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18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

PRICE ONE CENT

THIRD YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1882

THE GLOBE DISSOLUTION.

NOTHING LEFT BUT THE HULK OF GEORGE BROWN'S GREAT PAPER.

Parting the Old Senator's Garments Between Them—How Gordon Was Deposed—The Situation as it Really Is—A Partizan Press.

How unsatisfactory the partizan press is in the matter of information was well illustrated in the Globe and Mail of yesterday. An important change had been decided on with regard to the management of the Globe newspaper. All the information that either of these journals supplied their readers in regard thereto was the following:

The Globe: The Globe printing company, Directors—Mrs George Brown, Jas Maclennan, Q C, J Gordon Brown, H H Cook, M P, Robert Jaffray, Jas D Edgar, Jno F Taylor, president and managing director. Chas W Taylor, secretary-treasurer.

The Mail: We understand that a change will be announced this morning in the managem-nt of the Globe. Mr Gordon Brown retires. It is not of much consequence now to the public who is to conduct the obsequies of the grit party and its organ. The successor of Mr. Brown will have a gloomy task.

The World on the contrary came out with an announcement of what really had taken place. That announcement was verified in every particular yesterday. Gordon Brown was removed from the managing directorship; John F. Taylor (paper-maker) was appointed as his nominal successor; the business affairs of the concern were allotted to Charles W. Taylor, who has really administered this department for some time; and the editorial control had been assigned to John T Hawke, for a time at least. From George Brown to John T. Hawke, Phœbus Appollo, what a jump! Gordon Brown was forced out. But he was game to the last. He refused to resign, and as chairman of the meeting he put the motion to discharge himself. To understand the situation it is best to go back.

There was up to Saturday a Brown idea; alongside thereof and coming into frequent contact therewith was what may be called, for short, the Blake idea. The Globe was naturally the organ of the Brown idea; an attempt is now being made to make it grind out the tune of the other or Blake idea. A futile task!

Those who think that the Globe still lives are mistaken. It was the Brown idea that was the backbone of both the reform party and the Globe paper for many years; when George Brown lost his authority in the reform party it grew weaker and weaker; when Gordon Brown was removed on Saturday the Globe ceased to exist; only the shell remains.

The Globe was made up of the Brown idea, the Brown family and the Scotch presbyterian element that supported both. Will that same Scotch Calvinism respond to the Blake slogan blower through the Brunonian pipe by the Lilliput Hawke, inspired by Jaffray, Edgar, Cook? It will not. The Globe that all of us knew up to Saturday is dead; only the frame is there, and all the plotting and countermining in the world will not galvanize it into life again.

George Brown was headstrong; even less amenable to advice was Gordon; but they were men of an idea, of indomitable pluck and fight, and so as young men, middle aged men and as old men, they toiled to build up the paper that gave their views to the people; they carried mountains on their backs; the boy who wrote the wrappers, and as a man ran round week after week raising money to keep the thing afloat, was thrown off on Saturday. Corporations have no souls, and headstrong men receive no quarter once their enemies are in power.

As a journalist Gordon Brown was in many respects the superior of his brother. The financial straits that the paper never was out of, were caused by the anxiety of the two to keep it abreast of the times in the matter of news. They paid poor salaries but they spent money in getting news though not always so as to obtain the greatest amount of efficiency for their outlay. The Globe as it was up to Saturday is the best proof of this; it was a newspaper creditable to the country, and one of which Canadians were proud. Gordon Brown knew politicians and he knew men, and he was quick to size them up.

As to Mr Brown's intentions little is known. It is said the Ontario government have offered him some appointment; if he can get along without it he will not take the place. He probably remains on the directorate of the Globe because he is an executor of his brother's estate.

The future of the Globe is worthy of little attention. There has been nothing but plotting and undermining going on inside of it for months back. A mysterious agency gradually crowded out several old timers and this same agency hastened the crisis which swept Gordon away. The last vestige of the old Globe was wiped out yesterday when Mr. Pardoe, the senior leader writer, sent in his resignation.

Mr. Hawke is only keeping the chair warm for a Blake man. The World announced some time ago who that man was and those who ought to know repeated his name yesterday. But perhaps it would be as well not to state it again till the announcement is made officially. But the powers that be sent out the following despatch on Sunday night as an associated press report and it contains the most reliable outline of the future yet given:

The editorial management of the paper will for the present be in the hands of J. T. Hawke, lately news editor and formerly Ottawa correspondent who has, apart from being a keen politician, shown marked ability as a journalist and to whose energy as a news editor the marked improvement in the news branch of the paper during the past eighteen months has been mainly due. The policy of the Globe will, it is said, be to remain in perfect accord and harmony with the liberal party, both in dominion and local politics.

