THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.
Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line.
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Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births, 25 cents.
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MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1888.

The Channel Below Montreal.

In 1850 the channel on the flats of Lake St. Peter was only 11 feet deep. In 1853 it had been deepened to 16 feet: in 1859 to 18 feet, and by 1865 the depth of 20 feet had been reached. By 1882 the channel had been deepened to 26 feet, and on Wednesday last the Montreal Board of Trade celebrated the event of a depth of 27½ feet having been reached, as it was by the operations of 1888. The World's position as an advocate of *National Policy* is well known; we favor no petty or merely Provincial views of such a work as this, which we hold to be for the good of the whole country. Recently The World has been pressing upon the public the view that the development of the great prairie is giving us all a new revelation of the importance of Canada's great waterway. Of this waterway the greater portion needs not the hand of man to improve it; and it is sound money-making policy to spend money (with judgment) on the improvement of short stretches here and there, if by so doing we can make much larger and more extensive use of the long stretches which require no expenditure at all for their improvement, or only a trifle, comparatively speaking. Let Mr. Mackenzie's government have all due credit for its share in enlarging the Welland canal; and further let us give Sir John's Government the credit it deserves for its canal policy of later years, still so vigorously continued. And let special credit be given to the hard workman of the Cabinet—*par excellence*—Sir Hector Langevin, whose energy and devotion to duty as Minister of Public Works might possibly be equalled, but surely not excelled. The recent retaliation message helped to stiffen Canada's backbone for going on with *national* works, and the good effect must continue to show itself during years yet to come. Still, we do not forget that the Government's general plans with regard to the channel below Montreal, the short canals just above that city, and a fourth Ste. Marie canal on the Canadian side, were all determined upon *before* the retaliation incident turned up. It does appear as if Sir John had some gift of looking ahead, we must say.

It seems a good thing for the country that the conspicuous rise of the great prairie into the world's notice finds the National Government already committed to the policy of pushing still farther the improvement of Canada's great waterway. Perhaps, indeed, the connection between the national railway and the national waterway may now strike us in a manner it did not before. Instead of seeing any opposition of interest between the two, we had better look upon them as joint material guarantees of one great object—the binding together of the Dominion, east and west.

The Gazette says that with the achievement of a 27½ feet channel the work of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners may halt for a time. The largest class of merchant steamships can now reach Montreal port practically with full cargo, the depth of the channel and of the harbor being as great as that of the entrance to New York; and it will probably, says our contemporary, be some years before any further expenditure for deepening is necessary.

The Gazette mentions the total cost of this work up to date as three million dollars; and makes the important statement that the whole charge of the improved waterway has hitherto fallen upon the vessels reaching Montreal. Of course the vessel owners would not pay the extra charges if they did not find their profit in doing so. They are evidently gainers and not losers by the improvement and its cost.

The Hamilton Times thinks it absurd to spend some millions making the transportation of products easier and cheaper, while at the same time putting on duties to discourage exchange of commodities with the other side of the Atlantic. This objection we must take into our serious consideration ere long.

Another Case of "Barabbas."

Mr. Johnston, the deputy Attorney-General, in an interview with a reporter defended the part he took in causing the arrest of Hannah Boyd. He gives as one of the reasons for the arrest "that there was a desire on the part of many persons in Galt that the woman should be arrested. Had she not been arrested there would have been trouble." This is the first time we have heard the doctrine laid down that when the rabble get excited over the commission of a crime it is the duty of the Crown officer to indict the victim of the rabble's excitement with the crime charged. Under the facts of the case it might have been prudent for the authorities to "shadow" Hannah Boyd, but to deliberately charge her with, and arrest her for, the crime of murder was altogether unwarranted. The last statement of Mr. Johnston is no doubt correct, that Miss Boyd can not sue the detective for false arrest inasmuch as the latter wears the ægis of the Attorney-General. We think it well for the detective that he has this protection, but think it superfluous on the part of the deputy to have afforded it.

A Protectionist Sweep.

The New York Sun (Democratic) of Saturday concedes a Republican majority in the House of Representatives of not less than 20.

New York Sun: The overthrow of the Democratic majority in the House cannot be accounted for by the personal unpopularity which put Mr. Cleveland thirty thousand votes behind Governor Hill in New York and fifteen thousand votes behind Gen. Palmer in Illinois, demonstrating the President's political weakness nearly everywhere that he ran side by side with a strong Democratic candidate for State or local office. The vote for Representatives was the nation's judgment on the tariff policy of the Democratic caucus in the Fifties House. The authors of that policy have declared over and over again their anxiety to go to the country for a verdict. They have gone to the country, and the verdict has been rendered.

N. Y. Tribune: If any doubt that the tariff question turned the scale in many States, he has only to consider the sweeping changes in Congressional representation.

