The World is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Canada. It knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public measures.

The World aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a metropolitan news paper.

The World is offered at a price which places it within the reach of all: $3 per annum, $1 for four months; 25 cts. for one month.

### Protect the Single Tax Theory.

Major Edwards, who in the name of Single Tax appealed to the electors of Kingston to send him to the Dominion Parliament, probably secured the smallest vote of any candidate in the late elections. The Single Tax people are pleased to account for this by saying that his second manifesto breathed anarchy rather than tax reform, and alarmed the great multitude who were flocking to his support.

The fact seems to be that once a man reasons himself into the single tax idea he is irresistibly carried to lengths of which, at the outset, he never dreamed. A very fine perception and powerful grip may save some, but the current of reasoning floats the ordinary man into the whirlpool of anarchy or, at best, into the less turbulent waters of communism.

The theory of single tax is captivating, but the communist can charm the multitude with a tale that is more entrancing, and the Anarchist can follow with an heroic scheme for creating instant utopia. Single Tax is a pretty infant whose intellectual head and ingenious countenance is widely mentioned, but it must be carefully guarded from sinister influences else it will develop into full-blown communism and be finally gibbeted as Anarchy.

Social dervishes are suited by the single tax idea, and it attacks camp followers whom it would fain elude. The leaders, the intellects, the substantial folk among its advocates—and they are many—announce a doctrine containing nothing rash nor risky to any degree, but everybody in Toronto has heard people uphold single tax with the identical arguments that give Anarchy the gloss of plausibility. They declaim against existing things from obscure platforms and on the street, and having established to their own satisfaction the advantages of single tax pass on to decry the value of everything that is not a material product of labor. Single tax does not involve a social upheaval, but it points vagrant fancy to startling conclusions.

### Creameries Must Come.

Canadian cheese can hold its own in any market, and in recent years has forced itself to what may even be called first place. In 1863 the first co-operative cheese factory was started in Canada. Previous to that time cheese was made without any regular system, the farmers dabbling in it each according to his own lights, the product being largely a coarse, colorless article, the appearance of which hardly inspired confidence among buyers. The standard of butter turned out by farm dairies was superior to that of cheese. Since the advent of factories Canadian cheese has so improved in quality that it has gained an enviable place in the world's markets. This improvement has been without intermission and, as the Ottawa bureau points out in a bulletin just issued, the quality of cheese may be further improved. Better buildings than rough-and-ready barns are necessary for factories so that ventilation and evenness of temperature may be obtained. This is aside from plant and milk.

Canadian butter has won no great name or particular place on the market. Its mediocrity is more surprising than the superiority of our cheese. With the same materials at hand, the same attention and the same general plan of manufacture, our butter should fare as well as our cheese. It is surprising that creameries are so numerous as cheese factories, which must be the case ere our butter will command a place in the markets. We have individual butter-makers who may secure medals at the Jamaica exhibition in the face of international competition, but the average is only somewhat better than wretched. So much of it is poor that our whole butter product is discredited in the markets. Only by starting creameries and systematically aiming at a good standard can proper results be reached.

The Canadian bankers have shown a commendable interest in education by granting $1200 to endow a scholarship in Political Science in Toronto University. The gift comes from the joint generosity of several banks, the conditions are prudent, and the promise of the several institutions to hereafter give preference in selecting officials to those having certificates showing a two years' course in the above branch of study, can have but a stimulating effect.

### Free Trade and Flour.

A milling firm in the western part of the province shipped $1400 worth of flour the other day and on it figured a net profit of $63. The milling business in Canada is conducted on a pretty close margin, but continental free trade would not relieve matters. In the United States a leading milling journal declares that the flour situation is discouraging and "the war for business is getting down to a hand-to-hand struggle for supremacy from which even the strongest must emerge covered with scars and in such a badly demoralized condition that the dearly-bought victory will seem worthless." There is an inevitable over-production and a decreasing demand in Great Britain, while "eastern mills are fighting their western competitors and each other for the possession of the domestic trade."

It is evident that continental free trade would not widen but reduce the domestic market of the Canadian miller. If he has a surplus for disposal free trade would not ease his affairs, for the huge American surplus would meet his at the border and drive it back to his door. The British market is the one to which American millers anxiously turn, and there is the one of present and future value to the Canadian miller.

### Let Them Reason Together.

England's offer of imperial aid to the Newfoundland railway can only be regarded as an attempt to conciliate the colonists, and is an admission of the gravity of the present situation. The colonists will probably not regard shining gold as any argument in their dispute with the throne. They demand a hearing before a Coercion Act is passed, and that hearing they should have. It is probable, however, that the imperial authorities, though granting a hearing, will take the position of the Toronto magistrate, who last week informed a prisoner's counsel that he understood his business better than any lawyer who came into his court and the legal gentleman need not sum up the evidence as the court was not influenced by argument.

