

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR SENT OUT BY U.S. CONGRESS

The Measure Was Rushed Through Congress at Lightning Speed.

Portugal Must Drive the Spaniards from Cape Verde or Take Sides With Them.

Additional War News on Page Four

WAR FORMALLY DECLARED

Washington, April 25.—(6.30 p.m.)—The President has signed the resolution declaring war against Spain, which was rushed through the House yesterday in less than two minutes. The declaration is as follows: Be it enacted, etc.: First, that war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A.D., 1898, including said day between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

New York, April 25.—(Special to Toronto World).—A London special says: Our treaty requires Portugal, war having actually begun by decree of Spain, to order to sea the Spanish fleet lying in wait at Cape Verde Islands for the Oregon, or else seize and hold it to the end of the war. The beginning of war for international purposes, has been construed by Great Britain, which makes it the hour when Spain delivered his passports to General Woodford, and this decision is in strictest agreement with the principles applicable to the case, and cannot successfully be appealed from.

GRAIN EXPORTS BE WORRYING.

Grain exporters are beginning to worry. Practically no charters have been made since early Saturday last, and dullness reigned the supreme feature to-day. The rate of insurance continues climbing, and is now almost prohibitory. Unless the war with Spain is of brief duration, dealers express the opinion that there will be a bad famine in many European countries. Exporters fear also that Spain will seize grain in neutral bottoms.

MR. SHERMAN IS AGITATED.

Washington special to World: Mr. Sherman attended the special Cabinet meeting, and from his demeanor the impression gained ground that he had reconsidered his determination to resign. The President requested him to remain when the members were leaving, saying he had matters of importance to discuss with him. After ten minutes conversation the Secretary came down with the President and was visibly agitated. He drove to the State Department and immediately sent his resignation to the President, who accepted it instantly. Mr. Day has accepted the position.

AS AN ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

A Washington special says: Members of the Foreign Relations Committee say they have no information that the Hawaiian Islands have been annexed by seizure by Admiral Miller. As, however, the United States has no base of operations in the Pacific closer to the Philippines than San Francisco it is probable the Hawaiian Islands will be annexed very soon.

WAR MAKES FOOD DEARER.

Yesterday witnessed another phenomenal advance in the grain markets of the world. At Chicago May wheat reached \$1.20, the highest point since 1888, when "Old Hutch" engineered the famous \$2 corner. The net gain for the day was 50 centimes at Antwerp. As compared with a week ago May wheat is 11c dearer in Chicago, 11d dearer in Liverpool and 1 franc 5 centimes dearer in Paris. Provisions have advanced in sympathy and at Chicago pork is \$1.95 and lard 7c higher than on Monday last.

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S EVENTS.

Spain has at length given outward evidence that she is participating in the war that is being waged against her by the United States. On Saturday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, while the torpedo boat Foote was taking soundings in the harbor at Matanzas, the Spanish batteries about three hundred yards distant, fired three shots at her. The shots went wide of the mark, and the Foote did not reply.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

The number of soldiers which the different States will be expected to furnish. Washington, April 25.—The War Department has issued a call on the States for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men. The following are the quotas: Alabama, two regiments of infantry and one battalion; Arkansas, two infantry; California, two infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries; Colorado,



MISTER LORRYVAE (a C. P. R. porter): It was a certain Tory gemmen dat hed dis yer job befoah I got it, but bress yo' heat, honey, he never done tendeh de service dat I se renderin' de compny.

WHAT AN AMERICAN PRINCESS COULD DO.

The World takes the liberty of suggesting a peaceful settlement of the Yankee-Spanish war, and that is to betroth the boy King, Alfonso XIII, to some little daughter of the Vanderbilts or Goulds or Rockefellers. The wedding could come off in six or seven years from date. By that time the United States would be ready for the King, and would receive a real native United States Queen with a patriotic fervor and enthusiasm that would sweep from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Falls of St. Anthony to the bayous of Florida.

