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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25 1887.

The Weakness of the Constitution and the Remedy.

A few days ago The World showed—as it believes to the satisfaction of every reasonable minded man—that the wasteful and often corrupt expenditure of the Canadian Government is due not merely to the errors of individuals, but that the constitution itself is defective so far as the spending power is concerned, and that an amendment is urgently demanded. It is in vain to look, as some may think well to do, to one man or a few men for a solution of the difficulty. In England a good Queen or King exercises very great influence. There is no doubt that the present monarch is on the side of economy except when the interests of royalty are concerned; but the Governor-General is a passing stranger who cares little or nothing about the expenditure of our money. Nor is a second Chamber, nominative or elective, calculated to serve the people in this matter. Canada has had both an elected and a nominated Upper House and neither exercised any wholesome influence on legislation.

In this country the people are the only source of power, and rightly so. As they provide the means they should control the expenditures. It is to the people we must look to check extravagance on the part of rulers. But by what method shall we bring the popular will to bear on the expenditure? When in one of the adjoining states a constitutional convention is called, and the old instrument amended, it is submitted to the popular vote. In Ontario when a municipal council resolves that a public work shall be undertaken and a considerable sum of money expended, it is submitted to the vote of the people, and as our Toronto readers know, with very considerable beneficial effects in checking extravagance and jobbery. Plebiscites were employed in European countries at a very early period in history, notably by the Germans and in Saxon England, and of late years Louis Napoleon took recognition of his Empereorship from the masses in that form. In Switzerland, however, the appeal to the popular vote is carried further than in any other country we are acquainted with. There, if a certain proportion of the electors petition within a certain time, any vote of money or act of any kind passed by the Bund must be submitted to the vote of the whole electorate of the Confederacy, and upon their decision it stands or falls. In some of the cantons the popular ratifying vote is appealed to in all cases. The system has been in operation for some years and is approved by both Conservatives and Reformers. M. Laveleye, the celebrated Belgian economist, warmly commends it to the serious consideration of the British people. Could this system be applied with advantage as a check upon the expenditure of Canadian money?

In cases where influential individuals on both sides of the House of Commons were favorable to a measure, either on personal grounds or for erroneous public reasons, an opportunity would be given by a plebiscite for the electorate to revise the judgment of both parties. In cases where the Government and Opposition differed, the latter would, if the matter were of sufficient moment, have an opportunity of showing by popular vote which was in the right. Although a majority against a measure would not put the Government out of office it would injure their *prestige*, which would give a sufficient motive for the Opposition to demand the plebiscite and for the Ministry to seek to avoid it by correcting errors. The Ministry which would push through a measure of expenditure at the close of a session, without giving time for examination by the House and the country, would meet with instant retribution. The electorate would undoubtedly treat such an act as an insult as well as an injury, to be repelled with indignation. Canada is a very large country, and to the people of the outlying districts the general Government, it is to be feared, is looked upon as a power to be propitiated for the pecuniary benefits it can confer, but not to be controlled by small populations. So entirely is this the case that the class to which we refer take but little interest in Dominion politics. They send to Ottawa the most influential representative at their command and look for a return in public works or increased subsidy to the Local Government. It would be a political education to these people, and to the whole Dominion in a lesser degree, to be called upon to vote once a year on some of the chief measures of the Ottawa Parliament. Nothing could bind the Canadian Confederation more effectually or closely than the exercise of the franchise not for men but measures. In every town and township an interest would be excited eminently conducive to the stability and good government of the Dominion.

It may be urged that the proposed system would be cumbrous and expensive, but one of its best points is that its mere existence on the statute book would largely check, if not entirely remove, the evils which are complained of. It would afford a sufficient reason for the Government to refuse unreasonable demands from their supporters. They would say, "we might get this scheme through Parliament, but what about the people?" Toronto aldermen continually use this formula, and many a nascent job has been stopped by it. Methods may be adopted, also, of minimizing the cost of the vote. The World hopes that when a Canadian constitutional convention is called it will make the term for the House of Commons two years instead of five, so that members may not be as they are now during the first three sessions of their term—utterly reckless in their votes. They know that the people will have forgotten the bad ones before the five years are up. The people would vote on objectionable measures of the previous session at the general election and a special poll might be held for the other session's evil work. It might be fixed, in order to give the people less trouble, at the same time as the municipal elections. But if a poll were to be held every year, the time and money would be well spent. Millions would be saved by an outlay of thousands.

