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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24 1887.

What Shall be Done With the Prodigal Son?

The Province of Quebec has, during the twenty years which has elapsed since Confederation was consummated, run up a debt of twenty-two millions. The amount is prodigious. Every dollar which she receives from the Dominion treasury will apparently be needed to pay interest, and her ordinary annual expenses must be met from other sources. An organ of the Mercier Government asks for the assumption by the Domini on of a portion of this debt and an addition to the annual subsidy. That is to say, the Dominion is to pay one portion of this debt and provide interest for the rest, which is equivalent to assuming the burden of the whole. If the Dominion thus grants twenty-two millions to Quebec it must of necessity pay to the other provinces as compensation a sum exceeding forty millions. Sixty-five millions will be a brave addition to the debt at a single blow and will cast into the shade the trifling items of twelve millions for St. Lawrence Canal deepening, two millions to relieve Montreal Harbor of debt, and a million or two for the Quebec bridge.

Mr. Mercier has taken the common course of men in pecuniary difficulties. He has called in his friends to advise him and look for means of extrication. The usual result in such cases is that the friends say the sufferer has done very wrong and that they are not willing to give any help. They may do so in the present case. Mr. Mowat may feel sorry for Mr. Mercier and pour floods of tenderness on Quebec, but it is not probable that he will propose to increase the subsidy granted by the Dominion to the provinces. To do so would simply be to invite Quebec to spend twenty millions more and make another call upon the Dominion treasury a few years hence.

The subsidy system was a clumsy expedient adopted at Confederation to get rid of a temporary difficulty and there is more reason for abolishing than extending it. The World cannot however see its way to abolition. It would be a breach of faith to the Maritime Provinces who gave up their customs revenue on the promise that they should receive a certain portion of the Dominion receipts from the tariff. That promise must be kept unless these provinces should voluntarily demand its abolition. But not one penny more should be granted. The World has lately shown the extreme difficulty of checking the expenditure of the Dominion Ministry and Parliament, but what would be that difficulty compared with keeping down the outlay of ten or eleven provinces each eager to run into debt ahead of the others and call upon the Great Mother at Ottawa to pay?

Whatever may be the financial condition of Quebec, to take such a step would be suicidal. The alternative is clear and simple. Direct taxation must be resorted to by provinces which spend more than the Dominion allowance. The people—and none more quickly than the Quebeckers—will then take good care that their local government is economically conducted. It is said that the Lower Canadians are poor, but the Catholic part of the population are estimated to pay $10 per head, or $10,000,000 in all, per annum, to support their church. That is a sign that they do not feel themselves poor, for they pay ungrudgingly. In Italy or Mexico the church would be called upon in similar circumstances to contribute of its revenue to the state, but Jean Baptiste is too devout to take such a step. If, however, direct taxation were adopted possibly the church would sacrifice some of their revenues to relieve the burden of the *habitants*. Her property has been enormously benefited by the railways, in building which much of the Quebec debt has been created, and she ought to be willing to bear a fair proportion of new taxation. At any rate it is worth trying. If the whole population of the Dominion shoulder the load it is certain that there will be no ecclesiastical contributions.

Mr. Mercier probably hopes to find sympathy and aid in the Maritime Provinces, but their people are prudent, and, unlike Quebec, they pay a full share of the Dominion taxation in proportion to their numbers. They cannot under such circumstances be blind to the danger of assuming unlimited liabilities on behalf of a spendthrift province. Rather it would seem that Mr. Mercier's demand would add fuel to the agitation of the Nova Scotian Liberals for repeal. True the income of these provinces is smaller than their needs. They could largely decrease their expenses by a union of the three provinces, which would also give them much greater influence in the management of Dominion affairs. But united or separate they can gain nothing by assuming the debts of Quebec We are glad that Mr. Mercier has called his conference. Better that than raising a cabal at Ottawa. But no arrangement can be arrived at by an informal conference of politicians which will carry weight throughout the Dominion. The whole subject of Dominion and Provincial finance, as well as every detail of the British American Act, should be submitted to a duly elected convention from all the provinces, and the new constitution—the result of its labors—should be rejected or ratified by the vote of the whole people. Instead of disputing for months and years about the meaning of the British American Act, and sending to England for a final decision, let the wise men of the nation assemble and prepare a constitution which will clear up the hundred points disputed at present, and bring harmony and contentment to the people.

Not Consistent.