NOTES FROM WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, April 25.—The Macleod Gazette says an Indian named Carter died suddenly at the Bullhead, of heart disease this week. Some \$20,000 in bonds and mortgages are reported to have been found on his body.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

The attention of the Chief of Police and of the parents of the newspaper proddy on the street is called to the conduct of the latter, who has arranged a row of stone ink-bottles, with fuses, on the roof of his office, and who fires one off at every gunshot from Morro Castle. By an automatic cable connection between the American squadron and himself, every time the cannon roar in Havana he touches off an ink-bottle with nitro-glycerine in it on his newspaper roof. The neighbors are fleeing the neighborhood. Col. Gassett ought really to protect us.

Seeking Refuge in Canada.

A few days ago three Cuban patriots, cigar-makers by trade, arrived in the city and sought out G. W. Muller, whose exclusive importations have made him well known in all of the best factories in the Cuban capital, and yesterday four Spaniards clear factory, that he knows can make a good cigar. The Spaniards feel that they have reached a land of safety.

Parishes and performs the breath-Adams' Tuffi Fruit Gum.

Parishes and performs the breath-Adams' Tuffi Fruit Gum. Don't allow imitations to be palmed off on you.

All This Week at Dimecens.

So far from the seat of war that, while people in Toronto may discuss the phases of the naval show in Cuban waters, they are not likely to forget the Horse Show which begins here next week—the hot show of correct English headwear for men which is held at Dimecens, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets, all this week. The display of silk hat fashions for the season at Dimecens is the largest ever made in Toronto.

Minimum and maximum temperatures.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Equinatti, 46-58; Medicine Hat, 46-84; Calgary, 36-76; Qu'Appelle, 24-58; Winnipeg, 28-84; Port Arthur, 32-69; Fanny Sound, 38-60; Toronto, 44-58; Ottawa, 42-62; Montreal, 40-56; Quebec, 38-44; Halifax, 36-50.

Nothing is better or breakfast than Lanyon's Wheat Flats.

Nothing is better or breakfast than Lanyon's Wheat Flats. Ask your grocer for them.

Remember the name of the best.

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PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

General Gascoigne's Resignation Confirmed by Sir Wilfrid.

Trouble With the Preferential Tariff—Impossible to Get Information as to the Origin of Goods—A Unpopular Bill Quickly Snuffed Out—Private Bills Put Through—Eaton Labels Protested.

Ottawa, April 25.—(Special).—Major-General Gascoigne's resignation of the command of the Canadian militia was incidentally referred to at the very outset of to-day's proceedings in the House.

Before the orders of the day were called, Sir Adolphe Caron said: "I should like to ask the Government whether the rumor which has been published in the press at the Capital and elsewhere, in reference to the resignation of the Major-General commanding the Canadian forces, is true or not. I think it would be unfortunate at this particular moment if the Major-General commanding the forces should have his post, or if he should be left for any time without one to replace him."

"I am sorry," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "that the Minister of Militia is not in his seat to-day, but I can tell my hon. friend that General Gascoigne has offered his resignation, and it has been accepted, but he remains in command until his successor is appointed."

Private Bills Put Through. Three private bills were put through the House, namely: to incorporate the Klondike and Peace River Gold Mining Land and Transportation Company; to incorporate the Montgomery Cotton Mill Company and the Edwin Hayward (Toronto) divorce bill.

Preferential Tariff Blunder. The country will probably never learn the details of the Government's so-called preferential tariff blunder.

The Minister of Customs was asked by Mr. Foster for the several amounts paid in refunds of duty collected upon goods of the various nationalities subsequently ascertained to be entitled to the benefit of the reduction.

Mr. Patterson made this significant reply: "It is practically impossible," he said, "to give the required information, for the reason that the certificates of origin, which accompany goods imported from England and have costing orders, etc., in course of construction, and are only waiting for the completion of the railway to place their feet and heels on the ground."

Information Disputed. It appears from an answer given by the Minister of Railways and Canals to Mr. Bergeron, that the only papers in which which last fall published the call for tenders for cement for the Soulanges Canal, the Patrie, The Herald and The Shareholder.

Mr. Roche was informed by Mr. Tarte that the Government had appointed Mr. Thomas Cole, Parliamentary secretary of La Patrie, the Public Works Department.

Mr. McClure was told by the Solicitor-General that the Government had appointed Mr. Richardson as a special officer to enforce the alien labor law in the Port Erie district, his instructions being to enforce the law whenever the alien labor law is enforced by the Americans.

