THE TORONTO WORLD

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1887.

Canada's Needs.

If The World were asked what Canada needed most at this moment it would at once reply—a million of people in the Northwest Territory and British Columbia. We want them to help pay the interest on the debt that has been contracted to build the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches, and to establish Canadian authority over the Northwest so thoroughly as to render either Fenian raids or Indian risings matters of slight importance. In the United States there is no land of the best quality to be had as free grants, and very little of any value for less than $5 per acre. There is therefore a certainty that in process of time the Northwest will have its millions. It is difficult, however, to hurry the immigration. The well-meant efforts of the English to promote emigration to the territories may receive a sudden check in consequence of sending out people who are unfitted for the work before them, and it is to be hoped that whatever is done in Britain may be well-considered. But let us also hope that it will go on so that the Northwest may be peopled in a very large degree by men of British stock and speaking the English language.

And if The World were asked what Canada does not need just now it would answer that it can do very well without subsidies for new railways in the old provinces, and also ha bors, wharves, docks and palatial postoffices and custom houses. We are entering on a period of inflation when wages will be high and labor scarce. Works which might at other times be justifiable ought not to be undertaken now. As to railways the old provinces at least have reached the point where these works should either be constructed by private enterprise or municipal aid or should not be built at all. The great railways penetrate every section of the country and if branch lines are really needed they will help to build them. But we hope that there is to be no more running to the Dominion or Provincial Governments asking aid for a competing line to the town of Wayback or a new road to a lumber camp on the Laurentian rocks, with due consideration for the interests of the county member at the next election and the supply of noodle for the contest by the shrewd and obliging and enterprising contractor. In like manner there should be no harbors built where it is certain that no vessel will call as has been done ere now. And if the Postmaster, or the Weights and Measures Inspector, or the Inland Revenue man is compelled to do his work in a plain house rented for the time being in the aforesaid town of Wayback, let them submit to their destiny till building is cheaper, although the rival metropolis of the neighboring county has a magnificent example of official architecture. For many years now it has been Government here, Government there, Government everywhere, until the country resembles a province of Russia rather than a self-governing American community.

The Dominion debt has grown to enormous proportions, and the provinces are not far behind in proportion to their means. Even Ontario is running into debt and may need to impose direct taxes at no distant day. There must be a stop if we are not to reach bankruptcy. It is urged that in proportion to population the Australian colonies are more in debt than we are; but the Australians generally own the railways and make a profit by them. Were it otherwise, however, it would only prove that the Australians were as lavish as ourselves.

In this matter the Government have gone far wrong, but the people themselves are also to blame. The best men in the community for the sake of a local advantage will ask an altogether unwarranted and extravagant expenditure from the Government. Local patriotism conquers the larger consideration of the country's good. There is money going, the people think, and it is only right that they should have their share. Party feeling runs high in Ontario; but even that often gives way to the greed of public plunder. Men will denounce Governments for reckless expenditure elsewhere who will be conveniently silent if the outlay benefits themselves.

Are Architects' Plans Butiable?

The customs authorities seized, some months ago, the plans of Mr. Wait (the Buffalo architect) for the new Parliament Buildings in Toronto. They were soon however released. In the meantime plans and sketches are daily coming into the country and are allowed to pass without taxation. So that a fair inference is that there is no duty on these articles when they are the property of the man bringing them in. His plans are his own property, not of his client for whom he is doing work, and are of the nature of notes or memoranda that he might carry in his head. They are somewhat on a par with a lawyer's brief. An evening paper entirely begs the question when it says the plans ought to be here and not in Buffalo, as they are the property of the Government. Are they? One report is that the plans of Mr. Wait were impeded by reason of professional jealousy, but The World has too high an opinion of the Canadian architects to take stock in that story. While we have this good opinion of our Canadian architects, they ought not to be above learning from American or any other architects who have done superior work.

The Globe and the Mail Changing Places.

Let us mark and remember the date of March 2, 1887, which was yesterday: for it will surely be counted remarkable in time to come. On that day the Toronto Globe, after having for an unknown number of years advocated what it not very long since called "unrestricted commercial reciprocity with the kindred people of the United States," turned round on another tack, and startled Toronto from its propriety by saying that, with reference to the question of commercial union the Canadian people would be swayed by considerations of patriotic regard for this Dominion of their own, also for the Mother Country, and not by the argument of dollars and cents alone. In dealing with the subject of commercial union, even so airy a thing as "sentiment" must be taken account of. Well, the Globe did not always use to talk this way. For right sure are we that, *until yesterday*, the public of all Canada, from Cape Breton to Vancouver, believed it to be straight out-and-out in favor of "unrestricted commercial reciprocity with the kindred people of the United States." Not very long ago—say during the closing months of 1885—the Globe was publishing at frequent intervals its prospectus for 1886. In that prospectus, among other statements of principles which the paper would stand by, appeared the following:

"The Globe advocates *unrestricted* commercial reciprocity with the kindred people of the United States."

