THE TORONTO WORLD

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The World has the largest circulation of any morning paper in Canada.

Suggestion of Compromise.

No doubt there is some good ground for the suggestion that the Government will introduce resolutions having for their object the abrogation of what are called the monopoly clauses in the Canadian Pacific charter. It is true that members of the Government, with whom at the time the wish was father to the thought, declared that these clauses did not apply to the Province of Manitoba. But legal opinion is opposed to any such contention. It may, in fact, be assumed that if the Canadian Government allows a rival road running south to the boundary to be built and operated, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a right of action for breach of contract and compensation. So long as the Federal Government possesses the veto power, they can effectually block any legal attempt to tap the trade of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The British North America Act gives the Federal Government sole jurisdiction as regards railways not wholly in the provincial limits and crossing the frontier. The power vested in them by the Act of Confederation and the exercise of that power in the passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act place upon them the responsibility of preventing such lines as that of the Red River Railway Company being built. Nevertheless though acting within the law the Federal Government has brought upon itself some odium and not a little obloquy by its unavoidable enforcement of what Parliament made the law of the land. A handful of interested people have had the means to raise such an agitation at Winnipeg as has seriously jeopardized the public peace, and which in these days of hunger for sensational despatches has furnished Reuter's agency with an every-day topic, calculated greatly to prejudice the value of Canadian Pacific Railway securities in England and elsewhere. That railway is in fact by the force of circumstances placed between the devil and the deep sea. Giving the shrinkage in value of its securities the option of calling itself the deep blue sea, the handful of agitating malcontents at Winnipeg must be content to be the devil. They have upset one Local Government, and are able to dictate terms to its successor. Under these circumstances we would advise Sir George Stephen and his associates to abandon the so-called monopoly clause, and to call for a Board of Arbitrators to estimate the value of their concessions. Friction and irritation, whether based on sufficient grounds or not, are injurious to the peaceful development of the country with whose welfare their own is bound up. Crediting them with ordinary business sagacity, they will not be adverse to a settlement, and it is the duty of Sir John Macdonald to bring it about in some way or other,—to borrow an expression from Mr. Goldwin Smith's resolution passed by the Toronto Board of Trade—consistent with the pledged good faith of the nation. We feel sure that Parliament will eagerly adopt any reasonable *modus vivendi* that will put an end to a dispute, injurious alike to the Province of Manitoba, to the dignity of the Federal Government, and to the financial strength of the Railway Company which is charged with the continued growth and prosperity of Northwestern Canada.

A Pointer From New York.

The New York Sun rises from a study of the North American question with conclusions very different from those arrived at by that section of the Canadian press which can find nothing good in its own Nazareth. The Sun regards the agitation for Imperial Federation as a menace to the United States, because designed to strengthen the connection between Canada and Britain. Undoubtedly such is the design of its promoters, but most Canadians regard it as an issue afloat in the clouds. The Sun also concludes that "Commercial Union is impossible from an American point of view," because "the other side would do all in their power to prevent its ever resulting in the severance of Canada from the Empire." Such is the undoubted object of the movement, and The Sun takes no stock in it because the majority of Canadians have detected that object, and are prepared to frustrate it.

The Sun has at last learned that the abrogation of the old Reciprocity Treaty, with the design of putting Canada in a hole, had the opposite effect of consolidating and upbuilding these provinces, and calling into existence the C.P.R., in which our neighbors recognize a formidable competitor for the trade of the continent. The Sun adds:

The more closely we study our relations with the Dominion, the more certain does it become that we have been cozened and beaten in respect to the fisheries, the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals, the Reciprocity Treaty, the Treaty of Washington, the enforcement of our tariff laws, the transit trade, the competition of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways against our own railroads, controlled and fettered as they are by the Inter-State Commerce Act, and especially in respect to all questions connected with the national defence.

The New York organ's remedy for all these ills, real and imaginary, is retaliation, which would prove about as efficient as did the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. But the point of particular present interest is that such a wail as the above from a Democratic organ augurs ill for the proposed new Fisheries Treaty.

The Viaduct Plan—Let the City Take the Lead.

The plan of having the railway tracks carried through the city *by a viaduct* is so reasonable, and so necessary, too, that it is sure to be approved of by all the parties concerned some day before long. If people will but take the trouble to look at the crowding, the incontinence and the danger that are experienced even now, and then think how much worse all this will surely be in a few years more, they cannot avoid the conclusion that what is now talked of as something advisable, will soon be compulsory, and will have become a case of "must." We need not give much weight to objections which we may feel sure will shortly be pushed aside by the strong and stern hand of necessity. We had better take the viaduct scheme in hand soon, for the reason that the time draws near when we will have to take it in hand whether we like it or not. The way that the city, its water front, the railways and their approaches, all lie together—there is really no choice for us. Positively there is not room for the trains to run where they must run—on the level—and therefore we must even do as they have done in other cities—make a way for the tracks overhead. We are not asked to risk ourselves upon any new and untried experiment. What we are asked to do is merely to do what has been abundantly tried in other places, and which has been proved to be the only cure for the evils from which Toronto already suffers, and which are sure to grow very much worse with every year that passes.

