THE TORONTO WORLD

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1887.

The Gas Company and the People.

The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto was established many years ago for the purpose of supplying light to the public at a lower price than it was then sold by the old Toronto Gas Company. It was alleged that the latter body was making large profits, and the new promoters voluntarily placed in its charter a proviso that its shareholders should under no circumstances receive more than ten per cent. dividend. The company has thriven under this agreement; it speedily absorbed its rival, and has now for many years paid its full authorized ten per cent. profits. Everybody knows that that rate of interest is an unusually good one when the security is absolute. An effort was made some years ago to start a rival company by wealthy men, and it was frowned down by the press and the public on the ground that, as the Consumers' Company's profits were limited, if it were allowed to continue unopposed a very great gain would be made by the public in progress of time by reduction in the price of gas. The company has been permitted to lay up a surplus fund as a provision for possible competition from electric lights and renewals, and there never can be any risk of a reduced dividend. The excuse given for the demand for permission to issue new stock is that new works are required of a costly character. We do not know whether new works are needed, but we do know that if they are, the money to build them can be borrowed by the company at a very low rate of interest, and paid off from the profits which will continue to increase with the growth of the city. They can increase the price of gas if necessary, but increase the capital they cannot without a gross breach of bargain, which will be resisted to the death.

If the demand of the company should be granted through the influence of the wealthy stockholders of the company, the Legislature will be disgraced. A committee of gas consumers should at once be formed to resist the measure, petitions should be signed by every consumer in the city, and counsel engaged to resist the bill at every step. There is no time to lose.

Our Medical Schools.

Toronto has two (three counting the Woman's) prosperous schools of medicine. A new one is likely to be launched under such auspices and on such a plan that it ought ultimately to outstrip those now in existence and absorb them. The proposed school would, instead of being a private corporation, be under public control. It would be managed by a board made up of appointees of the Government, representatives of the Hospital and of the University of Toronto. It would send its students to the science department of the new confederated university for their chemistry and biology and such subjects they would go to the Hospital for their clinics and practice, and to the new school for their lectures on medicine proper.

Toronto is destined to become one of the leading university cities of America. It is on the high road to that position now. But there is yet a lot of debris to be cleared away, and this scheme for an ultimate consolidation of the medical schools under the wing of the national university would be a great step toward that end. But it will require judicious treatment: existing interests must be dealt with fairly and liberally and nothing ought to be done hurriedly. The present schools have done good work and they must be made to see that it is in their interest to come into the scheme. That may require time and patience. But in the meantime the Legislature ought to do nothing to complicate its realization, for instance, not to entertain for a moment the application of the schools now in existence for degree-conferring powers. Let no more degree-conferring powers be given to any body until we have had a try of our scheme of university federation. The most the Legislature ought to do is to create the new school if its promoters ask that it be done on such lines that it will be possible to consolidate all the medical schools of the city. Once that is done Toronto will be a seat of medical education unsurpassed in America; the profession will be able to raise their standard and the public will in the end reap a corresponding benefit.

Mr. Blake's Blunder.

Public opinion is settling down to the conclusion that Mr. Blake made a very bad blunder when, on the eve of the election, he changed front on a vital point in the National Policy. Even the Mail has discovered this at last. For the Globe to make the discovery no magnifying power short of that of Lord Rosse's telescope would suffice.

And yet, the feeling that Mr. Blake had made a blunder, and a serious one, must have occurred to many sensible men on the instant. It did not seem to require any deep study or thinking, long drawn out, like the poet's "linked sweetness," which we have read of. Abraham Lincoln's simplitude occurs to everybody, and it will never be surpassed—that it does not do to swap horses when crossing a stream. Mr. Blake should have changed his position years ago or not at all. Sir Richard and the rest of the party leaders refused to follow him. That may yet lead us into curious enquiries why the free trade party yet lives, in both Canada and the United States, and that against the honest convictions of its members. We propose to show, some day, that free trade is not honestly believed in by many of its prominent advocates in Canada.

