The World is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Canada. It knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public measures.

The World aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a metropolitan news paper.

The World is offered at a price which places it within the reach of all: $3 per annum, $1 for four months; 25 cts for one month.


### Is It Hypocrisy?

St. Paul (Minn.) Globe: We have not one word to say in extenuation of Parnell's fault. A man of his position ought to have known better than to dim his own fame and to jeopardize the cause of Ireland by being mixed up in the O'Shea business. He has permitted himself to fall into a pit which his enemies dug for him. Yet we have no patience with the affectation of a high moral tone employed by the English press in their denunciation of Parnell. It is the grossest hypocrisy, for all the world knows that London is steeped in social degradation, and that Parnell's offence is the lightest of the numerous social crimes perpetrated every day in English high life. Liberalism has its ugly crest in the midst of court circles, and there is hardly a man prominent in British politics but has a score of scandals associated with his public record.

The St. Paul Globe wilfully or ignorantly fails to see the real point. It is not the hypocrisy of London society, which may or may not be "steeped in social degradation," that forces Parnell to retire; it is because that thousands and thousands of English-speaking men and women all the world over who are leading clean and honest lives, in high stations and in lowly homes, men and women who honestly resent a crime like that of Parnell's, that the great Irish leader must go. Politicians, social hypocrites, may take advantage of Parnell's fall, but it is that great and far-reaching sentiment so widespread among English-speaking people, which believes in maintaining the purity of a home that refuses recognition to a sinner in this class of crime. The world can well spare a thousand political leaders rather than that this widespread sentiment in favor of home purity should fail to make itself felt when the occasion for its expression was called for by such a crime on the part of such a man, otherwise eminent, as Charles Parnell.

### About a Mining Policy.

The articles in The Globe these days on the iron question look very much as if Sir Richard and Mr. Farrer had come by a pointer that Mr. Mowat really was thinking what he could do toward developing an iron industry in Ontario, and that it was their duty to "frighten it out of him." If Mr. Mowat will give the whole mining question his most serious consideration, and try to find a policy that will help to put a metal industry on its feet in Ontario, and will not be influenced by screaming doctrinaires, who believe that "Canada is no good anyway," he may make the master-stroke of his life.

Something can be done by Ontario to develop iron, copper and nickel works, and any government that makes the attempt need not fear lack of encouragement from the people.

A new variety of cotton-plant has been discovered, producing a much larger proportion of cotton to seed than any other known kind, and having the additional advantage of being earlier and less susceptible to atmospheric influences. The new comer is known as the mataffie. It was discovered a few seasons ago at Benha, in Egypt, though it has only lately been planted on anything like a large scale. Mataffie is admitted to have its faults. It is shorter in the staple and not quite so good in quality as the ashmouni plant; but, for all that, it appears to be driving the ashmouni plant out of the field. Vice-Consul Alban reports that last year's experience was so encouraging that in some provinces of Lower Egypt it has this year been almost exclusively sown.

### Notes From the City Hall.

The sub-committee on the equalization of taxes meets to-day.

Ald. Lennox has declared that he will retire from the council at the end of the year.

Mr. John Bain, Q.C., solicitor for Manning & Macdonald, being ill, the action of that firm against the city has been postponed.

The sub-committee of the Fire and Light Committee on the Firemen's Benefit fund met yesterday to consult with the City Solicitor with a view of organization.

In a letter to the Mayor, received yesterday, the G.T.R. asks $500 per acre per annum for two acres and a portion of an acre owned by them and wanted by the city to extend the cattle market.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows: W. H. Stoneham, three-story brick hotel and five one-story brick stores, with public hall, above, corner Yonge and Shuter-sts., $85,000; Clark Bros., 7 attached brick-fronted dwellings, north side Wilton-street, $7000.

Solicitor J. Y. Murdoch has written the Claims Committee on behalf of Charles Flight, a fish peddler, who was arrested for infringement of the Hawkers' Act. He was dismissed by the Police Magistrate, but meanwhile his stock of fish, valued at $25, was spoilt.

Mayor Clarke received the following despatch from C. Schreiber, Government Inspector, Ottawa, yesterday: "I will be in Toronto on Wednesday to examine into the matter of the road crossing in West Toronto. I hope you will have a representative there to meet me."

A largely-signed petition from property owners interested was presented to council last night, protesting against the proposed extension of Queen-street westerly to High Park along the north side of the G.T.R. track. It was signed by Albert Howard, Mary McDonnell, John Beatty, F. Johnston, T. E. Scholes and a score of others.