Mr. Quinn spoke for a time and a half in reference to the dismissal of John P. Tennant, collector of customs at Grenville, Canada, who had been dismissed simply because he was an Irish Catholic. No wonder the Irish Catholics of Canada get so far from their minds when they hear of the dismissal of John P. Tennant.

The Minister of Customs reported this statement, and said further that Mr. Tennant while he was discharging his duties as collector of customs at Grenville, had been dismissed because he was an offensive partisan.

The Trade Mark Act. Mr. Bertrand's bill to amend the Trade Mark Act was read a third time and passed. It gives union labels the same legal protection as trade marks.

Casey's Bill Goes Over Again. Mr. Casey's bill to secure the safety of railway employees was long under discussion in committee. Four clauses of the bill were struck out, on Mr. Blair's motion, clauses were substituted, providing that after two years from the date on which the Government shall decide a satisfactory device has been invented for automatically registering accidents to air brakes the building of a car not fitted with such device is punishable by a fine of \$25, while

Charles's Bill Snuffed Out.

The most signal snuffing out ever administered to a bill in the Commons was then accorded to Mr. Charlton's pet measure "regarding the punishment of seduction and abduction."

Mr. Charlton arose and moved the second reading of the bill. The speaker, Mr. Speaker put the question and a chorus of "I think the boys have it," observed the Speaker.

"Yes and nay," said Mr. Charlton confidently, rising to demand a division. Only two members besides the mover stood up, two short of the number necessary to call for a vote.

"I declare the motion lost," said the Speaker, taking his seat. Mr. Charlton didn't like this. "Before you declare the motion lost, sir," he began.

"But I declared it lost before I sat down," said Mr. Speaker. And so "Mr. Charlton's other bill" goes off the order paper.

Board of Civil Service Supervisors. Mr. McMillen's motion for the second reading of his bill for the board of civil service supervisors, read a list of customs ports in which the cost of collecting the revenues runs from 4 per cent to 40 per cent. He contended that his bill provided the only remedy for this. His supervisors would have power to enter any customs house, inland revenue office, or other department office, in the outside service, examine the books, look into the work and dismiss any employee they considered superfluous, giving the department 15 days' notice. Although the Liberals had not been in office, they knew that any attempt at reduction would evoke a cry of injustice, the number of officers' children would be gladdened; yes, even their religion would be used as a plea to save them. He didn't believe people who had for 15 years past, been in the business should be ousted on the civil service list, so long as they were poorhouses in the land.

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NEWSDEALERS' ORDERS!

The World is in receipt of hundreds of orders daily for increases in the supplies sent to Newsdealers all over Canada. Orders by telephone, post or wire up to midnight will be filled the next morning.

TO WORLD READERS.

We are making no boast of our arrangements for obtaining War news—we prefer to let our readers judge for themselves. But we are getting everything that is to be got. We have the regular Associated Press Reports, and have made arrangements for the immediate transmission of everything fresh as received by the New York papers. New York is the centre of war news. What we are trying to do is not to issue mere sensational reports, but to give the actual facts as they occur. We are endeavoring to edit the mass of stuff that comes over the wires and to act in that way as a buffer between the reader and the war romances. We are also endeavoring to have a carefully prepared editorial on the most important features of each day. We believe that the editorial comments of The World for the past few days have been very highly appreciated by the public.

THOMPSON—GODWARD—SMITH—On Christmas Day, 1897, at St. Anne's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ballard, H. P. Thompson of the R. M. S., to Irene, eldest daughter of Thomas Godward, all of Toronto.

DEATHS. FINLAY—At 111 Dundas-street, on Monday, April 25, Margaret P. M., beloved wife of John Finlay, aged 83 years. Funeral from the residence of her father, James Tracey, 15 Fenning-street, on Wednesday, April 27, at 9 a.m.

Continued on Page 7.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

MEN'S HATS.—On sale Wednesday, Men's Fine Fur Felt Stiff Hats, in some of the latest American and English blocks, very light weight, unlined, fine calf leather sweat bands and special quality silk trimmings, balance of odd lines in black, tobas and nut brown shades. These hats we sell regularly at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each, but for Wednesday the balance of them (about twelve dozen in all) will be cleared at.....

\$1.00

Big Snap in Carpets.

