THE TORONTO WORLD

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22 1887.

Prospects of a Freer Trade in Criminals.

The dispute which arose in 1876 between Great Britain and the United States over the application of the latter for the surrender of Winslow, then a fugitive from justice, put a damper on further negotiations for the making of new treaties between the two countries containing a larger list of extraditable offences. Owing to some cases which had occurred, Great Britain in the Winslow case, demanded that, in the event of his delivery up to the United States, he would not be tried there for any offence other than that which appeared in the extradition proceedings, until—that offence being disposed of both as to trial and punishment—a reasonable opportunity had been afforded to him to return to the country from which he was thus removed. Secretary Fish, on behalf of the United States, refused to give such an assurance, and insisted upon the right of trying Winslow in the States, if surrendered, for any offense that might be legally charged against him. As the United States Government has since persisted in this view it has been impossible to effect new treaties with them embracing a wider range of criminal offences. Although the view of the United States Government has not always been by any means that of the courts, nevertheless they were not sufficiently unanimous in their decision to give any assurance that the contention of Great Britain in the Winslow case would be adopted. The Supreme Court of the United States has, however, in the recent case of *United States v. Rauscher* decided that the contention of Great Britain in the Winslow case was correct. As this decision is binding on all courts in the United States in which the question may arise, there is now no longer any danger of a man being extradited for one offence and tried for another. There is therefore nothing to prevent an extradition treaty being at once effected between the two countries which will enable such sojourners as Eno, Ward and others of that stamp to be rewarded according to their demerits, and by which our neighbors across the way will have their largely-diminishing population promptly restored to them.

The University Question.

To those who have striven to bring about a union of all denominations of Christians in support of the national university, it is disheartening to find so liberal a body as the Baptists declaring their opposition to the popular idea. It is the more disheartening because when McMaster Hall was built so near University College it was held certain that its founder designed that it should be a feeder to the arts and science department of the public institution. We cannot ascertain from the speeches made by Dr. Castle and Dr. Rand during the interview with Mr. Mowat what they intend to make of the two Baptist institutions. A great deal was said by them and others who spoke about the Woodstock Institute and very little about McMaster Hall. Is it intended that both these institutions shall continue in operation with separate staffs and students? or will McMaster be merged in the Woodstock school? We can hardly suppose that the two institutions will be kept up, for however liberal and wealthy the Baptist body may be, there would still result a great outlay of money and nothing would be gained. We are forced therefore to conclude that it is intended to close McMaster Hall and put the whole educational strength of the body in the Woodstock Institute. We have nothing to say against this school or the work it has done. It has been useful to its neighborhood and to the church which has liberally sustained it. But when it is proposed to give it the right to grant university degrees it is proper to ask whether it has or is likely to have such a staff of professors and apparatus as would entitle it to such a distinction. All the world knows how weak are the colleges in Ontario supported by religious denominations, how weak in fact is University College compared with what it ought to be, and can it be supposed that one of the smallest of the larger denominations can in a town of the size of Woodstock support a college which shall rival the national school? If the Methodists have failed at Cobourg how can the Baptists hope to succeed at Woodstock?

The references of Drs. Castle and Rand to the colleges of the United States are wide of the mark. The Baptist body is large in the States, but small in Canada at present. When it grows large in Canada, to which no one out of the churches of Rome or England entertains any objections, and when the whole population of Canada also grows, the Baptists may have a university so large and strong that no one would think of refusing it degree-granting powers. At present to do so would only cast ridicule upon these powers. The American system of creating "colleges" by the hundred and dubbing their graduates M.A. and LL.D. has not yet acquired vogue in Canada, and would not be tolerated in Europe. It lowers the standard of education and brings into contempt titles—which Drs. Castle and Rand evidently value, because they ask power to confer them.

Another Subsidy Wanted.

A railway is projected from Lake Huron to the Niagara River by a route not mentioned, and of course a Government subsidy is asked. There are already seven roads connecting Lake Huron more or less directly with the Niagara River. Can any one give a good reason for loosing the Dominion purse strings to build another? If so, let the public have it.

Upper Canada College.

