The Toronto World.

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We will open out our New Store at 162 Yonge Street, 2nd door North of Richmond Street, on Sturday, March 11.

The public will be glad to learn that our Mammoth Shipment of Books has arrived direct from the publishers, London, England. These Books are far superior to any given away by other Tea Stores in the Dominion. Our stock of Presents now consists of Books, the choicest literature of the day, Crockery, Glassware, China, Bohemian ware, Cutlery, Table, Dessert, and Carving Knives and Forks, Pickle and Sardine Forks, Jam Spades, Toast Racks, Clocks, Watches, and hundreds of other useful articles too numerous to mention.

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Inhalation is are applicible in all diseases of the respiratory organs, including catarrh, throat diseases, asthma, bronchitis, consumption; and thousands of cases can be cured by this mode of treatment when nothing else can reach them.

Those who desire to consult me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for an examination, but if impossible to visit the office personally, may write for "List of Questions" and circular, both of which will be sent free of charge. Address

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VAUGHAN, DENNIS & COMPANY HAVE opened a branch of their Winnipeg office, under the immediate attention of one of the members of the firm, at No. 9 Toronto street, Toronto, where lists of from 25,000 to 75,000 acres of wild lands will be found. Lots in every town plot in the province for sale; money invested; send 3c stamp for list.

SEND A LIST OF ANY PROPERTY YOU want sold to VAUGHAN, DENNIS & CO., 9 Toronto street, Toronto, with price and terms. They advertise all properties placed in their hands for sale through all the local agencies.

WINNIPEG PROPERTY—A NUMBER OF choice pieces of Winnipeg property for sale; inspection invited; terms reasonable. VAUGHAN, DENNIS & CO., 9 Toronto street, Toronto.

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MANITOBA—240 ACRES CHOICE ROLLING prairie, near Stonewall station—will be sold cheap. BANKS BROTHERS, 60 Church street.

MANITOBA — 640 ACRES GOOD PRAIRIE land, about 20 miles south of Winnipeg, at a bargain. BANKS BROTHERS, 60 Church street.

WINNIPEG—CHOICE BUILDING LOT ON Main street, 66 x 200, for sale cheap. BANKS BROTHERS, 60 Church street. 3456

WINNIPEG — THREE CHOICE LOTS ON Portage street west will be sold at a bargain. BANKS BROTHERS, 60 Church street. 3456

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE—BLOCK FORTY Snider estate, consisting of 46 lots, will be sold at a bargain. BANKS BROTHERS, 60 Church street. 3456

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS GARDINER OR GROOM—BY YOUNG MAN —eight years experience; thoroughly understands the business among greenhouse, fruit, etc., by April 2. Apply or address A. M. THOMSON, 22 Phœbe street.

A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES A SITUATION as a saleswoman in a dry goods or fancy store; best of references given. Address box 65, World office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES steady employment at out-door work; temperate, not afraid of work. Address box 64, World office. tf

BOYS IN SPINNING ROOM FROM TWELVE to fourteen. Apply to GEORGE SMITH & Co., Lambton Mills, near Toronto.

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HELP WANTED.

TELEGRAPHY — PARTIES DESIRING TO learn sound operating may receive lessons every evening from 8 till 10—terms moderate. Apply at above hours to OPERATOR, 65 Walton street.

GOOD, GENERAL SERVANT—IMMEDIATELY —small family—good wages. Address 36 St. Patrick street, east of Beverly.

GENERAL SERVANT—LIBERAL WAGES. 149 Sherbourne street.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—GOOD wages to suitable person. Apply 32 Bleeker street.

GIRL ABOUT 14 TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK; city reference required. 157 Simcoe street.

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SMALL GIRL—ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS—AT 39 Richmond street east.

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A BIG CASH PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, old carpets, and old stoves (cooking or parlor.) Parties waited on at their own residences. S. SYNENBERG, 10 Queen street west.

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AT 187 YORK STREET, L. CRUTCH PAYS the highest price in city for old clothing. Prompt attention given to orders by post. 1y

BLUE PEAS (FOR COOKING) ENTIRELY FREE from Bugs (in large and small quantities) to suit purchasers. JAMES RENNIE, East Market.

BLOOD BITTERS AND OTHER HERB REMEDIES, IN PACKAGES sufficient to make four quarts, 25 cents, at HALL'S HERB STORE, next the Dominion Bank, Queen street West.

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FAMILY WASHING PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Special rates made at the Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 Wellington street west.