The advantages to the railways, as well as to the city, are so great and so obvious that we expect are long to see the companies take an active hand in pushing the thing forward. And right here there is something which it is needful to say to the citizens generally, as well as to their representatives in the Council. The railway companies will justly be asked to bear their fair share of the expense; and along with that they may claim to have a fair "say" in the design and execution of the work. But there is one view of the matter which must be kept well in the front, and that is—the city's claim to take the lead and the control all through. In this case the city is clearly "the party of the first part"—the party first and most largely interested—and as such entitled to leadership and control. But how is the city to take this position, and to perform the duties thereunto belonging?

The answer is obvious: this must be done, if done at all, by the Mayor and Council, acting for the citizens, whom they represent. And we suppose the Board of Works ought to make a beginning; although of course a motion by any member of the Council, bringing up the matter, and referring it to the Board of Works, would be in order. What is most wanted is to have a beginning made somehow or other, and to get something done. It is high time for our city fathers to be stirring. Just now the occasion seems opportune for moving in the matter. For the recent amalgamation puts the Grand Trunk in a new position with regard to Toronto; while, concerning the Canadian Pacific's eastern entrance, time presses. The matter is certainly not one for the city's representatives to sleep over; but one for them to act upon with all reasonable despatch.

Robert Neil.

The letter of Warden Massie makes plain to everyone that Neil, who goes to the gallows this morning, is worthy of death. It is an easy thing for sentimentalists to urge that the unfortunate young man is the product of society, that he was brought up a wolf and knew no better; that is a charge which society must answer. But law and order and discipline have to be maintained no matter what the faults of society may be; if a convict is to be allowed to murder a guard without stern retribution we had better abandon imprisonment altogether.

The Central Prison is full of the worst criminals we have in this province; men who hate law and are constantly swearing vengeance on those who are there to guard them while undergoing the punishment put upon them; and if the idea once got into the heads of these criminals that they could murder their guardians without fear of death, it would simply be impossible to get men to enlist as prison officials.

A mad dog is a mad dog, no matter how he came by his foaming, and there is only one way of treating him, and that is to put him out of existence. And a deliberate murderer must not only be similarly treated on his own account, but also on account of others who are inclined to similar deeds.

"The Stuarts."

It is alleged and generally believed that there was once upon a time a Scotch family, yclept the Stuarts, who ruled over what is now known as the British Empire. The Globe having discovered this fact proceeds to demolish "the Stuarts" in its own inimitable fashion. The fact that "the Stuarts" are all dead does not scare The Globe a bit. It attacks them just the same as though they were alive. No dead family can scare the Deacon.

"The Stuarts" are dead, poor fellows! What a startling resemblance to The Globe's candidates! And they died from want of protection, too.

Perhaps they insisted upon "facing the music," and therefore had to go to the pollaxe. There are people to-day alive who have suffered in that manner, politically.

Seriously, Deacon, is it not rather late in the afternoon to sneer at "the Stuarts" for their personal failing? Write them down politically—as you do Sir John—and all will be forgiven, but to write them down personally and forget "the Georges"! Fie, for shame, ancient friend; don't let it occur again.

Easy prate of Flora Macdonald does not cover the case. Could Flora hear you—or read you—she would probably tear your hair. We are informed by several historians that she was that kind of a woman.

Abuse of "the Stuarts" is cheap. Compared with many of their successors, the former were personally no worse than the latter. Politically, they were all opposed to voting by ballot. But The Globe's headsman does not sever people's necks for that now, in the Province of Ontario.

So Barry! Better Take Your Time.

We who do not live down by the sea, but pretty far-away inland, are not called upon to in any particular hurry about pronouncing on the merits of the treaty recently signed at Washington. We shall be exercising a wise reticence, and is will besides be something quite within our right to do—if we just "hold on" for a little, until it appears what the United States Senate is going to do about it. Be it remembered that the two countries are not similarly situated as regards treaty-making powers. Any treaty to which the Dominion Government has assented may be considered agreed to, as far as Canada is concerned. But our neighbors have seen fit to confer upon their Senate the power of rejecting any treaty with any foreign nation, even after the same has been agreed to by the Government at Washington. It strikes us that Canadians might very properly give it to be understood that they are in no hurry to express their opinion of the treaty until they are sure whether it is a treaty at all or not. For, if the Senate gives anything less than a two-thirds majority in its favor then the whole thing falls to the ground.

