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FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1888.

A Change Which Comes of Itself.

Once upon a time Lord Melbourne, who was Queen Victoria's first Prime Minister, was one of a Cabinet Council at which various plans for meeting a certain emergency, so supposed to be, were discussed. These various plans were broached only to be promptly thrown aside one after another, not one of them appearing to "fill the bill." "Gentlemen," said this wise and witty Reform statesman of Conservative principles, "there is one plan none of you have thought of yet." "And what is that?" queried one of those present. "Simply to leave the matter alone and do nothing at all about it," replied Lord Melbourne, or words to that effect. The story runs that on reflection so much better did the let-alone plan appear than any other proposal that it was adopted by general consent, and found to have been after all the best course that could have been taken under the circumstances. And if all tales be true you may take this as a bit of history with a moral to it.

True enough it is, indeed, that sometimes the best thing to do is simply to do nothing at all. And it appears to us that Canada's present circumstances furnish us with an instance. Ever since that ill-omened disturber of Canada's peace—Erastus Wiman—started the Commercial Union "fad" agoing, agitators amongst us have kept the pot boiling. After this had been tried on awhile Mr. J. D. Edgar said it would never do, because it was a dangerous thing to handle. He advised that the safe thing to go for was Unrestricted Reciprocity. If put into effect it would obliterate Canada's National Policy as effectually as Commercial Union ever could; and his friends all understood *that* was what they were driving at. His counsel prevailed. It was adopted as the policy of the Dominion Opposition, and last session of Parliament the party in its corporate capacity made Unrestricted Reciprocity the chief plank in its platform. Nay, so well pleased were the party managers with this bit of work of theirs last session that afterwards, when Leader Laurier was making his tour through Ontario, he said that in the Reform party platform there was only one plank, and that was Unrestricted Reciprocity. A few weeks ago Sir Richard Cartwright again took up the subject at Ingersoll, and actually "scared folks." He told us not merely that Unrestricted Reciprocity was desirable for Canada, but that we had no other resource, it was actually indispensable in order to save this poor unfortunate country from going to the devil. He put the *dire necessity* of the thing more strongly than is had yet been put before. Further, as if to make matters worse, The Globe magnanimously announced that all having a future to propose for Canada would be accommodated in its columns. Here we have Commercial Union pressed upon us by Erastus Wiman and The Mail; Sir Richard Cartwright says it is either Unrestricted Reciprocity with us or perish—while Dr. Goldwin Smith says that they are really very much alike, both having their uses mainly as preparations for annexation. Nor is this all, for The Globe's contributors to "The Future of Canada" yet remain to be reckoned with. It might make even a pretty "nervy" man tremble for his country, to see astir such powers of confusion worse confounded, inspired apparently with the purpose of driving the country aforesaid to distraction.

But hold! there are the Imperial Federationists besides, to add to the multitude of counsellors. While these various changes are pressed upon the country, The World repeats now what it has often urged before, that Canada's best plan is make no change at all such as any one of those proposed, but simply to wait. "But do you then refuse all change?" it will be asked—"do you set yourself in opposition to progress?" We reply: "No, we want progress, but not what you would lay down for us by rule and line."

A nation's progress, both political and commercial, may be by act and deed, as well as by what we call Acts of Parliament. The British Constitution is not to be found in any written document, as the American one is; it has grown up through centuries of acts and customs, to which usage has given such force as no king or other ruler now dares to dispute. But let us give other instances, and nearer home. No statute in words decreeing that Responsible Government is or is to be established in Canada can be cited. But the thing itself, at one time vigorously refused by Lord Metcalfe, was a few years afterwards carried into effect by Lord Elgin; and ever since it has been established in Canada. No statute can be quoted decreeing that the Imperial Government is not to veto tariff legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament. But when Governor-General Lorne assented to the Protectionist N. P. Act of 1879, it was settled "for good" that Canada's commercial independence was conceded. The thing was settled some more, if we may say so—when in 1887 Sir Charles Tupper advanced the iron duties, without any veto by Imperial authority. These are two pretty important changes, we should say, and they are both in the direction of making Canada more of a free country than she was before, yet both have come by *executive act*, not by the written words of either a statute or a treaty, and it is at least supposable that other extensions of Canadian liberties may be brought about in the same way. Something like this seems to have been in Sir Charles Tupper's mind when he said in London, the other night, in effect, that the colonies had prospered and progressed under the old system, and that he could not understand the haste that some people were in for making the Empire all over again on some new plan which nobody had yet been able to explain.