FLOUR—FLOUR—WARRANTED VERY BEST quality, delivered to any part of the city, $3 15 a bag. R. J. FLEMING, 205 Yonge st. 136

GO TO PIPER'S FOR OFFICE FURNITURE OF every description; orders promptly attended to. 59 Adelaide street west.]

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MR. GORDON'S, 244 QUEEN-ST. WEST, TORONTO, is the cheapest place in the city for new and second-hand clothing, boots and shoes; call and see; highest price paid for cast off clothing; parties waited on at their own residence; orders by mail promptly attended to.

NO HUMBUG. I AM PREPARED TO PAY the highest price for cast off ladies' or gentlemen's clothing; please favor me with a call; 87 Queen West. H. ALBERT & CO.

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ARITHMETIC MADE EASY AT 168 SIMCOE street. Ladies and gentlemen may learn classes at 1:30 p. m. and at 7 in the evening until further notice. C. L. FAIRCHILD, Teacher. 1-2-3

TO RENT.

OFFICE TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR TICKET office, provision or furnished store. Apply E. M. BARRETT, 88 York street. $10 bonus will be given to any person procuring a suitable tenant for above. 561234

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FOR SALE OR RENT—THE PREMISES known as the Island Club Chambers, situated on the Island, west of Yacht Club. Satisfactory reason for selling. Apply to STEWARD of Yacht Club at Island. 456123

TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION STOCK AND September, October and November lands for sale cheap, or exchange for Ontario property. The trade supplied at the lowest prices—more stock and land wanted. D. H. WATT, 26 Adelaide street, east.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, March 24.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of Turcot & Marchand of St. Paul street, by which the interior of the building was gutted. The loss on the stock is estimated at $2000 and $2000 on the building. The premises and stock are fully insured in English and Canadian offices. Harber's saloon and the tobacco store of Lafreniere were damaged by water.

MCARTHUR, O., March 24.—The entire square of the business portion of the town was burned to-day. Loss $30,000; no insurance.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Holmes & Co's bakery was burned to-day, loss $15,000. George Gering, foreman, was burned to death.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—W. P. Southworth's grocery, Kronz & Co's. furniture store and H. M. Brown's dry goods store, were burned this morning. Loss $215,000.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Episcopal Church of the Incarnation was partially burned this afternoon. Loss $50,000.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES IN BRIEF

Owing to a misplaced switch, a freight train of thirty-five cars coming north ran into a number of cars standing on the siding at Iberville, Que., at midnight on Thursday. Ten cars were thrown from the track, but nobody was hurt. The working train went from St Albans and the track was clear for passengers yesterday morning.

On Thursday afternoon at Orangeville the employes of the engineers' department of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce presented Mr. John Gordon, the road-master, with a massive gold watch and chain. A handsome illuminated address accompanied the souvenir. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wragge (general manager), James Wilson (general superintendent), Wm. Sutherland Taylor (secretary), the mayor of Orangeville and others. The company was entertained to lunch afterwards.

American Citizens in Irish Jails.

LONDON, March 24.—In the house of commons this afternoon Sir Charles Dilke stated the government was now considering the representations of the United States government regarding the trial or release of Americans imprisoned in Ireland.

The Case of Sergeant Mason.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the United States supreme court to-day Liddy filed a request for leave to file a petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to bring Mason before the court. Chief Justice Waite took the papers and said he would try and give an answer on Monday.

The Deluge in The South.

DELTA, La., March 24.—The Black and Tensas rivers and Bayou Macon are rising rapidly. The damage to stock and fences along the streams mentioned amount to $150,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—A letter received to-day reports the washing away of several houses below Waterproof on March 21.

Found Dead in the Woods.

SHERBROOKE, Que., March 24.—Coroner Woodward was called last evening to the township of Barford to hold an inquest on Hurbert Dupuis, a farmer, found dead in the woods. It appeared that deceased was felling trees for firewood, and in cutting a lodged tree it sprang back, hitting him on the head and face. Not coming home he was found dead by his daughter.

LONDON, March 24.—A man named Richard Hill was last night found dead in the stable of the Pacific hotel, King street. He had been drinking heavily, and was put there by a companion to sober off.