At first sight it looks as if our neighbors had in this way created for themselves a tremendous advantage over all other nations. The accredited diplomatic representatives of the American nation agree to a treaty of some kind, it may be with Britain, with France, or with Germany. Practically, the European nation interested would then be bound by the document which its duly authorized representative had signed and sealed. But not so the American people, for they might still reject, through their Senate, what their executive representative had already accepted. But the advantage may not after all be as much with our neighbors as at first sight appears. For a few examples of important treaties kicked out by the American Senate, after having been agreed to by the American Executive, would soon lead to this—that no first-class power would make any treaty with the American Government at all. Nor is this a wholly imaginary difficulty either. For what is it but the refusal of the American Congress to pass the financial legislation necessary to give effect to a recent commercial treaty with Mexico, which has made the same treaty a dead letter ever since its birth? Does any mortal suppose that Bismarck would ever allow Germany's signature to be appended to a treaty by which Germany would be bound, from the date while the American Senate was still free to reject it? We should think not. He would say: "Whenever you are ready to be bound by a treaty signed by your representatives, then Germany will be bound by her signatures too. There must be *an exchange of full powers of attorney on both sides;* otherwise go your way and we'll go ours." And in truth Bismarck appears to be acting now on a determined policy of avoiding commercial entanglements with the United States. He deems it best to hold our neighbors off and keep them at a distance. And we dare prophesy that other great powers, as well as Germany, will avoid as much as possible having any treaty dealings with the United States, until the latter consent to meet them on equal terms, *and to exchange full powers.*

The Chicago News complains that the United States is being made "an asylum for insane aliens." One day last week a whole batch of such imported unfortunates was disposed of by a Chicago judge, among them three Canadians. Speaking in a general way, nearly, if not quite all our provinces, persons humane and fairly liberal policy toward their insane, but still the cry is for more asylum accommodation. The jailers of Ontario can testify that the need of this is pressing in this province. But our neighbors must not imagine that they are singular in having to provide for unnaturalised lunatics. The misfortune is common to both the Union and the Dominion because of their attractions for emigrants, nor do we see how it can be prevented under the circumstances. The great grievance is the deliberate shipment hither from Europe of infirm and insane paupers, or other helpless beings, who have become burdens at home, and are thus got rid of in the abused name of philanthropy. Some steps to put a stop to this, by official remonstrance with authorities abroad or otherwise, ought to be taken.

Mr. W. H. C. Kerr offers to wager The Mail $500 that it does not tell the truth, and the organ wisely declines the challenge.

The policy of just letting that Fisheries Treaty alone is beginning to strike several able Canadian editors with all the force of a novel idea. In the first place they did not read it, secondly, they did not understand it, and, thirdly, they did not know that it was loaded. But it is, gentlemen, it is, and the United States Senate knows that it is.

Congress has been in session since the beginning of last December, and yet there is no sign of that long threatened "tariff reform." Even the Administration organs are beginning to growl at this unseemly delay. The fact seems to be that the President did not know his message was loaded, and has been alarmed by the recoil. It is easy to talk in general terms of free trade principles, but when it comes to defining what those terms mean, then by them, Mr. Free Trader generally takes to the bush. What hope is there for Ben Butterworth's three-legged curiosity that he calls Commercial Union when the Administration dies not know what to do with its own policy? Those able Canadian editors and orators whom Ben has made fools of can answer at their leisure.

The quarrel between Britain and Venezuela is over a gold mine. The disputed territory is said to be a veritable Eldorado, and the root of evil is bearing its customary fruit. The smaller power asks the United States to intervene, which affords a fine opening for the caudal contortions of Washington.

The Deacon displays a disposition to enter at Sir John's conversion. Seeing that "we are all miserable sinners" is it becoming for us to question the sincerity of another. The Deacon is a truly good man, but even he has been known to fall from grace when his suspenders broke.

Ontario's Railway Mileage.

From The Montreal Gazette.

In the matter of railroad building Ontario takes rank among the most progressive communities in the world. A Government return just issued shows the province to possess 3595 miles of completed railway which mileage has been constructed since Confederation. It is questionable if any other country of equal size can show such a record of internal development, there being, on the basis of a 2,000,000 population, one mile for every 556 inhabitants. Besides this large mileage there are, at the present moment, no under construction, the greater part of which will no doubt be completed at an early date, and other mileages are constantly being pushed to the front. One of the latest of these latter is a line to develop the country north of Lake Nipissing, and Buffalo capitalists, as in James' Bay, the design being to secure for Toronto a share of the prospective trade of that northern region, which, unless such a step is taken, is likely to remain a monopoly to Montreal merchants.