Over thirty-three hundred yards of Fine English Axminster, Wilton and Velvet Carpets have come our way at a ridiculously low figure considering the superior qualities of the goods. These Carpets ordinarily sell at \$1.25 to \$2.00 a yard—and outside this store even those figures would be a low estimate. We have decided to offer the entire lot on Wednesday morning at

One Dollar a Yard.

This is an opportunity that seldom arises, and prompt action is necessary on the part of those who wish to take advantage of the same. These are the particulars:—

1,371 yards of Carpets, comprising about 1,200 yards Velvets, 1,900 yards Wiltons and the balance in English Axminsters, with or without borders to match, in light, medium and dark shades, over thirty different patterns to choose from, reg. \$1.25 to \$2.00 a yard carpet. Your choice on Wednesday morning for **1.00**

Intending purchasers should bring with them the measurements of their rooms. This will save much delay and possible disappointment. The early comer will get the first pick as a matter of course.

Wash Goods at Half Price.

There were unusual circumstances connected with this purchase which enable us to sell thirty and thirty-five cent French Organdies at 15c a yard. What lends interest to the selling is that the goods are perfectly new and come in very choice and desirable patterns. There's hardly enough of them for a whole day of brisk selling. So get here early on Wednesday morning, when we shall sell:—

1,100 yards Genuine French Organdies, in beautifully printed designs, check and floral effects, sheer and gaudy grounds, elegant goods for dresses and blouses, 60 different patterns to choose from, all fast colors, regular 30c and 35c goods. On sale Wednesday at **15c**

If Mail Order buyers will give us an idea of the color preferred we'll make a careful selection in filling the order. Any one of the patterns is bound to prove satisfactory, so pretty and effective are the designs. Orders must reach us not later than Wednesday noon to ensure being filled.

Specials in Underwear Dept.

On Sale Wednesday Morning.

Corsets at 50c.

Compare this Corset with any regular \$1 or \$1.25 Corset you may pick up and you'll give this line the preference every time. Better material and more of it and a better finish throughout. Be prompt if you wish to buy from this lot:—

10 doz. Ladies' Corsets, long waist, medium form, American curve, satin striping, boned bus, flossed top and bottom, filled with steel wire (rustproof), in colors white and flesh, sizes 18 to 28. On sale Wednesday at **50c**

Gowns at 29c.

You'll really wonder how so much goodness can be crowded into a gown for so little money. But don't stop to reason the why and the wherefore. The fact is that tomorrow you can buy a Flannelette Gown for 29c—provided you come to this store early enough. These are the details:—

73 dozen Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, fancy stripes, full of goods on neck and down front, 54, 56 and 60 inches long. On sale Wednesday at **29c**

Hall Racks

Hall Racks, solid quarter-cut oak, polished and hand carved, 14 x 24 bevel-plate mirror, four double hat and coat hooks, box seat, with lid and umbrella holder, each special **85c**

Cottons and Quilts

12-inch Bleached Sheetings, Herrocks, Crewdson's and best English makes, fine, medium and heavy twilled qualities, guaranteed pure finish, slightly soiled, regular 35c, 40c and 50c a yard, for **25c**

32 and 33 inch English Striped Flannelettes, soft finish, plain and twilled, assorted patterns, all fast colors, regular 30c and 35c a yard, for **25c**

Fine American White Crochet Quilts, soft finish, Marcellite designs, new patterns, 11-4 or full double bed size, regular \$1.25 a quilt, for **93c**

THE TORONTO WORLD
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SOME FEATURES OF THE WAR.

The war now on between the United States and Spain has many very interesting features and it stands to play an important part in the history of the world.

In the first place, let us look at its bearing in the matter of race. It is to be a struggle between the Spaniards of the West Indies, Central and South America, as it is, of the United States, the Anglo-Saxon of America has the sympathy of the Anglo-Saxon of Europe, while the Spaniards have the sympathy more or less pronounced of the Latin nations of Europe, such as France, Portugal, Italy and the same tongue who live in Austria. Even many of the Germans sympathize with the Spaniards, and on this side of the water the Spaniards have a large and sympathetic population in the millions of Spanish descent who reside in Mexico, Central and South America.

So that as far as race is concerned the sympathetic ramifications are extensive in both cases.

