his men were detailed to investigate. They found the twins and soon perceived that they had been sorely neglected. Dr. Bryans examined them and found that they were suffering from "purulent ophthalmia," a disease caused by neglect after birth. One of the infants especially was found to be seriously affected, so much so that examination it was judged that it had never been washed, and the eyes were swollen and completely closed. They were immediately taken to the Sick Children's Hospital. One has been adopted by a lady in Hamilton, but the other unfortunate little one is still there and it is doubtful whether it will ever again regain its eyesight.

Mrs. Walker is charged with endangering the lives of the infants by neglecting to properly care for them. This is the first case brought up under the new statute and the maximum penalty is three years' imprisonment.

Mr. Alex. Forsythe Dead.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 24.—Alexander Forsythe, the head of the wholesale drug firm of Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co. of this city, died suddenly this morning at Windsor, where he resided. He was one of the best known men in the province and was wealthy.

Have you seen the digit puzzle?

Messrs. J. Sutcliffe & Sons.

The mercantile world of Toronto has again received another great acquisition in the advent of the new firm of Messrs. J. Sutcliffe & Sons of Brampton, who have purchased the bankrupt stocks of McKeown & Co. and Woodhouse & Co. The Woodhouse stock will be opened out at 123 King-street east to-morrow morning, and the McKeown stock on Monday morning. Big bargains will be offered at both establishments. Messrs. Sutcliffe & Sons will continue permanently in business in Toronto and will be a great addition to the commercial world.

Nos. 15 and 17 Richmond-street west is the only restaurant on Richmond-street.

The Kilties.

The 48th Highlanders turned out in full force last night, with Col. Davidson, Major Cosby, Major Macdonald and Capt. Adams. The officers' supplies have already arrived and the privates will have their uniforms in a fortnight. An important meeting of the Finance Committee will be held in the Victoria Rink on Monday evening next.

Enterprising boys can make 50c. to $1 every morning by selling The Toronto World.

The Sisterhood Danced.

Princess Louise Sisterhood, Lodge No. 21, Sexennial League held a very successful concert and dance in Avenue Hall, corner of Spadina and College, last night. Sister Mary White presided and everything passed off pleasantly.

Clarets—Mangaux (superior), for invalids, a wine of great body and distinction, $10 per dozen quarts. William Mara, Queen-street west. Telephone 713. d

Enterprising boys can make 50c. to $1 every morning by selling The Toronto World.

Cut Her Throat Before a Mirror.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 24.—The widow of the late Lewis Anderson of L. Anderson & Co., Lunenburg, committed suicide. She took a position before her mirror and cut her throat with a razor.

Chivrell pays cash, thus his success.

TAIL TWISTING DANGEROUS.

UNCLE SAM CONTINUES HIS FLAPDOODLE AND BLUSTER.

Another Threat to Cut Off the Passage of British Goods Through the United States to Canada—The London Times Gives President Harrison Some Wholesome Advice.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate has made public the Behring Sea correspondence transmitted by the President yesterday. As already stated it includes a statement from Lord Salisbury that he sees no reason for another suspension of sealing; that there is not security that arbitration will be concluded before the expiration of the season of 1893, and that it would be more equitable to provide that sealing shall continue on condition that owners of vessels shall give security for satisfaction of damages the arbitrators may adjudge.

Mr. Wharton's Reply.

Mr. Wharton replies, by direction of the President, calling attention to the gravity of the matter, the large number of Canadian sealers already cleared, assumes the sincere purposes of both Governments to promote peace, and concludes as follows:

The President directs me to say that the modus of last year is the least that this Government can accept in reason. The restraints after a treaty of arbitration should be more absolute, not less. He does not desire to protract this discussion, and having now in the most friendly spirit submitted considerations which support the just demand of this Government that the property which is the subject of an agreed arbitration shall not be subjected to spoliation pending the arbitration, he expresses the hope that Lord Salisbury will give a prompt and friendly assent to renew the modus.

The President will hear with regret that Her Majesty's Government continues to assert a right to deal with this subject precisely as if no provision had been made for a settlement of the dispute, and in that event this Government is has already been pointed out will be compelled to deal with the subject upon the same basis and to use every means in its power to protect from destruction or serious injury property and jurisdictional rights which it has long claimed and enjoyed.

To Ratify the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Behring Sea arbitration was discussed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day at a special meeting, and it was decided to recommend the ratification of the treaty.

The main topic of discussion in the Executive session of the Senate was not the Behring Sea treaty itself but a significant resolution reported by Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Foreign Relations to accompany it. This resolution was in the nature of an endorsement of the attitude assumed by the President in the pending contention, and in substance assures him of support of the Senate in his expressed purpose to defend American rights in Behring Sea.

Tail-Twisting May Prove Serious.

LONDON, March 25.—Commenting on the danger of bringing the British and American fleets in proximity, The Times says it is only too likely to bring them into conflict and concludes, "Tail-twisting may be a popular sport, but a serious quarrel with England is likely to assist Mr. Harrison in a presidential campaign.

LONDON, March 24.—It is stated to-day on excellent authority that Rear-Admiral Hotham has received instructions to protect the Canadian sealers in the event that no arrangement can be arrived at with the United States.

Advices have been received to the effect that the Warspite, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Hotham, is now on its way to North Pacific waters, and that a strong fleet will be marshalled at Esquimalt to be ready for any hostile demonstration on the part of the United States.

All the London papers state that the bellicose utterances of President Harrison are nothing more than an election appeal to a class of voters who love to see Great Britain insulted.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Steamers Arrive at St. John's, Nfld., With Big Catches.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld, March 24.—Four sealing steamers have arrived from the ice fields. The Labrador has nineteen thousand seals, the Ranger twenty-eight thousand, the Diana twenty-seven thousand, and the Wolf twenty-seven thousand. They report the Eagle with twenty-eight thousand, the Kite with eleven thousand, the Proteus with eleven thousand, the Neptune with two thousand, the Iceland with twenty-three thousand, the Esquimaux with twenty thousand, and the Leopard with twelve thousand. The total is two hundred and eight thousand. Five steamers are reported clean, namely, the Aurora, Terranova, Vanguard, Greenland and Falcon, but these may still get many seals, as the season is early. The steamers struck the seals off Horse Island on Sunday, the 13th inst., and killed twenty thousand that day. Four steamers are in the Gulf of St. Lawrence taking seals. The numbers are not known yet, but a good fishery is certain, and there is great rejoicing in this city and among the hunters' families.

Local Jottings.

There will be a special meeting of the Works Committee to-day to consider street railway matters.

For theft of pigeons Hugh Thompson and James A. Caswell were sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment.

James Bannon, who keeps an eating-house in York-street, has obtained an interim injunction forbidding the city cancelling his license.

For violation of the law respecting insurance company advertisements, Thomas Punchard, local manager of the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Association, was yesterday fined $30 or 40 days.

The store of Copland in the market will now be in a position to serve all-comers, having got over all difficulties and restocked their store since the fire. You will find their salesmen in good shape to meet all customers.

The Knights of St. John will hold an assault-at-arms in Temperance Hall on Friday evening April 1, in aid of the convention fund, at which Mr. William O'Connor and Edward Hanlan will give an exhibition on rowing machines.

The Rev. G. M. Wrong will preach at the 5 o'clock service this afternoon in St. Stephen's Church, College-street and Bellevue-avenue. The Rev. William Walsh, incumbent of Christ Church, Brampton, will preach in S. Stephen's on Sunday next at both morning and evening services.

A. O. Andrews, the auctioneer, will give his personal attention to sales at private houses. He is now booking sales for April. Parties favoring him with instructions kindly give early notice to secure a date. Rooms and office, 151 Yonge. Residence, 38 North-street. Mr. Andrews also gives attention to valuations of furniture or general stocks for probate, etc.

Mr. R. A. James, a representative of the Calgary Board of Trade, was in the city yesterday and visited several of the city schools. He is a member of the School Board of Calgary and was anxious to acquaint himself with modern methods in primary teaching. He will send Inspector Hughes samples of grain and minerals from Alberta for the use of the schools he has visited.

THE NIGGER IN THE FENCE.

People are wondering what the explanation may be of The Globe's attitude to the Liberal party, and especially its attitude on the proposition of Mr. D'Alton McCarthy to abolish the dual language system in the Northwest—a measure which has the support of The Globe and is antagonized by the party at Ottawa, and which in the recent caucus of the Reform members it was declared would have to be repudiated if Mr. Laurier and the French Liberals were to remain in the Reform Camp.

The World believes the explanation to be something of the following character. Some months ago stock in The Globe company to over $200,000 owned by Thomas Nelson, the publisher of Edinburgh, and brother-in-law of the late George Brown, was taken over by a syndicate, of which Mr. Robert Jaffray was the head. Politicians at Ottawa and in the Ontario Legislature were asked to join in carrying this stock, and they so agreed to do, the price being 33 cents on the dollar for $200,000 worth, or $66,000 for the two-fifths of the capital stock thereby represented. A small portion of the purchase money was paid down, and notes were given for the balance. Quite a number of the politicians who entered into obligations to pay these notes have recently failed to complete their obligations, and as a matter of fact the stock has come back into the hands of either Mr. Jaffray or the Nelsons, and this is the reason why Mr. Downey, one of Mr. Mowat's partners, and the legal representative here of the Nelsons, was elected a director of The Globe Company at the recent annual meeting.

In other words, it would appear that the politicians have gone back on Mr. Jaffray and others connected with The Globe, and that having the stock of the paper on their hands they propose to run it from a point of view somewhat different from the politicians.

Mr. Laurier, under the circumstances, will not, it is likely, be able to control the policy of The Globe. Just where Sir Richard Cartwright's position in this respect is remains yet to be learned, but it is probable that he and Mr. Jaffray are sailing in the same boat.

THE NEED OF AN INSOLVENCY ACT.

Toronto Board of Trade Places Itself on Record—Unanswerable Arguments—A Successful Meeting.

The necessity of an insolvency act was thoroughly discussed at a general meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday.

Mr. Stapleton Caldecott moved:

That in the opinion of this board it is desirable that there should be an insolvency act applicable to the whole Dominion for the equitable distribution of the assets of bankrupt estates, and that the council be and are hereby instructed to cause such an act to be prepared, and to join the other Boards of Trade in pressing upon the Government the necessity of having the same passed at the present session of Parliament.

Mr. Caldecott, in speaking to the motion, said that the council of the board had received from the Board of Trade of Montreal such a bill, with the request that they assist in bringing it before Parliament. He stated that according to Bradstreet the proportion of failures was fast increasing in the United States and Canada. In the two countries last year there were 1,100,000 men doing business, 14,240 of whom failed. The greatest cause of complaint at present was the different laws in the different provinces. He mentioned a deal he had had with a firm in Halifax some time ago. Three weeks after he had made them a large shipment a lawyer representing the firm entered the office and offered him 33⅓ on the dollar on the amount due, and on investigation Mr. Caldecott found out that he was compelled to submit; to the outrage.

As great a fraud was often perpetrated in this province by debtors who gave a chattel mortgage of all the property to one of the creditors.

But a bill like the one proposed must of necessity have a discharge clause. This could not be objected to if the discharges were hedged round with proper restrictions. If the law provided that the bankrupt must prove that there was no fraud, no reckless trading and no extravagant living a discharge ought to be granted.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Hugh Blain. Messrs. George Bertram, C. Cockshutt, E. Gurney, Paul Campbell, E.J. Clarke and others upheld the motion, after which it was unanimously adopted.

The Members Present.

J.C. Copp, J. W. Gage, jr., J. Donogh, P. Hughes, James Cooper, John Muldrew, J.W. Lang, T. G. Williamson, A. R. Hargraft, F.J. Stewart, J. T. McMaster, H.P. Eckardt, H.C. Dixon, F. Jamieson, W. H. Knowlton, J. Lugsdin, John Brown, I. Lamb, T. H. Cleghorn, J.T. Matthews, E. Buckam, F.B. Polson, R. Kilgour, James Kilgour, Alf W. Smith, T. B. Brush, C. Pipon, Robert McClain, T. M. Edmondson, R. W. Elliot, P. Howland, H. D. Warren, D. Miller, G. Bertram, W. Christie, G. Gurney, C. B. Watts, H. Blain, A. Cavanagh, H. N. Baird, G. M. Rose, E. J. Clark, J. Caldecott, P. Burns, C. Cockshutt, J. Bryant, A. Macdonald, W. Kennedy, W. J. Gage, Paul Campbell, R. Jenkins, W. J. Gale, Joseph Bennick, W. W. Copp, George Ridout, John Flett, T. O. Anderson, J. W. Crowthers, T. R. Briggs, William Wilson, A. Darling, C. Pearson, C. Warren, H. C. Boomer, George McMurrich, W. D. Taylor, R. W. Spence, James E. Baillie and J. B. Harman.

Toothache cured instantly by using Gibbons' Toothache Gum.

Fire in Point Edward.

SARNIA, March 24.—A disastrous fire occurred at Point Edward early this morning, several business houses and an hotel being burned to the ground.

The fire, which was incendiary, started in a shed at the back of a building owned by Mr. A. Hitchcock and occupied by James Fraser, grocer, and George Scott, druggist, entirely destroying all, together with Lawrence Knapp's meat market and J. F. O'Neil's grocery.

$50,000 Blaze at Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 24.—At 2.30 this afternoon a fire broke out in the warerooms of the Montreal General Bazaar Company, St. Catharine-street. The damage amounts to $50,000.

Chivrell's Dining Hall has no rival on Richmond-street.

Clarets—Our own bottling; Moniferrand $4.50 per dozen quarts, Club Medoc $5, Bassen $5.50. Best value in Ontario. William Mara, Queen-street west. d

Try the Hub Restaurant; smoking room upstairs.

The Silver Bill Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—At 12.35 the House adjourned, which action kills the free coinage bill, at least for the time being.

One Doz. oysters and a glass of ale, 25c, at the Hub.