Erastus Wiman in his speech at New York on the reception of Lieut.-Governor Robinson at the Canadian Club said:

"The commercial union of two such countries as the United States and Canada was an achievement greater by far than the conquering of Alsace-Lorraine. The spectacle was presented to-day of a barrier stretching three thousand miles along what might be called a barbed wired fence, over which one brother living on one side could not sell a bushel of potatoes to the brother that lived on the other side unless he passed it through the Custom House. Surely a change should take place in this regard. Now that the American people were ripe for it, no slight consideration should be allowed to stand in the way."

We would ask Mr. Wiman whose fault it is that "one brother living on one side could not sell a bushel of potatoes to the brother that lived on the other side unless he passed it through the custom house?" Mr. Wiman must know that it was our neighbors who put an end to such an arrangement in 1866 to force us out of a commercial union into a political union, just as the present agitation for a commercial union is insidiously intended to deprive us of our nationality, our commerce and our heritage on this broad continent, where there is room enough for both.

The Toronto Medical School.

It seems to be the general impression amongst those connected with the above college that steps cannot be taken too soon to complete the scheme of affiliation which was laid before the Senate of Toronto University some days ago.

The advantages to be derived from confederation are too obvious to be overlooked.

In the case of the scheme passing, the medical students who now take lectures on Biology, Histology, Chemistry and Pathology at their own school would go to University College for their subjects, and the work which is now being done by Dr. Adam Wright (who was assisted by the late Dr. Barrett) would be taken up by Prof. Ramsay Wright and others. If additional lecturers had to be secured, we are assured that the fees would amply pay the salaries of those appointed to assist. As regards hours of lectures, no difficulty would be found, as the two colleges could so arrange the lectures as to avoid any inconvenience to the medical men, who would certainly be well treated by those in authority at University College. In any case, as we stated the other morning, the medical students could manage to reside half way between the two schools and thus save their time.

As to the Senate of Toronto University, we understand that all the members, with the exception perhaps of the representative of Trinity, are unanimous on the question, and will support to the utmost of their ability a scheme which is sure, if carried, to advance not only the interests of the students but the welfare of both the colleges.

Roll it Down.

To all civic corporations, societies, ecclesiastical bodies and Parliaments assembled who contemplate sending messages of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of her jubilee, we have three short words of advice to offer—cut it down. There is not the slightest chance of one-tenth of these messages ever being read by anybody, much less the Queen, after leaving the hands of the framers; and those which are terse, direct and brief will have the only chance of perusal. A wilderness of words, done up in pamphlet form, will be put where it very properly will belong—among the tons of waste material which constitute the lumber of all great occasions. Condense your loyalty, gentlemen, and it will carry just as great weight.

The hoodlums who threw a bomb into a Salvation Army meeting in Quebec are not the ones to condemn firewroks religion.

A Washington physician says President Cleveland will die if he does not take exercise, and the country is alarmed. Retaliation is doomed if the President has to substitute hitting a sandbag for punching John Bull in the ribs.

In Montana, where coal has gone up to $50 a ton, self-feeding stoves are no longer in demand. What the average citizen wants is one he can feed with a spoon.

The New York Herald says that for several weeks past the weather has had the jim-jams. This is lamentable, but Marsh always was a reckless boy.

Correspondents in the Winnipeg Sun are debating whether married or single life is preferable. Inasmuch as there can be no umpire outside the representatives of either state we suggest that the contest be called a draw.

Mr. Snider's bill in the Ontario Legislature to annex part of the town of Berlin to Waterloo follows closely on the lines of history. In the Duke of Wellington's time Berlin helped to create a Waterloo.

Thirty yards of Grey Cotton or twenty yards of Fine White Cotton for 45c delivered at Petleys'. 45

Genuine Liquors.

Editor World: The letter of "Fairplay" from Brampton shows that while the tectotalers have been leveling all their ammunition against one devil, called alcohol, there are a legion of devils they should attack, including oil of vitriol, saltpetre, lime and ammonia. Now although some of these may answer a very good purpose in patent medicines, they are decidedly not safe to be constantly used in a daily beverage.

It is no credit to either the honesty or the discretion of temperance men that they have not investigated and exposed this system of adulteration, which seems to begin with the manufacturer, and then is carried on by the wholesale dealer, and lastly the drink is watered by the retailer before it reaches the public stomach.

I quite agree with your correspondent that a prohibitory law should be passed against anything being sold for wine, beer, or strong liquors, save the genuine product of malt, hops, grapes, and pure distilled liquors.

After this is accomplished, if there be no substantial improvement in public morals then let all the wrath be expended on alcohol and let this devil be exterminated and all his followers. PUBLICO.

Fine All Wool French Dress Goods in Greys, Browns and all the newest shades only twenty cents per yard at Petleys'. 45

"Good News for the Jesuits."