The fact is the sweep of Protection was wide and complete. The whole country went against Free Trade.

A Provincial Police Force.

We think it time that Mr. Mowat organized a provincial police force. At present a few detectives are employed in the Attorney-General's office and sent from time to time to any part of the province where the local police may be unable to grapple with a crime. But they move slowly at times and there is no systematic way of calling in their aid.

The great objection to a provincial police force is that the municipalities if they knew that the province would undertake the detection of crime would not vote money for local police. As it is many a municipality is too stingy to pay its constables decent money.

One suggestion is that an arrangement might be made with the City of Toronto whereby the province could get the use of a part of the city's detective force for a consideration.

But in the meantime Mr. Mowat ought to organize his force whatever it is, appoint a chief, let him be known to the officials of the country, so that when a crime of unusual gravity is committed the provincial chief may at once act in the premises.

Sir Charles Warren's offer of a free pardon to any accomplice of Jack the Ripper who will disclose the identity of the said Jack seems to have been a quickly executed stroke, but its efficacy will prove as useless as the bloodhound *coup*. A free pardon on paper is quite another thing to a free pardon in fact. Imagine Jim the Knifer exhibiting his free pardon in the region of Whitechapel and demanding protection inconsequence! Jim might as well present his free pardon to the ravenous African lion.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Services will be resumed at St. James' Cathedral next Sunday.

Bakers' Union No. 2 will hold its annual dinner at the Continental Hotel on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Cuthbert of Russell's, 9 King-street west, has issued a pamphlet on Imperial Federation. It is quite a philosophical production.

At a meeting of the Army and Navy Veterans' Society to-morrow night the Governor General will be made an honorary member.

Sixty English immigrants arrived up over the C. P. R. yesterday. Ten remained in Toronto, the others continuing on to the Northwest.

The Prittie arbitration was continued on Saturday before Judge Morgan. City Solicitor Bigger placed Mr. Percival St. George, City Engineer of Montreal, in the box as his first witness. Mr. St. George's evidence was decidedly in favor of the city's contention.

Thursday last an enjoyable evening was spent by the members and friends of St. Philip's Young People's Association. Music, songs and recitations were rendered in capital style by Mr. Steward, Miss McLean, Dr. Sweeny, and Messrs. Hall and McClure. During intermission refreshments were served and the young people held a conversazione, which terminated by singing "God Save the Queen."

The annual Thanksgiving concert of the Elm-street Methodist Church choir will be held on Thursday evening next, Nov. 15, and is likely to be as successful as in former years. All old favorites, Herr Jedlicka of Rochester, will take part and the services of Mr. Geo. Hamilton of Hamilton, and Miss Buxton have also been secured. Mrs. Blight, the organist of the church, will play an organ solo. Mr. Blight will conduct. An excellent program has been prepared and a musical treat may be expected.

The regular chapter meeting of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar Preceptory No. 2, Masonic Knights Templar, was held on Friday evening in Templar Hall, Masonic building, at which there was a large attendance of prominent sir knight masons. V. Em. Sir R. H. A. Taylor presided. After the close of the chapter a banquet was held in the refreshment hall, at which a general good time was spent in speech-making and song. The popular and obliging registrar, Sir Kt. J. A. McMurtry, has been confined to his house for the last ten days with a severe illness but he is improving.

The Grand Old Man.

It's pretty well known that Mr. Gladstone is a great talker, and quite apt to monopolize conversation on occasions. One day he sent for a young nobleman, who is very fully posted on the Eastern question. The young man went in the next day and was congratulated by a friend on the impression that he had made on the Grand Old Man. "Mr. Gladstone said that he never met any one who knew so much about the Eastern question." The young man smiled. "I was with him two hours," said he, "and never opened my mouth." If they had been citizens of Toronto, what a charming conversation they could have had about Woodhouse's nobby suits and overcoats, King-street east!

City Hall Small Talk.

St. Matthew's Ward assessment appeals will occupy the Court of Revision to-day.

The Waterworks Committee meets at 3 this afternoon.

The Mayor on Saturday received $25 in subscriptions to the Mimico Industrial Home.

The Markets and Health Committee will at the next meeting consider the necessity of holding regular market days in St. Andrew's market.

The Don improvement sub-committee meets this afternoon before the meeting of council.

There were reported to the Medical Health Officer, last week, 13 cases of diphtheria, 5 of typhoid fever, 5 of scarlatina, and 1 of measles. 56 births, 16 marriages and 15 deaths were registered with the City Clerk.

The plans for the alterations to the City Engineer's offices are to be submitted to an architect before adoption.