The British Government has evidently decided upon a course and will not be influenced by argument. It should employ argument rather than coercion and give Newfoundland its confidence at this troublous time, for it is probable the English statesmen see some way out of the woods. While England holds territory in North America she will not relinquish Newfoundland, which has strategic value, and it would be calamitous if colonial discontent should make the presence of imperial troops necessary. War there could not be, nor revolution, and riots would compass nothing. The delegates bound for England may not attain the purpose of their going, but an understanding may be reached.

### Toronto's Dirty Streets.

The patient pedestrian is complaining, and not without cause. Curses not loud, but deep, are being showered on the devoted head of the Street Commissioner and all and singular his aiders and abettors in the present distress. 'Twas a sight pitiful Sunday and yesterday to see the futile efforts of citizens, male and female, to cross the ankle-deep mud which disgraced our principal streets. It is no use mincing words in reference to the matter. No city of the pretensions of Toronto either in the States or the Old Country could present such an unenviable sight. The Queen City certainly is at present Queen of the Mud. The days of Muddy York have been revived.

Who is responsible for this state of things? We have a well-paid Streets Commissioner; the city is still solvent; hundreds of able-bodied laborers walk the streets in idleness; and yet a Bishop of the church loses his overshoes in King-street, one of Her Majesty's judges has a similar experience further north, young women leaving work have to be lifted over the crossing at Temperance and Bay-streets, and school children arrive at school and at home with several inches of mud superadded to their socks.

In the name of all that is reasonable let the streets be cleaned, the crossings made passable, work be given to enforced lazy hands, and never a ratepayer will grumble at the costs. Thousands of dollars are squandered in useless works, a few hundreds are begrudged for redeeming Toronto of a standing, or rather walking, disgrace.

### The Fees and Humbug of Searching Titles.

*Editor World:* Congratulations to you for the manner in which you have dealt with the "office hog" and fee system. Governments are often so rotten in the matter of the appointment of officials that we grasp anything as a means of escape. In the fee system there is a horrible corner in the Mowat Government. I speak apart from party, for the last election saw me favor U.B. When a man is paid one cent over $2000 or $2500 per annum for his alleged services he is paid too much. How any Government can allow men to receive all the way from $2000 up to $10,000 for doing nothing is more than I can imagine, and how the people permit these vast sums to be taken out of their pockets is an illustration of the good nature of humanity. Every lawyer knows the large sums he pays yearly for registrations, searches, etc., and that the various registrars are exacting to the last cent and will generally go around the corner for the sake of making an extra fee. Fee, fee, fee they cry. They are hungry for fees to spend in idleness and luxury, while the transfer of land is made so expensive that a poor man cannot bear the burden.

It is well-known to the legal profession that registrars or their deputies are, as a rule, well acquainted with most of the titles in their office and that it is possible by confining one man to a certain quarter to make him "know that title" when he sees it. Registrars in my opinion, should be made to schedule titles good and bad and to issue certificates of title to the people and thus save an enormous amount of unproductive labor gone through by the legal profession.

You can form some idea of these matters by an example, take any lot in the City of Toronto, or in any town in the country. Originally there were simply township lots upon which the city or town has been built. Perhaps the original lot has changed hands a couple of hundred times and then has been halved up between two owners; these halves then perhaps change half a hundred times and are in their turn halved, thus quartering the original lot. It is possible then that on each of these quarters there are registered four or five different plans, say registered as numbers 10, 60, 70, 85, each plan being subdivided into parcels containing one-half, one-quarter or one-eighth of an acre.

Now it is easy to be seen that anyone wishing to search a lot on one of these plans from the crown down (which is generally done) begins with the original lot, the title remains common down to a certain point and then diverges. Thus, if there were 50 transfers on any 100 acres you will find 100 different lawyers racing over the same common title down to the diverging point. This is gone through day after day, year after year, each paying out his client's good money for the same thing to the hungry registrar, who still cries fee! fee!! fee!!!

As far as I can see the registration of titles is a huge farce, a huge blunder in its present shape, and the Torrens system is no better. There was no need for the Torrens system. The registrars could be made to do this work less expensively and much more expeditiously than the legal profession, for the simple reason that the registrar or his assistants can "know" every common or root title in a great many localities.

The amount of money that is spent in this way alone is simply enormous. But we do not find the registrars, who should be best informed on these subjects, advancing any new system lessening the cost of the transfer of land to the overburdened consumer.

These fees are perhaps not likely to save value of the land is great, out to the small householder they are a real burden.