There is, we hold, every chance for Canadian liberties to grow as fast as needed by improved use and wont, at least as well as by new written arrangements, put in the form of a statute made and provided. And as instances of what can be done in this way, we give you these two—the establishment of Responsible Government first, and afterwards of Commercial Independence, in Canada. Neither of them is laid down in the express words of any statute; but both are there to stay, we fancy. What do you say to this?

The Work Was Well Done.

The work of liquidation of the Central Bank was well done. There is no disputing that. It was also done expeditiously. Of all the public offices filled by Mr. Howland this is the one in which he really distinguished himself. The World is therefore ready to give him credit for his work and to advocate liberal remuneration. But the figures suggested to the Master seem altogether out of proportion to the services and away beyond what the funds involved will stand. Mr. Lye is also entitled to good pay, Mr. Goodeham must have a bad memory.

The Mail has sufficient confidence in Toronto to float a great big advertising take. It is to take the shape of a book, finely illustrated, descriptive of Toronto from its start right down to the present, in which the leading men, the leading houses, the leading financial corporations, etc., are to be written up and illustrated at so much apiece. One would think that a blue-ruin journal like The Mail wouldn't have sufficient confidence in the city to undertake the task.

Ald. Dodds did his work well and deserves thanks of the entire city. He may be mayor some day.

UP THE LAKES.

The "Soo" and Port Arthur Booming—Electric Lights, Water Works, Etc.

From The Empire of Yesterday.

Mr. W. G. McWilliams has just returned from a two weeks' visit up the lakes. As regards the Soo, he says that an era of prosperity is about to set in and what has heretofore been a matter of speculation is now an accomplished fact. Mr. Ryan and his partner, Mr. Hearne, have been on the ground and they have let contracts for the clearing of the right-of-way for the Soo canal and they will be prepared, as soon as spring opens, to commence work in full force. This is an inspiriting fact to the people of the Soo, who have heretofore been doubtful about the bona fides of the canal enterprise and who have supposed that it had something to do with elections. The croakers are now all satisfied.

Arrangements have also been made for the construction of the waterworks and electric light works to supply the town with water and for the supply of incandescent electric light by the Heisler system. The electric light works will be in operation within the next few weeks, and the waterworks are to be completed before November next.

In addition to the supply of power required for the waterworks and the electric light works, 18,000 horse power additional will be developed for manufacturing purposes. Already applications have been received from parties desirous of establishing manufactures and are now under consideration by the company.

The contracts for the electric lighting and waterworks have been entered into, and will be carried out provided the ratepayers of the Sault Ste. Marie vote in favor of the bylaw which is about to be submitted to them to guarantee the interest on the bonds of the company at 5 per cent. This will, no doubt, be done, inasmuch as the amount to be paid by the municipality of the Sault Ste. Marie for water supply and electric lighting will amount—on the service at present required without reference to the future growth—to a sum equal to the amount of their guarantee. In view of the above facts a bright future is in store, and citizens have the strongest hopes that in a few years the "Soo," with its site on the new canal, its excellent water privileges and manufacturing as well as railway terminal facilities, will be the big city of the West.

The Benefits of Controversy.

From The Christian Guardian.

Truth is evolved by discussion. The weak places in theories and systems are found out by controversy. Old-fogy notions that have been held sacred for ages shrivel up or fall into dust before the breezes of earnest thought and the power of attested truth. Getting out of the old ruts is often a painful process. Many things that are really not good in themselves, nevertheless, hold us with strong attachments. But when hoary errors or long-established mistakes are assailed there is always some disturbance—sometimes a very serious one. It does not follow that because strife and conflict are developed the disturbance should never have been made. The thunderstorm that frightens the timid flocks and little children purifies the air. All the great reforms that have flung aside the canonized prejudices of the past have been attended by a disturbance of the peace, and often by severe conflict. The majority of people are at ease and hate to be disturbed. They say: "Prophesy smooth things unto us." Such are not, however, wise counsellors. The preachers and teachers of truth and righteousness are to "cry aloud and spare not." We live in times when there is a great shaking up in things once held sacred. Timid souls are filled with alarm. Yet truth will not suffer, if we are clinging to anything as true or divine that is not what we believe it to be the sooner we find out our mistake the better. Personal collision and prejudice destroy the judicial balance of the mind. To all young reformer-alists we would give this advice: Be sure of your facts, and be thoroughly candid and true in your use of them, and your opponent will not be able to dislodge you from your position.