The Deacon Approves of the S.S. Ballot.

From The Globe.

We frankly say that all our sympathies are with those who favor the change both in the day and in the mode of election. We can see no danger in the ballot either to a man's religion or his manhood. As there are cases in which it is very necessary that individuals should have the protection which the ballot affords, and wherever any one is so inclined he can with all freedom proclaim it, or mion as he pleases the way in which he casts his vote. Now, why Roman Catholic voters should not have the same liberty is what we cannot understand. If the people of Ontario don't wish any change there is no harm done. They can go on as before. But if they do, why should they be prevented?

On to Hamilton Bay.

From The Hamilton Times.

We know so little about the country north of Lake Nipissing that we are not sure this reasoning that land grants ought not to be made applies to it with the same force as it applies to agricultural land in the Northwest. It may be that, from climate or other causes, there will never be a regular permanent settlement of population from Lake Nipissing to James Bay, and that the country will only be valued for its timber and its mines. Hardly, though, Mr. Woodworth thinks differently. It coal can be obtained in any considerable quantity along the line of the projected road, a paying business will be ensured from the start, and the James Bay road will be one of the most important in the Province.

Before the Bar of Justice.

From The Bruce Herald.

At Paisley the other day a prominent citizen of Greenock was summoned as a witness in a Scott Act complaint. He arrived promptly on time, but the police magistrate failed to connect. Our friend thereupon went his way. Shortly afterwards the case was called, but had to be adjourned for want of the witness referred to. On their way home the justice, constables, inspectors and our officials met the court fell in with the missing witness on the wayside near Hill's Hotel. It was too cold to prize a case on the buggy wheel, but the atmosphere was comfortable in the bar, and there it was re-opened, tried and dismissed.

Sudbury's Gold Fever.

From The Montreal Star.

Mr. Clark, superintendent of the Pullman car service on the C.P.R., has just returned from Sudbury, and reports that Sudbury is in a state of the greatest activity and business stir on account of the "gold fever," and that future mining will be of a most active type. The amount of gold in the region appears from present prospecting to be enormous. The C.P.R. are prospecting a new line from Clarenmon, Ont., to Sudbury, which will effect a considerable saving in mileage as compared with present facilities.

A Government Note Issue.

From The Walkerton Herald.

It was only through skilful management and by degrees, that Sir John succeeded in getting the control of the one, two and four dollar bills into the hands of the Government. He was fully in advance of public opinion. But at present public opinion calls for governmental control of the entire currency. We have every reason to expect that the Government will answer the demand, and that the change will be made as soon as possible consistently with a due regard to the actual rights of the banks.

A Golden Plum.

From The Victoria Times.

Mr. Ed. Allen, M.P.P., has in his possession a marvellously rich specimen of gold quartz from Cayoose creek. The specimen is about the size of a large plum, and the surface is beautifully interlaced with strings and lumps of pure gold. It is by far the richest piece of British Columbia quartz we have ever seen, and if it is a fair indication of the rock in that neighborhood, Cayoose creek will unquestionably become one of the most famous mining regions in the world.

The Tramp Printer on The Prairie.

From The Medicod Gazette.

A tramp printer struck town on Monday last, and paid us a fraternal visit the same day. He had walked from Helena, Mont., a distance of 700 miles, in a little over two weeks. He started to hoof it for Calgary on Tuesday, and expects to get there in about six days.

FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

THE CITY COUNCIL VOTE NOT TO REPEAL THE BYLAW.

Ald. Baxter Knocked Out At Last Night's Meeting—"Pay For What You Get"—Street Railway Tracks on Bayview-ave—read—That Contract For Fire Hose.

A white rosebud rested on Mayor Clarke's lapel last night as he climbed to his seat on the throne and remarked "Order, gentlemen." The members who were not in their seats were Ald. Galbraith, Harvie, Macdonald and Pells.

Ald. Gibbs was the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole which resumed consideration of Ald. Baxter's by-law to repeal the Local Improvement Bylaw. Since last week Ald. Baxter had introduced a new section into his measure. The new section enacted that (1) the making or enlarging any common sewer; (2) or opening, widening, or altering, macadamizing, grading, levelling, paving or flagging any street, lane, alley, public way or place or any sidewalk or any bridge forming part of a highway; (3) or curbing, sodding or planting any street, lane, alley, square or other public place; (4) or reconstructing as well as constructing any of the said works or improvements, shall be by special assessment on the property benefited and not exempt by law from assessment. The mover of the resolution said the people had been deceived. They didn't know when they voted for the bylaw that they would have to pay for the pavement of the streets and for their lighting. If the citizens wanted to retain a system which in Mr. Baxter's opinion had proved a failure they would vote for its retention. And Mr. Baxter appealed to the Council to let the people give a verdict.