Editor World: So was headed an excerpt in your Saturday's issue from The Catholic Record. If the "brilliant panegyric" of the Jesuits ascribed to Macaulay be from his essay on Ranke's "History of the Popes," it is a gastidious stomach that can get satisfaction thence, for it is a terrible indictment of the order. However, England and the United States, and I suppose Canada, are invited to behold the order "as a good tree producing good fruit." May it not be reasonably asked, For which of their good works do the nations of the world of Christendom hate them? Was it for their good works that the Papal See annulled their charter for forty years? Was it for their good works that France, Spain, Naples, Parma, Portugal, Venice, all Roman Catholic countries, banished them in turn? No one doubts that the society has done good works and produced good men, but this would not at all explain the bad reputation of the society, and the hatred of kings and states and churchmen. There must be some other works. What were they? QUERENS.

March 21, 1887.

Another University.

From the Berlin Daily News.

While some of the old universities and colleges are engaged in the work of confederation under one university a move is being made to establish a new university—the McMaster University in connection with the Baptist College at Woodstock. Surely after Victoria College, Albert College, etc., have agreed to hold their University powers in abeyance the Government and Legislature would make a most fatal blunder if they allowed this bill—already introduced into the House—to pass.

A National Literature.

From the St. John, N.B., Telegraph.

There can be no national literature without a national life. No colonial people have ever accomplished anything of considerable value in this direction—dependence is not favorable to creative effort. Previous to the revolution, the literature of the United States was comprised in the Bay Psalm Book and a few pamphlet sermons. Why should Canada, laboring as she does, under all unfavorable conditions, be expected to put forth more creditable efforts than our neighbor when under similar conditions?

Not Invested.

From the Wall-Street Daily News.

He had been courting her for six months without coming to the point, when she turned on him one evening with:

"Charles, isn't it awful for a girl like me to worry over how I shall invest $75,000?"

He thought it was, and three months later they were married.

"I'll invest that $75,000 for you, my dear," he observed a day or two after marriage.

"Oh, I was afraid some one might love me for my money, and I gave it to papa," was the artless reply.

Astonishing Success.

—It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. 246

GIVING OUT THE PLUMS.

MR. MOWAT REWARDS THREE OF HIS FAITHFUL FOLLOWERS.

Patrick J. Coffee Appointed Registrar of Carleton, G. W. Badgerow Crown Attorney of York and Stephen Gibson Registrar of Lennox—The First Division.

Yesterday and last night's sittings of the Legislature were interesting in many ways. The debates were lively and varied, and the principal talkers on both sides of the House were frequently heard from. The Attorney-General, who whenever he rises to his feet to speak is listened to most attentively, from the upper public galleries down to the pages who disport themselves at the foot of Mr. Speaker's throne, did his share of the spouting, and occasionally enlivened the proceedings with little jokes that are peculiarly the Premier's. Nothing gives the Attorney-General more delight, when taunted with shortcomings and perverseness by the leader of the Opposition and his followers, than to glance over at the other side and remark: "Well, that's the way it's done in Ottawa." The debates, tactics and arguments of the Assembly, individually and collectively, are becoming more and more cut to the "Ottawa bias."

It was 3.40 when the pages began to cart up miles of petitions to the clerk's desk, most of them praying that instruction be given in our public schools showing the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system. In presenting such a petition from his constituents of Brockville, Mr. Fraser spoke of it as a prayer for "scientific temperance instruction in the public schools." Mr. Garson (Lin.) and Mr. Gibson (Ham.) presented several petitions from K. of L. assemblies in those districts for the abolition of the property qualification for municipal officers, for manhood suffrage, the publication of the assessment rolls, to prevent voting in more wards than one, etc.

Among the bills introduced and read a first time were these: By Mr. Hardy, respecting distress for rent; Mr. Ross (Mid.) to amend the Education Department Act, to amend the Common Schools Act.

The House was all attention when Mr. Monk arose and asked the Attorney-General if a Registrar of Deeds had been appointed for the County of Carleton; and if so, who has been appointed and the date of the commission.

The Attorney-General was on his feet at once, and amid a breathless silence made the following statement to the House:

We came to the conclusion in December last to appoint Mr. Patrick J. Coffee as Registrar of Carleton, and Mr. George W. Badgerow as County Attorney of York, and commissions were prepared and completed accordingly, and bear date Dec. 21, 1886. Before they were forwarded, or the gentlemen referred to informed of their appointment, it was decided to stay any further action in the matter, and the commissions were not forwarded, or acted upon in any way. For as I am informed, even the fact of their having been prepared was not known by any one until I now state it here, except by those who had officially assisted in the work of preparation, or authentication of the commissions. Our view to-day is that the appointments contemplated in the December commissions, if made, commissions are accordingly in preparation, and will be forwarded immediately to the gentlemen named in the unused commission of December.