A Chance For Old Bayfork.

From The Mail of Yesterday.

The obligations pressed upon Ontario by the treaty are as follows: To maintain schools on the reserves to pay each Indian $5 a year; to give the Indians $1500 worth of ammunition and twine annually TO DISTRIBUTE HAY FORKS, cows and bulls among the Indians who take to farming, and to pay each chief $25 a year, and each subordinate officer $15 a year, with a suit of clothes added every three years. Last year the Dominion paid and spent under the treaty $32,781.

An American Opinion of Annexation.

From The Century Magazine for December.

In spite of this evidence of a century's history Mr. Goldwin Smith still argues that trade interests will ultimately draw Canada into political connection with the United States, and apparently does not understand why his opinion is rejected with indignation by the vast majority of Canadians, yet it seems impossible to conceive how without a debasement of public sentiment quite unparalleled in history, a people whose history began in loyalty to British institutions, who through a hundred years have been sheltered by British power, who under that rule have attained and enjoyed the most complete political and religious liberty, who have constantly professed the most devoted regard for a mother land with which they are connected by a thousand ties of affectionate sympathy, should deliberately in cold blood, for commercial reasons only, break that connection and join themselves to a state in whose history and traditions they have no part. They would incur and unquestionably would deserve alike the contempt of the people they abandon and the people they join. * * * In annexation to the United States she could have nothing but a bastard nationality, the offspring of meanness, selfishness or fear.

Society Officers Chosen.

Canada Council, Royal Arcanum, elected officers last night in Shaftesbury Hall. Regent Howarth was in the chair, and District Dep. Grand Regent Atkinson was also present. The following officers were elected: J. Firstbrook, Reg.; P. Lennox, Vice-Reg.; H. M. Stevenson, Orator; J. Thompson, Sec.; J. Howarth, Past-Reg.; J. Brandon, Treas.; J. T. Curry, Chap.; J. Levee, Guide; J. Welch, Warden.

L. O. L. No. 404 met in Victoria Hall last night, and elected these officers: A. Curran, W. M.; J. Kerr, D. M.; W. Barton, R. Sec.; Dr. Pollard, F. Sec.; H. G. Ford, Treas.; Rev. W. F. Wilson, Chap. Committee, Bros. Gatto, Curry, Hammond, Clarke and Martin. Trustees, H. Kent, H. Ford.

Willard W. C. T. U. in Civic Elections.

A special meeting of the Willard W.C.T.U. was held yesterday afternoon in Broadway Hall, Spadina-avenue, at which voters' lists were distributed to the canvassers in St. Patrick's Ward. Arrangements were also made to hold a public meeting in the same hall on Friday, Dec. 21, to which all lady voters will be invited by card. To this meeting candidates for municipal honors and re-election will be invited and will be given an opportunity of making addresses. A number of city clergymen are expected to be present and speak on the temperance question.

A Choir Concert at Holy Trinity.

The choir of the Church of Holy Trinity gave an enjoyable concert last evening in the new school-house. A large number of friends and members of the congregation were present and thoroughly appreciated the efforts of the vocalists of the evening. Among other features worthy of mention were songs by Mr. J. C. Trother, Mr. Hurst, Mr. A. L. E. Davis and Mr. A. Blackburn, and also the beautiful solos by Miss M. Hillary. The proceeds of the concert were in aid of the new school-house funds.

Grant & Co., Pork Packers, Ingersoll.

Mara & Co., grocers and wine merchants, 280 Queen-street west, 4th store west of Berverley-street, are now occupying the next store west of them to sell the above firm's celebrated sugar-cured hams, breakfast and roll bacon, tenderloins, sausages and all other meats usually kept in a first-class provision store. Grant & Co.'s meats rank very high in the English markets and no finer have ever been sold in the Dominion. They also keep in stock poultry and the finest dairy and creamery butter in 1lb. rolls, 10lb. tins and tubs. ed

TRANSATLANTIC FLASHES

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sensational Evidence Before the Parnell Commission—Balloons and Parachutes Sent to Suakim—Switzerland's New President—Russian Rule in Armenia Growing Irksome.

