THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 4 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year . . . . $3.00 | Four Months $1.00
Six Months . . . . 1.50 | One Month 25

No charge for city delivery or postage.
Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.
Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line.
Financial statements, twenty-five cents per line.
Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births, 25 cents.
Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30 1889.

What Does It Mean?

The Mail yesterday had a double-leaded article which has attracted considerable attention. It would indicate that that journal is determined to continue its anti-French crusade, and to appeal still more stoutly to the electors of Ontario to resist the encroachments of our compatriots to the east. The weak point of it is that a pessimistic vein pervades the article from beginning to end; but there is this about it that it is evident that the next election in Ontario will be fought out on pretty much the same issue that The Mail tried to raise two years ago, and that the encroachments of the French and the alleged subservience of the Mowat Government to the demands of the Roman Catholics will be extensively discussed. Things are tending daily in this direction, and The World would not be very much surprised to see this question become not only a Provincial issue but a subject of discussion in Dominion affairs, and that the next Federal election would be also fought out on pretty much the same lines. People are asking what is the card that Sir John at present has up his sleeve besides the ace which he holds in his hand and which is labelled "Anti-Annexation." If we could get this card out of his sleeve it might be found to have printed thereon his own picture artistically mounted on a very fine Protestant horse.

Bismarck's Surprise.

Bismarck has just given the world a surprise, or rather two surprises. First he made himself conspicuous in the way of bidding defiance to the United States; or at least he put that appearance on; with what object future developments must show. Next, he throws the cable "into fits" over his wonderful tale of friendship for England, and his vigorous assurances that England and Germany are all right in accord together in this Pacific Islands business. The American world is "struck all of a heap" by Bismarck's almost contemptuous attitude towards the Great Republic; while the world all over wonders what the Dictator means by being all at once so "sweet" on England. People unversed in ways diplomatic and the mysteries of *le haute politique* will be apt to conclude that there is a large-sized African in the fence somewhere; and the burly figure of the German Chancellor will rise before many an excited imagination as being himself the maker of the mischief—for a purpose.

Under the circumstances, it would be weakness for England or America to accept Germany's professions of disinterestedness and honest intention in this Samoan business. Did not Bismarck himself say in the most public manner, no longer ago than last week, that Germany had resolved to follow the example of England, and to establish a great colonial empire? Yes now, when it is observed that this outburst of German pretensions in the far-away Pacific Ocean certainly looks like a pretty bold beginning of it, the defenders of German policy make-believe that there is really nothing to be alarmed about and that there is no greater question at issue than one as to the proper observance of certain treaties. We say—tell that to the marines. A correspondent of The New York Tribune, a few lines from whom we reproduce below, appears to have got hold of the right end of the string:

It would be a serious miscalculation to suppose that the schemes of Germany are limited to the possession of a single small group of tropical islands. Their occupation is intended to be only the first step in one of the vastest enterprises ever projected by a European power. For more than ten years past the agents of Prince Bismarck have been diligently engaged in perfecting a plan of colonization in the Pacific Ocean so far-reaching and enormous as to reduce all similar modern attempts by other nations to comparatively insignificant dimensions. For the execution of this great scheme the ownership of a strong-hold in Polynesia is an indispensable preliminary. Samoa was long ago selected as the essential point of departure, and the clutch of Germany having once been fastened upon it, nothing short of violent measures, energetically and resolutely applied, will loosen her hold. Not a thought of surrendering the preponderance now established is entertained by the rulers at Berlin. They utterly deride the notion of interference by the United States. In this part of the world (the United States) their contempt is judiciously concealed, but in the far east the scents of the potent Chancellor are free and unrestrained in their expressions of mockery.

As for Germany's real intentions all through, we need make no mystery about them if we have common sense enough to put this and that together. Let the news of the day's events be read in the light of Germany's avowed grand design of a colonial and oceanic empire, and surely you must "see it."

From this time on we shall be hearing a good deal every day about how Bismarck's defiance works upon our American neighbors. A right understanding of English opinion on the Samoan question will be slower in coming to us. But already we can see this—that popular sympathy will be very strongly with the nation of our own race and language, no matter how much the obligations of official position may compel something the other way, for appearance sake, it no more. But after all there will be more than mere appearance in the difference here suggested. For England, as one of her own great masters of description has told us, is composed of two nations: the people, and those who are or are supposed to be somewhat different from the people. It is to be expected that the former will side with the United States, and the latter with Germany, in this present dispute. And we are not likely to have long to wait for proof of this. To which it may be added that the different sympathies of England's two nations respectively in this dispute may yet have an important bearing on other questions of great interest to Canada now pending.

Fire Proof by All Means.