### At the Police Court.

Col. Denison yesterday sent Albert Harkridge to jail for five days for larceny of stove fittings. The four young men accused of breaking into Jamieson's store, Queen-st-east, were remanded till Friday. George Maybee, for burglary at Dunfield & Co.'s store, was committed for trial. The charge against the other three accused was dismissed. William Armstrong was committed for trial on a charge of having stolen a gold watch from Jeremiah Sullivan. William Ross, on a charge of theft from Western & Co., was sent to jail for a month. George Farrell, convicted of having feloniously wounded Thomas Walton in Simpson's knitting factory with a broom handle, was sent to jail for 15 days. John Beresford was committed for 40 days for a brutal assault on Nellie Napoly.

### The Merriest Girl That's Out.

"Bonnie sweet Bessie, the maid of Dundee," is, no doubt, the kind of a girl to ask, "What are the wild waves saying?" or to put "a little faded flower" in your button hole, she was so full of vivacity, and beaming with robust health. Every girl in the land can be just as full of life, just as well, and just as merry as she, since Dr. Pierce has placed his "Favorite Prescription" within the reach of all. Young girls in their teens, passing the age of puberty, find it a great aid. Delicate, pale and sickly girls will find this a wonderful invigorator, and a sure corrective for all derangements and weaknesses incident to females.

### A Distinguished Visitor.

Sir Leonard Tilley is in town staying with his brother-in-law, Mr. W. H. Howland, Queen's Park. He is accompanied by Lady Tilley and, though not looking quite so ragged as his friends could wish, is in excellent health, cheerful and deeply interested in passing events. Mr. Howland, when asked how long his guest would remain, said: "As long as we can keep him. If the politicians will only leave him alone he will stay for some time."

### Take Your Watch

to Jorgensen, the Queen-street west specialist. 190 and 190½ Queen-st. west. 136

When a gentleman observes an exceedingly pretty foot tripping along before him on the street, his mind involuntarily carries him to 57 and 59 King-street east, and he exclaims mentally, "Blachford's Shoes." 2

## MR. VAN HORNE REPLIES

### To Sir Henry Tyler's Imputation of Government Favoritism—Has the Canadian Pacific Been Unduly Favored?

[From The Montreal Gazette, Nov. 24.]

Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, stated at the recent half-yearly meeting of the shareholders that the company "has of late met with a good deal of injustice from the Government of Canada," and that "perhaps the greatest instance of it is illustrated by the subsidies employed by our Canadian rivals to construct competing lines to Windsor, 134 miles long, at an average distance of three-quarters of a mile from us, which has led to the competition and the direct serious loss to us." Regarding the matter as one of considerable public interest, a Gazette representative waited upon Mr. Van Horne on his return from New York to learn his views. In answer to the question whether he had any rejoinder to make to Sir Henry Tyler's imputations, Mr. Van Horne said:

"I do not wish to enter into any controversy with Sir Henry Tyler, but the clamor of the Grand Trunk people about subsidies seems to have created the impression at home and abroad and in the minds of many who should know better that the Canadian Pacific Company has been treated by the Government with such liberality in the matter of subsidies as to give its competitors, the Grand Trunk Company especially, just ground for complaint, and as we have felt for a long time back that the very reverse was the case I have recently gone into the question with a view to ascertaining which, if either, have reason to be dissatisfied, the Friends of the Grand Trunk or those of the Canadian Pacific, and in answer to your question I will give you my memorandum on the subject.

I presume that the Grand Trunk has no more reason to find fault with the original subsidy granted by the Government to the Canadian Pacific than the latter has with the large loans made by the Government to the former, which, having been placed beyond the possibility of recovery, became practically a gift, and which amounted to much more in comparison to the work done than the subsidy to the Canadian Pacific, and I presume that the loan made by the Government to the Canadian Pacific company during the construction of its railway does not enter into this question, because that loan was made as a public necessity and was repaid with interest long ago, repaid at a time when the company's credit had to be strained to the utmost to do it, repaid in order that the company might stand before the country as having fulfilled every obligation and in order that it might claim and be entitled to just as liberal treatment in all matters as might be accorded to other railway enterprises. Whether or not it has received liberal and equal treatment as compared with the Grand Trunk and other railways the facts stated in my memorandum will say.