The friends of Upper Canada College who are to meet to-night and discuss the future of that institution will no doubt make out a very fair historical and utilitarian argument why that institution should be preserved. But they ought also to consider whether it is not best to compromise the situation and under a new arrangement to make Upper Canada College a much greater institution than it has been in the past. While they have a good argument they must not forget that the reply thereto will be this; that the money and the property now devoted to Upper Canada College is at bottom public money and public property, and being such, the people as represented by their Legislature have a right to put it to other uses if the majority think fit. That being the opinion of a large portion of the community, the upholders of the college ought to see their way to some sort of compromise. We are convinced that there is need in this province for a first class residential school, we are convinced that Toronto and its vicinity is the most advantageous location for such a school; and we are still further convinced that if Upper Canada was given good buildings and a good site near the city and new blood and new vigor infused into the concern while its old traditions were preserved, it would rank as one of the first residential schools for boys on the continent. Not only boys from all over Canada, and even the United States, would be attracted to it and would be in a position to pay good rates for the tuition provided.

An Emperor at Ninety Years.

The event of the week in Europe is the celebration of the ninety-first birthday of the Emperor William of Germany. One result or concomitant of the occasion appears to be that for the time war rumors are hushed, and there is more talk of peace now than for some months back. The Emperor, although far the oldest of living sovereigns, has not reigned the longest, for it was late in the day with him when he came to the throne. He was born March 22, 1797, and from the age of 10 years was brought up as a soldier. He has always, up to a recent date, retained the habits of a soldier, and in spite of the doctor's orders insisted on living the life of the camp rather than of the palace. He was 64 years when by the death of his brother he became King of Prussia, although, owing to the incapacity of the former, he had been Regent for some three years preceding. In 1871, at the conclusion of the war with France, he became Emperor of Germany.

His power, which is that of Germany as well, has been extended and consolidated by the greatest statesman and the greatest military strategist of the age working together. Yet to the Emperor himself must be allowed no small share of the honor. He was always a thorough soldier, to begin with, and then besides he had the gift of selecting able men to do the nation's work, both in politics and in war. Two such servants of the Crown as Bismarck and Von Moltke are rarely seen together in any country; if indeed such a conjunction of political and military ability was ever seen in the world before. The Emperor has always been a Tory, and his belief in the divine right of kings is perfectly sincere. Up to the present Germany has had the forms of constitutional government, but with only a very moderate share of the reality. But whether his successor will be able very long to perpetuate this state of things is a question. The Emperor's present anxiety is to prevent any great European war taking place during his own remaining time. And we may fairly say that this personal desire of his is the strongest force now operating to preserve the peace of Europe. And therefore there is probably all the more reason to dread what must happen when he quits this earthly scene.

From Washington comes the news that Acting Secretary Fairchild has issued a circular to customs officers promulgating the recent act of Congress authorizing the "President to protect the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, and American trading and other vessels in certain cases," etc., and the act relating to the "importing and landing of mackerel caught during the spawning season," and calling particular attention to their provisions. But it is premature to call this retaliation begun. So far it is merely a very necessary step in official routine. When retaliation does begin we shall hear of something more serious.

The war between the prohibitionists and high license advocates gives the common enemy a chance to say his prayers.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Mr. Davin on the plains of Assiniboia.

Last week the New York Herald observed that a higher ocean temperature than usual for the season was spreading over the North Atlantic, over which there was being developed an immense area of low atmospheric pressure. These conditions, our contemporary pointed out, indicated the immediate advance of a great warm wave in these latitudes. Yesterday the beginning of such a change was very perceptible here. Now look out for a big thaw.

A spring robin—the tailor's spring bill.

The meeting of the premiers of the different provinces, called by Mr. Mercier, will be the means of eliciting a lot of valuable information. But the delegates will be powerless to do anything in the way of correcting abuses; and any opinion they may give will merely express the provincial view as against the federal. Already there has been too much expression of the provincial view in this country. What we want is a national opinion.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is carrying passengers back from Dakota to the east without cost, so great is the distress and suffering caused by floods and blizzards. And yet immigrants continue to arrive in that country of hardships at the rate of 100 a day. Great is the power of advertising.

A majority of forty in the House of Commons is more satisfying than a Lord High Commissionership.

Evidently President Cleveland's Government wants to get a reputation for economy. A general order just published by the War Department directs the discontinuance of the practice of firing a morning and evening gun at military posts, except at the United States Military Academy, Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The reason for the issue of the order is the fact that the supply of powder remaining at the close of the war of the rebellion, which has been used for this purpose of firing salutes, has been exhausted, and the Ordnance Department is without funds to purchase a fresh supply.

The Northwest majorities were the last straw on the French independent camel's back.

The saying that things run in waves is again exemplified in the case of the recent series of railroad accidents. There was the big bridge accident between Montreal and Boston, and then one on the Providence road; and in our own country we have had the smash-up at Streetsville on the Canadian Pacific, and the day before yesterday there was a smash-up in the Ingersoll yard of the Grand Trunk which might have been very serious. Accidents are sure to happen to the best regulated roads, but there is no doubt that some of these recent occurrences would not have taken place had there not been carelessness in some quarter.