The Board of Trade, The World understands, purposes proceeding at once with the erection of their new building at the corner of Front and Yonge-streets. The adopted plans are considered eminently suitable, and the estimates are $200,000 within the sum which the Board will have no trouble in raising. We understand that the committee in charge of the building have not yet decided whether they will have a fire-proof building or not, though we believe that the architect has strongly urged it upon them. From what we can gather it would cost them $40,000 additional to fire-proof the building, a comparatively small amount for so desirable an end. The World trusts that the committee will see their way to recommend a fire-proof building, as they will not only be improving the building by the amount of increased cost, but will also be setting a precedent worthy to be followed by others who may have charge of proposed public buildings. The directors of the Bank of Commerce and the Canada Life Insurance Company have shown their wisdom by adopting fire-proof plans for their new buildings now going up in King-street. The deplorable thing in connection with the new Parliament Buildings in the Queen's Park is not what they are likely to cost but that they are not to be fire-proof. It would have paid the Province five times over to have gone to the additional cost of rejecting wood in their construction.

The electoral messengers from Texas, Maryland and Delaware have been sent back home from Washington with the electoral votes of those states, because the electors have neglected to comply with the law, which requires them to fix their autographs to the returns. It would be cruel to suggest that in the case of some of the electors the law demands an impossibility.

CANADA AND UNCLE SAM.

Fresh Light on the So-Called Annexation Movement.

From The New York Evening Telegram.

The following communication from the ex-editor of Mr. Goldwin Smith's Week, and a very independent judge of the Canadian question, will be read with interest on both sides of the border:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING TELEGRAM:

In an editorial paragraph you on Monday emphasized the fact that Mr. Sol Smith, in seeking office as Mayor of Windsor, Canada, declared himself an Annexationist, and you deduced the conclusion that a unionist feeling is growing over the border. With all respect for the eccentric and since defeated candidate and for The Telegram, I beg leave to take issue. Without being in possession of the absolute facts, I would suggest that not national, but local interests probably were alone involved. As well might an Englishman take Senator Ingalls seriously as take Mr. Sol Smith at his own estimation.

Concerning the "sometimes acrimonious" discussions on Annexation which appear in the Canadian press, I would like to add a few words, feeling, as I do, that considerable misapprehension exists regarding that question.

The history of the so-called Annexation movement is short, easily comprehended, but practically unknown outside Canada. Like many another "movement" it is the offspring of that prolific parent, political exigency, and is characterized by the easy virtue of its begetters. Strange to say, an Englishman whose patriotism is above suspicion is largely responsible for this "disloyal" colonial cabal. Mr. Goldwin Smith, whose attainments are the admiration of two continents, in an unhappy hour forecast the "Political Destiny of Canada."

Viewing this Republic and the Dominion from a scholar's high standpoint and through a reversed telescope, the political line of demarcation appeared to him faint and unequal to the task of permanent separation. There was no physical reason why the northern moiety of America should fly a different flag from that floating over the moiety to the south of them; and it being necessary that he, in common with other great men of leisure, should have a "fad," the flat went forth.

The professor has few enemies, so nothing further was heard of the matter for a time. His many friends possibly reason with the man whose wife has vanished him: "I pleased her and I don't hurt I." They perfectly well understood that it was owing to his life as a recluse—to the pernicious reverie, amounting almost to want of human sympathy—that he had arrived at a conclusion which all who came in daily contact with them knew to be so utterly in discord with the hopes and aims of true Canadians.

From the Grange Library at Toronto next came a Free Trade suggestion, which Mr. Goldwin Smith named "Commercial Union" or "Unrestricted Reciprocity." As between the United States and Canada there should be an unrestricted exchange of commodities—at least, so he thought. That proposal found neither much favor, or, at any rate, attracted more attention, than his previous proposition. But it was not discussed seriously until just previous to the last Dominion elections, which took place in 1887, when it became a straight issue. With a very short intermission, Sir John A. Macdonald and the party whose chief he is, have been in power ever since Confederation in 1867. In the desperation born of office hunger and of chagrin the Grits (the opposition) in 1886 seized the Commercial Union cry. Never was a party more illy advised. The Government supporters showed: (1) That Commercial Union with the United States would involve a reversal of the "National Policy" which it was claimed had done so much for Canada; that (2) the Grits' "Reciprocity" must inevitably lead to a disruption with Great Britain, and (3) ultimately to Annexation. That settled it. Not even to check a lavish expenditure would disgruntled Conservatives hand the reins of power to a party who would sell its birthright for a mess of pottage, nor would responsible Grits give countenance to a proposal which apparently meant national suicide. There is a matter of history. Sir John Macdonald went back to power with a majority of over sixty, and Edward Blake, the opposition leader, is a political corpse.