Nine digit puzzle. $2000 in prizes.

BIRTHS.

BEATON—At 77 Beaconsfield-avenue, on Wednesday, March 23, the wife of Alexander Beaton of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE-NEELANDS—At 104 Gerrard-street east, on March 23, 1892, by Rev. R. W. E. Greene, Miss Bella J. Clarke, second surviving daughter of the late Captain Clarke, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Widmer, to Mr. Watson R. Neelands of Chicago, Ill.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—On Monday, March 21, at his late residence, "Dainagarry Cottage," Hyde Park, London Township, D. George Mackenzie, County Clerk, Middlesex, aged 58 years.

HOPIN—On Wednesday, March 23, Thomas Hopin, in his 54th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 49 Trinity-square, on Friday, the 25th, at 3 o'clock. Members of the Journeymen Tailors' Society will please accept this intimation.

FINN—On the 24th inst., Willie Leo, youngest son of Maurice and Mary Finn, aged 9 years and 10 months.

Funeral Saturday at 9 a.m. to St. Michael's Cemetery.

NOT GUILTY SAY THE JURY.

BARTRAM AND LOTTRIDGE DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

The Verdict No Surprise to Those Who Have Watched the Case from Its Inception—The Crown's Case Was Lamentably Weak And the Defence Testimony Was Strong.

HAMILTON, March 24.—The brutal assassination of the aged treasurer of Ancaster Township, John Heslop, is now added to the long list of unpunished crimes writ across Ontario's escutcheon.

John Bartram and his nephew, John Lottridge, who for 10 days past have been the most interested figures in the fight for life which has been enacted in Hamilton's court house, were this evening declared not guilty by a jury of their peers.

The verdict will not be a surprise to readers of The World, which, ever since the prosecution closed its lamentably weak case, has expressed the conviction that the men would not be condemned.

A man's past reputation is not and should not be regarded as a sufficient reason why he should be surrendered to the tender mercies of the "P.E.," yet this and the tale of two Indians, confessed accomplices, seems to have been almost the sole prop upon which the authorities rested their case.

The opinion is general here that too little concentrated detective work of the right kind has been placed on the case by the Attorney-General's office. Detective Greer should, it is generally felt, have had the assistance of more experienced officers in his work, for although the murder was an ordinary one, the murderers, whoever they were, were among the cunningest criminals on this continent.

Mr. Crerar closed his address at 3.30 after speaking for three hours and a half.

Judge Rose's charge was against the prisoners.

Four Hours Considering.

The jury retired at 5.45 p.m. to consider a verdict, and after an absence of nearly four hours returned with the verdict of "not guilty" at 9.42 p.m. John Lottridge will still be held on a charge of burglary. Bartram will return and complete his term of two years for cattle stealing.

When the verdict was announced the prisoners' faces lit up and their friends and counsel crowded around them and congratulated each other on the verdict.

TALMAGE AND HIS TRICKS.

Accused of Repeating Old Sermons Under New Names.

ABER

The Toronto World.

A One Cent Morning Paper.

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Daily (without Sundays) by the year.....$3 00
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Sunday Edition, by the year..... 2 00
" " " by the month..... 20
Daily (Sundays included) by the year..... 5 00
" " " by the month..... 45

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NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO.

One Way to Start Things.

The business situation in Toronto is beginning to pick up, and even real estate shows a slight indication to improve. There is promise of fine weather, and as the season advances a better tone will be observed in many directions. Everybody will be delighted to see things beginning to move in Toronto after the reaction of over-speculation in real estate and after a somewhat slow winter.

But we know of nothing that will do so much to start things in this city as a settlement of the question of rapid transit, and the settlement of the question can only be reached by an adoption of the trolley system of street car propulsion on a basis of reasonable safeguards allowing of the adoption of a better system at a subsequent period.

But we say without fear of contradiction that the actual realization of rapid transit in the way of street car travel is of far more importance to the city than the so-called safeguards or the objections raised by the opponents of trolley cars. Most of these objections, as we have shown in these columns, are of a mythical or of a petty character. The great and undeniable fact is that the trolley cars are an immense success wherever they have been introduced, that no city now enjoying them has shown any disposition to have them abolished, that in over 200 cities they have been found to promote business, to increase the value of real estate, to facilitate travel and to reduce the cost of the same. And this being the fact, it is in the interests of Toronto on all these grounds, namely, the improvement of business, the facilitation of travel, the saving of expenditure, and the improvement in the value of real estate, that the City Council should honorably carry out its agreement with the street car company and endorse the trolley system as recommended by the City Engineer.

As we said before, Toronto wants to take on a new impetus in many directions, and this can only be done by a liberal expenditure of capital. If the street car company are prepared to spend their money, if the railway people are prepared to spend extensively in the direction of Esplanade improvements, if capitalists are really disposed to engage in the proclamation of Ashbridge's Bay, then we say that every encouragement ought to be held out to them. This is no time to discourage capital, but to treat it as the most welcome guest that can come within our city's borders.

Traveling by Electricity.

The Boston Journal has interviewed Prof. A. E. Dolbear of Tufts College, who is one of the lights of the world of electrical science, in regard to "the best plan for applying electricity to suburban traffic on our railroad systems." The idea was expressed that the electric locomotive is destined to supersede the one which is moved by steam, but that the trolley system, applied to single cars, will prove the most economical and satisfactory mode of operating on lines twenty or twenty-five miles long. He thinks the cars will be long ones, something like the sleeping car, and that a single fifty horse-power motor will be sufficient in most cases, though to insure safety and have enough power for any emergency two motors of that size may be used, one at each end of the vehicle. The wheels of the car may be increased to give greater speed and so might the trolley wheel, which at present is made but three or four inches in diameter. The cars, being run singly, could be built much less heavy than now, not being required to be strong enough to stand the strain of pulling several others behind them. This would also lessen the wear and tear of rails, and, locomotives being dispensed with, the cars could be run very near each other, though independently, and attain with safety a much higher speed than is now reached by express trains. Intermediate delays would be greatly lessened, as the shorter the train the shorter the required time of stoppage at stations, and the cost of operation would be cheapened by dispensing with the services of locomotive engineer and fireman. By the use of turnstiles and ticket box the conductor could also be shelved.

The overhead trolley was described as the best means of furnishing a circuit. Being in sight the wire can be watched for breaks or other troubles, and reached for repair with the least possible delay. The current is under complete control, as it cannot leave the wire except through the trolley of the car, unless as the result of an accident; while in any system where both currents are run in or near the ground there is great loss of power, the ground forming a partial connection between them. There is no practicable way as yet of figuring closely on the expense of electric as compared with steam locomotion, but it will be small under ordinary conditions. The desired economy is to be obtained by an increase of the potential used. The higher the potential the greater is the distance through which it can be sent successfully, and this fact is of especial value in dealing with long-distance transportation. It is probable the recent inventions and discoveries of Prof. Elihu Thomson of Lynn will go far towards revolutionizing the present opinions of electricians in regard to high potentials. His experimental apparatus will give a spark about eight inches in length, accompanied by a long roaring noise like that of thunder, and the discharge is estimated at about 150,000 volts.

The immense cost and present amount of the rolling stock now owned by the railroads of this country is an objection to the immediate adoption of any method that would necessitate a radical change and render a part of the equipment useless. But the change is bound to come, and probably before long. Its advantages are too great to permit them to be ignored. The improved methods of transportation will be adopted by new companies for the construction and operation of new lines, and when these have demonstrated the cheapness as well as greater convenience of electric transit the old lines will be forced to revolutionize their systems or fall back beaten in the race for public patronage. Perhaps ere the close of this century the revolution will be well under way.

The Osborne Case.

No humane mind can contemplate the case of Mrs. Osborne without profound pity. Indeed, similar feelings are excited in any case where an offender draws on his or her head punishment greater than is in the power of mortal judge to impose. While this is true, transgression must be punished and justice is blind. She is not or should not be cognizant of birth, breeding, beauty or riches. She can not or should not weigh the moral value or severity of a sentence. If a college professor and a coal-heaver commit burglary, the delicacy of the mental faculties or even of the physical qualities of the one cannot be weighed against the obtuseness and robustness of the other. If the guilt is equal the punishment should be equal. Indeed the mental equipment and lack of exigent incitement in the case of the professor is an aggravation of his crime. These are doubtless threadbare truisms, but it would seem, in view of the Osborne case, that they need to be reasserted. The punishment imposed for Mrs. Osborne's offence cannot be termed severe. Longer terms of imprisonment have been meted out to a girl for stealing a loaf of bread to stay the pangs of hunger. If the life of Mrs. Osborne, or that of her unborn child, is imperilled by her imprisonment, that would certainly be a good reason for the exercise of clemency, but the testimony on that point should not be received from interested family physicians, but from a person or persons responsible to the people. It must be remembered that the case is being watched by millions of eyes. The idea is already abroad that there is one law for the high and another for the lowly. The extremest care must be taken that that idea is not stimulated by a failure of British justice in a case which has had so much attention drawn to it as this Osborne case.

The Trolley in Philadelphia.

On Tuesday night the question of the trolley cars came up in the council of the great city of Philadelphia and was definitely settled. Eight ordinances authorizing the trolley on eight different lines were adopted in both branches of the council by overwhelming majorities. For the benefit of the obstructionists of the trolley here we quote an editorial of The Philadelphia Record, the leading paper of that city:

The extraordinary majorities in Select and Common councils yesterday for the ordinances permitting the use of the trolley system of electrical transportation on a number of street passenger railways are significant. The municipal legislators have recognized and endeavored to meet an imperious public necessity for rapid transit. In doing this they have earned the thanks and gratitude of every sincere friend of progress in the municipality. A majority of six to one, it need scarcely be observed, is the overcomplete excuse and defence. So far as councils are concerned they have fulfilled a plain and immediate duty in a manner which not only sharply controverts all possible imputation of venality, but also affords agreeable assurance of continued improvement in municipal methods for the future. The ice of indifference and neglect was broken yesterday. Rapid transit has come, and its timorous opponents will soon be ranged among its stoutest friends and firmest advocates.

Speedy transportation of passengers by the trolley system of electric cars is not an experiment. It is already in successful operation in more than 200 cities and towns throughout the country. Wherever it has been introduced opposition has melted away before the demonstration of its usefulness and adequacy. It is not perfect, few human contrivances of this nature are. But it embodies the devices which up to the present time have been found most available and most practicable in solving the weighty problem of local rapid transit. If at any time in the future a better system should be put forward the enterprise and local ambition that have led to the introduction of an improvement so important may be relied upon to indorse and utilize all valuable inventions in the line of progress.

The Senate.

In the present condition of parliamentary government in this country the existence of the Dominion Senate can be amply justified, even from a financial standpoint. Whether the method by which it is appointed is the best that could be devised to secure the highest efficiency is open to debate. But even under its present constitution many useful pieces of check-legislation can be instanced which amply justify its existence. We all remember that three or four sessions ago the House of Commons authorized the construction of a branch railway in New Brunswick known as the Harvey-Salisbury line. The whole expense was to be met out of the public purse and would probably have entailed an expenditure of about three million dollars. The country was committed to the expenditure so far as the House of Commons could commit it. The expenditure had nothing to justify it unless the desire of Halifax to bring the through traffic of the west past St. John.

Just at this juncture the Senate came very conveniently in the way of this iniquitous expenditure. The promoters of the scheme had not secured that body and the bill was ignominiously thrown out. The measure has never been heard of since. This is an instance of a useful function which the Senate exercised. One of the journals which has most frequently demanded the abolition of the Senate in a recent issue pointed out that in case the Liberals had attained power at last election and passed an unrestricted reciprocity measure such as the country would not have been likely to approve of, the Senate would undoubtedly have vetoed the measure and given the electorate another chance to pronounce upon a matter so vitally important to the nation. Surely so important a function is worth the expense which a second chamber entails on the country.

The constitution of the Senate is a live subject. Its abolition is not likely to be considered by serious men.

A Politic Move.

The decision of the Imperial Government to grant compensation to Canadian sealers who were debarred from plying their calling in Behring Sea by reason of the provisions of the modus vivendi is a sound and proper step to take. Holding, as the British authorities do, that the power to prohibit sealing therein does not lie in the hands of any Government, it is but right that those who were put to loss by such exclusion should be compensated. Lord Salisbury has strengthened his position and his contentions by the course he is now following and intimating to the American authorities that by the time the question is settled there will be a handsome bill of damages to be met. It the mere exclusion from the opportunity of sealing is regarded as assessable damages surely the treatment experienced by the Canadian sealers in the past will constitute a grievous bill of complaint. The vessels of Canadian were seized, the skins found aboard confiscated and the captains and crews thrown in prison. Every circumstance of indignity and even of hardship attended the treatment meted out to the men who transgressed no law that the United States were entitled to pass.

This being the position it is quite natural that Lord Salisbury should refuse to renew the modus vivendi until at least some understanding is arrived at as to who will be responsible for the loss occasioned to the British Columbia sealing fleet by reason of wrongful exclusion from Behring Sea.

Pulverize the Gum Power.

While Mr. Mowat is trying to keep the boys of Ontario from learning to use tobacco couldn't he spare a chunk of his "best consideration" for the girls who chew gum? The nasty creatures wag their jaws like a pair of sheep shears, they won't answer when they are spoken to, they stick stale chews to the table legs and the head board of the bed and they spread diphtheria and other malignant diseases through the school sections by swapping chews. Tobacco is bad enough, but who ever saw anyone borrow a chew of it from his neighbor's mouth? Go for the gum, Mr. Mowat!—Hamilton Times.

The chewing gum habit is indeed a frightful curse. In this city it has fastened itself upon one young woman in every three. One of the others uses gum occasionally and is on the high-road to destruction. Many thousand dollars are expended annually for gum. Think how many pairs of shoes and stockings this sum would buy for barefooted children or how many hungry mouths it would fill with food. Still the habit grows, and every year sees thousands of young women taken to the vice, and begin the long, rhythmical swing or short, jerky chop of the lower jaw on the deadly gum.