That seems plain enough, but wonderful to tell!—when a bill providing for this identical thing—unrestricted commercial reciprocity—is actually brought into the American House of Representatives, the Globe says it won't do at all because "sentiment" as well as the dollars and cents view of the business has to be considered. The Globe will perform a marvelous feat indeed if it shows, to the satisfaction of plain, honest people, that it has not clean changed front on the question of commercial union.

The Globe has changed front on this question, and, as we must add, for the better. Well, this change on the Globe's part may be honest and sincere, but it *looks* odd, to say the least. The Mail, too, has changed, but for the worse. For it is now an advocate of commercial union on the basis of the Butterworth bill, which means the extinction of our new Canadian nationality, and the annexation of these provinces to the United States. Well might a correspondent of the Mail remark, as he recently did, that the National Policy never was in as great danger as it is just now, in the hour of its greatest triumph. Do the Globe and the Mail really know what they are doing—do they know whither they respectively are drifting?—those organs of a time gone by.

Canada and the Mother Country.

Editor World: As suggestions are now the order of the day will you kindly allow me to offer one, or rather a query, as to whether it would not be advisable to spell jubilee with a small j until the fishery question is settled? It might save regrets. G.

From the St. Catharines Journal (Con.)

As subjects of Britain we have a right to ask her protection and preference of our trade, and should the retaliatory measures which the States propose to take in consequence of the fishery dispute be adopted, it would be just to ask the Imperial Government to make discriminating duties between the products and shipping of this country and the United States in the matter of all imports to Great Britain.

Too many of our people and papers take it for granted that Britain will leave us to our own resources in the dispute with the United States regarding the fisheries. There has as yet been no such announcement from Lord Salisbury. We have good authority that the British Government and their Minister at Washington have been unceasing in their efforts on our behalf, and, furthermore, we understand that the Government at Ottawa and the Governor-General have been continuously active in pressing the matter on the home authorities. We may expect an authoritative declaration on the matter when the Parliament assembles at Ottawa. In the meantime every honest Canadian repudiates the grovelling editorials of the annexationist Mail. We can respect annexationists who argue their side on the merits of the case, but annexationists who say that it is useless to struggle against our doom, that we can't help ourselves, that the Americans have only to grab our fisheries without a protest from Canadians, for this specimen of the breed the free people of Canada have the profoundest contempt.

What Beat Meredith and Saved Sir John.

The Ontario Government brought on the provincial elections as a *coup* to forestall Sir John. Mr. Meredith was taken unawares and he was badly beaten. But he was beaten by the Roman Catholic vote (French and Irish), which resented, as it had a right to do, the attacks of the Mail on their church and because they believed the Mail was still the mouthpiece of the Conservative party. Now no one believes that. The Mail is mad and has been for over a year.

But having visited its wrath on the head of Mr. Meredith, the resentment that the Catholics felt toward the Conservative party for the conduct of the Mail abated—it had spent the best portion of its force on the head of the unfortunate leader of the local opposition. And having spent its force on him there was little of it left to direct against the Old Man whose usual luck had provided "a ram caught in a thicket by the horns." Had the Ontario elections been held back and the full swing of the Catholic vote fallen on Sir John there would have been little of his party left to-day. So that while Mr. Mowat's *coup*, devised by Mr. Blake, sent "the Little Premier" back to power with a larger majority than ever it only gave Mr. Blake an increased following—but still in opposition. The two premiers were the real gainers, and the two leaders of Opposition were offered up as the sacrifice.

Shaves without end are afloat, but we can see the Telegram's latest and go one better. What of this for a plan? Sir John to retire, and the Chief Hangman being out of the way the French bolters to return to the fold. Tupper to take the reins as Premier, and to be succeeded by Mr. Kirkpatrick at London.

The Globe has come out squarely against the Mail's ignoble sentiments regarding commercial union and we reprint elsewhere a portion of its vigorous protest against the proposition.

Sentiment and Commercial Union.

From Yesterday's Globe.

That a Customs Union between Canada and the United States would profit both countries in a pecuniary sense will scarcely be denied by anybody. It does not follow that the scheme should be embraced by Canadians. They have to inquire whether their entrance into such a Union would involve political consequences from which they are averse. The Canadian people would make the worst of all trades if they bartered their sentiments for a Customs Union. In this matter we are entirely at variance with the Mail. Our contemporary believes, as we do, that a Customs Union would profit Canada, but it says:

"The only objection to it from this side of the line is that it might endanger British connection, but let us seriously ask ourselves if a people situated as we are in this controversy can afford to be swayed by sentiment."