It appears to me that if these matters are thoroughly discussed there should be some way out of the difficulty other than the Torrens system, which is too expensive. TITLE SEARCHER.

*Toronto, March 20, 1891.*

### Lynch Law in the United States.

*Editor World:* Your very pious correspondent "Kanuck" says: "We have no right to hold up our hands in horror at the people of New Orleans when such a crime as the Biddulph murders took place in Canada." Kanuck is mistaken. In Canada the Biddulph outrage was a quite exceptional case. Lynch law does not exist in Canada, nor will the supreme law of the land, so long as British law prevails here, ever permit it. On the other hand lynch law is the prevailing force in the United States and has been the law there ever since their independence was accomplished. It was only two days after the New Orleans massacre that an innocent woman was lynched by a mob in one of the western towns because it failed to lay hands upon her husband and son, who had been alleged to be guilty of a felony. It is idle, moreover, for a people who are in the habit of going about continually armed, and who shoot each other down at sight upon any pretext, to complain of the use of the dagger or any other weapon in the hands of their foreign fellow-citizens. Both practices are alike unmanly and cowardly. But for this exhibition of cowardice, which kills a man in cold blood without giving him the slightest chance of defence, the people of the United States have the most damnable record of any people on the face of the earth. There is scarcely a day, judging from American papers, in which lynch law of this kind is not perpetrated in some town or city of that unhappy and infatuated country. ANOTHER KANUCK.

### The Hogan Tragedy Recalled.

*Editor World:* The correspondence now appearing in your paper on the subject of the Hogan murder shows how quickly precise details of even a notable crime drop out of public recollection. John Sheridan Hogan was murdered on Dec. 1, 1858, by persons who were said to be members of what was called the Brooks Bush gang. One Sherrick and a woman named Ellen McGillick were tried for the murder at the spring assizes in Toronto in 1861 and acquitted. James Brown was tried for the same murder before the late Chief Justice Draper at the fall assizes in the same year. He was convicted, but a new trial was granted on account of the improper rejection of evidence. He was again tried at, I think, the spring assizes in 1862. He was again convicted and soon after duly executed. I was present at one of his trials. I think the first, and my recollection of the evidence is that the Don bridge at Queen-street was the place where the murder was committed or where poor Hogan's body was thrown into the river. Q.

March 21, 1891.

### A Long-Standing Disgrace.

*Editor World:* A month ago I saw in your valuable paper a letter from a College-street ratepayer protesting against having to walk in the snow and slush in front of the new Sick Children's Hospital. The evil continues in a magnified form. I was on that highly respectable and much frequented thoroughfare on Sunday night accompanied by several lady friends. There is no sidewalk, not even a plank. The mud was ankle deep, to cross the roadway there was worse, and we had to step into the filth several inches deep in front of a charitable institution. In the name of charity let the evil be cured. It is a disgrace to the Mayor, the Street Commissioner and the managers of a most worthy institution. H. TAYLOR.

Messrs. Stott & Jury, chemists, Bowmanville, write: "We would direct attention to Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, which is giving perfect satisfaction to our numerous customers. All the preparations manufactured by this well-known house are among the most reliable in the market.

### ALD. PAPE'S METER MOTION.

**He Says it is an Injustice to the General Water-Taker.**

Ald. Hill presided yesterday at the regular meeting of the Waterworks Committee, there being a full complement of members. A request from Mr. W. J. Smith, that certain manuscript he had prepared in reference to the water supply be published was referred to the sub-committee dealing with this matter. It was resolved to advertise for tenders for the erection of a new engine house, foundations and a steel tank, required in connection with the new 10,000,000 gallon pump. Another sub-committee was appointed to take up the question of a reduction of the water rates.

Ald. Pape brought up a very important motion. He moved that all meters be taken out of private houses, and grounded his contention on this argument: That it is unfair that the citizen who did not have a meter had to pay say $12 a year for his water supply when the fortunate one who was the proud possessor of a meter paid only $3 annually for the same quantity of water. The committee thought the point well taken and the superintendent will report on the matter at the next meeting.

### Medical Education.

[The Canadian Practitioner.]

The writer of an article on medical education which recently appeared in The Week is evidently not well informed on the subject whereof he speaks when he refers to the University of Toronto. We will simply refer to one error, because it is unjust to one of our best schools. The article conveys the impression that one medical college was chosen to be the ally and beneficiary of the Provincial University. In reply, we beg to state that the University did not choose one college in Toronto; but endeavored, through the Senate, to obtain the active co-operation of both colleges in her efforts to organize a strong medical faculty. Trinity positively refused to come in, although her Dean intimated that a guarantee of £2000 a year to each of her principal lecturers might alter her decision. The Government unfortunately refused the guarantee, and the promoters of the reserved faculty were forced to endure a disappointment from which they have scarcely yet recovered.