Delay in putting acts in operation may be urged as an objection to the plebiscite. Measures reserved for Her Majesty's assent are however even now postponed for a year, and in truth very few bills would be injured by delay. Those of a pressing character might have urgency given them by a vote of three-fifths or three-fourths of the House of Commons. One beneficial result of the scheme would be greater moderation on the part of the Opposition. If they tore their session to tatters about a harmless bill and did not procure its submission to the people they would be deemed factious and insincere. If they did submit it and were defeated, they would be condemned for lack of judgment. The result of this measure would be a thorough, vigorous scrutiny of measures, to which our present legislation is an entire stranger.

Maritime Reciprocity Only.

From Ottawa *via* New York we hear that the Government of Canada will be no beggar for reciprocity as long as Sir John is at the head of it. He is thus reported:

"No measure will be introduced by the Government at the coming session of Parliament looking toward reciprocal trade relations with the United States." He did not feel that Canada should humble itself in the dust to beg of the Americans or any other people reciprocity. He was satisfied that such a measure as that proposed by Congressman Butterworth would be a grand thing for the manufacturers of the States; but it would ruin Canadian manufacturers. If at any time any measure of free trade were entered into between the United States and Canada, so long as he was at the head of affairs, it must be such a measure as would give to Canada the same benefits as those conferred. There would be no temporary settlement of the fishery difficulty: what was done must be for a term of years. Canada has been asked by Great Britain if a commission would be satisfactory, and she has said "most certainly."

At the same time it is to be observed that the people of the maritime provinces are getting very much alarmed over the contingency of President Cleveland putting in force such measures of retaliation as Congress has put it within his power to take. In Ontario we are not hankering after reciprocity—not much. The parties here chiefly anxious for it appear to be the Mail and the Young Men's Liberal Association; the rest of us are fairly content to do as they do in France—do without it.

Under the circumstances, it might be a good plan to fall back on what we may call maritime reciprocity only—that is, reciprocity confined to the fisheries and the fish trade, and embracing nothing else. To our fellow-citizens of the maritime provinces we might be willing to hand over the virtual control of negotiations, to let them make the best bargain that they can with the Yankees, provided only there be nothing in the bargain to affect manufactures. Suppose that they were willing to give our neighbors the same fishery privileges as before, on condition that the American markets were thrown open to Canadian fish. If that will suit Nova Scotia, Ontario need not object. We of the west have no interest in the fishery question, except what arises out of sympathy with our friends down by the sea. If they can make a bargain with Washington which shall affect fish and fish only, by all means let them do so. But we are certainly not going to let our manufactures be destroyed for the sake of all the fish that may be taken by Canadian and American fishermen together.

Meantime we are quite prepared to believe that Sir John did really express himself to such effect as the correspondent at Ottawa reports. We might have looked for it beforehand, still we are glad to hear him reported as saying that the Butterworth Bill, which is so carefully nursed by the Mail, will have none of his consent. We say: "Stick to that, Sir John, and you will assuredly have the people of Ontario with you by a large majority."

The Interstate Commissioners.

We Canadians, who are expecting to have a Government Railway Commission of our own ere long, must look with interest on the great experiment upon which our American neighbors have entered. President Cleveland has just appointed the five Commissioners called for by the act recently passed. People here are quite unable to criticise the appointments; but let us quote what is said concerning them by the New York Tribune, which is in straight opposition to the present administration at Washington:

Ex-Judge Cooley, who heads the list of appointees, and who, it is to be hoped, will be chosen president of the Commission, is in every way well qualified for the place. He is not only a trained jurist, but is especially familiar with railroad affairs, and above all is a man of unquestioned integrity. Colonel Morrison is not of a judicial temperament, but he is honest, which will go a good way in making up for some disqualifications. General Bragg of Alabama, has had four years' experience as a Railroad Commissioner in that State, which ought to be of service to him in his new place. Civil Service Commissioner Schoonmaker, of this State, will make a good Commission. He is a man of high character. Mr. Walker of Vermont is comparatively unknown, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that he will make a creditable Commissioner. There is a lack of experienced railroad men on the Commission, but the President is not altogether to blame for that, as the law prohibited the appointment of any person pecuniarily interested in railroads.

A bill appropriating $550,000 for improving the Erie Canal passed the New York State Assembly the other day. The greater part of it is to be spent in doubling the lockage, Governor Hill might veto it, but this is not looked for. Our representatives at Ottawa should now see their way more clearly to supporting the Dominion Government in its proposed improvement of the Canadian canals.

President Cleveland has been warned that unless he changes his mode of life he has not very long to live. Dr. Z. T. Somers, a Washington physician is the man who gives the warning. His statement is in brief this: that the President, who is a large, fleshy man, is also an intense brain worker, also an enormous eater, while taking no muscular exercise to speak of. No man can live long in this way, so says the doctor. He advises the fitting up of an exercise room in the White House, and that the President should devote at least half an hour per day to gymnastics.

