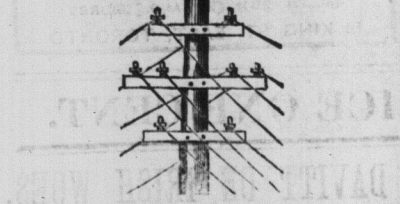


THE TORONTO WORLD

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TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1928.

AN EXPENSIVE HEADQUARTERS. The cost of maintaining government house, published recently in The World, did not make any allowance for the rent of house and land.

THE TOTAL EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING THE lieutenant-governor is thus shown to be over \$40,000 a year, a sum that would almost pay the rent of the new large parliament buildings in the park.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, GOVERNOR'S SALARY, GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, THE FREE LIBRARY CONTROVERSY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE. 1868 \$20,545 64, 1869 42,155 80, 1870 41,121 62, 1871 4,503 17, 1872 7,583 81, 1873 10,226 28, 1874 9,303 84, 1875 4,497 52, 1876 17,636 03, 1877 13,209 06, 1878 9,381 42, 1879 11,406 58, 1880 10,562 00, 1881 9,922 17, 1882 9,304 51

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. 1868 \$1,326 91, 1869 1,441 03, 1870 1,563 81, 1871 1,801 33, 1872 1,917 79, 1873 1,693 65, 1874 1,400 00, 1875 3,418 51, 1876 3,381 25, 1877 3,350 00, 1878 3,319 64, 1879 3,650 00, 1880 3,430 80, 1881 4,291 81, 1882 3,687 70

GOVERNOR'S SALARY. 16 years \$100,000 00, GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE. Valuation by city assessor, \$105,000

THE FREE LIBRARY CONTROVERSY. So much nonsense is being talked and written about the free library scheme that we should think, Messrs. Hallam and Taylor must be at the stool of repentance for having, in the first place, given occasion for the outbreak. The majority who deliver themselves upon this important question seem to have as clear a comprehension of what is required as they are likely to have about the political government in the planet of Jupiter; but this little deficiency seems to have no restraining influence whatever.

A little time ago we ventured the opinion that the librarian of the new institution should be a thoroughly competent man, of trained intellect, who had made books his life's study. We never dreamt that any human being would offer opposition to this self-evident necessity. But we are told flippantly that this is "boob," and that any one can "run" a library. Of course clap-trap like this can have little influence with those who have the new movement at heart; but there seems to be sufficient misconception abroad on the matter to justify our giving a few reasons why the library should not be given to the care of a person whose knowledge goes little beyond knowing the commercial value of books in the ordinary markets, or the routine of a small lending library. Messrs. Hallam and Taylor's scheme, we take it, anticipates a noble institution, like that here in Birmingham, Manchester, and the New England cities, to extend and supplement our educational system. On this institution will, in the years to come, be modelled every similar library which are sure to be started in the town and cities of the whole dominion. Even now we are told people in the sister provinces of Quebec are applying for information on this question. In short, the intellectual advancement of a nation is connected largely with the starting of a free public library in Toronto. Surely then, there can be but very few persons so unreflective as to think that such an institution can be placed in charge of a common-place librarian, on a nominal salary. The new library, small as some people think it will be, will be quite large enough for its purpose, and important enough to necessitate the closest attention, for years to come, of the best librarian the country can produce.

Let us glance for a moment at the duties which that officer will have to perform. The directorate, if they are wise, will of course expect their librarian to choose the

books. The vast book-world opens up before him, and he is free to select in a field practically boundless. He will ask himself what are the subjects, what classes of books, in what order, with what connection, to what ultimate use or object is the selection to be made? We ask, will not an incompetent man be heavily handicapped from the very start at this outlook? The pathless immensity, the boundless ocean of books can never be trodden with impunity, without wise judgment, trained method and discipline. What, we ask, will our librarian be if the selection from this large wilderness of books be left to embarrassed ignorance? We would have to stuff our minds with haphazard material, good, or bad or the worst as the case might be. The few good books the librarian would not know from the poor or the absolutely worthless, and the heterogeneous collection would be known as the Toronto free public library. A library like this, it goes without stating, would be almost as bad as no library at all. There is also to be considered the wasteful waste of the public money. A competent librarian would act as if every book were as good as any other, and go on buying until the funds were exhausted; and the directorate, if they were the best men in the world, could scarcely help themselves, because it is not to be expected that a mixed body of men are likely to possess an equal knowledge of literature and could work harmoniously with the trained and careful method of the best librarians. Indeed their duties are grave enough already without the addition of the tremendous responsibility of having to select the books.