### Re Esplanade and Proposed Station.

*Editor World:* The entrances to the proposed new Union Station appear to be only from the north side, which would be worse than at present and mean delay to persons landed on the south side of the station, especially those with luggage, and I cannot understand the railways having it arranged in this way. The most convenient way of having the new station would be to have it running north and south, and for the trains to rest in, as some of the large stations are arranged in England and elsewhere. If it were arranged in this way everything would be convenient and there would be no crossing of tracks, which is very desirable.

I think the city, before they give up so much, should know that the people are to get a handsome and convenient station, which the present one certainly is not.

It is also proposed to block up several of the streets leading to the lake, which certainly should not be allowed, one of which is to be Simcoe-street. There is really no occasion to do this, as Simcoe-street property-owners have not asked for a bridge and are quite content with the entrance to the lake as it is. They are also fully determined to have the street left open, knowing that once it is closed it would cost millions to have it re-opened and that an entrance to the lake is much more desirable than to be blocked up with anything the railways may choose to erect. FUTURE

March 23, 1891.

### Lynch Law.

*Editor World:* My friend, Mr. Durand, has entirely missed the aim of my former letter, and I know that others have also. Let me make my position plain.

1. I am not an advocate of, or even an apologist for lynch law, though everyone knows that in some states of society there is no other way by which society can protect itself. Whether this plea is good in the case of either the Biddulph or the New Orleans massacre I do not here enquire.

2. My aim was to protest against the wretched hypocrisy that has been so common in connection with this massacre of Italians in New Orleans, and I do so by pointing to a similar but a worse massacre in Biddulph.

3. As to points of similarity in the two cases: The Donnellys had become so notorious lawbreakers that their enraged neighbors would stand it no longer and, taking the law in their own hands, massacred almost the whole family. The Mafia Italians had become so dangerous in New Orleans that thousands of respectable citizens came to the conclusion, and acted on it, that they must be got rid of, and a general slaughter was at once the most effective and impressive way of going about it. In each case the law was, in the opinion of the injured community, powerless to suppress the evil, and its members supplemented the operations of the law by their own executive action.

4. So far the two cases are parallel, but with several differences which all tell in favor of the people of New Orleans. In the first place there is no comparison between the crimes of the Donnelly family and the crimes of the Mafia Italians. The Donnellys stole, they maimed and killed animals, they burned haystacks and outhouses. The Mafia shot down negroes at election times, assassinated citizens who became obnoxious to them, and when the heroic chief of police had about run them to earth, they assassinated him. To cap the climax of their number, a wealthy old Democratic politician, bribed the jury through the agency of his detectives and got himself and his associates off free. Again the Biddulph people organized themselves into a vigilance committee which planned the Donnelly assassination deliberately for weeks or months before it was executed; the New Orleans people rose under the instantaneous inclination caused by the prospect of the escape of the assassins from justice by methods well known to the public generally. Once more, the Biddulph assassins did their work in a cowardly cruel manner, a description of which is to this day blood-curdling, killing a young man with a spade in the presence of his aged father and mother, killing the parents in presence of each other, and, most fiendish of all, killing with cold-blooded and brutal ferocity a young girl whose only crime was that she had been a horrified and involuntary witness of the terrible slaughter. Why they overlooked the boy who was and could still remain to them an inscrutable mystery. The New Orleans assassins shot down their victims, it is true, but only as the latter had been in the habit of shooting down other people. The execution was refined and artistic as compared with the spade business, and then they killed no one except Wong-Gloom, or if they did so it was by mistake. No such mistake can be urged as an excuse for the killing of the girl in the Donnelly family.

5. I write now, as I wrote before, not to extenuate lynch law, but to protest against hypocrisy, the meanest and most contemptible of all human weaknesses. In the name of common sense and common decency, let us modestly cease to parade ourselves as a specially law-abiding community until we have cleansed our own Augean stables. Biddulph massacre, the worst case of lynch law that has occurred in any English-speaking country within the past 50 years. KANUCK.