For years many organizations of goodly people have claimed that it is tobacco which is sapping the vitality of the Canadian nation, when all the time it appears that it was gum. Tobacco is now universally acknowledged by physicians to be generally harmless and often beneficial. It aids digestion. A man died last week at the age of 103 who had used tobacco since he was a boy, averaging for the last seventy or eighty years upward of a dozen strong cigars a day. Three wives preceded him, out down, it is fair to presume, by gum. It is exasperating to realize that some men have actually been weak enough to give up tobacco, under a steady fire of female eloquence, which should have been directed against gum. But happily these men can return to their tobacco. Now the thing to be done is for everybody to turn his or her attention to the suppression of the gum habit. The best way to proceed would seem to be to strike at the root of the evil. Let the manufacture or sale of gum be prohibited. Let us invoke our friend, the Strong Arm of the Law. To this end there should be a third political party formed by the Hamilton Times immediately. Let its motto be this: Pulverize the Gum Power.

The Alien Labor Bill.

There seems to have been some misapprehension on the part of the members of the House who spoke on the Alien Labor Bill the other day. The introducer of the bill, Mr. Taylor of Leeds, spoke of it as a retaliatory measure, and the speakers who followed him took that cue. It was supported or condemned as a retaliatory measure. Mr. Alexander McKay, one of the members from Hamilton, struck nearest the true attitude of the workingmen on the question when he said that as protection was the cardinal policy of the Government, protection could not be denied to labor when it was asked for. The measure has been very generally petitioned for by labor bodies. Its principle is not retaliatory, it is claimed, but purely protective, and no offence would be caused to our friends across the lines by its passage. The Canadian labor bodies warmly support the American measure, which was put on the statute book mainly for the purpose of preventing the importation of shiploads of pauper European laborers under contract. It is true that it applies to Canada, and the laboring classes here are quite content that it should apply to Canada. On the other hand the labor bodies in the United States favor the passage of a similar law in this country. So that instead of the law being retaliatory it is a law desired by those most affected on both sides of the line. And the reason is this: While, as stated above, the main reason for its enactment was the exclusion of European pauper labor, it has also been found useful in the United States in preventing employers of labor during the prevalence of a strike from obtaining substitutes for their striking employes in Canada. A Canadian act of the same kind would prove a protection against the importation at periods of crisis of nonunion labor from the United States. Whatever the merits of the act it should be properly understood by the members of Parliament before it is finally passed on. Representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress will wait on the Government with reference to the bill and will ask that the workman as well as his employer be afforded the benefits of protection. The protective policy has always had a large measure of support from the mechanics and operatives, whose condition it has improved. If they find themselves still more indebted to the principle of protection of native industry their adherence to the policy will be still warmer and more decided.

The Bubble Pricked.

One of the most important points in Mr. Foster's budget speech was his recognition of the importance of obtaining a clear and definite answer to the question, Can we obtain reciprocity with the United States? The mission to Washington had been successful in obtaining from Mr. Blaine a frank avowal of the terms upon which reciprocity can be obtained. These are terms which cannot be accepted by Canadians, and the question ceased from that moment to be a practical one. It is good that this should be settled. There need be no more waste of energy in endeavoring to attain the unattainable. We can all settle down to the expansion of our trade in directions that it is possible to expand it. We will cease to lean on the American market, which, excellent a staff as it may be, is liable to be withdrawn at any time at the promptings of international pique. The termination of the Washington negotiations introduced a new epoch. The result was no surprise to any of us who have allowed our views of the questions to be governed by common sense, but until that answer was given there remained a color of a reason for the agitation that a certain small knot of disaffected and disappointed politicians have been actively and sometimes indecently promulgating. Now let us get down to business and mind our own business. Sir John Thompson and his fellow-negotiators have done the country a valuable service in pricking this great big windy bubble.

One More Excursion to Washington, D.C., On April 25th, via the Most Picturesque Route of the United States, Erie and Lehigh Valley Railways.

Just one more chance to see the sunny South before the hot weather sets in. Every person who is desirous of traveling and sight-seeing should avail themselves of this grand opportunity, and will only cost the extreme small sum of ten dollars round trip: Suspension Bridge to Washington, with the privilege of visiting Baltimore and Philadelphia on your return home. Magnificent vestibule Pullman sleepers will run through from Suspension Bridge to Washington. Tickets will be on sale at Suspension Bridge. Train will leave Suspension Bridge at 4.40 p.m. For further information apply to S. J. Sharp, 19 Wellington-street east, Toronto.

Of Interest to Islanders.

Parties having houses to rent or wishing to rent houses on the Island for the season of 1892 will be given information free by sending particulars to W. A. Clark, 601 Yonge-street, Island grocer. Also our boat will be running as soon as the bay is clear of ice and any intending residents will be carried over free up to such time as regular ferries begin running. Moving done to and from the Island at the lowest possible rate, taking your goods from house in city and delivered to Island cottages. Everything required in house supplies furnished at city prices, such as groceries, provisions, milk, bread, fresh and salt meats, wood, coal, coal oil, etc. 50246

The Very Best Brand.

It is used in all leading clubs, both in England, Canada and the United States. All clubmen ask for it and appreciate it when they get it. "Gold Lac Sec" is the very best brand of champagne in the market. All leading hotels keep it.

Wabash Line.

A man going west should remember the great Wabash route is the banner line to all west and southwest points. They run the finest equipped trains on earth. The only railroad using the palace reclining chair cars (free) from Detroit to St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha. All trains go through the great tunnel at St. Louis. Time tables and all information from your nearest ticket agent or J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, 28 Adelaide-street east, Toronto.

THE HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY.

Injunction Argued at Osgoode Hall—Central Bank Matters—A Windsor Counsillor's Seat.

In the actions of George R. Hogaboom against D. Mitchell McDonald and Reuben G. Lunt to recover claims due the late Central Bank the defendant served notice of trial for the Toronto Chancery Sittings, commencing on 20th of April next, and the plaintiff afterwards served notice of trial for the Toronto Assizes, commencing on the 28th inst. A motion was made yesterday to Mr. Winchester to have the actions tried in accordance with the plaintiff's notice of trial. On behalf of the defendants it was contended that owing to the number of cases entered for trial at the Assizes, that the cases would be sooner tried if set down at the Chancery Sittings. Judgment was reserved.

Before Chancellor Boyd Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., on behalf of Henry Lye, the liquidator of the Central Bank, appealed from the judgment of the master in ordinary refusing the liquidator extra remuneration for his services in that capacity. Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., who appeared on behalf of the creditors of the bank, contended that Mr. Lye had been well paid for his services, and that the appeal should be dismissed. Judgment was reserved.

Before Chief Justice Galt the motion to continue the injunction in the matter of the Hamilton Street Railway was argued. The injunction was granted by the local judge at Hamilton and restrains the council from rescinding an agreement made between the railway company and the city in 1873, whereby the city may in December, 1893, acquire control of the road and from disposing of the franchise privately without first offering the same publicly. Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. Bicknell of Hamilton appeared in support of the injunction and Mr. W. Cassels, Q.C., and Mr. Mackelcan, Q.C., of Hamilton, opposed it. The argument of the motion occupied the greater part of the day and judgment was reserved.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of school section No. 13, Mariposa township, it was decided to borrow $1350 for the purchase of school site and the erection of a school, and trustees of the section were authorized to apply to the Municipal Council for the issue of 10-year debentures for that purpose. The council was duly applied to by the trustees and refused to grant the application. The ratepayers now ask the courts for a mandamus to compel the council to issue debentures and to pass a bylaw for that purpose. The motion will be argued before Chief Justice Galt on Saturday next.

Chancellor Boyd yesterday delivered judgment on the appeal from the order of the County Judge of Essex unseating Councillor Smith of the town of Windsor on the ground that he had not the necessary property qualification. The nomination was on the 28th December, 1891, and the last assessment roll was revised on the 27th January, 1891; on that roll the defendant was assessed for a leasehold property of sufficient value, but he gave it up on the 1st February, 1891, his lease having then expired, and then acquired another leasehold property, which he contends is of sufficient value, and within the provisions of R.S.O., ch. 184, sec. 73, as amended by 51 Vic., ch. 28, sec. 9. For the relator it was contended that the case of a tenant whose term has expired is not covered by the amending statute, which is confined to cases where the tenant has something to alienate or part with, and also that the amendment applies only to townships. The learned Chancellor reverses the order of the local judge and confirms Smith's seat as councillor. No costs of the proceedings to either party.

Yesterday morning the Court of Appeal listened to argument in Fleming v. the city of Toronto. In this action the plaintiff, who sued on behalf of himself and other ratepayers, asked to restrain the defendant's officers from executing or entering into any contract for or concerning the erection of a bridge over the railways in Dundas-street, in addition to the present bridge, until a bylaw to raise money for that purpose had been submitted to the ratepayers. The action was tried at the Toronto Spring Assizes, 1891, before Mr. Justice Street and judgment given for the plaintiff. The question has now become one of costs, a bylaw having been submitted for the opinion of the ratepayers since the commencement of the action. The plaintiff is now mayor of the city, but before his election obtained an order substituting another ratepayer as plaintiff and withdrawing from the action. Judgment was reserved.

In the afternoon the court was occupied with argument of the appeal in the action of Mary Ann Wright against L. M. Collier and Henrietta Collier. The action was brought to recover $2000 damages to a schooner, Two Brothers, caused by a collision between it and the steamer Reindeer, owned by the defendants. The collision took place in the Bay of Quinte, and the schooner was sunk. The action was tried by Mr. Justice Rose at the Picton Spring Assizes, 1891, and judgment given in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of his claim and costs. From this judgment the defendants appealed to the Chancery Divisional Court, but the appeal was dismissed. The defendants now appeal to the Court of Appeal.

Sarah Leslie has commenced an action against her husband, George Leslie, claiming $20 a week alimony.

A Nickel Boom at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 25.—Carnegie, Phipps & Co. are working full blast night and day endeavoring to fill orders for nickel steel plate, but notwithstanding their immense capacity they have been compelled to secure the assistance of the Cleveland Iron Works. Government experiments with nickel steel armor have been much more satisfactory than has yet been published, and in consequence those who have the advantage of high official information are endeavoring to secure control of the world's supply of nickel. For some days it has been rumored, and it is now publicly charged, that a gigantic nickel trust is being organized which will be of greater importance than the now defunct Standard Oil Trust. Two prominent senators with tremendous influence in Congress are said to be interested.

A Well-Known Firm.

The World had a call yesterday from Dr. John W. Turner, the foreign representative of Dr. G. G. Green of Woodbury, N.J., manufacturer of Boschee's German Syrup, Green's August Flower andAgue Conqueror. All world-wide remedies of standard excellence.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Now an Editor.

[From 'Varisty.]

The medical students have chosen Mr. S. S. Young, B.A., graduate of '91, to represent the primary years on The 'Varsity editorial staff. We understand he was on the reportorial staff of The World for some time, and, on this account, should fill the position creditably. He, together with our old friend T. H. Whitelaw, B. A., will represent the medicals next year.

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."

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

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

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m. arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sundays leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m. connecting with through car at Hamilton.

Treble's perfect-fitting French yolk shirts fit the best every time. Leave your order now at Treble's, 53 King-street west. Illustrated price list free.

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.

IS SOCIALISM PRACTICABLE?

An Interesting Discussion by the Nationalists Last Night.

After a very animated talk on matters for the good of the association, the Nationalist Association of Canada listened to a very able paper on "Some Unpractical Aspects of Socialism," by Dr. Lelia A. Davis. She premised that the ordinary influences of human life had an influence upon the national life. This was seen in the competition all through industry. Men said, "My first duty is to get on myself," and the result was that some men got more than their share of the good things of life, while others suffered loss thereby. Co-operation was not taken to kindly by this class. Then she passed on to the consideration of how a man when he achieved wealth beautified his home until it was a thing of beauty indeed, while at his office, where only his employes were concerned, his surroundings were equally sordid and ugly. Why was this thus in a Christian country—that men might better capture the labor of the poorer—mean surroundings made mean men. Her description of the ugly homes of men and women, who were thus wrecked materially, was enough to cause pity to flow even in the hard hearts of those who exploited the poor. Competition was separation. Its suppression in our industrial life would draw men together and raise up a more beautiful national life. The pessimism of the present day was due to the higher law of beauty working in us, but in surroundings which war against their proper development. It was true, however, that the evils of our present national life were deeper than mere beauty. Men in competitive life were hurried on by the desire to get a fortune and ultimately social recognition and standing, at such a pace that the separation of individuals was made the more complete. She gave, as factors to a truer life beauty, sympathy, service to one's fellows, leisure, etc., and these could not find complete expression when the first question was, "Does it pay?" History, however, proved that no narrow personal aim resulted in anything great or good. A beautiful picture was then drawn of a social structure under co-operation in all material things in which man could love his neighbor and tell the truth. A national life such as this was neither impossible nor utopian, and by means of a general well-worked-out idea and series of pen pictures from life she emphasized the need of such a change from competition to co-operation. The hall was filled with an appreciative audience and the lecturer was the recipient of heartfelt praise from many members for her able paper.

Next Thursday night Mrs. Titus will give "A Sketch of Socialism."

THE REBELLION OF 1837.

Interesting Account of Incidents and Travel—Toronto 50 Years Ago.

At the regular meeting of the Historical Section of the Canadian Institute, Mr. James Bain, jr., public librarian, read a most interesting paper entitled, "The Diary of an English Officer in the Rebellion of 1837." The officer was Lieutenant Hutton of the 34th Regiment, who was sent out to Canada during the rebellion. He reached Toronto June 28, 1837, after a journey from Montreal via the Ottawa River, Rideau Canal and Lake Ontario. From Toronto the detachment was sent on to London. The troops went by water to Hamilton, a pleasant place of some 5000 people. From Hamilton the route was by wagon, and the young officer is enthusiastic over the scenery and uncomplimentary about the corduroy roads. London reached, the party was forwarded to Chatham, which they left Nov. 13 for Amherstburg. While there the raid on Windsor was made, Lt. Hutton's company arriving in time only to fire a few shots from a field piece at the last boatload of refugees.