There are some other offices which have been vacant for some time. These are the shrievalties of Lennox and Lincoln. Nothing was done in December to fill these vacancies, and nothing has been done since except to receive the representations of applicants anxious for the appointments. Both offices will be filled by appointments to them soon after the close of this session.

Then there is the registrarship of Lennox. When I gave my answer the other day as to the Lennox Registrarship, I had neglected to bear in mind that we had dealt with this office in December in the same way as with the Carleton Registrarship, and my attention was not called to the mistake until I went for the papers, seeing on the order paper the question of the hon. member for Carleton. I therefore asked the hon. gentleman to allow the correction. A new commission is being prepared, in respect of the Lennox Registrarship, and will without delay be forwarded to Mr. Stephen Gibson of Napanee, the gentleman mentioned in the commission of December.

I may say of all these offices that the business of them has been so conducted by the persons in charge that the public have so far suffered no inconvenience from the offices having been left vacant so long. But for this being so, the delay would not have been permitted to occur.

Mr. Clarke (Wel.) asked the Minister of Education whether the regulation regarding the reading of the Bible in the high and public schools of the province, which provides that the portion of Scripture used shall be taken from the selections authorized for that purpose by the Department of Education, is still in force; or, whether such readings may be selected by the teacher under the direction of the trustees, from the authorized version of the Bible.

The Minister of Education said in reply to this enquiry:

The object of the action of the Government was to have the Bible read in the schools more generally and more systematically. It was to secure uniformity in the Book of Selections was adopted at the instance and upon the recommendation of the Protestant clergy of all denominations, and without objection from any quarter until now, for political purposes, the book so recommended and adopted, or any book of Scripture selections, has been represented as to be denounced. The Government agree with the Protestant clergymen who revised and recommended the book (some of them have since been using it fairly regularly in their own homes), that it would be an advantage that the Scripture readings in the schools should be from the Book of Selections, when the confusion has created, in some quarters, a prejudice against this course, and thus, for a time, deprived the Bible of its usefulness in the localities where the prejudice exists.

Where, for this or any other reason, the trustees of a school prefer that the reading shall be from the Bible itself instead of from the Book of Selections, or whose trustees prefer to have passages read which are not in the Book of Selections, the Government have no desire to interfere, and do not propose to interfere as long as the Bible or its contents are read daily and systematically.

If the text of the regulation requires any modification in order to admit of this course, the modifications will be made.

Mr. Meredith and Mr. E. F. Clarke moved for an order of the House for a return showing, as to each vacancy which has occurred since Jan. 1, 1884, in the offices of sheriff, registrar of deeds, or county crown attorney; when the vacancy occured; how it was created; when it was filled; by whom it was filled; and showing also, which of such vacancies still remain unfilled.

Mr. Meredith backed up this motion with the assertion that the offices which the Attorney-General had just told the House had been filled, and others which still remained vacant, were kept dangling before the public for from eight to fourteen months for political motives. "Highly important offices," said Mr. Meredith, "were kept open until the Government saw a favorable opportunity to reward one of the faithful for 'services rendered.'" The registrarship of Carleton had been vacant since Dec. 24, 1885; the crown attorneyship of York since Dec. 12, 1885, and the registrarship of Lennox and the shrievalties of Lincoln and Wellington for nearly a year. The registrarship of Middlesex had been kept open for 15 months and then given to a gentleman who did not give general satisfaction. He thought the principle was wrong and injudicious.

Then the Attorney-General got back at Mr. Meredith with the argument that the Government never kept a judicial office open for any length of time. The offices referred to were of a ministerial character and as long as the public did not suffer inconvenience, there was no bounden duty on the Government to fill them any sooner than they were ready. They were, of course, given to friends of the Government; the Government had many friends whom they would like to serve, and as a consequence it often took a long time to make suitable selections.

"Your friends at Ottawa," continued the Attorney-General, looking over at Mr. Meredith, "often keep offices within their gift open for years." This was so in the case of appointing an additional superior court judge, notwithstanding that the other justices had made frequent complaints about the amount of judicial work which they were called upon to perform. The collectorship of Hamilton was kept open for an extended period, and then finally given to the representative of that city in the House of Commons.

The motion was allowed to carry.

The debate of the afternoon was on this notice of motion by Mr. Creighton, introduced on March 11:

That in the opinion of this House it is unjust to other classes of the community who are taxed on their income that the salaries of officials holding office under the Government of Canada should be exempt from municipal taxation; that the constitutional right to tax such salaries for municipal purposes is a subject of such importance that an authoritative decision thereon should be had from the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and the matter being one of general interest throughout the province, and in which no municipality is exclusively interested, steps ought to be taken by the Government of Ontario for obtaining such a decision.

