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NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

SACKVILLE STILL SILENT.

THE QUESTION OF A SUCCESSOR ONE OF PROMOTION.

No Likelihood of Sir Charles Tupper's Appointment—Sir John Declines to Express Any Opinion Touching the Dismissal—Caustic Comments of the London Press.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—Sir John Macdonald and several other Cabinet Ministers passed through the city to-day on their way back from Sherbrooke to Ottawa. On being asked the question: "Is there any truth in the report that Sir Charles Tupper is likely to be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington?" Sir John replied:

"Oh, no! The question is one of promotion. The diplomatic service there are seniors waiting."

On being asked whether he thought Lord Sackville had been fairly treated by the American Government Sir John said, laughingly,

"Oh! we had better say nothing about that."

Mr. Herbert Now Acting Minister.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Now that Lord Sackville is, by the action taken by the Government of the United States yesterday, no longer minister to this country, the First Secretary of the British Legation naturally becomes the official representative of the Government of Great Britain. Mr. Edwards, the First Secretary, is absent, however, and will not return for some time, so that Mr. Michael Herbert, who was recently made Second Secretary, is now Acting Minister.

At the British Legation silence is maintained. Lord Sackville refused to see anyone today, and the members of the legation who were seen said that all was uncertainty as to his departure from Washington.

He Has Important Business in England.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Press Association announces that Lord Sackville comes to England immediately on leave of absence; that he has important business to attend to in connection with his succession to the Sackville estate, and that he will not return to America.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

The Pall Mall Gazette Proposes a Parallel—The Affront Cannot be Resented.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:

If Secretary Bayard's rebuke of Lord Sackville fails to convince Irish voters that President Cleveland can be relied upon to check John Bull as much as any other man, we do not see what there is left for him to do short of placing Lord Sackville under arrest and escorting him to the frontier. How silly it all is! How much Americans will despise themselves for it when the election fever is over! Suppose Minister Phelps had written a private letter to some pseudo-American during the election in England saying that although Mr. Gladstone's party seemed to be more in accord with American principles, yet Lord Salisbury could be trusted to concede all the Irish needed, does the most excited American imagine that we should have taken notice of his indiscretion?

The St. James Gazette says:

As Lord Sackville is technically in the wrong, England cannot resent the affront which Mr. Bayard has put upon it by declaring that he cannot continue to hold communication with Lord Sackville. Englishmen can only pity American statesmen for the strange things they do in order to oblige caucuses.

The Globe says:

The uncourteous announcement might create very strained relations between the two countries. Fortunately its true character is recognized on both sides. Lord Sackville has been subjected to unmannerly treatment by both Mr. Bayard and President Cleveland. If the minister comes back it will be simply because Mr. Cleveland's ambition to be elected President a second time soars far above the requirements of international courtesy and good will.

The Daily News says:

Lord Sackville may be congratulated upon having involved his country in the most serious misunderstanding with America that has occurred since the settlement of the Alabama claims. There was not much in the letter but unfortunately did not mend matters by the interviews he granted the Washington correspondents.

The Post says:

A more stupid similar letters might have been written by the American minister in England and no person or party would have taken the slightest notice of them. Left to themselves Mr. Cleveland and his ministers would doubtless have treated the matter as it deserved. Political necessities, however, are too strong for public men in America. Hence the President was driven to offer an affront to Minister Sackville and the friendly country he represents.

The Daily Telegraph says:

America's step may amuse or offend some, but it will not vanish anybody. It is quite intelligible. Lord Salisbury declined to act against the Minister, who is more sinned against than sinning.

BITTERLY CONDEMNED.

The London Standard Says Cleveland Has Sacrificed His Honor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Herald's London despatch says: The action of President Cleveland towards Minister Sackville was known here only late last evening, but at the leading clubs was the one topic of conversation and was bitterly condemned by all Englishmen present. The general expression of opinion is of the tone assumed by The Standard, the only paper that treats of the matter. It says:

If the intelligence we publish this morning from Washington be substantially accurate in its verbal details the American Government have taken summary action of a deliberately offensive kind in relation to Lord Sackville. Mr. Bayard has informed the British Ambassador that for reasons already known to the English Government his continuance is no longer acceptable and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries. It must be hoped that a more precise account of the terms of the communication will take from the brusqueness, we are tempted to say brutality, of the message. Apparently it has been thought necessary to assert American dignity by insisting on some open rebuke of Lord Sackville. The inference seems to be that Lord Salisbury saw nothing in his conduct to justify severe disciplinary measures, and consequently American statesmanship felt it necessary to take the punishment into its own hands. In any case Lord Salisbury will be well advised if he proceeds with all possible despatch to acquain this countrymen with the nature of his communication to Mr. Phelps. The attitude assumed by the President may then be intelligible, though it can hardly be reconciled with a regard to English susceptibilities. He may be quite sure, however, that opinion on this side the Atlantic will distinguish between what he has done as a candidate and what, had he been free from the despotism of electioneering, he would have thought it his duty to do as chief magistrate.

