GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Monday Evening and Tuesday Matinee Only,

MARCH 16 AND 17.

Re-engagement of Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger's Magnificent, Incomparable Company in

Palmer Cox's

BROWNIES.

MONDAY EVENING at 8.15.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2.

Farewell Performance of

THE BROWNIES.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday—

The Famous Camille D'Arville Opera Company in MADELEINE, or THE MAGIC KISS.

THEIR STAY EXTENDED.

The Brownies to Give Special Performances on Monday Night and Tuesday Afternoon.

It will be glad news to many people to know that Manager Sheppard has arranged with Messrs. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger to have the Brownies remain at the Grand Opera House for a performance on Monday night, and a special matinee on Tuesday. He was able to accomplish this owing to the fact that the Academy of Music in Montreal, where the little chaps were booked to appear, has been condemned by the authorities. This necessitated the transfer of the engagement to the Monument National Music Hall, where the opening will take place on Wednesday evening, considerable work having to be done in the hall in the way of preparation for so magnificently staged an attraction. The re-engagement of the Brownies becoming known on Saturday, there was an immediate rush to look for seats. Both the Wednesday and Saturday matinees were the largest ever known at the Grand, and it is expected that of Tuesday will also be a record-breaker.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Fourth Recital of the Season of the School of Elocution.

Standing room was at a premium Friday night at the Conservatory of Music, the occasion being the fourth recital of the season by the pupils of the School of Elocution. The literary selections, all from the poems of John Greenleaf Whittier, were interspersed with pleasing musical numbers. The opening piano solo "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso" (Mendlessohn) was played well by Miss Edith Mitchell, a pupil of Miss Sarah E. Dallas, F.T.C.M., Mus. Bac. The vocalists were all pupils of Mr. H. D. Shaw, B.A., "The Silent Dead" (Emerson) was sung by Messrs. Power, Stevenson, Selby and Shaw, a quartette of well trained voices that won great favor with the audience. "Songs we Used to Sing" (Miascheroni) by Mrs. J. A. Walker with a violin obligato by Master Frank Blachford, a pupil of Mrs. Dreschler Adamson, was a very effective number. "The Armourer's Song" (De Koven), by Mr. Fred. W. Stevenson, showing the possession of a rich bass voice. "Good Night" (Ward) by the quartette was an admirable finale.

An interesting essay on the author of the evening was read by Miss May Walker. The first elocutionary number, "Telling the Bees," was given by Miss Florence McConnell in a manner expressive of the pathos of the piece. Miss Blanche Lehigh won an enthusiastic recall by her powerful rendering of "The Sisters." The "Pipes at Lucknow" was well done by Miss Ella Metcalf. Mrs. W. J. Ross showed rare talent in the touching Acadian Romance, "Marguerite." Miss Duluth Barnes' "In School Days" was very praiseworthy, as was also Miss Olive Jeffery's "King Volmer and Elsie." Miss Ida Wingfield showed fine gifts of impersonation in her portrayal of the characters in "The Witch's Daughter." Mr. C. Leroy Keaney scored another distinct success in "The Rangers."

Sir Charles L. Young's bright comedietta "Woman's Perfidy," was presented with the following cast: Mrs. Montrevor, Miss May Walker, Mrs. Norwood Jones, Miss Blanche Lehigh; Juliette, Mrs. W. J. Ross.

A clever satire on modern society and the efforts made to get higher in it, this proved exceedingly diverting. Mrs. W. J. Ross as Juliette, a French femme de chambre who masquerades as a Russian countess, kept the audience in constant laughter.

NICKOLA TESLA.

Liberal Nomination For Halton.

Milton, March 14.—At a meeting of Reformers here to-day Mr. John Waldie was unanimously nominated to carry the banner of the party at the forthcoming general elections. Messrs. William Paterson, M.P., and Thomas Bain, M.P., addressed a large crowd at a public meeting this afternoon.

WHAT ARE CATHODE RAYS?

NIKOLA TESLA BELIEVES THEM TO BE INAUDIBLE SOUND WAVES.

