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The Toronto Humane Society should change their name to the society for protecting dogs and worrying children.

"I'm a most sedate young man,"
Said Mr. Fresh Blush Kelso,
"I rule on goody-goody plan
And ain't afraid to tell so.
I never go to races,
Play cards or get a 'jag,'
But just for relaxation
I play a game of tag."

If all the judges follow the ruling of the one in Belleville, who gave judgment for a defendant who was being sued on a note given in a hull-less oat case, that form of windle will have received a set-back. Another good plan would be for the farmers to read the daily papers.

Herbert Gladstone will visit Canada and the States this summer. He will receive a royal welcome, not only on his own account but as the son of his father.

In the Contemporary Review Emile de Laveleye discusses the form of communism described in "Looking Backward." His article is a thoughtful review of the subject from the standpoint of those who regard it as fantastic and impracticable, as it undoubtedly is. But the author mars his work when he closes it by looking forward to the time when there will be given "to each the produce and nothing but the produce of his labor." One needs only to think of doctors and undertakers to see the utter absurdity of such a scheme, but if such a time should come there would be an overwhelming rush for situations in Government mints.

Some Reform journals endeavor to counteract the defection of Rev. W. F. Clarke from their ranks by putting his title in quotation marks "rev." This is not a highly intellectual style of argument.

The Goderich Signal, which ought to be and probably is in the confidence of the Government, says the general election will take place in June, between the 10th and 17th.

Papers received by the last mail from Newfoundland show the excitement in that colony to be much greater than represented in the despatches. Sir William Whiteway is denounced for his "treachery" and loudly called on to resign. The people of the Island seem terribly in earnest, and there is every prospect of trouble if their wishes are disregarded.

A Detroit boy stole a dog in Niagara, took it to St. Thomas and sold it for a cigar. This is rather a roundabout way of getting a smoke.

The extended description of the St. Clair tunnel which appeared in The World of Friday gives a very clear idea of this gigantic undertaking. The tunnel will revolutionise international railway traffic at that point, and probably tend to centralise it so far as the west is concerned.

The Toronto Globe speaks of "Mr. Mowat, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Fraser, Mr. G. W. Ross and the other members of the Government." That is perhaps correct, but it is unkind of The Globe to say so.

[illegible] so rampant in Toronto and so many drunken asses sent to jail that Governor Green is puzzled how to accommodate them. To abate the nuisance he recommends solitary confinement in small cells and water diet. Any poor wretch badly shattered from the effects of drink would run the risk of becoming mentally deranged under such treatment.—St. Catharines Gazette.

Yet people can walk the streets of Toronto day after day without seeing any of this reported drunkenness.

While some people in the United States are making a great outcry over Russian barbarities in Siberia, it transpires that the convict camps of Georgia and Tennessee are the scenes of equal brutalities. "Look to home" is generally considered very good advice.

The climax of absurdity in newspaper "fakes" has been reached by a Chicago paper, which asks its readers to vote on the question, "What would you do if you owned a Waterbury watch?" This is about equal to the boyish absurdity, "What would you rather do or go fishing?"

A Stratford Methodist clergyman has taken a new line in a sermon on the theatre. He does not condemn the drama or the players, but he takes the ground that the stage is not a public teacher and should not be so regarded. Add to that extent at least he is perfectly right.

Unconsidered Trifles.

Minister: "So you saw some boys fishing on the Sabbath, my young man? Did you do anything to discourage them?" Small boy: "Yes, sir, I stole their bait."

"Well, have you got through?" Tramp: "Yes, and the wittles tasted fine. Now all you have got to do is to lend me a quarter to pay for 'em, for I don't want to owe nobody nothin'."

Her presentment confirmed—Doctor: "I regret to say, madam, that you are afflicted with a severe case of rheumatism." Woman (weeping): "I knowed it. I could feel it in my bones."

He's a chip off the old block. Is he? What a stick his father must be!

He is a wise boarder who speaks flatteringly of the boarding mistress in private. It is sure to come to her ears.

In Arkansas it is considered a serious breach of etiquette to shoot a man on election day before he has voted.

There is a silver lining to every cloud. The man who can't get credit is never worried by duns.

Not experienced—Patient (on a diet): "Doctor, I have a strange craving for baked beans. Are they healthy?" Doctor: "I never treated any."

Hard cases—A student and a gambler resemble each other in one particular—both toy with the midnight Hoyle.

Briggs: "I did not see you at church last Sunday." Braggs: "No, I didn't get in until you had gone to sleep."

Out of Sorts.—Symptoms, headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue and general indisposition. These symptoms if neglected develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession and a cure will be effected.

Mara & Co., Grocers, Fruit and Provision Merchants.