This was the only engagement Lieutenant Hutton saw, but he spent several years in various towns and gives full descriptions of numerous towns and villages, all clear and generally fair. The description of Toronto is very interesting. He speaks of three principal streets—Front, King and "Lot" streets, which were mainly composed of wooden houses.

An interesting discussion followed.

THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Resolution of the Local Board of Health Yesterday.

The Local Board of Health met yesterday to consider what steps should be taken to defend the action against the city by C. J. Smith and others in reference to the Infectious Disease Hospital.

Ald. Saunders moved the following motion, which carried: "That the Local Board of Health will undertake that unless and until the law respecting the 150 yards limit is repealed by the Legislature the present Smallpox Hospital shall not be used for infectious or contagious diseases after the present epidemic subsides."

The Board passed an account of the Polson Iron Works Company for $1200 for a disinfecting apparatus ordered by last year's board.

Worn and Wan and Weak and Weary.

Ho! ye women, worn and weary, with wan faces and so indescribably weak. Those distressing, dragging-down pains, and that constant weakness and wornness and weariness can be cured. For all such sufferers Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a panacea of inestimable value. As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For "overworked, worn out," debilitated teachers, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, Favorite Prescription is unequaled and invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic diseases. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N.F., writes: "I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of chest, while not a few of my rheumatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child."

Conservative Defence Association.

Mr. C. H. Palmer, secretary of the Conservative Defence Association, and Overseer of the District of Islington, London, Eng., says: "For a long time I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia in my face and head and rheumatism in my limbs. After trying various remedies without obtaining relief I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which removed completely every trace of pain."

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Sick or Delicate Children.

No difficulty will be experienced regarding nourishment if Dyer's improved food for Infants be used. It is made from pure pearl barley, easily digested and highly nutritious—25 cents. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

Good Quality,

Good stock, fine flavor, delicious aroma, all combined in the 5-cent Hero Cigar. Ask for it at cigar stores. J. Rattray & Co., Montreal.

Made from Pure Pearl Barley.

Dyer's improved food for Infants is highly nutritious, easily digested, endorsed by leading Physicians and not expensive—25 cents. Try it. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

If you want comfort in your shirts leave your measure for a sample of Treble's perfect-fitting French Yoke shirts with reinforced bosoms. 53 King-street west.

Illustrated price list with measurement card free. English suspenders. We show the largest variety of best English suspenders in the city. best value that money can purchase always at Treble's, 53 King-street west. 35

Where do you get those cigars? At any cigar store—ask for Hero cigars, only cost 5 cents They are first-class. J. Rattray & Co., Montreal

THE PRINCIPALS SPEAK.

They Answer Some Disparaging Comparisons—A Statement that Is Authentic and of Interest.

As considerable discussion has recently taken place in the press and elsewhere regarding the principals of the Public schools and the duties of the same, and as statements have been made and comparisons instituted which, to say the least, have been misleading, the Toronto Principals' Association, at a recent largely-attended meeting, appointed a committee to consider the whole matter and to report. The following is the report:

Your committee finds among other things that the following statements have been made or implied, and in most cases, frequently reiterated:

1. That there is little or no difference between the duties and qualifications of principals and assistants.

2. That the school board discriminates in favor of men in the matter of salary.

3. That the disparity in salaries paid principals and assistants is too great.

4. That principals perform their extra duties (only one writer admitting that principals have extra duties to perform) within school hours.

5. That the supervisors serve no purpose in the school system.

To these your committee answers:

1. (a) The principals, while having to perform all the duties of a teacher in the teaching and management of their own classes, are, by the regulations of both the School Board and the Education Department, held responsible for the proper organization, management and discipline of their schools, many of which have in attendance from 500 to 1000 pupils.

(b) In the selection of male principals it is the rule of the School Board to appoint only those with first-class certificates of qualification and acknowledged reputation as teachers, and in almost every case the teachers chosen were men of wide experience as principals previous to their appointment to the city staff.

2. The basis for the payment of male and female principals is precisely the same. They are paid the same sum for the first year as principals, they receive the same annual increase until they reach the maximum, and to show that there is no discrimination practised against women it is a matter of fact that several male principals of schools containing from 12 to 20 rooms are paid smaller salaries than lady principals in charge of eight-roomed schools.

3. The disparity between the salaries paid principals and to the assistant teachers is not greater than that which obtains under parallel conditions in other callings.

4. While many of the duties pertaining to the office of principal must from their nature be discharged during school hours, there are others the proper management of a school which demands from him an expenditure of extra time and energy which cannot be measured by the hours of ordinary school day.

5. The attacks upon the supervisors are entirely unwarranted. They are the most experienced teachers on the staff, and, in the opinion of your committee, are doing good inspectoral work.

6. In conclusion your committee desires to express its sympathy with the lady teachers in their efforts to secure adequate remuneration for their services, the value of which none understand better than the principals. As evidence of this, no exception was taken to the statements dealt with in this report while the application of the assistant teachers was under the consideration of the board.

The foregoing report was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Toronto Principals' Association, March 18.

LOOKING FAR AHEAD.

What Will the City Do at the End of Thirty Years?

The Executive Committee sat for a few minutes yesterday and passed the reports of the various committees without any alteration.

Mr. S. H. Blake wrote asking for the views of the Executive on the following point: Will the city agree to take over the railway undertaking and its property at the expiration of the 30 years or, if it does not do so, will it permit the company to run for another five years, or, in other words, what is to be the position of the city and the company at the expiration of the present term? This does not seem to have been provided for, and I think it would be well if it were done. Ex-Ald. Evans addressed the committee in reference to an amount of $30.47 back taxes since 1886. Mr. Evans is under the impression that the amount was paid, but Ald. Bell, who was tax collector at that time, says otherwise. As Mr. Evans had not the receipt to show the committee decided that he must pay up. A lawsuit will likely be the result.

Another Success at Carlton-street.

Carlton-street Methodist Church choir gave another of their successful services of song and readings last evening, assisted by Mr. S. H. Clarke, elocutionist; Mr. Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist, and Mrs. Fred Cox and Master Theo. Gibson, sopranos. The choir, under the direction of Mr. D. E. Cameron, gave splendid renditions of "The Heavens Are Telling" (Creation), "Unfold, Ye Portals" (Redemption), "The Hallelujah Chorus" (Messiah). Mrs. Scrimger-Massie, Mrs. D. E. Cameron and Mr. Richards added to the enjoyment of the evening. Mr. W. H. Hewlett, organist of the church, was the accompanist.

All Men.

Men, young, old or middle-aged, who are weak nervous and exhausted, broken down from over work or from any cause not mentioned, should send for and read the book of Lubon, a treatise on diseases peculiar to man. Sent sealed, secure from observation, on receipt of 10c. in stamps. Address M. V. Lubon, 24 Macdonell-ave., Toronto

The Claret House of Ontario.

We have the largest and choicest stock of Clarets of any house in Ontario. We would direct attention to those of our own bottling at $4.50, $5 and $5.50 per doz. quarts, and to those shipped direct to us by Hanappin & Co., Bordeaux Medoc $6.50, Chateau Du Roc $7.50 and St. Julien $8. We also have a few cases of Chateau Du Vallon, 1881, a most complete dessert wine, at $15 per case and Johnston's Chateau Margaux 1875 at $34 per case. William Mara, 230 and 232 Queen-st. west. 135

ERRORS OF YOUNG AND OLD

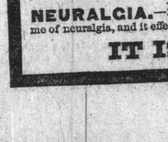
Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, positively cured by Hazelton's Vitalizer. Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Stunted Development, Loss of Power Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Drain in Urine, Seminal Losses, Sleeplessness, Aversion to Society, Unfit for Study, Excessive Indulgence, etc., etc. Every bottle guaranteed. 20,000 sold yearly. Address, enclosing stamp for treatise, J. E. HAZELTON, Graduated Pharmacist, 308 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

1 CENT THE GREAT SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

COUGH CURE A DOSE.

This GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, a test that no other Cure can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS or LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the CROUP or WHOOPING COUGH, use it quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until your case is hopeless, but take this Cure at once and receive immediate help. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00. Travelers convenient pocket size 25c. Ask your druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. If your lungs are sore or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Price, 25c.

ALWAYS TRUE.



RHEUMATISM.—Col. DAVID WYLIE, Brockville, Ont., says: "I suffered intensely with rheumatism in my ankles. Could not stand; rubbed them with

ST. JACOBS OIL.

In the morning I walked without pain."

NEURALGIA.—Mr. JAMES BONNER, 158 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "St. Jacobs Oil is the only remedy that relieved me of neuralgia, and it effectually cured me."

IT IS THE BEST.

SETTLED

After a long series of propositions, tending to a settlement of our claim for damages, for unfulfilment of contract, we have at last made terms which enable us to continue our

LITIGATION SALE

Without meeting with any pecuniary loss, at the same reduced prices, up to the

FIRST of APRIL

The amount of cash deposited for the purpose of binding the contract has been forfeited. This will be enough to cover what would have otherwise been a very considerable loss, and will also allow us to continue selling the present stock for the balance of this month at the same fabulously low rates that we have been doing for some time past.

In making this statement we cannot help also expressing our bitter disappointment at the failure of our present prospects of retirement from the retail business. It has completely upset our well-laid plans for the future and nothing remains but to devote all our energies to the continuance of a business that has been carried on so successfully in the past, and will be again pushed with a vigor and determination that will leave every competit

FOUND GUILTY OF FORGERY.

THE FATE OF EX-REEVE WILLIAMSON OF MARKHAM.

The Verdict Accompanied With a Strong Recommendation For Mercy — Much Sympathy For the Convicted Man — His Friends Throughout the County Sign a Petition Praying For Clemency.

The trial of Thomas Williamson for forgery was concluded before Justice Falconbridge at the Assizes yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on the first charge, with a strong recommendation for mercy. On the advice of his counsel, Mr. W. R. Smyth, the prisoner withdrew his plea of not guilty on the second charge and pleaded guilty.

The details of the case have already been published in The World. Briefly they are as follows:

The Story of The Crime.

In January, 1890, the prisoner went to the law office of Boultbee & Boultbee, Toronto, and requested them to procure two loans of $1800 and $1500 respectively on his brother's farms in Markham Township. Williamson told the firm his brother John was getting the money to assist him in paying off some debts.

Boultbee went to the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company and placed the two loans. Before the money was paid over the loan company gave Williamson's attorney two valuation papers to have filled out; they were returned and purported to be made by James Bowman, postmaster at Elmira. The two mortgages were prepared by the loan company's solicitors and were given to Thomas Williamson to take out and have signed. They were returned bearing the signatures of John Williamson and Isabella, his wife.

John Williamson had been assisting Thomas financially by endorsing some papers for him. In September John met Thomas and told him he would have to put a mortgage on his farm to raise money to pay off his (Thomas') debts. Thomas told him not to do so, as he was going to have money in a few days and would pay off the debts. John let the matter rest, and Thomas at once took advantage of the delay and left the country.

The company in April, 1891, laid the matter before the Attorney-General. Since then Williamson has been hunted around the Western states by Detective Rogers, assisted by several of Pinkerton's men. He was arrested several times and each time either escaped or was let go. Finally Rogers had him arrested and brought here.

An Exciting Trial.

Few trials have created such interest throughout the country. Yesterday the court-room was packed. Many friends of the prisoner, who at one time was reeve of the township of Markham, came to the city and voluntarily gave evidence as to his previous good character.

Many witnesses were examined. James Bowman, whose name was signed as a valuator of the property, denied the authenticity of the signature.

John Williamson and his wife Isabella swore that their names, which were attached to the mortgage, were forged. The former gave W. Riddell, the prosecuting attorney, a letter which his brother Thomas had sent to him while he was in prison in Nevada. In this letter the prisoner stated that he and his alone was to blame, and at the same time begged of him to try and square things with the loan company.

The defence tried to prove that Williamson had authority to attach his brother's name to the mortgage, and brought forth evidence to show that on former occasions he had acted for his brother John and had signed documents for him.

Waiting For the Verdict.

The jury were out for five hours, and during this interval there was much discussion among those present as to the probable result. The prisoner's wife and three children sat in court crying. Nearly everyone seemed to be in sympathy with Williamson, who has always previously been looked upon by his many friends as an honorable man. When at length the jury returned a silence settled over the court room, and Foreman Defoe, with the tears streaming down his cheeks, gave the verdict as stated above. The jurymen were polled and each man declared the prisoner guilty. His Lordship deferred sentence until Monday in order to let a petition which is being circulated be more extensively signed. The petition was started after all the evidence had been heard, and already has been signed by all the prominent men who attended the trial, and by nearly every reeve in the county. Subjoined is the petition. Those who may wish to sign it can cut this out and paste it on a piece of paper.

The Petition.

To the Honorable Mr. Justice Falconbridge, Presiding Judge at Her Majesty's Assize, now being held in and for the County of York:

The petition of the undersigned humbly prayeth:

That whereas Thomas Williamson has been convicted of the offence of forgery,

And whereas the jury who presided upon his trial have strongly recommended him to the clemency of your lordship,

And whereas we have known him for many years as a prominent man in his native Township of Markham, and he has always been prominently identified with everything that tended towards the benefit of his community, and has occupied positions of trust such as the reeveship of the same for many years, and in every way has been looked upon as the leader in every good movement of every kind,

Now we beseech you, in passing sentence upon him, to exercise the strongest clemency which lies in your power consistent with the proper administration of justice and the welfare of society.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

GREENWICH TIME.

What Old Probs Told The World—How Toronto Could Be Served—Will the Observatory Be Removed?