The Town Council of Prescott, Ont., is alleged to have displaced the scrub-woman in the Town Hall on account of her Grit proclivities and appointed a woman in her stead with pronounced Tory sympathies. We commend to the Solons of Prescott a careful perusal of Principal Grant's sermons on partyism.

The journalist who holds that black eyes are legitimate badges of the profession is just now an ardent admirer of our national capital.

Lady Macdonald's articles on her Rocky Mountain experiences in an English magazine are worth more than a ton of railway pamphlets in advertising the attractions of the Far West.

Mr. Mowat has at present more matters "under his serious consideration" than the people of this province are able to keep track of.

Prohibition and Compensation.

Editor World: I see by your issue of March 14 that one of your readers, the Rev. W. J. Taylor, rector of Wardsville, has put a very remarkable interpretation, quite unintended by me, upon a sermon of mine which you published a few weeks ago, as if I had encouraged moderate drinking v. abstinence. I said nothing whatever to encourage moderate drinking as against abstinence. I did say, it is true, that the C.E.T.S. admitted the right of every man to use, while he could do so without abusing, intoxicating beverages; but I said also that the society had elicited much useful information on the subject, that went far to discourage their habitual use, and that it recognized the self-denying efforts of those who, for the sake of example to others, voluntarily abstained from their use. I used my text, "Let your moderation be known unto all men," not to encourage moderate drinking, but to enforce the important duty of exercising moderation in speaking, and writing, and reasoning, and above all in dealing with the rights and interests of others, especially when they are in the minority, and therefore in our power. And if your reverend correspondent will bear this in mind, he will see that I could hardly have chosen a text better adapted to my purpose, especially if we refer to the original, of which he has given, as far as it goes, a very fair interpretation.

No one can deplore more than I do the fact that "the dives and homes of hundreds of thousands of families have been blasted, their hopes withered, and their loved ones lost, through the liquor traffic." But we must bear in mind that the responsibility of this does not rest on the manufacturer and dealer only, but upon the whole community, which has legalized the traffic and has so largely shared in the profits through the excise duties it imposes and the license fees it demands. If, therefore, a change of policy is to be adopted in the future, which is most devoutly to be wished, it is the whole community, and not the dealers only, who should bear the cost of making such a change. And thus are we brought back to my main contention that prohibition, whether partial or total, must be accompanied with a just and equitable compensation, if it is not to inflict greater evils upon the country than those sought to be remedied. And I feel very confident that the true friends of the temperance movement are those who advocate this reasonable and Christian method of dealing with the subject. In my humble opinion there is great force in the recent utterances of the Hon. Edward Blake to the effect that the country is not yet ripe for total prohibition, and that if such a law could be even passed it could not now be enforced. But, as I have briefly indicated in the sermon referred to, I believe that a solution of the difficulty might be found in a judicious measure for the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous drinks and that the chance of carrying and enforcing such a measure is quite within the bounds of reasonable probability; neither would a fair compensation to the manufacturers under existing circumstances in such a case be beyond the resources of the country. Such a step would greatly lessen the evils complained of, and might lead, if in the end it were found necessary, which it might not be, to total prohibition.

Toronto, March 19. J. MCLEAN BALLARD.

Hints to the New Society.

The following letter has been received, accompanied by $2, towards the funds of the Humane Society:

Editor World: Knowing that you are taking a kindly interest in the "Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," I thought I would write you relative to a notice I saw in yesterday's paper, viz., that the "dog-catchers are out again."

I heard it stated last year that the cart in which the poor dogs were put was so cruelly crowded that one day on University-street the sides gave way, and for that day at least the poor inmates were released.

I most reluctantly witnessed one day last summer the capture of a beautiful water spaniel, which was brutally dragged for yards over the road and sidewalk. I hope the society will see that there is no unnecessary cruelty practiced in this matter.

It would, too, I think be a great kindness to the horses, as well as to the traveling public, if the drivers of street cars were prevented from allowing them to be crowded to the extent they now are.

I also hope that attention will be given to the cruel sport of shooting pigeons and other birds from traps; also the brutal practice of dog and cock fighting. I have heard that this section is practiced in the Veterinary College, but sincerely hope the report is false.

ONE WHO LOVES ANIMALS.

Toronto, March 19.