We have beyond dispute the most thoroughly complete grocery establishment in this city both as to stock and appointments. We have the largest assortment of table delicacies of any house in Ontario. Families in any part of the city will be called upon once or twice a week for orders if required and goods delivered same day. Mara & Co. 80 Queen-street west; telephone 713. 135

A Trip to Manitoba.

Last year I went to Manitoba on the C.P.R. At Portage I got sick, and at Winnipeg I was so weak I had to be assisted off the train. I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and after the first dose felt better. When I got to Boissevain I was as well as ever. The Bitters cure the bad effects of the surface water of the prairies.
DONALD MUNRO, Salsover, Ont.

DISREGARDED THE ORDER.

The Corpse of a Child Five Days Without Burial.

There lay yesterday at 271 Claremont-street the corpse of a 3-year-old child, who had died in the house on Wednesday morning last. On that day the Mayor was applied to by a West End undertaker for a burial order, but when this was presented to the family they would have none of the city's charity, protesting that they were able to meet all the expenses themselves. Since then the body still awaits sepulture. Several undertakers were approached with a view of obtaining a coffin, but as there was no money in the job the applications were unsuccessful. When seen Saturday night the corpse was fast lapsing into a state of decomposition and certainly its appearance yesterday was not improved. According to the story of the mother, who gives her name as McDonagh, the father of the child is in the States. The police of the division ought to take the matter up and see that the corpse is interred.

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

Emma Juch in Town—Her Grand Performance To-night—Other Attractions—Master Kavanagh's Success.

"Faust," the grandest lyric drama known to the music world, will be the initial performance to-night at the Grand Opera House of the grand English Opera festival by the renowned Emma Juch company.

The cast and artists are announced as follows:

Faust	Edward Scovell
Valentine	Giovanni Tagliapietra
Mephistopheles	Franz Vetta
Basdier	T. S. Guise
Siebel	Lizzie Macnichol
Martha	Susie Lührsdt
Marguerite	Emma Juch

Miss Juch's "Marguerite" is a role in which the gifted prima donna has made the crowning triumph of her brilliant operatic career. The part is exactly suited to her sweet personality, and her superb

voice and exquisite art fully realises the delightful music which Gounod's genius has created.

All the artists in the cast are fitted for their respective rolls, and it may be said that Vetta, Scovell and Tagliapietra are absolutely unequaled in theirs.

"William Tell" will be presented Tuesday evening with Mr. Charles Hedmond, a tenor of phenomenal powers, in the roll of "Arnold." "The Freischutz" Wednesday afternoon will receive its first hearing in this city, and "Carmen," the final performance on Wednesday evening, allows Miss Juch to make her first appearance in this city in the roll of Carmen. The success of the festival is positively assured; the sale of seats went far beyond the most sanguine expectations, thus assuring large and distinguished audiences at all performances.

At Jacobs and Sparrow's Opera House.

This week the attraction will be Gus Hill's Variety Company. The program is a long and varied one. The performance opens with the "great Firing," who performs some clever feats in foot juggling, etc. Mamie Goodrich and Harry McBride entertain the audience with their songs and dances, and are followed by Billy Carter in his banjo playing, songs and funny sayings. Then comes Gus Hill with his wonderful club performance, after which Charles Harris and Nellie Walters introduce a neat comedy sketch. An amusing entertainment is provided by C. W. Williams, in which his ventriloquial powers are again brought to the test. Swift and Chase perform on a variety of musical intruments, and James Black does some wonderful dancing, considering that he is legless.

Academy of Music.

The benefit to Manager Percival T. Greene of the Academy of Music is announced for Monday evening, April 28, when Louis James will present "Othello." Standing room will probably be at a premium and seats should be secured early.

S. B. Hyers' colored musical company opens a week's engagement at the Academy to-night in the laughable comedy "The Blackville Parlor Rehearsal." There will also be matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Toronto College of Music.

A representative program of organ, piano and vocal selections was given on Saturday afternoon in the college hall. These concerts are weekly affairs and the programs are made up of music under study during the week, so that they may almost be considered as impromptu concerts. Those who took part Saturday were: Misses Tate, Caldicott, Ecclestone, Cammiff and Mr. Burden, pupils of Mr. Torrington; Misses McKay, Landell and Kavanagh, pupils of Mr. Field; Misses Hodgerts and Reynolds and Mrs. Cox, pupils of Mr. W. E. Haslam; Misses Hunter and Forte, pupils of Miss Reynolds; Harry Torrington, pupil of Miss Hamilton, and Miss Ayre, pupil of Miss Lawson.

His Patriotic Lecture.

The lecture by Rev. Dr. O'Rielly of Detroit, treasurer of the Irish National League of America, to be delivered in the Grand Opera house on the 28th inst., promises to be a great success. The reverend treasurer is well-known as a forcible and pleasing speaker. Tickets can be obtained from any member of the local branch of the I.N.L.