To which there can be only one honorable answer—if we cannot afford to be swayed by sentiment we are not worthy to draw breath as free men.

Great Britain is not likely to be insensible o the advantages to Anglo-Saxondom in general, and Canada in particular, from a North American Customs Union. If she were, then Canadians might properly take stock of their British sentiment. If it outweighed their patriotic or purely Canadian sentiment, they would, of course, surrender the prospective advantages of Commercial Union with the States, to retain the satisfaction of political connection with Great Britain. If, on the other hand, the majority of Canadians felt that their system of responsible self-government is really what they wish to preserve, rather than the slight political bond with Great Britain, then they might endeavor to ascertain whether the United States would entertain a Commercial Union with an independent Canada. But we are far from saying that either the present connection with the Mother Country, or the separate political existence of Canada should be bartered away for any money gain. If Commercial Union with the States cannot be obtained without political union so much the worse for political union. Let us stand by our country and our institutions at any necessary material cost. If this people really preferred the political institutions which they would have as a State of the Republic then they might, without loss of self-respect, ask for political union, but to sacrifice their loyalty to the Throne, their preference for Responsible Government and all their Canadian sentiment for the Commercial Union, would be to sell their souls for a bribe.

They can afford anything better than that disgrace, and they will unless we are greatly mistaken as to the weight of those sentiments which the Mail thinks of little account in the scale against coppers.

Important.

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

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

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

DISCOUSSING RECIPROCITY.

THE WORLD GOES TO THOSE MOST INTERESTED FOR INFORMATION.

Widely Diverging Views of Some of Toronto's Merchants and Manufacturers—The Butterworth Bill Freely Condemned—What the Interviewed Had to Say.

The subject of reciprocity in general and the Butterworth Bill in particular has set the Globe and Mail at calling each other names as usual, and while its contemporaries are at their old task of trying to make capital out of the discussion, The World has obtained a few opinions from those directly interested. It is safe to say that no topic ever broached in Canada more directly concerns capitalists, merchants and manufacturers, than this sweeping measure of Mr. Butterworth's, and among the answers to The World's queries as to their views are the following from prominent Toronto citizens:

Henry W. Darling, ex-President Board of Trade: Without giving a formulated opinion on the Butterworth measure there seems on the face of it to be no question about its ultimately being a benefit to Canada. The old reciprocity treaty was beneficial, according to actual statistics such as Board of Trade reports, and why should the proposed new one not be more so? Our merchants and manufacturers could adapt themselves to the altered circumstances. Of course many small concerns would suffer, but the people would be benefited in the end. I was over in Buffalo the other day and saw commercial travelers loading up samples for the far west, paying apparently no heed to Chicago or other intervening points. There is absolute free trade between the different states. Toronto under the Butterworth measure wouldn't be in a worse position than Buffalo. It would still be much better off in many respects. We could undersell the Americans in their own markets in twenty lines where we can now undersell them in one. The cost of production would be less in Canada, wages and living being cheaper here. I have heard Scotch manufacturers say they would start branch manufactories in Canada at once if the American markets were free of duty. Under the Butterworth measure Toronto would of course become a distributing point for New York, but would also remain as it is now a large distributing centre for our own productions. Of course Canadians could never be forced into this commercial union if they don't want it, and the Mail's abject position is not the spirit of the people. But if reciprocity, or complete free trade between Canada and the States existed, I think we would soon adapt ourselves to the change.

Mr. John Macdonald, of John Macdonald & Co.: National loss would hardly express the results to Canadians of this sweeping measure of Mr. Butterworth's if carried into effect. It would mean absolute ruin. The millions of dollars invested in machinery and stocks under a protective tariff would be simply lost. Whether the National Policy is right or wrong in principle is not the question. On the strength of it immense blocks of capital have been placed to profitable use, and Canadians are not likely to quietly see all this swept away without recompense. If both countries could start on an equal footing on a free trade basis the case would be different, but we must take facts as they are. The average 33 per cent. of the Canadian tariff levied since 1878 represents at present an enormous investment. Take cotton stocks for instance. They pay little or no dividend now. Remove the tariff, and they would be put up at auction. The small manufacturers are more numerous than the large ones. Supposing the latter did survive in a crippled state, the disaster to the former would mean untold loss and ruin to thousands. Again it is nonsense to talk of free trade with the United States, and a tariff levied against Great Britain. The interests of Canada and the Mother Country would not allow such an arrangement. It could be carried into effect, Toronto wholesale merchants have often competition with English houses even with the present duty. Remove the customs to the south and you would have to remove it on English manufacturers too. The result would be too obvious for serious discussion.