Then there are the important duties of cataloguing and of classifying, neither of which can be done, no matter what anyone may say, without a special education. None but the trained librarian can do these intelligibly, so as to be useful. There are other duties which the librarian has to perform which are important and necessary, and for which a commonplace man would never do; but we think enough has been said to show that a great public institution of profound importance to the intellectual well-being of our countrymen must not be hastily entrusted to incompetent hands, no matter what influence or friends a candidate may possess, no matter how much wire-pulling he may resort to. This important position must be given to merit, and to merit alone, or otherwise we shall be doomed to witness one of the greatest blessings ever earned by the hard labor of philanthropic men for their fellow-citizens perverted and made useless for years to come.

We believe a suitable man can be procured without having recourse to England, as some have suggested, if a sufficient salary were offered with the position. Among the names that have been mentioned is that of the author of "The Last Forty Years" of Canadian history, Mr. J. C. Dent. If he could be induced to accept it, he would, we believe, thoroughly carry out our idea of what the librarian ought to be. It must be confessed the number of possible candidates, from the nature of the requirements, is very limited, and we hope the best man will be chosen.

KEEPING AN EYE ON THE NORTHWEST. Our American neighbors have their weather eye open towards the great Canadian Northwest, a region where, but for the N. P., they can see a large market for their manufactures. Not long ago Mr. J. W. Taylor, American consul at Winnipeg, was interviewed by the New York Times, to whom he gave an overwhelming description of the agricultural capabilities of the new country. After having been duly impressed with Mr. Taylor's picture of the good time coming up there, the correspondent thus breaks out: "It is evident that there is going to be a large population in Manitoba and the new territories beyond just being organized by the Canadian parliament. They will be separated from the United States only by an imaginary line running across the plains. Do we want to guard a thousand miles of this line with custom houses to enforce our protective tariff? These new communities belong to us by their geographical position. They are separated from Canada by five hundred miles of rock, forest and morass. Their natural road to the sea is by the great lakes and the Erie canal. Their natural trading points are St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago. The mouth of the Red river is to the north, and the mouth of the Mississippi, let Mr. Blaine go up to Dakota next summer and ride across the international boundary line a dozen times without knowing where it is, and he will be convinced that the direction of his patriotic and wise American policy should be toward the great, fertile Northwest and not toward South America or the isles of the sea."

An American commercial paper, copying this, virtually expresses its opinion in the leading article of "Foreign Trade Possibilities in the New Northwest," which is, of course what the New York correspondent has in view all the time. The trade of this new Northwest, he thinks, should belong to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, that Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton have any claims to it does not seem to strike him at all. These eastern provinces of ours are paying pretty heavily, C. P. R. expenses and all, for the development of the Northwest, an object towards which Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota do not contribute. The United States should include the mouth of the Red river, as well as that of the Mississippi, he says. Well, perhaps it should, from his point of view, but might we gently remind him that the days of Ashburton treaties are past—the days when British diplomatists, anxious to make friends in New York and Washington, gave Canadian territory away wholesale, the Canadian people themselves having no voice whatever in the matter. That sort of thing cannot be done any more, we believe. The great republic will have to get along as best it can with the mouth of the Mississippi, the mouth of the Red river being wanted for Canadian purposes. It appears, again, that the new Northwest is separated from Canada by five hundred