Notes.

The concert given on Saturday night by the Athenæum Club was a most enjoyable affair and a large audience testified approval of the excellent program by hearty and frequent applause. The soloists were George Darby, B. Bernard, George Lyons, H. L. Howard, Mr. Mull and Mr. Walmsley. Mr. Cowley gave one of his pleasing cornet solos and Professor Sims received a well-deserved encore for his violin solo. Mr. Bert Brown gave a banjo solo and several other gentlemen contributed to the program. The members of the club will probably give monthly entertainments.

A despatch from Buffalo states that Kavanagh, the boy singer, was greeted with a crowded house and received an ovation Saturday night. Hundreds were turned away. The plans for his appearance at the Metropolitan Church Wednesday and Thursday evenings are now open at Suckling's.

That latent force of fluid, which permeates all matter, and which bears the conventional name of Electricity, is widely appreciated and recognized as a means of cure in various diseases. Its effects in the form of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil are shown by the relief of pain, both neuralgiac and rheumatic, as well as the throat and lungs, and in various other healing ways.

The Wedding of Our Richest Lady.

Our society contemporaries in announcing the coming marriage of Toronto's millionairess—Miss Ward—have got the name of the groom somewhat mixed. Instead of the name being Caraman it is the Prince de Caraman Caimay. He is 27 years of age and son of the French Minister to Brussels. The wedding will take place in Paris in June and not in the autumn.

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

Passengers Are Complaining.

Passengers leaving the city in the evening and entering the Union Station from Simcoe-street are loud in their complaints about the funereal darkness which exists in this section of the building. Matters are made worse by the fact that the western archway is often blocked up with trunks and boxes belonging to travelers, and the unwary passenger takes a tumble over them before he discovers that they are barring his passage.

THE VIADUCT DISCUSSION

Evokes More Lively Correspondence—Mr. Wells Once More Measures Swords with Mr. Thomson.

Editor World: Mr. Dwight, by his frank explanation as to the published letter signed "D. W.," has made it unnecessary for me to reply to the heroic part of Mr. Thomson's letter of the 16th inst.

It is amusing, however, to learn from Mr. Thomson himself that he is in the habit of publishing letters over the name of H. Blain, or, as he expresses it, that he "assists" Mr. Blain to write letters for publication.

If Mr. Thomson will stand before a mirror and recite to his image the fiery language which he addresses to me for the crime of doing what it appears he does himself, they will make a very comical pair. I defy him to look at himself squarely in the eyes without laughing.

But, although I have never written or published an anonymous letter in my life, I was not aware until now that it is a crime, or even an impropriety, to do so. I may add that I know nothing whatever of the letters that have recently been attributed to me.

Every newspaper contains anonymous letters, and many newspapers invite them. In fact, Mr. Thomson's observations apply to from ten to twenty anonymous correspondents in Toronto every day.

It is a form of correspondence which is recognised as perfectly legitimate all over the civilised world. It is a form of correspondence which Swift constantly practised, which Sir Walter Scott defended, which Junius exalted, and for which, in our country, the late Egerton Ryerson (Leonidas) was so famous.

It occurs to me that what thousands of the best men in all ages have done, and what thousands of the best men of this age are doing to-day, I may safely do if I so please, notwithstanding Mr. Thomson's jabberwock.

The truth is that Mr. Thomson's ideas of honor and of honorable conduct may be very delicate and exquisitely proportioned, but until he clears himself of the charge which I distinctly make against him of purposely and deliberately endeavoring to mislead the people by the course he has recently taken, I hope he will excuse me if I decline to take any lessons from him on those particular subjects.

My charge is that Mr. Thomson has for some purpose or other, I care not what, very grossly misrepresented the cost of the viaduct scheme, and his purpose is withheld from the public thetrue facts of the case.

Before, however, adverting to that part of my subject, permit me to refer to the following passage which I extract from Mr. Thomson's letter:

> You ask for estimates of all sorts of alleged consequential damages in connection with this viaduct. When and by whom has an estimate been made of the enormous consequential damages that would result from the erection of overhead bridges? How comes it that your voice was silent and your pen idle when it was proposed to compel the city to an expenditure of $1,277,000 for the erection of those monstrosities practically without either estimates or public discussion.

This is a fair sample of Mr. Thomson's accuracy. He will find that as early as April, '86, Mr. Van Horne submitted plans and estimates of the Yonge and York-street bridges to the Mayor, and that on the 18th May, '86, the plans were published in The Telegram. He will also find the question with reference to "consequential damages" discussed in a letter of mine published in the Toronto newspapers on the 3rd of August last, and also in a letter of Mr. Van Horne's to the Mayor of Toronto published on the 23rd of January last.