The Standard concludes by referring to that part of the American press which can afford to keep its head and obey its conscience during the Presidential campaign, and observes that Mr. Cleveland has saved his electioneering prospects at the expense of the honor of American public life.

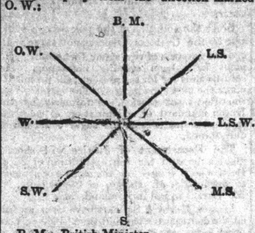
Why Lord Salisbury Didn't Act.

It is well understood that the communication made to Lord Salisbury by Mr. Phelps was to the effect that the Government of the United States looked upon the indiscretion committed by Lord Sackville as fatal to his further usefulness as British Minister. The suggestion was therefore thrown out that it might be a friendly act on the part of Great Britain to supersede him with as little loss of time as possible. Mr. Phelps' representations were received in the most amicable spirit by Lord Salisbury, who made no attempt to excuse or justify the letter. He, however, pointed out that the minister had not designedly given offence to the United States Government or people, and that during the ten years he had lived in Washington he had always preserved friendly relations with everybody, public or private. The Government regretted very much the indiscretion of which he had been guilty, but was very reluctant to inflict so severe a penalty for it as to recall a minister who had served his country faithfully for forty years. Mr. Phelps again pointed out that what might easily have been overlooked as an indiscretion in ordinary times becomes serious on the eve of a Presidential election when party feeling was running high and the interference of a Foreign Minister on either side would naturally provoke bitter resentment. Lord Salisbury fully admitted the gravity of this consideration, and substantially admitted the impossibility of retaining Lord Sackville against the wishes of the American Government.

Blowing a Pretty Stiff Gale.

From The Chicago News.

A cold wave appears to have struck the Democracy. Nobody seems to know whether it is a blizzard or just an unpleasant autumn gale. The wind is blowing from all parts of the compass marked on the following chart, but principally from the direction marked O. W.:



B. M.—British Minister.
L. S.—Lord Sackville.
L. S. W.—Lionel Sackville West.
M. S.—Minister Sackville.
S.—Sackville.
S. W.—Sackville-West.
W.—West.
O. W.—Old West.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Captain O'Shea on the Stand—A Sensational Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Parnell Commission resumed its sittings this morning. Attorney-General Webster called Captain O'Shea to the witness stand. Capt. O'Shea stated that at Mr. Parnell's request he conferred with Mr. Gladstone in June of 1881. The interview was accomplished without the knowledge of Mr. Parnell's colleagues. After Mr. Gladstone's speech, made in the House of Commons, May 16, 1882, Mr. Parnell spoke of the awkwardness of the speech and how it annoyed Egan and others. Negotiations were discontinued until 1883, when Messrs. Parnell and Dillon were in Kilmainham jail. The proposals which the witness made to the Government in 1882 were made without the authority of Mr. Parnell. Certain members had replied to them in Parliament about the time that Mr. Parnell was released. After the latter's return from Paris he conferred with the witness at the latter's house, and at these conferences they were always alone. Captain O'Shea stated that Mr. Parnell desired to release Michael Davitt from imprisonment, but not Brennan. The Irish leader also authorized the witness to confer with the Government, and said that if the question regarding the arrears in rent was settled satisfactorily he would advise the tenants to pay their rents, and would himself denounce as outrages all resistance to law. Mr. Parnell said that he had power to carry out this guarantee. A letter to this effect written by Mr. Parnell to Mr. Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, while Parnell was an inmate of Kilmainham jail, was read by Attorney-General Webster.

Seven letters were shown the witness, who declared with certainty that the signature attached to them was that of Mr. Parnell.

Sir Charles Russell here asked the court to permit him to postpone the cross-examination of the witness.

Justice Hannen said he could not perceive any good reason for postponing the cross-examination.

Sir Charles Russell thereupon decided to proceed, and Captain O'Shea in reply to his questions said that Mr. Buckle, editor of The Times, had asked Joseph Chamberlain to get him to give evidence. Mr. Chamberlain showed witness Mr. Buckle's letter in July last. Witness did not agree to give evidence, however, until he had been subpœnaed by Mr. Parnell. Mr. Houston, the Secretary of the Irish Loyal Union, saw him take down in shorthand his statement for The Times.

Mr. Houston told him that it was a state secret how The Times got the letters it had published.