Mr. Taylor, the new president and managing director, is not a born journalist; he was bred a paper-maker, and he and his family made money in that business. But they were induced some years ago to turn their bill for paper into Globe stock issued at a premium, and ever since they have been trying with diminished prospects to get it back.

THE QUEEN STREET SUBWAY.

If a Reeve's Invention, it is Found to be a Good One—Not an Electioneering Dodge but a bona fide Undertaking.

An article entitled "Underground Dealings" appeared in the Telegram of Saturday last. It was evidently biassed, and written under the inspiration and in the interests of some person or persons whose object was to injure the members of the present Parkdale council and at the same time to secure cheap electioneering advertising for themselves. A thorough investigation of the whole of the circumstances connected with this subject has been made with the following results:

Since the incorporation of Parkdale to the present time each council in succession have used every means they could devise to overcome the danger and difficulties connected with the Queen-street railway crossing, the agitation being commenced in 1879 by the present reeve, Mr. Frankish, who prepared a petition to parliament, and having secured a large number of signatures, including all the city M. P's and other leading men of both the city and Parkdale forwarded the same to Ottawa. This was followed by petition after petition from the city council, the citizens of Toronto, the county council, the Parkdale council and the ratepayers, but up to this time without any satisfactory results; true, an order was made by the government that the railway companies should erect gates, crossing in its present condition, and they strongly protested against it.

The Parkdale council of this year, seeing the folly of wasting further time in waiting on the government, decided to take active measures of their own to bring the matter to a successful issue, either by arrangement with the railway companies or by placing before the government such statistics as would almost compel them to take steps to secure the public safety. With this object in view men were employed to watch the crossing and to prepare careful statistics of the various kinds of travel; the result was so alarming, and the immense danger to life was shown so conclusively that it was decided to publish the report; this was done, and on October 25 copies were sent to the managers, etc of the several railway companies interested.

On Nov 29 Mr. Frankish received in reply a joint letter from Edmund Wragge, general manager Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway, James Ross, general superintendent Credit Valley railway, and Walter Townsend, general manager Northern and Northwestern railways, acknowledging the receipt of his letter and the report and stating that "they were fully alive to the facts pointed out therein and the importance of the question and *that he might rely upon their co-operation in any reasonable scheme that might be suggested for the improvement of the Queen street crossing.*"

At the same time copies of the report had been sent to the Mayor and members of the city council and by them referred to a special committee appointed for the purpose of securing the construction of subways under the railway crossings on King and Queen streets, and on Nov. 29, by order of this committee, the city clerk wrote Mr. Frankish asking him "to appoint representatives from the Parkdale council to confer with the committee, with a view to united action by both municipalities on this important matter" and appointing a meeting of the joint committee for Friday, Dec. 1, at 4 p.m., at the city engineer's office. To this a reply was received from Mr. Frankish stating that he should be most happy to co-operate with the city in this matter and would at once notify the members of his council to attend the meeting at the time and place mentioned.