Mr. Creighton reviewed the fight made by the City of Ottawa to tax the salaries of Dominion civil servants living at the capital. He cited the case of Ottawa v. Leprohon, which was made a test. The late Chief Justice Moss decided against the city; the Court of Queen's Bench (Chief Justice Harrison dissenting) reversed this decision, but the full Court of Appeal affirmed it. Mr. Creighton said the Attorney-General boasted about his successes in arguing constitutional questions before the Privy Council; here was a chance to give the Premier a full swing for his constitutional achievements.

The Attorney-General said he was heartily in accord with the sentiments of the motion. There was nothing more unfair or more unreasonable than to exempt the salaries of these officials. But he was sure that he would fail if he went before the Privy Council. He would respectfully suggest to the gentlemen opposite that they appeal to their friends at Ottawa to pass a law empowering municipalities to tax the salaries of all Dominion officials and servants. His Government had empowered the municipalities to tax the salaries of provincial officials. In amendment he would move that all the words after "taxation" (the 40th) be struck out and the following inserted:

And this House regrets that the Dominion Government, in the exercise of its jurisdiction under the British North America Act, has not passed any act placing, or purporting to place, such salaries on the same footing as that on which the Legislature has placed the salaries of officials holding office under the Provincial Government.

The resolution and amendment were debated until 5.45, when the first division of the session was taken. The vote was a straight party one. Messrs. Drury, Hardy and Stratton spoke for the amendment, and Messrs. Meredith, Creighton, H. E. Clarke and French against it. Mr. Meredith said the reason the Attorney-General did not want to go to the Privy Council was because there was no "provincial capital" to be won by such a course.

The Attorney-General's amendment was carried, 52 to 32:

Yeas—Allan, Armstrong, Awrey, Balfour, Ballantyne, Bishop, Blezard, Bronson, Chamberlain, Chisholm, Clarke (Wel.), Coombs, Deck, Drury, Dryden, Evanturel, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Freeman, Garson, Gibson (Ham.), Gibson (Hur.), Gilmour, Graham, Harcourt, Hardy, Hillard, Leys, Loront, McAndrew, McKay, McMahon, Mack, Master, Morin, Mowat, Murray, Nairn, O'Connor, Pacaud, Pardee, Phelps, Rayside, Ross (Mid.), Smith, Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Waters, Widdifield, Wood (Brant)—52.

Nays—Biggar, Blyth, Clancey, E. F. Clarke, H. E. Clarke, Cline, Creighton, Cruess, Fell, French, Hammell, Hess, Hudson, Ingram, Kerns, Lees, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Metcalfe, Miller, Monk, Morgan, Ostrom, Preston, Rorke, Stewart, Tooley, Willoughby, Wilmot, Wood (Hast.), Wylie—32.

Including the Speaker, six members did not vote. Five Liberals were absent from the chamber, which, had they been there, would have made the Government vote 57 against 32. The absentees were Gould (N. Ont.), Guthrie (S. Wel.), McLaughlin (W. Dur.), Robillard (Rus.), Ross (Hur). With a full House the Government has a clear majority of 25.

In answer to Mr. Lees' question on the paper since March 15, Hon. Mr. Pardee said there were no rivers and streams in the province on which tolls had been fixed, under statute, for protecting the public interest on rivers, streams and creeks, nor was there any schedule of tolls on any such streams.

Mr. Clarke's (Wel.) motion for a return showing the number of convictions returned to the clerks of the peace in the counties of the province during 1885, also showing the number, in each county, of qualified J.P.'s receiving copies of the Statutes of Ontario was passed; as was also Mr. Armstrong's motion for a return showing the amount due the Government by settlers in Muskoka and Parry Sound for seed grain.

The House rose at 5.55 for recess.

The evening session lasted until 10.40 and the time was principally taken up in discussing Mr. Waters' bill to enable married women who possess the necessary property qualification in their own right to vote at municipal elections. The bill found few supporters among the fifteen members who spoke on its second reading. Hon. Mr. Fraser pitchforked it unmercifully, and moved a six months' hoist.

The Attorney-General did not speak in favor of the bill. He intended, for Mr. Fraser's amendment that the bill be read a second time six months hence was carried by a vote of 55 to 19. The 19 members who wanted to give the married ladies votes were: Messrs. Armstrong, Balfour, Biggar, Bishop, Dack, Ferguson, Garson, Gilmour, Graham, Leys, McKay, Mack, Marter, Meacham, Morris, Mowat, Ostrom, Preston, Waters, Wood (Hast.) and Mr. John Leys do not sit far apart, and while the division was being taken they eyed each other very critically. First Not, The Speaker rose and left the chair half-way out of his chair to vote against the amendment; Mr. Leys followed suit, Mr. Smith rose a little more; so did Mr. Leys. Then Mr. Smith stood bolt upright; so did Mr. Leys, and then we had a tableau.