He had heard through a Nationalist named Mulqueeny that the police had found a letter in the League's rooms in London in which Frank Byrne acknowledged the receipt of a check from Mr. Parnell, which had been sent to him to enable him to escape from the country, but the authorities had assured him that no such letter had been seized.

Sir Charles Russell: "Did you ever threaten Mr. Parnell?"

Witness: "Threaten him! How do you mean? I have been angry with him, and once I turned him out of my rooms in Dublin."

Sir Charles Russell: "Why did you turn him out?"

Witness: "I told him to get out as I did not want to see him again."

Sir Charles Russell: "Have you ever said you would be revenged on Mr. Parnell?"

Witness: "I never remember saying so."

Sir Charles Russell: "Have you ever said that you had a shell charged with dynamite to blow him up?"

Witness: "No."

To further questions the witness replied that he saw the original of the facsimile of one of The Times' letters last week. He believed the writing was Mr. Parnell's.

Many of the memoranda which he had made were destroyed in 1883, when there was danger of a select Committee of Parliament being appointed to inquire into the Kilmainham treaty, and it was intimated to him that the utmost reticence ought to be observed on the subject.

Sir Charles Russell: "Intimated by whom?"

Witness: "By Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who said it was the opinion of another person, namely, Mr. Gladstone."

These statements caused a sensation in the court, and Justice Hannen asked that everybody abstain from manifesting his feelings during the proceedings.

Sir Charles Russell: "Was it then you destroyed the memoranda?"

Witness: "Yes. Certain memoranda, which were in another box, and which included some of Mr. Chamberlain's letters, escaped destruction. It was Mr. Gladstone's wish that I should be as reticent as possible from motives of political expediency."

Diamond sale, 9 King west. 246

EXPENSES MUST BE PAID.

Hannah Boyd's People Will Not Let the Matter Rest Where it is.

HAMILTON, Oct. 31.—Miss Hannah Boyd has returned to Thorold, where she was before Detective Murray took her into custody to see what he could pump out of her about the Galt poisoning affair. The lady by whom she was employed wrote to her, asking her to return, and expressing her conviction that Miss Boyd had nothing to do with the affair. Miss Boyd and her relatives here were put to a considerable expense, besides the great inconvenience and annoyance, in connection with the case, and do not purpose letting the affair drop quietly. Unless Detective Murray makes good the amount of the expenses he will probably be sued for damages for false arrest.

Queen's Own Pointers.

The Queen's Own had their weekly parade last night. Under command of Lieut.-Col. Allan, numbering 445, and headed by their bands, they marched to Clarence-square, where they were put through company skirmishing drill.

Next Sunday the regiment will parade at the Armory at 2 o'clock and march to St. Luke's Church, in St. Vincent-street, where Rev. John Langtry will preach the sermon.

Adjutant Macdonald's class for the instruction of non-commissioned officers will be formed next Thursday night and will be continued during the winter.

The particulars regarding the annual inspection on Thanksgiving Day and the annual muster roll will be read out in orders at the next weekly parade.

The recruit class, under Pts. A. M. Burns of "E" company, is doing well.

ON A MOULDERED STRING.

BOOKSELLERS AND COPYRIGHTS.

RAS STILL HARPING TO THE SAME OLD TUNE.

The Commercial Union Apostle at Huntsville—The Non-Intercourse Bugaboo—A Cordial and Speedy Invitation from the Spider to the Fly Predicted.

HUNTSVILLE, Oct. 31.—Erastus Wiman, on his way out of the Muskoka woods from a fortnight's hunting, addressed a meeting of residents of this place to-night on the existing conditions affecting the relations between the United States and Canada. Among other things he said:

The governments of these two countries stand to-day in an attitude of marked and painful indifference with each other. It matters not who is to blame; it is of no consequence to our present consideration which is right or which is wrong, the fact remains, that within ninety days Canada may have a slap on the face from the United States that will make the blood of every Canadian tingle in his veins, either from indignation or sorrow. This will come in the enforcement of the Retaliatory Policy, inaugurated by the Democratic Congress and at length responded to by a Democratic President, who not content with the amplitude of his power, sought larger authority to enforce the expressed will of the people, and the party that placed him where he is. Canadians mistake Grover Cleveland if they think he will stop short of his purpose, either by his triumph or defeat in the impending conflict for the Presidency. Events have shown that a more determined or a more courageous man than the existing President never gave force to his convictions, or the expressed desire of his people. That a settlement of this fishery question will be forced before the expiration of his present term of office, there can be no doubt; and even though the Senate failed to give him the augmented powers he desired, those already conferred upon him so unanimously in the previous session are such that to put them in operation will result in consequences of the most serious character to Canada—consequences perhaps not so disastrous in themselves as hurtful to the spirit that provokes an action so decisively hostile.