Canadian papers are inclined to have some amusement at the expense of Erastus Wiman of New York, but if Canada were to produce a hundred Erastus Wimans instead of one this country would not be the loser.

Three thousand members of Plymouth Church have signed a resolution to stand by the old church, but so far the question of a successor to Mr. Beecher has not even been discussed by the congregation.

The Ottawa Journal puts forth the claim that Ottawa is the scientific centre of the Dominion. Is it scientific pugilism or what?

Mr. Ellis, M.P. of St. John, N.B., invited the clergy of that city last Saturday to denounce the iniquities of the Tory party from their pulpits on the following day. Not one of them accepted the invitation, but there was one preacher who made some remarks on political demagogism that must have been very uncomfortable reading for Mr. Ellis.

There are thirty-seven applicants for a vacant postoffice in Arkansas worth fifty dollars a year. There will be just thirty-six persons who will come to the conclusion that the "illimitable possibilities" of the great west are a delusion.

The offer to send a monster jubilee cheese, made from the milk of 5000 Canadian cows, to Queen Victoria, is a curdling proposition.

University College Elections.

Editor World: I am aware that University College student politics are as a rule sufficiently uninteresting, but they have at present become so twisted out of their old-time channels as to warrant some notice. The election of officers for the Literary and Scientific Society will be held Friday night, and miserable dictu, Outside opposes not Inside. Here is the way of it. As is known, a scheme for the organization of a University College Club has been on foot for some time. Up to the present, nothing but the appointment of committees of ways and means has been attempted. About a week ago at a large meeting of students it was decided by a majority that it was to the interests of the Literary Society to have an adjunct in the shape of a club whose quarters should be on college ground and which should act under the wing of the college and university authorities. Those in favor of this resolution pledged themselves to support at the coming Literary Society election a ticket of men who should express themselves in favor of an up-town club. On the following day another representative meeting of students protested against the introduction into the counsels of the Literary Society of the "club question in any shape. The meeting unanimously pledged itself to oppose such introduction by supporting an opposition ticket and to urge the appointment of a committee which should look into the club question in its entirety. Thus it stands. The contest is not between the supporters of rival schemes respectively for "down-town" and "up-town" clubs, and, therefore, presumably between the powers of evil and good. It is between those who advocate the making of the club question a Literary Society matter and those who say it should be discussed on its merits. The "down town" men are not in it, and more's the pity, say I, for I am

A DOWN TOWNER.

A Jubilee Restaurant.

Editor World: Allow me to make a few remarks on the approaching celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee. Consider for a moment the poverty of this large city, I mean those numbers of poor people whose means of support are scanty, and whose lives are burdensome and miserable, especially in these hard times, and through the long and dreary cold winters of Canada. How are these going to join in this celebration? Surely something could be achieved in honor of this occasion wherewith to relieve these poorer classes of humanity. Their hearts would feel only too glad to enjoy in some measure commemorating Her Majesty's jubilee. Now as a lasting tribute I would suggest that there be established in a convenient part of the city a large and commodious building to be called "The Jubilee Restaurant," or some other suitable name, for the relief of those whom I have here mentioned. Supported by the City Council and others generously disposed, this, it could into effect, would prove a lasting benefit and throw much credit upon our rising metropolis. Last but not least, look at the various Homes in our city, Orphans', etc., would it not make the hearts of the inmates glad also to indulge in some way, as far as their limited means and strength would allow, in celebrating this fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

JUSTICE ECONOMY.

THE LAKE CARRYING TRADE.

Ship Builders Busy On Craft To Meet the Increasing Demand.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A morning paper says: The revival of the lake-carrying trade and the sharp advance in freights have made vessel men almost crazy. Two years ago every man who had a dollar invested in floating property would have been glad to sell out at a big sacrifice. A vessel that could have been bought for $80,000 eighteen months ago will readily bring $100,000. Many sales have been made during the winter at about that rate. But the increased valuation of old vessels sinks into comparative insignificance beside the shipbuilding boom that was inaugurated last fall.

About the close of navigation vessel men figured up their profits and found that their net earning amounted to fully 25 per cent. of the capital invested. The outlook for the next season was never more flattering. They wanted more ships. They rushed to the idle shipyards and placed their orders for new vessels—steamers that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars—as much as the entire fleet of old-fashioned sailing vessels. Shipyards that had been practically idle for years soon bustled with industry, and in order to supply anything like the demand new shipyards sprang into existence. A reporter has visited them all within the last two weeks. He found forty-six new vessels in various stages of construction, representing an aggregate carrying capacity of 98,000 tons and a cost of $6,500,000. Of these vessels all but three are steamers.