Aside from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway—the original undertaking of the company—the following new works have been executed by the company or at its instance and upon its credit since 1882 without any subsidy or Governmental assistance whatever:

| | Cost. |
|---|---|
| Montreal to Toronto, 340 miles | $18,025,000 |
| Winnipeg to Gretna and Manitou, 110 miles | 2,284,000 |
| Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, 182¼ miles | 4,600,000 |
| Selkirk branch, 24 miles | 206,500 |
| Port Moody to Vancouver and terminals, 14 miles | 765,000 |
| New Westminster Branch, 8¼ miles | 142,700 |
| Stobie Branch, 8 miles | 47,000 |
| Buckingham Branch, 5 miles | 49,400 |
| Chatham to Windsor (including Detroit Car Ferry), 48¼ miles | 1,809,000 |
| Mission Branch (under construction), 31 miles | 165,000 |
| St. Lawrence Bridge and approaches | 1,400,000 |
| Sault Ste. Marie Bridge and approaches | 600,000 |
| Fraser River Bridge | 180,000 |
| The equipment of the above named lines is not included. Its cost for all of them has been | 2,452,000 |
| And the Company's three Lake steamers cost | 631,000 |
| Making a total of | $28,296,000 |

For some of these lines and works the company sought Government assistance, but was refused; while during the period covering their construction—viz., from 1882 to the present time—not one single important work has been carried out by or for the Grand Trunk Company without such assistance, save some sections of double track between Montreal and Toronto.

East of the great lakes the following cash subsidies have been granted to companies in the interest of the Canadian Pacific:

| | |
|---|---|
| For a line from Glenarman to Wingham | $ 10,000 |
| For a line from London to Chatham | 195,000 |
| For a line from Woodstock to Hamilton | 350,000 |
| (Not utilized as yet) | 158,400 |

I do not include the subsidy to the West Ontario Pacific Railway from Ingersoll to London (afterwards applied to part of a line from Woodstock to London) because it was refused to the Ontario and Quebec and granted to another party who had to be bought out; nor do I include the subsidies to the Guelph Junction Railway Company or the International Railway Company, neither of which was granted at the instance of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and from neither of which did it derive any benefit. Nor do I take into account the Government annual contribution of $156,500 for 20 years to the interest on the bonds of the Atlantic & Northwest Railway (the so-called "Short line"), because the company was most unwillingly forced to build this line and is now burdened with heavy and unremunerative obligations in consequence of it.

Nor do I include the subsidy of $1,500,000 voted by Parliament for the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Quebec, $360,000 of this amount having been paid to the Grand Trunk Company for its control of the North Shore Railway (affording to that company, as its president boasted at a meeting of its shareholders, a profit of more than $200,000), and the balance having been, as we claim, wrongfully withheld from us by Government.

West of the great lakes one cash subsidy has been granted to the Canadian Pacific Company, that for the Kootenay Railway in British Columbia, $112,000, an insignificant amount as compared with the expenditure involved, and this for a line of vastly more importance to the country at large than is to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The usual land grants of 6400 acres per mile have been made to various railway lines in the Northwest, built by the Canadian Pacific Company, viz.: Extensions of the Manitoba, Southwestern Railway from Gretna to Glenboro, 50 miles, from Brandon to Carman 6 miles, and from Hamilton to Deloraine 101 miles (these extensions costing, with equipment, $2,261,000); and also for the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, now under construction and upon which $642,000 has already been expended. But I have not heard of any objection on the part of the Grand Trunk company to the small cash subsidy for the Kootenay Railway or to the land subsidies for railways in the Northwest, and I have only enumerated these in order that the Canadian Pacific Company may be duly debited with all of the favors and assistance it has had.

The complaints of the friends of the Grand Trunk are directed towards the few cash subsidies in the east which I have mentioned. But as against these what has the Grand Trunk had? Its almost worthless line between Quebec and River du Loup was taken over by the Government at a large price in order to provide funds for completing its Chicago connections. It has had subsidies for everything it has done or that had been done for it in the way of railway building within the past nine years, and much besides. It now owns the line from Fort Perihurst to Lake Nipissing, towards which the Government contributed $1,320,000 in cash on conditions which were intended to secure its independence and its equal use by the Canadian Pacific, conditions which subsequent legislation practically annulled.

It was granted in 1885 for the extension of its Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway from Brousseau's to Dundee, $30,000.

It was granted in 1887 for the same railway $64,000, and again in 1888 $9600.

It was given in 1887 $95,000 for its Beauharnois Junction Railway—a line already heavily subsidized by the Province of Quebec—the two subsidies sufficing to pay for it in full, as the president of the Grand Trunk recently told his shareholders.