The committee met as arranged, when the city was represented by Aldermen Scarth (chairman), Boswell and Turner Parkdale by Reeve Frankish, Deputy Reeve Walker and Councillors Norwich and Tait. There were also present the city engineer and solicitor. The subject was very fully discussed, plans consulted and ways and means suggested to accomplish the desired object. Mr. Brough stated that his estimate of the cost of the two subways was from $70,000 to $80,000, of which the one on Queen street would probably cost $50,000, which included $1000 for the cost of opening a temporary subway to use whilst the permanent way was being constructed. It was afterwards decided that this temporary subway could be dispensed with. The joint letter from the railway companies to Reeve Frankish was read, and after some discussion it was unanimously agreed that it would be better to try and effect an arrangement with the railway companies rather than lose more time waiting on the government to take action, as after all it was quite probable that the government would not make such good terms for the municipalities as could be now made with the railway companies. It was therefore decided to adjourn for a week and the clerk was instructed to request the managers of the several railway companies to meet the committee at the same time and place on the following Friday. On the 8th instant the committee met as arranged, all the members present except Deputy-Reeve Walker. There were present also the following gentlemen representing the several railway companies interested: Mr. White, assistant superintendent G. T. R., Mr. Townsend, general manager N. & N.W. railways; Mr. Wragge, general manager T.G. & B. railway, and Mr. Holt, engineer of the C. V. R., also several engineers and solicitors of the different railroad companies. The chairman explained to those present what had transpired at the former meeting and also that the committee were of the opinion that as the railway companies appeared inclined to co-operate with the municipalities in the matter it would be better to meet them and see if suitable arrangements could not be made without further urging upon the government to interfere. Mr. Townsend on behalf of the railroad companies stated that "they had consulted together in the matter and were fully aware of the urgent necessity that existed for immediate action being taken to secure public safety at this crossing, and that if any doubt had before existed it must certainly have been dispelled by the report recently issued by the Parkdale council, but that the companies were and always had been willing to do anything that had been required by the government engineers, and not only so, but they were willing now to co-operate with the city and Parkdale in any reasonable scheme that could be suggested, and that if it was thought that a subway on Queen street was the most desirable way of overcoming the difficulties, he was authorized on behalf of the several railway companies interested to offer to pay $1800 per year towards its cost and maintenance." After considerable discussion this sum was increased to $2000 per year, and each of the railway companies to repair and maintain their own girders and bridge portion; the representative present pledging themselves to this arrangement, and Mr Burton, solicitor to the Northern and North Western railway, was instructed to prepare a written agreement to that effect to be signed by the several representatives.

The city solicitor was also instructed to make application to the local legislature for the necessary power to enable the two municipalities to jointly construct the work and to receive the necessary security from the railway companies, and as the work is of such great public importance and the amount to be paid by the city and Parkdale of such a trifling amount it was thought unnecessary to first submit it to the ratepayers, as it will be seen that at the estimated cost of $40,000, only about $2700 per year will be required, and of this the railroad companies pay $2000, so that only to provide, and even if Parkdale paid half of this amount it would only require a quarter of a mill a year on its present assessment to meet it, while every foot of property in the village except a few lots immediately adjoining the subway, would be enhanced in value from 20 to 50 per cent, whilst the city portion of the cost would be almost imperceptible but the benefit beyond calculation. It will thus be seen that so far from being an electioneering dodge, the subway so far as Queen street is concerned may be considered a settled fact and the gentlemen who have been instrumental in bringing this vexed and long delayed question to such a satisfactory termination, especially the members of the city council who have not such immediate self-interest at stake as the gentlemen from Parkdale should at least receive the thanks and congratulations of all who are interested in the public welfare.

One well-known Parkdaler said that the "prominent ratepayer of Parkdale" who made such efforts to throw discredit on the statement that the subway matter was settled, and who says that "he controls some $30,000 worth of Parkdale property," controls it only as the secretary of a Toronto Land and Loan company, and that he is also the secretary of a political association which is trying to capture all the municipal positions and appointments in the village in the interests of its party, the said prominent ratepayer being an aspirant for councillor; and what particularly annoys them in connection with the settlement of the subway question is, that their chief claim has been that "a conservative council should be elected as it would have more influence with the dominion government." As if the government would not look after the public's safety unless asked to do so by a conservative council. As a matter of fact during the three years 1879, 1880 and 1881, Parkdale had a conservative reeve (mayor Gray) and a conservative majority with him in the council and still with all his efforts he was not able to even turn a stone towards the construction of a subway; while the council of this year, sensibly throwing politics aside as a broken reed in municipal matters, go earnestly to work and accomplish in less than one year, what political scheming failed to do in three years. No doubt Mr. Wallace, Mr. Beatty and the other local M. P.'s have done all they could to help this matter.

THE GLORIOUS GOSPEL.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: An excellent poem on the subjects of Dr. Wild's sermons appeared in your columns on Wednesday; and on Saturday you published a letter without a signature commenting upon the sentiment of the poem. Your correspondent affects a high style of criticism when he states that the verses were "the expression of religious opinions which prevail widely among uneducated people." The literary structure of the poem was on the whole correct in metre, rhyme and language, and in every respect fit to bear comparison with the production that criticised it; and if it expressed the opinions of "uneducated people," they are at this time as they have been in all time the opinions cherished and maintained by the highest cultivated talent of the world. The ranks of infidelity, it is true, contain names distinguished in science, and especially in speculative science; but while christianity can outnumber infidelity even in scientific allies, it exceeds its antagonist beyond all measure in its array of talent in the fields of literature, philosophy, poetry and eloquence, and in that practical benevolence which "G" advocates in his timely poem.