The real truth of it is that none of them ever believed in it. Neither Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Charlton, ever really believed in free trade. They took it up as a mode of opposition to Sir John. Nothing else. As for Mr. Blake, he never had any opinion on the question at all. That is, he never gave the country an opinion worth thinking about. He probably thought that the trade question was not of much account, and that the fight between him and Sir John would be settled on quite other issues—on lawyers' issues, shall we say? But perhaps Mr. Blake was wiser than his party, though the swap at the crossing of the stream was a failure. The inveterate free trade proclivities of his dunder-headed lieutenants spoiled the swap. They were too thick-headed to see it in time, and so it failed. Perhaps it would have failed anyway. But Mr. Blake's new speech at Malvern, with Cartwright and Charlton and Paterson repeating their old speeches of years before, did no good. They refused to follow their leader, and thereby hangs a tale.

Toronto's Water Supply.

Eminent engineers propose that Toronto should abandon the water supply from the Lake and seek for it in the fountains which lie between the city and the Ridges. They say it will cost less and the water will be as good. Civil engineers are like other men: they love work by which they earn their bread, they know that the public are utterly ignorant of their professional mysteries, and they often promise more than they can perform. When the people afterwards complain of enormous expenditure, exceeding estimates, they shrug their shoulders and talk of unforeseen obstacles. They say that water can be gathered from a few square miles of farm land for all the needs of a growing city like Toronto. How can any one allege that with absolute certainty? Many cities in Britain have used surface water for a time and have afterwards been compelled to go much farther afield at an enormously increased expense. Glasgow and Manchester are among these, and London, though situated in a well watered district, will, it is believed, be soon compelled to carry an aqueduct from Wales.

Pumping water from the Lake is unquestionably an expensive process, and if we had sufficiently large streams within reach it might be well to use them. But no one has yet proved that they exist, and it seems to The World that the present duty of the people of Toronto is to examine into the faults of our present system of distribution and see whether means cannot be found to lessen its excessive cost. A new pipe to the Island is asked for to increase the supply; would it not be well to inquire whether the consumption cannot be reduced? Everybody in Toronto, we suppose, understands what a leaking tap is, how the joints become worn and require to be refitted, or how the washer wears out and a new one is needed. Everybody knows, also, what it costs to send for a plumber to make the necessary repairs. So thoroughly is the latter fact understood that if the hot water taps are all right the cold are left to run at their own sweet will night after night and day after day. And during cold weather in how many houses are not the taps left open both night and day because the services are put in without proper protection and are liable to be frozen. There seems to be no conscience in the people in matters of public concern. They even say in answer to remonstrances, "Where is the harm—we pay just the same," forgetting that they bear part in the burden of general taxation.

But there are inspectors to see after these things! Yes, there are inspectors, but there are only six for the whole city! and they have other duties to perform besides looking after leaky taps. They are overworked and the result is that the inspection is a farce. They give notice to delinquents that their taps must be repaired, they are not repaired and nothing is done. The whole service wants a thorough overhauling. The inspectors should be increased in number and when they find taps defective should put in washers (charging a small fee for so doing) and if larger repairs are needed they should give notice that if not made within a week the water would be cut off. For the too common practice of letting water run on cold nights the remedy is easy. Every house should be provided with a handle to cut off the water as it enters the house, a cheap and entirely effective remedy for frozen pipes if the taps are opened before the handle is turned.

Estimates vary as to the saving that would be effected by these measures, but no one doubts that a quarter of the cost of pumping would be saved, and some think that it would be one-half. We submit that no waterworks committee ought to be allowed to mention the subject of new waterworks until the present service is thoroughly remodelled. No one is fit to undertake such a job who is content to let the present waste go on unchecked.

More Expenditure and Debt.