And in the matter of color, which is joined to that of race, the situation is somewhat peculiar. The people of the United States have undertaken to free Cuba, and the population of Cuba is, we believe, four-fifths of it colored blood and the remaining one-fifth white. In other words the people of the United States propose to give an improved system of government and greater liberties to the colored population of Cuba, although they have only succeeded to a very small extent in conferring similar benefits on their own colored population, now numbering eight millions. In fact the greatest problem that the people of the United States have to-day concerns the colored section of their own community, now open to one-tenth of the whole, and which in all probability is destined to be more and more distinct and separate from the whites. They have not succeeded very well at home, let alone going abroad. Many thoughtful citizens of the United States are discussing in their minds whether they can afford to be responsible for introducing into their own organization any further numbers of blacks. There are jingoists in that country who wish the people of Hawaii to be recognized as citizens of the United States and wish to see the Cubans advanced to the same stage, and who are even willing to go overboard and support the United States in its small contest, and if carried out may give the great Republic a population one-third of which is more or less composed of colored blood.

And to go from the matter of race to the extension of the domain of the United States, it should be pointed out that some of the jingoists of that country are for what they call a policy of expansion—the incorporation of Hawaii, of Cuba and others of the West Indian Islands and Mexico. Mr. Olney, who was President Cleveland's Secretary of State, and who, it will be remembered, wrote an aggressive letter to England in connection with the Venezuelan incident, has written an article in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly advocating this expansion in a pronounced manner. He repudiates General Washington's charge to the American people to keep within their own bounds, and says that America should spend their money, and influence, and territory for that matter, no matter whether it leads to Asia, to South America or even to Africa. He is bent on making the United States a colonizing power and we believe Captain Mahan, the naval expert, holds similar views.

Anyone who has watched the great politics of the world has little trouble in appreciating the efforts of England and especially English statesmen to be on good terms with the United States in the present crisis. The keynote of Russian diplomacy for seventy years back has been to play off the United States against England on every occasion when Russia and England had any difficulty. Russia is ever watching to extend her rule in Asia and at the same time to prevent further extension of England in Asia, may more to drive England back if possible. Nothing would check this long-meditated design of Russia so much as the discovery that Great Britain and the United States had formed an alliance, or had at last got on a common standing ground as against other nations, for in that case the United States would back up England in having free ports in China and the opening up of that kingdom to the world as against the exclusive policy of the Russians and the Germans. Even France and Germany have also resorted to these tactics of using the United States as a counterpoise to Great Britain, and as a matter of fact Germany is hardly friendly towards the United States in her disagreement with Spain; but it is not that Germany loves Spain so much as she fears to see the two great Anglo-Saxon nations get into friendly relations one with the other. It is this feature of the present war which makes it of world-wide importance and a matter of most careful study to all the powers. A bombardment of Morro Castle may re-echo from the Khyber Pass.

The Toronto City Union of King's Daughters and Sons will hold its quarterly meeting in the Y. W. C. A., Elm-street, on Thursday evening.

MEN AND THINGS.

In the rapid march of events, it is hard to indulge in prophecy as to the tactics of Spain and the United States. The rough outlines, however, are before us and indicate something of the ideas actuating each combatant.

There are three American and three Spanish fleets. Of the American, one is concentrated near Cuba and will be detained there. One is being got ready to patrol the United States seaboard. The last is the flying squadron at Hampton Roads. On the Spanish side there are in and about Cuba just now, according to The New York Herald, 58 ships, two of which are cruisers of 2000 and 3000 tons, with seven torpedo cruisers averaging 600 tons each, the remainder being small war vessels. These are not to match in a picked battle for the United States squadron under Rear Admiral Sampson, but form an effective patrol and convoy for vessels arriving on the south side of Cuba. There is another fleet near Spain itself and at present at the Cape Verde Islands.

As events open out, the only fleets which can operate anywhere are the United States flying squadron near the Cape Verde Islands. The rest are at present occupied on particular service. But the interest at present centers in this, that the Cadiz and Cape Verde divisions may unite and then operate against any point on the United States coast, or may join the smaller fleet near Cuba and give battle to Rear Admiral Sampson. If Admiral Colombe's report be right, that coal may be supplied sufficient to take a war vessel to the nearest convenient port, their coaling in neutral ports may afford an ample supply for the Spanish fleet in the North Atlantic. It is not unlikely that such is the case, as a neutral port could always be used by a belligerent war ship in case of need, and the taking in of coal can be said to be the parallel of the refitting of the masts and spars of old wooden vessels.