miles of rock, forest and morass. This objection, upon its face, is not only unavailing, but it is also unavailing. The Canadian Bayou of the Canada Pacific Railway, applying equally to Chicago and Milwaukee, and even a little more so, for the reason that the cheap, deep-water navigation of the upper lakes is available for so many hundreds of miles of the journey, that the natural outlet of the new Northwest is by the great lakes, which we admit, but when it is added, "and the Erie canal," we cannot admit that for a moment. Why use that three hundred miles of conveyance by ditch, when, by using some forty-five miles of our own ship canal, we have open lake and river to carry us the rest of the distance to the sea? A word or two now with regard to what might have been. Suppose that we had three or four years, and that our markets had been open as before to our very enterprising neighbors. The dream of the New York correspondent would have been realized ere now, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul would have taken the trade of the Northwest, Toronto and Hamilton, and many other places besides in the old provinces, would have been left out in the cold. Does any one suppose that, in this event, Dwight of Markham, the new Chatham company, or the Cochrane company of St. Thomas would now have been manufacturing wagons by the hundred for Manitoba, or even contemplating such an enterprise? Or that Hamilton and London would now be shipping carloads after carloads of agricultural machinery to the new country? We should say—no much.

There is already a large market in the Northwest for the manufactures of the old provinces, and with enormous capabilities of expansion in the future. Now, in this matter let us turn amongst our Canada first men, National men and patriotic Canadians generally, who still do not feel as warm toward the national policy as they might do, reader a reason if they can. Should this great and growing market, with all its vast probabilities of employment for Canadian labor and capital together, be handed over to foreigners? If you think it should, then upon what grounds do you claim to be Canadian nationalists? If your judgment would be better to hand over all this trade of the United States, then the name you so much fancy is singularly, yes, most remarkably inappropriate. If you are for the interests of the border states rather than of these provinces, say so, and we will know at once where you stand. But in such case don't call yourselves Canadian nationalists, for the designation will not correspond with the facts of the case.

AMERICA is undoubtedly the birth-place of original ideas in newspaper enterprise. The latest notion is a midnight paper which will regularly be out by the morning. The proposition originates with the Boston Globe, which paper intends shortly to make the venture. It is thought that the day is not far distant when there will be established in New York city a night paper which will be published so late that people may obtain a fair record of the day's deeds before going to bed. Of course such a journal could only find readers in a large city, and even then its success would be doubtful, for there are very few, if any, who would regularly keep them awake to obtain these midnight advisers. Moreover, people who keep such unusual hours are not always in a condition to appreciate newspaper enterprise.

IT IS possible for the thermometer in Minnesota or Dakota to fall 100 degrees below zero, and it was so reported, the United States press would voluntarily add that in Winnipeg it was 120 below. No matter how cold it is in the Northwest or our neighbors it must be colder in Canada. Here is a proof in an item printed across the border: "Reports from the Northwest" show very remarkable weather for Monday. At Fargo, Dakota, the thermometer was 35 degrees below zero, at Bismarck 33, at Grand Forks, 40, and at Winnipeg 60 below. "As a matter of fact it is quite as cold both in Dakota and Minnesota as in Manitoba. In the Prairie provinces the lowest thermometer has actually registered is 46 below zero, cold enough in all conscience, but still it is a long way off 60 below.

WE HAVE received another long letter from the reverend of Parkdale in reply to Major Gray. Mr. Frankish repeats all his charges and contends that he has proved them. The matter has now been so thoroughly ventilated in the press that, as far as we are concerned, we must leave it to be dealt with in some other way, if either party thinks the controversy worth pursuing. For our part, the charges having once been laid before the public, we can see no use in reiterating them. There is a proper place for the investigation and punishment of abuses, if any have actually occurred.

IT IS refreshing to read, in midwinter, that cheese is being shipped from Belleville in refrigerator cars. Last week Mr. Watkins shipped six carloads scientifically refrigerated, and this week another such shipment is to follow. Simple people might imagine that any common box car might now be sufficiently refrigerated in the natural way to answer the purpose, even during a January thaw.

FOR ALL these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses as common to our best female population. A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman. The Great Relief Brought to the Bore of History. It restores the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and cleanses the pale cheek of woman, the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time. Physicians use it and prescribe it freely. It removes fatness, fatty, depraves all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. In a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses as common to our best female population. A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman. The Great Relief Brought to the Bore of History. It restores the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and cleanses the pale cheek of woman, the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time. Physicians use it and prescribe it freely. It removes fatness, fatty, depraves all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every taint of Humors from the Blood, and give contentment and purity to the most delicate system. Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 255 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or in capsules, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose self-stamped, post-paid envelope. Her family should be written to LYDIA E. PINKHAM, 255 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., U.S.A., and her replies will be sent by mail. Sold by all Druggists.