Your correspondent condemns the preaching of "certain threadbare, orthodox doctrines," because they are not in keeping with the times, and therefore he condemns the views advanced by the author of the poem, and because they are but the repetition of the "old, old story." But the "old, old story" is, that sin or error, if you think there is any difference, and selfishness, suffering and sorrow are as prevalent now as ever they were; and until human nature and the acts and condition of man entirely change for the better, the moralist and the christian are more necessary than the scientist. Science is now supreme, but it does nothing to alleviate the sufferings which grow from vice, intemperance and selfishness. In this regard we need Pauls, Wesleys and Whitfields now as much as in the days they lived and preached. Speculative theories of prophecy are as old as the hills; and when the cruelties of selfishness and the vices of ungoverned passions are perplexing legislators and filling society with suffering, the style of preaching that has so often mitigated and conquered the evil is far more necessary than curious but useless theories which endeavor to prove that we are descended from some ancient Jewish tribe, or that war will sweep over nations fifty years hence.

The poem in question urged the importance of practical benevolence—of justice to the oppressed and mercy to the erring. Now these are the principles more than any other which that gospel of Christ preaches. The amusing speculations of Dr. Wild do nothing to advance these principles. "Modern thought" on the other hand while it is equally speculative is equally impracticable. Establish your doctrine of evolution, convince men that God is a myth, that the prayers which give moral strength to the petitioners are worthless, and christian hopes that console suffering and bereavement are the wild dreams of a fanatic; establish all the speculations which spring out of imperfect science and you do nothing to remove the principle of evil which some call sin and some call error—but which is in the world and which nothing has so successfully overcome as the "glorious gospel" which the "people of greater intelligence and culture," to which I suppose your correspondent belongs, ridicule and resist.

As one of your constant readers, Mr. Editor, I hope your columns will again be favored with the productions of "G," even at the risk of being again criticised by one of the "people of greater inteligence and culture."

ONE OF THE "UNEDUCATED PEOPLE."

☞ The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of ink can be made from them.

THE ONTARIO ORATORS.

DEBATING THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Probable Close of the Debate To-Night—The Christmas Adjournment on Thursday or Friday of this Week.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was continued in the legislative assembly yesterday morning.

Mr. Hay (North Perth) opened by contrasting the majorities of last June with those at the bye-elections with a view of showing that when the electors came to decide upon provincial questions, they were overwhelmingly in favor of the reform party. He dwelt at some length on the boundary award, charging the opposition with inconsistency in that conviction, and reading voluminous extracts to support the accusation. The honorable member for London had asked "what are you going to do about it?" The speaker answered that they were going to stand by the award.

Mr. Meredith—Right or wrong?

Mr. Hay—It is right. He maintained that if the matter were referred to the privy council, the Ontario government should in the meantime have the power of looking after the territory, of protecting its timber, and of remedying the state of practical anarchy which prevailed in the administration of civil and criminal justice in that district. On this ground they were willing to go to the country, and although it would be almost a pity that the present opposition should be diminished in numbers, he believed that the country on this question alone, would decide to increase its support to the government which had so carefully and wisely administered the rights of the province.

The hon. member for East Toronto had delivered a very long speech, full of quotations, which he observed had been very well padded out in the Mail with a good deal of matter that he believed had never been heard in this house. ("Order!") Well, that was what he would say if he were outside; but he would not say it here. The speaker charged the conservative party with believing in the divine rights of kings, a theory which had long since been abandoned by the liberals of this province and of England. A general exercise of the vetoing power by the imperial authority would very soon bring to an end the connection between this country and Great Britain. It seemed to him that if the hon. member's doctrine of the prerogative were correct, and that the dominion government was competent to interfere in this matter, there was no reason why they should not interfere with our school education or municipal legislation. If that position were the true one it would be better for this house to go out of existence. Practically it meant the transference of the responsibility of all local legislation into the hands of the crown minister at Ottawa. He repudiated any intention of depreciating the claims of the dominion government upon the citizens of Canada, or that he had any intention of acting otherwise than constitutionally. The hon. member for East Toronto had compared the attitude of the reform party to that of the southern States; but the case was reversed. This province had never stolen any of the dominion's property; but the dominion had stolen from the province. The policy of the dominion government towards this province had always been one of hostility; that of the province towards the dominion one of self-defence.