Declares He Has Heard Them—They May Be Producee Without Crookes Tubes—Tesla Has Made Them With a Special Lamp and Also With a Naked Wire—To Locate Minerals With Cathode Rays.

(Copyright, 1896, by S. S. McClure, Ltd.)

In this period of wide and perhaps exaggerated interest in the experiments of Professor Roentgen in photographing shadow effects through solids, it is interesting to know just what these much-talked of cathode rays are, and what role is played in these new manifestations by the Crookes tubes, which have been used thus far by nearly all experimenters.

Nikola Tesla, who discovered the existence of these rays and had made repeated experiments with them long before the present excitement began, takes issue with those scientists who regard them as a form of wave propagation through the ether and declares that they are neither more nor less than sound waves of electrified air. And this statement he made as far back as 1894.

Sound waves of electrified air; what does this mean? Let us go back to fundamental principles. Everyone knows that when a bell is struck the sound is carried to the ear by wave vibrations traveling through the air. The higher the pitch of the bell the greater becomes the number of sound vibrations per second and the higher on the scale is the resulting one. And it is a well established fact that sound vibrations may occur with such rapidity as to pass beyond the ordinary range of hearing and become inaudible. Most people, for instance, are unable to hear sounds produced by vibrations of more than 20,000 to the second, although a few persons with exceptional hearing—Mr. Tesla himself is such a person—can detect sounds of 30,000 vibrations or even more. And naturalists bring evidence to prove that certain animals or insects are gifted with the capacity of detecting sounds far beyond these; indeed, there is no known limit to the range of theoretical sound, the limitations being all in the human ear.

It is on this theory that Mr. Tesla regards these cathode rays with their incredibly swift vibrations, as being really sound waves producing audible tones to any ear capable of hearing them.

Of course the tremendous elevation of these sounds, due to vibrations of, say, 100,000 in a second, makes it impossible for any human being fully to hear them, and yet, owing perhaps to the years which he has passed in solitude in the laboratory, under the most intense nervous tension, Mr. Tesla has on various occasions heard some of these strange sound waves. Doubtless they were the lower ones, but their tones came distinct to his ear, with amazing fineness, but clear as a distant bell. It is likely that no other man ever heard sounds of such high vibration, and Mr. Tesla noted with surprise that the mere hearing of these sounds produced a strange effect upon him, and tended to induce sleep. Repeatedly he strained his ears to listen, and each time success was followed by the same peaceful, lulling sensation, and, strange to say, each time as he was at the very point of sinking into unconsciousness the sound grew louder in his brain, as if to show that the cerebral centre of hearing becomes more acutely sensitive at the moment of passing from waking into sleep.

What makes it probable that the cathode rays are rapidly vibrating sound waves transmitted through the air, and not ether waves, as others have affirmed, is the well established fact that light which moves through the ether will not penetrate certain solids, but that sound, which moves through the air, will penetrate most of these solids. Furthermore, it has long been known that the sensitized photographic plate is chemically affected by certain sounds, even those audible to the ear, and experiments now being carried on by Mr. Tesla and others are likely to demonstrate conclusively that neither electricity nor unseen light waves or chemical rays, but sound waves, are the cause of the phenomena pointed out by Professor Roentgen.

From this it becomes plain that electricity has no necessary relation to these shadow photographs. Neither have the Crookes tubes. They are useful at present, indeed essential, as they form the most convenient means of throwing the air into a state of such rapid vibration as will produce effects upon the sensitized plate. But a tuning fork would do this just as well, so Mr. Tesla thinks, if one could be made that would produce a sound of 100,000 vibrations in a second, or a bell of corresponding pitch would answer equally, or any other mechanical device which would set the air vibrating at such enormous rapidity.

There is no doubt, Mr. Tesla says, that the Crookes tubes might be entirely dispensed with in taking these shadow photographs and the cathode rays produced in various other ways. In his own experiments in shadow photography Mr. Tesla uses a special lamp of his own design which gives much better results than the Crookes tubes. And he has demonstrated again and again that the cathode rays are sent out in streams from a bare copper wire through which is passing a current of enormously high potential, say 200,000 or 300,000 volts. Think what that means! During every second the current is projected first one way and then the other, say 250,000 times, beating upon the surrounding air 250,000 times in the drawing of a breath. That it is really this back and forward movement of the alternating current that causes such beating upon the air and hence the cathode rays, is shown by the fact that no such rays are produced by a continuous current, that is one which flows round and round the circuit always in the same direction.