A Pointer for Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

Editor World: I think that Rev. Mr. Kennedy of McMaster's College, when speaking in Temperance Hall yesterday on temperance, ought to have confined his discourse to Toronto, and not travel such a long journey to Ireland to show himself to the people that he was well dressed and shake hands with those people who were in rags. Then he goes on to say the Irish are always fighting and drinking whisky, and will not pay their rents. Now, sir, I cannot see why the Irish question should be mixed up with temperance, and commented upon by people who know nothing about it. I think Mr. Kennedy should try and educate the people on temperance and not interfere with Irish questions.

JOHN CROSBY, a Temperance Man.

The Spider and the Fly.

Editor World: What a nice man Congressman Butterworth of Ohio is—there is no sour buttermilk about him—he is overflowing with the milk of human kindness. How solicitous he is all at once about the welfare of Canada, the unity of the two peoples, and the cultivation of a fraternal feeling between them. All very good, Mr. Butterworth; your butter may be of the oiliest and finest, even excelling that of the celebrated "Oily Gammon," but it won't slip down the throats of the people of Canada without creating a feeling of nausea which will cause its immediate rejection. Better ship it to some other port, it smells too much like oleomargarine to sell here.

"DIAPHANOUS."

Carleton Registrarship.

Editor World: If this office be worth $2500 per annum, as stated in your columns to-day, and the work has been done by a youth, worth $500 a year, why cannot the province get the work done for $500 and put the $2000 to the credit of the province? Or better still, let the $2000 be used for the local poor, either in free rents for those out of work and unable to pay, or free food and clothing for the deserving poor. This plan applied wherever possible to all public offices, would make a large sum to relieve poverty and be like the gleanings of the field left for the poor and the stranger under the Hebrew dispensation.

ECONOMY.

Another Great Fire.

WINGHAM, Ont., March 14, 1887.

Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, Galt:

DEAR SIRS: We have just passed through a very severe fire in which one of your safes, lately purchased by me, was *most severely tested*. From what had been said about my safe by several of the agents of Messrs. that it was not fire proof and that if a fire occurred the contents of the safe would certainly be injured, if not destroyed, I had begun to feel a little anxious about my papers, but before I had time to write you in the matter the safe passed through *a dreadful ordeal that tested its fire-proof qualities to the utmost limit.* The safe fell through from the second story of the Beaver Block and was buried after the fire in the cellar among heated brick, mortar and burning timber for over a day before I removed it. When the safe was dug out of the debris and set up and cooled off, I began to open it, and found after a little working that the combination lock was all right and in perfect working order. *This seemed almost miraculous after the scorching it had received. When opened the contents of my safe were in perfect condition*, no more damage done than that some of my notes and deeds were a little steamed. I am deeply grateful to you, sirs, for supplying me with such an article, which saved me from ruin. Had the contents of my safe been destroyed, and added to the loss of my law library and suit papers not inside the safe, my loss would have been great indeed. I cannot commend your safe too highly.

S. G. MCGILL.

We understand that Mr. McGill has already ordered another and larger safe from Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch.

The Gerrymander Must Go.

From the Orillia Packet.

Without Mr. Mowat's shuffle of the constituencies in Ontario the little Premier's majority in the present House, instead of being overwhelming, would be exceedingly slender, if not entirely wanting. Candor compels the admission that a like advantage has been gained by the Conservatives in the Dominion elections. The Mail, the Hamilton Spectator and the Owen Sound Times, with other independent and Conservative papers are insisting that an end be put to such outrages as have lately been perpetrated in the interests of faction, and a really equitable organization of constituencies obtained as speedily as possible. This can be done only by taking the power of readjustment out of the hands of the Government of the day, where it virtually rests at present, and vesting it in an impartial tribunal constituted for the purpose.

BICYCLING IN THE SNOW.

BERT BROWN'S TRIP TO THE HALF-WAY HOUSE ON THE WHEEL.

A Call for the Formation of an Amateur Athletic Association—The Troubles of the Syracuse Stars—Opening of the Lincolnshire Spring Meeting.

Last Thursday Mr. Bert Brown of the Wanderers attempted to win the prize offered to the first rider of the club who reaches the Half-way House, Kingston-road, on his wheel. The day was cold and raw, and as he wheeled his "Star" over the frozen snow on Front-street, at first he was well chilled. However, he made the Don Bridge without a dismount, and, taking the sidewalk, the Woodbine was reached with little trouble. From this point to Bates' the road was hard and smooth, and the run was made in excellent time. Starting up the long grade, several slips and falls occurred, and a good fifteen minutes was spent in getting to the top. For the next half mile an average run was made, although snow and ice still on the road occasioned many a dismount. After climbing the slight grade at Victoria Park his wheel suddenly came to a full stop in a snow drift as high as the fences, and Mr. Bert glided gracefully under the snow. The road for the rest of the way to the Half-way House was unrideable, and, although he reached the hotel, snowshoeing would have been better than riding. The friendly farmer took the rider and his wheel back in his rig as far as the Woodbine. This prize, which is to be the best hat that can be got, is coveted by many, and it is reported that a well-known "safety" rider in the club has made several attempts to get it, and that he had to have his wheel shovelled out of a snow drift, so great was the force with which he struck it.