Allow me to state all the facts again relating to these "consequential damages."

The Montreal agreement provides that the John-street bridge, commencing on the south side of Front-street at the foot of John-street and extending over the G.T.R. to the water front, shall be built by the Grand Trunk Company at its own sole expense.

Will Mr. Thomson inform us what "consequential land damages" there are in connection with that bridge?

The Montreal agreement provides that the York-street bridge shall be built at the joint expense of the city, the G.T.R. and the C.P.R. companies — that it shall be built on the west side of York-street, from Front-street to the water front, *half of it on the street and half on the property of the C.P.R. Company.*

Will Mr. Thomson inform us what consequential land damages there are in connection with that bridge?

The Montreal agreement provides that the Yonge-street bridge shall be built on the west side of Yonge-street from Front-street to the water front. It will begin at the northwest corner of the Customs House and be constructed along the western wall of the Customs House and the examining warehouse, both of which belong to the Dominion Government.

Does any one seriously believe that the Dominion Government would suffer any damages whatever from the construction of this bridge, or that it would, under the circumstances, exact any damages even if they could be claimed?

Will Mr. Thomson then inform us what "consequential land damages" there are in connection with that bridge?

The Montreal agreement also provides that if the city of Toronto hereafter requires similar overhead bridges to be built east of Yonge-street the railway companies shall pay their fair share of the cost.

The next bridge would probably be constructed at Jarvis-street, which is about the same distance from Yonge-street that Yonge-street is from York-street. The bridge would commence on Front-street at the northwest corner of the City Hall, and the only properties that it would in the slightest degree affect would be the City Hall, the drill shed and the passenger station of the Northern Railway, so that unless the city itself should demand damages, or the Dominion Government or the G.T.R. Company, there would not be one dollar of "consequential land damages" in connection with that bridge either.

Now the distance from Jarvis-street to Gooderham's distillery is not considerable, so that in any event there could be only one more bridge constructed east of Jarvis-street, say at Sherbourne or Princess-street.

I am unable to express an opinion as to whether there would or would not be land damages at either place, but they could not possibly be large. However, I do not think we need give ourselves any special anxiety at present about a fifth bridge.

Now it is all very well for Mr. Thomson to wave his hand from John-street to Jarvis-street and talk platitudes about "enormous consequential land damages," but I desire, and in order if possible to bring him down to something specific, I challenge him to tell us what properties would be damaged to the extent of one single dollar by the erection of the bridges which I have named, and if he is unable to do so I beg him either honestly to admit his blunder and apologise for it or else hereafter hold his peace.

Three of these bridges, and perhaps four, will inevitably be built within the next five years. They are the best and only practicable solution of the Esplanade difficulty.

The late Col. Cumberland advocated them, and so has Mr. Tully.

So far from being "monstrosities" they will be exceedingly ornamental and a credit to the public works of the city. As Mr. Van Horne said in his letter to the Mayor: "They start from Front-street, run out nearly level, and after crossing the railways descend by an easy incline to the new street beyond the Esplanade. They will have ample room for vehicles as well as foot passengers, and people crossing by them need not see a railway, and it will be just as convenient to use them as to pass down York-street or Yonge-street under the proposed viaduct."

The estimated cost of the Yonge-street and York-street bridges was, according to the plans submitted to the city in 1886, $40,000 and $56,000 respectively. In consequence of the extension of the windmill line and the making of Lake-street the cost might possibly be increased by 30 per cent., say an average at the very utmost of $80,000 each, so that under any circumstances the share payable by the city for four bridges under the provisions of the Montreal agreement would not exceed the cost of a few feet of viaduct according to Mr. Jennings' estimate.

In fact, Mr. Thomson and his friends look at the viaduct through one end of their binoculars and at the overhead bridges through the other.

Mr. Thomson endeavors once more to make the public believe that the enormous sum required for land and land damages, to which I referred in my last letter, are covered by an item in Mr. Cunningham's report of $1,277,000. "There are none so blind, etc." But perhaps if I give the items in larger type which go to make up this sum, he may be able to see them better. I quote Mr. Cunningham's words:

> Purchase of land at various points to widen streets and for station site on Parliament building block, and sum to recoup G.T.R. for purchase of land and work done on same, $1,277,000.

I have already explained that the final report of the Joint Committee, and which report alone we are now considering, does not allow one farthing for anything but for the structure, and the sum of $1,277,000 allowed by Mr. Cunningham is exhausted by two of the items which he names, namely, the amount payable to the C.P.R., say $1,000,000 for its station ground and right-of-way and for the station site say $300,000, leaving all the other items for land and land damages wholly unprovided for.