Mr Madill (North Ontario) congratulated the reformers on their change of tactics so far as the N. P. was concerned, and suggested that the elections of last June might have had something to do with their silence on this question. He was glad that the reports from the bureau of industry appeared to have had the effect of preventing the party press from continuing their comparisons between Canada and the northwestern states of the American union, and which were always in favor of the latter. The speaker echoed Mr. Meredith's remarks on the attitude of the conservative party on the license question. In this case, he said, it was the liberal-conservative party who were championing the cause of the people. The government was strutting around over its gain of a single seat at the bye-elections like a hen with one chicken. (laughter.) That gain only showed how wise Mr. Mowat had been in withdrawing that policy of opposition to the N. P. which was insisted upon by Mr. Blake. The speaker did not believe in the necessity of new parliament buildings, but favored the removal of the Toronto lunatic asylum from its present site. Alluding to the disallowance of the rivers and streams bill, he quoted the opinions of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Hope Mackenzie on the necessity of the vetoing power being vested in the dominion authorities, and justified their present action on general principles. He favored the reference of the boundary dispute to the privy council. If hon. gentlemen opposite believed that Ontario was entitled to a larger amount of land than that given it by the award, why should they object to leave the decision of the whole matter to the privy council, a thoroughly unprejudiced and competent body? He thought that if the hon. gentleman opposite believed that they were entitled to thirteen times the amount of land granted them by the award, and were yet content to abide by that decision, it was they, in reality, who were the despoilers, the traitors, the robbers of this province.

Mr. O'Connor (South Bruce) said, that as a new member, he wished to express his pleasure at the tone of the present debate. Referring to the charge of centralization, he challenged the opposition to show one case in which the government had taken power out of the hands of the people. This was true, for instance, in the case of the appointment of division court clerks and bailiffs. Who previously appointed these? The county court judges, who in no way represented the people, and who were liable to make bad appointments. These appointments were now vested in the hands of the representatives of the people, a power never awarded them before. (Applause). Mr. O'Connor suggested that school trustees should be done away with in towns and villages, if not in townships and cities, and that their power should be placed in the hands of the municipal authorities. The reason for this was that at present the school trustees had the power of saddling the section with any expenditure they pleased, while they were in no way responsible to the people. As regards the license question, he held that there, also, there was no question of centralization. The people never had the appointment of these commissioners; they never voted for them; the appointment was in the hands of municipal councils, who represented the people. That power was transferred to this house, which also represented the people, and the electors were in no way deprived of their rights in the matter.

Mr Baskerville (Ottawa) quoted a number of statistics, designed to show the beneficial effects of the N P. He thought that previous to the arbitration in the boundary award a provision should have been made that it was to be binding. Of course, however, he thought that the Ottawa government was worthy of all confidence. He deprecated in general terms the practice of political mud-throwing in the house and on the platform, and advised Canadian statesmen to give up calling each other traitors and robbers, in the future. For his part he didn't mind being called a traitor by the hon gentlemen opposite, for trying to create harmony and promote the best interests of the province. He believed these hon gentlemen did not mean all they said (hear, hear); still there was a danger that people outside the house might not understand these little amenities.

The house rose at 6 o'clock.

The house resumed at 7.30. Messrs. Field, White, Bettes, Broder and Deroche held the attention of the chamber until 10.15, when Mr. Creighton moved the adjournment. The remarks of all the speakers were confined principally to provincial rights, the boundary award and the streams bill. Messrs White and Broder defended the dominion government and the N P, while the other speakers made a general defence of Mr Mowat's government.

In reply to Mr Meredith, Mr Mowat said that if the debate on the address was closed to-morrow night, the house would adjourn on Friday, and possibly Thursday, until the Thursday following New Year's day.

The house adjourned at 10.45.

Russell's Sale.

The discount sale of watches and jewelry at Russell's, 9 King street west, is still going on. Every evening the sale is crowded and the amount of goods sold is enormous. This plan of selling jewelry by auction is taking fast with Toronto people, as is seen by the way in which the numbers who attend them are rapidly increasing. It has long been the custom to allow discount off the price of jewelry during the holiday season, which the jewelers can easily afford to do on account of the amount of goods they dispose of. This year they are more liberal and are offering their goods by auction at low prices. The stock of jewelry at Russell's is one of the finest we have seen during the holiday season both in the matter of variety and quality. Everything in the jewelry line suitable for presents can be bought very low, and since the goods are guaranteed the buyer runs no risk. The sale will go on every evening during the holiday season to give all a chance to attend it.