Having heard that Montreal is to have Greenwich time, a reporter called upon Mr. Carpmael, the director Toronto Observatory, to see how Toronto stands in the question. "There is a series of observations to be made to determine the exact distance between Montreal and Greenwich," said Mr. Carpmael, "but we some years ago determined with great exactness the distance between Montreal and Toronto; so that when Montreal's exact position is ascertained we will at once know our own. The position of the Observatory here in Toronto is determined to within 20 feet, so that in future ages, were the building to have utterly disappeared, the site could be ascertained from our measurements."

Continuing Mr. Carpmael gave some interesting information as to the exactness of the observation at Greenwich and Montreal. Observers at each end of the line will observe simultaneously for about ten days, beginning in April. When these first observations are completed, the observers will change ends and repeat the process. Then they will meet and observe together to ascertain and correct the "personal equation," i.e., the peculiar individuality which makes one man always record the star one instant too soon, and another to record it one instant too late. The observations conducted with such thoroughness will thus take several months, and when once completed will render Montreal and Toronto the most accurately ascertained cities on the continent.

"What new buildings are you to have?" queried the reporter.

"Well, nothing has been settled yet," was the reply. "What we want is to have the old offices pulled down and proper and presentable ones erected; in short, to have the present Observatory improved and furnished with proper offices and outhouses. What the University wants is to have the Observatory moved off altogether and the site appropriated for some other thing."

"Where would they place you?" was the next question.

"In the Park, north of Wycliffe College," was the answer. "But if we move at all I should prefer a site still further out quite removed from the disturbing influences of electric cars and lights. But nothing has been done."

"WANG" AT THE GRAND.

A Great Performance by The De Wolf Hopper Company—Other Attractions For Pleasure Seekers.

"Wang," the comic opera success, was seen here for the first time at the Grand last evening.

A record house was enthusiastic in applause and insistent encores. There was much to commend, much to laugh at. Like the "Mikado," "Pearl of Pekin," "Little Tycoon" and others of similar type, the humor is supplied by taking every possible liberty with the dignity of some exalted oriental potentate. "Wang," the regent of Siam, in the hands of De Wolf Hopper, is of course the main feature of this musical extravaganza.

In stature, "Wang" is a fit rival of the moon-eyed giant Chang. De Wolf Hopper, being inimitable in dialog and possessing a voice capable of producing every imaginable sound, succeeded in being irresistibly funny. His topical songs made hits every time. Delia Fox captivated all with her sweet voice and piquant acting. For a young man, though, the Crown Prince of Siam was strangely cynical.

Marion Singer, Annis O'Keefe and Jeanette St. Henry were acceptable in every way.

"Wang" certainly ranks as a tuneful opera, though most of the vocal efforts are of the light and airy order. The chorus is well trained and large and the staging is appropriately fantastic. An elephant is introduced which looks real and alive, and as a result of its love for three-masted schooners develops a tangle-leg.

"Wang" is a feast of fun. It was a students' night and the galleries were crowded. So the Grand will be to-day and to-morrow.

Mattie Vickers.

The attraction at the Academy of Music for next week, commencing Monday, March 28, will be the favorite soubret, Mattie Vickers, and her merry comedians, who will appear in the successful comedy "Jacquine," or "Life Behind the Scenes." The play is superior to the ordinary run of farce comedies written to suit the peculiar traits of soubrets. Miss Vickers is one of the best soubrets on the American stage. She is a graceful and pleasing dancer and has a sweet voice. The greatest charm of her acting is its naturalness.

On Tuesday evening Manager Kirchmer will take his benefit.

The Fast Mail.

What promises to be one of the best attractions of the season will be given at Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House next week, Lincoln J. Carter's scenic production, the "Fast Mail." This is said to be a melodrama of more than ordinary merits, while the scenic and mechanical effects equal anything that has ever been given in the city. There is a representation of an engine room on a Mississippi steamer, showing the furnaces under the boilers in active operation. A realistic train of cars shoots across the stage. The scene representing the Niagara Falls is grand. The play has an absorbing plot and there is plenty of humor to relieve the pathos.

Notes.

"Money Mad" is giving excellent satisfaction at Jacobs & Sparrow's.

Miss Helen Barry's play, "A Night's Frolic," is also a splendid night's amusement and the patrons of the Academy fully realize it.

Manager Kirchmer's friends are going to make his benefit next Tuesday night one of the theatrical events of the season. The plan opens to-day.

The great exponent of Irish comedy Joseph Murphy will appear at the Grand Opera House next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in his two artistic plays "Kerry Gow" and "Shaun Rhue." The sale of seats begins this morning.

Rosina Vokes Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Public Library Board.

Editor World: In to-day's issue of The Globe it is stated that "a deputation from the Library Board, consisting of Dr. D. A. O'Sullivan, A. R. Boswell, James Bain, jr., and O. A. Howland waited upon the Minister of Education and made an offer to purchase the west half of the old Upper Canada College site. They stated that they desired the property for a site for the Public Library, an art school and gallery under the auspices of the Ontario Society of Artists, and for a museum. The Honorable Mr. Ross promised to consider the proposition."

You will probably be surprised to learn that the offer to which you refer was made without authority. The Public Library Board has never discussed such a proposal, has not sanctioned it and has not appointed any committee to make representations to the Government about it.

At a meeting of the Library Board held on the 12th inst., a committee consisting of Messrs. O'Sullivan, Boswell and Vokes was appointed as a deputation to wait upon the Government in order to oppose the city's application to amend the Free Libraries Act. Amusing to relate Messrs. Boswell and Vokes, who represent the City Council on the Library Board, were subsequently instructed by a resolution of the City Council to assist in the passage of the very same legislation which they have already undertaken to oppose.

Mr. Vokes concluded to take his instructions from the gentlemen who had sent him to the Library Board and did not wait on the Government to oppose the city's application to amend the Free Libraries Act. Mr. Boswell evidently considers that he is superior to ordinary mortals and is not called upon to represent the legitimate aspirations of the taxpayers. Granting him, however, the virtue of consistency in exerting his influence with the Ontario Government to obtain the defeat of the contemplated amendments to the Free Libraries Act.

It is strange that a lawyer when representing a corporation should without authority or instructions to that effect offer to purchase certain lands and buildings from the other party. To me it looks very much as if he wished to throw dust in the eyes of the Hon. G. W. Ross. I should, however, be very much inclined to think that any efforts in that direction would be vain.

Mr. Boswell does not represent the views of the people in the City Council in the matter of expenditure at the Public Library Board. Last November he espoused the librarian's suggestion to establish a museum in connection with our Public Library, and contended, though he had no authority for the statement, that the people were anxious that the board should deal with the subject.

The fact that the City Council has since instructed him to eat his own words and to support a bill in direct opposition to his own publicly-expressed opinion is a complete refutation of the stand he took on that occasion.

In a letter published in to-day's Globe Mr. Boswell states that when speaking of the economy exhibited in the management of the library in the presence of the Mayor, he challenged Mr. Hallam to specify a single charge of extravagance in the management of the institution. Here is one. The Library Board undertook in 1890 to erect a reference library at an estimated cost of $30,000. The architects of the Board, Messrs. Denison & King, were instructed to prepare plans and specifications. They did so. The City Council refused to sanction the undertaking and the work did not go on, yet the bill of the architects, amounting to $925, had to be paid.

The City Council is acting rightly therefore in asking for legislation to limit the powers of the Library Board so that it may not make alterations in or additions to its buildings without the consent of the council, especially now as in the interests of the public it is desirable to keep down instead of increasing the taxation in the city of Toronto.

J. J. CASSIDY,
member of the Library Board.

Toronto, March 22, 1892.

The Best of Chums.

The success that has crowned our efforts to place before the public a superior "Cut plug" smoking tobacco is unprecedented in the annals of the tobacco trade, as shown by the great and continuously increasing demand for our "Old Chum Cut Plug," and which has encouraged us to make the Old Chum in plug form as well as in cut. We have no hesitation in stating that the "Old Chum Plug" is the finest ever placed before the public. A trial will convince the most skeptical. D. Ritchie & Co., Montreal. The largest cigarette and oldest cut tobacco manufacturers in Canada. 136

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And gives special attention to
SKIN DISEASES
As pimples, ulcers, etc.
PRIVATE DISEASES
As impotency, sterility, varicocele, nervous debility, etc. (the result of youthful folly and excess), gleet and stricture of long standing.
DISEASES OF WOMEN
Painful, profuse or suppressed menstruation ulceration, leucorrhœa and all displacements o the womb.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays—1 to 5 p.m. 135

THE CONVIVIAL SPORTSMEN.

TORONTO GUN CLUB'S SHOOT AND SUPPER.

Guelph Marksmen Defeated in a Team Event—Annual Dinner of the Wanderers' Bicycle Club—Winners on the Winter Tracks—General Sporting News and Gossip.

The Toronto Gun Club's annual supper was held last night in their rooms, King-street east. The marksmen all fine happy after their friendly shoot; and Guelph's defeat made the Royal City visitors none the less jovial. Chivrell provided a splendid repast, which was amply done justice to.

President Miller was in the chair and Mr. R. Leeming occupied the vice chair.

Among the toasts proposed were those of, "The Queen," "Corporation," Sister Clubs," and "The Ladies." Good speeches were delivered by the officers and the following gentlemen: Ald. Small, Ald. G. S. Macdonald, ex-Ald. Maughan, Messrs. J. Reeves, Evans (Victoria Gun Club), Austin (Owls), Walker (Guelph), Judge Chadwick and Mayor Sleemin sent their regrets at their inability to attend.

Songs and recitations were given by Messrs. John Hare, John Wells and George Briggs. Messrs. J. Saunders and G. Smith gave clever recitations. Prof. Monck of the Muse presided at the piano. It was a late hour when the pleasant gathering dispersed after their most pleasant evening.

CAN'T BEAT THE REINDEER.

A Sweepstakes Ice-Boat Race Again Won By Akroyd's Flyer.

A sweepstakes iceboat race was sailed on the bay yesterday morning. The Reindeer won all the recent races and captured the "Farewell Event" last Monday. But the crows of some of the opposing craft still thought they could sail away from Akroyd's flyer. So six yachts put in $5 each and selected Ed. Hanlan as referee, starter and time-keeper. The course was 15 miles in the bay. Agyin the Reindeer showed her supremacy and won by 90 sec. The result was:

G. Akroyd's Reindeer	1
John Hanlan's Island Girl	2
M. Akroyd's Snowdrift	3
E. Duman's Daltie D	4
W. Ward's Frank W	5
* J. Gooding's J. G	0

Time of winner, 25 min. 10 secs.

* Broke her mast early in the race and did not finish.

The time of the race was phenomenal, being the fastest ever made in a local race. Considering the turning and tacking, a mile in 1½ min. is wonderful speed. The wind and ice were excellent.

CYCLISTS MAKE MERRY.

Second Annual Dinner of the Wanderers' Bicycle Club.

They were a jolly crowd that sat around the festive board in McConkey's parlors last night.

The merry lot were the members of the Wanderers' Bicycle Club and their friends and the occasion was their second annual banquet.

President A. P. Taylor made a model chairman and opposite, with becoming dignity, sat Vice-President W. J. Darling. The menu was a choice one and just suited the appetites of the hearty cyclists and their friends.

After the Queen had been duly honored the following toasts were happily proposed and suitably responded to: "Officers of the club," Capt. Hunter and Mr. Darby; "C.W.A." H. B. Donly, secretary of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association; "Veterans," Messrs. McKee, George Orr and Fred Morphy; "The Ladies," Messrs. Lloyd (Hamilton) and Eddis (Newmarket); "Racing Men," Messrs. Phil Ross and M. Wells; "Guests," Messrs. Chancellor (Toronto), and Cone (Newmarket); "Sister Clubs," Messrs. Laidlaw (Hamilton) and Atkinson (Newmarket).

The musical portion of the program was well arranged. Glionna's orchestra furnished suitable selections and the professor himself rendered a capital violin solo. Good songs were sung by Messrs. Fairweather, Shaver, etc. Messrs. recited and Mr. Carlisle played a piano solo. The cornet solo of Mr. H. S. Clarke was in his usual excellent style.

It was about midnight when the merry-makers broke up their pleasant gathering to think of training for coming races and new glories on the asphalt track.

Toronto Defeats Guelph.

The friendly pigeon match between Guelph and Toronto resulted in favor of the local marksmen by a score of 85 to 73.

They Were First.

Guttenburg: Mayor B., King Hazen, Miss Belle, Henrette, J.B., Merry Duke.

Gloucester: Schoolboy, Bonella, Cant Tell, Benjamin, Censor, Bonnie King.

"Hotel Vendome," New York.

Toronto people visiting New York should make their home at the well-appointed and handsome "Hotel Vendome," corner of Broadway and Forty-first-streets. The "Hotel Vendome" is a short distance from the Grand Central depot, and has also direct car service from the West Shore and Erie Railway ferry docks. The "Vendome" is almost opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, and street cars pass the door from all theatres. Its appointments are perfection. Newly furnished and equipped from the ninth story down; it is the *par excellence* of comfort. The hotel contains two hundred and fifty rooms, single and *en suite*, with or without baths, and is conducted on both the European and American plan. In the hotel office will be found Mr. A. B. Craig (late of the Rossin House), who pays special attention to Canadian guests. The cafe is one of the handsomest in New York, and the dining-room, situated in the ninth story, cannot be surpassed in New York. 1

Toronto to New York.

Something that interests every traveler how he is going to get the best value for his money, we do not hesitate to say that this great enterprising Company are giving this every day. Their magnificent Pullman sleeper leaves Toronto at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sundays, and attach dining cars to all trains for meals. You can also leave Toronto for New York at 12.50 p.m., 4.55 p.m. and 11 p.m. On the latter you connect at Hamilton with through solid train coaches and Pullmans to New York. For further particulars apply to S. J. Sharp, 19 Wellington-street east, Toronto. 16

Spring Overcoats.