But Mr. Thomson now explains that the final report of the joint committee omitted any figures for the C.P.R. property and for that part of Esplanade-street which is now occupied by the G.T. tracks from York-street to Berkeley-street (a strip of land 5000 feet long by 52 feet wide and which the city is to assume), and also omitted any figures for the old Great Western Station at the foot of Yonge-street and for the Northern Station at the foot of West Market-street and for the Nipissing Station at the foot of Berkeley-street, *for the reason that these properties will be advanced in value by the building of the viaduct.*

Why, sir, if the C.P.R. water lots between Yonge-street and York-street are to be converted into a park, of what consequence is it that they will be increased in value?

If the strip along Esplanade-street now owned by the G.T.R. Company, and which is above referred to, is to be added to the street in order to make the street wide enough for the viaduct, of what consequence is it that it should be increased in value?

And does Mr. Thomson really imagine that the Great Western Station at the foot of Yonge-street, the value of which is almost altogether in the building, will be increased in value by the construction of the viaduct? That is surely a vain hope. And the same remark applies to the Northern Station and the same to the Nipissing Station, with this further disadvantage in the latter case that the joint report actually proposes to expropriate a right of way for the viaduct through the middle of the Nipissing yard without allowing a single kopeck even for the land it takes.

Again, suppose Mr. Thomson were conducting an arbitration with Messrs. Murray & Laidlaw, or the Ontario Coal Company, or the Electric Light Company, or the Polson Iron Works Company, or with any other owner or lessee on the Esplanade having siding facilities, as to the compensation to be paid to them for the loss of these facilities, and suppose he were to claim by way of set-off that the construction of the viaduct enhanced the value of the claimants' property, what sort of chance would he have?

Esplanade-street is a factory street and must continue to be so—and for factories there must be railway switches and siding facilities.

A viaduct is certainly not a handsome thing, as any one who has visited New York will admit, and the noise and the nuisance of it are almost intolerable to those who are obliged to live near it, and would be quite enough to overbalance any advantage which property owners on Esplanade-street would gain in the way of easier access to their properties.

The argument, therefore, that the viaduct would enhance the value of property in its vicinity is, in my judgment, entirely visionary, and cannot be safely relied upon.

I observe, too, with respect to land and land damages that Mr. Thomson presses into his service an item of $120,000 which the Joint Committee estimated for contingencies, and which, of course, belongs to the construction account as much as the iron does.

Mr. Jennings estimates the cost of a four-track structure alone, exclusive of land and land damages, at $5,360,249. To this must be added every other item of enormous items which I detailed in my last letter and many others. To this must also be added the extra cost of handling traffic over the viaduct and the extra shunting and hauling of cars. For instance, a train of freight cars (G.T.R. or C.P.R.) comes in from the east over the viaduct. It must go past the freight station at Simcoe-street and on to Bathurst-street in order to reach the low level and then back to the freight station. Or a freight train is made up in the freight yard near Simcoe-street for the east; it must first go west as far as Bathurst-street in order to mount the viaduct, and then start east for its destination. All that extra haul, stopping, reversing, etc., costs money, and the viaduct scheme must pay for it.

Mr. Wragge informs me that $50,000 per annum would not compensate the G.T.R. Company for the extra haul, etc., of freight and the extra shunting of cars.

Sir Joseph Hickson considers that to compensate the G.T.R. Company alone for land and land damages, extra traffic expenses, etc., would require at least $4,000,000, but even reducing this item to $3,000,000, it is clear that the viaduct scheme will cost not less than $7,000,000.

Apropos of these figures, I beg most respectfully to call the attention of The Telegram to one of its articles published on Sept. 11, 1889.

Speaking of Mr. Wellington's report and his estimate of the cost of the viaduct ($2,000,000) The Telegram says:

> "Presumptious ignorance alone could meet Mr. Wellington's opinion by a declaration that the Board of Trade scheme is an engineering impossibility—if it be not beyond the needs of the city, it is beyond the financial powers of a people oppressed by taxes. The scheme is too big for us. The first estimate is probably the germ of an ultimate expense of $5,000,000. We are not in a position to bear the citizens can add to the public debt for the sake of saving the remains of our water front from the C.P.R. Company. * * * We dream about viaducts while we should work for our rights."

The joint report proposes to reduce this estimate somewhat by recommending a two-track viaduct, although Col. Gzowski, Mr. Shanly, Mr. Wellington and Mr. Cunningham all reported infavor of a four-track structure.

It might as well further reduce the estimate by recommending a single-track viaduct; the one is quite as practicable as the other.

Mr. Thomson, I think, unfairly quotes Messrs. Gzowski and Shanly as saying, "That consequential damages cannot be pronounced upon until publication of awards." Certainly not. But what sensible man would commence an undertaking of any magnitude without considering all consequential damages and without considering them well? And what honest man would advise a friend to undertake a contract involving millions, and where the consequential damages would form a very large proportion of the whole cost, without not only telling him all that he knew about them, but without advising him to make a wide and ample margin for them, rather exaggerating than slighting them.