It was given in 1887 a subsidy of $20,000 for its Jacques Cartier Union Railway, which had already been in operation three years; and again, in 1890, another subsidy of $48,000 for the same railway, this latter subsidy covering at the same time a portion of the original Grand Trunk Railway.

It was granted in 1887 $48,000 for its Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway, and again in 1890 for the same line under the name of the Montreal and Ottawa Railway a further sum of $86,000.

And in 1888 and 1890 the sums of $64,000 and $215,000 were granted for a railway in its interests from Kingston to Smith's Falls and Ottawa—a line leased to the Grand Trunk in advance of construction and to compete with the Ontario and Quebec, which was built without subsidy.

The Grand Trunk was also given in 1889 a subsidy of $375,000 for a tunnel under the St. Clair River at Sarnia, while the Canadian Pacific company was denied assistance for its bridge at Sault Ste. Marie—a work of vastly greater importance to the country—and has since been denied the privilege of registering in Canada without payment of duty one of its steel ferry steamers for the transfer of its trains over the Detroit River, in competition with that very tunnel.

If the Grand Trunk may complain of assistance being given to competing lines, the Canadian Pacific should be heard on the same subject.

The Jacques Cartier Union Railway, the Beauharnois Junction, the Vaudreuil & Prescott and Montreal & Ottawa Railways, before mentioned, as well as the Kingston, Smith's Falls & Ottawa, were all built, or are being built, to compete with Canadian Pacific lines, and so is the St. Clair tunnel. And other lines besides are being built, assisted by government subsidies to compete with Canadian Pacific lines that had no subsidies.

The Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway—a directly competing line for almost its entire length—was granted in 1884 $272,000 for its line from Hull or Aylmer to Pembroke, and in 1887 $41,100 for a bridge at Ottawa; and again, in 1890, $24,000 for a line from Hull to Aylmer. The Canada Atlantic Railway, another direct competition, was granted in 1884 $98,000, and in 1886 $38,000 more; and in 1887 the same company was granted $180,000 for a bridge across the St. Lawrence in direct competition with the bridge then just completed by the Canadian Pacific Company, without subsidy, across the same river and but a few miles below; but, notwithstanding the subsidy to the Canada Atlantic Company for this competing bridge and another to the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Company for a competing bridge at Ottawa and to the Grand Trunk Company for a competing tunnel at Sarnia, the Canadian Pacific Company has since been refused assistance to the extent of $27,000 for its Fraser River bridge in British Columbia—a bridge intended to protect Canadian interests and to compete only with foreign lines.

The Canadian Pacific Company has not, directly or indirectly, opposed the granting of any charters that have been asked from Parliament in Canadian interests, nor is it disposed to do so. It is able to take care of itself against any legitimate competition. Nor has it complained of the subsidies that have been given to the Pontiac and Pacific Junction or Canada Atlantic railways, nor even of those given to the Grand Trunk Company, nor of any other; but everybody connected with it feels keenly the injustice of the treatment it has received, not alone in the matter of subsidies. They deny that there is any ground for the opinion which seems to prevail in some quarters that the company is under exceptional obligations to the country, and they deny emphatically that the company has received anything in the past that could in the slightest degree weaken its claim to as liberal treatment as is accorded to any other railway company in the Dominion; and they claim that the very opposite is true. The company undertook a contract with the Government and carried out its part of it faithfully, punctually and efficiently, and when it receives all that it is entitled to under that contract it will still be far from overpaid.

### Can Men and Women Prolong Their Lives?

As the life of every organized being begins by conception and birth, so it ends by decay and death. The whole existence of human life is a series of changes. It is not at any two consecutive periods exactly the same. Experience has taught us the inevitable fact that man must die. Apart from the association of experience, it is difficult to believe that the full grown man in all his strength and vigor must pass away from this life.

Indications of advancing age are as follows: muscles lose their tone, the head shakes, the hand trembles, the limbs totter, the sensibility of the nerves becomes blunted, the elasticities of the vessels contract, the secretory organs are obstructed and the blood and other fluids extravasate.

External influences and modes of life are constantly interfering to modify and impair the activity of our organs.

Men and women of to-day do not attain the years of their forefathers, simply because they allow themselves to be run down owing to the cares of the world, society, overwork, hurry and worry.

Men and women suffer first through the nerves; these nerve troubles affect the brain, and it is then that we see sleeplessness, unrest, headache, dizziness, languor and lassitude. These troubles make life a burden and shorten our years.