Mr. Edward Gurney of the E. & C. Gurney Company, stove foundrymen: As far as our own business is concerned I have no doubt we would benefit by the Butterworth bill, but its effects on the country at large could not be other than disastrous. Large Canadian manufacturers could stand the change. For instance, we could withdraw our Boston manufactory, and consolidate our business here. We could then undersell American competitors with more ease than ever. But in a broad sense the measure is not practicable for Canada. It would be simply death to all small concerns. As to reciprocity in general, the two countries ought to agree on a basis of natural products indigenous to both. But to have reciprocity at all the first requisite is permanence. If this Butterworth measure was adopted a long term of years would have to be specified for its existence. When Canada recovered from the first serious loss attendant upon its adoption it would require time and the knowledge of permanence to give it the desired effect. But the very nature of treaties forbids their permanence. Another point is would England consent to the Butterworth Bill? Of course she would not. Its adoption would simply mean hauling down the British flag in this country. The Globe's editorial this morning on sentiment versus dollars, however, is the veriest bosh. The only real sentiment possessed by the people of this country concerns their pockets.

Mr. John Abell, manufacturer: The National Policy may not have benefited my business any, but for the country at large it was and is essential. This Butterworth Bill would be ruinous to a large class of manufacturers and to all industries fostered by our tariff. While it might benefit a few by increasing markets it would swamp the many. The sober sense of our legislators could never permit such a wholesale disaster to the industries of their own creation. It would be practically annexation in itself, for the customs line is really the practical distinction between the two countries. Remove it and the step to political union would be a very short one. This is no doubt the idea of the promoters of this bill. A reciprocity of natural products might be beneficial, but such a wholesale measure hardly admits of serious discussion. Our Northwest trade would be lost to Ontario under the competition of St. Paul, Chicago and western cities. The advantage to the Americans would be out of all proportion to our own. I remember talking to a group of American manufacturers at the Centennial Exposition, and their unanimous opinion was "we are not afraid of Canadian competition even under free trade, but compete against English manufacturers we cannot." That opinion still exists. They could swamp our manufacturers or absorb us politically, whichever you like, if we adopted commercial union with them but still imposed a duty on English goods. This talk of retaliation is not the sober spirit of the American people. It is only spread-eagleism, and will not be adopted, when Congress clearly sees how it would injure their own people.

Mr. Thomas Ogilvy, dry goods: I don't know anything about the subject, and have never read anything bearing on it.

The Globe, the Reform Party, the Gerrymander.

Editor World: You hit the nail on the head when you characterized the "Globe's conduct of the campaign as not merely malignant, but superlatively stupid." The managers of the Grit press may as well make up their minds to the fact that the old policy of slander and vituperation won't work any longer. Nor did Mr. Edgar's miserable scheme to work up a party success out of the Riel question do any good. Mr. Edgar represents the tricky element in the Reform party, and his influence over the Globe has irretrievably ruined its reputation and placed Mr. Blake in a false position from which he will never recover. So much for the Globe. Then again the Reform party can never hope for success as long as Sir Richard Cartwright is allowed to occupy a foremost place in its ranks. His deadly hostility to the manufacturing interest has become more and more imbittered because the Manufacturers' Association of 1878-79 placed the chief responsibility upon his shoulders for the action of the Mackenzie Government. His treatment of delegations, committees and all who approached him upon the tariff question was so harsh and so unbending that no manufacturer who then knew the circumstances can ever cast a vote in favor of his return to the position of Finance Minister. Although Blake sacrificed at Malvern that he had yielded in a half-hearted way to the National Policy, Sir Richard Cartwright, in his speech at Weston, knocked the last remnant of confidence in the sincerity of the Liberal party on that question out of the heads of the mechanics of Ontario, and the result was the return of the Government candidates in every important manufacturing centre, but one or two. Paterson was elected in South Brant chiefly because of his personal popularity and the manifestly unjust attempts which have been made to defeat him by the Gerrymander and Franchise Acts. Conservatives united with Reformers at the polls to express by their votes their disapproval of such outrageous attempts to subvert the will of the people. The manner in which the Indian vote was brought to bear at last election met with a fitting rebuke from the intelligent electors of Brant, and shows the Government that it must not trespass upon the rights of the people. The Liberal party wants new leaders. It can never be successful with such men as Blake or Cartwright. It is to be hoped that M. C. Cameron, he of the vitriolic countenance, will be seen no more in Parliament. A kind Providence should relegate Mr. Edgar to some other sphere of labor, and then with new men, new aspirations, and some kind of a policy which will commend itself to the people of Canada we may hope for some good from the Liberal party.