FACTORY at Stratford, P.O. Northrup & Lyman, Toronto, general agents for Ontario. KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED THE GREAT CURE FOR THE KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT DELUDE YOURSELF. Buy Kidney-Wort at once, direct from the manufacturer, and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action. For complaints peculiar to Ladies, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed. It cures all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, retention of urine, Stricture, Hematuria, and all other ailments of the urinary system. It is a powerful diuretic, and its action is rapid. It is sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle. KIDNEY-WORT

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The Great and Only One-Price BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT in Toronto, Cor. King and Jarvis Streets.

LADIES' French Kid Button \$2, worth \$3. American Kid Button \$2, worth \$3. French Oil Goat Button \$2, worth \$2.50.

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All goods marked in plain figures and at the lowest living profit. SIMPSON'S Motto is—"Small Profits and Quick Returns, and a Nimble Sixpence is Better than a Slow Shilling."

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ESTABLISHED 1866. ESTABLISHED 1866. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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ORDERS LEFT AT OFFICES, Corner Front and Bathurst sts., 51 King street east, Yonge street wharf, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

BUTLER PITSTON COAL.

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The Directors of this Association beg to return thanks to the Insuring public for their patronage during the past year which enables them to close the books with a large increase in the volume of new business over that for the year 1927.

And in soliciting a continuance of their patronage attention is called to the following features of the Association: It affords all the benefits of stock security and management with the profits of mutuality. It affords security to its policyholders unsurpassed by any Company doing business in Canada.

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At age 41, a payment of \$7,373 will purchase on a healthy man, an Stna Endowment Bond for \$10,000, payable 10 years from date, or at earlier death, and a annual cash dividend besides. The increase of the \$7,373 to \$10,000, the annual dividend, and the value of the life insurance, have yielded to those living the 10 years through a return of \$20,000 to \$25,000 net cash, as an investment. No. 62,784, an Endowment Bond for \$3,000 was issued to B. H. MONROE, Esq., the well-known jeweller, Yonge street, Toronto, in June, 1920, and paid in 1930. Mr. MONROE's opinion of the No. 62,784, an Endowment Bond of \$3,000, was issued in July, 1920, to G. QUELAN, Esq., Mayor of Fort Hope, and cashed in 1927. After paying for the 10 years life insurance received, the balance yielded better than 8 1/2 per cent Compound Interest. When receiving his money, Mr. QUELAN expressed regret that he had not taken \$5,000 or \$10,000 in the first place, and thus saved thousands of dollars in the ten years in other investments which then promised better than this. He had re-invested with the STNA on a liberal scale, and on the same 10-year plan. He had received \$10,000, and paid, in 1930, Mr. Rose's opinion is expressed in the form of two more, taken in 1930 and 1932.

No. 74,684, an Endowment Bond of \$5,000, was issued to Thos. Thompson, Esq., "Hammond House," Toronto, in June, 1920. He finished his ten-year plan in 1930, made a careful examination of the subject, and took another \$5,000 on the 10-year plan. His now receives two large cash-dividend amounts annually.

No. 82,050, an Endowment Bond of \$4,000, was issued to JOHN HOOD, Esq., Merchant, Gault St., April, 1921, and cashed in March, 1931. As an investment it returned almost precisely the same as Mr. QUELAN's and the company has now a still larger interest in Mr. H.'s good health, as well as in that of many of his business friends.

No. 87,927, for \$1,000 was issued to DANIEL ROSE, Publisher, Rose & Co., Toronto, in 1921, and cashed in 1931. His opinion is expressed in double the amount for another 10 years.

No. 89,924, for \$2,500 was issued in 1921 and paid in 1931 to A. E. BELL, Esq., Barrister, Galt, whose opinion is expressed in another column for another ten years.

No. 92,725, for \$5,000 was issued in 1921, and paid in 1931 to JAMES W. GALT, Esq., Wholesale Merchant, Toronto, found a profitable investment, and repeated for another ten years.

The late Senator, FRANK B. GALT, of London, Ont., had made one of these Endowment Bonds, issued the STNA's total deposit there \$324,000.