The method adopted of cleaning the streets, last week, of sweeping the liquid mud into the gutters for the purpose of being carried down the sewers is not meeting with much favor.

Curiosity is expressed as to when Ald. Dodds will call his special committee re the reorganization of the City Commissioner's department together.

Millinery.

The universal verdict of all ladies visiting McKendry's millinery show rooms is that the display is nowhere excelled, and the prices are beyond all question the lowest they have seen. This is what the people want, choice goods and low prices always to be secured by trading at The Waterloo House, 278 Yonge-street.

Registered at the Hotels.

Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Jones, Ottawa; Leon Florestan, Boston; H. Bailey Harrison and wife, Parkhill; Chas. W. Malmwaring, Detroit; J. and Aug. Hartmann, New York; R. Forsyth, Montreal, and A. T. Jones, New York, are at the Rossin.

L. B. McKillop, London; J. C. Griffin, Montreal; F. P. Dickson, Roxeter; T. W. Harthell, Louisville, Ky; Geo. Elliott, Tilsonburg; W. Cameron, London, Eng.; J. H. Burnie, Dresden; D. F. McDonald, Parry Sound; James Webster, Cleveland; H. S. Henderson, Rochester, are at the Palmer.

J. H. Parks, St. John, N. B.; James Geghie, Quebec; D. R. D. Stewart, Aberdeen, Scotland; W. P. Ryrie, Montreal; J. Musgrove, Yokohama; Thos. Sibbald, Liverpool; A. Kaindler, Paris, France; W. D. Hogg, Ottawa; R. Hayne, St. Louis; Lucius Tuttle, Montreal; P. C. N. Robertson and Geo. B. Reeve, Chicago, are at the Queen's.

John Carrol, St. Catharines; G. J. Watts, Thamesville; J. I. Hastings, New York; Mrs. K. H. Malone, Montreal; Geo. A. Hutchison, Brockville; C. E. Starr, Boston; D. McKenzie, London; R. H. McLeod, Woodstock; John McPherson, Lindsay; E. W. Johnston, Lindsay; Frank O'Reilly, Brantford, are at the Palmer House.

—Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine, is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

A Remedy for Those Who Tattoo.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

Europeans who have been foolish enough, either in youth or age, to tatoo themselves like Fiji Islanders, Patagonians, or any other race of picturesque savages, may be interested to hear that Dr. Variot of Paris has discovered a simple but effective method of removing red or blue pictorial devices from the human skin. M. Variot has embodied the results of his experiments in an elaborate treatise on tattooing in ancient and modern times, which he has sent to the Paris Biological Society. Further, the doctor has experimented on prisoners in the Central Infirmary, to which he is attached, and on hospital patients, all of whom have, of course, offered themselves voluntarily for the operation. M. Variot has also tested the efficaciousness of his method in removing black or brown beauty spots or moles from the skin of animals, and has found it eminently successful. His *modus operandi* is to prick the marks or spots with needles until the blood flows, then to inject tannin, and, finally, to cauterize with nitrate of silver. Very little inconvenience is felt by the person operated upon, unless, of course, the marks extend over a large surface. The wounds caused by the pricking and cauterization become black for a time, then turn red, and after a month or so the parts which have been treated are almost indistinguishable from the adjoining flesh.

KICKS BETWEEN GOALS.

THE TORONTO-'VARSITY MATCH ENDS IN A DISPUTE.

The Scots Defeat the Wellingtons—Hamilton Beaten at Ottawa—Racing on the Pacific Coast—Detroit and the International—Other Sports.

There was a large gathering at the Toronto Cricket Club grounds on Saturday afternoon to witness the football match between the Toronto and 'Varsity teams, which resulted in favor of the latter by 3 points to 0. Mr. J. H. Senkler, captain of the 'Varsity team, claimed a victory and Mr. Churchill CockBurn, the referee, allowed the point, but as there was so much discussion over the matter the referee, though inclined to think that the 'Varsity had won, said he would prefer to leave the matter to the Ontario. Mr. Senkler claimed that inasmuch as the rules state that unless the points are made by rouges, only two points are required to secure a victory, and he therefore claimed his team had won. The Toronto club, however, objected and the matter will likely be settled at the next meeting of the Ontario Union.