Mr. Ingram's bill to amend the Municipal Act so that the statutory exemption on income should be raised from $400 to $800 formed an interesting debate when it was called up for second reading. The debate naturally involved the question of exemptions generally.

This is not the first time the Legislature has debated the question of exemptions, and many of the old grounds were gone over again. Mr. Meredith is opposed to exemptions of all kinds, church property included. Mr. Fraser looks with horror upon the proposition to tax church property. For the Government he said he had no objection to refer the bill to the Municipal Committee. After an hour and a half's debate, the bill was sent to the Municipal Committee.

Before the House adjourned Mr. Meredith asked the Attorney-General when he would submit his University Confederation Bill to the House. "I will announce the date in a day or two," replied Mr. Mowat.

Work in Committee.

The Select Committee appointed Tuesday, on motion of the Commissioner of Public Works, to inquire into the operation of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, met yesterday morning for organization. Mr. Fraser was chosen Chairman, and a draft circular, to be sent to parties desiring to attend and give evidence, was approved of. The circular will be ready to-morrow, and the first meeting of the committee will be held on Wednesday next.

The bill embodying the act of incorporation of the Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, was before the Railway Commission yesterday. All opposition to the bill having been withdrawn, the bill was ordered to be reported. The cause of the expected trouble is that the Grand Trunk Railway, which has control of the Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie road, is ready to proceed with the construction, but the time fixed for the original charter having expired, the Canada Pacific located its lines in such a way as to interfere with the contemplated road, which would have been interested in having the request for an extension of time refused by the Legislature. The question at issue between the two companies was not fully threshed out in the courts, where the Grand Trunk people have been so far successful. The agreement which has been arrived at provides that both lines shall be located by Walter Shanly, taking care to avoid crossing each other as much as possible, and in all points where a conflict of interests results the Grand Trunk, or Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie, as it is called in that section, to have precedence. The only other bill considered by the committee was one to amend the act of incorporation of the London and South-western Railway Company, which gave the company the power to lease their road to the Canada Southern. Mr. Meredith introduced an amendment providing that such agreement shall receive the sanction of the Corporation of London, and the bill was reported in that shape.

The Private Bills Committee considered the act to incorporate the Western Fair Association, an organization of exactly similar powers and intentions as the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, and which intends holding an annual show in the city of London, and it was partially put through under the manage ment of Mr. Meredith.

The City Bill.

By accident the City of Toronto's Bill was yesterday distributed in an incomplete form. The bill in its entirety has been printed and will be distributed to-day.

Called Suddenly To See His Dead Daughter.

At 4.30 yesterday morning Hon. A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer, was awakened from his sleep at the Rossin House and a telegram was handed him stating that his daughter, the estimable wife of Mayor Harry Meyer of Wingham, was at the point of death. This message was followed soon afterwards by another announcing that the end had come. The hon. gentleman took the first train for Wingham.

The Number of Jews in the World.

From the St. James' Gazette.

Concerning the figures of the entire Jewish population on the globe there is a difference of opinion among the statisticians; but the "Hebrew Annual" declares that France contains 600,000; Germany, 562,000, of whom 39,000 inhabit Alsace and Lorraine; Austria-Hungary, 1,644,000, of whom 688,000 are in Galicia and 638,000 in Hungary; Italy, 40,000; Netherlands, 82,000; Roumania, 265,000; Russia, 2,552,000 (Russian Poland, 768,000); Turkey, 105,000; Belgium, 3000; Bulgaria, 10,000; Switzerland, 7000; Denmark, 4000; Spain, 1900; Gibraltar, 1500; Greece, 3000; Servia, 3500; Sweden, 3000.

In Asia there are 300,000 of the race; Turkey in Asia has 195,000, of whom 25,000 are in Palestine, 47,000 are in Russian Asia, 18,000 in Persia, 14,000 in Central Asia, 1900 in India, and 1000 in China. In Africa, 8000 Jews live in Egypt, 55,000 in Tunisia, 35,000 in Algeria, 60,000 in Morocco, 6000 in Tripolis, 200,000 in Abyssinia.

America counts 230,000 among her citizens, and 20,000 more are distributed in other sections of the transatlantic continent; while only 12,000 are scattered through Oceanica. In short, the entire total of the Hebrew race on the surface of the globe is estimated at 6,300,000.