It is true that Mr. Erastus Wiman, a Canadian born, has expended much of his strength and his money stumping Canada in the advocacy of Annexation; but whatever his real object may be, he gets no encouragement from the people at large. The Toronto Globe, long since fallen from its high estate, and discredited by the party it assumes to voice, hysterically and spasmodically echoes the platitudes and sophistries of Commercial Unionists and gets laughed at for its pains. The Mail has passed under the control of Mr. Wiman, and represents only that adroit speculator. With few exceptions, the remaining responsible press of Canada, like its people, is intensely—not British, but, as it ought to be, Canadian. the Mr. Smiths to the contrary notwithstanding. W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

New York, Jan.

Monroe's Trial for Perjury Ends in a Fiasco.

Editor World: What can the crown mean by offering no evidence in this case after the Grand Jury returning a true bill against Monroe for perjury? It is like offering a premium for perjury, which crime has increased to an awful extent in this country of late, so that no subject's liberty is safe, and it is as good as saying go and do thou likewise to the next witness who has his own ends to attain. If this course is to be often repeated, "good bye justice."

AN INDIGNANT LOOKER-ON.

Parkdale, Jan. 29.

Canon Knox Little's Sacramentarian Sacerdotalism.

From The Christian Guardian.

In another column we correct some misstatements of Canon Knox Little about Methodists, whom he invites to "come back" to a church to which they never belonged. In the report of a sermon preached last Sunday Mr. Knox Little gave the following invitation on the same line "There were some perhaps who had been led into sin, who had found the world too strong for them, the lusts of the flesh too strong for them, the temptations of the devil too strong for them. They had sinned after the powers of the world to come had been felt by them and after they had partaken of the sacraments. There were some who perhaps had been brought up as Methodists, as Baptists, as members of the Society of Friends or any of the other hundred sects. But they had become worldly and had fallen into sin. He would say to them: 'Make your confession.' Do what the Prayer-book said, go to the priest of Jesus Christ, and kneeling down, let them honestly and squarely and fairly tell out the tale of their sins, and receive the absolution which the priest was empowered to minister and let them get the benefit of the Precious Blood." If this is what this Anglican "priest" has to offer, Methodists and Baptists must have fallen very low indeed before they will be won by this sacramentarian sacerdotalism. They "have a more sure word of prophecy whereunto they do well that they take heed."

A New Law Book.

A new law book has just been published by Mr. R. E. Kingsford, assisted by Mr. J. E. Hansford, entitled "Manuel of Evidence in Civil Cases." The manuel is founded on lectures delivered at Osgoode Hall by Mr. Kingsford as lecturer in commercial law, contracts and evidence to the Law Society of Upper Canada. It deals very fully with the numerous civil actions, the best methods of proof and defence. It also contains an admirable collection of the most important English decisions and the leading Canadian cases. The Dominion and Provincial statuces and the rules of practice relating to evidence are fully quoted. This practical book will be found most useful to senior students as well as junior members of the profession already in practice. It contains 238 pages, well printed on heavy paper, bound in fine cloth covers and the price has been fixed at the low sum of two dollars. Copies may be procured from the law book stores or from Mr. Hansford.

Personal Mention.

T. A. Mackinnon of the C. P. R., Montreal, is at the Queen's.

Geo. E. Casey, M.P., and A. P. Cockburn, are at the Queen's on the way to Ottawa.

Henry Robertson, Q.C., of Collingwood is at the Queen's.

Charles Mackintosh, Ottawa, passed through the city yesterday from Chicago. He says he has no intention of starting a Conservative paper in Winnipeg. "One is enough."

J. F. Wolfe, Supervising Agent of the Customs Department, arrived from Montreal yesterday and left for the west last night.

John Davis, Inspector of Distilleries, is at the Queen's.

John McMillan, M.P., Seaforth, is at the Walker, on his way to Ottawa.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

THE BUSY BOARD OF WORKS

WHAT ALD. CARLYLE'S COMMITTEE TALKED ABOUT.

The Very Queer Resolution that Ald Fleming Introduced and Ald. Tait Backed Up—The Wages That City Contractors Should Pay Their Laborers.

There were present at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Works, Chairman Carlyle, Ald. Baxter, Bell, Small, Shaw, Fleming, Tait, Woods, Galbraith, Carlyle (St. And.), Verral, the City Engineer and Clerk Clark. Several sewer tenders were opened, but as there was difficulty over the figures the City Engineer was ordered to report at the next meeting which are the lowest. In the matter of the Rosedale Ravine the Assessment Commissioner recommended that the owners of the property to be expropriated for the 66-foot roadway should be tendered the sums opposite their names:

Avern Pardoe (formerly Horace Thorne)	$1530
William Mason (lot 21, Severn-street)	560
Mr. and Mrs. Meredith	820
James Good	750
Joseph Jakes (portion lot 23)	448
W. D. Shutt	120
Wilkins Bros	280
Total	$4508

The recommendation was adopted.