As to the play the visitors had decidedly the best of it, especially in the second half, but were in hard luck or should have gained a decided victory over their opponents. The teams were as follows:

'Varsity.		*Toronto.*
Johnson, J. S.	Back	H. J. Bethune
Bunting, W.	Half backs	K. H. Cameron
Senkler, J. H.		S. S. Saunders
Mackay, J. G.	Quar'r B'cks	J. Robinson
Moss, J. H.		E. K. VanKoug'n
Senkler, W. J.	Wings	R. B. Henderson
Mustard, W. P.		J. D. Mackay
Cross	Forwards	H. S. Smith
McLaren		W. A. Smith
Watt		W. Weston
Badgerow		Kingsmill
Rykert		J. Craig
Marx, F.		H. Cronyn
Boyd, G.		R. G. Muntz
Symmes, H.		W. J. Fleury

In the first half of the game the Torontos held their own and played well, but in the latter half they weakened somewhat. The team work of the 'Varsity was excellent, the visitors putting up a strong game. Mr. J. H. Senkler's playing throughout was a marked feature of the game, while Rykert's work was also very effective. Of the Toronto Saunders and Cameron played particularly well, sharing the honors for their side.

Toronto Scots 3, Wellingtons 0.

The above teams met on Saturday afternoon on the Exhibition grounds to decide their cup tie match. These teams should have played this game on Oct. 27, but the Wellingtons did not put in an appearance that day, and, though the Scots claimed the match by default, the Association ordered the two teams to play on Saturday. The match was not begun until 4.40 o'clock, just forty minutes after the proper time, owing to the Wellingtons not being on hand. The Scots team was not as strong as on the previous Saturday, Galt, MacCallum and Wilson being unable to play. The Wellingtons put a strong force in the field, being strengthened by members of other clubs, but the result proved an easy victory for the Scots by 3 goals to 0. The teams were as follows:

Toronto Scots.		*Wellingtons.*
McDonald	Goal	Dominy
Wilson	Backs	Stammers
Arnott		J. Thompson
Edmunds		Scott
McGregor	Halfbacks	West
Baird		
Pollok		Levis
Webster		Ryan
Wright	Forwards	J. C. Thompson
Keeney, R.		Starr
Keeney, P.		McKinnon

The Scots, having won the toss, defended the Western goal, the wind and sun being in their favor. Starr kicked off for the Wellingtons, but the ball was soon returned towards the eastern goal, where the Scots backs were nearly succeeded in scoring. The right wing of the Wellingtons then cleverly ran the ball down to the Scots' goal and a shot was made, but it was easily stopped by the goal keeper, who then took the ball out of danger. For the rest of the first half the ball was kept hovering around the Wellingtons' goal, but it was not until 20 minutes had gone that the ball was put through by R. Keeney for the Scots. No further scoring was done during the first half, though a decided siege was kept up on the Wellington goal. This was greatly owing to the state of the ground at the eastern goal, it being almost impossible for the players to keep on their feet. The score at the end of the first half was 1 to 0 in favor of the Scots.

The second half was merely a repetition of the first, but at the ground at the western goal was more solid than at the other the Scots were more successful in scoring, J. M. Wright and Pollock both being able to score, almost top weight in favor of the latter, and they win at that on the flat. Steeplechasing there is not confined to broken down plugs.

The race courses are splendidly appointed, if I except the betting arrangements. In fact there are no arrangements for the bookmakers, and in all kinds of weather, with their out of hand books, they stand on the green doing business. Everybody gambles out there, if we are to consider betting on horse racing gambling. I drift above that nine out of every ten ministers of the Gospel have a "long shot" each year for the Melbourne Cup or a "little double," such as the "Derby and Cup," about which they get odds of from 500 to 1000 to 1.

Have they any good jockeys?

Yes, most emphatically! Mick O'Brien, Tommy Hales, Gorry, Gough, Saunders, Ellis, Powers, Fielder, and hosts of others compare favorably with our boys. I should just like to have a mutual on our Jimmy and the incorrigible Snapper against the older division, but among the light-weights I would stand Gorry and Fielder against any of our boys, not excepting Barnes. Fielder is a perfect dare devil; smashes his leg one week, breaks a collar bone the next, and brings in some 10 to 1 chance the next.

Do they have pool rooms? Hardly; a few unusels are run by outside people, who, I believe, deduct 10 per cent., but these are very covert, but what they do have are books open on almost everything. Cigar stores are generally the cover for the real business. I've known saloon keepers and fruiterers and other business men to have books, where you would back a horse or man for say $2000 or more. I never inquired at an undertaker's, but I dare say if I had he would have accommodated me. Altogether, Australia is a wonderful country, considering her position on the globe, and in horse racing, foot racing, and sport generally she leads the world.

THE EFFECT OF BAD FALLS.

Gentlemen Jocks Who Will Enter no More Jumping Races.

Mr. Lloyd, of New York, the gentleman rider who was hurt by a fall at the Philadelphia hunt races, is still confined to his bed. It was thought at first that his injuries would not prove serious, but the indications at present are that he will not be able to get about again for some time. It was Mr. Lloyd's intention to get together a strong stable of racers during the winter and train and ride himself. His illness will of course prevent his plans being carried out.