The Liberal party unanimously condemned during the late electoral contest the great enlargement of the Dominion debt of late years. yet of the deputation which on Tuesday waited on the Government to demand the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals and the payment to the City of Montreal of two millions of money borrowed for harbor purposes and to deepen Lake St. Peter, a very large proportion were Liberals. We readily grant that there are expenditures which must be made whatever the state of the finances may be, but surely when their leaders and organs are predicting bankruptcy for the Dominion, Liberals at least should not press upon the Government extravagant expenditure which might be postponed without loss to any one, and the assumption of debt of municipalities. The enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, which involves also the deepening of large portions of the river, will cost a very large sum of money. It will benefit the shipping interests of the City of Montreal by bringing American grain there for shipment, and the grain producers of the Northwest may be aided to the extent of a cent or two a bushel, but it will injure the railways which employ vast numbers of people in the old provinces. The World does not say that the work should never be undertaken, but it does say that there is no need for haste. The tolls on the canals have been reduced so much that they do not nearly pay the expenses of maintenance, and along with the demand for enlargement comes another to abolish tolls altogether. Add to this the assumption of the City of Montreal's two millions of debt and we have a pretty beginning for the new Parliament, and recommended by Liberals.

Where is all this to end? The Reform leaders at Election time say bankruptcy is near, but when the polls are closed they are mum as mice. What would Liberal voters in Montreal say if they were to object to any grant that Sir John might agree to? It is a game of grab all round and nobody seems to think of the country's interests.

England in War.

This time war is not to be near the Rhine, but in southeastern Europe, near the Danube. The theatre of probable war has been moved. There is to be war in the southeast, but, whether England is to take a hand in it we do not yet see. Most probably she will be compelled to, will she, nil she. You may say, as John Bright does, that you don't want to fight anybody; and that, let others do as they may, all you want is to be a man of peace and make money. All very well, my Christian friend, but if others are determined to fight, what are you going to do about it? A wealthy nation, unprepared to defend itself, is a standing invitation to robbery. When France lay under the heel of Germany, two hundred millions sterling was the ransom demanded. If London were at the heel of a Continental conqueror, the demand would be at least a thousand millions. Then our alleged men of peace, who are the friends of every country but their own, would get new light on the subject.

The important point for us to get hold of is that in the next great war England will have to be a party concerned. Englishmen have too long lived in a delusion. There have been battlefields on Wagram, on Leipsic, on Waterloo, and, later on, on Solferino, on Koniggratz, and a catastrophe at Sedan. But nothing of the kind is going to happen on an English soil. We are to read in the Times and the Telegraph of battles fought far away, but there are to be no battles on our own soil, or near to it. Don't you be too sure of that. The prophecy of the battle of Dorking is not wholly an illusion. Perhaps it does not very clearly appear which of the two are to be our most prominent friends, and which are to be our most prominent foes, in the near future. But of this much we may be sure, that both France and Germany would relentless to see London subjected to the fate of Berlin after Jena, and of Paris after Sedan. We had better not indulge any illusions on this subject. The whole continent of Europe resents with the utmost intensity England's long exemption from the horrors of actual war. The balance of military power between France and Germany is probably close enough to postpone the battle of Dorking for a good while to come. In this case we may say that their poverty and not their will consents. They have to face each other, therefore England is let alone. The intended French invasion of England is an old story, but let us never forget that a German plan for the invasion of England, prepared by Von Moltke, now lies securely stowed away among the governmental papers of Germany. With Russia against us we shall have to face as good friends with Germany, as we can, but we do not owe Germany much excess of good will, after all. Germany is not *quite* so embittered against England as France is, that is all.

Suppose we admit this for a fact, that the expected war between France and Germany is postponed, let us say, for some years. Does that mean peace in Europe? Not at all, it means that there is to be war in the southeast, with England in it. But this, of course, can only be thrown out as a guess, as anything else must be in the present uncertainty. Perhaps our guess is as good as any that the cable correspondents can give us with respect to what De Giers and Bismarck said yesterday in the secrecy of their cabinets. At conjecturing the future the Mexican can beat us all, with his Spanish. *Quien sabe*—who knows? says he, and we cannot very much improve upon that. Time will tell.

Philadelphia has at last succumbed to the spirit of the age and compelled its street railways to adopt a five-cent fare.

The difficulties attending the publication of a newspaper in the far west are illustrated in the case of the Macleod Gazette, which ordered a supply of paper some time in the fall, but owing to a series of snow blockades has not yet received it. In the meantime the Gazette is published right along on half sheets, and if the worst comes to the worst the editor will utilize his spare shirt fronts and cuffs in conveying the news to his fellow citizens.