Five Executions Yesterday.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Frank Small was hanged at Pittsburg to-day for the murder of Nicholas Jacoby in 1879. John McCarthy met a similar fate at Angelica, N.Y., for killing Patrick Mackay. Jonathan Mayer was executed at Middleburg, Pa., for complicity in the murder of John and Gretchin Kultzler in 1877. Wm. Heilwagon was hanged at Rock island, Ill., for killing his daughter-in-law last December. John Neveling for the murder of Samuel Pennington in 1880 was hanged at Clearfield, Pa. All protested their innocence except Meyer.

San Domingo Excited.

HAVANA, March 24.—Advices from San Domingo say that considerable excitement has been caused by the report that the United States despatched the war-ship Enterprise with a cargo of coal to establish a coaling station at Samana, under a pretext that the American company claimed the title to certain lands there. The government will protest.

Smallpox continues to rage fearfully throughout the republic; 4478 persons died from the disease in Port au Prince alone.

Advices from Venezuela state that Guzman Blanco has been re-elected president.

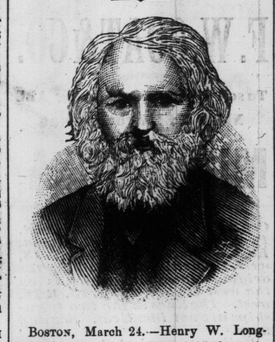
A Case of Mysterious Disappearance.

CONCORD, March 24.—The friends of Miss Maggie Merrill are distressed over her disappearance. She left the residence of her brother, John Merrill, Feb. 27 last, intending to go to her uncle's, James Clarkson, two miles east of Baltimore. She can only be traced as far as Mrs. Drum's grocery shop at the G. T. R. station. No trace can be found of her after she left Mrs. Drum's. She never arrived at her destination and her friends did not know for a week after that she had left Cobourg to visit them. Miss Merrill is 29 years old, above the average height, and has black hair, black eyes and dark complexion. When she left home she wore a navy blue cloth dress, a black beaver jacket and a black English walking straw hat, trimmed with black velvet, black feather, and black bugles, she also carried a plaid shawl of different colors and a small parcel.

DEATH OF LONGFELLOW

THE GREAT AMERICAN POET PASSES AWAY YESTERDAY.

A Sketch of His Long and Eminent Life—His Home at Cambridge—The English Press on His Worth—The Psalm of Life.



BOSTON, March 24.—Henry W. Longfellow died at 3:15 to-day at his home in Cambridge, opposite this city.

Mr. Lengfellow has suffered intensely from a complication of diseases, the most prominent of which was a cancer in the face. The poet has led a very secluded life for a long time back, and no one but intimate friends and members of the family were allowed to visit him. A painful operation was performed on him a few months ago. He was 75 years of age at the time of his death.

The funeral will take place on Monday, and will be strictly private.

WHAT THE ENGLISH PRESS SAYS.

LONDON, March 24.—The Standard says Longfellow commanded a wider audience among our peope than any poet of his age, save perhaps Tennyson.

The Telegraph says, Death has taken away America's greatest literary son.

A PSALM OF LIFE.

WHAT THE YOUNG MAN SAID TO THE PSALMIST.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Finds us farther than to-day,

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within and God o'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time:—

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

RESIGNATION.

There is no Death! What seems so is transition
This life of the mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

There is a Reaper, whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the *bearded grain* at a breath
And the flowers that grow between.

In his own words, as the 'bearded grain' has the great American poet been reaped by Death's 'sickle keen.' We will not attempt here to sum him up as a poet; all who are familiar with English poetry know his honest, hopeful verses. Always realistic, he is never despondent. Mr. Longfellow represented the highest type of American life. His career was long, honorable, and as far as the world knows, an enjoyable one.

HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born on the 27th of February, 1807, at Portland, Maine, and entered, when fourteen years of age, at Bowdoin college, Brunswick, where, at the end of four years, he took his degree with high honors. While yet an undergraduate he had written many tasteful and carefully finished poems for the United States Literary Gazette. For some months during the year 1835, he was occupied as a student of law in his father's office. The embryo poet, however, appears to have found the study of law incongenial to his taste and temperament; and having been offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin college he prepared for the discharge of his new duties by a long visit to Europe.

Before returning to America, Longfellow visited France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, and England, studying with the utmost zeal the language and literature of each country. After an absence of nearly four years, he wended his way back to Bowdoin college, and took possession of his professorship. This was in the year 1829, being then but a young man of twenty-two.

While occupying his position of professor at the college, he continued to follow his literary career with indefatigable vigilance.