Of course the Canadian Government, as foreshadowed by the recent utterance of the Premier, may see its way to the establishment of an impartial tribunal to interpret the treaty of 1818, the technical letter of which it has so offensively enforced in startling contrast with the spirit of the age pervading the vast commerce everywhere else on this continent. It is barely possible that the United States may agree to the submission of the question to this tribunal, but a condition precedent to this submission will certainly be the granting by the Canadian Government of the insignificant and altogether trivial privilege of shipment of fish in bond through Canada, in order to retain the immeasurably greater privilege of receiving goods in bond from foreign ports through the United States, and the continuance of profits to Canadian railroads in the transportation of American through freight from one point of the United States to the other.

* * * * * *

The growth in Canada of a sentiment favorable to a union based solely on a commercial partnership has spread with a rapidity phenomenal in the growth of sentiment, possessing the people most vitally interested to a degree far outstripping any previous experience, even exceeding the first stages of faith in the National Policy, now being tested with results somewhat uncertain, and in contradistinction to which it affords attractions for the benefit of many who are against the National Policy.

In the United States, on the other hand, there is a belief well nigh universal that a political union for Canada is the most desirable, and that in this plan lies not only the solution to all international complications, but a destiny for both countries in keeping with their unequalled extent and unequalled resources. It is time comprehensible to the average American why there should be the slightest hesitation on the part of Canada to come into a union of States so resplendent in their progress; so independent in themselves, yet so contented in their alliance with each other; and possessing such a variety of elements of such attractiveness as to be winning from the rest of the world not only respect and admiration, but capital, invention, skilled labor, enormous immigration, and every other essential contribution to still further achievements. That an invitation to join the union, coupled with conditions of the highest advantage, will within a very short period be afforded to Canada there is no manner of doubt. It is doubtful if in all the history of nations an invitation more hearty, more attractive or more advantageous will have ever been recorded in the annals of time.

* * * * * *

It is even now claimed by some professed observers that if a secret ballot were to be taken on annexation in Canada, a majority would be found to favor it. But this it is impossible to believe, for deep in the hearts of a vast majority of Canadians rests a love for the old land of Mother land, that it is only with a wrench can most men bring themselves to even a contemplation of a separation. So strong is this affection that up to this point in the history of the country, no sentiment has been so pronounced and so influential, especially considering that it may be made to appear in a direction so diametrically opposite to that of personal and material advantage. It is a heritage, this love of British connection, that men of mature age have hoped to hand down to their children, if with it there could be handed down an equal chance for material growth and personal opportunity for advancement.

* * * * * *

Others have cast about for a plan by which all the advantages of a business connection between the United States and Canada may be secured on the one hand, while on the other the sentiment on behalf of existing political conditions and a British connection should remain secure. This, it is believed, can be achieved by a commercial union between the two countries; a union which shall have for its sole object a perfect and complete interchange of all commodities by the obliteration of the custom line; a uniformity of tariffs; an equitable distribution of joint revenue, and a perfect control by each of expenditure. That such a union is practicable, those who have studied the matter the closest believe; that it is possible without leading to political union is certain if Canada still desires to adhere to her independent nationality. To both countries the advantages, so far as trade and commerce are concerned, follow a trade partnership just as obviously as they follow a political partnership, without the disturbance of the political equilibrium of the United States on the one hand, or the political independence of Canada on the other.

* * * * * *

In a conflict between geography and sentiment geography will eventually win, if it makes more valuable by a dollar every tree of the tens of millions that nod their heads in the breeze, by a dollar every sheep that feeds on the hillside, by twenty dollars every horse that trots up the lane, increase the value of every other product of the farm in proportion, and if in such a conflict a thrill of life be possible in every mineral location, a brightening prospect in every fishing station and a greater value to every timber limit and every milling privilege, each having an increased value imparted to it in proportion to its increased marketable opportunity by the breaking down of a barrier separating it from a market of 60,000,000 of people. To resist such a material advantage as all this implies would not only be impolitic but useless, for a choice between loyalty to Canada and loyalty to Great Britain and its manufacturers, can have but one response if ever the question is thus boldly put for decision at the polls. If a plan can be adopted by which loyalty to both can be secured, that is the plan which will have the most assured approval. With all this in view and in apposition to a steady growth in the annexation sentiment, it would not be surprising within a year to see the Tories, now so opposed to Commercial Union, running to cover, and imitating the Grits, and become its most ardent advocates. In this they would be but repeating history when twelve years ago they did not hesitate to vote and discriminate against the interests of British manufacturers as a class in favor of their own manufacturers as a class. Perhaps having given the manufacturers such a magnificent chance at the expense of the farmers and other producers, they may now be disposed to give the farmers a chance, and thus benefit them and the manufacturers also by opening up a wider market for both.