Ald. St. Andrew's Carlyle waved a big bundle of papers in his left hand and mussed his hair as he wrestled with Mr. Baxter's arguments. He read off the returns of the local assessment of the six central city wards. They showed that the six central wards had paid $18000 for the improvements of the outlying wards. Mr. Carlyle wound up with the words: "As far as I know I have never heard that that influential and sensible body of men, the Trades and Labor Council, has ever pronounced against the local improvement system."

The second repeal debater was Ald. Shaw. The reporters wanted the works which were before the adoption of the bylaw paid for by a general assessment of the city, still paid for by a general assessment. The advocates of the local improvement system didn't themselves know how to run their system. They were divided. Some of them wanted to assess according to frontage and some of them wanted to assess according to value. When the Council had adopted the system there had been some remarkable reasons given by the gentlemen who had voted for the bylaw. One gentleman, a church worshipper, had voted for it because the late mayor had advocated it. Another gentleman of the same stamp didn't know but that the bylaw might work well, and so he voted for it in order that the city might give the system a trial.

"Pay for what you get," Ald. McMillan thought a good maxim. Some of the citizens hadn't got what they had paid for. Mr. McMillan indulged in metaphor. He wanted to know why he should pay for Ald. Irwin's dozen of chickens when he had none himself. He had waived his right to have St. Patrick's Ward "lined with sidewalks," but he had done only that.

Ald. Baxter proposed a rebellion when the citizens came to understand the bylaw which had been foisted upon them. He advised the Council to repeal the obnoxious decree before the infuriated citizens rose up and massacred them.

Ald. Jones was satisfied that one-fifth of the electorate didn't vote one way or the other when the bylaw was sent to them two years ago. They didn't understand it. Now they would vote, knowing all about the bylaw. He asked whether, under the new bylaw, the people would have the right of petition for or against the construction of local improvements.

The City Solicitor said they would.

Ald. Frankland said he could talk about anything he liked in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to describe his joy at seeing the ex-Mayor in the Council Chamber. He was pleased to see Mine Andrews there, too. Whereat the Council cheered uproariously. He had prepared an elegant speech before he came to the meeting, but Ald. Baxter's "babbin'" had knocked it out of his head. But he wanted to say that the business stench got the scent of the City Commissioner's work, and the people had to pay for it.

Works Chairman Carlyle pointed out that under the new bylaw the stone block paved streets would have to pay for the repairing of the macadam streets.

Ald. Baxter: Nothing of the kind. The new section makes provision for that.

Ald. Carlyle said he couldn't see that macadamizing and levelling constituted repairing. It appeared irrational that the Council four months ago should have adopted the bylaw and now repeal it.

A vote was taken and the bylaw adopted. In Council Ald. Hallam moved the six months' hoist. The Mayor ruled him out of order. The amendment was taken on a motion for the adoption of the report and the "ministry was sustained" by a vote of 18 to 12.

The Works committee's recommendation that the street railway tracks be extended along Dovercourt-road, from College-street to Bloor-street, was referred back.

The section of the Executive Committee's report advising that the Fire and Gas Committee be given authority to advertise for tenders for 500 feet of fire hose of a certain kind was adopted. Ald. Dodds and Maughan talked Mellroy versus Gutta Percha until the members were tired, and then the report was adopted by the number. Ald. Shaw told the Council that he intended bringing in at the next meeting of the Council a resolution rescinding the contract with the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company.

The committee rose, the report was adopted and the Council adjourned at 11.45.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Before the Labor Commission yesterday a banner was displayed bearing the inscription, "Give us water, compelled him to wash hides in the river. He slipped and fell in and the boss docked him for the time he was in the water.

Mr. Mortimer Carey, the oldest fisherman at Hamilton Beach, died yesterday of inflammation of the lungs.

Two frame stores in Wingham were burnt Sunday, loss $3500, partly insured.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The Senate passed the Nicaragua Canal Bill yesterday.

The Grant Monument Committee has now on deposit $126,162.

The weekly statement shows $667,136,613 in the treasury at Washington.

The village of Vacanzo, in the north of Italy, has been half buried by an earthquake.

Exposures of the opium ring still continue to be a sensational topic at San Francisco.

It is rumored that the Lehigh miners in the Panther Creek valley will resume operations to-day.

At Washington yesterday the case against Manager Locke of the National Opera Company was dismissed.

At Mount Vernon, Ill., the weather continues extremely cold. The homeless suffered greatly during the past two days.

The sheet mill of the Reading (Pa.) iron works suspended Saturday afternoon, throwing 275 men out of employment.

Weinsheimer & Newhand, dry goods dealers, Allentown, Pa., have failed with $50,000 liabilities and nominal assets.