In 1835, having already, at the age of twenty-eight, been recognised as a man of mark, he was appointed to the professorship of modern languages and belles-lettres in Harvard college Cambridge. Mr. Longfellow again left his native land, and sailed for Northern Europe, in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the languages and literature of Denmark and Sweden.

"Voices of the Night," the earliest collection of his poems, was given to the world in 1839. In 1841, appeared "Ballads and other Poems;" in 1842, "Poems on Slavery;" in 1843, the play entitled, "The Spanish Student."

Having for years cultivated his natural poetic power, and made himself one of the most skillful versifiers of the time, Mr. Longfellow in 1847 published his "Evangeline,"—a melancholy story written in hexameters—an experiment which, though it was in the opinion of critics somewhat hazardous for a poet of reputation to venture upon, he tried with no slight success.

It was not until 1855 that his "Song of Hiawatha" was published—a poem worthy of his fine taste and talent, in which is displayed the delicacy of sentiment, the literary art, the elegance of style, and the exquisite simplicity of expression which had characterized his other works, and which made his name widely known as one of the great poets of the age. Of this poem, the Spectator observed, that "for playful and tender interpretations of the way in which child-like tribes, living in the midst of nature's mightiest life and marvels, allegorize the transformations they see, and measure themselves against the powers and the creatures by whom they are surrounded—there is not, nor, as far as we know, has there ever been anything like it in any language."

Another collection of poems called "Birds of Passage," appeared in 1858; followed by "Miles Standish," in 1859. In 1861, a heavy bereavement fell upon Longfellow. In that year his wife was unfortunately burnt to death.

On the 27th of May, 1868 Mr. Longfellow took his departure from America, on another visit to England. He visited Cambridge on the 16th of June and received from the ancient university in that town the degree of doctor of laws (L. L. D.), amid much enthusiasm from a large and distinguished auditory.

On the afternoon of Saturday the 4th of July, Longfellow had the honor of an interview with the queen of Windsor castle; and during his stay in London he had a grand dinner given to him at the Langham hotel, Portland place, by the distinguished artist, Mr. Reinstadt. Among the guests was the great statesman, Mr. Gladstone, who after dinner in very appropriate remarks called on the company to drink heartily to the health, happiness and fame of their guest.

Just before Longfellow's departure to the south of Europe he spent some days in the Isle of Wight at the residence of a congenial spirit—England's greatest living poet, Tennyson.

THE RESIDENCE OF LONGFELLOW

is situated in an old American town, which the original settlers are said to have intended as the capital of Massachusetts, and which they dignified with the name of Cambridge—a school, founded and endowed at as early a period as the year 1636, and which, in the course of time has grown into a college, known as the Harvard university. Marked by this seat of learning appears an antique and spacious edifice, standing upon the higher of two terraces, fronted by stately elms, and surrounded with grounds, adorned with trees, and shrubs, and flowers. This pleasant spot possesses a double interest in the eyes of visitors. In other days the antique mansion was the head-quarter of the illustrious Washington, previous to the evacuation of Boston

SPIRIT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Old Bank of Upper Canada—Amending the Inland Revenue Act—The Habitants' Native Wood—Increasing the Mounted Police

(*Special Despatch to The World.*)

OTTAWA, March 24.—In the house of commons to-day a large amount of government business was accomplished; in fact although there was not so much pow-wow as usual there was really more work accomplished than there has yet been any day so far during the present session.

A large number of resolutions in connection with tariff charges were passed and the bills forwarded in them read a first time. Among the resolutions carried were the following:

Sir Leonard Tilley—That it is expedient that the sum of $250,000 be placed at the disposal of the governor-in-council for the purpose or paying off any claims on the Bank of Upper Canada be increased to $255,000, subject to the same conditions, and that the act be amended accordingly.

Mr. Mousseau—That it is expedient to amend the inland revenue act. 1. By prescribing the license fee to be paid for a bonding warehouse when in the same building with a customs warehouse. 2. By repealing the duty of 4 cents per lb. on common Canada twist imposed by sec. 35, sub-sec. 10, and providing that it shall pay the same duty as other tobacco manufactured exclusively from leaf grown in Canada, under sub-sec. 8, such duty to be reduced from 14 cents to 8 cents per lb. for the two years next after the passing of the act, and to 10 cents per lb. for the two years then next. 3. By reducing the duty under sub-sec. 9 of the said sec. 35 on cigars made solely from tobacco grown in Canada from 30 cents to 20 cents per lb. 4. By providing for a monthly payment equal to the cost of properly surveying the establishment by any party licensed to use a chemical still; by making certain amendments to facilitate the working of the said act, but not affecting the rates of duty imposed by it.