An additional sum of \$100,000 has just been deposited with the Government at Ottawa, making the STNA's total deposit there \$324,000. Write to the undersigned, Toronto, for further information respecting Endowment Insurance, or as an Agent of the STNA Life.

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18 KING ST.
FOUR
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Reports from
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in connection with
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by Rev. John Smith...
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Still further reduced during the Great Building Sale now going on

AT PETLEYS.

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Cloth Mantles for \$10, worth \$20,
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\$6.50 BLANKETS
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BEST
Brussels Carpets only \$1 per yard
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FINE
Black Cashmeres only 40c per yard
AT PETLEYS.

BLACK
French Silks at Cost during the Great Building Sale now going on
AT PETLEYS.

EVENING
Silks only 40c per yard
AT PETLEYS.

PIM'S
Best Irish Poplins, in all the leading colors, only 75c per yard, worth \$2,
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\$1.50 CORSETS
Only \$1.30 per pair during the Great Building Sale now going on
AT PETLEYS.

25c DRESS
Goods only 15c per yard
AT PETLEYS.

LADIES
Fine Wool Hose only 25c per pair
AT PETLEYS.

TAPESTRY
Carpets only 35c per yard
AT PETLEYS.

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Value in all the Departments during the Great Building Sale now going on
AT PETLEYS.

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J. FRENCH, Prop. J. G. CONNER, Manager
Tuesday & Wednesday Evenings & Wednesday Matinee, Jan. 30 and 31.
Engagements of the Kilmuir First Artists.

Mlle. Eugenie Legrand
Tuesday Evening—Lady of Lyons.
Wednesday Evening—Camille.
Thursday, Feb. 1—Dum's Maid of Arran Comedienne.

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O. B. SHEPPARD, Manager
TODAY, TO-MORROW MATINEE and TO-MORROW EVENING

WILBUR OPERA CO.,
In Gilbert & Sullivan's most Successful Comic Opera
PATIENCE
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THE ONTARIO ASSEMBLY

WINDING UP THE BUSINESS WITH DESPATCH.

A Number of Government Bills Pass a Third Reading—The National Policy Under Discussion—The House Adjourns at Midnight.

The house met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In regard to some returns referring to rivers and streams, Mr. Meredith said they should have been printed, as much less important documents had been printed. He had understood the attorney-general to state that there was no appeal from the supreme court.

Mr. Mowat said he had been misunderstood with reference to the circumstances at the time.

Mr. Fraser said the printing committee could order the returns to be printed if they wished.

Mr. Meredith wished to withdraw a charge of unfairness on the part of the government. The explanation of the minister of crown lands had quite satisfied him.

Mr. Leader referred to several returns.

The following bills were read a third time:

To authorize the construction of streets, bridges and other means of lighting and heating, and to amend the act in that behalf.

To incorporate the Institute of Accountants of Ontario.

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THE QUEEN'S OWN

Organization of a Veteran Corps in the Regiment.

A meeting of former officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's Own was held last night in the Philharmonic hall for the purpose of considering the feasibility of forming a veteran corps in connection with the regiment. The attendance numbered about fifty. Col. Otter occupied the chair, and several gentlemen expressed their hearty willingness to cooperate in the movement. A division, however, seemed to exist as to whether the organization should be civil or military. After considerable discussion it was resolved that it should be entirely independent of the Q.O.R. in the matter of attire. And that it should not be subject to governmental orders. The opinion was expressed that the movement would be kept secret until the matter of attire was decided. The militia to be called out for active service would not be compelled to fall in, their orders would be optional.

A committee was appointed from the several companies as follows: No. 1, Lieut. Fisher; No. 2, Sgt. McMahon; No. 3, Sgt. Hume; No. 4, Capt. Pearson; No. 5, Major Ellis; No. 6, Sgt. Crawford; No. 7, Capt. Stinson; No. 8, Capt. Harmon; No. 9, Capt. Bell; No. 10, Capt. Ramsay and Col. Otter.

It was resolved that a new code of regulations be drawn up and submitted at a future meeting.

"Made New Again." Mrs. Wm. D. Ryckman, St. Catharines, Ont., says "I have used your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Elastic Purgative Pills' for the last three months, and find myself—what shall I say—'made new again'—are the only words that express it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hope; my immoderate diet had done me in, and I was on the verge of every body, and am able to do my own work."