Now this is exactly what I complain of with respect to Mr. Thomson and his friends. The vast majority of the people in Toronto know no more what this viaduct question really involves than they know about the inside of a phonophone. They take the word of the highly respectable gentlemen who compose the Citizens' Committee.

The Joint Committee has issued a report in which it assures the people *"that $150 per lineal foot will be sufficient to cover the cost of a four-track viaduct complete."*

That "the plan proposed does not require the demolition of any buildings, and according to the judgment of the expert engineers, involves no land damages to private owners."

And that "the cost of the elevation of the tracks will be approximately $1,675,000."

Are these statements true or false? And yet in order to emphasize them, and, if possible, to suppress enquiry, Mr. Blain, the chairman of plans and construction in the Citizens' Committee, publishes a letter in which he says:

"Mr. Wells wants to know what the viaduct will cost. *I refer him to the report of the Joint Committee dated Dec. 24, 1888, where, after careful conference with the best engineering talent available, the figures are placed at $1,675,000 for the viaduct and ALL INCIDENTALS."* R. M. WELLS.

Mr. Dwight's Rejoinder.

Editor World: I do not propose to accept Mr. Thomson's invitation to a purely personal controversy, directly or indirectly, affecting the viaduct question. If that gentleman and his friends, who are taking such an active part in "mass meetings," where inflammatory speeches are made denouncing the railway companies as little better than robbers and thieves intent upon plundering the citizens of Toronto—aided by a professional caricaturist—would take a more business-like method of endeavoring to solve an important question there would be a better prospect of success. The railway managers are business men, and I have no doubt are ready to discuss important business matters in a business-like manner, but are not likely to be favorably influenced in respect to these negotiations by the treatment they are receiving at the hands of our "committee."

If Mr. Thomson and his friends would bear in mind that no satisfactory solution of the viaduct question is likely to be reached without the co-operation and consent of the railways, and would carry on their agitation with this thought in view, there might be some prospect of success, and we might have the satisfaction, at least, of hoping that their services would be productive of some good result. Otherwise the harm done in prejudicing the city's interests and delaying the solution of a very important question may simply be incalculable.

I take the following from the newspaper reports of the proceedings on Thursday: "Then Hugh Blain moved a resolution, which, though numbered 11, should have been introduced right at the start on account of its sweeping character. It read as follows:

"That in view of the attempt of the railway company to secure, in defiance of the interests of the public, the central and most important part of the city water front, viz., between York and Yonge-streets, for a freight yard, and the means to which they have resorted to acquire the fee thereof and to secure the closing of certain streets, it is inadvisable for the city of Toronto to enter into any agreement with the railway company to facilitate its entrance down the west bank of the Don except upon terms of the said company relinquishing its claim to the block of land referred to, upon being recouped its expenditure thereon."

It is true that this resolution was promptly hustled out of sight, but when it is considered that the mover's claim to pre-eminence on the Citizens' Committee would scarcely be disputed even by Mr. Thomson himself, it is a significant commentary upon the style of carrying on this business which has been adopted. Could there be a more studied or deliberate insult offered to the railway company than is embodied in the above resolution? Does any sensible man believe that this is the best method of reaching an amicable and satisfactory arrangement with the railway companies? Does Mr. Blain conduct his private business negotiations in that manner? Are the authorities of the C.P.R. or the G.T.R. Companies likely to carry on these negotiations in a very amiable frame of mind while they are practically being denounced by the members of our "committee" as little better than robbers and thieves.

I have had some experience in business matters, and so far as that experience goes I judge that this method of doing business is not the best method, and am of the opinion that under these methods of conducting negotiations on the part of the city we are not likely to reach the best or most economical solution of the esplanade question.

Mr. Thomson objects to such epithets as mountebank, demagog, etc. I have examined my dictionary in order to find the exact meaning of these words, and find the definition of the former to be "one who mounts a bench; a boastful pretender;" and the meaning of the latter "a popular and factious orator." As I understand that some of the more active members of this "committee" boldly lay claim to a greater knowledge respecting viaducts than the Mayor and whole council combined, and taking into account the character of some of the "orations" delivered at some of these "mass meetings," I submit that the terms used are not altogether misplaced, and that they do not, coming from my former letter, seem to be better that this matter of business should be treated in a business-like way, and not after the style of either demagogs or mountebanks." Yours, etc., H. P. DWIGHT.

The St. Louis Budweiser Lager Beer Company have taken gold medals and diplomas over all competitors in all parts of the world for making the purest and most wholesome beer. For sale at all the principal hotels, clubs and wine merchants. 135

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

An Account of the Progress of the Institution and the Fine New Building.