Each blow of these amazing little triphammers that work incessantly against the air wherever an alternating current is sent, causes the layer of air about the wire to dash itself against the surrounding layer, and so they go, these sound waves of electrified air, back and forth, 100,000, 200,000 times in a second, rippling into space. While they are invisible to the eye, and inaudible to the ear, their impact may be felt upon the body if one stands near where a current of such high potential is passing. In some of his experiments Mr. Tesla has felt these waves like slaps in the face at a distance of several feet from the wire, and it is only a question of giving great enough intensity to such a current to produce shadow photographs without the intervention of a Crookes tube or any other form of lamp. The lightning does this in nature, for more than once it has happened in a storm that the electric flash has had a photographic effect upon surrounding objects, and it is altogether likely that this power of lightning to make photographs is due to the violent projection of cathode rays through the surrounding air.

What the Crookes tube does in experiments in shadow photography, as they have been thus far conducted, is to facilitate velocity in the little triphammers. The difficulty in sending forth cathode rays from an uncovered wire lies in the fact that the surrounding air strata press so closely upon the particles of air that receive the first impact as to prevent them from moving freely, and giving a strong impulse to the surrounding particles. For comparison, take a bottle filled with shot and if it is packed full you may shake it as much as you please without causing any disturbance among the separate shot, but if you pour out three-quarters of the shot, and then shake it with equal force, the shot remaining inside will fly about in all directions and make a great commotion. The Crookes tube does exactly that for the particles of air, preventing them from crowding upon the wire by pouring out most of them, that is by creating what is called a vacuum, but what is really only a glass tube filled with rarefied air. The wire of the circuit being introduced into this thin air buffets its particles about under the blows of its swift alternations with far greater effectiveness than would be possible were it left to strike against the heavier layers of ordinary air. The difference is as great in the case of a prize fighter trying to strike a blow under water or again in the air.

It may be demonstrated, however, that the efficiency of the Crookes tube in producing the cathode rays is due to the vibrations of the particles of rarefied air within, and that without such rarefied air particles, there could be no production of the rays. Mr. Tesla has shown this in an ingenious apparatus devised by himself, by turning an alternating current into a Crookes tube in which has been produced an absolutely perfect vacuum, something regarded as unattainable by most scientists, but possible to him. From such a Crookes tube no cathode rays whatever are found to emerge, for the simple reason that the alternating shocks from the wire, having no medium to act upon, produce no effect upon the surrounding glass tube, and hence none upon the outside air.

I suggested to Mr. Tesla that it might be possible to demonstrate his theory that the cathode rays are really sound waves of electrified air, by introducing a perfect vacuum tube in the ordinary apparatus for photographing shadow pictures and causing the rays to pass through this vacuum before impinging on the photographic film. It is known of course that ether waves will traverse a vacuum while sound waves will not, and it would seem that this new theory would thus be put to the test, since if the plate was affected by the rays in spite of the vacuum, it would show that they were not sound waves, while if the vacuum prevented it from being sensitized then Mr. Tesla's view would be sustained.

"Such an experiment would be interesting," he said, "but it would not be conclusive, since the cathode rays, once started, move with such incredible velocity that they would jump through any ordinary vacuum. I estimate that the air particles in a Crookes tube set in vibration by a high potential current, are hurled back and forth at the rate of from three to five kilometres a second. In order to overcome this great momentum it would be necessary to produce a vacuum occupying considerable space, and that is not easy to do. Still, I am sure that before long the scientific world will recognize that these cathode rays are the identical sound waves of electrified air which I announced years ago."