Ald. Shaw brought up the question of the removal of the toll-gate from the Yorkville and Vaughan Plank-road to outside the city limits. He asked that $605 be put aside for this object and the board concurred.

The chairman and Ald. Small, Fleming, Galbraith and Baxter were appointed a committee to discuss the application of the Toronto and York Street Railway Company, offering to construct a line of street railway in the city.

The protest of John F. Taylor, Robert Davies and John Lobb against the proposed deviation of Winchester-street and a communication from Mr. Edmund Wragge in the matter of re-arrangement of tracks on both sides of the Don were referred to the special Don Committee. Ald. Shaw, Bell, Verral, Carlyle (St. Thomas) and Tait will investigate the question of purchasing the Glen-road bridge from E. J. Jarvis.

Among the petitions were the following: For asphalt pavements and stone sidewalk in Jarvis-street from Glen-road to Bloor-street; for a sewer in Crawford-street; a cedar block pavement in Brunswick-avenue from Bloor-street to Bernard-avenue; for a sewer in Harbord-street from Markham-street to Palmerston-avenue; for a sewer in South-drive; for a sewer in Woodlawn-avenue, and for a six-foot wooden sidewalk in Harbord-street.

A breezy discussion took place when the report of the Street Commissioner was handed in. Mr. Jones was attacked by Ald. Carlyle, Baxter, Bell and Fleming for having discharged a foreman of St. Andrew's Ward named Ferryman and substituting a compatriot named Granger in his place. Ald. Fleming hinted that it was done because Ferryman did not belong to the Orange lodge. If he had belonged to one all would have been well. The chairman said the board was powerless in the matter. The Street Commissioner had supreme control. It was a mistake, but nothing could be done. Ald. Bell wanted the Street Commissioner instructed to make a report as to why Ferryman had been dismissed, but finally withdrew it and the subject dropped.

By a unanimous vote the board decided to recommend to council the commencement of the work of constructing the Dundas-street bridges. The cost, according to the tenders recommended for the work, will be $60,946. This includes $11,875 for probable damages. The iron work is to cost $24,428 and the stone work $24,643.

Ald. Fleming tried to ring in a little motion at this point. It ran as follows:

That, whereas it has been reported to this committee that during the winter season the contractors engaged on works for the corporation of the city of Toronto are in the habit of reducing the wages of laborers in their employ, who are not well able to look after their own interests, to such sums as are entirely inadequate to support them, your committee are of opinion that in all contracts hereafter to be let for works to be carried on under this committee's direction, a clause should be inserted that no contractor be not permitted to engage any laborer to work under said contract at a less rate of wages than 15 cents per hour, and that if it is ascertained that laborers are engaged at a less rate than 15 cents per hour the contract should be forfeited and the work taken out of the hands of such contractor.

Ald. Carlyle: "This is all clap-trap and nonsense. Ald. Fleming is only trying to get a little cheap popularity."

Ald. Fleming: "I must request Ald. Carlyle to take that back."

Ald. Carlyle: "I do not see why I should. I said what I meant."

Ald. Fleming: "You have given utterance to expressions unworthy of you."

Ald. Baxter: "That resolution is ridiculous. What right have we to dictate to business men what they should pay their employes?"

The resolution was given the six months' hoist, the only yeas being Ald. Fleming and Tait.

The City Engineer's report was then taken up. It recommended a sewer in Park-road, the grading of Smith-street and a sewer in a lane leading west from Ontario-street. He desired permission to call for tenders for the iron pipe to complete the extension of the Bay-street sewer and that the extension of Leslie-street be done under the local improvement.

The clause relating to Jarvis-street was a lengthy affair. It recommended the construction of an asphalt pavement on that roadway, 36 feet wide, at a cost of $95,870; the construction of a stone flag sidewalk on both sides of the street at a cost of $26,360; the substitution of the present culverts by iron ones at a cost per culvert of $50; and the grading and the sodding of the boulevards at a cost of $5000; or a total cost of $129,180. The city's share was to be $11,420, and the balance $117,760 to be assessed against the property on the street. The time of payment is to be spread over a period of 10 years for pavement, grading and sodding, and 15 years for the sidewalks. The report was adopted without amendment.

In a supplementary report the Engineer stated that he, in company with the Mayor and Ald. Carlyle (St. And.), had opened up the sewers in Beaconsfield-avenue and Lisgar-street and found both in a very bad condition. They were built in 1882 by Ardagh & Leonard, the material being Scotch pipe. He believed it would be advisable that other sewers of a like character be examined. Ald. Baxter wanted the contractors and inspector on the work summoned before the Board, while Ald. Fleming thought the County Judge should interfere. It was resolved to allow the matter stand over to give time for further investigation.