The founder of the Women's Medical College, the late Dr. Barrett, was a man justly esteemed for a combination of qualities vouchsafed to but few. Eminent in the profession of medicine, he was perhaps most conspicuous as a teacher with more than average abilities.

Connected with the educational institutions of this country for more than 40 years, he was early brought in contact with the problem of the medical education of women, and with his usual zeal he wrestled with the project, and the Women's Medical School was founded. With the assistance of Chief Justice Patterson and Mrs. Ogden he purchased a lot and cottage for school purposes, gathered a teaching faculty, sought and obtained incorporation, and in October, 1883, began a course of lectures with three students. Two of these dropped out, but the third, joined by another young lady, proceeded successfully through the four years' course of study, and finally graduated at the University of Trinity College, Toronto.

The little school, however, possessed no university powers, and it became necessary to seek affiliation with some of the degree-conferring institutions. Accordingly in 1883 letters were sent to the University of Toronto and the University of Trinity College with this end in view. The latter application was readily replied to and Trinity College has since continued to act generously towards the Women's Medical School. The letter to the Toronto University was not answered, but at the last session of the senate a committee, composed of Sir Daniel Wilson, Vice-Chancellor Mulock, Dr. A. H. Wright and Professor Louden, was appointed to deal with the matter. For the past few years the attendance of students has greatly increased and the accommodation at the little cottage was found to be inadequate. When this fact became apparent to the directors an immediate effort was made which resulted in the erection of the present commodious building on the site of the humble but useful cottage.

The equipments of the college are commensurate with the growth of the school. Each year a certain sum has been set apart from the students' fees and expended upon the articles required for study.

The college began with three students, but now the graduates practice from ocean to ocean, and each succeeding year has brought applications from all over the land.

The building itself is a model of neatness and comfort, and the architectural features are of the finest. Situate in Sumach-street, opposite the Toronto General Hospital, the site is commanding. The walls are of red brick with Ohio stone facings. On entering the building the visitor is favorably impressed with the appearance of the fittings. A broad staircase leads from a well-lighted hall to the second flat, where the lecture-room is situated. The wall castings, the bannisters and the furniture are of light-colored wood, varnished and polished to a high state of perfection. The basement is divided into four rooms. These will be devoted to the use of the janitor. The second flat is divided into two rooms—the lecture-room and the faculty room. The former is a model of comfort and convenience. It is fitted up with automatic chairs and is well lighted. It is provided with two blackboards and a sliding frame for holding charts. The faculty room is also fitted with a view to convenience. Here will be kept the specimens, and to keep these in good order a row of shelves is arranged around the walls. The room is provided with a wash-room and a closet. The chemistry room on the third flat will accommodate 37 students all working at the same time. It is excellently furnished and each student is provided with a locker in which to store the chemicals. The fittings in this room are after the pattern of the School of Practical Science. Adjoining the chemistry room is the microscopical room, which is also well fitted up. The windows are so arranged that the light will fall on all the students equally. The room will accommodate 12 students. On this flat there is also a students' lounging room, provided with a grate and a library. The garret is to be used as a private room of the professors, where the students' eye cannot penetrate. Here the gruesome task of dissecting will be performed. The building will be heated and ventilated by the Smead-Dowd system.

The college will accommodate 100 students. The old building will be used as a dissecting room. The opening of the new building will take place on Friday night.

So rapidly does ung irritation spread and deepen that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay Get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases

FOR HOUSEWIVES TO TRY.

Possibly a Useful Bit of Information from Uncle Sam's Bug Bureau.

In a bulletin just issued by the division of entomology, Department of Agriculture, Dr. C. V. Riley, writing of insect pests of the household, after describing various species of cockroaches, says: In the latitude of Washington and further south the croten bug eats everything which contains paste, and consequently wall paper, photographs, and especially certain kinds of cloth book bindings suffer severely from their attacks. In a recent number of Insect Life will be found on account of severe injury done to certain of the important public documents being disfigured and destroyed. In the office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey they have become an intolerable nuisance by eating off the surface and particularly the blue and red paint from drawings of important maps.

But I need not elaborate further upon the damage which they do. How to kill them and prevent this damage is the question.

Without condemning other useful measures or remedies like [illegible] I would repeat here what I have already urged in these columns viz., that in the free and persistent use of California bubach or some other fresh and reliable brand of pyrethrum or Persian insect powder we have the most satisfactory means of dealing with this and the other roaches mentioned.