Two Well Known Citizens Seriously Ill.

Yesterday morning Mayor Clarke received a letter from Dr. W. W. Ogden stating that Mr. A. W. Godson was seriously ill from diphtheria and it would be some time before he could be present at the Board of Works investigation.

Mr. W. A. Foster, Q. C., is so ill that his condition is quite critical.

Adjourned Until Saturday.

The Board of Works investigation was to have been continued at 1.30 yesterday afternoon, but at the request of Mr. Fullerton Judge McDougall adjourned it until Saturday at 11 o'clock. The reason for the adjournment was that the lawyers for the city required further time to allow Hardy examine the books.

A Change on The Mail Staff.

It is rumored in newspaper circles that Mr. Charles Morrison, the present City Editor of The Mail, is about to resign his position to accept a more lucrative one with the Massey Manufacturing Company. Mr. John A. Ewan, the Ottawa correspondent of The Mail, is credited with being his successor.

BOOKSELLERS AND COPYRIGHTS.

How the Matter was Presented to a Provincial Meeting of the Trade.

The familiar face of Mr. H. Fred Sharpe of St. Mary's, beamed from the presiding chair at the annual meeting of the Booksellers' and Stationers' Association of Ontario, which was held at the Queen's Hotel yesterday afternoon. The attendance was good.

Mr. John Ross Robertson, representing the Canadian Copyright Association, addressed the Association for the purpose of enlisting the support of the association for the proposed application for a new Dominion copyright act governing the reprinting in Canada of imperial copyright works, the productions of British subjects, or of the subjects of those countries that have an international copyright with Great Britain.

Mr. Rothwell of Brantford, representing the Copyright Committee of the Booksellers' Association, and Mr. Hutchison of Toronto offered this resolution, which was carried:

The committee appointed to enquire into the Copyright Bill having reported favorably to this meeting on the proposed bill, we, the Ontario Booksellers' Association assembled, heartily approve of the draft bill and we pledge ourselves as booksellers to render all assistance possible in our power to aid the Copyright Association to bring the matter properly before the Dominion Government.

Messrs. Hart, Hutchison and Thompson were named a committee to confer with the Copyright Association in the direction of the resolution.

Mr. A. S. Irving reported what efforts he, with other members of the association, had been making to have the import duty on certain foreign periodicals removed. He also spoke of the conferences he had with the Postmaster-General regarding the reduction of the postage rates.

Then Mr. N. T. Wilson of London and Mr. W. C. Middleton of Kingston got this resolution through:

That the Executive Committee take immediate steps to acquaint the Postmaster-General with the injustice the Canadian trade is suffering through the facility afforded by the United States postal law for supplying our customers with English and American periodicals, and we respectfully request a petition be prepared and sent to all the trade throughout the country for signature, asking for a uniform rate of one cent per lb. on this class of matter.

The officers chosen were:

President—H. Fred Sharpe, St. Mary's (re-elected).
Vice-presidents—Messrs. Rothwell, Brantford (re-elected), and Middleton, Kingston.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. J. Dyas, Toronto.
Executive Committee—D. Bates, A. G. Watson, Toronto; George Tait, St. Catharines; N. T. Wilson, London; J. G. Cloake, Hamilton.

Japanese Goods. 108 Queen east, 3 doors east of Jarvis. Jenkins, direct importer. 246

NARROWED DOWN TO FOUR.

A Battle-Scarred Conservative Talks About the Collectorship.

The World met a battle-scarred Conservative in the Rossin House last night and asked him about the vacant collectorship. "There are just four candidates," he said, "and I will give you their names in the order of their probable chances:

John Small, M. P.
F. D. Barwick, lawyer.
A. R. Boswell, ex-Mayor.
Robert Spratt, ex-merchant.

"My opinion is that Mr. Small has the turn, as when there is a plum going Sir John never forgets the hard worker. But I do not think he if I were you I would waste much ink about it, for this reason that it may be a year before the position is filled. You will recollect that Sir John kept the Hamilton collectorship open for two years and a half before he made up his mind. In Toronto, in the old days, our old friend Mr. J. E. Smith had to wait a year for the 'sit,' and when he 'retired' the late collector was not appointed for almost a year. You can safely bet that Toronto won't get a collector before the close of next session of Parliament."

NINE PROTESTING PHYSICIANS.

They Say That Enforced Vaccination is an Outrage on the Individual.

The World was last night informed by Dr. A. M. Ross that there were eight city physicians besides himself who "publicly protest against the enforcement of vaccination on an unwilling people." Also that "the convictions of the individual should be as inviolable in the domain of medicine as that of religion or politics, and coercion in that is nothing less than tyranny."