Mr. H. J. Morris, of Baltimore, will not, in all probability, be seen in the saddle next season. His parents are much opposed to his keeping horses for racing purposes, and they have induced him to get rid of his jumpers. Mr. Morris has not entirely recovered from the injuries he received at Saratoga.

Since Mr. Lloyd got his bad fall Mr. Foxhall Keene has concluded to give up riding over the jumps in the future. With so many gentlemen jockeys out of the way, is will prove a difficult matter to get riders for the hunt races next season.

Charlie Boyle's Stable at Monmouth.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 10.—C. Boyle has hitherto taken his horses home to Canada to winter. This time he intends leaving them here at Monmouth Park, in charge of his son Charlie, and he himself will go home to Woodstock next week. He only returned from Washington on Sunday night, and has not yet given his yearlings their final trials. His horses in training number 15, 7 of which are yearlings. They are: Springfield, a; Alf Estill, 6; Letretia, 5; Queen Elizabeth, 4; Lilith, 4; Grey Dawn, 3; Duplicity, 2; Carroll, 2, and the following yearlings:

B c Architect, by Joe Hooker—Kitten.
Br c Warsaw, by Warwick—Rosabella.
Ch c Mestalzde, by Kyrle Daly—Bessie Peyton.
B f Modred, by Sir Modred or Kyrle Daly—Rosemary.
Ch f Edgemark, by Kyrle Daly—Assyria.
Blk f Eminence, by Kyrle Daly—Elizabeth.
B f Christine, by Kyrle Daly—Comanche.

Mr. Cottons going to send Alf Estill to a friend of his in Virginia to put to the stud. Springfield Boyle has not yet made up his mind what he shall do with him.

Fast Time on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association fall meeting commenced at the Bay District track to-day. The weather was fine and the track in good condition. Results:

First race—1 mile and 100 yards. Cockrill Bros. b m Daisy D won, Susie S 2, Los Angeles 3. Time, 1.47½.

Second race—Ladies' Stakes, for 2-year-olds; 4 mile. L. U. Shippee's b f Pienie won, Faustine 2, Lady Helena 3. Time, 1.16½.

Third race—The Bay City Stakes, for all ages; 1¼ miles. B. J. Baldwin's b m Mollie McCarty's Last won, Moses 2, Brutus 3. Time, 2.17½.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At the Liverpool meeting yesterday the race for the Liverpool St. Leger, about one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds, had six starters and was won by a neck by Lord Calshorpe's chestnut colt Toscano, Mr. J. Gratton's brown colt Apollo was second two lengths before Lord Durham's bay filly Bellatrix third.

The betting was 4 to 1 against Toscano, 5 to 2, Apollo, and 2 to 1, Bellatrix.

The great Lancashire handicap, one mile, was won by a short head by Mr. F. Renfrew's five-year-old horse Lisbon, Mr. Warren de la Rue's three-year-old Shillelagh was second and Mr. J. Jameson's three-year-old brown colt Pompeius a bad third. There were seven starters.

The last betting was 6 to 1 against Lisbon, 2 to 1, Shillelagh and 12 to 1, Pompeius.

"Glenmore"—The London Hunt Club's New Home.

The London Hunt Club have taken possession of their handsome new club house, called Glenmore, just west of Hellmuth Ladies' College, on the Proof Line-road, 2½ miles from the Forest City. The building is fitted up in an elegant manner. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are the caterer and housekeeper. The kennels have been carefully built and floored. They are surrounded by feeding and exercise grounds, with an infirmary in connection for the treatment of sick animals. The stables are commodious.

The London Hunt Club was organized in 1883, and now has a membership of over 100, composed of the leading professional and business men of the city. Then the club only had half-dozen hounds, but now the pack comprises twenty, the majority of which were presented by the Toronto and Montreal clubs. In the neighborhood of Glenmore a fine run of from five to six miles, and comprising from 30 to 40 leaps, can be secured.

Gossip of the Turf.

Curtis, the rider of Walker in the fifth race at Nashville on Monday, was ruled off for insulting and abusive language to an official of the club.

Mr. Leadley of Detroit says: "Our boy horse Linden, by Longfellow—Linda Lewis, and J. B. Haggin's Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica, will be used for stud purposes next year.

George Taylor during the year has had no less than 416 mounts, of which 106 were winners, 78 seconds and 61 thirds. Taylor will ride for the Dwyer Bros. next year.

In the great National race on Nov. 6, the Indiana "crack," Harrison, handily defeated the New York favorite, Grover Cleveland. The backers of the latter believe that he was tampered with by parties in his own stable.

The Board of Directors of the St. Louis Fair Grounds held a meeting on Saturday and decided that the spring running meeting would open the first Saturday in June next and continue for 13 days. This date is one week later than the opening last spring and the clash with Latonia will therefore be avoided.