The Engineering Society.

The fortnightly meeting of the Engineering Society of the School of Practical Science was held yesterday afternoon at the school and was presided over by Mr. H. E. T. Haultain. A paper was read by Mr. D. D. James on city surveying, showing in an interesting manner the methods of surveyors in surveying, subdividing and laying out city lots, with hints relating to practical office methods, etc. This was followed by a paper on the gas engine by Mr. J. A. Duff, B.A., which showed careful study and research on his part, particularly in respect to the theory of the gas engine, which was treated in a masterly manner.

The Secularists' Ball.

Science Hall, in the Millichamp buildings, Adelaide-street east, which is the headquarters of Secularism in this city, was the scene of a gay gathering last night on the occasion of the annual ball and supper of the Toronto Secular Society, an organisation which has a large membership. The affair was in commemoration of the 153rd anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and pictures, while on the platform was Napolitano's orchestra. Fully one hundred couples were present and kept up the dance till a late hour.

A Central Bank Case.

The Central Bank v. C. C. Baines was argued yesterday afternoon in the Court of Appeal. This is the case where the defendant was made a contributor for five shares which he received from Cox & Co. and which he contends were never legally transferred to him. The Master-in Ordinary held he was liable which the Chancellor confirmed with costs in September last, from whose decision the present appeal is taken; judgment was reserved.

THE MIGHTY PYRAMIDS.

Sketch of a Visit Thereto by a Young Canadian—How They Look at Night—Recalling the Darkened Past.

Dugald MacMurchy in The Week.

We had just come down the Nile, having arrived at Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, late in the afternoon. After a better dinner than we had seen for many weeks, Vincent and I strolled out on the terrace to follow the custom of the place by drinking black Turkish coffee and smoking Egyptian cigarettes. Around us in animated groups sat English lords, American railway kings, native and foreign army officers, French and Italian scientists, and indeed travelers from every quarter of the globe. Had you cared to listen you could hear conversations being carried on in half a dozen different languages at once, for it was February and the height of the short Egyptian season. Outside the fence, a few yards away, are the gay and animated street donkey boys, fighting and quarrelling for a place of vantage in front of the hotel, dragomen in wait for the unwary, for travelers are their peculiar prey, Arab boys holding up tempting bunches of roses, street vendors with their shrill cries, while every now and then the mounted patrol of the English army of occupation passes along the street. The evening was clear and the moon shone on the white walls across the road in a flood of light, carrying your eyes from the brilliant lanterns below to the more beautiful sky above. Two men, evidently travelers, now come out and crossing the piazza pause at the top of the steps to consult their dragoman. From fragments of the conversation it seems they are about to take a last look at the Pyramids before leaving for home. Presently they step down on the pavement and get into a victoria, the dragoman jumps up beside the driver and they are off up the street at a rattling pace, the sais running in front to clear the way in the crowded street. Perhaps it is the mysterious fascination of the Pyramids that is stealing over us, for tired though we are a few minutes later we too, in another carriage, are on the same road. There is pleasure enough even here, watching the changing throng, with every now and then the driver's shout of warning to those who are almost under the horses' feet. A crack of the whip and we are around a sharp turn to the right and on a quieter road. Soon the street passes the splendid palaces of Husein and Hasan Pasha and then a British barracks and soldiers' canteen. Tommy Atkins seldom gets homesick even in Eastern lands, but some of Tommy's songs often send his hearers home. Over the great iron bridge at Kasr-en-Nil we pass through a corner of the Khedive's gardens in which the moonlight shining on the countless little canals makes the place look like a network of silver. Our way runs out in the country now and the scene, though quieter, is more lovely. At the next angle of the road we overtake half a dozen camels with their solemn tread and impatient drivers huddled up behind. Perhaps they are going but a mile or two farther on to a fellah village, for their heavy loads may mean a journey across the great desert.