A Call for an Amateur Athletic Association.

A movement has been afoot for some time past looking to the organization of an amateur athletic club in Toronto. At a preliminary meeting held to-day it was resolved to issue the following circular calling a meeting to be held in the Queen's Hotel on March 29:

TORONTO, March 22, 1887.

Dear Sir: For years it has been a reproach to the City of Toronto that it had no organization devoted to the encouragement of such sports as make up the general amateur athletic gathering. The result of this is that of about 120 championship events decided in Canada during the past seven or eight years only one or two have been won by representatives of this city. The cause of this deficiency is not that Toronto does not contain the material where of first-class athletes are made; but is entirely due to the want of organized effort and encouragement. Every year athletes are made out of our game that the young men of the city have taken properly in hand they excel, or at least can hold their own against all rivals, let them come from whence they may. This is solely due to organization; and what has been done in lacrosse, rowing, cricket, bicycling and baseball towards bringing the city to the front can be done in the general field of athletics. At this it is proposed to make an effort. With this idea in view the undersigned ask you to attend a meeting to be held at the Queen's Hotel, on Tuesday, March 29 inst., at 8 o'clock p.m., when the subject will be fully ventilated and steps taken to form a club, the objects of which it is proposed shall be as follows:

(The encouragement of	
Running,	Jumping,
Steeplechasing,	Paperchasing,
Vaulting,	Hurdle racing,
Putting the shot,	Walking,
Hammer throwing,	Snowshoeing, etc.

Whether or not you would straightway join such a club, we shall be happy to have your presence and counsel at the meeting.

Then follow the signatures of James Pearson, C. P. Orr, H. F. Wyatt, J. A. Alley, A. C. Macdonald, C. N. Shanly, A. B. Mackenzie, H. E. Sewell and a number of others.

The Lincoln Spring Meeting.

LONDON, March 21.—This was the first day of the Lincoln Spring Meeting. The race for the Balthyany Handicap was won by R. Craig's 3-year-old colt, The Gloamin'; Sir C. Chlewynd's 5-year-old gelding Goldsmith second; Mr. Craven's 3-year-old filly third. There were twelve starters.

The Jap Defeats Faulkner.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., March 21.—Matsada Sorakichi, the Japanese wrestler, won a $500 match from James Faulkner, champion lightweight wrestler of England, in this city to-night. The match was catch-as-catch-can, two points down, best two in three. Faulkner won the first fall in 10½ minutes, and the Jap won the next two falls easily.

Three Big Stakes.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has issued an official list of entries for three races worth over $150,000. The Futurity of 1889—the great produce stake for 2-year-olds—closed Jan. 1 with 815 entries—the largest number ever received for any race. The probable value of this stake is $75,000, and it will be run for at Sheepshead Bay in 1889.

For the Realization of 1889—the great foal and yearling stake for 3-year-olds—217 foals are already entered, and the stake does not finally close until July 15, when entries made as yearlings are due. Forty thousand dollars is figured as the probable value of the Realization Stake, which will be run at the 1889 spring meeting.

The Futurity of 1888, to be run during the autumn meeting of that year, and which will be worth $50,000, has 752 entries.

The Syracuse Club in Trouble.

The Syracuse Exhibition Company, which is the official name of the Star Baseball Club, is paralyzed over the judgment of $3000 obtained against it by John R. Cole for an injury received on the club's grand stand last summer. Mr. Cole rushed with others to see a row, when the railing gave way and he broke his leg. The company's capital is only $5000. Last year's profits were over $4000, but this has been used up in advance money and a dividend.

Three other persons injured when Cole was thrown out of suits, and the directors at a meeting on Saturday night voted that unless Mr. Cole took a small percentage of his claim they would forfeit their franchise in the International League, set adrift the fine team engaged for this year and disband, claiming that they cannot earn money enough to pay expenses and the judgment also. They claim that they are incorporated under a law which brings no personal liability aside from losing their stock. The club has a grand stand, and little else in the way of assets, besides its franchise in the League. The general verdict is that the directors are bluffing.