Just before nightfall go to the infested rooms and puff it into all crevices, under baseboards, into the drawers and cracks of old furniture—in fact, wherever there is a crack—and in the morning the floor will be covered with dead and dying or demoralized and paralyzed roaches, which may easily be swept up or otherwise collected and burned. With cleanliness and persistency in these methods the pest may be substantially driven out of a house and should never be allowed to get full possession by immigrants from without.

For no other insect have so many quack remedies been urged and are so many newspaper remedies published. Many of them have their good points, but the majority are worthless. In fact, rather than put faith in half of those which have been published it were better to rely on the recipe which T. A. Janvier gives in his charming article on "Mexican Superstitions and Folk-lore," published in a recent number of Scribner's Magazine, as current among the Mexicans: To get rid of cockroaches—Catch three and put them in a bottle, and so carry them to where two roads cross. Here hold the bottle upside down, and as they fall out repeat aloud three credos. Then all the cockroaches in the house from which these three came will go away!—Washington Star.

THE BEAUTY OF THE NATION.

At What Age Does Woman Reach Her Full Splendor?

The notion still held by a certain shallow women that maturity is ugliness is one of the most incomprehensible pieces of nonsense of the time. Here is a fair modicum in one of our contemporaries complimenting Mme. Albani on having overcome her matronliness and on the renewed girlishness of her appearance. From this I should judge that women who live on public exhibition fear nothing so much as development. If they can only stay all their lives in a lisping and glutinous sweetness and not grow, they are satisfied. To get on in appearance, or in character, or in strength is a calamity. In this extraordinary view of things a green coddling is better than a ripe pippin. Women who exhibit themselves have only one standard of merit—and that is youth. Poor creatures, they do not know that the pretty girl ought to become the handsome woman, and never reaches her full splendor until she is a matron. They cannot comprehend the fact that fixed beauty has no existence except in death, and even then only when the embalmer has put in his work. The law of beauty in life is the law of development and of attainment, and the beauty of a woman and the beauty of a miss differ from each other as one star differs from another in glory—and, curiously enough, the older the star the more beautiful it becomes.

Women who think of nothing but how they shall stay young, are women of characteless minds. All things considered, the greatest woman is she who can grow old gloriously, and defy time with something better than enamel. But your woman who is professionally on exhibition has got to bring to the market what the public most desires. And it is a patent fact that the mob would rather look at the pastiness of youth than at the perfection of personality. It is this popular instinct that makes exhibiting women starve themselves, enamel themselves, prison themselves, restrict their functions, suppress their minds, and crucify their bodies.—U.S. Truth.

HE OUGHT TO KNOW.

A Mormon Elder Says that Marriage Is Not a Failure.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific last evening was a man who attracted some attention because of his striking personal appearance. He had a long face, bright eyes, and long brown hair slightly sprinkled with silver. He is Andrew Smith of Salt Lake City, one of the Mormon elders who went to prison under the Edmunds act. He had eight wives. A reporter asked him if marriage was a failure.

"No," said Mr. Smith, emphatically, "marriage is not a failure if you make a good selection. There are lots of prizes, and you must choose them instead of the blanks. I had six prizes. Now I could draw a prize every time because I have had experience. Men often admire women for their intellectual culture, skill in art, or taste in personal appearance, but they do not love women because they possess these distinguishing qualities. Business men want wives who can take care of the household. The best husbands want wives who are intelligent, affectionate, and, above all, practical. A practical wife doesn't want to carry the purse and latch key and wear the trousers besides. On the contrary, she will take a pride in her home and is ready to share her husband's misfortune as readily as his good luck. Such a wife is respected. People don't ask of her if she speaks Sanscrit or plays the piano. She doesn't have to be pretty. That is necessary with dudes, but not with real men or women."—Chicago Tribune.

Grateful and Comforting.

Alma Tadema and Edmund Gosse married sisters, daughters of Epps, the cocoa manufacturer, says a London letter in the Chicago News.

The old gentleman devised the now-famous epithets "Grateful and Comforting" as a trademark for his palatable wares, and before their marriage the two daughters were jocularly called Grateful Epps and Comforting Epps in the social circles in which they moved.

Grateful is now Mrs. Tadema and Comforting is Mrs. Gosse. These young ladies brought enormous dowries to their husbands.

No Trial Needed.

Eastern Man—So they caught the murderer?

Westerner—Yaas.

"Have they tried him yet?"

"Not yet. 'Ain't had any time; they've only jest got through the lynching."—Harper's Bazaar.

O'Sullivan v. Lake.

Mr. Lake says the telegraphic report of this trial stated only one side of the case. He says: The loan was for $8000 in 1882, and after five years' default in interest and the place left to the tender mercies of the mortgager, who was allowed to remain free of rent, the lowest estimate was $5000, while at the time of the loan it was valued at $13,500 by Mr. Lake, whose valuation was confirmed by Mr. Peter Balfour of Hamilton, one of the oldest ass