Brantford, March 1. GRAND RIVER.

Annie Must Have Flibbed.

Editor World: Please contradict a statement reported in connection with the raid on the Wilson dive on Monday night. Annie Quinn does not and never did live at No. 1 Armstrong-avenue. MRS. KEATS.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Engaged" at the Grand Opera House—Notes of the Stage.

Gilbert's satirical comedy "Engaged" was the piece with which the McDowell Comedy Company delighted a large audience at the Grand Opera House last night. Milliners and M.P.P.'s were there in strong force. The play is well known in Toronto as a brilliant comedy, rich in satire as are all of Gilbert's writings. The company gave a most pleasing presentation of it. Miss Fanny Reeves as Belinda Treherne did some capital acting and she was ably seconded by Mr. E. A. McDowell in the role of the hero, Cheviot Hill. "Engaged" will be played to-night, "Peril" to-morrow night and Saturday matinee and "The Shaughraun" Saturday night.

"Passion's Slave" drew good audiences to the Toronto Opera House yesterday afternoon and last evening. It runs the rest of the week.

Wilson & Rankin's minstrels at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday and Wednesday next; Tony Denier's company the balance of the week.

The laughable comedy, "A Night Off," is billed for the Toronto Opera House next week.

Royal Canadian Insurance Company.

The fourteenth annual meeting of this institution was held at the head offices in Montreal, on the 23d of last month. The report of the directors was satisfactory in every way. President Andrew Robertson, in the course of his address, referred at some length to the large increases in the assets and surplus of the company during the last five years. The surplus at present amounts to almost 25 per cent. of the paid up capital. The running expenses of the company have been reduced fully 2 per cent. less than the previous year.

TWO NEW BRANCHES

Of the Irish National League Established in Western Ontario.

President Mulligan occupied the chair at the regular weekly meeting of the local branch of the Irish National League in St. Vincent's Hall last night. Mr. Patrick Boyle reported the formation of a branch at Byrndale, Essex County, and Provincial Delegate R. B. Teefy reported that a branch had been established in Sarnia. The creation of both of these branches is in a great measure due to Mr. Teefy's activity. A letter was read from Rev. Father Teefy, late of Toronto, but now stationed at a Basilian college in England, stating in effect that the cause of Home Rule was undoubtedly gaining ground in England and that a little more prudent agitation would effect the end in view. A number of new members were proposed and accepted. Preparations are being made for the annual dinner on St. Patrick's Day.

The Pavilion Sunday Meetings.

From the Christian Guardian, March 2.

Neither can we conceive that there is anything inconsistent with the sanctity of the day when a special feature of the meetings is the discussion of Prohibition, and the methods by which it may be best secured, providing the moral aspects of these questions are those placed prominently before the people.

Don't Do It.

—Don't rack and ruin your lungs with a tight, harrowing, distressing cough, when a few doses of Haygard's Pectoral Balsam will loosen the phlegm, soothe the irritation, and heal the sore throat and bronchial pipes, and may avert that destructive disease, consumption. 246

The Trouble She Made.

From Vanity Fair.

A member of the London Library lately wanted to borrow Mr. Rider Haggard's last work, but it was out of hand; in due course, however, he received an official post card intimating that the desired volume might be obtained upon application. That innocent document ran thus: "She has come in, and will be kept for you until the 8th inst. included;" but his wife read the post card first, and there was very nearly a row in the house.

Humorous.

—The most humorous man is not always the happiest; the man who has scrofulous humor or any obstinate humor of the blood does not feel very lively, at least not until he is cured, which, by the way, Burdock Blood Bitters will do in the most troublesome of blood humors. 246

AN ACCOMMODATION NOTE.

A Suit in Which the Estate of E. E. Knott Was Concerned.

In the County Court yesterday the case of Elgie v. Campbell was tried before Judge Morgan and a jury. It was a suit brought on behalf of the late real estate firm of Knott, Elgie & Co. to recover $333 on an accommodation note. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs. Knott, it will be remembered, skipped out last spring. Judge McDougall heard the non-jury case of Beers v. Richardson, an action to recover a balance due on a building contract. It was not finished when the court rose.