*Toronto, March 21, 1891.*

### Appeal to the Friends of Humanity.

*Editor World:* The time has come to recognize that civilization is worthless, if it is not the highest form of human life and does not embrace all men in its brotherhood. The barbarities practised now in Russia against the unfortunate Jews have thus disturbed the equilibrium of civilization. The persecutions and sufferings undeserved, the stifling of the spiritual life of the gifted, moral and industrious Jewish race in Russia—such brutal actions of the Russian Government toward the Jews have mocked the humanitarian age. Every civilized country has widely opened its gates to the poor victims of oppression. Many emigrants are transported to the friendly shores of the United States. Our free Canada is gradually becoming a sheltering place for the Jewish refugees. As the stream of emigration is increasing, it would be a menace and discomfort if the emigrants will herd in the cities. With the help of Baron de Hirsch, the great Jewish philanthropist, an experimental farm will be established near Hamilton in the nearest future, where the emigrants may learn the method of agriculture suitable to this country, and thus they may become useful settlers. Besides a munificent gift from Baron de Hirsch, I expect to raise an additional sum from my Canadian friends. The model farm will be under the guidance of the Dominion Government, which has always welcomed and helped such an institution. A. M. ZELENSKY.

*Hamilton.*

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

### Hogan's Murder.

*Editor World:* "Constant Reader" may be right in saying that the murderer was never brought to justice in this case, but for all that James Brown was hanged in the jail yard after having been convicted of murdering Hogan. He died protesting that he was innocent of this particular crime, though he was well known to be a member of the "Brooks Bush Gang" and did not deny his general participation in their offences. H.

**Good Advice.**

If you do not want to injure your liver and kidneys don't buy baking powder in bulk. Buy the Princina or Borwicks, both are absolutely pure and as cheap as the bad powders. Purity of the Princina and Borwicks proven by the Dominion Government and legally sworn declaration with each package.

Toothache cured instantly by using Gibbons ToothacheGum. 246

## WIDEN THE SUBWAY.

**Queen-street Improvement Will Cost $300,000—How to Raise the Money—An Impertinent Foreman.**

The Board of Works was specially called together for business yesterday. There were present Ald. Shaw (chairman), Small, Hewitt, Hall, Atkinson, George Verral, Orr, Allen, Macdonald, Stanley, Bailey and William Burns.

The board resolved to hold a special meeting on Thursday to hear what the new telephone company has to say. The Bell Telephone Company's application to run an electric light wire from the St. Lawrence Market to Temperance-street on C.P.R. poles will also be taken up at this special meeting.

The question of reconstructing and widening Queen-street subway, as suggested by Ald. Atkinson, was discussed at some length. The probable cost was placed at $300,000, and the chairman seemed anxious to learn what way the money was to be raised. Ald. Atkinson suggested a by-law, and the after issue of debentures. "Some steps ought to be taken in this matter," said the alderman; "faith had not been kept with the people of Parkdale."

Ald. Orr: "This improvement is badly needed. There is no protection from the grease dropping from engines and cars passing overhead, and ladies with perambulators have to take the roadway. I know one case where a child was killed by a horse in passing through and two badly injured. The opening up of Dufferin-street through the subway should be done at the same time."

The chairman thought legislation might be procured whereby the city could raise the money without going to the people.

The Legislation Committee will be asked to see what can be done in the matter.

The suggestion of Street Commissioner Jones, that all new six foot sidewalks of wood be paid for by the property-owners in the year they are laid down, and granolithic in two years, was sent to the City Treasurer for him to report upon the financial aspects of the case.

The Engineer reported that the protest against the reconstruction of Yonge-street sewer between Wellesley and Bloor-streets could not prevail as it was insufficiently signed. The recommendations for the construction of cedar pavements in Water-street and Claremont-street were withdrawn. In the matter of a fair division of labor, suggested by Ald. Burns, Mr. Jennings submitted the following letter from Assistant Engineer Rust:

"It is impossible to economically construct sewers if we have to change the men twice a week, and we might as well stop day labor work altogether if such practice is to prevail. I am doing all that I can towards finding work for the unemployed; but I notice that the parties who complain most are men outfit, in a great many instances, for sewer work.

Mr. Jennings recommends the construction of a 12-foot Gardiner & Co. Eureka sidewalk (with stone kerbing) in the north side of Queen-street, west from Denison-avenue to Bathurst-street at a cost of $650, and one in Queen-street east, from Ontario to Seaton-street, north side, at a cost of $1030. He also favors the construction of cedar pavements in Bismarck-avenue, Harris-street and Dupont-street at a respective cost of $200, $250 and $1350 respectively.

The last recommendation was as follows:

Forty-foot Trinidad asphalt pavement, with stone kerbs, in Adelaide-street, extending from York-street to Spadina-avenue, as a local improvement; a petition, certified to by the City Clerk as being sufficiently signed, having been received asking for its construction. The cost of the said improvement will be, approximately, $56,000. Of this amount $12,830 will be paid by the city, and the balance will be assessed on the properties benefited thereby. The time over which the payment of the cost shall extend will be 5 years, a period within the lifetime of the said improvement. The Upper Canada College property in the south side of Adelaide-street will not be exempted from assessment for a just portion of the cost.