We would advise all who would live long to avoid these serious and dangerous troubles. If any are burdened with them, there is only one remedy, one unfailing cure that is known to science; it is Paine's Celery Compound.

It has lifted the oppressive woes of disease from many a man and woman who suffered long and apparently without hope in the world, and has added years of sweet life to their existence.

Do not, if you value life, allow these nerve troubles and other diseases to become troublesome; use Paine's Celery Compound when you first feel out of sorts and thus avoid serious illnesses.

The sick mortal without Paine's Celery Compound is as badly off as would be the Mariner in mid-ocean without a compass to guide him.

### Charles Watts on Prophecy.

A large audience assembled at Science Hall Sunday night to hear Mr. Charles Watts reply to Hon. Mr. Mowat on prophecy. The lecturer said Dr. Wild and Dr. Thompson and Hon. Mr. Mowat were the latest defenders of prophecy and like other defenders were compelled to pervert history and use other unscrupulous methods. Dr. Wild and his colleague must know better than they preach, that the people who go to church have no logical acumen. Prophecy itself, if true, was not miraculous, and therefore was not divine, and therefore divine. The American war had been foretold six years before it broke out, and the weather is predicted every day. Mr. Watts raised three objections to prophecy which he challenged opponents to annul. He thought Dr. Wild must sometimes be drunk with divine frenzy. From his own book the lecturer quoted to show how prophecy had not been fulfilled.

### A Modern Steamer.

Size, speed, strength, twin screws and hotel accommodation are the component parts which go to make up the modern Atlantic ste mer.

During the recent gales on the North Atlantic, when other ships were days and days behind time, the Inman City of New York was plowing her way across at some 450 knots a day.

While it is true the weather was such that none could well be on deck, yet, as a passenger tells, the monster size of the ship made her ride steadily over the waves, thus all below was snug and comfortable, while her speed brought them about the usual time to their journey's end. Thus much has the modern marine architect done in mastery of the waves.

### Waterworks Statistics.

In reply to an enquiry by Ald. E. A. Macdonald, City Treasurer Coady presented the following information to council last night:

WATERWORKS REVENUE.

| Year. | Water-takers. | City Portion. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1878 | $101,940 | $58,769 | $160,709 |
| 1879 | 106,423 | 54,296 | 160,7.8 |
| 1880 | 114,040 | 54,636 | 168,675 |
| 1881 | 128,809 | 54,635 | 183,444 |
| 1882 | 150,778 | 55,316 | 206,094 |
| 1883 | 178,326 | 57,146 | 235,472 |
| 1884 | 203,027 | 60,096 | 263,123 |
| Totals | $983,343 | $304,894 | $1,378,240 |

The total cost of the city waterworks to date, including real estate in connection therewith, is $3,736,168.

### McMaster & Co.

Messrs. McMaster & Co. of Front-street announce the arrival of a few cases of very scarce goods, viz., beaver mantlings in black, fawn and other shades; also melton and beaver overcoatings in all newest shades. In carpets the firm deal largely, and their stock is of the newest designs, the production of leading manufacturers.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

### Magnates Endeavor to Unravel the Tangle—What the New Circuit Will Look Like—General Sport.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—The American Baseball Association met here to-day. The meeting is being held with closed doors. In the hotel lobby there was much talk and several wild stories were in circulation. Those who ought to know state that the Toledo, Syracuse and Rochester clubs will be dropped and the Athletics' franchise will be given to the Philadelphia Players' League.

A new association will be formed, they say, which will include Louisville, Columbus, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington or Cincinnati. This, of course, is not authoritative, but things look that way.

Zach Phillips was re-elected president of the association. The Athletic franchise was declared forfeited and petitions for admission were received from Buffalo and Washington.

### Baseball Brevities.

General Dixwell has changed his mind about going to "Paree," and will go to California instead, just as soon as everything is settled in the Players' National League.

A. G. Spalding of the Chicago League club says their rivals played a losing game from the start. He also remarked that "a man may be able to throw a curve or bat a ball in first-class style and still know nothing about the business."

President Young of the National League hit it nearly right when he said: "If the war had continued another season, the game would have been set-back for the next 15 years, and it is doubtful if it would have ever reached its former position."

Richardson, O'Rourke, Whitney, Keefe and Shannon of the New York Players' League team complain that they have not received any salary since Sept. 1. The expenses of the club, independent of the grounds, were about $67,000, while the receipts were only $59,000.