Kitty Lathrope to Be Released.

Before Judge Boyd in the county court yesterday afternoon Mr G N Bigelow applied for the release of Kitty Lathrope on bail. He said that the woman was a total wreck from the opium habit, and he submitted a certificate from Dr Richardson that the woman was as able now as she ever would be to stand her trial. This latter fact was presented in opposition to a proposal by the crown attorney to postpone the trial until the woman recovered her health. Mr Fenton said that as there were four distinct charges of larceny against her he would ask that the amount of bail be fixed at two good sureties of $400 each and the prisoner in $800. Mr Bigelow said his client was prepared to make a cash deposit of $400. The judge accepted this and the papers were made out.

Books, Games and News.

Now that the holiday season is on us in full blast, everyone is looking out for the cheapest place to procure Christmas presents for their friends. The commonest presents are obtained in the book and news depots of the city, which now look very cheery, decked out with their numerous styles of Christmas cards, books, etc. The old established stand occupied by P C Allan has been particularly lively the past few days. In his own words he is doing a rushing business. He has everything suitable for holiday presents from a five cent Christmas card to a $5 one, also a great variety of books, pictures, toys, games, and novelties. During the holiday season he is offering his goods at remarkably low prices, which accounts for the enormous business he is doing.

The Grand Opera House.

Before a fair audience last evening at the Grand opera house J. K. Tillotson's highly emotional drama of The Planter's Wife was played with Miss Maude Granger in the leading role of Edith Grey, supported by a more than ordinarily clever company. The Albert Graham of Mr. Henry Lacy was unexceptionally good, and Miss Lillian De Garme as the ingenious young Angie Gordon enlivened many of the scenes by her acting in which she proves herself a very taking soubrette. All the rest of the characters were well sustained and the performance altogether was well worthy of a larger audience than was were last evenng. The Planter's Wife will be produced for two more successive evenings with a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Litta's Coming Event.

The opera lovers and all admirers of good music in the city are in for a treat on Christmas and the day following. Marie Litta, America's greatest soprano, supported by Signor Ernesto Baldanza and Louis Blumenbero, will give an entertainment on Christmas evening and the evening following, and also a matinee on Christmas. The management of the Horticultural gardens have engaged many very fine musical companies during the present season, but the present company is said by them to be the finest that has yet sung in the gardens. In addition to the vocal there will be an instrumental music treat in which Louis Blumenbero, the violinist, will figure prominently. Already a great many seats have been sold.

The Ministerial Association.

The Toronto Ministerial association held its annual meeting yesterday morning at Shaftesbury hall. Rev. Septimus Jones, the president, was in the chair, and the attendance was large. Rev. Dr. Thomas of the Jarvis street baptist church, and Rev W H Laird of Elm street Methodist church, were received as new members of the association. The following officers were elected: President, Rev J C Antliff; vice-president, Rev Elmore Harris; secretary, Rev Isaac Towell. The association then joined in conference with the evangelical alliance and made arrangements for the week of prayer from Jan 7 to 14, 1883.

"Now you may not think it remarkable, but I do, that St. Jacobs Oil cured me of a case of rheumatism of three years' standing in three weeks, says Mr. Frank Lawler, alderman of the eighth ward, Chicago, Ill.

PROFESSORS AT LOGGERHEADS.

At the School of Practical Science—The Two Professors of Chemistry Divided.

The school of science is in the ugly red building near the observatory and in front of University college. It is maintained by a grant from the Ontario legislature. But the chemistry and zoology departments of University college, as well as the mineralogy and geology of University college, are quartered in the same building, and the same professors and appliances do duty for the two corporations. Dr Pike, however, is professor of chemistry for the college, while Dr. Ellis is attached to the school. Both however are expected to do what they can to advance the interests of either institution. But between the two doctors there is a lack of harmony. Not only is there a want of harmony between these two professors, but it is reported that a number of the other professors have taken sides. It is even said that there is an "Oxford clique" made up of four or five of the young old-country professors who are anxious for Dr. Ellis' removal. One of the features in the contest is whether Dr. Ellis, who, it may be remembered is a teacher in the school exclusively, shall have control of a certain labratory, and so carry on that special and practical teaching which should form an essential part in the schools; Dr. Pike on the other hand, so it is said, is anxious that every department of the teaching shall be placed under his control entirely in order that he may carry out his own plan. The board of the school favor Dr. Ellis and it may be possible that a more harmonious system of working together may be devised.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK.