The whole report passed without cavil except that portion relative to the division of labor. Ald. Burns said it might be well to have matters as they are, but something should be done for the poor. He knew scores of able-bodied men who could not get work, and he out of his own pocket had to contribute to their support. The other day he gave a note to a man to give to a foreman, asking him to let the bearer have a few days' work. The foreman refused to take the note, swearing at the man.

The Chairman: "That is nothing. I did the same thing, and the man came back and told me that the foreman said he did not give a damn for me or the engineer."

The engineer will be asked to divide up the work more equitably.

Ald. Bailey's sub-committee on the better protection of city teamsters asked that the bylaws governing them be amended so that licenses could be refused all persons not on the government roll of the city, or who could not prove themselves bona fide residents of the city. The report was sent back.

The Toronto-street paving difficulty may shortly be settled. The property-owners agree to pay the expense of a new one at a cost of $3000, of which the property-owners will pay $1000 and pay for the old one. The new pavement will consist of the laying of sheet asphalt over the present roadway.

### The Canadian Institute.

On Saturday evening the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer were appointed delegates to represent the institute at the mining convention, which meets in the institute building on March 31 next, at 10 a.m., to consider measures for the advancement of the mining industry and the advisability of establishing a provincial department of mines. Messrs. E. A. Meredith and Arthur Harvey were appointed auditors for the year.

Mr. D. T. Keys, M.A., read on behalf of Mr. A. F. Chamberlain, M.A., fellow in Anthropology at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., a paper on "French-Canadian Folklore."

Mr. George Kennedy, LL.D., read, on behalf of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., a paper on "Reforms in Time Reckoning," taken as read on Feb. 28.

The following announcements were made: Meeting of botanical sub-sections at 3:30 Yonge-street this evening. Meeting of geological and mining sections next Monday evening, when a paper will be read by Mr. George Michie, B.A., entitled "Notes on Nickel Assaying." A free regular meeting of the institute next Saturday evening papers will be read by Prof. Ellis, School of Practical Science, on "Some Points in Milk Analysis," and Capt. Ernest A. Cruikshank on "The Administration of Governor Simcoe," the latter deferred from last Thursday evening.

### Explaining the New "Ism."

Dr. Lockwood, the noted preacher from Cincinnati, lectured last night in New Richmond Methodist Church, McCaul-street, on "Hypnotism." The lecturer is a thorough believer in the new "ism," being in fact himself skilled in the mysterious art. He gave a number of instances in which he had operated on various subjects. He considers hypnotism purely physical, and contended that it depends on suggestion. As an instance of this he remarked to the large audience that sometimes in public buildings when one person coughs the rest think they need to cough too and immediately do so. The result upon the audience last night was that coughs were immediately heard in all parts of the house, though quietness had reigned before.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes: "I was one of the greatest sufferers for almost fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c., in fact it is our family medicine.

### High Price for a Letter.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—The extraordinary high price of $1275 was paid by Mr. W. B. Benjamin for a letter at the Leffingwell autograph auction this morning. Capt. Nathan Hale, the American martyr spy of the revolution, wrote the letter to the proprietors of "Union" School, in regard to their meeting to accept an act of incorporation, choose officers, etc. It was dated Feb. 22, 1775, and was probably written while Hale was teaching at New London.

### Arranging for the Census.

Mr. E. J. Toker, Census Commissioner, met these local supervisors of the coming count at the Walker House yesterday morning: H. S. Williams, East Toronto; E. King Dodds, West Toronto; A. W. Smith, Centre Toronto; A. Crosby, North York; John Shaw, East York; J. Harvey Miller, Peel. The blanks containing the questions to be asked are withheld from the press. There are 87 interrogations in the case of those who live and do business in the same building. It is expected that some of the questions will cause considerable indignation. Mr. Toker's supervisors number 26. Nineteen were drilled in Hamilton on Friday. The work in this city will occupy about three weeks.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease, Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

### Commercial License Tax of Victoria, B.C.

Through the influence of the Commercial Travelers' Association an arrangement has been effected with the corporation of Victoria as follows: The full amount of the license tax, $50, will be collected as prescribed by law, but a rebate of $40 will be allowed bona fide commercial travelers who pay said license, making the net license fee $10. This amount the corporation have collected for years past.

### A COSTLY ARBITRATION.

**What is the Bill to the City For the Taking Over of the Road?**

The Street Railway Committee met to elect a chairman, vice Ald. Lindsey, who is now on his way to California. These were present: Ald. Hall, Jolliffe, Score, Saunders, Atkinson, Leslie, Gibbs, Hallam, McDougall, Shaw and the Mayor.

On motion of his worship Ald. McDougall was appointed chairman.