It is no use to argue that the average clergyman can rise above his theology when we read of a convention of Chicago ministers refusing to send a message of condolence to Mrs. Beecher on the ground that her husband's theology was not orthodox. And the fact that they were somewhat ashamed of their course was proven by the strenuous efforts made to keep their action from the press, which were of course unsuccessful.

It is understood that the Government has under consideration the question of the organization of a line of steamers between the Maritime Provinces of Canada and the West India Islands, with a view to the extension of the trade and commerce of the Dominion in that direction.—Hamilton Spectator. What with an independent steamship line to the West Indies, another to Japan and China, and the establishing of a new winter port for European trade in Canadian territory, it would seem that Canada is making up to her privileges. The ability to control her own trade and to reach out for new and valuable markets is one of the signs of the times.

WATERWORKS ESTIMATES.

Superintendent Hamilton Brings Down Some Interesting Information.

The Waterworks Committee met yesterday afternoon to consider Superintendent Hamilton's figures in connection with the approximate cost of laying a conduit pipe across the bay, as well as other works requiring the submission of bylaws to the citizens. There were present Ald. Hunter, (Chairman), Boustead, St. Leger, Rogers, Gillespie, Ingham, Galley, Ritchie, Carlyle, Hill, Swait and Johnston.

The cost of building 16,000 feet of a 4-foot cast-iron pipe across the bay, with the necessary connections would be $235,850, while a 5-foot pipe would cost $278,600. The approximate cost of a pumping plant at Scarboro Heights was thus given: Reservoir $75,000, engine and boiler (2 engines) $35,000, foundation for engines $5000, two eight million gallon engines and boilers $60,000, breakwater $40,000, 2000 yards 3-foot pipe to reservoir $60,000, 2000 feet of 4-foot wood pipe in lake $30,000, iron tank and well $10,000, 1200 feet of 3-foot pipe to meet the 12-inch main at Leslie and Gerrard-streets $120,000, and with 10 per cent. for contingencies $46,500, making a total of $611,500.

The cost was also given for the duplication of the supply at the present wharf: 50,000 feet of 5 ft. 6 in. iron pipe from the engine house to the lake, $280,000; 20,000 feet 3 ft. pipe from engine house to the reservoir on Wells' Hill, $200,000; two eight million gallon engines and boilers, $90,000; reservoir on Wells' Hill, $80,000; new boiler and engine house, $40,000; foundation for engines, $3000; wharf extension, $12,000; total, $710,000 and adding 10 per cent. for contingencies makes a total of $781,000. The price of the land for the reservoir or right of way was not included in this estimate.

During the general discussion which followed Ald. Rogers advocated placing an engine and pump on the Island to force the water into the well at the engine house. Ald. St. Leger believed in a centrifugal pump in the well to suck the water through. Ald. Boustead favored the Rouge River scheme and it was finally decided to refer the whole question, including the schemes of Ald. Rogers and Ald. St. Leger, to the City Engineers and Supt. Hamilton, these officers to report at the next meeting. Upon motion of Ald. Boustead it was decided to recommend the City Council to authorize the City Solicitor to apply to the Legislature for an amendment to the Waterworks charter so as to bring in all parts of York county from which the city can get water, and to provide $2000 for surveys of the water supply from the Rouge River. It was decided to submit a bylaw to the people to raise $113,000 to build new mains and a workshop and stable.

A complaint was presented that the arrangement made with the Master Builders' and Plasterers' Association for the payment of the water used by them was not altogether satisfactory. One builder, it was said, had procured permits for building two houses, and paid for the water used therein, but for twenty-four others had not paid anything. Action was ordered to be taken to prevent a continuance of this system.

The committee decided to recommend the payment of $200 for house rent and $325 for three months' salary to J. H. Venables.

A letter was read from Commissioner of Customs, J. Johnson, stating that Patrick Burns had delivered coal to the city which had not been entered at the customs, and requiring the city to hand over all moneys due Burns, or his estate, to the department. The City Solicitor will be asked to give his opinion upon the matter. Some discussion took place on a statement of the chairman that the coal being delivered was not according to contract, and Superintendent Hamilton explained that he had spoken to the contractor, who claimed that difficulties in transit of coal prevented the proper quality being delivered, but the difficulty would be obviated in a day or two.