The Duke of Portland's colt Donovan is the winter favorite for next year's Two Thousand Guineas and Derby. The best offer on the Derby after his victory in the Dewhurst Plate was "8 monkeys on the field." This proffer simply provoked a response of "Done" to 1. Of course he would have taken Donovan.

F. Barrett heads the list of English winning jockeys who have ridden winners with 97 mounts. There are three or four weeks more racing before the Grand National Hunt Committee take up their cycle. It is thought that there will be nothing like the biz score of wins which Archer used to make. It is doubtful whether any jockey will ever have in future such a year as Archer had in 1885. He rode 687 races, and won 246, was second 149 times, third 89, and unplaced 183. It was, in fact, 5 to 2 on his being placed throughout the season every time he got into the saddle. Seeing that George Barrett did not receive his license till the last day of the July meeting, the 5th of the month, and that, he lost, say, fifteen or sixteen weeks, his place third on the list with 75 wins is remarkable. Very uncertain, he is good at his best. Up to Oct. 20 he had in fourteen weeks ridden 326 races—a busy mount. As for averages, Tom Cannon's figures are best—as nearly as possible two wins to five defeats.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

A Brilliant Exhibition—McPherson Defeats Currie and Beats the Record.

The hundred and fifty sports who were present at the Baseball Grounds on Saturday afternoon to witness the shot putting contest between Currie, of Parkhill, and McPherson, of Sault Ste Maurie, for Richard K. Fox's gold medal, and a stake of $200 made were treated to an excellent contest.

Through the indisposition of H. J. P. Good, who was to act as referee, W. D. Stewart, the ex-police chief of Hamilton as called upon to act, and proved equal to the occasion.

The recens heavy rains caused some trouble in the selection of grounds, and after all only the best of the worst had to be accepted.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the referee called upon Mr. Harrison, acting for McPherson, and Currie's brother, who was representing him, to toss for choice of order of weights to be put, the selection falling to Currie, who selected the heaviest shot. After arranging the preliminaries there were some remarks by Mr. Stewart as to the prospects of record-making. The referee announcement that the weight of shots had been tested by the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and found as follows: The 22 lb. weighed but 21 lb. 9 oz., the 20 lb. was 3 drams over, the 18 lb. but 17 lb. 13 oz., and the 16 lb. only 15 lb. 8 oz. The articles called for a contest of best three out of five, each man to be allowed five trials in the separate events. It was hoped it would necessitate the five events to decide, but McPherson winning with the 20, 18 and 16, the referee declared him the winner without a contest at the 14 lb.

After the arrangement for the regulation 7 feet rim McPherson, who won the choice of put, sent Currie in for his first trial with the 22lb., putting it 36ft. 3in. His next effort measured 38ft. 2½in. The third was not taken, the fourth 37ft. 9in., and the fifth, his best and last, 38ft. 7in. McPherson's putting seemed to come without the deliberation that seems to be necessary, yet he covered 36ft. 2in. His second trial was a failure and not taken, as was also his fifth. His third and best measured 37ft. 7in., and his fourth 37ft. 2in.

Without delay the 20lb contest was commenced, McPherson making the following grand record in his five trials: 1st, 39 ft. 4½ in.; 2nd, 40 ft. 9 in.; 3rd, 40 ft. 5½ in.; 4th, 40 ft.; his last and best effort, and as the shot was full weight, will stand as a record, covered 40 ft. 11½ in.

Currie made a good fight in this event but not sufficient to reach his opponent, although but few inches separated their best puts. His trials covered in the order given: 39 ft. 7 in., 39 ft., 40 ft. 7½ in., 40 ft. 2 in., and 40 ft. 5½ in.

With the 18lb the same struggle continued although close. Currie in his complete series of tries failed to come nearer than 2 inches to McPherson's third effort, and as his second and fourth were failures he had but two measured puts, his fifth not being necessary. Currie's tries covered 41 ft. 6½ in., 42 ft. 1 in., 42 ft. 2 in., 42 ft. 10 in and 43 ft. 2 in. McPherson's first trial was 43 ft. 3½ in., his third 43 ft. 4 in.

The 16 lb. has a standing record made under similar conditions by J. O'Brien at Dublin on July 11, 1885—44 ft. 10½ in.—was increased over 2 ft. McPherson's puts in this event covered 46 ft., 46 ft. 10 in., 44 ft., 9 in., 46 ft. and 46 ft. 10½ in. Currie's covering was 43 ft. 6 in., 43 ft. 10½ in. and 46 ft. 3½ in., his others not being taken.

Some comment was indulged in as to the relative styles of the men, but all agreed that no fairer putting was ever seen in a field than that of McPherson, the winner.