First Meeting of the Citizen's Committee of the Municipal Celebration

The first meeting of the citizens' semi-centennial celebration committee was held last evening in the council chamber. The attendance of delegates was large, comprising many of Toronto's most prominent citizens. A letter from Dr. Caniff was read calling attention to the fact that the year 1884 will be the centennial of the first settlement of Upper Canada and suggesting the advisability of widening the basis of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the incorporation of Toronto as a city. The mayor was unanimously appointed chairman of the committee, and the appointment of a secretary was deferred till after the sub-committees are properly organized. The executive committee was requested to recommend the appointment of a secretary to the general committee. The appointment of a treasurer was disposed of in a similar way. The denominations of the various sub-committees were then decided on. A nominating committee was struck who retired for fifteen minutes to appoint the members of each sub-committee. These having been named off the meeting then adjourned.

THAT HOSE TEST.

No Let Up on the Controversy—The Alderman Who Held the Stakes

The hose controversy goes on with unrelenting vigor, although Mr. McIlroy has undoubtedly got the better of the argument. He has acted in good faith with the corporation in all his transactions, and his successful dealings both in Toronto and throughout the dominion seems to nettle his business competitors considerably. An unpleasant feature about the controversy is a member of the fire and gas committee consenting to become a stakeholder of a bet on the contest. As the alderman in question has spared no pains to defeat Mr McIlroy, it would have been much better had some one else held the stakes. Besides, aldermen should not mix themselves up in the private bets of gentlemen who are endeavoring to secure corporation patronage.

Winter Amusement at Weston

A very interesting and instructive lecture was delivered on Friday evening last in the Weston high school by the principal, Mr. George Wallace, B. A. The subject was "Notes and impressions of a holiday trip in the east." The meeting was largely attended and the lecture was highly effective and listened to with marked attention. The proceedings were enlivened by musical selections, well chosen and very ably rendered by the young ladies in connection with the school. This is to be the first of an intended series of lectures on the same subject, to take place during the winter months.

The Osgoode Literary and Legal Society.

The Osgoode Literary and Legal society held its regular weekly meeting on Saturday evening, a large number of members being present. The literary program was withdrawn in order that the society might discuss the advisability of establishing a mock parliament. The discussion resulted in a committee being appointed to consider the matter and report at next meeting. The next meeting of the society will be held on Jan. 6, 1883.

Republic Mine at the Royal.

The Royal opera house was poorly filled last night to witness the drama of Republic Mine. The scene of the play is laid in the mining districts of Colorado. The company, headed by Mr. Joe Dowling, presents the piece in fair style. The piece runs all week with two matinees.

A Lover's Fancies.

TWO TRAINS.

I.

Throw open wide the throttle valve,
Your train seems but to stand;
Go swifter, swarthy engineer,
Down to the Southern land.

The fairest girl abideth there
That nature ever planned:
You cannot go too fast for me
Down to the southern land.

II.

I held her to my heart awhile,
I pressed her dainty hand.
Then turned my moistened eyes again
Back to the northern land.

How slowly does the glass of time
Pour out its grosser sand!
Oh, engineer too fast you go
Back to the northern land!

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at	From
Dec 18	Alaska	New York	Liverpool
Dec 18	Elbe	Southampton	New York
Dec 18	City of Montreal	Queenstown	New York
Dec 18	Austrian	Halifax	Liverpool
Dec 18	Schiedam	Amsterdam	New York

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, December 19, 1 a.m.

Lakes: East to south winds; fair to cloudy; slightly milder weather: probably some snow on Wednesday.

MR. PARNELL IN CORK.

THE PANACEA HE HOLDS OUT TO SUFFERING IRELAND.

His Views of Emigration—The Work of Land Courts—Peasant Proprietary—Agitation and Organization Necessary—Opening of the Cork Branch of the League.