The National Opera Company which sang at Manager Shaw's House New Year's week disbanded at Washington, D.C., on Saturday on account of bad houses. In four months the management lost $160,000.

Great excitement prevails in Guaymas over the news that the Mexican Government has chartered a steamer to take troops from Mazatlan to San Benito where the Guatemalan insurgents are invading Mexican soil.

The epidemic prevailing among the horses at the New York Riding Club is declared to be cerebro-spinal meningitis. Of twenty cases thus far developed, three have died, three are given up as hopeless, five are seriously affected, six have not fully developed, and three have been discharged cured.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

Smallpox is spreading in Hong Kong.

The Spanish Senate approved a bill yesterday establishing trial by jury.

The trial of Dr. Zlony, editor of the Parliamentary of Vienna, for high treason, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

James C. Flynn, M.P. for North Cork, was sentenced at Kanturk on Saturday to 3 weeks' imprisonment for inciting to conspiracy.

A holiday multitude besieged the palace at Berlin on Sunday and raised cheer after cheer when the Emperor appeared at the window.

Renewed snow-storms prevail throughout England. The roads are completely blocked in many places, and outdoor work in the country has been stopped.

A Canton paper says two Chinese priests were recently burned alive in the Buddhist temple near that city for attempting to assault two nuns in the temple.

In Mourning.

—To those ladies who are now in mourning the announcement comes that McKendry & Co. have received their first shipment of the newest cloths and designs in prints, in grey, blacks and black and white. There is no house in Toronto showing a nicer range, and ladies will see at a glance what a saving they can make by purchasing at The Waterloo House, 276 Yonge. x

TEN MILES IN TWENTY MINUTES.

Ice Boat Racing on the Bay—Betting on English Turf Events.

The iceboat race on the bay yesterday afternoon was a keenly contested and exciting event. Mr. J. C. Allan was referee and starter. The entries were: John Kahler's Island Girl, A. Tymon's Pastime and Volunteer, G. Aykroyd's Reindeer, D. Fogler's Oriole, Mr. Akroyd's Mudoline, Golding's Annie B. and E. Duncan's Rescue. The course was a triangular one, twice around the bay, a distance of about 10 miles. The start was made at 3.15, with a strong northwest wind blowing, and the ice in splendid condition.

All the boats got across the line together. The Annie B. and Oriole had their masts and spars carried away before reaching Ward's, and had to drop out of the race. Island Girl assumed the lead at the first turn, and kept in front till the finish, followed soon after by the Reindeer, Mudoline, Rescue and Pastime in the order named. The Volunteer did not finish.

The finish line was crossed by the Island Girl at 3.35, the 10 miles thus being covered in 20 minutes. It is probable the same boats will start in a sweepstakes race to-morrow afternoon over the same course.

The Colts on Deck.

A meeting of the Toronto Cricket Club Colts was held last night at the Walker House, the attendance warranting a good turn-out in the spring. After general business it was moved by Mr. S. E. Culverwell and carried that a Glee Club be organized in connection with the club. It was regretted that Mr. Lloyd is absent in Quebec, and a high eulogium was passed on his sound cricket and good fellowship. The following officers were elected: Captain, Mr. Cyril Cassels; Sec.-Treas., Mr. James Crooks; Committee, W. H. Godwin, E. A. Campbell, H. L. Brougnall. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wright for the use of the room the meeting adjourned.

Betting on Early English Events.

Advices by the steamship Umbria, just arrived, show that the English trainers are being seriously embarrassed by the weather, especially those with candidates for the Lincolnshire and other early handicaps. At Newmarket and other places on the 16th and 17th the horses were being galloped in the snow; nor has the winter improved, since reports by cable tell of continued snowstorms and the postponement of the great coursing event—the Waterloo Cup at Altcar—until the present week. Naturally, under such circumstances, the betting on the Lincolnshire and Grand National is light. The quotations on the 16th and 17th are as follows:

LINCOLNSHIRE—ONE MILE—RUN MARCH 21.

100 to 7 against Capt. Barchard's Lady Muncaster, 4, 114 lb.
100 to 7 against Mr. E. Wardowe's Overon, 4, 111 lb.
16 to 1 against Mr. Vyner's Gloriation, 4, 117 lb.
20 to 1 against Mr. Hall's Friday, 5, 82 lb.
20 to 1 against Mr. J. T. Whipp's Tommy Tittlemouse, 6, 95 lb.
25 to 1 against Mr. Abington's Jerreel, 5, 99 lb.
25 to 1 against Mr. J. G. H. Hornby's Kinsky, aged, 109 lb.
25 to 1 against Mr. T. Brown's Tonans, aged, 94 lb.
25 to 1 against Mr. Fairie's Lochar, 4, 102 lb.
25 to 1 against Mr. Naylor's Royal Rose, 5, 97 lb.
30 to 1 against Mr. Childwick's La Counter, 5, 102 lb.
33 to 1 against Mr. T. Jenning, jr's, Mamie, 4, 105.
33 to 1 against Mr. T. Spence's Lobster, 6, 102 lb.
4 to 1 against Gloriation for a place—1, 2, 3.