Currie's brother afterwards told The World that he would match himself against either of Saturday's contestants for all-round putting as the lights and heavy hammers, the 56 lb. shot and tossing the caber.

In the evening a pleasant hour was spent at The Hub, where the winner was presented with Mr. Fox's medal and the stakes.

Teemer the Favorite.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—As the time approaches for the championship sculling match between John Teemer of Pittsburg and William O'Connor of Toronto, much interest is manifested by the local boating fraternity. Teemer arrived here on Thursday and will proceed to get himself into shape. Both men have plenty of admirers here, and the betting is quite lively, with slight odds being offered on the Pittsburger.

For the Intermediate Championship.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Secretary of the Canadian Lacrosse Association has received notification that the Niagaras of Niagara Falls, Dufferins of Ingersoll, Stratfords of Stratford and Young Torontos of Toronto, will be at Paris on Thursday next to compete for the Intermediate Championship. The Riversides of Peterboro are expected to compete, while the Listowels of Listowel and Kents of Blenheim have not so far expressed the intention of competing.

Old Whisky for Medicinal Purposes.

Mara & Co., Grocers and Wine Merchants, 280 Queen-street west, have a very large stock of Old Whiskies for medicinal purposes. They will ship to any part of Ontario. Send for their lithographed price catalog of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, etc. The most complete catalog ever issued in the Dominion. 513

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR.

The Ceremonies at His Election and Installation—Lord Mayor's Day.

In a profusely illustrated article in the November Century on the "Guilds of London" is the following:

"The Lord Mayor is elected from the 26 aldermen or heads of the wards into which the city is divided by the votes of the Livery; that is, of the members of the several guilds of the city. He is elected at the Guild hall, on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Few more interesting ceremonies are to be seen in England. A wooden screen is erected outside the Guildhall, with many doorways in it. At each is stationed the beadle of a guild, who is expected to know all the liverymen of his company, and so to prevent unauthorized persons from entering. The floor of the Guildhall is strewn with sweet herbs, perhaps the last surviving instance of the mediæval method of carpeting a hall. The twenty-six aldermen come in, all in scarlet gowns. The recorder, or law officer of the city, rises, bows to the Lord Mayor and the assembled liverymen, and makes a little speech, declaring how from the time of King John they had grants of certain rights of election. The Lord Mayor and alderman then go out; another law officer, the common serjeant, rises and repeats what the recorder has said, and tells the liverymen they must name two for the office of Lord Mayor, of whom the Lord Mayor and aldermen will select one. Two names are then chosen, and are carried to the aldermen by the heads of some of the guilds. In an hour or so, and thereupon the Lord Mayor and the aldermen return to the Guildhall and sit down, the chosen future Lord Mayor sitting on the left of the actual Lord Mayor. The recorder again rises and reads the two names and the one selected, and asks the liverymen if it is their free election, 'Yea or no.' They shout 'Yea,' and the sword-bearer thereupon takes off the fur tippet of the Lord Mayor to be, and puts a chain around his neck. On Nov. 8 there is another meeting in the Guildhall. The old Lord Mayor rises and gives the new one his seat. The chamberlain of the city then approaches with three solemn bows and hands to the new Lord Mayor a jeweled sceptre, the common seal of the city, and an ancient sword. The sword-bearer next advances, and bowing three times, each time with increasing reverence, gives the Lord-Mayor-elect the great two-handed sword of state, which symbolizes justice and legal supremacy. The order, too, changes from one of equality and profundity to those of the sword-bearer, next approaches and presents the mace. The aldermen and sheriffs then congratulate their new chief, who proceeds to sign certain documents and among them a request for the city plate. Last of all he is presented with the keys of the standard weights and measures, deposited in his custody. The meeting then breaks up and the old Lord Mayor goes back to the Mansion house, his official residence, for the last time.

"The next day, Nov. 9, is known in London as Lord Mayor's day, because on that morning the new Lord Mayor takes office in the Guildhall. He drives thence through the ward of which he is alderman, and proceeds in gaudy procession to the courts of law within the bounds of Westminster. Before his coach are running footmen, and there is a long procession of the carriages of the aldermen and of the heads of the several guilds, and of the main body of his own guild, all in their ancient official gowns. The banners of the guilds, their beadles and pageants, which vary according to each Lord Mayor's taste, make up a wonderful show which, as it winds in and out the narrow streets of the city, entitles them with brilliant color. Much is often decried because is obstructs business for one day, should the progress of modern times abolish the custom it would be regretted by all who have witnessed it.

"The Lord Mayor is presented to the Lord Chief Justice of England, takes an oath of fidelity, and calls on the judges of the several divisions of the High Court of Justice and invites them to dinner. The judges always reply somewhat haughtily that some of them will attend, and the Lord Mayor returns home to the city, in which for a year he is to be the greatest person, obliged to give place only when the Queen herself comes."