The peremptory list of jury cases for to-day is: Hunter v. Dunlop, O'Dea v. Powell, Daly v. Dalmidge, Ferguson v. Ruse, Bain v. Banks. The non-jury cases for to-day are: Toronto Street Railway v. Toronto, Merchants' Bank v. Beard, Yorke v. East End Lumber Company, Beers v. Richardson, Greenwood v. Switzer, Petrie v. Smith, Kandy v. Hogg, Temperance v. Plews, Temperance v. Yeigh.

The Royal Victory Goes to the Mail.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

"Seems to me," said the manager to the editor—"seems to me that Sir John has scored a victory without help from the Mail." "Ye-e-e-s," replied the editor reflectively: "but then we have gained a great moral victory." "So we have," returned the manager; "but you know I said the time would come when we could make and unmake governments."

Worthy of Confidence.

—The preparation sold by druggists known as Haygard's Yellow Oil is worthy of all confidence as a household remedy for pain. It has been over a quarter of a century in the market, and never fails to cure or relieve rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, quinsy, deafness, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites and internal or external pains and injuries. 246

Damaged By Water.

A lot of goods consigned to a wholesale dry goods firm on Front-street were more or less damaged by water in transit. Messrs. McKendry & Co., the Waterloo House, purchased the goods at a nominal price after settlement had been effected with the insurance company. Bargains can be had in the following lines: New grey French wool dress goods, elegant lace curtains, gents' silk scarfs, one-third value, laces, ribbons, etc., etc. 246

Important.

—It is of the utmost importance that some good household remedy should be kept within handy reach in case of pain and accidental injury. The most useful remedy of this kind is undoubtedly Haygard's Yellow Oil, for internal and external use in all painful complaints. 246

DECIDED AT DETROIT.

A New Horseman's Association to be Formed—The Gist of Current Sports.

DETROIT, March 2.—The Horsemen's Convention was called to order by Mr. Campau this afternoon at the Russell House. He stated that the original call for the convention was signed by thirty leading trotting associations. Since then numerous others had signified sympathy with the movement and a desire to co-operate. The need for a new association was no longer a question of doubt. R. W. Gillett, of Detroit, was made temporary chairman and a Committee of five on Credentials was appointed, with F. C. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, as chairman. While the committee was out Frederick A. Baker addressed the convention. He reviewed the course of Secretary Vail, claiming that his course in regard to financial matters had made him so unsatisfactory that horsemen demanded a new association or a new secretary.

The announcement of the Committee on Credentials that sixty-seven associations were represented was received with cheers and applause. Mr. Boardman thought that the question of whether a new association should be formed should be definitely decided, and moved the formation of a new organization which passed without a dissenting voice. The convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Trotting at the Humber.

The ice races on the Humber River were concluded yesterday. The weather being fine, a large crowd of spectators witnessed the contests, which gave great satisfaction. The track was soft, but nevertheless the horses made good time. The meeting was successful throughout and credit is due to Messrs. Duck and Hicks for their efforts in getting up the races and the way in which they were arranged. The judges were Messrs. Robinson, Fluke and O'Connell and the time keeper Geo. Briggs. Following are the summaries:

Open trot; purse $50:

D. Story's Dan O'Connell	1	1	1
T. Charlton's Annie D.	2	3	2
C. Wenman's Corkfoot Tom	4	2	4
Dr. Hodgin's J. H. Mackie	3	4	3

Time 2.42, 2.48, 2.47½.

Colt race; purse $50:

J. D. Deacon's J. C.	1	1	1
A. McFarren's Aberdeen Star	2	2	2
C. Stedman's Edward Blake	3	3	3

Time 3.09½, 3.01½, 2.55¾.

The Kentucky Derby.