Snow Drops.

In snow drops, well I ween,
A loving cup is seen,
A pledge betwixt soft spring
And the frore-bearded King:
For see! the chalice shows
White as the winter's snows,
Save, here, brim-stains of green:
'Tis plain what these should mean—
So many times the lip
Of spring did touch and sip.
—*Edith M. Thomas.*

RACING ACROSS THE SEA.

THE CLOSE OF THE LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.

Oberon Wins the 1000 Sov. Handicap—Death of Moss Rose, a Queen's Plater for 1887—Baseball and Cricket News—General Sporting Spots.

LONDON, March 23.—This was the third and last day of the Lincoln Spring Meeting, the principal event being the Lincolnshire Handicap, the result of which was a great surprise. Summary:

The LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP of 1000 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., unless declared; winner of any handicap after Jan. 26, 6 lbs.; of two, or one value 200 sovs., 10 lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs.; entrance, 5 guineas, the only liability if forfeit be declared; one mile. 68 subs., 22 of whom declared.

The highest weight accepting being 121 lbs., it was raised to 124 lbs., and the others in proportion.]

Mr. Manton's (Duchess of Montrose) b. c. Oberon, 4 yrs., by Galopin—Wheel of Fortune, 106..... 1
R. Croft's br. c. Renny, 5 yrs., by Castlereagh—Harriet Laws, 94..... 2
Lord Bradford's b. c. Isobar, 5 yrs., by Isonomy—Remorse, 112..... 3
Seventeen others also ran.
The betting—30 to 1, Oberon; 14 to 1, Renny; 12 to 1, Isobar.

The Lincoln Cup for 2-year-olds, was won by Leopold De Rothschild's colt Maestrale; C. Leopold De Rothschild's filly, Missy Baba, second; Lord Cadogan's filly, Galop, third. At Sandown Park to-day the Military Steeple Hunt Cup was won by the Prince of Wales' Hohenlinden, Maasland second, Harlequin third.

The Liverpool Meeting.

The meeting at Liverpool, which commences to-day, is decidedly a mixed one, the program each day being made up of steeplechases, hurdle and flat races. The features on the first day usually include the Liverpool Hunt Steeplechase, the Molyneax Stakes for 2-year-olds, at 5 furlongs, and the Prince of Wales Cup, a handicap for all ages, at three-quarters of a mile. The principal race of the meeting is, however, and no doubt the greatest cross-country event, the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase run to-morrow. "A merry uncertain event that," said a veteran jockey yesterday on the Lincoln course. "Dye mind last year, when old Joe, who's entered again, won it after starting with 25 to 1 against him!" Since last year the course has been carefully measured and it is now given as "four miles and 1000 yards," instead of "about four miles and a half." The course is a severe one, with more than 20 jumps that are from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet in height, some of them being over 5 feet, and the pace is generally fast from the start. Old Joe's 9.14 3-5 last year, if correct, being the fastest time the course has ever been run in, Roquefort having won in 10.10 in 1885, Voluptuary in 10.05 in 1884 and Zoedone in 11.39 in 1883. The conditions of the race are 15 guineas each, with £1000 added; the second to receive £150 and the third £100 out of the stakes. The stakes closed Jan. 4, with 46 subscribers, of whom 10 declared. The probable starters are:

	lb.
Mr. J. Lee's br.g. Roquefort, aged	175
Count G. Erdody's br.g. Too Good, aged	168
Mr. A. J. Douglas' b.g. Old Joe, aged	164
Mr. Popham's b.g. Chancery, aged	160
Mr. F. R. Laurence's b.m. Frigate, aged	159
Mr. E. Woodland's blk.g. Magpie, aged	156
Mr. E. Jay's b.g. Gamecock, aged	154
Baron W. Schroder's ch.g. Savoyard, aged	153
Mr. J. G. Muir's ro. or gr.m. Unice, 6	152
Capt. Foster's b.g. Chancellor, aged	150
Mr. C. Lambton's br.m. Belfona, 6	150
Sir Geo. Chetwynd's br.h. Spectrum, 6	150
Mr. J. Gubbins' ch.h. Spahi, 7	149
Mr. E. Nicholls's b.g. Cyrus, aged	148
Mr. D. J. Jardine's b.g. Why Not, 6	147
Lord Wolverton's ch.g. Hurtgal, aged	146
Mr. P. Mickall's br.g. Relfot Box, aged	145
Mr. Homfray's ch.h. Monolith, 5	143
Mr. J. Percival's b.h. Sinbad, 6	143
Mr. A. Yates' b.g. Dunbridge, 5	140