It is clear that the Spanish idea of naval war was to watch events from a point which would be about equidistant from Spain and Cuba. The Cape Verde Islands lie only 2600 miles from Cuba and less than that from Puerto Rico, while 1800 miles would reach Ferrol on the north of Spain. Whether they intend to remain there for the present as a squadron of observation merely cannot be determined, but that it was an excellent position at the start is unquestionable. Nor is it hard to see that, whether their ultimate point of attack be New York or the fleet in Cuban waters, their station is well chosen. They were clearly entitled to assume that the United States would make a demonstration towards Havana and Cuba. The Cape Verde Islands lie in the direct line of communication. If it did this, Havana is strongly fortified and might be relied on to stand a bombardment and perhaps sink some of its assailants. To land troops meant to oppose them to the Spanish forces there, who would make their operations slow and dangerous.

Quite apart from the cynical view that the White American Army would be decimated by yellow fever and prostrated by the heat, there is much to be said in favor of the position that if United States troops landed in Cuba the navy must stay there to secure their line of communication. If so, the Cadiz and Cape Verde squadrons would have a free hand to make a descent on the United States seaboard. They go to sea at once from the Cape Verde Islands and if they avoid the Azores nothing but a happy chance can direct Commodore Schley where to find them. They may play hide and seek with him and cause destruction and panic from Maine to Virginia.

This does not necessarily mean the abandonment of Cuba. It may be left to defend itself for a time until the American fleet can be met and fought. If the most effective port of it is

PURITAN DAMES.

We hear a great deal these days of the Puritan Dames, but little of their wives and little of their children. The Puritan Dames of Plymouth Rock and founded that colony which is now the state of Massachusetts. In 1621 Elder Cushman wrote from Plymouth that he "would not advise any one to come here who were not content to spend their time, labor and endeavors for the benefit of those who shall come after, quietly contenting themselves with such hardihood and difficulties as shall fall upon them."

What self-renunciation and heroic purpose was this! They drew wages to be sure, but that was no part of their puritanism. It is to the puritan women we owe so much for that spirit in our people which gives them the fortitude to endure hardship and stake life and fortune for their convictions.

The American women of to-day have the spirit of their puritan mothers, but their constitutions are not rugged or able to endure the hardships of their forefathers and their land ancestors. Very often they are run down with weakness and irregularities peculiar to their sex, and the constant drain upon their vitality makes them chronic invalids. Many women hesitate to go to a family physician because they dread the local examinations so generally insisted upon by practitioners.

Such women should visit Dr. R. V. Purcell, chief consulting physician of the Trullinger Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., giving a full description of their symptoms, history, etc., so that he can give them the best possible medical advice. If Dr. Purcell's Favorite Prescription seems to suit the case the Doctor will send them a bottle of his medical advice which will put such women on the rapid road to recovery and health.

At the Toronto. "McFadden's Row of Thorns" began a week's engagement at the Toronto under most promising auspices last night. The house was jammed to the doors. The show is all that its name implies. It is the incarnation of the most absurd varieties of the other words. It is a noisy conglomeration of specialties, music, song, joke and dance. By riveting one's attention on the piece the faint glimmer of a plot can be discerned. The ruling influence of New York life, the Irish and the German, are struggling for an edifice. Each candidate, Tim McFadden and Jacob Baumgartner, claims 1500 of 2000 votes, and each takes his last role and shows a wonderful command of his legs in eccentric dancing and dramatics. Mr. McFadden's bit of the evening is made by the Speck Brothers, duplicate dwarfs, with Yellow Kid fratricides and Hiram's sparrows, capabilities. Messrs. Howard, Russell, Edwards and Whiting contribute quarts on a variety of nutcracker, and together with the character dancing of Miss Estelle Wellington, add to the variety of the show. There are several goat, pig and other timely adjuncts, and the whole is pictured in a free and easy manner. The show is a magnetic one if you want to laugh.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