Much interest is centred in the famous Kentucky Derby. It will be decided at Louisville on May 11, the distance being a mile and a half, half a mile further than the Withers and corresponding in length to the Belmont, which is Jerome Park's sequel to the Withers. It has eighty-six entries eligible to start, and may be considered a very open event, likely to bring a fine lot of 3-year-olds to the post. A week since Jim Gore, owned at Louisville and a son of the renowned Hindoo, was the favorite, but somewhat unfavorable accounts of his condition have caused him to retrograde in the betting. The two California stables of Messrs. Baldwin and Haggin are generally considered to have the most promising material for this race. The latter has as prominent candidates Alcalde, Silver Bow and Brother Ban. The first named showed high public form last year and was considered little if any inferior to the great King Fox. The odds quoted against him are 15 to 1. As he is still a maiden, however, it is thought that he may be reserved for the Kentucky Derby, and, skipping the Fall races, if he comes to the post in good condition at the large end of 14 lbs. as a non-winner. As a couple of books have been filled about his chances, reports are necessary to show them even under much less favorable conditions than existed in August, 1887, when they were discovered. True, many very powerful telescopes, which ought to have discovered the Martian moons, had been turned on Mars without showing them. Had the Washington telescope failed, as used by Prof. Hall, the discredit of the failure would have had to be owidely shared that it would not have amount d to much. True, also, that there is nothing new in the recognition of different objects with small telescopes after they have been discovered by large ones, and when the observer knows just where to look for them. (My friend, Mr. Ward of Belfast, can actually see two of the moons of Uranus with a four-inch telescope). But neither circumstance can take away from the fact that both the moons of Mars were easily within range of the great telescope at Washington when discovered, and that they could only be missed through such carelessness of survey as unfortunately had been usual in all former search for Martian satellites. Probably Prof. Hall would be the last to compare his discovery of these two bodies with William Herschel's discovery of two moons of Uranus, remembering how in his own case a splendid telescope had been constructed for the work by the ablest opticians living, whereas Herschel made his own telescope, while also—a circumstance not dwelt on quite so much, I think, as it should have been—Herschel had not only made the telescope with which he discovered the moons of a remote planet, but had begun the work by first discovering the planet itself on which those moons attend.

I do not care to dwell on the most striking example (in America) of the disappointment apt to result from the construction of a very large telescope for use by an astronomer who has achieved important success with a small one. It has been my special pleasure to dwell on the success of American astronomers. These even now do not receive nearly the amount of attention in the old country that they merit, and are often treated most unfairly, as in the case of the admirable work of the astronomer whose loss science still feels—my valued friend, the late Dr. Henry Draper. American astronomical researches were scarcely noticed at all in England till I directed special attention to them, in so much that an eminent Englishman of science, somewhat exaggerating, once spoke of me as having "discovered American astronomy" for my fellow-countrymen. It would therefore not be agreeable to me to dwell on disappointments in a case where my own expectations and the hopes of American men of science had been highest. But it is certain that what I have said of our ablest telespectroscopist in England may be matched—and I fear more than matched—by what might be said of the ablest telespectroscopist in America. With a telescope of tenfold greater power he has achieved less in the last ten years than in any one of the ten years or so preceding them.

When I am asked, then, what science may hope or expect from the great telescope of the Lick Observatory, I feel constrained to reply that, judging from recent experiences, we can hardly expect aught but disappointment, though we may hope ("hope springs eternal in the human breast") for better things. Let science comfort herself with the thought that at least no Young or Huggins will be expended vainly, judging from present appearances, in the attempt to make the big telescope a great success. This at any rate is something, though it would count for more if some despotic friend of science could take away from these most able observers their big playthings and send them back to the smaller instruments with which they did such noble work. RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

Doubly Benefited.

—There is no one remedy known that has more curative power over dyspepsia and liver complaint than Burdock Blood Bitters. "I had liver complaint and my husband was so bad with dyspepsia that he could not labor. One dozen bottles of B. B. B. has enabled us both to attend to our usual work," reports Mrs. John A. Campbell, of Brighton, N.B. 246

Astonishing Success.

—It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 30,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, free, at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. 246

A Strong Combination.

Medland & Jones, 37 Adelaide-street east, and Equity Chambers, 20 Adelaide-street east, represent the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England, the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, and the Accident Insurance Company of North America. The assets represented by this firm aggregate over $40,000,000. Telephone number 607. x216

More Than Claimed.

—"For the past four or five years," says Mrs. Emery, of Cottam, Ont., "I have been subject to kidney troubles. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. It has done me more good than what was claimed for it. I can recommend it to all sufferers from like diseases." 246

MARRIAGES.

MARTIN—BRADSHAW—At the residence of the bride's father, 27 Carlton-street, on Wednesday, March 2, Robert N. Martin of the firm of Martin, Toms & Co. to Annie, youngest daughter of John Bradshaw, Esq.

DEATHS.

LENDREVILLE—On Wednesday, March 2, at No. 12 Monk-street, Albert C. Lendreville, aged 26 years and 5 months.

Funeral from above address at 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning to St. Michael's Cemetery.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Black and white cocker spaniel. Reward at 94 St. Albans-street.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

CHOICE LIST of Fruit, Grain, Stock and dairy farms, wild lands, suburban residences, mills and other properties with thirty provincial and county maps, comprised in "Canadian Land Advertiser," sent free on receipt of 3c stamp for postage. W. J. FENTON & Co., 50 Adelaide-street east, Toronto.

A. H. MALLOCH & CO. have for sale a number of valuable building lots in the West End, on Bathurst, Markham and Bloor-street, also on Euclid and Manning-avenues, for brick and stone dwellings only. A. H. MALLOCH & Co., 9 Victoria-st.