Mr. Tesla thinks that as soon as more certain knowledge is obtained in this new field of investigation, and as soon as the apparatus for producing shadow photographs acquires greater intensity, the cathode rays will be found of great service in mining operations, and in prospecting for mineral veins and deposits. It is known that sound waves will penetrate many feet through the earth, several hundred, possibly a thousand feet, and with improved appliances there is no reason why photographs should not be taken through considerable thicknesses of earth, say, between shafts a hundred feet or more apart, which would show exactly what was contained in the section of ground between the sensitive plate placed in one shaft and the apparatus for sending out the cathode rays placed in the other. Experiments already made show that each metal and element of the earth gives its particular shadow picture, just as the various elements are recognized by different lines and color in spectrum analysis. So it would be possible on looking at a photograph through a depth of earth, to recognize the presence of iron, coal, silver, gold, copper, clay, oil and other products of the earth, this result being a great saving in the expense of preliminary searching.

And we have here, too, a new and simple method for analyzing ores which will consist simply in holding the fragment to be tested between the cathode rays and a screen specially prepared so as to give out a phosphorescent glow wherever the rays strike it, but to give a varying shadow effect wherever obstacles come between. In an instant the mineralogist will, with trained eye, recognize on the screen the characteristic shadow of this or that metal, and be at no further trouble in the matter.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

School Notes.

The Superintendent of Buildings of the Public School Board has obtained permission to place temporary caretakers in charge of several schools, where the regular caretakers are ill.

The Finance Committee will meet on Monday afternoon to finally revise the estimates.

Mr. Joseph Carman, of the Winnipeg Public School Board, was in town last week. He was introduced by a letter from Stewart Mulvey, M.L.A., secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg Board. During his stay, he visited several of the city schools in company with Inspector Chapman.

TORONTO OPERA HOUSE

Jacobs & Sparrow, Mgrs.

Popular Prices Always.

ONE WEEK,

Starting

MONDAY, March 16.

GRAND MATINEE
St. Patrick's Day,
Prices 15c, 25c, 35c.

The London Adelphi Theatre's Greatest Success....

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."

Introducing the Talented Young Romantic Actor,

MAURICE FREEMAN,

Supported by a Company of Exceptional Merit.

Next Attraction:
First Toronto Production of—
THE Sidewalks —OF— New York.
Introducing the Champion High Diver of the World—
Kearney P. Speedy.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

The Sterling Attraction For Nine Performances at the Toronto Opera House This Week.

The special St. Patrick's day (Tuesday) matinee at the Toronto Opera House will be given at the customary modified schedule of prices, viz., 15, 25 and 35 cents. The attraction will be Henry Pettit's great English play, "Hands Across the Sea," which opens a week's engagement to-morrow (Monday) night. It was first seen here two years ago and the verdict passed upon the production was of a most flattering character. The piece is thoroughly English and is entirely devoid of those suggestions of vulgarity and the slums which have served to popularize and give smack to so many so-called melodramas. Its lines are natural, its situations most thrilling, but entirely free from any exaggeration or "blood and thunder." The sympathies of the audience are enlisted in behalf of the hero and heroine in the first act, and the interest becomes intensified as the story is unfolded. The characters of the play are not unduly exaggerated, and the blending of light and shade in comedy and pathos is admirable. There are a number of elaborate stage settings, all of which are decidedly realistic, particularly so the ship scene upon the deck of the English merchantman, where the bluff English captain refuses to surrender a fellow-countryman to a foreign power. The presenting company this season is said to be an excellent one, and includes the talented young romantic actor, Maurice Freeman, late of the Boston Museum Stock Company, and Miss Nadine Winstan, late of Frohman's forces. The complete cast and synopsis of "Hands Across the Sea" is as follows:

Jack Dudley, a young farmer.....Maurice Freeman
Tom Bassett, a young country gentleman.....George Mack
Robert Stillwood, a son of Joseph Stillwood.....Perry Brigham
Jean LeLussac, a gambling house tout.....Carl Fey
Dick Melford, alias "King of Australia".....James Otley
Joseph Stillwood, a Devonshire landowner.....James Hart
Count Paul De Renal, a Parisian.....Joseph Damery
Hiram Hickory, from Chicago. Wm. H. Duval
Captain Land, captain of the S.S. Australasian.....C. H. Richmond
Lieut. Victor, a French naval officer.....E. L. Thomas
DeCourcelles, a French Minister.....Leon Raymond
Inspector Thompson, Australian police.....Richard Hall
Chief Officer of the Australasian.....Luke Blanchard
Walter at the Grand Hotel, Paris.....Gerald Vernon
Officer of Gendarmes.....S. W. Gibson
Lillian Melford, Dick Melford's daughter.....Miss NadineWinstan
Lucy Nettleford, Joseph Stillwood's step-daughter.....Miss C. Blanche Rice
Mme. Vallaire, keeper of a gambling saloon.....Miss Eleanore Brodhay
Polly, milk-maid.....Miss May Newhall
French soldiers, sailors, convicts, gendarmes, French marines, etc.

Synopsis—Act I.—Devonshire. Nettleford Farm.

Act II.—Paris. Twelve months later. Scene 1.—Room in Grand Hotel, Paris. Scene 2—Corridor of hotel. Scene 3—At Madame Vallaire's. Scene 4—The Garden.

Act III.—Paris. Scene 1—The Minister's Bureau. Scene 2—Exterior of the Prison La Roquette. Scene 3—Interior of Prison La Roquette.

Act IV.—On the High Seas. Deck of S.S. "Australasian."

Act V.—Australia, Sydney Harbor.

ANOTHER HIGH DIVER.

Kearney P. Speedy of St. Louis to Be in Town Next Week.

Mr. Kearney P. Speedy, who claims to be the "champion high diver of the world," is a handsome, stalwart young man of twenty, of good education and a lively modern professional record. He is not a bridge jumper, but a high diver—quite different things. He leapt into fame from the St. Louis bridge about five years ago—following it a couple of years later with the terrific plunge of 145 feet from the Memphis bridge. Owing to the death of other men who had made the attempt, and the consequent secrecy of the arrangements, the youth got little public notice on account of the latter feat. Last year, however, his dive from the Cincinnati Suspension bridge, 120 feet, attracted general attention. His specialty is the high dive into shallow water. Bridges, rivers and lakes are not always convenient for diving exhibitions.

"I had demonstrated the safety of the high dive into shallow water," says Mr. Speedy, "at the expense of nearly every bone in his body. As a boy I was fond of the water and used to dive off of the big boats at the St. Louis levee. In the natatorium I began to practice the high dive. The water ran from two to eleven feet deep, and the greater plunge than the rules allowed was taken from the rafters, the highest being forty-seven feet. I experimented on the height of the plunge and the effect of the depth of the water. Of course, success made me somewhat reckless, or rather careless, at times. I used to break a leg or an arm now and then. Oh, yes! I've broken my arms and legs several times, and a rib once or twice, but that was before I got the certain trick of it.

"I demonstrated, however, that this diving could be safely done in shallow water, the trick being to incline the head and body upward immediately upon striking the surface. I have been diving from the top of a circus tent all summer into a shallow tank, and am doing it now in an act of 'The Sidewalks of New York.' You see, I've become an actor, my business being to rescue the hero's best girl by diving from a tower. The shallow water dive can be seen by the audience."

Kearney P. Speedy and "The Sidewalks of New York" will be seen at the Toronto Opera House during the week of March 23rd.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