GRAND NATIONAL, 4½ MILES—RUN MARCH 23.

100 to 9 against Mr. E. Benzon's Dalesman, aged, 169 lb.
100 to 8 against Mr. P. Nickalls' Ballot Box, aged, 172 lb.
100 to 8 against Baron de Tuyll's The Badger, aged, 169 lb.
100 to 6 against Capt. Machell's Hinglet, aged, 165 lb.
25 to 1 against Lord Cholmondeley's The Fawn, 6, 146 lb.
28 to 1 against Mr. Abington's Jeanie, 5, 146 lb.
40 to 1 against Mr. H. Saffery's Butaire, aged, 150 lb.

Gossip of the Turf.

The greatest combination pole of trotting horses ever held in America came to a close at Lexington, Ky., last week. No less than 737 animals changed owners for the sum of $673,100, an average of more than $913.

Declarations for the stakes to be run for at the Washington Park Club meeting are very heavy; no less than thirty horses were declared out of the American Derby.

Trainers who have wintered their horses at the tracks around New York are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to give their charges out of door exercise. Nothing has been done beyond walking exercise under cover.

The prominent candidates for the Kentucky Derby are reported as giving great promise of a showing of excellent form in the event of the Louisville meeting. The uncertainty which has attached to the starting of C. B. Morris' Sir Dixon has been removed by a certain extent by Mr. Morris' avowed intention of racing entirely in the East. With Sir Dixon out of it the Derby will indeed be an open event.

Kansas City bids fair to become the racing centre of the boundless west. The Waldo Park Racing Association's spring meeting will start the boom. Many of the crack horses from the south and California will meet in the stakes, which have filled well.

The Chicago Horseman announces that arrangements have been perfected for a continuous summer racing meeting at West Side Park, beginning July 16 and to run as late into the autumn as the weather will permit. No purses less than $300 will be given, with jumping races three days each week.

Dust From the Diamond.

The St. Louis Browns are after Pitcher Hughes of Brooklyn, who was with Newark last season.

There is an argument being used against the three-strike rule that may have some force. It is said that never has so successful a year as 1887 been known, and that it was owing to lively batting, the batsmen having fewer chances. A return to the old rule will therefore reduce the popular interest.

John Edwards, an operator in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Pittsburg, has received the copyright from Washington for a very clever invention. It is an apparatus for illustrating a baseball game while in progress. The device is very simple. A diamond representing the different positions of the players is exhibited on screen. As soon as a move is made a card traverses the canvas from the batter's place all the way around the bases. The fielders are also shown. Mr. Edwards says that where the league and association will ask spectators to pay 50 cents to witness a game he will afford them the same by his plan for 10 cents. It is his intention as soon as the season opens to put his scheme into effect, and those who patronize him can see every game in the United States for one price of admission.

A Hamilton paper works off this anagram:

Jones
Andrews
Moore
Baker

Wood
Rainey
Knight
McNeil
Green
Purvis
Phillips

Fisher
German
Visnet

1888.

Wherenpon a World correspondent imagines that this one is more appropriate:

Knight
Gorman
Moore
Purvis
Jones
Andrews
Baker
Green
Mansell
Wood
Fisher
Rainey
Visnet
Phillips

1888.

Sports of Sport.

An athletic entertainment, consisting chiefly of boxing and wrestling, was given last night in Albert Hall. The feature of the affair was a three-round set-to between the Moriarty brothers, whose work was of the give and take order.

The much talked of live pigeon match between Sam Stanceland and Lefr Warden for the hotel championship was decided at Bloe's grounds yesterday afternoon. The shoot resulted in a tie, each killing 8 out of 15 birds. The cold weather and the nervousness of the contestants are responsible for the somewhat small score.

The Toronto Caledonian postponed curling match will be played this afternoon. Three rinks will play on the Caledonian ice and two on the Victoria ice.

The Central Bank

—Declares that French Confoid is stronger than the bank and will pay the grocer a larger margin. 426

—A Trinity of Evils.—Biliousness, constipation and dyspepsia usually exist together. By dislodging the liver and toning the stomach simultaneously, they can be eradicated. The promptitude and thoroughness with which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier removes this trinity of physical evils is a fact widely appreciated throughout Canada. x

THE GREAT STRIKE BEGUN

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN ON THE C.R. & Q. QUIT WORK.