The Cornwall Lacrosse Club Officers.

CORNWALL, March 21.—These officers of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club have been elected: President, C. J. Mattice; Vice-Presidents, James Young, Duncan Monroe, J. M. Macdonald; Secretary, C. W. Young; Treasurer, M. W. Mulhern; Executive Committee, the officers and F. Lally, Geo. Crites, A. A. Smith and H. Adams; Delegates to N.L.A., C. W. Young, F. Lally, H. Adams; (James Young, alternate.)

Mitchell Coming to America Alone.

The pugilists, Charlie Mitchell and Jem Smith, who have been amicably touring through the English province in sparring exhibitions, now merely speak as they pass by. Neither will, however, explain who or what is the cause of their parting company. In consequence of their disagreement Mitchell sailed on Saturday for America and Smith will not come at all.

Spots of Sport.

The Binghampton Club has been ordered to report for duty at Scranton, Pa., April 18, where they open their practice season.

The American Association players have been given to understand that they will have to pay all fines this season inflicted upon them by the official umpires.

President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns is having some difficulty this spring with his players. Six of his men—Foutz, Carruthers, Hudson, Latham, O'Neil and Welch—refuse to sign without an advance of pay.

A meeting of the Star Baseball Club will be held in Room 3, Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 29, at 8 p.m. All applications should be sent to J. B. Eager, care of Ogilvy & Co.

The trotting match between Harry Wilkes and Oliver K. may now be considered as certain to take place on April 2, at San Francisco. The match is for $2000 a side, the Bay District Association to add $2000 for the winner.

Betting on the Withers is very quiet. A bet of $3000 to 1000 against Tremont has been made with Cridge & Co. Six to 1 each against Hanover and Kingston are the ruling odds, while from $20 to $100 to 1 can be had against either of the others.

The Saratoga meeting will be one of the old-time sort this season. The stables of Messrs. Belmont, Cassatt, Haggin, Corrigan, Scott, and Dwyers, and Capt. S.S. Brown are represented in the nominations. Hon. W. L. Scott, who in 1886 made most of his winnings at Monmouth, has not entered a horse there for this year's races.

The Detroit Driving Club will hold its meeting on June 19, 20, 21, and 22, and will place a purse and stake program before the horsemen of America, which will aggregate $25,000. In that program will be a $5000 stake, in all probability for horses eligible in the 2.25 or 2.30 classes.

Killen's forfeit of $250 for a ten round fight with Cardiff with four ounce gloves, for $1000 a side, received Minneapolis Saturday night. Cardiff said on Sunday: "My manager will cover the forfeit to-morrow and make arrangements for a fight with Killen two weeks after my big contest with Sullivan. I will wager $1000 also that I knock Killen out in five rounds."

A little betting has been done the past week on the Kentucky Derby by Cridge & Co., of New York, at $4000 to $300 against Gollah, $3000 to $200 against Silver Bow, $3000 to $200 against Alcalde, $3000 to $100 against Tom Hood, $2500 to $50 each against Ban Yan and El Monte, $3000 to $200 against Duke of Bourbon, and $6000 to $300 against Montrose.

William Graham, the English champion wing shot, has accepted both of Dr. Carver's challenges, but has not yet decided where the matches will come off. Dr. Carver agrees to give Graham $100 to shoot a match, if the latter wins, English rules, loser to pay all expenses, Graham to name grounds, and $200 to beat him a Monaco boundary, English rules, for championship of the world. Graham to select place.

Cridge & Co. laid last week for the Suburban $12,000 to $400 against Ben Ali, $10,000 to $100 Amalgam, $10,000 to $100 Goano, $10,000 to $100 Stalwart, $8000 to $100 Ed Corrigan, $8000 to $200 Eugene, $6000 to $200 Sir Joseph, $5000 to $50 and $7500 to $100 Greenfield. Small amounts have been bet by all the commission houses in New York against The Bard, Tremont, and Exile at 15 to 1 against The Bard, 20 to 1 against Tremont, and 40 to 1 against Exile.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club handicap, the first of the prominent handicap events to be run about New York, is attracting much attention in New York. Cridge & Co. have done a lot of business on the prominent favorites at these figures: $10,000 to $500 against Exile, $7000 to $200 Ben Ali, $10,000 to $200 Frank Ward, $5000 to $100 Alf Estill, Wanderment the same, $4000 to $200 Wickham and Fecona, $10,000 to $500 Hidalgo, $4000 to $100 Blue Wing, $6000 to $300 Troubadour, and $3000 to $100 Hanover.

Astonishing Success.