A SENSATIONAL DIVORCE CASE.

A Serious Charge Against a Wealthy Nashville Merchant.

MONTICELLO, Ill., March 24.—The Illinois Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower courts in the sensational divorce case of Caswell v. Caswell. The affirmation sets aside a confessedly fraudulent divorce which Daniel H. Caswell, now a wealthy merchant in Nashville, Tenn., secretly obtained nineteen years ago from his wife, Ann Mary, of New York. The six children of Caswell by a second marriage with Miss Mary Broadwell of Dayton, O., are rendered illegitimate, and he is made liable for bigamy and perjury in Ohio and Illinois.

Caswell, after deserting his wife, concealed his whereabouts for seventeen years. His defence in court was that it would be contrary to public policy to disturb a decree that had stood unchallenged so long. The defendant and his two wives are highly connected, having relatives scattered throughout the Union holding distinguished social, political and commercial positions.

Scalded Her Husband to Death.

NEWARK, O., March 24.—Last Sunday night Jacob B. Read and his wife had a quarrel. The woman threw boiling water on him, scalding him terribly. The flesh was horribly burned, and he was a sickening sight. He lingered in terrible agony until last night, when he died. No one was allowed to enter the house. The woman is reported now to be a raving maniac, and it is found necessary to keep her locked up to prevent her committing violence to others. The couple had not lived happily.

A Murderess Reappears.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Laura Fair, who shot and killed A. P. Crittenden in 1870 because he deserted her and rejoined his wife, has just brought suit against Dr. B. F. Tyford for $1000, which she claims she gave him to pay some of her expenses during her trial for that crime, and which he retained. The case was the most famous ever known in California. Mrs. Fair was acquitted on her second trial. Her present suit recalls her to public remembrance. She is now keeping a lodging-house in this city and retains but little of her former beauty.

Another Supporter of Sir John.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., March 24.—The election in Vancouver District yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. S. W. Gordon, Conservative, by 170 majority.

Choice of one thousand New Spring Scarfs for "twenty-five cents" at Petleys'. 45

Without a Rival.

From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The completion of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railroad will work out another result which was only vaguely implied in the general remarks of the Pioneer-Press on this subject yesterday. It was pointed out that it would make St. Paul and Minneapolis a centre of competition for three distinct systems of eastern transit—the Lake Superior system, the Canada and Boston system, and the Chicago and New York system—and that the Canada road will bring St. Paul and Minneapolis virtually within the same distance from Montreal or sea navigation as Chicago is from New York; that by reason of the immense lumber business on its route, which would give full loads of return freights, it could afford to carry flour and wheat to the seaboard at a lower rate than any of the roads between Chicago and New York, and quite as low as the lake and rail route from Duluth to Buffalo and New York. Being exempt from the restraints of the interstate commerce law for all the Canadian half of its line, it can make what rates it may choose. One important result follows from these conditions, to wit: That the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway will fix the rate at St. Paul and Minneapolis for all other systems of eastern transit. Merchandise will be laid down in these two cities at that rate, whether it comes by way of Duluth or Chicago. Each of these routes will have to lower its rates to meet the competition of the Montreal road.

Parks for Ontario.

From the. Montreal Witness.

Now that the Ontario Legislature has begun this good work of park-making, it should not cease from its labors until some of those gems, the Muskoka lakes, have been preserved from the spoilers, and a section, at least, of the Manitoulin archipelago has been set apart for a play-ground for the people.

The Davies Brewing Co.'s ale is very fine,
As all are forced to say:
Why not give up your foreign wine,
And trust to ale alway?
Good honest ale is meat and drink,
Hurts liver not nor head,
Of whisky straight and wine, I think,
The same can scarce be said.

THE MURDER OF TILLIE SMITH.

The Court of Pardons Commutes Janitor Titus' Sentence.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A Trenton dispatch says there is doubt as to the authenticity of the confession just published as that of Titus, the murderer of Tillie Smith. The Clerk of the Board of Pardons says he knows nothing of it, and Titus' counsel and friends repudiate it.

In the alleged confession Titus states substantially that at a considerable period before the night of the murder, and at divers times he made advances to Tillie Smith which were received with favor. On the night of the murder he consented to wait for her and let her in. On her return the two went to the janitor's room, where they spent some time. She afterward communicated to him her fears that she was in trouble, and told him that if such should be the case she should expose him as the author of her ruin. He protested against that course, and she insisted on it till, as he says, he grasped her by the throat and held her for a moment. He heard a gurgling sound, and thinking something serious had happened went for a light and when he returned found she was dead. The Court of Pardons commuted the sentence because the murder was not premeditated. It is asserted that Titus was not the original author of the girl's downfall.