The Trains Left at the Nearest Point When 4 O'clock Came Yesterday Morning—No Attempt Being Made to Move Freight—Other Labor Troubles.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—General Manager Stone of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, said to-day: "The strikers did not bring their engines through to the end of their runs, but left them at the nearest point when 4 o'clock came. Thus all our passengers from the Missouri River were dumped at Galesburg, and those we took from the Illinois Central at Forest were left at Aurora. From the latter point we were able to bring them in without much delay, but at Galesburg the passengers were obliged to wait until 10 o'clock before we could start them in.

The superintendent's office and the lobby leading to it were crowded this morning with men applying for the positions vacated. They are put through an examination by the superintendent of motive power, and if they are found competent they are taken to the yards. Before 11 o'clock this morning fifty of the applicants had been accepted. The management is not attempting to move any freight at present. The Burlington is the only road that has access to the lumber district, but having no engineers on their engines an attempt was made to have a Chicago and Eastern Illinois engineer switch his train into the lumber district. He refused on the ground that it was switching for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and no further attempt was made in that direction.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad officials have arranged with other lines to honor all their tickets covering the Pacific coast business, and are in hopes of making further arrangements as to other points. Agents at all points have been notified to refuse all perishable freight absolutely, and to accept other freight subject only to delay.

Chief Arthur said that the strike did not occur because the schedule the Brotherhood had offered was not adopted, but because when the question of wages was reached General Manager Stone refused to do anything at all. He added that the fight was purely a question of wages.

This afternoon 600 of the freight handlers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad were laid off and every freight office in the city shut down in consequence of the engineers' strike. Advices from all points along the Chicago, Washington and Quincy say freight traffic is at a standstill, while passenger trains are running behind time.

The first accident to occur following the commencement of the strike took place this afternoon at Naperville, Ill. Six trainmen were more or less injured. Passenger train No. 2 ran short of water. The engine was cut loose from the train to run ahead and then in coming back to again couple on the train became too a certain extent unmanageable on a down grade and collided with the cars.

The Rock Island Gets Into Trouble.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27.—A serious result of the strike occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rock Island road had quietly put some Burlington cars on its freight trains with the apparent intention of helping the latter road in its freight business. The Rock Island engineers, on discovering this, became furious, leaving a score or more of freight trains in the track. The firemen joined in the movement, and the consequence is a total stop of Rock Island freight traffic, at least for a time.

Furnace Employes Go Out on Strike.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—The strike of the furnace employes of the Edgar Thomson steel works against a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages was inaugurated to-day. The strike affects nearly 10,000 men.

Fighting a Reduction.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 27.—The employes of the Columbia rolling mill struck to-day against a reduction of wages. Three hundred men are out.

—As Pannelee's Vegetable Pills contain mandrake and dandelion, they cure liver and kidney complaints with unsurpassed promptitude. They contain no calomel, hence which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. Lapointe, of Quebec, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and derangement of the liver, having used them myself for some time."

In Search of a New Home.

The Young Women's Christian Guild is doing useful work in this city. It had a successful meeting in Shaftesbury Hall last night under the presidency of Mrs. Harvie. One hundred members were present. The Guild has outgrown its accommodation in the room where its operations have hitherto emanated. A committee, strong, yet gentle, was appointed to report on the matter. The combination is expected to report at a meeting of Miss Strong and Mrs. Gentle. They have already received a humble "nest-egg"—$5 from a nameless gentleman. His example, it is hoped, will be followed alike by gentlemen and ladies.

The Guild has the sympathy of all evangelical denominations, proof of which is afforded by Rev. J. M. Parsons promising to give a week's Scriptural addresses on "Notable Women," in reference to women's work and Christian life. These meetings will begin on March 12, and will be given each afternoon. The evenings will be devoted to evangelistic addresses by ladies. Cards of invitation are being issued gratis to all the principal business houses.

The Guild feels itself justified in issuing a monthly paper to be entitled Our Own Gazette, to which Christian sympathisers are invited to subscribe. Arrangements were made for the annual gathering next month. It is hoped that Dr. Talmage, C.S., will have a "local habitation" before the year is out.

Purim Ball at Union Hall.

The congregation of the Richmond-Street Synagogue celebrated the Purim at Union Hall, Toronto-street, last night, by holding a ball. This feast is celebrated by Hebrews all over the world, in commemoration of Mordecai's advancement into King Ahasuerus' favor and Haman's fall, as told in the Book of Esther. The ball was given in aid of the Ladies' Montefiore Benevolent Society, and it was very successful. The hall was tastefully decorated and a company of 75 couples enjoyed themselves till after midnight. Supper was served under Harry Webb's superintendence in an adjoining room. Among those present were: The Misses Phillips, Mrs. Phillips and