A timely topic. Heavy coats are awkward these mild days. An easy-fitting spring coat is just the thing now. See the new materials at George Harcourt & Son's, 57 King-street west. 136

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—To-night, To-Morrow matinee and night.
DE WOLF HOPPER
In the greatest of all Comic o
WANG
Prices—25c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.
Next Monday—Joseph Murphy.

JACOBS & SPARROW'S OPERA House.
Matinees every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Week of March 21st.
STEELE MACKAYE'S MASTERPIECE
MONEY MAD
A Triumph of Scenic Realism.
Week of March 28—The Fast Mail.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Week commencing Monday, March 28, usual matinees.
MATTIE VICKERS.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Matinee and Night—"JACQUINE."
Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee and Night—"THE CIRCUS QUEEN."
Tuesday—Manager Kirchmer's Benefit.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL
Delivers his lecture on "Shakespeare" at the
Auditorium, Monday, March 28th
Program opens at Nordheimers' Thursday, March 24th. Tickets $1, including reserved seat.

Athenæum Club of Toronto, L'd
Bowling Alley Department will be opened for play on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS and other business men open for suitable premises in Toronto can easily get suited in the best localities, either by purchase or upon lease, through our agency. Substantial business men will always find it pay to have a confidential word with us before closing transactions in this line. Owners of this class of property prefer their business to be managed as privately as possible—and we have to thank a good many of them for entrusting their properties to us to dispose of in this way.
R. J. GRIFFITH & CO.,
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Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address
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"CANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5 in Canadian or U. S. Money. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail, all duties paid, to any address. Circular free in plain envelope. Mention this paper. Address HABRIN CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. and Canada, 343 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
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The new, Magnificent Steamers,
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Particulars from any Agent of the Company.

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and rise up fresh from sleep with a clear head and keen appetite, free from aches or pains, "even sciatica," I advise all to try St. Leon Water. I never found its equal; also, I have sold it for years, and it gives the greatest satisfaction all round. Cures where other medicines failed.
JAMES COMB, Restaurant, Palmerston 36

William Morrison was yesterday committed for trial on three charges: indecent assault on his youthful son and criminal assaults on his two daughters.

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Cut from 4 to 10 years. The 8's, 9's and 10's are made with rolling collars. Very nobby for little fellows.

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Ages 4 to 14 years.

IS THERE ANY REASON WHY
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OFFICES TO RENT—THAT DESIRABLE suite in the Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, at present occupied by Ross, Cameron & McAndrew. Apply to Mr. Meldrum, bank head office. 246
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SUMMER HOTEL—"THE PENETANGUISHENE"—on Penetanguishene Harbor, Georgian Bay, Ontario, one of the finest summer hotels in Canada; in the immediate vicinity of the famous thirty thousand islands of the Georgian Bay; the hotel site comprises nine acres, nicely wooded; frontage on the water eleven hundred feet; the building is new, contains eighty-eight rooms completely furnished; has wide verandahs on both floors. Good chance for practical hotelkeeper to make money. Beatty, Chadwick, Blackstock & Galt, Toronto.

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I HEREBY WARN THE PUBLIC THAT I WILL not be responsible for two notes of $100 each made by me to Hedges & Lankin, as I have received no value for them. Frank Stroud.

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GEORGE H. LUCAS, VETERINARY DENTIST, 168 King-street west, Toronto. Telephone No. 1846.
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A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS to loan at low rates. Read, Read & Knight, solicitors, etc., 75 King-street east, Toronto.
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DR. LATIMER PICKERING, CORONER, Physician and Surgeon, has removed to 281 Sherbourne-street. Office hours 9 to 10—6 to 8. Telephone 2595.
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THE GUIDING STAR TO HEALTH.
A POSITIVE CURE FOR
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and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the
STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND BLOOD.
B.B.B. acts on all the organs of the body to produce regular action, to strengthen, purify and tone, and to remove all impure accumulations of morbid matter from a Common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.
Thousands of reliable men and women testify to its good effects in the above diseases. Is it not worth at least a trial in your case? Price $1 per bottle, 6 for $5, or less than 1c. a dose.

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New delivery in English Colored Cashmeres, 35c per yard; extra value.
All-wool Plaid and Beiges, 18, 19 and 20c per yard.
Our White and Factory Cottons are equal to anything in the city, 6, 7, 8, 9 1-2 and 10 1-2c per yard.
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229 and 231 Spadina-ave.

MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL.
NIGHT SCHOOL—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS College, corner College and Spadina. Typewriting, $3.00; telegraphy, $2.50; circular free. J. M. Musgrove.
ON MARCH 28, MISS A. M. BARKER, LATE teacher in Barker and Spence's school, will open a first-class shorthand and typewriting school in Nasmith's building, 51 King-street east, Toronto. Send for circulars.

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
RICHARDSON HOUSE—CORNER KING and Spadina-avenue. Street cars to all parts of the city; rates—$1.50 per day; $8 per week; room, without board, $4. Samuel Richardson, proprietor.
PALMER HOUSE, COR. KING AND YORK streets; rates $2.00 per day. J. C. Palmer, proprietor, also of Kensington, cor. King and York; European plan.
THE ELLIOTT, Corner Church and Shuter-streets.
Opposite Metropolitan square. An especially desirable hotel on account of superior location; pleasant and healthy surroundings; modern conveniences. References: Our guests. TRY IT.
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C. H. RICHES, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, 57 King-street west. Patents procured in Canada and foreign countries. Pamphlet relating to patents free on application. ed

NOTICE.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Public notice is hereby given of the sitting of the Court of Revision at the City Hall, Toronto, on Monday, the 4th day of April, A.D. 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., for the hearing of appeals pursuant to the statute in that behalf respecting the following proposed local improvements, and the special assessments of the costs thereof upon the lands immediately benefited pursuant to the reports of the City Engineer now on file in the office of the City Clerk:

SEWERS.

Sewer on the second lane lying north of Duke-street from Sherbourne-street easter

THE WORLD'S LETTER BAG.

Trolley Versus Storage.

Editor World: Any 10-year-old boy with a slight knowledge of the English language and a lead pencil could easily furnish as much useful information relative to the application of electricity as a motive power for street cars as the "daily paper" that is working so hard for the storage battery system.

It is continually throwing out insinuations as to the veracity of statements appearing in other papers, made by reliable people, who freely offer to prove that what they say in support of the "trolley system" is correct. It keeps up that same old song about the "deadly trolley," trying to make the people believe that if they set foot on a car run under that system they will immediately be ushered into eternity. At the same time it takes precious good care not to offer any proofs in support of such statements.

True, if a man were to stand on the top of a car and grasp the wire conveying the current in his hand he would be very apt to come down without any assistance. If he wishes to find out what it feels like, let him place his hands on the terminals of the motor underneath the storage battery car and he will experience precisely the same results.

The storage battery system is not a success by any means. It has been well tried, both in Europe and the States, and has proved that for long lines and streets that are not perfectly level it is of no use, and I think it utter folly to compel the Street Railway Company to go to the trouble and expense of experimenting with that system when all the details necessary to prove its uselessness may be had from reliable sources without.

The storage battery is practically in its infancy, yet, as far as usefulness is concerned, although years have passed since the first types were made by Plante and Faure, and although those types have been modified and placed on the market from time to time, and have been very successful where a fairly powerful current was required for a short time only, they have never been successfully employed in street car work. Now, even taking into consideration their great weight, if they could only be relied on and did not require re-charging so often, we should see a dozen electric launches on our lakes and rivers where we now see one only. I wish the journal that advocates this system so strongly could be prevailed on to buy a thousand shares in some accumulator company. It would soon find its investment a "white elephant" on its hands. One thing the citizens of Toronto may rely on, if the company is forced to adopt the storage system, they (the citizens) will, in two months' time, be 10 times more sick of it than they ever were of the Hon. Frank Smith's old ice palaces, and will then have their eyes opened to the fact that the "trolley system" is the only reliable one for comfort and rapid transit.

Furthermore, I am inclined to believe that the paper alluded to before does not know the difference between a storage battery and a pump, and that it is just working against the "trolley" for pure cussedness, or gain. E. D. H.

The Question of the Hour.

Editor World: As the prevailing question of the day which is engaging the attention to a great extent, of the citizens of Toronto, is that regarding the adoption of electricity as the motive power of propulsion for the street cars, permit me, through your columns to venture a few words on the subject.

As it has been decided to adopt electricity as the power, the question now is, which of the systems now on the market is the most suitable, that is: which system is the most efficient, economical and practical?

We know of three systems that have been invented, viz., the trolley or overhead wire, the storage battery (the car carrying the necessary battery to supply the current to run the car), and the underground, where the trolley wire is laid in a slotted conduit under the centre of the track.

Each of the above systems have their peculiar advantages, their good points, also their bad points, as compared with each other.

Of the systems mentioned the trolley is the most extensively used. The principal advantages of the trolley system are: Economy, reliability of power, and convenience of regulation. The principal objections raised against the trolley system (generally by the uninitiated) are: The use of poles, danger to life from contact with the trolley wire, and lightning.

The prevailing idea (among those uninformed on the subject) as regards the poles is that the poles used are of the kind used for telegraph or telephone purposes and are placed in the middle of the street along the line of the devil strip. Such, however, is not the case, the practice being to use light ornamental steel poles about 20 feet in height. These poles are arranged along the sides of the streets in about the same line as the telephone poles are placed; these poles on each side are placed opposite each other and the trolley wire is suspended from a cross-wire stretched from pole to pole across the street 20 feet above the ground. Thus it will appear that the traffic of vehicles on the street is not in any way liable to be impeded. As regards the danger to life, the current with which the trolley wire is charged is of a little higher voltage than that of the ordinary telegraph wires which are used on quadruplex circuits, and although contact with it would give a person a severe shock it is doubtful if such shock would prove fatal. The trolley wire is not nearly so deadly as the electric light wires that are strung on poles on nearly all the streets, their voltage being three or four times as great.

Regarding danger from lightning, this source of danger is entirely eliminated by the use of lightning arresters, which divert and carry off to the earth the lightning, thus preventing it from causing any damage to life or property.

The chief advantage of the storage system is its adaption to already existing roads, not necessitating any change in construction of track. This advantage is, however, offset by the weak points of the system as compared with the trolley system. In the storage system the supply of electrical energy used to operate the motor is required to be carried on the car. "Such supply sufficient to operate a three-horse-power motor requires about two or three tons of battery, a load in itself. Should this supply of energy from any cause become exhausted the car, wherever it may be, is brought to a standstill. The amount of current required to charge a storage battery is greater than is given back in discharging.

The car operated under the trolley system requires to carry with it no load of electrical energy, but takes its power from the trolley wire, as required, as it goes along; returns to its starting point on its return trip as fresh as when it started.

Regarding the underground system, the chief obstacle to contend with in this system is the cost of construction and difficulty of perfectly insulating the trolley wire.

Hoping that I have not intruded too much on your space. OBSERVER.

MONTREAL, March 21, 1892.

Henry A. Everett, Esq., General Manager the Toronto Street Railway Company, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—I duly received your esteemed favor of the 17th instant, but regret that pressing demands upon my time have prevented me from replying to it sooner.

In regard to my opinion of storage batteries, I consider that for experimental purposes and for lighting up country residences, where it is impossible to run an engine all the time and where expense is no object, that a storage battery can be used with fairly good results, or it may be used in the practice of surgery for cauterizing, etc., but when it comes down to a matter of storage batteries for commercial lighting anywhere within the circuit of a central station I consider that a storage battery is not by any means feasible, let alone the matter of furnishing power to a street railroad, or in fact any other purpose where a continuous source of power is desired and a large power used.

In regard to your question: Are storage batteries at the present time feasible and commercially successful for the operation of street cars? My honest opinion is "no."

Second: Do I think they ever will be, and from personal knowledge have they advanced or gone backward in the past three or five years? I do not think from present indications, and from my knowledge of electrical science, as well as from those of my colleagues in the United States, that they ever will be a success except where a very small power is required, and you have only to follow up the researches of electrical engineers to-day, or discuss the matter with any eminent electrician, and he will tell you (if he is not financially interested in storage batteries) that he has no faith in the future development or efficiency of the storage battery of to-day.

In regard to the matter as to whether they have advanced or gone backward in the past three or five years?—in my opinion there has been no material advance in the matter of efficiency or durability in this time.

I have, within the last six years, made a number of tests of storage batteries and have spent at least $5000 of my company's money in experimenting in this direction.

Long ago the results of these tests have been consigned to the scrap heap.

In conversation with some of my colleagues in the United States they have agreed with me that the trolley wire is the only practically commercial method of running street cars.

The number of roads being installed to-day on the trolley system, as compared with the roads which are really only experimental roads, being installed on the storage battery system, should be sufficient evidence that the trolley wire is the only successful system.

In some climates and localities an underground conduit may be used to advantage, but I consider it an impossibility in this country, where we are subjected to so much frost and snow.

So far as my personal results and observations have gone, I can honestly say that the trolley system is the only satisfactory method of operating an electric railway.

I have not said anything in this letter about the experience of a number of my friends in the United States, but have simply stated what I know to be facts.

If by some revolution of science the storage battery is made a commercial success, I will be the first to acknowledge and adopt it, but I do not see any probability of such a thing coming to pass.

I shall be pleased at any time to furnish you with any other information in my power, and am,

Yours truly,
F. THOMSON, Chief Electrician.
The Royal Electric Company.

On Storage Batteries v. Trolley.

Editor World: The application of the storage battery to electrical traction must of and necessity resemble that famous treatise written by a returned sailor on the manners and customs of the Fiji Islanders—manners, none; customs, beastly.

If it were not for the great weight of battery the low efficiency could be tolerated, but the result is a considerable increase in the dead weight that must be carried about; and dead weight in an automobile street car of any pattern is an unmitigated objection. The tons of battery placed in cars require a stronger car than would otherwise be necessary.