A motion by Ald. Boustead that churches, now charged 30 cents per 1000 gallons, be charged 15 cents, the rate to other meter consumers, was carried.

A HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE.

The Good Work in Which Six Devoted Women Are Engaged.

Two brick houses in Larch-street, a short thoroughfare leading from Grange avenue to St. Patrick-street, were dedicated yesterday by the Bishop of Toronto as a home for aged persons. One home will accommodate eight women and the other six men. This "Home" is the result of the efforts of the ladies of St. George's Church. It will be under the management of the Sisterhood of St. John the Divine.

A service of dedication was conducted in St. George's Church at 11 o'clock by Bishop Sweatman and Rev. J. D. Cayley, a large congregation being present. After the service the ladies went to the Home, which the Bishop formally declared opened. Among those present were Mrs. Donald Campbell and the Misses Campbell, Mrs. J. C. Kemp and Miss Kemp, Mrs. Joseph Henderson, Mrs. Elmes Henderson, Mrs. J. D. Cayley, Mrs. A. J. Boughall, Mrs. Allen McLean Howard, Miss Kirby, Mrs. Body, Mrs. John Boulton and the Misses Boulton, Mrs. A. M. Lockhart and the Misses Lockhart, Mrs. Roberts and the Misses Roberts, Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. Darling and Miss Darling, Mrs. Macnabb, Mrs. Myles, Mrs. Lough, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. John Cartwright.

There are at present six sisters belonging to the Order of St. John the Divine in Toronto. Although they have been carrying on a philanthropic work for some time they are comparatively unknown. The Mother of the sisters came to the city in December, 1884, and opened a mission home at 71 Robinson-street. During the following year they distributed 724 dinners, 460 in their houses, and 264 carried out to those who were unable to come for them. A free dispensary is also conducted, and clothing, etc., is supplied to mothers gratuitously. The only paid assistants in the hospital are a cook and laundress. When the rebellion broke out in the Northwest the sisters went to Moosejaw and took charge of the hospital for wounded volunteers, and their services at that time are still remembered with gratitude by the volunteers. On their return they opened a surgical hospital for women at 114 Euclid-avenue, and of over 100 patients treated there, only three died, none of the deaths resulting from operations. Those who are able pay a weekly sum, and from this source and donations the funds are derived. Orders for church embroidery are taken, and the proceeds are devoted to the hospital fund. The sisterhood intend spreading their work as means are provided.

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At the People's Theatre, which was literally packed, the audience was of that susceptible and enthusiastic sort that screams rather than applands. Of course the laughter was loud and "Humpty Dumpty" was cheered most vociferously. In addition to the pantomime, an excellent olio was given, and a burlesque on the Wild West, which was highly amusing.

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New C.P.R. Telegraph Offices.

The Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company have opened offices at Owen Sound, Chatsworth, Holland Centre, Markdale, Flesherton, Dundalk, Corbetton, Shelburne, Orangeville, Mono Road, Kleinburg, Woodbridge, Weston, Teeswater, Wroxeter, Gorrie, Harriston, Mount Forest, Kenilworth, Arthur, Waldemar, all in Ontario.

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BOW-WOWS AT BUFFALO.

THE CANADIAN DOGS AMONG THE FINEST AND BEST.

Hesman Wins the First Prize in the Greyhound Class—National League Affairs—Turf Notes From Quebec—Bookmaker Booked for Toronto—General Notes of Sports.

BUFFALO, March 9.—There was a great throng of visitors at the opening of the bench show this morning. The exhibition has so far been the most successful ever held in the state. T. G. Davey of London is among the most successful winners, securing first prize for his English setter, Knight of Snowden, and two special premiums for the best setter dog. D. O'Shea of London is also winner of numerous firsts, getting first on English Tox hounds for Ranger Champion and firsts in beagles for Rattler, Tomboy and Actress Second, and also the beagle pup Tramp. The Tecumseth Kennels, Toronto, win first premium in grey hounds for Memnon, which is valued at $1000. J. J. Muldoon of Rochester gets first in the same class for Spring, valued at $763. J. L. Campbell, Simcoe, gets first for the Gordon setter bitch Nora. Every entry in the show from outside cities will be shipped to Boston on Friday night, where the dogs are entered for the great Hub Bench Show.