The physicians alluded to are:

Alexander M. Ross, 176 Simcoe-street.
Edward Adams, 450 Yonge-street.
Joseph D. Tyrrell, 6 D'Arcy-street.
A. E. Malloch, 256 Sherbourne-street.
W. J. H. Emory, 33 Richmond-street east.
R. Hearn, 950 Queen-street west.
Lewis H. Evans, 7 Spadina-avenue.
J. W. Dauteo, 175 Simcoe-street.
T. W. Sparrow, 182 Carlton-street.

COLONEL C. S. WOOD'S LUCK.

He Holds One-Twentieth of a Ticket Which Won $100,000.

Colonel Charles S. Wood, the tall and handsome manager of the Eutaw House, is in great luck to-day. He has got by the sum of $5000 than he was a week ago.

The gallant colonel not long ago bought one-twentieth of a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. He put it in his pocket and had almost forgotten that he even owned it when he was notified that the ticket, of which he held a fraction—it was No. 73,946—had drawn on October 9 the $100,000.

The colonel was not slow in communicating with his lottery people, and on Monday he received a certified check for his share of the wealth, namely, $5000.

When the reporter approached the colonel last night as he puffed away at a "Perfecto," he looked very knowingly, but proved decidedly uncommunicative.

"*Me* win $5000! *Me* buy a lottery ticket?" he exclaimed, with a sly twinkle in his off eye, as he twirled his long Mephistopholean beard. "Why, you must be mistaken! No, indeed; it must be somebody else. That's all a fairy tale. Don't you believe a word of it." and the colonel puffed away as unconcernedly as if winning $5000 in a lottery "dead" was a mere trifle in the experience of a man who knows how to run a hotel.—Baltimore (Md.) Herald, Oct. 24.

About Concurrent Sentences.

The World was talking yesterday to a veteran police official, when the subject of concurrent sentences was brought up, and this was what he said: "I do not think that giving a man three sentences for three crimes, all to expire at one and the same time, acts as a deterrent. Of course, should he come before the court again they will show on his record, but the immediate effect is wanting. Now, to-day a man got three months on each of three charges preferred against him, all of which were to run concurrently, that is to say on the expiration of three months he is free. The inference I draw from this way of doing business is this, that a man when he commits one offence will naturally argue that he could go right straight along offending until detected, feeling sure that no matter how many crimes he committed, if convicted for them, the sentences would amount to no more than if he had been caught when he broke the law the first time."

A Naturalized Turkish Clergyman.

Ghose Branch Howie, late of Syria, now pastor of Knox Church, Brussels, has taken the oath of allegiance to the British throne. This is the first case of a Turkish subject being naturalized in Canada. Mr. Howie's marriage with Miss Sarah Spur, late of England, takes place to-day. Mr. Howie is a former pastor of St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, Toronto. He will probably return to the foreign mission field.

A rich treat is the Original Fisk Jubilee Singers at Horticultural Pavilion this (Thursday) evening. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved 50 cents. Plan at Nordheimer's.

Boodler Sionaker's Boodle in Bank.

An injunction was applied for by Mr. Carson, of the County Crown Attorney's office, yesterday on behalf of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to prevent the Dominion Bank from paying over $930 deposited by Boodler Sionaker. The prisoner, who was until lately the railway's cashier at Sioux City, Ia., was captured here, and is at present held on a charge of forgery. Chief Justice Armour granted an interim injunction until Tuesday next.

Watch sale, 9 King west. 624

His Sun Dial Stolen.

Mr. T. H. Bull, Clerk of the Peace, is regretting the loss of a valuable sun dial which was stolen from the lawn in front of his residence, No. 84 Bloor-street west, the other night. It bore a Latin inscription, and Mr. Bull says he can easily identify it.

LETTING IN THE LIGHT

On the Cost of Electric Lighting in Toronto and American Cities.

The Fire and Gas Committee met yesterday. There were present Ald. Shaw (chairman), Frankland, Galbraith, Bell Dodds, Ritchie, St. Leger, Chief Ashfield and Acting Chief Graham. The property-owners on Bathurst-street between Queen and College-streets sent in a petition to have electric lights substituted for gas lamps on that thoroughfare. There were several applications from churches for Lambeth lamps, which were approved of.

The chairman read a letter from the North Toronto Suburban and Water-works Company offering to supply electric lights at a much lower figure than that at present paid by the city, and requesting that no arrangement be closed with the Toronto Electric Light Company until their representatives be heard. The matter was referred to the proper sub-committee.