CORK, Dec. 18—Parnell, in a speech at the banquet given in his honor yesterday, said that he would always oppose any attempt on the part of the government to land helpless and penniless emigrants on the shores of the eastern States of America. If England desired to prompt the emigration of Irishmen, let them be provided with houses and means to raise a crop the first year of their residence. He advocated relief for the congested districts by purchasing for the people vast tracts of grazing land in Ireland, which were peopled before the famine. There was no reason, he said, why they should not be peopled again. Mr. Parnell estimated that £3 000 000 of arrears of rent will be wiped out by the arrears act. He believed that since the commencement of the agitation £3 000 000 reduction of rent had been obtained for the people. The land courts would under its present system take twenty-five years to settle the rents. Such a settlement could never go to the root of the question, which could only be settled by the establishment of a peasant proprietary. The claims of laborers required immediate attention, which must be brought about by agitation and organization. He intended to urge on everybody to induce their tenants to borrow money from the board of works to improve their holdings and afford employment to the laborers during the winter. Such borrowing would also have the effect of proving that the tenants ought not to have to pay their landlords increased rent for any part of the improvements effected by the tenants. Thus the division in the case of Adams versus Dunseath will be smashed and pulverized. Mr. Parnell to-day opened the Cork branch of the National league. He explained the purpose of the league. It was not to save the interests of any one class, but its efforts will be devoted to national objects and the advancement of the Irish people of every class.

SOUTH VICTORIA.

Recognition of Hon. S. C. Wood—A Vote of Condolence—Nomination of His Successor—Mr. D. J. McIntyre of Lindsay the Coming Man.

LINDSAY, Dec. 18—A large attended reform convention was held here to-day with John McClellan in the chair. After preliminary business Mr. Wood addressed the meeting and told those present that he had resolved to retire from public life owing to domestic afflictions. He felt confident that were he in the field that he could carry south Victoria, and he hoped that whoever was nominated as his successor would hold the seat firm for the Mowat administration. A vote was then passed regarding Mr. Woods' career as a politican, as a great benefit to the province. The resolution next sympathized with Mr. Wood in his home trouble, which compelled him to retire from the government. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the standard bearer and Mr. D J McIntyre of this town, and Col. Deacon were nominated. The result was a vote of 71 for Mr. McIntyre and 29 for Col Deacon, and the nomination of the former was made unanimous.

OBITUARY.

Dean Close.

LONDON, Dec 18—Francis Close, dean of Carlisle, is dead.

The deceased, who was son of Rev Henry Jackson Close, some time rector of Bentworth near Alton, Hampshire, was chiefly remarkable for his interest in the erection of schools, churches and infirmaries, and his bitter antagonism to horse racing, theatres, alcohol and tobacco.

W MCKEY WRIGHT

OTTAWA Dec 18—Mr William McKey Wright, who died yesterday morning at one time represented Pontiac in the house of commons and was a member of the law firm of Cockburn, Wright & McCaul. He was first cousin of Alonso Wright, M P, his father being one of the pioneer settlers. Deceased had been suffering for the past six months from nervous prostration, and his death was not unexpected.

CABLE NEWS.

The steamer Cheddon ashore at Petten, Holland, has been floated.

Gunton Hall, in Norwich, the seat of the Earl of Suffield, has been burned.

By the explosion of a cartridge factory at Mont Valesian, Paris, yesterday, 30 women were seriously injured.

Michael Flynn, arrested in Dublin yesterday, charged with participation in the murder of the Huddy, pleaded not guilty.

Objections have been raised to Derby's appointment to the India office by reason of the views he expressed in his recent speech at Manchester in relation to Egypt.

The liabilities of six of the nine tin plate firms which failed during the past fortnight in England, aggregate £900,000. The trade is completely paralyzed.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Murray bay is still open but the river is frozen over.

The Montreal city council has resolved to give Sir Hugh Allan's remains a public funeral.

Mr. Hanteau, M P., has been appointed general superintendent of colonization for the province of Quebec.

Diphtheria is still epidemic in Ottawa; rather in the low lands surrounding the city than in the city itself.

Mr. Andrew Allan has been elected president of the Montreal Telegraph company in place of his late brother, Sir Hugh.

Four farmers of Gosfield township, Essex, have skipped out, taking with them a considerable amount of property for which they had given their notes and leaving behind heavy debts.

Grand Trunk Smash Up.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18—A collision occurred early yesterday morning between two freight trains near St. Ann's on the Grand Trunk, almost destroying the locomotives and fifteen cars. The loss is estimated at $50,000. There are no lives lost nor injuries received by the train hands.

Princess Louise's Winter Quarters.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18—The Princess Louise has, it is understood, finally decided to winter in Bermuda,