In answer to an enquiry our dragoman says: "Yes, master, one route to the desert, not much water and three months to Khartoum." The mention of that fatal city keeps us musing till we are well on our way up the straight road to Gizeh, so well kept, and planted on either side with a row of beautiful lebbek trees. As the road runs near the fellah village of Et-Talbiyeh, some youthful plunderers following for a good mile behind importune us for bakshish. Vincent at least weakly throws the boys a couple of piastres that, judging from his series which follow, produce a perfect riot down the road. The drive from Cairo to the Great Pyramid is, perhaps, not above three miles, and as we near this wonderful and greatest monument of time, a feeling of awe creeps over us, intensified by the hour and the calm and beautiful night. High over our heads shine millions of stars, while down below the shadows thrown across our path are heavy and sharp, not a sound is to be heard. A rude stone wall but a few feet high now protects the road from being blocked by the sand of the deserts. Farther on, the hand of time brings us in full view of what we had traveled so far and longed so often to see. A little to our left, seemingly just above us, rises in peaceful grandeur the Great Pyramid. The carriage had stopped and for several minutes we are silenced by the scene. The stony road in front winds up the gradual incline to the base of Kheops. One side of the Pyramid, bathed in the moonlight, is thrown into high relief by the dark shadows on the other. Its apex seems to rest against the sky. Leaving the carriage at the little inn on the right without a word we hurry up the white road through the heavy sand, not stopping till at the base of the Pyramid we touch with a pilgrim's joy one of its great rude stones. After wandering round for half an hour or so I make up my mind to try to reach the top. One of the peculiar features of Gizeh is the tribe of Bedouin guides, who are ruled absolutely by their sheik. He receives the traveler's fee, and his followers look chiefly for their gains to the bakshish they may extort from their charge in the awful gloom of the king's chamber, where they sometimes profess their inability to find their way out, or offer to leave you wait the judgment in the sarcophagus that lies upon the floor. Vincent, too weak yet to venture the ascent, returns with the dragoman to the carriage. I first hand what money and valuables I have to my friend in sight of the Bedouin guides to save myself from their importunities, and then, fortifying myself with a long drink of Nile water out of an earthen jar, with a barefooted guide grasping each hand I begin the ascent at the northeastern corner. The way is rough and uneven, and without assistance dangerous, especially at night. A steady climb of about ten minutes, however, broken by an occasional pause, brings us at last to the top, where I lie down and quite out of breath I sit down on the narrow platform formed by the removal of the topmost stones. The guides crouch down in a nook a short distance below and begin to smoke. Even time seems to go for very little here.

. . . . . Everything fears Time, but Time fears the Pyramids,

says an ancient writer. With a feeling almost of oppression, I look forth on this awful and deathlike scene. Everything speaks of the past and the forgotten. On one side stretches in its eternity of sand the Great Libyan Desert, mocking even at its border the efforts of men. Far away on the other side, gleaming like a silver thread, flows to the sea the mysterious Nile. On its farther bank lies the great fanatical city, the domes and minarets of its pagan temples throwing back the moonbeams on the night, hiding within its walls the treachery and cruelty of centuries. On this side lies that wonderful valley covered with corn fields which nurtured nations ages before the prairies of the New World had yielded to the plow. Right down in front stands the second Pyramid, only less great than this. Close by, out of the sand, rises like a half smothered monster the mysterious form of the Sphinx, caring not whether kingdoms dissolve or dynasties pass away, or whether this land or even the whole world becomes desolate as the sands he looks across. In a place such as this reflection cannot be stifled, and the charm that has possessed me is not shaken off when an hour after we are again rattling through the streets of Cairo.

Smallpox in York State.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The State Board of Health sent out to health boards in all parts of the state to-day the fact that smallpox in the Onondaga County poor-house has assumed a threatening aspect; also at the penitentiary at Syracuse and at Lyons, Wayne County, and other parts of Central New York. A general vaccination of all people is urged and a special look-out for all tramps is directed.

Senator Cullom Talks Annexation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—United States Senator Cullom, in an address to the State Legislature to-day thanking the members for their confidence in electing him, expressed hope of the future annexation of Canada to the United States. He declared the interests of the two countries were in common. The speech was interrupted by bursts of applause.

Another Boodle Colonist.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Ignatz Reinitz, the tobacco merchant who left town Friday in debt, is supposed to have gone to Canada. His liabilities are said to be $50,000. He left very small assets. Before leaving he sold a large quantity of tobacco below cost.

LOCAL THOROUGHBREDS.

WHERE THE RACE HORSES WINTER AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

A Lively Racing Season Promised in Canada—Tankard Matches at the Granite Rink—The Toronto Gun Club—Baseball News—Spots of Sport.

From present indications the coming racing season in Canada promises to prove an exceptionally lively one. With the many improvements to be made in the spring at Woodbine Park by the Ontario Jockey Club and the increasing of the value of their stakes the local turf club intend to boom racing in Toronto, while the Montreal racing officials are also making a great move to improve the sport in that province. A new race course which was commenced there last fall will be finished in time for the Province of Quebec Turf Club meeting in June. There are also rumors of a big steeplechase meeting at Montreal next season, which if a fact will certainly bring many American jumpers to Canada, as the jumping business across the line is a dead letter. Ottawa and London will no doubt also make great efforts to have good running meetings next season, and with racing at Belleville, Barrie and frontier American towns, such as Ogdensburg and Niagara Falls, the Canadian horses will have plenty to do without going far from home.