Vacant Dates in League Games.

NEW YORK, March 9.—At the League baseball meeting to-day it was resolved that on any vacant date in the championship season the home club should be permitted to play any championship games scheduled for other dates with other League clubs or exhibition games with any non-League clubs, if said dates are not required for postponed championship games.

Opening the National League Matches.

BUFFALO, March 9.—The League clubs will open the season East v. East and West v. West, instead of East v. West, as in former years. New York opens at home with Philadelphia, Boston opens at Washington, Chicago opens at Pittsburg and Detroit at Indianapolis on April 28.

Burke Will Meet Glover.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Frank Glover has accepted Jack Burke's challenge to fight to a finish with skin gloves, Queensberry rules, for $5000 a side. Glover stipulates that the affair shall be private. Burke declares himself satisfied with Glover's acceptance, and says that the match will take place within ten weeks.

Baseball Offer Accepted.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—The Kansas City Baseball Association has accepted the National League offer of $9000 for its franchise and players. The association has possession of a franchise in the Western League and will organize a new club.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The ocean yacht race between the Dauntless and Coronet will be started on Saturday.

Quebec Turf Notes.

A letter, dated March 9, from Montreal to The World says: The horses about here are all looking well. The weather here is still unfit for training and not much is being done with the horses. Mr. Henry Drysdale will send Echo to Rockaway to take part in the Hunt Steeplechases. He has had very little work as yet but he will not require much to put him in shape. He will go there in charge of Wm. Langley, who trained him last fall.

Osborne Merton of Blue Bonnets has, besides the well-known stallion Quito, the chestnut gelding Tasmania, which he purchased from the authorities at Ogdensburg some time ago; Missionary, chestnut gelding, by Bulwark, dam Nettie Brady. Morton claims that he will beat any horse from the west this season. He has also the chestnut gelding Connaught Ranger, 3 years, by Day Star, out of Galway Lass, by Helmbold. He will be trained for the Canadian Derby and Quebec Plate. He is a stout built colt, about 15 hands, and is owned by Mr. Owen McDonald of this city.

Sam Jackson, the colored steeplechase rider, died here on Feb. 24. He was employed at the Windsor Hotel at the time of his death.

Joe Warder, better known as "Hush," has been engaged by Mr. Dyment of Orkney, Ont., as trainer and jockey for the coming season. He will take charge of Mr. Dyment's horses about March 12. WICKERSLEY.

The Trotting Stallion Bookmaker.

A letter under date of March 7, from Mr. M. Burgess of Woodstock to The World, says: "I am going to stand Bookmaker in Toronto and St. Catharines three days a week during the season. He is one of the most fashionable-bred horses in America. His sire, Harold, has thirteen in the 2.30 list, and is the sire of the queen of the trotting turf, the famous Maud S., 2.08¾. Bookmaker's dam, Wildwood, was sired by the famous Kentucky stallion Nutwood, 2.18¾. He by Belmont, out of the dam of Maud S. Nutwood, sold at the great Glenview sale, 1885, for $22,000. Bookmaker, at the Industrial Exhibition held at Toronto, 1886, was winner of the first premium for best 3-year-old roadster stallion. He was foaled May 1, 1883, and was bred at Woodburn Farm, Kentucky. In color he is a beautiful bay, with hind ankles white. He came to the city in December, 1884, and opened a mission home at 71 Robinson-street. During the following year they distributed 724 dinners, 460 in their houses, and 264 carried out to those who were unable to come for them. A free dispensary is also conducted, and clothing, etc., is supplied to mothers gratuitously. The only paid assistants in the hospital are a cook and laundress. When the rebellion broke out in the Northwest the sisters went to Moosejaw and took charge of the hospital for wounded volunteers, and their services at that time are still remembered with gratitude by the volunteers. On their return they opened a surgical hospital for women at 114 Euclid-avenue, and of over 100 patients treated there, only three died, none of the deaths resulting from operations. Those who are able pay a weekly sum, and from this source and donations the funds are derived. Orders for church embroidery are taken, and the proceeds are devoted to the hospital fund. The sisterhood intend spreading their work as means are provided.