INTERESTING TO TOOL MAKERS.

A New Process of Treating Steel Said to Have Been Discovered.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Two Kentuckians, one of them a blacksmith, recently called at the Navy Department and announced that they had discovered a process of treating steel which, if their claims are borne out by facts, will practically revolutionize the art of steel tool making. They did not divulge the motive of invention further than to intimate that it related to a chemical bath in which the tool is immersed in the tempering process. They asserted that by their method of treatment the commonest grades of metal, such as shear or cast steel, could be so tempered in the matter of hardness and toughness as to fully equal the best grades of tool steel. Moreover, the results of treatment are asserted to be so under control that it is possible to temper steel to any degree of hardness or toughness that may be required by the use for which it is intended. Commodore Sicard of the navy yard ordered a specimen bar of steel to be prepared and experiments have already been begun.

THE EDITOR AND THE LAWYER.

A Report that Pulitzer of New York Has Challenged Col. Shafer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 24.—Col. Shafer, who the Graphic says has been challenged by Joseph Pulitzer, stated to-night that the Graphic report of his rejoinder to the challenge is correct.

Pulitzer Denies It.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Graphic this afternoon published a fac simile of a letter purporting to have been sent by Editor Joseph Pulitzer of the World to Lawyer Ira Shafer, in which the former challenges the latter to mortal combat in no complimentary terms. Mr. Pulitzer pronounced the letter a vile and outright forgery and said he had never addressed a line to Mr. Shafer.

The Emigrants Escaped.

NORTH EAST, Md., March 24.—A passenger train on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railway collided with a through freight at Leslie, at 2 o'clock this morning. Both trains were badly wrecked and the locomotives entirely telescoped. On the passenger train were two car loads of emigrants, but no one outside of the crews of the locomotives were injured. Geo. Craghan, fireman of eastbound train, was fatally injured and Engineer Geo. Robinett and Fireman Geo. Armstrong were severely injured. The express matter was strewn and scattered in every direction. The accident is attributed to the engineer of the eastbound train being late and trying to reach the usual place of passing.

Fifteen Years After.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24.—Gov. Thayer has signed the death warrant of Jack Marion, who has been sentenced to be hanged at Beatrice. The crime for which Marion will hang is the murder of John Cameron in 1873. It was one year after the murder before the body was found and Marion suspected of the crime, and ten years more elapsed before the criminal was arrested. The case has been in the courts for five years, and three times the prisoner has been sentenced to death.

A Railway to be Sold.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., March 24.—In the case of the Central National Bank of Boston, against the New York, Rutland and Montreal Railway Co., Judge Wallace, in the U.S. circuit court, decided to-day that the receiver's certificates issued by Receiver Van Valkenburg to the amount of $350,000 are a first lien upon the property of the railroad company in the hands of purchasers. A decree was ordered for the sale of the railroad to pay the certificates.

Unnecessary Strikes.

DETROIT, March 24.—District Assembly K. of L. of this city will soon issue a circular to the assemblies in its jurisdiction warning them if they precipitate any strike without directions from the District Board they will not receive its official aid. The board discussed this question at the last meeting and concluded the rules must be enforced if it broke up the order, as the other course will certainly have that effect.

Important.

—When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.
900 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.
Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first-class hotel in the city. ed

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Ex-Senator Lapham of Rochester is seriously ill.

The American Opera Company has been given into the hands of a receiver.

Gen. Henry Heath died in Brooklyn yesterday. He was once a member of the State Legislature.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York has been named by the Pope prelate assistant to the Pontifical throne.

John Kuoppen, an Austrian veteran of the time of the first Napoleon, died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Wednesday, aged 108 years.

Henry E. Dixey, the actor, has bought a half interest in the Bijou Theatre, New York, and will act there permanently in burlesque.

Thomas J. Harding, a stage robber and murderer, will be hanged at Dillon, Mont., to-day, a stay of proceedings having been refused.

The schooner George S. Richardson, lumber laden, capsized in a gale on Tuesday evening in Chesapeake Bay. It is supposed all on board were lost.

Col. U. E. Paine, at one time Mayor of Rochester, died at his home in Yorktown, N.Y., on Wednesday, aged 79 years. He was postmaster in the Buchanan Administration.

A freight train plunged through a trestle on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway on Wednesday. Several cars were wrecked but no one was hurt.

The Crosby High License Bill, fixing the price of a first class license for the sale of whisky and beer at $1000, has passed the New York Assembly and will go to the Senate.