Secretary Sanderson read the pro tem agreement between the city and Senator Frank Smith and told the committee that it had been duly signed by all parties. It was determined to request written permission from the Toronto Street Railway Company to enter on and examine the various properties before taking them over on May 16.

Ald. Atkinson said he had seen Senator Smith and he said he was willing to run the King-street cars as far as Dufferin-street in case it did not interfere with the provisional agreement. He wanted a recommendation to the council to see that it was done. The rails were down and all that was wanted was the cars to travel to the point indicated.

Ald. Atkinson gained his point after a sharp wordy fight between Ald. Hallam and Shaw.

The motion of Ald. Boustead in council that the people be asked to vote on the question whether the city conduct the street railway or not was allowed to stand on motion of Ald. Saunders.

Said the alderman from St. Paul's: "I do not want the city to run the road, we have had enough of that."

Ald. Leslie: "I will not commit myself until I see what tenders are here."

The communication from the Nationalist Association asking that electors and not freeholders vote on the question of the city running the road was also tabled.

Mayor Clarke: "The statements published that the negotiations are being kept back in order that some officials of this corporation may secure positions have no foundation, in fact there is no truth in them. What I want is to see that the city gets full value and this valuable franchise is not sold for a mere song. That is the line on which I hope this committee will fight."

Ald. Hallam: "That is what I say. I want the city to get full value for its property."

A letter from the City Treasurer called attention to the fact that the company's insurance expired on April 1, and that he was informed that the rate payable by the company was much higher than that paid by the corporation on its properties. He suggested that the company be required to furnish a schedule of all their policies, etc.

As the schedule matter had already been settled, the committee did not think it proper to interfere further.

The Mayor announced that it was probable the award would be given this week.

Ald. Leslie: "I see that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the street car men about not getting a reduction in the hours of labor as expected on March 14. Do you not think we ought to take some action?"

Ald. Saunders: "No, no! We have complained enough already. Let us wait until the 16th of May."

Ald. Leslie: "Are the men suffering any more than they did before?"

Ald. Atkinson: "Oh, no! Only a little disappointed. They thought their slavery would end on March 14, and it did not."

These several amounts given below constitute the expenses of the arbitration up to March 3. With bills still to come in the expense in connection with this matter will be up fully $60,000.

ARBITRATORS' FEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Judge Senkler | $1,987 50 |
| C. H. Ritchie, Q.C. | 1,987 50 |
| S. Barker | 1,987 50 |

COUNSEL.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. H. Blake, Q.C. | $7,067 60 |
| Chris. Robinson, Q.C. | 5,285 00 |
| Frank Denton | 3,314 73 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Witnes' fees | $2,604 03 |
| Accountant's fees | 550 00 |
| Engineering expenses | 1,525 48 |
| Enumerators' expenses | 1,000 00 |
| Sundries | 4,217 23 |
| Total | $33,494 82 |

### Connective Links.

Connective links of evidence make up a chain of truth which cannot be broken, as for example: First statement—Mr. J. E. Bonsall, Clerk of the Courts, Perry Co., Pa., U.S.A., writes from Liverpool, Pa., Feb'y 28, 1882: "At fifteen was prostrated with inflammatory rheumatism, and was given up by physicians. In 1866 had another violent attack, hardly ever free from pain. Winter of '79-80, could scarcely walk. Used St. Jacobs Oil by advice. It effected a cure. For two years I have felt no rheumatism. I am stated personally to Second testimonial—April 26, 1886. Mr. Bonsall writes: Six years ago I used St. Jacobs Oil; it effected a permanent cure. No return of pain." Third statement.—April 21, 1888. Mr. Bonsall writes: "No more rheumatism since 1880, when I was cured by St. Jacobs Oil."

### His Warfare Ended.

The funeral of the late James Tidey took place from his residence in Carlton-street yesterday afternoon. The service was read at the house and at the grave by Rev. John Taylor. The deceased was a member of the Army and Navy Veterans' Society and a large number of his late companions turned out under President John Nunn to do honor to his memory. The casket was covered with flowers and a Union Jack. The pallbearers were: Sergt. John Saunders, Coldstream Guards; Sergt. Thomas Tyler, 35th Cambridgeshire; Sergt. Charles D. Wilson, 1st Black Watch; Sergt. James Gibbs, 78th Highlanders, and Sergt. F. Brown, Royal Artillery. The chief mourners were the niece and nephew of the deceased and Charles Wilton of the 91st, who served with Mr. Tidey in India. Owing to delay in the transmission of a message the Veterans' Band did not attend and Clarton's was substituted. The remains were interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

### Misery vs. Comfort.

Misery is one result of biliousness or liver complaint. Comfort is the first result of using Burdock Blood Bitters as a remedy. There is the final result always obtained. We back this with the strongest proof by testimonials from reliable Canadian people.