The betting in London: 9 to 2 on Roquefort offered, 5 to 1 taken; 100 to 14 on Spahi, taken; 9 to 1 on Belfona, taken and offered; 13 to 1 on Magpie, taken and offered; 12 to 1 on Savoyard, taken and offered; 100 to 7 on Old Joe, offered; 16 to 1 on Sinbad, offered; 25 to 1 on Why Not, taken; 40 to 1 on Spectrum, taken, and 50 to 1 on Why Not. The American entry: Mr. Stanley Mortimer's Westmoreland was declared out some time ago. Last year three Americans were in which included Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Jolly Sir John and Mr. E. Zborowski's Billet Doux and Limekiln, none of which finished. Among the attractions on Saturday are the Liverpool Spring Cup, and the Champion Steeplechase, which Roquefort won last year, carrying 180 pounds and ridden by Mr. E. P. Wilson, who will probably ride him to-morrow, when he wins it will be Roquefort's second and Mr. Wilson's third Grand National.

The Manufacturers' League Reorganized.

The Manufacturers' Baseball League effected a reorganization last night for the season of 1887, these teams being represented: W. J. McGolpin, Gooderham & Worts, the Cobban Manufacturing Company, the American Watch Company, the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Ewing & Co., and Cooper & Smith. These officers were elected: President, W. J. Tooze; Vice-President, J. R. Moore; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Ebbels. The National League playing rules were adopted. It was decided to pay umpires $2 per game, and applications for the position will be received by the secretary, care of Gooderham & Worts, till April 1. The advisability of appointing a committee of arbitration was considered, and this will be done at the League's next meeting, on the first Wednesday in April. When the schedule will also be made up—as at present arranged, each club will play two games with every team in the League.

Trinity's Cricket Club.

The annual meeting of the University of Trinity College Cricket Club was held on Tuesday evening, March 22, the Rev. Professor Jones in the chair. There was a large attendance and after the various reports had been read and adopted the election of officers took place with this result: President, Rev. the Provost; First-Vice President, Rev. Prof. Jones; Second Vice-President, Rev. Prof. Roper; Secretary, A. C. Allan; Treasurer, H. O. Tremayne; Committee, J. S. Broughall, D. R. C. Martin, A. C. Bedford-Jones.

The following resolution proposed by C. J. Loewen, seconded by H. A. Cox, was adopted: "That the University of Trinity College Cricket Club heartily approves of the proposed tour of Canadian cricketers during the coming season in Great Britain and England, and hopes that the great efforts of the management will be crowned with success."

The Ives Pool Bill.

ALBANY, March 23.—Assemblyman Ives has obtained a favorable report on his Pool Bill from the Judiciary Committee. Nine members were present at yesterday afternoon's session and Mr. Ives moved that the Pool Bill be reported favorably. Five votes were cast for and four against. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Ives, Cantor, Maurer, Greene and McIntyre. Those against were Messrs. Baker, Saxton, McEvoy and Hogg. Messrs. Arnold and Cole, who would have voted against, were absent.

Death of a Queen's Plater.

D. W. Campbell's brown mare Moss Rose, 4 years, by Princeton, dam Nellie Lisle, died from lung fever on Sunday last at the farm of her owner, at Merton, Ont. The mare has been complaining nearly all winter, and some time ago Dr. Stewart, V.S., of this city, was sent for to treat her. It was then thought that she would pull through, and for some time she appeared to be on the mend, but last week she took a relapse and never recovered. Her only engagement this year was for the Queen's Plate, for which event her trainer, Charley Butler, said some time ago that if she went to the post in shape the guineas would again go to that stable. Moss Rose was a sister to Wild Rose, who won the Plate last year.

A Foul Ball Causes a Law Suit.

The suit brought by James E. Dolen against the New York Baseball Club for $25,000 damages for injuries sustained during a game played on the Polo Grounds, New York, on June 8, 1886, was decided on Monday. On the date named the New York and Chicago clubs played a championship game and Mr. Dolen occupied a seat on the "bleaching-boards" in front of the grand stand and almost directly behind the bateman. A swift foul ball from the bat struck Mr. Dolen in the eye and injured his sight. Dr. Deyo of Harlem was on the grounds at the time and offered his services to Mr. Dolen, who replied that "it's nothing." Later he suffered from the bruise and then brought suit. The case was tried in the Supreme Court, New York. The evidence showed that Dolen bought a grand stand seat and left his original position for that which he occupied when struck. Judge Donohue ruled that there was no liability on the part of the defendants and dismissed the case.

A Baseball Play.

A "regular subscriber's" question sent to The World some days since, was mislaid. He asks if it is a good play on the part of a catcher to attempt to throw a runner out at second when another