The recent purchases of American thoroughbred stock by Canadians have created new interest in the sport, and at present there are more thoroughbreds wintering in Toronto than ever before. Many will wonder what is done with these animals during the winter and where they disappear to, as from November until the following May little is heard of them, and it may be of interest to readers to learn their whereabouts and what is being done with them just now.

Harry Cooper, who bears the distinction of being the Canadian crack of 1888, is quartered at Mr. Joseph Durgan's summer residence on the hill at Norway along with Allie Gates' other racer, the chestnut filly La Blanch, who will make her first appearance on the turf next May. The pair are exercised daily under saddle, on the roads in the neighborhood of Woodbine Park, and both show the good attention they are getting. Drake Carter can also be seen out any fine day, with Johnny Graver in the saddle, down by the Woodbine track, whether he is troubled. The latter looks like a 2-year-old and feels as frolicsome. At Dick O'Leary's stable, Leslieville, are quartered Borderer and Colonist. They also are doing saddle work every day and both look the picture of health. The son of Bend'Or has greatly improved this winter, while the late arrival from London is a great looking colt and will greatly deceive one if he does not turn out well. Close by, at Callender's Hotel, is stabled Charley Phair's grey thoroughbred Gabriel, and he also is a daily patron of the roads in that section, ridden by his owner. Gabriel has greatly improved since the early part of last season, and will doubtless recompense his owner for the care he is giving him just now. Over at the Newmarket course Bonnie Duke holds forth and looking remarkably well too. Though he is not exercised he is turned out into a paddock to play about. He will likely be trained next spring by Charlie Wise.

While the thoroughbreds across the Don are being slowly got into shape for next season's campaign, those quartered in the heart of the city are also being looked after. Now that the sleighing has come, Charley Wise can be seen any day on the principal thoroughfares holding the ribbons over Fred Hardy, who takes kindly to his work. This kind of exercise is just the thing for the son of War Cry and Cheltenham Maid, whose legs have always complained in the spring, and if his trainer can only manage to get him to the post Fred Henry's chances for the Queen's Plate are second to none. Mr. Smith's horse could not look better, and in new hands may turn the trick he has so long been striving for. Another whose legs are very "tricky" is Repeater, and he too is being sent along between the shafts every day with the idea of having him in such shape that when the snow disappears he will require but little preparation to fit him for the race.

The favorite and well-known steeplechaser, Chandos, who was so successful last year, holds forth at the Ontario Veterinary College. His usual exercise ground during the winter is Temperance-street, though sometimes he is driven in harness. The Doctor's representative between the flags looks remarkably well and will make his opponents hustle to beat him over jumps at Woodbine next May. Baffle is also located at the College, and is the Doctor's favorite driver. He is one of the handsomest horses in harness in Toronto. He may be seen any afternoon between the shafts of a red Portland cutter with his owner holding the ribbons over him. Baffle, though in harness just now, will be seen at the O. J. C. meeting in May. First Attempt and The Boss comprise the quartette of the Ontario Veterinary College thoroughbreds. The latter two have just recovered from sickness and therefore are not looking at their best. They are both subjected to walking exercise at present, but will undoubtedly be seen to advantage in the spring. On the same street are stabled the steeplechaser Valor, and the late importation, Bledso. The pair are ridden out every day, Hamilton up on the old horse and a light boy on the colt. The latter is a remarkably fine looking youngster and should "show up" well next May, while Valor will likely make it especially warm for his opponents in the jumping races at Woodbine Park.

At Dr. Campbell's stable in Richmond-street west the old veterans Williams and Billetto are to be seen. The pair are the property of the "vet," who at present is using them in harness, and good drivers they are too. They will seek for honors in the hunt races next May.

A. E. Gates' stable in Nelson-street contains Evangeline, Blenkiron Jr., and Don Pedro, who take their exercise under saddle. The trio are being jogged on the roads and any afternoon they may be seen in Indian file trotting through the streets with the chestnut mare in the van. Driftwood and Lochiel are daily driven by their owners and will be in excellent shape for their trainers to commence on in the spring, while Mr. Bond's Tam O'Shanter is said also to have been educated to harness and yesterday was seen for the first time in public. Tom, who has always an eye to the future, is out every day with Inspire under saddle and hopes to pull off "a good thing" with him at Woodbine next spring. Mr. Doane's pair, Toronto and Surprise, are being exercised between the shafts, and no doubt the former will appear in the hunt races at the O. J. C. May meeting, while the latter, it is said, will be entered for the Queen's Plate. If looks go for anything the pair should carry off a race.

What about the famous old Cyclone? where is he? one will ask. That is a hard question to answer, but it is believed that Mr. Shields has him stored away and will spring him on the public next May at Woodbine Park. One would hardly believe that so many thoroughbreds are in our midst, and this is not all, for several more will be purchased by Toronto owners before spring.