It should be pointed out that while in any electric system a carefully laid and substantial track is necessary, yet where storage batteries are employed it is doubly so; for not only do the irregularities of rough track and the consequent jolting injure the accumulators, but the heavy cars pound the track in a way to cause serious deterioration.

The storage batteries of to-day are unfitted for heavy grades, their place is on a level track, and there if anywhere the storage battery method of to-day is decidedly more expensive than the trolley system. Two years ago in Brussels showed that its cost was greater than that of traction by horses. Unless the storage batteries are substantially improved in duration of life it will be impossible to use them for traction. The life of the positive plates lasts about 200 days, that of the negative plates a little longer. On short lines they may run for a time, on Dubuque, Ia., but on long lines, such as we have here in Toronto, they will be just the reverse.

I do not think that the members of the City Council know what they are talking about when they call a special meeting to discuss city railway affairs. To hear some of them talk anyone would think that they knew it all, especially Ald. Carlyle, when he states that people have been killed in Buffalo. He says the current would be too dangerous. He does not consider the current that is carried on the wires overhead now in Toronto at the present time; if he or the aldermen of the council knew they would not be affraid of getting a shock from the trolley. ELECTRICITY.

The Inspector Will Inquire.

Editor World: On March 17 last there were a couple of exhibitions of sectarian bigotry in our public schools that deserve some passing notice. A simple statement of the facts is all that is required to carry condemnation. On that day a few of the children wore a green emblem. It was quite innocuous, but the teacher wore an Orange favor. Those boys who did likewise were commended by the teacher. This incident occurred in the Cottingham-street school and one of the green-wearing boys, who was punished, was a Protestant, as were probably the others who followed suit.

NON-SECTARIAN.

WANT STREET CARS.

An Influential Petition to the Council From South Parkdale.

To the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Toronto:

The petition of the undersigned ratepayers of the city of Toronto, residing or owning property in the southern portion of Ward No. 6, showeth as follows:

1. Your petitioners are much in want of greater facilities for ingress and regress with the city of Toronto.

2. The northerly portion of the ward has the Queen-street branch of the Toronto Street Railway, which renders that locality all the service necessary.

3. Your petitioners find the distance from these localities to Queen-street too great for the usual convenience required by business men to reach the city.

4. Your petitioners would point out that the street railway is now constructed in Dufferin-street to Springhurst-avenue and the Exhibition gates and if the same was continued westerly along Springhurst-avenue to its junction with King-street, thence to the Queen-street and High Park junction, it will accommodate, not only your petitioners, but citizens generally, and especially all visiting the Exhibition Park and the new public wharf at the foot of Dufferin-street.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that the Toronto Railway Company be requested and required to extend their roadway as above set forth and your petitioners will ever pray.

Music is the Handmaid.

A service of praise was given last evening in St. Peter's Church by the choir. Mr. J. Meredith McKim, assisted by Mr. E. R. Doward, presided at the organ, their various selections being well received. Sacred solos were given by Miss Grundy, Miss Blackburn and Mrs. J.P. Davis. Rev. C. C. Owen gave a short and appropriate address, taking for his subject, "Music as a Handmaid to Divine Worship." The reverend gentleman, who is in favor of congregational singing, said that those who had the divine gift of a beautiful voice should, when in singing sacred solos, use it for the praise of the Creator.

In Hymen's Bonds.

At the family residence, 104 Gerrard-street east, Walter R. Neelands of Chicago was married to Miss Bella Clarke, one of the wards of the late William Gooderham, second daughter of the late Captain Clarke and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Widmer, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Green of Orillia. The bride was attired in a royal blue traveling suit. She was attended by her youngest sister, Miss Edith. The invited guests were as follows: Mrs. Smart, Miss Lillie Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Sandham, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Dr. and Mrs. Sweetman, Mrs. Parsons, Miss M. Allen, Miss Minnie Heliwell, the Misses Dixon, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Lane, Miss Wallace and Miss Tennison. After a sumptuous lunch they left for an extended trip west, where they intend making their future home.

Wedding Bells.

Isaac L. Cohen was married on Wednesday to Miss Lottie Ansell, daughter of Mrs. Ansell, 106 Wilton-avenue. Misses Florence and Daisy Ansell were the bridesmaids, while the groom was attended by his brother, Jacob S. Cohen. The bride was charmingly dressed. A reception and a dance, at which 120 guests were present, ended the festivities. Among those present were: Mrs. Lemoine of Montreal; Miss Moir, Quebec; Mr. J. Samuels, Montreal; Miss Newman, Montreal; Miss Addie Stern, Miss Streamer, Miss Cohen and Miss Rosy Stern.

IT IS A CHRIST-LIKE WORK.

The World Pays a Visit to the Home for Incurables—Good Reports—Noble Workers—Words of Cheer.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the supporters of the Home for Incurables was held in the institution at Parkdale yesterday afternoon, and a most successful affair it was.

The dining-room of the institution was crowded with an interested throng, chiefly of ladies. On the platform were the president, Mr. Alexander Manning, the Bishop of Algoma, Rev. J. V. Smith, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. C. Duff and Rev. Dr. Parsons.

The reports were then read showing the institution to be in a most satisfactory state. Forty-five were admitted during the year, and at one time there were 110 inmates; 30 deaths occurred, five were so improved in health as to be able to do light work, and one was dismissed for insubordination. There are now 100 inmates. One especially pleasant feature of the report was that the institution is now free from debt, though there is not the less need for contributions and legacies. There is a cash balance on hand of $18,23.30.

Those Who Manage The Home.

Then the election of managers was held with the following results:

Lady Managers—Mrs. H. Beatty, Mrs. J. L. Blaikie, Miss Burns, Miss Carty, Mrs. W. Mortimer Clark, Mrs. Wilmott Cumberland, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Dumoulin, Miss Gilmour, Mrs. Stephen Heward, Mrs. John Kerr, Mrs. Lenzler, Mrs. Alexander Manning, Miss Maynard, Mrs. Alexander Morris, Miss Munro, Mrs. George Macdonald, Mrs. Thomas McCraw, Mrs. Donald McKay, Mrs. W. W. Ogden, Mrs. John Potts, Mrs. Score, Mrs. Beverley Smith, Mrs. Henry Winnett, George Cox, Miss Cooke, Miss Dick, Miss Agnes Fulton, Miss Ina Gordon, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Kendrick, Mrs. Grant Macdonald, Miss M. Martin, Miss Michie, Mrs. Herbert Mortimer, Mrs. A. Munro, Mrs. Hugh McMath, Miss McGee, Mrs. U. Ogden, Mrs. H. M. Parsons, Mrs. James Richardson, Miss Scott, Mrs. J. D. Tyrrell.

Gentlemen of Board—Hon. George Allan, Mr. J. L. Blaikie, Mr. George Cox, Mr. F. B. Cumberland, Rev. C. Duff, Mr. Horace Gooderham, Mr. James Hunter, Mr. J. S. Lockie, Mr. Alex Manning, Mr. Hugh McMath, Rev. Dr. Parsons, Mr. James Scott, Rev. Bernard Bryan, Mr. W. Mortimer Clark, Mr. George Craig, Mr. William Cooke, Rev. John F. German, Mr. George Goulding, Rev. Charles Inglis, Mr. George McMurrich, Rev. R. P. McKay, Mr. Percival Ridout.

Life members—Mr. William Cooke, Mrs. Foley, Mrs. J. Little, Mrs. Grant Macdonald, Mrs. Riddell, Mr. Daniel McLean, Mrs. William Cooke, Mr. Gooch, Mrs. Lauder, Lady Macpherson, Mrs. A. M. Smith.

Honorary members—Mrs. Alexander Cameron, Mrs. Susan H. Harrison, Mrs. Angus Morrison, Mrs. Jane Topp.

From these the following officers were subsequently elected:

President—Mr. Alexander Manning.
Vice-President—Rev. A. M. Parsons.
First Lady Directress—Miss Agnes Dick.
Second Lady Directress—Mrs. Wilmott Cumberland.
Third Lady Directress—Mrs. Mortimer Clark.
Treasurer—Mr. Hugh McMath.
Secretary—Mrs. Alexander Manning.
Assistant Secretary—Miss M. Martin.
Solicitor—Mr. W. Mortimer Clark.

Words of Cheer.

An excellent address was delivered by the Bishop of Algoma, who pointed out that such a thing as the existence of these terrible incurable diseases is; yet there is benefit to be derived, a silver lining to the cloud. The sufferers themselves often derive spiritual blessings of the brightest kind; the stimulus to kindness proves most blessed to the charitable, and the whole redounds to the glory of God.

Rev. J. V. Smith followed with a few remarks, chiefly congratulatory on the freedom from debt. Then Rev. D. J. Macdonnell gave a humorous address, saying everything was in too good a state, there was no room for faultfinding and so he could see no chance for a speech.

After a few words from Dr. Parsons reminding his audience that there is still need for beneficence, the Bishop pronounced the benediction, and the audience dissolved to repair to the refreshment rooms.

What The World Saw.

A stroll through the building, beautifully decorated with flowers, the gifts of kind friends, showed how excellent an institution the home is. The large, roomy basement, the pleasant, well-lighted rooms and wards, the beautiful verandah commanding a view of the lake, the site so comfortably removed from the noise of the city—all combine to make the institution a pleasant home for those whose afflictions cause them to have peculiar need of such a retreat for the remainder of a life.

The inmates add interest—often a painful interest. The medals bear the name of the fiercest battle of the century, is under the same roof with the lad whose sufferings preclude all hopes of a career such as other wise would have been opened up to him. Many have retired to end their days, many may live a long life of suffering before them, so that it behoves all to help to make their lives as pleasant as possible.

New Books At the Public Library.

Pinkerton, New Saint's Tragedy; Marshall, It Happened Yesterday; Burton, Ruling the Planets; John Arbuthnot, Life and Works by George A. Aitken; Rodd, Customs and Lore of Modern Greece; Cook, Prisons of the World; Whitney, Golden Gossip; Farningham, Nineteen Hundred; a forecast and a Story; Staffe, My Lady's Dressing Room; McKenzie, Songs of the Human; Hibbert, Influence and Development of English Gilds; Milton, Samson Agonistes, Edited by A. W. Verity; Fitch, Massage for Beginners; Schaffle, Impossibility of Social Democracy; Goldoni, Comedies of, Edited by Helen Zimmern; Ernest Renan, Recollections and Letters of, Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood; White (Ed.), Destitute Alien in Great Britain; Colbeck, Fall of the Stain-cliffe; Christopher Columbus, Life of, by Francesco Tarducci; Millican, Travels and Adventures of an Orchid Hunter; Kolokotrones, The Klepht and the Warrior, Sixty Years of Peril and Daring, Translated by Mrs. Edmonds; Charles Simeon, by H. C. G. Moule (English Leaders of Religion); Hughes, Ethical Christianity, a Series of Sermons; Stephen, Horæ Sabbatical, Articles from The Saturday Review, 1st series; Peacock, Nightmare Abbey; Peacock, Maid Marian.

J. W. Charles Buried.

The funeral of the late J. W. Charles took place yesterday from his residence at 116 Robert-street. The deceased was a member of the Headquarters Post 532 of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the body was escorted to St. James' Cemetery by the members of the post about 45 strong, six of whom acted as pallbearers. At the cemetery the ritual service of the Grand Army was read over the grave by Captain J. H. Stone, acting-chaplain of the post. The deceased was a prominent man on the turf here and was well known on all the racing tracks.

Regimental Orders for the Royal Grens

Detail for the week ending April 2: Orderly officer, Lieut. Sweatman; orderly sergeant, Sergt. Towers.

The undermentioned officers are posted to companies as under: 2nd Lieutenant Marani to F Company, 2nd Lieutenant Bain to I Company, 2nd Lieutenant Thompson to B Company.

The commanding officer has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments to take effect from this date: To be sergeant, Lance Sergeant H. Atkinson, F Company, vice Metcalf discharged. To be lance sergeant, Corporal R. Doherty, F Company.

The City and the Street Railway Receipts.

The city receives from the Street Railway Company for mileage $56,000 per annum. There is a debt of $470,000 for paving the strip between the tracks. The interest and sinking fund on this amount is $60,000 a year. So it will be seen from these figures that it will be some time before the city will get any direct revenue from the mileage receipts.

ALE IN KEGS
COMFORT
SPADINA BREWERY KENSINGTON AVE TEL 1363
$1.50 PER KEG

WHEAT LOWER.

Stocks Stronger in New York — Clearing House Returns—Local Grain, Provision and Stock Markets — Trade and Financial Gossip.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 24.

Consols were quoted at 95 11-16 for money and account.

Canadian Pacific opened in London at 90 and closed at 90¼.

The week's hog pack in the United States was 185,000 against 280,000 same time last year.

Transactions on local Stock Exchange aggregated 1247 shares, compared with 684 yesterday.

During the last 10 days the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways have on an average brought 220 barrels of sugar into the city daily.

The feature of the local market to-day was the activity and strength of Commercial Cable, a total of 575 shares changing hands at prices ranging from 154¼ up to 155¾.

American railway securities were easier in London to-day. St. Paul declined 1¼ to 78¾. Erie seconds ¼ to 109¾; Erie ¾ lower, Penn. Central ¼ to 25¾. New York Central 1 to 118¾. Reading advanced ¼ to 28¾.

May wheat opened in Chicago at 81½c and closed at 80⅞c, in New York at 93⅝c and closed at 92⅝c, in St. Louis at 8.⅝c and closed at 84½c, in Toledo at 89c and closed at 88⅞c, in Detroit at 89½c and closed at 87⅞c, in Milwaukee opened and closed at 80½c.

LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Commercial Cable was by long odds the favorite to-day and Canadian Pacific was second choice. Montreal closed at 224 bid, one point above what it was before at 112¾ and Toronto, to sold 3 higher at 237. Bids for Merchants' advanced ½ to 150½ and Commerce sold as before at 136. Imperial stronger, 193½ being asked and 193¼ bid. Dominion sold during morning session at 270 and in the afternoon 268 was paid. Standard at 170 and in the afternoon 168 was paid. Bids for Hamilton and changed hands at 173. Bids for Hamilton Gas advanced ½ to 57. Western Assurance was held ¼ off of ¼ to 177. Western Assurance was held ¼ higher with bids unchanged. Canadian Pacific was firmer, its shares selling up to 89¾. Commercial Cable sold 3¾ higher at 155¾. Canada Per. changed hands at 201 at the close and Bell Tel. at 165. Quotations are:

STOCKS.	12 M. Ask'd.	12 M. Bid	1 P.M. Ask'd.	1 P.M. Bid
Montreal	...	224	224	222
Ontario	...	113½	...	113¼
Molsons	...	257	...	257
Toronto	...	237	151½	150¼
Merchants	136¼	135¾	136½	135¾
Commerce	193	192	193¼	193
Imperial	172	168	168½	168
Standard	...	172	...	172
Hamilton	178	177	178	177
British America	...	87	...	87
Western Assurance	141	140¼	141	140¼
Confederation Life	...	275	...	...
Consumers' Gas	152½	151½	152½	151¾
Dominion Telegraph	...	135	...	135
Rob. Robertson, Land Co.	25	14¾	14¾	14¼
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¼
Victoria Rolling Stock Co.	...	150	...	...
Toronto Electric Light Co.	168	158	168	158
Toronto Incand. Elec. Light	119	117	119½	117½
Com. Cable Co.	154¾	154¼	155¾	154¾
Bell Tel.	165	164	169	165
Consolidated Land & Invt. Co.	...	132½	...	...
Can. Landed Nat. Invt. Co.	201½	201¼	...	...
Canada Permanent	157	157	...	...
" 20 per cent.	...	...	...	...
Canadian S. & Loan	125	...	...	...
Central Canada Loan	...	121	...	...
Dom. Savings & Loan	99¼	99	...	...
Farmers' L. & S.	...	125	...	...
" 20 per cent.	...	115	...	...
Freehold Loan & Savings	...	165	...	165
" 50 p.c.	133	132	...	...
Hamilton Provident	...	125	...	...
Huron & Erie L. & S.	165	165	...	...
" 20 p. c.	149	149	...	...
Imperial L. & Invest.	122	122	...	...
The Land Security Co.	225	...	...	...
Lon. & Can. L. & A.	125	...	158½	...
London Loan	...	...	106	...
London & Ontario	...	150	115¾	...
North of Scotland Can. Mort. Co	160	150	...	...
Ontario Loan & Deb.	...	122	...	...
People's Loan	120	117	...	...
Real Estate, Loan & Deb. Co.	92	...	...	...
Toronto Land & Invt. Co.	128	119	...	...
Toronto Savings & Loan	...	135	...	...
Union Loan & Savings	...	135	...	...
Western Canada L. & S.	175¼	174	...	...
" 25 pc.	165	164	...	...

Transactions: Forenoon—Toronto, 10, 10, 24 at 237; Dominion, 20 at 270; Standard, 3 at 173; Canadian Pacific, 100 at 88⅞ reported, 25, 25, 25 at 89¾; Victoria Rolling Stock, 3 at 150; Commercial Cable, 25, 25 at 154, 35, 50, 25 at 154¾; Building and Loan, 50 at 110¼, 13 at 110; Canper. 20 per cent., 200 at 188; London and Ontario, 6 at 115½. Afternoon—Ontario, 2, 1 at 118½; Commerce, 50 at 193; Dominion, 20, 10 at 268; Canadian Pacific, 25 at 89¾, 25 at 89¾; Commercial Cable, 25, 25 at 154¾, 25 at 154½, 25, 25, 25, 25 at 155¼, 50 at 155, 25 at 155¼, 25, 25, 25, 100 at 155; Can. Per., 13 at 201; Bell Tel., 25 at 165.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Lowest Rates.
JOHN STARK & CO
26 TORONTO-STREET

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONTREAL, March 24 (close).—Montreal, 224½ and 222; Ontario Bank, offered 112¼; Banque du Peuple, 110¼ and 105¾; Molsons Bank, 165 and 160; Bank of Toronto, offered 235; Banque Jacques Cartier, 110 and 107; Merchants' Bank, 138 and 131; Union Bank, offered 98; Commerce, 137 and 136; Montreal Telegraph Co., 137½ and 137¼; Hich. & Ont. Nav. Co. 66¾ and 66¼; City Pass. R. R., 192½ and 190; Montreal Gas Co., 210 and 209; Can. Pac. R.R., 88¾ and 88½; Dom. Cotton Company, 150 and 145; New Gas, asked 200; New Pass., 192½ and 190; Com. Cable Co., xd, 155 and 154¾; G.T. Firsts, asked 71; Montreal Cotton Co., 110 and 107½.

Transactions: Forenoon—Montreal, 13 at 223; People's Loan, 4 at 104¼, 2 at 110; Montreal Telegraph, 25 at 137, 25 at 136¾, 165 at 137, 150 at 136⅞, 25 at 137; Richelieu, 75 at 65¾, 10 at 66, 93 at 68¾, 288 at 66, 25 at 66⅞, 50 at 66; Gas, 25 at 210; C.P.R., 350 at 88½, 375 at 88⅞, 415 at 88¾, 175 at 88⅝, 225 at 88½, 50 at 88⅝; Cable, 25 at 155½, 50 at 155⅞, 100 at 155, 200 at 155¼, 100 at 154; Telephone, 85 at 165. Afternoon—Montreal Telegraph, 185 at 137, 25 at 137¼; C.P.R., 125 at 88¾, 75 at 88½; Richelieu, 10 at 66⅞; Gas, 50 at 209; Cable, 50 at 155¼, 215 at 154¾, 15 at 155¾.

MONEY TO LOAN
TRUST FUNDS.
ROBERTSON & MACLENNAN,
9 Toronto-street. 135

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Local rates reported by H. F. Wyatt:

BETWEEN BANKS.

	Counter.	Buyers.	Sellers.
New York funds	¼ to ¼	par	1-32 pr
Sterling, 60 days	9⅝ to 9¾	9⅝	9 7-16
do demand	10¼ to 10½	10⅛	9 13-16

RATES IN NEW YORK.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling 60 days	4.87	4.85 to 4.85¼
do demand	4.89	4.88 to 4.88¼

Bank of England rate—3 per cent.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Discount rate on the open market in London was unchanged at 1¾ per cent.

Money was unchanged in New York, at the close being offered at 2 per cent.

Call loans were unchanged on the local market at 4 to 4½ per cent.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

The feeling is weak in Liverpool and the American markets closed about 1c lower than yesterday. The local market continues inactive.

Wheat—Quiet and easy. There is not much offering and there is no demand. A car of white wheat lying west sold at 87c straight, but heavy wheat is still offered generally at 83c. Exporters are not willing to pay more than 86c for straight wheat. Three cars of No. 1 Manitoba hard sold to arrive at $1.04¼, grinding in transit privileges; $1.05 was asked and $1.04 bid to arrive North Bay. Ten cars of No. 3 hard changed hands at 80c North Bay and No. 2 hard was wanted at 90c, with $1 asked, via North Bay. No. 1 regular $6.44. April $6.46, May $6.56, June $6.65, July $6.74, Aug. $6.82, Sept. $6.92. Flour—Lower, weak; moderately active. Wheat—Receipts 24,000, exports 127,616, sales 12,095,000, futures, 94,000 spot; spot dull, lower. No. 2 red 95½c store and elevator; ungraded red, 88½c to 99¼c. Options depressed, closing weaker at ¼c to 1½c under yesterday. No. 2 red, March 95¾c, April 95¼c, May 93⅝c, June 90¾c, July 91c, Aug. 90¼c. Rye—Quiet. Western 90c to 91½c. Barley—Unchanged, dull. Corn—Receipts 36,150 bush, exports 153,836 bush, sales 1,030,000 futures 576,000 spot; spots active, stronger. No 2 40⅞c to 47⅝c elevator, ungraded mixed 46c to 49c. Options fairly active closing firm: March 47⅝c, April 47¾c, May 46¾c, June 45¾c, July 45⅝c. Oats—Receipts 55,850 bush, exports 5,000 bush, sales 240,000 bush futures, 65,000 bush spot; spot lower, dull Options dull, firmer, May 34c; No. 2 spot 34c to 35c; mixed western 34c to 35½c, white do. 36c to 40c.

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GRAINLETS.

The blackboard at the Board of Trade was fatched with feverish interest this morning.

"One would imagine it was war news they were watching," remarked a bystander.

"So it is," rejoined President Baird.

"Look what they are going to discuss this afternoon," remarked a grain man on 'Change this morning, pointing his finger at the blackboard calling the meeting, re insolvency legislation, "and the grain markets busted. It's significant."

"Grain men have no need of an insolvency law," remarked another, "for when they fail there are no assets to distribute."

"We won't pay more than 80c west for straight fall wheat, and don't want it even at that price," remarked an exporter to The World. "We have got a 5c rate from Toledo to Montreal and can lay down No. 2 red winter there afloat at 92½c, while that of Ontario growth would cost us about 97c or 98c."

STREET MARKET.

There was not much improvement in receipts of grain to-day. Wheat easier. 200 bushels selling at 90c for red and white, 87c for spring, 77c to 78c for goose. Barley easy, 150 bushels selling at 40c to 49c. Peas sold once at 56c. Oats much about the same, 300 bushels selling at 33c to 34c. Hay in moderate supply and unchanged at $13.50 to $15 for timothy and at $11 to $12 for clover. Straw nominally $9 to $10. Dressed hogs 65½c to 6c.

JOHN J. DIXON & CO
STOCK BROKERS
Canada Life Assurance Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Private wires to New York and Chicago. Telephone 2212.

PRODUCE.

More movement was reported in potatoes today; two cars sold on track at 30c, one at 30c and three to arrive at 32c. Baled hay dull and easy, the market here being overstocked. We quote: Potatoes, single car lots 50c to 60c: wagon loads to 45c, carlots 30 to 32c per bag. Apples, Greenings, $2.50; Russets, $1.75 to $2; Spies, $2 to $3; common, $2 a barrel. Sweet potatoes, $2.50 to $3 per bbl. Baled hay, No. 1, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10 to $11.00. Baled straw, $6 to $7. Hops 15c to 20c for new. Beans—Prime, $1 to $1.05; white beans, $1.25 to $1.30 yearlings 14c to 16c. Evaporated apples, 8c to 8½c; dried, 4½c to 4¾c.

PROVISIONS.

A further decline in sugar was recorded to-day and Canada Cured at the decline. Demand is particularly good for large rolls of butter at 18c to 20c a pound. We quote: Eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c a dozen; butter, pirnic, 14c to 15c, tubs, 16c to 18c a lb; crocks, 16c to 18c; large rolls, 16c to 20c; creamery, tubs 23c to 26c; creamery, rolls, 26c to 28c; bakers, 11c to 12c a lb; new cured roll bacon, 8½c to 9½c a lb; smoked ham, 10½c to 11c a lb; short cut pork, $16 to $16.50; long clear bacon, 7½c to 8c; new cured backs, 10c to 10½c 10½c to 11c per lb; new cured hams, $13.50 to $14 per lb; American mess pork, $13.50 to $14; dressed hogs, $5.50 to $6; mess beef, $10 to $14 a bbl.; cheese, 12c per lb; lard, pure, 10c for tubs and pails; compound, 8c to 8½c per lb.

A Fresh Consignment Expected Daily of the Famous
GARTMORE ESTATE CEYLON TEA.
Teas from this estate brought recently the highest price ever known at auction in London.
P. C. Larkin & Co
Wholesale Grocers. 135
25 Front-street East, - Toronto.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

There was a fair market to-day. Eggs were lower and butter more plentiful.

Eggs—Supply liberal and prices lower at 12½c to 13c a dozen.

Butter—Plentiful and unchanged; pound rolls 20c to 22c; large rolls, 17c to 18c; tubs, crocks and pails, 17c to 18c.

Poultry—Quiet and prices steady. We quote: Turkeys, 14c to 15c; geese, 9c to 10c; chickens, 60c to 80c; ducks, 85c to $1.10.

Vegetables—Quiet. We quote: Turnips, 15c to 20c per peck; carrots and beets, 20c per peck; onions, 40c per peck; cabbage, 20c to 25c a peck; red cabbage, 10c each; horse radish, 10c to 20c each; horse radishes, 15c a bunch; parsnips, 20c a peck; green mint, 50c per dozen; citrons, 20c to 25c apiece; leeks, 5c per bunch; oyster plant, 5c per bunch; artichokes, 30c to 40c a peck, $1 per bag; radishes, 10c a bunch; rhubarb, 15c to 20c a bunch; lettuce, 5c a bunch; green onions, 2 bunches for 5c.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT
May to September. Nine rooms, including billiard room and table.
ALEXANDER & FERGUSSON,
Bank of Commerce Building.
TELEPHONE 1352.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Receipts of produce, etc., at Toronto yesterday: Per Canadian Pacific Railway—Wheat 668 bushels, oats 7169 bush, barley 2270 bush, flour 50 sacks, butter 5 packages, eggs 37 boxes, raw hides 3740 lbs., dressed hogs 920 lbs., sugar 402 barrels, cattle 13, sheep 24, horses 12.

Per Grand Trunk—Wheat 1689 bushels, peas 2 bushels, oats 1700 bushels, barley 1340 bushels, butter 45 packages, eggs 111 boxes, leather 123 rolls, raw hides 80 lbs., dressed hogs 2820 lbs., sugar 400 bbls., cattle 98, swine 96, horses 3, sheep 13, hay 50 tons, potatoes 9 bags, ditto 1 car.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Wheat easy, holders offer freely. Corn firm, fair demand. No spring wheat in the market. Wheat, spring, nil.; wheat, red No. 2 winter, 7s 9d; wheat, No. 1