Ald. Dodds attacked the quality of the present electric light. It appeared on turning up the minutes that the sub-committee on electric lights had not been given sufficient powers, and Ald. Dodds proposed that its powers be extended so that it might be able to treat with the various companies and find out which one will give the best terms

Ald. Ritchie submitted the following figures of electric lights in the undernamed cities:

	No. of Lamps.	Price. Cents.
Baltimore	519	50
Bangor, Me.	23	41
Boston	570	(3 year contract) 55
Bridgeport	212	50
Brooklyn	1007	50
Buffalo	631	47½
Cleveland (2 companies)		57½
Fall River	200	36
Hartford	120	54
Hoboken	100	45
Jersey City	70	50
Lowell	125	47½
Lynn		42½
Montgomery	100	42½
Montreal		50
Newark	184	50
New Haven	118	47½
Philadelphia		55 to 57
Providence	205	50
Syracuse	280	38
Troy	320	42½
Utica		40
Worcester	188	55
Trenton		50
Springfield		60
Schenectady		47
Toronto	200	55

New York gave new contracts according to location and length of time burning) 25, 30, 40, 50, 60

The cost of lights is increased in Canada by duty on coal (soft 60c. per ton or 20 per cent. ad valorem); duty on wire, 25 per cent.; on carbons, 25 per cent.; on globes, 30 per cent.; on insulators, 35 per cent.; and the cost of freight.

After Ald. Ritchie had got through with his statement the matter was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Neilson of the Bell Telephone Company was present and let some light on the subject. He incidentally mentioned that underground telephone circuits did not act as well as overhead.

The sub-committee was then reorganized and given wide powers, Ald. Galbraith and Ald. Dodds being added.

The rest of the time of the meeting was occupied by the members wrangling over gas and electric lights for the various wards they represented. It was a cause of great complaint that when the city wanted work done and lamps put in the Gas Company practically ignored the orders. Ald. Dodds got a motion through that a representative of the company be asked to explain when the committee meets next time. Ald. Galbraith brought to the notice of the committee the attack which appeared in The Mail on the members of the committee. He characterized it as disgraceful.

L. A. Morrison sent to the committee a letter, which the chairman characterized as a very impertinent one, complaining that the City Commissioner was not treating him fairly in having him summoned to the Police Court for breach of the Building Bylaw. The communication was tabled.

Russell's selling off, 9 King west. 246

FINAL AND PRIMARY.

The Successful Boys at the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Twenty-six candidates entered for the final examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and of this number 22 passed. In the primary examinations 54 candidates entered, of whom 31 were successful. These are the results, which were announced yesterday.

Final—R. A. G. Burns, F. J. Dawson, O. Groves, John Grant, John Hutton, Alex. Hatson, C. W. Hoare, J. A. Howitt, T. J. Jamieson, I. J. Lane, C. M. Lane, O. F. Macdonald, H. A. Minchin, R. J. Montgomery, J. H. McFaul, sr., R. E. Robinson, J. M. Rogers, P. J. Scott, W. A. Smith, H. A. Smellie, A. D. Walker, A. A. Weagant.

Primary—A. P. Ardagh, R. U. Bray, W. L. Bond, A. C. Beatty, W. Bryans, G. Baptie, M. C. Black, A. L. Castleman, H. N. Coultice, C. P. Dewar, F. J. Ewing, R. Ferguson, S. M. Fraser, A. R. Gordon, W. E. Gimley, J. A. Ghent, A. H. Garrett, R. A. Hardie, D. S. McDougall, E. R. Morton, James McKenty, W. McGillivray, T. McEdwards, J. C. McGillivray, T. S. McGillivray, J. A. McGregor, H. Northmore, A. N. Rines, E. Ryan, E. H. Stafford and J. W. Willmott.

Mikado Japanese Store, 108 Queen east, 3 doors east of Jarvis. Cheapest on earth 246

THE CITY'S PECULIAR POSITION

In the Matter of the Don Improvement Work.

The World was talking to Mr. R. Macdonald, the contractor for the Don improvements work, yesterday. "If," said he, "the city does not do something this week in the way of keeping us supplied with money, we will be compelled to close down the work on Saturday next. There is no other course left open. The estimates came up and there is nothing to pay them with. Should we close down the city will be liable to us for damages, as this stoppage is directly contrary to our contract. The city will have to pay us for the loss sustained by our having our plant idle."

Begone dull care and dyspepsia. Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum is nature's own panacea for indigestion and dyspepsia. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5cs cents.

Morrisburg's Boom.

MORRISBURG, Oct. 31.—It is expected that an envelope factory will be started here in connection with the paper mill, a bonus of $25,000 for which has been granted by the town.

The R. C. Mission at Oshawa.

OSHAWA, Oct. 31.—The mission which has been held in the Roman Catholic Church here during the past ten days was brought to a close last night and the Redemptorist Fathers left to-day.