The range of prices to-day is as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar Trust	116⅞	117¾	116½	117¾
American Tobacco	82¼	83⅜	82¼	82¾
Cotton Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Atchison, 3 As's. pd.	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼
Chi., Burl. and Q.	77½	77¾	77½	77¾
Canada Gas	66	66½	66	66¼
Canada Southern	....	....	....	49¾b
C.C.C. and I	....	....	....	38 b
Dela., L. and W.	....	....	....	161½b
Dela. and Hud.	....	....	....	126 b
Erie	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Lake Shore	....	....	....	146 b
Louis. and Nash.	52⅝	52¾	52⅝	52¾
Kansas, Texas, pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
Manhattan, ord.	104⅝	104¾	103¾	103¾
Missouri Pacific	23¾	24	23¾	23¾
Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½
Leather, pref.	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝
Balt. and Ohio	16	16⅛	15⅞	16
N.Y. Central	....	....	....	97¾b
North. Pac., pref.	15	15	12¾	12¾
Northwestern	103½	103½	103½	103½
Gen. Electric	37	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞
Rock Island	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾
Rubber	....	....	....	26 b
Omaha	....	....	....	39½b
N.Y. Gas	....	....	....	154 b
Pacific Mail	27½	27⅝	27⅝	27½
Phila. and Read.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
St. Paul	77½	77½	77⅛	77½
Union Pacific	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Western Union	....	....	....	85 b
Distillers, paid up.	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18¾
Jersey Central	....	....	....	16 b
National Lead	....	....	....	23¾b
Wabash, pref.	18	18⅛	17¾	17¾
T.C. and I.	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30¼
Southern rail.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Southern, pref.	....	....	....	30⅝b
Wheeling	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝

CHICAGO MARKETS.

McIntyre & Wardwell report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	63	63¼	62⅝	63¼
" —July	63⅞	64	63¼	63⅝
Corn—May	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29¾
" —July	30¾	31	30¾	30¾
Oats—May	20⅝	20½	20¼	20⅜
" —July	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
Pork—May	9 70	9 85	9 67	9 82
" —July	9 90	10 00	9 90	10 00
Lard—May	5 42	5 50	5 42	5 47
" —July	5 55	5 62	5 55	5 60
Ribs—May	5 20	5 30	5 20	5 27
" —July	5 32	5 40	5 30	5 37

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
Saturday Matinee,

MARCH 19, 20, 21,

The Acknowledged Queen of Comic Opera

CAMILLE D'ARVILLE

and Her Own Company—60 PEOPLE 60—presenting Stange and Edwards' Remarkable Success,

MADELEINE OR THE MAGIC KISS

BRIGHT, MELODIOUS, CATCHY.
NEW COSTUMES.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

Presented the Same in Every Detail.

New York, 20 Weeks; Boston 22 Weeks.

A COMPANY OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE.
A CHORUS OF TRAINED VOICES.

PRICES— EVENINGS—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. MATINEE—$100, 75c, 50c and 25c.

SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TUESDAY NEXT.

CAMILLE D'ARVILLE.

The Greatest of Light Opera Singers to Appear at the Grand For Only Four Performances.

The Grand will have for its attraction Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee Camille D'Arville and her own company in Stange and Edwards' delightful opera, "Madeleine, or the Magic Kiss," which should draw large and fashionable audiences. Camille D'Arville has scored one of the strongest successes of any singer and has gained for herself a host of admirers, who will always look to her visits as an event of more than ordinary interest. She is a gifted singer, and has also combined with this art the power of delineating characters with unusual artistic instinct, and in Madeleine, the title role, she is seen at her best. The opera is delightfully unconventional, and unlike a great many comic operas, it has a story of interest, which in itself is entertaining. Mr. Stanislaus Stange has created situations and incidents of a most humorous kind, and Julian Edwards has written for the book a number of solos, duets, quartets and choruses that are melodious enough to live for a long time in the memories of musical students. The book treats on a legend connected with the Baron de Grimm, a centenarian, whose hundred years of life have acquired for him a desire to live them over again. He is told, so the legend goes, that if he can find an unkissed maiden each kiss that she will give him will roll back the years a quarter of a century. In Madeleine, the village belle, he discovers the sought-for maiden. She is induced to kiss him and he becomes 75 years old. One more brings him back to 50, and still another transforms him into a youth of 25. He is then a handsome young baron and Madeleine falls in love with him, but as they are about to kiss again he is told that one more will take away from him the remaining 25 years, or, in other words, end his existence. This is a very distressing state of affairs, from which arise the many humorous complications in the opera. But everything ends happily, as the charm of the legend is broken, and he finds that he can kiss his loved maiden without taking a journey to the other world.