This resolution gave to the French members an excellent opportunity to get up their semi-annual discussion on the burning question of that foul-smelling weed called Canadian tobacco. They had one discussion of it already this session, and it was fondly hoped that as the demands of the Quebec members had been acceded to there would be an end of the matter. But the French members had prepared their speeches before they knew of this, and were bound not to waste the labor they had expended in getting them up; so they spouted away for several hours to the Hansard reporters.

Mr. McLelan, acting minister of marine, introduced a bill to amend the steamboat inspection act. It provides that there shall be inspectors of hulls as well as of boilers. After considerable discussion the bill passed its first stage.

Sir John Macdonald introduced his resolution to increase the Northwest mounted police to 500 men, and as a matter of course considerable discussion followed.

Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the fact that the commissioner of the force had pointed out that the mounted police were equipped with honeycombed and inefficient Snider rifles, while the Indians were for the most part supplied with first-class Winchester repeating rifles.

Sir John then gravely announced that the government proposed to exchange the bad Sniders of the mounted police for the good Winchesters of the Indians, and pay them the difference in value in cash. This swooping proposition was received amidst much laughter, as it was regarded as one of Sir John's little jokes. But in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, he repeated the statement in the most solemn manner, and added that as there were not as many Sniders among the mounted police as there were Winchesters among the red-skins that the deficiency should be made up by a lot of fowling-pieces that the government owned. This novel proposition had a somewhat staggering effect on the house and the opposition speakers were almost paralysed by it. Mr. Blake, however, struggled to his feet and exposed the absurdity of the proposition. Some further discussion of a conversational nature ensued, after which the motion carried.

The house adjourned at 1 o'clock. The government intend to make Wednesday for their business for the future. This will leave only one day for private business.

A deputation of senators and M.P.'s will wait on the government for the purpose of suggesting that a bureau of statistics of the Province of Nova Scotia be established.

EMBARGO ON JOHN CHINAMAN.

The Newspapers Speculating on the President's Action in the Matter of Veto—Where Gen. Grant Comes In.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Herald's Washington special says there is an impression that the president will veto the Chinesebill, on the ground that the suspension of immigration for twenty years violates the existing treaty, and that he will ask congress to reconsider the term of suspension, and bring it within the obvious intention of the treaty. It is believed that a veto approving the general object of the bill, but objecting to the twenty-year clause, would bring about the passing of a bill providing either for a five or ten-year suspension of the immigration term. A five-year amendment would probably secure the votes of many who voted against the bill as it stands, and would not lose any votes which supported it yesterday.

The World Washington special says that there is a good deal of speculation as to how the president will dispose of the Chinese bill. Gen. Grant is specially informed with regard to the Chinese towards whom he entertains a feeling only of kindness. It is not believed, in view of their personal relations, that the president would have consulted Grant's wishes in the appointment of a minister to China had he intended to take such action as would naturally make that position one of discomfort.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The cabinet to-day informally discussed the Chinese question.

The Chinese bill was received from the house and signed by the president pro tem. The bill having previously received the signature of the speaker of the house it was delivered to the president this evening.

THE WORLD WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Whether D. B. Read is really going to stump for Blake and Mowat at next elections.

What has become of the arbitration between the local government and Hunter, Rose & Co.

If it is true that Mr. Mowat will have to choose between two tory medicos for the secretaryship of the board of health.

Where John Greenfield and the young bloods of the late U. E. meet to devise ways and means for the next campaign.

Whether there are any ways and means.

Whether the new prisons' inspector is to be a doctor.

Or a school teacher.

Or an editor.

Or an ex-militaire.

Whether there is a dark horse in the running for the deanery.

If it is true that Gordon Brown insists on his brother's statue being modelled in Europe.

Who is the member of the local house who turned agricultural commission reports into cash at a book store.

Whether the mayor is going to have the principal streets swept by machinery at daybreak during spring and summer.

What has become of the heroic Herdic scheme.

When we may expect to get a cab for a quarter under a city by-law, as in Montreal.

Smallpox on a Train.

DETROIT, March 24.—A man named O'Brien was taken from a Lake Shore train yesterday at Toledo with well developed smallpox symptoms, and sent to the pest-house. He boarded the train at Chicago the previous night sick, but the nature of the disease was not discovered until near Ottawa, Lake Michigan, when the conductor notified the health authorities here by telegraph.