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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

THE ORANGE GRAND LODGE CLOSES.

The Officers Elected and the Delegates Banqueted in Grand Style.

The Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West resumed its session yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The reports of committees were received and adopted. The afternoon session was spent in discussing certain resolutions from the County Lodge of Toronto. An evening session was held commencing at 8 o'clock, an adjournment being made at 8.30 for the banquet. The meeting reconvened upon the conclusion of the feast and succeeded in finally disposing of all its business.

A resolution to the effect that "this lodge cannot allow the present occasion to pass with out expressing our sympathy with our brethren in Ireland, and our desire to show it in a tangible form, by levying an amount on each primary lodge in Western Ontario, and forwarding the sum collected to the Grand Treasurer, and by him to William Johnson, Ballykilbeg, for the relief of our brethren, where boycotting is the prominent feature," was referred to a committee.

The officers elected by the Black Knights, which meets before the Grand Lodge, were erroneously printed in The World of yesterday as those of the Grand Lodge.

The officers were elected at the evening session: Grand Master, W. W. Fitzgerald, London; Deputy Grand Master, Ald. William Nicholson, Hamilton; Junior Deputy Grand Master, J. L. Hughes, Toronto; Chaplain, Rev. William Walsh, Ottawa; Treasurer, E. F. Clarke, M.P.P. (re-elected), Toronto; Secretary, Robert Birmingham (re-elected), Toronto; Lecturer, J. L. Wilson, Petrolea.

The delegates attending the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge were banqueted by the County Lodge last night in Victoria Hall, County Master James L. Hughes presided, and among the prominent guests were G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., F. C. Denison, M.P., N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., John White, ex-M.P., Rev. Dr. Wild, William Garson, M.P.P., David Creighton, M.P.P., and W. J. Parkhill, Grand Master of British North America. Letters of regret at not being able to be present were read from Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Mayor Howland, Prof. Clarke, John Small, M.P., John Leys, M.P.P., Canon Dumoulin, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. Alexander Sampson, Rev. John Potts and Prof. Goldwin Smith. The latter wrote:

It would have afforded me the greatest pleasure, in times like these, once more to pay my homage to the column of political granite which still stands so firm in the cause of true liberty and of the Union while everything is quaking and trembling around.

The toast list was an extensive one, and elicited felicitous responses. Dr. Wild spoke for the "Charter Lodges" and urged Orangemen to send representatives to Parliament to resist class legislation; Grand Master Parkhill and Grand Master H. A. L. White replied for the Grand Lodges of British North America and Ontario respectively, J. T. Jones, P.G.M., M.N.A., spoke for the Grand Black Chapter; Mr. J. McMillan and Mr. John White for "Sister Lodges;" G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., and N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., for the "Dominion House," and Mr. D. Creighton, M.P.P., and Mr. William Garson, M.P.P., for the "Ontario Legislature;" Col. F. C. Denison, M.P., for "The Army, Navy and Volunteers;" Ald. John McMillan and Ald. John Irwin for "The Mayor and Corporation;" Mr. C. A. B. Brown for "Educational Institutions," and Dr. Oronhyatekha for "Sister Societies."

During the evening Past County Master Frank Somers was presented with a magnificent service of plate.

Business at the Police Court.

At the Police Court yesterday two boys named John Moran and Thomas Clarke were sentenced to five days each in jail for stealing a bag of oats from a stable. Wm. Hall, an inveterate thief, was sent to the Central Prison for six months. Benjamin McDermott was fined $20 and costs or 30 days for trying to bribe a policeman who was stationed outside a house of ill-fame. Benjamin Abraham got sixty days for stealing two boxes of cigars from James Harris. The quartet of suspected burglars captured in Hamilton were remanded until Tuesday. The charge against Joseph Eager of obstructing the police was not sustained and the young man was discharged.

First Fruits of the Season.

Strawberries made their appearance yesterday at the fruiterers. They sell for 40 cents per quart box, which is 10 cents per box cheaper than they are in New York. The market is also well supplied with early vegetables, lettuce, radishes, rhubarb, etc., being on sale at reasonable rates.