## ON THE JERSEY TRACKS.

### The Winners in Eleven Races at Clifton and Gloucester.

CLIFTON, Nov. 24.—First race, 6½ furlongs—Cheenay 1, Ben Harrison 2, Vesburg 3. Time 1.24¼.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Sunflower 1, Cassade 2, Rumpus 3. Time 1.05.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Lizzie Fonso 1, Young Duke 2, Elsie 3. Time 1.31¼.

Fourth race—Elyton 1, Al Farrow 2, St. Luke 3. Time 1.56¾.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Mamie B. 1, Prince James 2, Addie T. 3. Time 1.16¼.

Sixth race, 1 mile—St. James 1, Glory 2, Grimaldi 3. Time 1.44.

### The Gloucester Results.

GLOUCESTER, Nov. 24.—First race, 6½ furlongs—Bargain 1, Washington 2, So-So 3. Time 1.23.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Alice Ward gelding 1, Josie W. 2, Barthena 3. Time 1.03¼.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Owen Golden 1, Harbor Lights 2, Hair Spring 3. Time 1.25¼.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Samaritan 1, Macbeth I. 1, Noonday 3. Time 1.46¾.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Question 1, Buckstone 2, Glendale 3. Time 1.54.

### Turf Topics.

During the season Green Morris has won $88,270 with a stable of nine horses. Strathmeath and Judge Morrow earned most of it.

George Miller, the jockey, nearly broke the record at Guttenburg Saturday. Four firsts and one second is a good performance for one day.

Isaac Murphy, the jockey, is sick at his home. He is still very weak and his stomach is in such a bad condition that he keeps a wide bandage on it all the time, as the least jar causes intense pain. In speaking of his trouble Murphy declared that he was not drunk when he rode Firenzi. "I was very weak," he continued, "from reducing, and had eaten practically nothing for several days."

Henry Langford has been made manager and W. W. Wood captain of the Canadian team that leaves for Fall River to-day. The other four Toronto men, D. M. Duncan, W. S. McLay, W. W. Bowman and A. N. Garrett, leave the Union at 12.30 p.m., and will meet Burnett and Gourlay (Ayr). Boat and Yonge (Berlin), and Dewar (Seaforth) at Hamilton. Robertson, the Grand Trunk half back, meets the men in Fall River.

## A GREAT FOOTBALL MATCH.

### Grand Pa Tells of the Gait v. Berlin and Waterloo Bankers' Struggle.

Bitterly cold blew the boreal blast on Saturday at Berlin, but promptly within half an hour or so of the time specified twenty-two shivering mortals, some of them A 1 dudes, stripped for the fray.

It was a goes-you-please in the matter of uniforms and, as it turned out, a little more so in the matter of play. Gait and Berlin sport about sixteen different uniforms, and they each had an innings on Saturday.

The result was decidedly startling. Friend charged friend with the greatest alacrity and good will. The stock fluctuations of the past week were nothing to the rise and fall of Waterloo County bank stock. A gun on one ban would result in a general panic. Before harmony could be restored three or four leading banks would be hopelessly involved.

Then mad, headlong rushes for the evanescent sphere would again result in commercial chaos. The inevitable mall boy added to the noise, and the all-wise touch-line kickers were there in great profusion. The grand stand was graced by the youth and beauty of Berlin, all anxious to see their favorites win. For this occasion the Gait bankers secured the services of three football men. Two of these were extremely useful in kicking—at the umpire's decisions.

On the whole the game was intensely interesting, and produced—what was intended—plenty of fun.

The home team won the toss and elected to take advantage of the strong wind. After this prodigious effort they did not seem to know what else was expected, but wisely waited for something to turn up. It did and came in the shape of a mash by the specials, who began to make figure eights and other fancy cuts around the home defence. This rather upset the calculations of the home men, who expected the wind would be first half of the game anyway. In sheer astonishment they began to play up. But kick as they might the ball persisted in hovering within home territory. Nor could the pressure be relieved until the visitors scored. Another point was added shortly afterwards, but the original goal was distinctly off side the surprise was too great to admit of any appeal.

Then a third goal was scored by the visitors, and this was followed, whereupon the home men let themselves out while the visitors were trying to get their second wind, and to the surprise of all newspapers, they succeeded.

Encouraged by this success, they came down again and landed the ball clear of all the players in front of goal. Here it stuck. It was too muddy, you know, for the goal-keeper to run out, so he posed gallantly under the bar and waited. Meanwhile, it suddenly occurred to a Berlin Banker to rush in and kick. By some miscliance the ball went through and the teams were even up: two goals each and half-time.