The open-hearth men employed at the Linden Steel Works, Pittsburg, struck for an advance in wages on Tuesday. This forced the skilled workmen to close also, and the entire mill is now idle.

Since the first appearance of small-pox at Los Angeles, Cal., a month ago, forty-six cases have been reported, most of them of the mildest type of varioloid. Nine persons have died. There are now sixteen cases in the city.

By the burning of the boarding-house at the Colby mines, Mich., on Wednesday morning, twelve miners were burned to death, five seriously, probably fatally injured, and twenty-five others more or less hurt.

Herman Clapp, Clerk of the Train Committee of the Produce Exchange, New York, has been arrested charged with falsifying his accounts and appropriating $1500 of the Exchange money.

Patrick Smith, who is to be hanged in New York on May 5 for the murder of John Hannon, is believed to be guilty of the murder of his father one year previous to the killing of Hannon.

Three girls, named respectively Julia Desmond, Mary Kelley and Lettie Farrel were enticed from St. Paul by a notorious woman and taken to a dance house at Crookston, Minn. One of them escaped and told the story, and the police are after the guilty parties.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' CUP

LORD CHARLES THE WINNER AT LIVERPOOL YESTERDAY.

Pullogether Captures the Molyneux Stakes—The Lincolnshire and its Winner—The Colored Baseball League—General Sporting Spots.

LONDON, March 24.—This was the first day of the Liverpool spring meeting, the principal events were the Prince of Wales Cup and the Molyneux Stakes for 2-year-olds. Following are the summaries:

THE PRINCE OF WALES' CUP of 750 sovs., specie, by subscription of 20 guineas each, 10 ft., and 3 only if declared; a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards; lowest weight not less than 82 lbs.; second to receive 25 of a handicap of any value, or of any race value 200 sovs., 10 lbs.; or any two handicaps, or of one handicap value 400 sovs, 14 lbs. extra; about six furlongs. 33 subs., 16 of whom declared.

Mr. W. A. Powell's ch. c. Lord Charles, 5 yrs., by Phenix—Lady Emily 1
Mr. Dunne's b.c. Meltonia, 4 yrs., by Umpire or Arbitrator—Queen of the Bees 2
Mr. C. J. Merry's b.c., 3 yrs., by Doncaster—Shannon 3
There were eight starters.

THE MOLYNEUX STAKES, for 2-year-olds; colts 8 st. 12 lbs., fillies and geldings 8 st. 9 lbs.; about 5 furlongs.
Mr. A. Taylor's colt Pullogether 1
The Duke of Hamilton's filly, Old Maid 2
Mr. R. Peck's filly, Minster Belle 3
There were eight starters.

The Race for the Lincolnshire.

The race for the Lincolnshire was a capitally run event. Seven minutes were spent in effecting a start, but at the third attempt the score of horses comprising the field were sent off on even terms. Castor was the quickest away, making the running for Middlethorpe. The prominent leaders to the five furlongs distance were Castor, Oberon, Middlethorpe, Isobar, Renny, Fulmen, King Monmouth and St. George. Then Castor dropped away and Despair took up the running. A quarter of a mile from home Middlethorpe was beaten, where Fulmen also gave way, and, with Despair hanging out signs of distress directly afterward, he was passed by Oberon, who was followed by Renny and Isobar, with King Monmouth next, to the distance pole. Here King Monmouth was beaten and Renny and Isobar challenged Oberon, but the latter shook them off and won somewhat easily by at least two lengths, there being a length between Renny and Isobar. The run was only for a mile. There seemed to be a dozen flashes of horse flesh and all was over. The winner ran the mile in 1.45 1-5, as against Fulmen's 1.41 last year. Experienced men looked puzzled as they saw their brief fortunes fluctuating and then dwindle away.

"Blow my muzzle," said one of them, "if the Duchess 'arn's been all last season keeping Oberon back for a good purpose."

The blank looks of a group of outside betting men showed they had been hit hard, as each found his horse unplaced. Equally full of astonishment were the features of Watts, who rode Monument and finished fifth; of the jockey who managed Fulmen and was sixth; of Fred Barrett, who came next with Rothschild's Middlethorpe, and of Woods, who had Fullerton as an unlucky thirteenth. Would it be unkind to add that Gilbert's aged Despair seemed to reflect his name on all the other favorites? Oberon was bred by Lord Falmouth and was sold a yearling at the famous break-up of the Mereworth Stud for 2500 guineas. As a 2-year-old he started five times and won only the empty honor of the "walk over" for the October Post Produce Stakes. He was second to Ormonde for the Criterion Stakes. Last year, after being beaten for the Riddlesworth at the Newmarket Craven Meeting, he was laid up until the Cesarewitch, for which he was unplaced, but he managed to win the Select Plate over the Rowley mile the next day. He was second to Ormonde for the Chammon, was unplaced for the Liverpool Autumn Cup, second for the Lancashire Handicap, and unplaced for the Derby Cup.