Gossip of the Turf.

At the ice meeting yesterday at Winnipeg Normidian won the 2.40 trot and Sleepy Jim the free-for-all.

For the Washington Park spring races the stake entries are now complete, and the list shows a total of 1335.

The June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay this year will be limited to eight racing days instead of twelve, as in 1888.

Yesterday was the first day of the Omemee winter meeting. The township trot was won by Jonathan F, with Paddy F second and Fearless Dick third. The Three-minute trot was not finished.

Apropos of the Suburban a change has been made in the date on which it is to be run. Instead of being decided on the opening day of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting, Saturday, June 15, it has been set for Tuesday, June 12, the second day of the meeting.

A horse-shoeing match has been arranged between David Meredith of England, champion of the world, and James Donieland, champion of America. The match is for $500 a side. The articles call for their turning 100 practical horseshoes on Feb. 26 at Madison Square Garden.

The New York Jockey Club will hold its initial meeting during the last two weeks of August. Its race course is at Westchester, N. Y., and the tracks of a mile and a quarter, with one turn and a three-quarter mile straight, running diagonally to the grand stand, are visible from start to finish. It is proposed to give six races each day, with no purse less than $1000.

THE STONES IN MOTION.

The Caledonians Defeat Oshawa, While Moss Park is Beaten by Scarboro.

The ice at the Granite Rink yesterday was in excellent condition and several tankard matches were played there. In the Caledonian-Oshawa match the home rinks were successful by five shots, while the Scarboro Maple Leafs defeated Moss Park by six shots. Both matches were keenly contested. The score:

Caledonian.		*Oshawa.*
RINK NO. 1.		
W W Walton,		H E Lambert,
P T Dunn,		J E Sykes,
R H Ramsay,		J Graham,
D Prentice, skip....	18	J E Gould, skip..... 21
RINK NO. 2.		
W D McIntosh,		A Rankin,
F Foster,		J Hobbs,
W Christie,		G Rice,
W Davison, skip....	23	F E Dingle, skip.... 15
Total.....	41	Total..... 36

Maple Leafs.		*Moss Park.*
RINK NO. 1.		
A Hood,		J Lumbers,
J Green,		A G Forgie,
A Patterson,		Dr J C Clapp,
J Richardson, skip.	26	R Malcolm, skip.... 19
RINK NO. 2.		
W Glendinning,		W Paterson,
I Stobo,		R Watson,
R McCowan,		W Sammerfeldt,
A Young, skip.....	18	J P Rogers, skip.... 19
Total	44	Total..... 38

The Malcolms Defeat the Rennies.

At the Moss Park Rink on Monday evening the Rennie Brothers were defeated by the Malcolm Brothers for the Malbolm Medal by 17 shots to 5.

Where the Visitors Will Play.

The big Bonspeil which takes place in Toronto to-day between the City Clubs and All Ontario will be played as follows:

At Victoria.		*At Prospect.*	
Collingwood ..	2 rinks	Mount Forest..	1 rink
Millbrook	1 "	Churchill	2 "
Georgetown ...	1 "	Elmvale	2 "
St. Catharines	1 "	Thornbury.....	1 "
Meaford.....	1 "	Ancaster.....	1 "
Brussels.....	1 "	Scarboro	1 "
Thamesville...	1 "		
At Granite.		*At Moss Park.*	
Port Hope.....	2 rinks	Stouffville.	1 rink
Brampton	3 "	Ayr	1 "
Clarksburg....	1 "	Preston.....	1 "
Whitby	1 "	Hamilton Cel...	1 "
Orillia	1 "	*At Caledonian.*	
Oshawa.....	2 "	Fergus.....	2 rinks
Scarboro M. L	1 "	Kincardine.....	1 "
		Berlin.....	1 "
		Elora	1 "
		Waterloo.....	1 "

Tankard Match at Brantford.

BRANTFORD, Jan. 29.—The curling competition for the Ontario Tankard commenced here to-day, Paris, Bright, Plattsville, Aylmer and Brantford being represented. The ice was in splendid condition. Paris defeated Bright by 15 shots and Brantford was victorious over Aylmer by 24 shots. The match will be continued to-morrow. Following are the scores:

Paris.		*Bright.*
RINK NO. 1.		
J. L. Maxwell,		G. Buchan,
J. Adams,		J. Bryan,
J. Grigg,		J. Mekie,
M. Cavan, skip.....	20	T. Riesberry, skip.. 16
RINK NO. 2.		
J. Adams,		G. Evans,
J. Grigg,		B. Stewart,
J. Torrance,		W. Riesberry,
J. Brookbank, skip..	12	M. Stewart, skip..... 31
Total.....	32	Total..... 47

Aylmer.		*Brantford.*