BUILDING LOTS on Bloor, Bathurst, Huron and King-streets, Gladstone-avenue, Manning-avenue and Madison-avenue. C. C. BAINES, 23 Toronto-street.

PERSONAL.

ARE YOU THERE, MRS. MORIARITY? Yes; but I'm going to Gilson's, corner of York and Richmond, to get my groceries at cost this week.

"CHIVRELL."

"DEAFNESS CURED!" Numerous testimonials from deaf persons whom eminent specialists had pronounced "hopelessly incurable" are daily enabled to hear "whispers" (without medicines, instruments or operations). Even deaf-mutes are benefited! Treatment perfectly painless and harmless! Offices are continually thronged! "Appointments" in advance, desirable. Particulars free. Postoffice Box 572.

WANTED—Pupils for piano or organ, thorough tuition and reasonable terms. F. G. FRY, Doctor of Music, 108 King-street West, Room 1.

PIANOS.

$200. A MODERN 7 Octave Rosewood Piano, in American Square Piano, in good condition. 109 Church-street. 246

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS, AGENTS—$5 a day guaranteed in every village and postoffice in Ontario. No outlay. Address R. W. DRAKE, Box 2630, Toronto.

YOUNG GIRL, with references, to assist a housework. Apply 10 Earl-street.

FOR SALE.

DESKS—Staischmidt's Celebrated Exhibition Desks and Office Furniture; large variety at Toronto Warerooms, No. 55 King-street west.

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS.

DONALDSON & MILNE—50 Front-street east, assignees, accountants, collecting attorneys, estate agents. Loans made on mortgage security and commercial paper discounted.

SAMUEL ALLIN, accountant, auditor, loan and stock broker. Books balanced and estate managed. Highest references. Office, 75 Yonge-street.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

G. L. COLLIS, having taken two years' lease of 29 Wood-street, has opened a first-class boarding house. Hot air, hot and cold water and bath. None but first-class gentlemen of temperate habits received. Excellent table, with daily changes. 246

ARTICLES WANTED.

WANTED—Ten or twenty feet of counter with drawers to fit. Must be cheap and in fair order. Address box 78, World office.

WANTED to purchase for cash—pony phaeton and sleigh. Pony must be quiet and suitable for a lady to drive. Address Box 1, World Office, Toronto. 345

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. MOFFATT, 1954 Yonge-street—Fine ordered Boots and Shoes. As I pay the highest wages in the city, customers can rely on getting first-class hand-sewn work. No team or factory work. 36

VETERINARY.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE—Horse Infirmary, Temperance street, principal or assistants in attendance day or night.

LAUNDRY.

25 CENTS per dozen pieces—Collars and Cuffs—Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 and 56 Wellington-street west, or 65 King-street west. G. P. SHARPE.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

JOS. LAWSON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Insurance, Estate and Loan Agent, 4 King-street east; Residence 409 Church street.

SURVEYORS.

HANNING, MURPHY & ESTEN, Provincial Land Surveyors, Engineers, etc. 25 Adelaide-street East. 136

SEWING MACHINES.

HUGH McKNIGHT—Practical Machinist. All kinds of sewing machines repaired. Needles, oils, belts, etc., at 31 Queen-street west.

INSURANCE.

WILLIAM FAHEY, Agent Glasgow & London Fire Insurance Co., 24 Toronto-street. Telephone 1.

ART.

MR. FORSTER, Artist—Pupil of M. Bouguereau, President of Art Association of France. Studio, 81 King-street East, portrait painting. 46

FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT of private funds to loan on real estate, city or farm property. FRANK CAYLEY, real estate and financial agent, 65 King-street east, con. Leader-lane.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY to lend at lowest rates. J. W. G. WHITNEY & SON, 23 Toronto-street.

BOWDEN & CO., Real Estate, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agents and Money Brokers. Immediate attention given to business. 59 Adelaide-street East, Toronto.

COLLINS, JONES & CO., Real Estate, Loan and Financial Brokers. Estates managed, rents collected, mortgages bought and sold, notes discounted. 67 Yonge-st., Toronto.

CLIENTS' FUNDS TO LOAN on mortgage at lowest current rates. No commission. W. HORN, 15 Adelaide-street east.

LARGE amount of money to loan in sums to suit at lowest rates of interest; notes discounted. WM. A. LEE & SON, Agents Western Fire and Marine Assurance Company, 10 Adelaide-street east.

MONEY TO LOAN—Very lowest rates; no commission. SMITH & SMITH, Barristers, 31 Adelaide street east.

MONEY TO LOAN—Six per cent., no commission. R.