On changing ends it was expected the visitors would show the home men how the game should be played. For a time the three specials put in great licks; but somehow the umpire wouldn't give them a chance to score. And then the game opened out, the play became more general and some really fine work was shown. For a short period it looked as if the boot were on the other leg and that Berlin would pull off the match. But the three specials came down with a rush on the unsuspecting defence, and when they weren't looking scored a third goal. It was such a pretty shot after so many rocky ones that it must have been a fluke.

With less than 10 minutes to play the home men went in to balance accounts, but they couldn't find the coal, the ledger wasn't big enough. Just before time a honest half was detected in the act of sneaking out with the ball under his arm, and on the head of this a general picnic and dance was held in the goal-mouth. The spectators furnished the music and the players furnished the fun. Time was up, but the sport was too rich to be ruthlessly stopped. The ball was a spectator almost, until in the general melee someone accidentally stepped on it and it rolled through one minute after time. Still the fun went on until it was discovered the ball wasn't there. Then it stopped. Thus ended a great game. Look out for the next.

G. P.

### Hamilton and Ottawa College.

HAMILTON, Nov. 24.—Ottawa College Club telegraphed to-day as follows to the secretary of the Hamilton Football Club:

"On what conditions will you play us in Ottawa on Saturday next?"

The reply telegraphed back was:

"Your message received. We are the champions of the Dominion, and will not play away from home."

### Notes of the Kickers.

In an Association football match played at Deer Park the resident kickers defeated McMaster & Co. by 2 goal to 0. The magnificent playing of McMaster's goal-keeper saved the dry goods men from a worse defeat.

The championship football game between Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania, which is usually played on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, at New York, will this year be played in the afternoon of the day before.

"Billy" Bull, the ex-Yale full back, has gone South to spend the winter in Bermuda. "Jack" Moffatt, who has taken his place on the Crescent team, is one of the greatest full backs ever seen in America. His kicking is nearly perfect, and he is always in the right place.

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### A Pointer on Games.

A remarkably complete catalogue of parlor games and indoor amusements and sports generally has just been issued by Mr. P. C. Allan of 35 King-street west. The catalogue is illustrated and contains descriptions and gives prices of every popular game in the market, including all the new games such as Tiddlywinks, Halma Crokinole, Basilinda, etc., etc. It is mailed free to any address by P. C. Allan, 35 King-street west, Toronto. 246

### Mr. Dowland Wins the McDowall Cup.

The match shot on Saturday afternoon between Messrs. Hunter and Dowland in the McDowall competition cup, which resulted in a tie, was shot off yesterday afternoon and was won by Mr. Dowland. Mr. Hunter was in poor shooting form, and withdrew after his eighth bird. Mr. G. R. Briggs, the popular president of the Toronto Gun Club, acted as referee both days. He was entirely impartial in his decisions and gave satisfaction to both contestants. Score:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dowland | 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 0 0 1—8 |
| Hunter | 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 —3 |

As Mr. George Henry, an excellent shot, has for some time had his eye on the cup with the design of winding it, it is probable that Mr. Dowland will not remain long in peaceable possession of it.

### "Old Headquarters."

There has been a marked change at "Headquarters" since Mr. Fred Mossop took hold of the ribbons. The entire establishment has been redecorated and finished in handsome oiled woods, with plate-glass electric-reflecting mirror bars, which are without a doubt the most brilliant in Canada. The best brands of liquors and cigars are always kept in stock. F. W. Mossop, proprietor. 246

### Sporting Spots.

Jake Gaudaur, the sculler, is at present in the city.

The hounds will meet this afternoon at Oulcott's Hotel, Eglinton, at 4 o'clock.

Champion Williams O'Connor is hustling getting his baggage in shape before his departure for San Francisco.

The Ontario Rugby Union championship cup held by Hamilton was presented Thursday evening by Mr. William Hendrie, the club's honorary patron.

In spite of Yale's defeat Princetonians are not eager to back their team even at odds. "Yale was beaten," say they, "not because she was weak, but because Harvard was wonderfully strong."

They still play cricket in the Windy City. The Chicago Cricket Club will play a team from Milwaukee on their grounds at Park Side, under Association rules, Thanksgiving Day.

The Curling Club of Chicago elected the following officers: David Hogg, president; Alex McWhirter, vice-president; James Duncan, secretary; Alexander White, treasurer. The club is in a flourishing condition and will play at Lincoln Park during the winter.