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

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

A Liberal Journal on the Position and Prospects of Canada.

From The St. John Telegraph (Lib.)

Canada is not a Lazarus among nations. The assumption that we live on the crumbs of commerce that fall from the table of the American Dives, inspires the policy of retaliation.—Exchange.

Yet that seems to be the opinion of the annexationist in Canada. In their minds the Dominion is a Lazarus with all the poverty and sores of the original of that name, and only unlike him in her want of piety. Canada instead of being the poor country these renegades would represent her to be, is more populous, wealthy and powerful than was the American republic when it set up in business. If the comparison argues anything, it is not that Canada must needs seek the protection of her republican neighbor, but that she is well able to undertake the responsibilities of nationality and hold her own by sea or land against all comers.

Nor must it be forgotten that a part of Canada's wealth and security for the future lies in the established order of monarchical rule within her borders. The monarchies stand the test of time, while since the great outbreak of republicanism at the close of the last and the early part of the present century, the republics have been the scene of constant ferment and revolt. France has, again and again, had her Republican constitution overthrown by revolution. The United States passed through an earthquake of rebellion which, in a brief space, rolled up a national debt equal to the cost of England's wars for 500 years. Mexico and the republics of South America have presented a long succession of insurrections and revolutions, which have blocked their national progress and retarded their intellectual advancement.

Admitting that Canada has not now all the developed wealth of some other nations, she has resources which must one day make both a rich and powerful people. She is no Lazarus among the nations, but quite rich and strong enough to take and hold her place in the world's great family. Has a great nation grown up beside us in a hundred years? It only tells what a century may do for another community of British stock in this same continent. If two small islands peopled with our ancestors have attained a position of leadership in the world's learning, literature, art, productive industry, commerce, and all the elements of advanced civilization, what shall be the limit of attainment by children of the same stock with half a continent for their heritage?

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

The rate of discount in London is 1½ for 12 days and 2½ for 14.

Foreign stocks were inactive during the past week on the London Stock Exchange.

During last week prices were firm on the Earle Bourse and weak at Berlin.

TWENTY-FIVE DEAD MEN.

TAKEN OUT OF THE PITTSBURG (KAN.) MINE.

Nine of the Wounded Rescued—Twenty-five Missing and Supposed to be Dead—The Victims Mangled and Badly Burnt—Heartrending Scenes.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—A special from Pittsburg, Kan., gives details of the horrible holocaust in shaft No. 2 of the Pittsburg and Cherokee or Santa Fe Mining Company near that place on Friday night. The company had more orders than they could fill and in their attempts to keep up they have been running an unusually large force of miners. Friday morning 164 men were lowered into the mine. At noon the shots were fired all right and later the miners descended for afternoon duty. At 5.30 they were ready to fire their shots again. The first shot had been fired but before a man could be hoisted a terrible rumbling noise was heard above and a black cloud of dirt, slate and dust shot into the air from the mouth of the shaft, tearing away the tracks upon which the cages are hoisted and filling the shaft with debris.

The explosion occurred in the east side and is attributed to the inexperience of some of the new men. Before the men outside could recover their senses, one of the miners appeared at the air shaft nearly suffocated. He was helped out and followed by others until a large number had escaped—how many is not known. There was plenty of help at hand, and those at the top devoted their attention to rescuing their entombed companions. The fan house, only slightly damaged, was first repaired, canvas being tacked over the holes that had to be closed. About 12 o'clock the fan house was ready and fresh air was pumped into the mine, driving back the poisonous gas and averting suffocation. Attention was then turned to repairing the cribbing so that the cages could be lowered. Men lowered into the shaft by rope and bucket could accomplish nothing.

At 2 a. m. the cage was ready to descend and the first rescuing party were lowered into the shaft. Owing to the bad air they could not remain long. On the first return of the cage it contained a number of uninjured but badly demoralized men. The bottom of the shaft was badly damaged and it was difficult to get at the dead. As found they were piled together as the bottom and the living and badly wounded were hoisted to the top. At 4 a.m. five had been rescued and at 1 p. m. four more were brought out alive. At this time they struck an entry containing twelve more dead and at 2 p. m. twenty-one "dead" and nine wounded had been found, with 28 missing who are supposed to be dead. A large number of the killed are French and Italians.

A temporary hospital was prepared in a blacksmith shop near by, where the most heartrending scenes were witnessed as the mangled and badly-burned men were carried in. David Tweed and W. Elwood, two of the city's best, died soon after being taken to the hospital.

For hours after the explosion snuffed out the lives of nearly 100 men