Patience at the Grand. A good house greeted the Wilbur opera company in their appearance in the popular opera of "Patience" last night at the Grand. The praise came well recommended, and for their first effort created a very favorable impression.

The Banishment of Mr. MacCrimmon was extremely good in the make-up, and quite up to the average in expression. Mr. Conley's "Groveyard" was rather light but pleasing, and he was of course endorsed in the Magnet solo. The Colonel of Dragoon is always popular. Pelletier, and Mr. Brand did ample justice to it, being recalled in all the prominent airs. The Duke (Mr. Torrey), however, was far from a fair character in his voice and action. As Patience, Miss Kirwin was attractive, but rather weak in voice, almost speech and true. The "Play" scene drew much of the house, and the duet Pooch-Pooch between Banthorne and Lady Jane, the piece of the evening, was rapturously enjoyed. In the well-known duet "I'm a white and blue young man," might have favored the audience with a few original verses. The dragons, though not so large as usual in numbers, made up for their deficiency by their tone, and rendered their choruses in very good style. Miss Samuels as Lady Jane appeared in a new costume, her form being less fleshy than that of previous years, and her style quite utterly more feminine than intended by the composer. She had a very pleasant effect on the audience and was second to none in voice.

The piece will be repeated this evening.

Decline of Man. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility, cured by "Walls Health Renewer."

Yesterday at the Police Court. Ellis McGuire accused her husband as having been the cause of her arrest by putting her out of doors. She was discharged. George Wilson, accused of assaulting James Treble on the 27th inst., denied the charge. Evidence proving too strong, he was fined \$20 or 60 days. Lewis Hoffman, charged with committing a robbery on the 27th inst., was fined \$50 or 60 days. Robb pleaded guilty to assaulting Alex. Paxton in Rose's stable. Fined \$25 or 30 days. Priddy and Simpson pleaded guilty to taking photographs on Sunday—85 and 30 days; to be increased if practice continued. Jas. Hewison was up for assaulting Geo. Adams case adjourned till January 6. Jas. Flaving, charged with assaulting Robb Dempsey on the 24th inst., was fined \$25 or 30 days. Mr. Morris said his colleague had not admitted that in theory it was best to have a minister of education. The people would gladly go back to the old system if they had a general superintendent of education and not a member of the government as minister of education. It was strange if no political influence was introduced in educational affairs, that in a convention of school teachers a motion was made and carried disapproving of political partisanship in educational matters. (Both Mr. Meredith and Mr. Morris alluded to the Marmion question.)

Hardly said the public press supporting the opposition had been doing their best to raise political opinion, but they had failed. The people would remember that it was the intention to introduce political partisanship into the affairs of the educational system. They had not been able to show a single instance of wrongdoing on the part of Mr. Crooks to give point to their resolution. He had no objections to the speeches of his friends of the opposition, but he did object to their resolution.

Mr. Metcalf said they were all opposed to the introduction of partisanship in educational matters, but if it had been introduced, Mr. Crooks had advanced the interests of education, but the people were in favor of having a general superintendent instead of the minister of education. He would support the resolution. Mr. Drury Randall agreed with the resolution; that there should be no partisanship in educational matters. The county councils appointed the inspectors, and educational affairs were left in their control entirely. No politics had been introduced into school affairs in rural sections, and he was perfectly willing to leave the control of educational affairs in the hands of the government.

Mr. Kerr moved that county boards of examiners be authorized to grant certificates in the lower grades of the third class. The amendment was carried by 50 to 22. A number of the resolutions from the committee of supply were read a second time and concurred in.

The house adjourned at 12.30.

Diastion Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—At No. 5 Peel avenue, Toronto, January 27, 1883, the wife of M. H. Smith (half-dresser), late of Toronto, of a daughter.

CATERVA—A New Treatment. From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 21. Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is not the least startling when it is remembered that the regular practitioners are benefited, while the patient medicine and other advertised cures never recover a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the medical profession that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted a cure to this condition—this accomplished, he claims the catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is insured in this manner, and no other treatment ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and to prevent a relapse of the disease it is most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of patients cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 205 and 207 King Street East, Toronto, and receive a full and complete circular on "catarrh."

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