The Coming Celestial Rover.

BOSTON, March 24.—According to the observations of Prof. Chandler Peirsbuilion the passage of the comet will take place in June. The visitor will approach within 100,000 miles of the surface of the sun nearer than any other recorded comet excepting those of 1680, 1843 and 1880.

WHO SHALL BE THE DEAN?

BISHOP SWEATMAN'S PLAN FOR A NEW CATHEDRAL.

The Deanery and the Rectorship Distinct Offices—Proposal to Divide the Revenues of St. James'—Some Interesting Points to be Settled.

Speculation is rife as to who shall be the successor of the late Dr. Grasett at St. James' church, or as it is more commonly called, St. James' cathedral. This really involves a double speculation, who shall be the new Rector of the church and who shall be the new Dean?

THE TWO APPOINTMENTS

do not necessarily go together, nor does it follow that in the future the Church of St. James' will be the diocesan cathedral. Hitherto it has been only a parish church—the principal church in the city—used as a cathedral on certain occasions, of which the rector happened to be also Dean of Toronto.

AS BISHOP STRACHAN

was promoted from the rectory to the supervision of the see, it was not unnatural that he should choose his old church with all its associations to be the one in which he should erect his throne with a view to setting the building apart at some future period as the cathedral of the diocese canonically speaking. To this end also he appointed the rector just deceased dean and nominated certain of his clergy canons and honorary canons. This, however, though it gave him a chapter by no means gave him a cathedral in the true sense of the word, and to the present day St. James' continues to be only the chief parish church in the diocese, in which, except on certain occasions when it is necessarily used as a cathedral, Bishop Sweatman has no more rights than the humblest under his jurisdiction. The original idea of a cathedral is that of the mother church of the diocese, in which is erected the bishop's seat (see) or throne. According to the pattern set in this church, the services in the other churches are to be fashioned as far as possible.

THE CHIEF OFFICERS

in this establishment are the dean and canons or prebendaries, who are suffered to form an advisory committee to aid the bishop in the administration of the diocese and to be supported by the revenues of the bishopric. Their obligations are to reside in the precints of the church; to assist at the daily services; to preach in their turns; and to attend the meetings of the chapters—their style as a corporation—on ordinary or extraordinary occasions. During the vacancy of the see they govern the diocese, the dean being the commissionary ex officio, and in theory at least are supposed in some countries to choose the bishop. Hence the church which they serve must be free from episcopal control—except in so far as he is its visitor; free from all lay interference, endowed, and out of debt.

ST. JAMES CHURCH

does not satisfy these conditions. It is under the control of a vestry; it has its pews leased to or bought by private individuals; it is deeply in debt; and has no revenues, its income of $6000 a year being secured to the rector not to the dean. The revenues which Dean Grasett enjoyed though not commuting when the clergy reserves fell in to the government, whether as high as $30,000 or when as low as $18,000, no longer belong to that church, but after paying to the rector the $6000 already alluded to, are to be disposed of by the synod as shall seem best for the good of the church in the diocese. Some claim that the money must be divided among the churches in the city of Toronto; others that all the parishes which have a district within the city limits are entitled to share in the division of the spoils; others that all the churches in the township of York will come in for a portion. That remains to be seen when the synod meets in June. Meanwhile it is well known that Bishop Sweatman, as he announced in his charge before the synod of 1881, is anxious to establish

AN INDEPENDENT CATHEDRAL

after the manner of that at Truro, in England, with a full staff of working canons, one to be a mission or revival preacher throughout the diocese, another to deliver lectures on the topics of the day in the cathedral, another to plead the cause of missions home and foreign through the diocese; and a fourth to act as a sort of theological professor or director for the guidance of the clergy. The office of dean the bishop would probably hold himself—as is done already by the bishop of Fredericton—a post which renders him independent of any control and at full liberty to preach in the cathedral and order its services as he shall please, which he could not do if another were canonically appointed dean. This will involve either building a new church or utilizing one already in existence, which satisfies the conditions already laid down. Of all the Toronto churches these are fulfilled by

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

alone, which is endowed, is free and open, and has besides had full cathedral services on Sundays and morning and evening service performed daily for years. Of course, the Toronto city clergy, to a man, will oppose what they will style such

A MALVERSATION OF REVENUES,

which they claim should come to their parishes. But in the synod, even supposing they should get their delegates to unite with them, the votes of some seventy men will not do much against those of the rest of the synod. In any case the Toronto clerg