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"McFadden's Row of Thorns" began a week's engagement at the Toronto under most promising auspices last night. The house was jammed to the doors. The show is all that its name implies. It is the incarnation of the most absurd varieties of the other words. It is a noisy conglomeration of specialties, music, song, joke and dance. By riveting one's attention on the piece the faint glimmer of a plot can be discerned. The ruling influence of New York life, the Irish and the German, are struggling for an edifice. Each candidate, Tim McFadden and Jacob Baumgartner, claims 1500 of 2000 votes, and each takes his last role and shows a wonderful command of his legs in eccentric dancing and dramatics. Mr. McFadden's bit of the evening is made by the Speck Brothers, duplicate dwarfs, with Yellow Kid fratricides and Hiram's sparrows, capabilities. Messrs. Howard, Russell, Edwards and Whiting contribute quarts on a variety of nutcracker, and together with the character dancing of Miss Estelle Wellington, add to the variety of the show. There are several goat, pig and other timely adjuncts, and the whole is pictured in a free and easy manner. The show is a magnetic one if you want to laugh.

At the Grand West.

Miss Gertrude Ogilby, the young daughter of Charles Ogilby, supports him as Juliet in the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," which he has introduced in the fourth act, "The Royal Box." Miss Ogilby is a very capable actress, and her inherent dramatic talent which has made her father and her aunt, Miss Rose Ogilby, successful in their careers on the American stage during the past fifteen years. Her success has been due to her three nights only, opening next Monday.

At the Princess.

Some people who view the production of the comic opera "Dorothy" by the Cummings Opera Company, at the Princess Theatre this week will think it is better than last week's production of "The Maudslayi." Others will voice the opinion that it is not as good. It is merely a matter of opinion. "Dorothy" is a delightful little opera, full of catchy music. It is a goodly thing to see the success of the previous week. Fred Solomon was as comical as ever, and the delightful comedy of the "Cornish" was delightfully funny in the young old woman character of Mrs. York. The songs had not much to do but he did it all well. Harold Blake, as the comic singer, was a credit to the company with his splendid tenor voice; and Hubert Wilke, as Harry Sherwood, appeared to better advantage than he did in the Emperor's character last week.

At the Bijou.

Big crowds continue to throng this cozy little theatre. The bill this week is up to the mark, and the quality of entertainment. Gorman and West open the bill by comic singing and dancing. George W. popular song. His skit upon "On the Banks of the Wabash" was particularly good. He has a goodly thing makes a laugh on sight. The French eccentric went through many mincing steps, and danced the can-can with great effect. The front rows thought Les Yvonges were "The whole bunch." Blanche, the ventriloquist, the music artist, play everything upon their wits and imitations. They received several recalls. Barry and Hughes, in frock coats and check pants, sang an operatic waltz, play everything upon anything. The "nigger" of the pair is exccrably ludicrous. There is a spirit in the acting, rippling fun, and the whole will draw packed houses. There is nothing on the boards that would defend the most fastidious taste.

Mlle. Toronto's Appearance.

The first appearance of an artist in her native city after a debut on the operatic stage unusually successful is an event regarded with more than passing interest, and the concert of Mlle. Toronto at Massey Hall on May 17 is eagerly awaited. Canada is proud to boast of a number of great singers, among whom the name of Mme. Albani stands prominently forth, and probably no artist was ever more affectionately loved in the country of her birth. Mlle. Toronto, who takes her name from her native city, has as goodly a repertoire as any of the older favorite may fall, and Canada will be properly represented in her first concert by a singer who bears her native standard with honor and distinction, and whose success rests upon credit on her city. In this age of artistic discrimination it is not necessary to be long before the public in order to win their approval, and though it was less than a year ago when Mlle. Toronto made her debut in the city of Toronto, she has since that time been in the front ranks of the American opera season. In America was selected of all the artists of the company to accompany Mme. Melba on her western tour. During her connection with the great singer she appeared as

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CHURCH CHRONICLES.

The Baptist Women's Societies of Ontario and Quebec meet in Bloor-street Baptist Church May 12 and 13. Mrs. Booker Woodstock, president of the Foreign Missions, presides on the opening day, and Mr. Charles J. Holman on the second day. Rev. J. G. Brown and Miss Simpson of India, Miss Armstrong of Bangor, Bermuda, and Rev. J. W. A. Stewart of Rochester, N.Y., will be given out in the proceedings.