The hunting season in southern Ontario is now at its best, and big bags of ducks and partridge are reported every day, but the season in the north woods is about over, and those who rented lines from McDowall are returning to the city. Consequently McDowall has forty or fifty skeeing guns and rifles as good as new, but which having been used a week or two he has marked away down. Now is the best time of the year to buy a good gun cheap from W. McDowall, 81 Yonge-st. 246

## THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

### Mrs. Leslie Carter's Success—A Popular Play at the Toronto—Zerrahn Orchestra Concerts—Balmoral Choir.

A new actress made her appearance last night at the Grand Opera House and created a surprise. Mrs. Leslie Carter appeared in a comedy-drama called "The Ugly Duckling."

She produces excellently cast, a number of capable actors having been secured, but its chief attraction was Mrs. Leslie Carter, who played the part of Kate Graydon, who by an allowable poetic license is referred to as "The Ugly Duckling."

In the first act as she enters, a mass of pink and pale blue, she is a voluble, harum-scarum and effusive girl just returned from school and on the threshold of society. She sees the man she loves carried off by her elder sister, and vows to repel his love afterwards when he is tired of that sister.

Mrs. Carter, from the moment she stepped upon the stage, created a very favorable impression. She is somewhat of the type of that brilliant emotional actress Clara Morris, slender and intervocant in her temperament, with a mobile face capable of every shade of expression from the keenest joy to the most intense suffering. Her voice is low and sympathetic and she possesses a graceful figure and an intelligent face, with pretty blue eyes framed in a mass of golden hair. But Mrs. Carter's face grows upon one.

In the great situation in the third act she showed that her dramatic power was better than her adaptability to comedy.

In the scene, when, by her coquetry, she has fully overcome the widow's objections of the young Count Malaiota, only to place herself before the world in a false light, Mrs. Carter acted with remarkable power.

There are elements of very strong dramatic interest in "The Ugly Duckling," and Mr. E. J. Henley, a wonderfully gifted author, goes a very strong representation of a Corsican count who, putting aside the vendetta of his island, tries to revenge himself by taking a wife for the wife he supposes has been robbed from him. The absorbing nature of his emotions was expressed with a nervous energy and magnetic intensity that were positively thrilling. Nor could the pressure be relieved until the visitors scored. Another point was added shortly afterwards, but the original goal was distinctly off side the surprise was too great to admit of any appeal.

Then a third goal was scored by the visitors, and this was followed, whereupon the home men let themselves out while the visitors were trying to get their second wind, and to the surprise of all newspapers, they succeeded.

Encouraged by this success, they came down again and landed the ball clear of all the players in front of goal. Here it stuck. It was too muddy, you know, for the goal-keeper to run out, so he posed gallantly under the bar and waited. Meanwhile, it suddenly occurred to a Berlin Banker to rush in and kick. By some miscliance the ball went through and the teams were even up: two goals each and half-time.

On changing ends it was expected the visitors would show the home men how the game should be played. For a time the three specials put in great licks; but somehow the umpire wouldn't give them a chance to score. And then the game opened out, the play became more general and some really fine work was shown. For a short period it looked as if the boot were on the other leg and that Berlin would pull off the match. But the three specials came down with a rush on the unsuspecting defence, and when they weren't looking scored a third goal. It was such a pretty shot after so many rocky ones that it must have been a fluke.

With less than 10 minutes to play the home men went in to balance accounts, but they couldn't find the coal, the ledger wasn't big enough. Just before time a honest half was detected in the act of sneaking out with the ball under his arm, and on the head of this a general picnic and dance was held in the goal-mouth. The spectators furnished the music and the players furnished the fun. Time was up, but the sport was too rich to be ruthlessly stopped. The ball was a spectator almost, until in the general melee someone accidentally stepped on it and it rolled through one minute after time. Still the fun went on until it was discovered the ball wasn't there. Then it stopped. Thus ended a great game. Look out for the next.

G. P.

### Hamilton and Ottawa College.

HAMILTON, Nov. 24.—Ottawa College Club telegraphed to-day as follows to the secretary of the Hamilton Football Club:

"On what conditions will you play us in Ottawa on Saturday next?"

The reply telegraphed back was:

"Your message received. We are the champions of the Dominion, and will not play away from home."

### Notes of the Kickers.

In an Association football match played at Deer Park the resident kickers defeated McMaster & Co. by 2 goal to 0. The magnificent playing of McMaster's goal-keeper saved the dry goods men from a worse defeat.

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