Pool Selling No Offence.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Two dozen overjoyed betting men and horse tonts shook little "Abe" Hummel's right arm nearly off.

The scene was in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and the diminutive counsellor had just secured the discharge of his client, a gayly dressed young man named Albert Heuser, who was charged with selling a pool ticket on the race horse Favor to Detective McCord at No. 110 Third-avenue on March 10.

Mr. Hummel made this plea: "The Penal Code, while making it a crime to record or register bets or wagers or to sell pools on the result of any trial or contest of speed or power of endurance, does not make it an offence to sell or vend a ticket. There is nothing in the Penal Code to prohibit any one from doing just what my client is called to task for."

The three judges consulted a moment and decided "not guilty."

Then the handshaking was lively.

This is the first time the law relating to pool selling has been construed and acted upon according to the interpretation made by Mr. Hummel.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

PORTLAND, Me., March 24.—The steamer Oregon from Liverpool reports that last Thursday and Friday she encountered a severe easterly gale. "If the Dauntless or Coronet were in our vicinity," said the first officer, "and all accounts place them close by, they had a hard time of it, and must have made little or no headway. If it was a dead beat to windward, in one of the roughest seas ever known on the Atlantic. On Friday the lookout reported a schooner-rigged craft away to port, scudding under bare poles. This may have been one of the yachts. If they can make way against a gale like that, they are better than most yachts. They will arrive on the other side much later than has been expected."

The Niagara Falls Football Club.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 24.—The Rapids Football Club, junior champions of the Niagara District, has reorganized for the coming season with the following officers: G. K. Nibbs, Hon. President; W. H. Dundon, President; J. Butters, Vice-President; H. M. Cowper, Captain; Lem Burns, Secretary; G. J. Robertson, Treasurer. The Rapids are getting right down to work and will make a strong push for the Junior Challenge Cup offered by the Western Football Association.

The Colored League.

The Colored League has organized on the same principle as the National League and American Association, each club having been obliged to deposit a bond as a guarantee that it will remain in the field until the close of the season. The eight cities having a representative club in this organization are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville. Their schedule of championship games has been so arranged as to avoid a conflict with the two big professional organizations. The prospect of the venture proving a success looks favorable. The championship season opens May 6.

Races at Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 24.—At the races in the Crystal Kink to-night the principal event was a 5-mile race between Sam Lee and D. Brown. The interest was great, as the race was run on a new plan, each man starting on opposite sides of the rink and running in opposite directions. When nearing the finish Lee fell and could not recover the lost ground in time, leaving Brown the winner in 18 min. and 24 seconds.

Montreal Football Club.

MONTREAL, March 24.—The annual meeting of the Montreal Football Club was held this evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. N. Fulton; Vice-Presidents, R. Campbell and R. Stirling; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Lloyd; Captain, J. D. Campbell.

Spots of Sport.

In the last race at New Orleans on Wednesday the horse Mahoney, ridden by Thayer, finished first, but was disqualified on a foul and the jockey suspended for the remainder of the meeting.

Ike Weir, "the Belfast Spider," and L. Ellsworth of Putnam, Conn., ran a mile race for $250 a side and a gold medal, at the Columbia River, Boston, on Wednesday night. "The Spider" won by a lap and a half in 5m. 15s.

The horses in training at the different race tracks about New York are now doing lively work, the most noticeable being a run of half a mile in 53 seconds by two of W. C. Daly's horses, Daly Oak and Paymaster, at Sheepshead Bay a few days ago.

The Rockaway Steeplechase Association has arranged the conditions for the new stake mentioned in our columns last week. It will be a "green hurdle race," a handicap at a mile and a half over hurdles. The added money will be $700. Entries close April 1.

K. K. Allcock purchased for Wm. Hendrie of Hamilton, last week, from the Excelsior stable at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the Bay stallion Bull's Head, 6 years, by King Alfonso, dam Mazurka. Mr. Hendrie will use him for breeding purposes.

A race was arranged Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Hamilton, between J. Craig's trotting stallion Conklin Boy and James Burgess' pacing stallion Hamlet for $200 a side, to take place Sept. 1 at Woodbine Park or Dundas Driving Park. A forfeit of $50 was placed in the hands of the stakeholder, Alex. Dunn, to bind the race.