Rev. W. W. Weeks took the chair at the Baptist Ministers' meeting yesterday morning. Rev. John Alexander, for three years a missionary in Quebec, gave a graphic account of his labors there. Dr. Spencer wrote the establishment of a Baptist report at Port Burwell, but this project was treated coolly.

Principal James read a paper before the Presbyterian Ministers yesterday upon "Religious Tendencies." He distinguished theological tendencies and religious tendencies, saying that the one modified the other. Revs. J. Hamilton and J. McEwen took part in the discussion.

The final phase of "Church Philanthropy" was treated by Rev. J. T. Callaghan, who presided at the final meeting yesterday. A lively discussion ensued upon the reading of this paper, and will be continued the next fortnightly meeting. Rev. F. Langford, B.A., B.D., Calgary, was present.

The Executive Committee of the Anglican and Irish Funds of the Presbyterian Church meets to-day. There are 25 ministers applying to enter the fund. Through the death seven have been removed from the list, and there are six applying to retire and still receive benefits.

Rev. J. A. Macdonald, though far from well, was at his post yesterday. He will see the Westminster on this week.

The King's Daughters held an At Home at the Elm-street Methodist Church parlors yesterday afternoon. A pleasing program will be presented. All the King's Daughters and sons are kindly invited to attend.

Another Salvationist Funeral.

The remains of the late Julia Castling, a member of the Salvation Army Training School, were laid to rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral service was in charge of Major Gaslin, deceased, who was 44 years of age, came originally from England. She was a very talented singer and one of the best speakers in the Army.

Dental Hospital for the Poor.

It is stated that what helped to shut up Dr. G. Adams' dental hospital for the poor was the fact that, contrary to his bargain, he found he had to pay taxes on the premises. The doctor had been secured, but Judge McDougall ruled against it. On Saturday and yesterday 100 children had their mouths overhauled at the institution.

St. Henry Catholic Will in.

Yesterday a will was made by Mr. Victor Cavitt, who is in the hospital. He was ill with appendicitis. Victor Cavitt leaves to-day, and his estate is being administered by his attorney and agent the late Mr. Henry Cavitt.

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Walked the Floor Night After Night in Agony.

Intense Physical Sufferings from Neuralgia in Head and Face.

Disappointed So Long by Doctors and Medicines, Mrs. Jackson Thought There Was No Hope for Her.

A Kind Neighbor Recommends Paine's Celery Compound, The Matchless Spring Medicine.

It Was Commenced With a Small Degree of Faith.

Now There is Joy, Thankfulness and Gratitude for a Marvellous Cure.

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Yours truly,
Mrs. Thos. Jackson,
50 McGee St., Toronto.

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TECHNICAL SCHOOL LE

Board of Negotiations University Authorities—Will Back on the 15th.

A special meeting of the Technical Board was held last night to discuss the terms of the lease of the Technical School. Mr. O'Donoghue considered the matter as being of great importance to the University. He advised to the city, which he was sure its best for them.

On motion of Mr. O'Donoghue, a resolution was passed, which was carried by a large majority. The Finance Committee reported on the accounts of the year. Revised estimates to the amount of \$1878 were passed.

RAILWAY NEWS

Mr. Charles W. Graves has been appointed to the position of Chief Engineer of the Great Northern Railway Company. He was in Toronto yesterday for official notification of this appointment. Mr. Graves has been in the service of the Canadian Pacific and the Ontario and Quebec Railway Companies. He has been in the service of the latter company for several years, and was assigned last month to the position of Chief Engineer of the Great Northern Railway Company. He has been in the service of the latter company for several years, and was assigned last month to the position of Chief Engineer of the Great Northern Railway Company.

TO-DAY

Second Opening of SPRING MILLINE

This is a specially arranged in very latest fashions, showing every feature of the latest styles, and in all the new styles. Separate Dress Skirts—Plain, striped, and a large stock of new styles. Refreshing Silk Undergarments, and in beautiful soft effects. Shirts, collared, and very choice. Work makes, showing every thing in fabric, made in latest style.

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