Mrs. Parsons Locked Up.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—Lucy B. Parsons, the lecturing Anarchist, was refused a hall by a local military company, where she had proposed to speak to-night. She called on the mayor to protect her against such actions and became so abusive and demonstrative that she was locked up.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

There is only one prisoner in the jail at Cornwall.

Gen. Middleton will shortly start on his annual tour of inspection of the Dominion forces.

The annual drill of the 9th battalion has been suspended in accordance with an order to that effect received from Ottawa.

The head of the mammoth moose recently killed by laborers near Pembroke is to be presented to the National Museum at Ottawa.

Halifax exports for February show an increase of $70,000 over the same month last year. The customs receipts increased $42,000.

Application will be made to the Quebec Legislature for an act to incorporate a company to build a railway from Quebec to the Saguenay.

In deference to the wish of the Rev. Father Burke, rector of St. Patrick's Church, the Irish societies of Quebec have decided to forego their outdoor procession this year.

The movement for the erection in Halifax of a $250,000 cathedral in commemoration of the establishment of the first Colonial See in Nova Scotia, a century ago, is assuming shape. Bishop Binney offers $5000.

The difficulty between the master builders and builders' laborers of Hamilton has not been settled. The masters have offered 17 cents an hour in place of 16, the present rate. The men demand 20 cents an hour.

Tuesday night two farmers left their sleighs loaded with hay at the hay market, Montreal. During the night some unknown person or persons set them on fire, both loads being completely burned.

The nomination of D. A. Ross to a seat in the Quebec Legislative Council and the appointment of Messrs. Remillard and Charles Budet as joint registrar for the district of Quebec have been gazetted.

A joint meeting of Stewarton residents and a special committee of the Ottawa City Council was held last evening to discuss the matter of the annexation of Stewarton. A majority of those present were, however, opposed to annexation, and the meeting broke up without any progress being made.

Mayor Meyer of Wingham said to The World yesterday that their branch road was now graded and would be running by June 1. Salt will be made in Wingham within two weeks. The Canadian Pacific Railway will run the branch.

BIRTHS.

CROCKER—On Friday, March 4, the wife of S. C. R. Crocker, Heath-street, Deer Park, of a daughter.

FREEMAN—On Wednesday, March 2, at 33 Walker-avenue, Toronto, the wife of Rev. E. E. Freeman of Deer Park, of a daughter.

CARRICK—At 45 Richmond-street west, on Sunday, March 6, the wife of A. W. Carrick, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FAWCETT—WILLIAMS—On Wednesday, March 9, by the Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., George Howes Fawcett to Miss Sarah Williams, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

WILKINSON—On March 9, George, only son of John and Pauline Wilkinson, aged 6 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the Carlton Hotel, 153 Yonge-street, on Thursday, March 10, at 2 p.m.

HEARN—On Sunday, March 6, at Mayfield, Wm. Hearn, aged 65.

Funeral at 9.30 on Wednesday to St. Patrick's Church, Toronto Gore.

McKINNON—On March 6, suddenly, in her 66th year, Margaret McArthur, relict of Donald McKinnon of Vaughan.

WILSON—On March 7, at 161 Manning-avenue, Charles Frederick Wilson, infant son of Albert Edward and Agnes Wilson.

MURPHY—On Sunday morning, the wife of Michael Murphy, and second eldest daughter of Henry and Margaret Munshaw, at her residence, 124 Terauley-street, aged 25 years and 3 months.

STEWART—At his father's residence, near Lefroy, Norman D., youngest son of Thomas and the late Jane Stewart, and brother of Wm. T. Allan Stewart, Parkdale, aged 24 years 4 months 16 days.

OTTAWAY—At 505 Sherbourne-street, Toronto, on Wednesday, March 9, Elizabeth Ann Allen, beloved wife of Thomas Ottaway, in her 67th year.

Funeral on Friday, March 11, at 2 p.m. Funeral private.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TO MOFFATT, 1934 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

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.

LEGAL CARDS.

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CHARLES EGERTON McDONALD, Barrister, solicitor, conveyancer, etc., Equity Chambers, corner Adelaide and Victoria streets.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN—Barr