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

A Lucky Escape.

—"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years, and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B.B.B. instead. One bottle cured me." M. A. Squelch, Raglan, Ont. 246

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

The Ministerial Association Gives an Expression of its Attitude Towards Parties.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell presided at the weekly meeting of the Ministerial Association yesterday. The matter of appointing delegates to a central vigilance committee to help the White Cross movement was referred to a committee.

The chief business of the meeting was the consideration of a motion by Rev. Septimus Jones as to how far a minister should go in discussing upon political matters in his pulpit. Mr. Jones said he had always avoiding the introduction of politics into the pulpit, because he did not believe that ministers should be politicians. They should however inculcate the principles of true citizenship, speak out on matters that affected the hearers as Christian citizens, advise their flocks to think and pray in a certain way and then to vote as they prayed. But he was strongly opposed to ministers speaking just on the eve of an election in order to benefit their party.

Rev. John Hunt said there had been many exciting political questions in which the churches were deeply concerned. Although he was a Conservative he had continually been obliged to vote the other way because the Conservative candidates were drunken and debauched.

Other speakers were: Rev. G. M. Milligan, Rev. Dr. Reid, Rev. Chas. Duff, Rev. P. McF. McLeod, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell. The speeches were mainly humorous, but the general opinion seemed to be that it was desirable that a minister should be independent of political parties and that he should not fear to speak out boldly when the occasion demanded it.

Rev. Mr. Milligan thought it quite right for the pulpit to be heard against the candidature of an Agnostic.

Important.

—When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.

Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first-class hotel in the city. ed

A Good Motive.

—Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, agent for Fine Art Publications, states that he was so troubled with deafness for eight years that he could scarcely attend to business, until he tried Yellow Oil. He desires to make this cure known for the benefit of others afflicted. 246

For Ladies Strictly.

—In about one week from the date hereof there will be a grand millinery opening in the new and spacious show-rooms of The Waterloo House. Messrs. McKendry & Co. have laid out for an immense millinery business this season. Ladies who have heard of McKendry's low prices for millinery in the past, and intend to be specially invited. Mrs. McKendry will manage this department as usual. Look out for the announcement in The World, Telegram and News. 246

Old Kentucky Rye Whisky.

—Taylor's Celebrated Kentucky Rye Whisky, guaranteed 15 years old, also Canadian Rye Whisky, 2, 5 and 7 years old, for medicinal purposes. Will ship to any part of the Dominion. Send for price list. Mara & Co. Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 230 Queen-street west. 246

Cure for Croup.

—Prompt relief to prevent suffocation from the accumulation of tough mucous—the formation of false membrane—and the constriction of the air passage, is necessary in case of a sudden attack of croup. Hagyard's Yellow Oil should be used at once, afterwards Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. 246

The trade convention between Cuba and Porto Rico on the one hand and the United States on the other, which was to have terminated in April, has been prolonged to November in order to give time for the negotiation of a treaty.

—There are so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it, as it is as pleasant as syrup.

The house of Henry Fauble, a farmer living twelve miles from Cleveland, was Friday morning set fire to by an incendiary, and Mrs. Fauble and her daughter were terribly burned.

—Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

Prime Minister Salisbury is ill, but was able to preside at a Cabinet council Saturday which was held at his house.

—If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

A brilliant audience, including the Princess of Wales and numerous Americans assembled at Covent Garden Theatre, London, Saturday evening, the occasion being the debut of Marie Engle of Chicago, as Martha. The prima donna received several recalls. Her singing of the "Last Rose of Summer" in response to a recall elicited a storm of applause.

—The best spring medicine is one of West's Liver Pills taken every night on going to bed. Just what you need. Sugar coated. 30 pills 25c. All druggists. ed

The Queen, on hearing some complaints about the exclusion of persons from Westminster Abbey on the occasion of her Majesty's state visit in June next, has caused a list to be submitted to her and has ordered that a certain proportion of admissions be extended to colonial and American citizens.

—Chilblains and frosted feet and hands cured with a few applications of West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment. All druggists. ed

THE COURT RECORD.

Motions, Pleadings and Proceedings at Osgoode Hall, March

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHAMBERS.

Before the Official Referee.

Still v. York—Grant (Kerr, McDonald) obtained an order to take exhibits off files.

Malon v. Osborne—Stanton, for the defendant, obtained an order to examine plaintiff.

Dean v. Ontario Cotton Company—Staunton (Hamilton) for plaintiff, obtained an order to examine Snow, an officer of company.

Smoke v. Emery—Urquhart obtained an order confirming report on sale.