At the annual meeting of the Albion Lacrosse Club held on Wednesday evening in Temperance Hall, Brock-street, it was unanimously decided to change the name of the club to that of "The Young Torontos." These officers were elected: J. T. Bell, President; W. Parks, Vice-President; W. Curran, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Gourlay, Captain; Messrs. McMichael, McGraw, McQuillan, Anderson and Robinson, Committee.

The annual meeting of the Ætna Football Club was held at the Rossin House on Wednesday evening, when these officers were elected: Mark H. Irish, Honorary President; H. R. O'Hara, President; J. N. B. Bickell, Vice-President; W. J. Bickell, Secretary, 55 Front-street east; K. L. Perry, Treasurer; J. Sinclair, J. Parker, J. W. Lawndes, A. Skinner, Committee; Fred Moore, Captain. The Secretary will be pleased to receive communications with reference to matches with any other clubs as early as possible.

All who are thirsty come without fail,
And ask for a glass of Davies Brewing Co.'s ale;
It nourishes and strengthens, and makes you feel spry,
So come, one and all, enjoy it if you're dry—
Ask your grocers for it, and they will you not deny.

Book Auction.

Parties wishing to add to their librarie some of the finest books, have now a rare opportunity of doing so. Mr. Shaw of Montreal is here with a large consignment from Quaritch of London and Messrs. Hurst of New York. The collection is the finest that has been sold here for years and is selling very low. Sale each evening at 7.30. Private sale during the day.

Big Sale To-day.

The big auction sale is continued to-day by C. L. Stevens & Co., 187 Yonge-street. Finest lot of upholstered goods ever seen in the city.

Men's Tweed Pants in all the newest styles $3.50 to $8 per pair to order at Petley's. 45

SATISFACTORY COLLATERAL.

Showing How a Bank President was Gifted With Intelligence.

From the San Francisco Wasp.

The other morning as the janitor of a bank not very far from the Palace opened the door he was surprised to observe three rather tired looking citizens seated on the steps, the centre one of whom held a sealed envelope carefully in sight of his companions.

"Want to make a deposit, gentlemen?" asked the cashier, who shortly arrived. "Step inside."

"No, I want to negotiate a loan," said the man with the envelope, "and there ain't a minute to lose. I want $5000 quicker'n Hades can scorch a feather."

"What collaterals have you — Government?" inquired the bank official.

"Government nothin'. I've got something that beats four-per-cents all hollow. You see I've been sitting in a poker game across the street, and there's over $4000 in the pot. There are three or four pretty strong hands out, and as I've every cent in the centre the boys have given me thirty minutes to raise a stake on my hand. It's in this envelope. I'm look at it, but don't give it away to these gentlemen. They're in the game, and came along to see I don't monkey with the cards."

"But, my dear sir," said the cashier, who had quietly opened the envelope and found it to contain four kings and an ace, this is entirely irregular—we don't lend money on cards."

"But you ain't going to see me raised out on a hand like that?" whispered the pokerist. "These fellows think I'm bluffing, and I can just clean out the whole gang. You see we ain't playing flushes so I've got 'em right in the door."

"Can't help it, sir. Never heard of such a thing," said the cashier, and the disappointed applicant and friends drifted sadly out. On the corner they met the bank's President, who was himself just from a quiet little all-night game at the Union. They explained the case again, and the next moment the superior officer darted into the bank, seized a bag of twenties, and followed the trio. In about ten minutes he returned with the bag and an extra handful of twenties, which he flung on the counter.

"Here, credit $5000 to interest account," he said to the cashier. "Why, I thought you had more business snap, sir. Ever play poker?"

"No, sir."

"Ah! thought not—thought not. If you did you'd know what good collateral was. Remember that in future—four kings and an ace, flushes barred, are always good in this institution for our entire assets, sir—our entire assets."

We will offer for sale to-day a manufacturer's stock of cream and white lace curtains at less than one-half of the regular prices. Petley & Petley. 56

Placer Sam's Investment.

From the St. Paul Globe.

Placer Sam told me of a green lad, unused to the ways of the West, who one day wandered into Confederate Gulch and applied for work. There was no one there who wanted to hire help, and he was told to prospect. He didn't understand what the word meant, and insisted that some one should put him to work and give him an opportunity to earn his daily bread. Tiring of his persistency, one day when the lad made his usual application for work with a salary attachment, a miner picked up a stone from the ground and throwing it out upon an unbroken spot in the gulch told him to get a pick and shovel and dig. The lad did as he was bid, and as he quietly kept at his work day after day and paid no particular attention to any one, the miners, pleased at last to have gotten rid of him, studiously left him to himself.

For six months he kept up his digging, and at the end of that time surprised the camp by buying a mule team and hiring a company of twenty-five armed men