### Alcohol and Physiology.

The monthly meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society was held in the school room of the Church of the Ascension last night. Rev. A. H. Baldwin presided and there was an unusually large attendance. Dr. Geikie delivered a lecture, illustrative of the baneful effects of alcohol on the vital organs of the body. H. C. Dixon also spoke a few words, after which coffee and cake was distributed. The musical program was furnished by the Cottage Meeting Choir, and at the conclusion of the meeting several present took the pledge.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

### Mr. Botsford's Millinery Opening.

On Wednesday of this week (the 25th inst.) Mr. C. S. Botsford, the successful drygoods importer in Queen-street west, promises a treat in the way of first complete view of the new styles in millinery, mantles and costumes which will be worn this season. Judging from past years and the fact that this store is now acknowledged as being the leader in fashions by the people of Canada from ocean to ocean, the showing will certainly be worth the seeing. An invitation to inspect the display is extended by Mr. Botsford to everybody.

### Cod Liver Oil.

This valuable medicine for weak lungs and debility is frequently rendered unavailable by its strong odor and taste. Caswell, Massey & Co's. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with pepsin and quinine, entirely overcomes these objections. See letters from leading physicians. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal, and all druggists. ed

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

### White & Co.'s Stock Sold.

Messrs. McKendry & Co. yesterday were declared the purchasers of the wholesale lace and fancy drygoods stock of White & Co., Wellington-street west. White & Co. failed a few months ago after carrying on a big business all over Canada. The price paid by Mr. McKendry was very low, 30 cents on the dollar. This should enable this enterprising firm to offer great bargains to the ladies of Toronto.

### An Accident Policy.

The best Accident Policy is to keep Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand. As a pain cure it is unrivalled, while for croup, sore throat, quinsy, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., its results are often almost magical. Used externally and internally. Price 25c.

### THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES

**Of the Respiratory Organs by Inhalation, With Notes of Three Cases.**

[*From The Canada Lancet.*]

BY D. A. DOBIE, M.D., TORONTO.

Since the introduction of Koch's method for the treatment of tuberculosis, and the very promising results reported, in many cases, we may be inclined to let our attention wander from the consideratian of older forms of treatment.

By strict attention to hygienic conditions, nourishing diet, etc., we all have observed the benefits that the patient receives.

Halter, Krull, Weigert, and later, Jacobi, experimented with a method of treatment by inhalation of hot air, which would seem at first sight to have claims to be called curative, since its intention was to remove the cause of the disease, by destroying the bacilli.

Latterly, the use of beechwood creosote has given promise of good results. The ardent disciples of this method of treatment have urged the saturation of the system with the drug; but the irritating effects upon the stomach, its nauseous and pungent taste, and the difficulty of combining it with other drugs are objections to its internal administration.

These objections and its unquestionably good effects, where it could be well borne, together with the knowledge of the benefits afforded to patients suffering from pulmonary disease, by a residence in places where the atmosphere is impregnated with resinous emanations from pine forests, led me to try combinations of creosote, oil of Southern Pine needles and other balsamic preparations, by inhalation, upon three patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, the notes of which are given below.

The treatment by inhalation has long been practised, but the instruments devised for that purpose have heretofore been so imperfect and inefficient, being merely spray producers or atomizers, that the results have been somewhat unsatisfactory.

The primary essential in an instrument for this purpose is its power to completely volatilize drugs intended for inhalation, thus ensuring their reaching the farthest recesses of the respiratory tract. I succeeded in securing a lately-devised instrument, known as Dr. Coulter's Combined Vaporizer and Inhaler, which meets this requirement in the highest degree satisfactorily and commenced using it with case No. 1, on Oct. 24, 1890.

Case I. W. J. C., aged 40, plainer, first seen Oct. 21, 1890. There was consolidation of the upper part of the left lung, extending in front to the lower border of the third rib and behind somewhat lower. There was considerable cough and expectoration, and during the preceding 12 months previously, he had had 28 attacks of hæmoptysis. He had been taking for one year previously cod liver oil and creosote, using ergot, turpentine and tannic acid for the hæmoptysis. The creosote had caused considerable gastric disturbance and the turpentine renal congestion. Began using Coulter's vaporizer and inhaler on Oct. 24, inhaling twice daily about 15 drops each of oil, pinus sylvestris, fir, and tr. benzoin co., and twice daily an inhalation of creosote and turpentine as gtt. xx.

The atmosphere of the room was kept impregnated with these preparations.

The hæmoptysis ceased entirely, the expectoration was lessened, the temperature lowered, perspiration suppressed, the appetite improved, and his