Lashley v. Freehold Loan Company—Saunders, for Federal Bank, moved for commission to issue to Cincinnati, Marsh, for plaintiff. Grierson for Freehold, H. Cassels for Bank of Commerce. Order granted.

Simpson v. Henderson—Reeve, for defendant, moved to have judgment set aside or modified. G. McDonald contra. Reserved.

Taylor v. Ritchie—Helmer, for defendant, moved for security for costs. Titler for plaintiff. Reserved.

Brown v. Uebelhoer—Beck, for Sheriff, moved for an interpleader issue. Watson for execution creditors.

Aylsworth, W. M. Douglas and Saunders for claimants. Reserved.

Ontario & Sault Ste. Marie v. C. P. Ry.—McIntosh obtained an order to pay $400 into Court in lieu of giving a bond.

Carter v. Hannon—Reeves (Bain & Laidlaw) obtained an order discharging mortgage to Court.

Western Canada Loan and Saving Co. v. Garrison—Cowan (Robinson & O'Brien) obtained an order for a subpœna to issue to Registrar of the County of Hastings.

Q.B. AND C.P. DIVISIONS.

Cases for argument for Tuesday, March 22, before a single judge: Re Solicitor, re Kiely v. Toronto, Brook v. Brook, Ketchison v. Ketchison, Piggott v. Piggott, re Waterworth and Bigwood, Connolly v. Benjamin, Denike v. Hastings. Court sits at 10 a.m.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Before Robertson, J.

Re George White infants—Parker moves for payment into court of $225 rent; and for payment out to parties entitled. Harcourt for infants. Granted; costs fixed at $5.

Miller v. Parsons—Enlarged a week.

Griffin v. Griffin—T. Hodgins moved for an order to increase maintenance of Ellen Jane Soper. Harcourt for infants. Order made for $200 a year from April 1 for 4 years' costs out of fund.

Bailey v. Bailey—Watson for Jane Gilmour asks for $150 yearly for both infants ($75 each). Harcourt for infants. Order made.

Owen v. Gregor—Stands before chancellor.

Muttlebury v. Black—Enlarged until next Monday.

Connell v. Post—Enlarged for a week on terms.

Re Woodill infants—Middleton on consent, obtained an order for payment out to executors.

Re Syndicate—Boyes for order confirming order registrar J.B.D. Harcourt for infants. Order made.

Re Millar v. Ryan—C. Millar obtained an order for payment out of $100 paid in by defendants for purpose of new trial.

Train v. Frain—Enlarged a week. Costs of enlargement reserved.

Forster v. Cummings—Carson asks leave to issue order. Notice to be served.

Re Asselstine—Enlarged for a week.

Macpherson v. Ryan—W. Blake, for plaintiff, moved for an order dispensing with payment in, etc. David son contra. Order made, plaintiff undertaking to discontinue.

Cole v. Cole—Enlarged a week.

Barber v. Dominion Saving and Investment Co.—H. J. Scott, Q.C., asked to have costs reserved disposed of. J. R. Roaf contra. Reserved.

Re Inglis—Stamina v. Weeks.

Re Johnston, Reed v. Johnston—Harcourt, for infants, moved for a construction of a deed. Action directed to be brought to construct the same. Millar contra. Costs of motion reserved until trial.

Frain v. Frain—Enlarged a week.

Snowden v. Huntington—Hoyles, for plaintiff, moved by way of appeal from an order of the Master in Chambers giving venue from Cornwall to Pembroke. W. M. Douglas contra. Appeal allowed, with costs and costs of motion before Master to plaintiff in any event.

Owen v. Gregor—Middleton, for plaintiff, moved by way of appeal from order of the Master in Chambers dismissing a motion setting aside an execution, and an appeal from same motion. Mickle for defendant. Both appeals dismissed without costs.

COURT OF APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal will deliver judgment in Gray v. Dundas and Medora v. Medora at 11 a.m. Tuesday, and will afterwards sit to hear the cases of Elliott v. Baird and Culverwell v. Birney.

PAYING THE BIG FISHERY AWARD.

The Drafts Framed in L. F. Morton's Office at New York.

From the New York Tribune, March 20.

The paragraph which the Tribune published some weeks ago concerning the big Vanderbilt checks, which have been framed and hung in the Grand Central Depot, has brought out many stories about large checks and drafts upon banks and bankers. In the banking office of Morton, Bliss & Co., in Nassau-street, the originals of the draft and check that passed between the United States and England with reference to the Halifax Fishery award have been placed in a frame in Mr. Morton's private room. They represent a trans