The opera will be presented here with all the magnificent scenery that characterized its long runs—20 weeks in New York, 22 weeks in Boston, eight weeks in Philadelphia, and eight weeks in Chicago, and an important feature here will be an entirely new set of costumes for principals and chorus, that have been newly designed, and will be worn for the first time on any stage Monday night. Unlike a number of other prima donnas, Miss D'Arville does not try to take all of the entertainment upon herself, as she is surrounded by some of the most talented players in the comic opera world, including that happy comedian, George C. Boniface, jr.

Horace W. Ravenscroft, the popular baritone and excellent actor, is interpreting the role of Baron de Grimm, which is a characterization that gives him excellent opportunities. W. G. Stewart, who has made rapid strides in his profession, is the leading tenor with Miss D'Arville, and is said to have acquired a faultless tone full of coloring and character. Frank Turner and Henry Stanley are clever comedians. Alice Gaillard is said to be irresistible as Mary Doodle. Hilda Hollins and Maud Hollins are both talented singers, and the chorus numbers some 50 trained voices.

CAMILLE D'ARVILLE.

AT OSGOODE HALL.

Saturday a Quiet Day Up in the Classic Legal Pile.

G. E. Miles, contractor for the T., H. and B. Railway station at Hamilton, is suing the Dominion Construction Company for $1000, which he claims is due under contract. Some sub-contractors also have their eye on this money. The Master in Chambers at Osgoode Hall dismissed a motion yesterday for payment of the amount into court.

Andrew Cunningham some time since recovered judgment for $1000 damages for personal injuries against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the company, in turn, tried to hold the city liable. The appeal from the Divisional Court's judgment has now been abandoned, it is said.

Suit has been entered to foreclose a mortgage for $20,000 on a portion of the estate of the late Patrick Vaughan.

City Hall Notes.

Mayor Fleming has instructed the City Solicitor to oppose the bill to be introduced in the Legislature relieving vacant land from taxation.

At the City Council meeting Monday Ald. Hallam will move to strike out the recommendation that the city apply to the Legislature for power to make an agreement with the Aqueduct Company for a term of years.

The City Clerk has received the School Board estimates for the year amounting to $406,000. This does not include an overdraft of last year amounting to $13,794, which will have to be made up.

Citizens will have 30 days longer in which to see if their names are on the voters' lists.

Mayor Merrison of Sarnia called on Mayor Fleming Saturday.

Voting on the two bylaws to authorize the issue of debentures for $70,000 for the wooden conduit, and $56,000 for the York-street bridge will take place on Saturday, April 18.

Lessee Geddes of the city wharf has been notified that the Hamilton Steamboat Company will occupy the wharf this season.

Assistant Assessment Commissioner Forman says Mr. Hill is in error in stating that there are 17 acres in the block of land the Exhibition Association proposes to hand back to the city.

An Over Zealous Lawyer.

Philadelphia, March 14.—William A. Shoemaker, one of the counsel for H. H. Holmes, the Pitezel murderer, was to-day suspended by Judge Thayer for one year from practice before the courts of this county. Shoemaker was accused of attempting subornation of perjury in having a woman make a false affidavit for the purpose of proving an alibi for Holmes. The scheme was exposed by District Attorney Graham during the Holmes trial.

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SOME GAS TAC

Pointers for the Mem
the Legislature.

HOW CONSUMERS ARE W

The Province Also Affec
the Overcharges.

Where the Company's Money Has Been Sunk in an Extens Useless Plant—The Legislatur to Save the Citizens of Toron the Gas Monopoly, but the Con Conducting an Active Lobby Will the Patrons Do?

The Gas Company has tran its operations from the City the Parliament buildings, and all its powerful influence to the Legislature from empower City of Toronto to assist the Ju action, the object of which is the company to obey the law reduce the price of gas. The of Toronto since 1887 have been matically defrauded by this gr corporation, and if members Legislature lived in Toronto an forced to pay outrageous gas bill would readily understand why are so anxious to encourage an ceedings that would save them the gas monopoly.

The Company Violates the Law

Judge Ferguson, in his judgm the present action, holds that th pany has violated the Provincia 50 Vic., chap. 85, passed in 1887 City Auditor estimates that ha act been obeyed gas would be ab per cent. cheaper. If the judgm finally sustained, not only wil large reduction be gained, but th ercharges since 1887, amountin about $500,000, will be repaid.