The Smoke Point Murder Trial.

PICTON, Oct. 31.—The Smoke Point murder case occupied the Court all day up to 4.30, when the jury retired, and after about three hours' deliberation brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoners were at once discharged.

The Income Tax Denounced.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Temps denounces the proposed income tax as inquisitorial and as likely to add to the number of the enemies of the Government. It does not believe that the bill will be passed by Parliament.

High-Class Watches.

It is a great mistake to allow a fine watch to run 4 or 5 years without cleaning and fresh oil. The oil dries up and the resulting dry friction cuts and roughens the fine actions. Mr. Beeton, the high grade watch specialist, opposite the Post Office, gives his entire attention to the above class of work. 246

At the Court of Revision.

The Court of Revision yesterday morning took up the appeals in St. Thomas Ward. The reductions amounted to $20,000, all in small figures.

In the afternoon the court heard appeals against local improvement assessments. The only matter of importance was the confirmation of the Orde-street extension assessment, notwithstanding a most vigorous protest on the part of an interested property owner.

THEIR OWN WATERWORKS.

THE JUNCTION WILL SPEND $67,000 FOR A SUPPLY OF AQUA PURA.

It Will be Brought From Humber Bay—The Source Sanctioned by the Ontario Board of Health—The Reeve Has a Racket With "Fides"—A Lively Meeting.

With but two dissentients a largely attended meeting of the ratepayers of West Toronto Junction last night endorsed the action of the Council in reference to the water supply of that thriving village.

For $67,024 Messrs. McQuillan & Co., of Parkdale, will do the entire work. The water will be taken from Humber Bay, 700 feet from the shore and west of the Parkdale waterworks. Operations will at once be proceeded with, and next year West Toronto Junction will have a pure and adequate supply.

The Provincial Board of Health have endorsed the scheme from a sanitary standpoint, and all the objections which had been urged against it have been satisfactorily disposed of.

Reeve Clendenman officially presided over the meeting and tersely explained the situation. Then Clerk Leigh read the specifications, contract, and sureties' bonds. This was a long and tedious process, as numerous questions were asked and explanations given.

A tempest in a tea-pot had been caused in the village by some severe strictures in a series of letters under the signature of "Fides," which had appeared in a local paper. In these were strong animadversions on Reeve Clendennan, Solicitor Going, Engineer Venables and others. The chief sting was in the allegation that together they had agreed to give the contract to the Parkdale firm. The refutation of these statements, simply designated "lies" by those who ought to know, led to some lively passages.

"It is a lie," said the worthy Reeve, "that I made any such compact. If 'Fides' is present I hope he will come forward and either substantiate or retract his published statement."

But "Fides" was backward in complying with the Reeve's request, and then came disclaimers from one and another. As these were made the Chairman accepted them and then said: "Now there remained Mr. Hoover, whom he had accused of being the author "Fides." Then the gentleman so pointedly referred to sent up a note to the Reeve in which it was stated:

I thank you for the kind invitation. I assume the responsibility of the "Fides" letters. I will deal with me in the same kindly and liberal spirit that has actuated me.

"Kind and liberal spirit!" satirically repeated the Reeve. "It is a kind of kindness and liberality which overcomes me. [Loud laughter.] I have never experienced such kindness and liberality before. Mr. Hoover has made statements which, if he knows that I have been guilty of a crime which would send me to the Penitentiary. There is not a particle of evidence on which to base these lying statements."

Then there were some spirited words encounters. A Mr. Stuart spoke with his hat on, on which there were calls of "Chapeau bas." The speaker would not comply and called upon the Reeve to keep "those roughs quiet."

Then there were recriminatory speeches about the advertising, the time of letting the tenders, how much the "extras" were likely to amount to, the number of specifications applied for and other routine matters.

At last Mr. Hoover came forward and said he had no changes. This led to some smart wordy encounters with the Reeve. "It is true" and "it's a lie" were bandied around as to the delay in pushing the waterworks forward, the cost, probable consumption, best locality and other matters. In every instance the laugh was turned on poor "Fides."

Mr. Hoover: "I am told by engineers that the estimates are far too low for the work to be completed." [Cries of "Who told you?"]

The speaker, however, was not to be drawn. All his statements were on hearsay, but he would not divulge his informants' names. This nettled Solicitor Going, who demanded: "Is it true, as you state, that I was in the ring to set the contract?"

Mr. Hoover: "If I were you I would not say a word." [Laughter.]

Mr. Going: "Unless you withdraw that and apologize for it you will have the chance of proving it in court. I say it is a lie." [Applause.]

The next charge urged by Mr. Hoover, who pertinaciously held his ground, was that the council me