Gas in Toronto is $1.05 per 1000 feet. It should not exceed 70 cent 1000 cubic feet. In Washington, D ompany has just applied for poration offering to supply that with gas at 50 cents per 1000 cubic and is willing to be bound in a to any amount that gas shall no ceed 70 cents per 1000 cubic feet.

The corporation of Toronto about $7000 per year to the Gas pany for lighting fire halls and p buildings. There are about 20,000 consumers in Toronto. A $10 gas should be only $7, and the differ $3, represents the company's il overcharge.

The Provincial Government is Intere

The Government of the provinc well as the city, is interested in action. Large sums are paid for ing the Parliament buildings, and thing that will reduce gas will ca great saving to the province. Legislature, in addition to sa money, is interested in the enf ment of its own statutes. The cipal object of this suit is to co the company to comply with the vincial statute of 1887, and the bring about a reduction in gas. It urged at the hearing of the ac that the Attorney-General should made a party to the suit.

As the Gas Company is making a bitter fight against the city's The World will now explain, for benefit of the legislators, some of points in the dispute between the and the company, and will show the act has been deliberately violat

A Few Pointers For Legislators.

By the Gas Company's char dividends must not exceed per cent. The company, satisfied with this handsome p fit, wanted more, and this is how tried to get it. In 1887 the capi stock was $1,000,000, and the sha were selling at a premium of 80. that year it applied to the Provinc Legislature for permission to incre the stock by $1,000,000, and to allot new shares pro rata at par among shareholders, thus making them a p sent of the premiums. The compan representatives, as they are doing the present time, appeared before Private Bills Committee, and carr on an energetic lobby with the obj of grabbing the premiums on the n stock, but Mayor Howland and t city's representatives opposed this le islation on the ground that prof were limited to 10 per cent., and i sisted that the premiums, instead being given to the shareholders, shou be applied to reduce the price of g Finally, after much discussion, t statute 50 Vic., chap. 85, was pass dividends were still limited to 10 p cent., the shareholders were refus the premiums, which, with oth moneys, were to form a Reserve Fun a Repairs Fund and a Special Surpl Account, with the object of cheapeni gas.

The Reserve Fund was to be form out of the premiums and earning until it equalled 50 per cent. of th paid-up capital. The Repairs Fund w to be formed by an annual char against earnings of 5 per cent. on th value of the plant in use. After th formation of these two funds, payme of directors' fees, etc., all profits we to be carried to the Special Surplus A count, to be used to reduce the price gas.

The company has since 1887 sold $700 000 of the new stock, and has receive $542,000 in premiums. Its other profit have also been enormous.

A Fraud on the Legislature.

But the company, foiled in its a tempt to allot the premiums among th shareholders as a bonus on stock, s about to obtain them in another way Instead of forming the funds, it sun the money in its business and in a immense, and to a great extent useless plant.

The Reserve Fund should amount t $850,000, which should be in debenture but it has been put in plant, and i drawing from consumers 5 per cent. an nually for repairs.

The company declares it has $287,00 in the Repairs Fund, obtained by thi annual charge of 5 per cent. The actua repairs amount to only about 2 pe cent., and the permission to charge per cent. for repairs was obtained o the company's misrepresentation to th Legislature that the charge was rea sonable, whereas it was excessive, an a fraud was perpetrated to obtain it The excess over actual repairs should be returned in cheaper gas. And this $287,000 has also been sunk in plant and is drawing 5 per cent., again for repairs.

Where the Money Goes.

The Special Surplus Account, which was to be for the benefit of the consumer, has never been formed at all.

The company's plant is suitable for a city of 500,000 population, and, in some respects, is the largest in America. As an instance, take the following extract from the 46th annual report of Oct. 1, 1894: "For the population, the miles of mains laid is probably greater than in any city in America. For example, the number of miles laid in Montreal is but 113, in Boston 132 miles, while the mileage in Toronto, with a much smaller population, is 225."

Its average daily sales of gas throughout the year are only 1,500,000 cubic feet, yet its works can turn out