LONDON, Dec 13.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to Lord Randolph Churchill said that the American Minister had presented a notice on the Sackville affair a few days ago, and that it had been referred to Lord Sackville for comment. The correspondence on the subject will not be published until complete.

W. H. Smith was asked whether Sir Charles Warren was to be sent to Suakim. He gave an evasive reply that afforded no information.

A debate followed on a motion by Mr. Whitbread (Lib) that the House record its approval of the Sheehy Committees' report.

Mr. Balfour opposed the motion which he said he considered unnecessary. He had given instructions that no member should have a process served on him under any circumstances whatever in the precincts of the House.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt made a long speech in support of the motion.

W. H. Smith followed, speaking to the same effect as Mr. Balfour.

After a long discussion the motion was rejected, 182 to 130.

In the debate on the naval estimates Lord Charles Beresford urged the necessity of strengthening the navy and deprecated the notion that in the event of war England could place her commerce under the protection of a neutral flag or could depend upon allies.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, in replying admitted the justice of many of the remarks of Lord Charles Beresford, but objected to his comparison of the English with the French navy. France, he said, certainly had plenty of vessels, but she was engaged in building so many at a time that it took years to complete them and when completed they were comparatively obsolete and had to be altered. He contended that the admiralty was doing all that it was possible to do with the resources obtained.

A Would-be Murderer's Fee.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—At the meeting of the Parnell Commission to-day Constable Feeley testified that he had attended several League meetings. At one of them Mr. Parnell made a speech. One of his remarks was that "These are days for action, not for words."

A man named Buckley, who said he was a laborer, testified that he was sworn in as a member of the Fenian Brotherhood in November, 1880, at Tralee Causeway. In 1882 a man named Roach had been expelled from the League for giving information to the police which led to the arrest of several members of the league. A meeting was held and it was arranged that witness with Fitzgerald and Phœnix should shoot Roach. Revolvers were given them for the purpose. The three men followed Roach from a court-house, where he had been prosecuting a neighbor for trespassing on his land, to his own house, but they found no opportunity to shoot him. A meeting was held shortly afterwards at the house of a man named Casey, and witness was asked whether he would undertake to shoot Roach if the League provided him with funds to escape to America. Witness consented and was given a revolver and 24 cartridges and advised to practice and improve his aim. It was arranged that after he had shot Roach he should take shelter at the house of a man named Dean and witnesses would be forthcoming to swear that he was not in the vicinity at the time of the murder. Witness afterwards met Roach driving cattle and attempted to shoot. He pulled the trigger of his revolver three times, but the weapon missed fire. Roach then bolted. Witness was arrested and charged with attempting the crime, but witnesses swore that he was at Dean's house when the attempt was made and he was released. Witness some time after applied to the League for money to go to America and obtained £2 10s. He expressed dissatisfaction with the amount, but Phœnix told him he could not expect any more in view of his failure to shoot Roach. On cross-examination witness averred that his attempt on Roach's life was a genuine one. Before the occurrence he used to practice firing with his revolver at a stone the size of a man's head. This statement caused a sensation.

Mr. Morley Talks.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Morley, in a speech at Clerkenwell last evening, condemned the Government's policy in East Africa. In regard to Suakim he said: "If we are not careful we shall have on our hands another abominable, profitless and purposeless Soudanese war. We are drifting into a policy that is cruel to the Arabs, useless to Egypt and disgraceful to England." The speaker characterized as a glaring indiscretion Lord Salisbury's reference to Mr. Noakji as a "black man," he eulogized Mr. Bright, and said that although that gentleman differed with Liberals on the Irish question, they would always remember his great service in the past with veneration and gratitude.

Valery's Case.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Miss Weldmann, who recently sued Capt. Robert Horace Walpole for $50,000 for breach of promise and who was non-suited because she refused to answer questions in reference to the birth of her illegitimate child, has returned from Germany whither she went to obtain evidence concerning her accouchement and has applied for a new trial. The Pall Mall Gazette has opened subscriptions for her maintenance during the litigation which promises to be unusually sensational.

Papal Anxiety for Italian Emigrants.

ROME, Dec. 13.—The Osservatore Romano publishes the Pope's letter to the bishops in America with reference to the care of Italian immigrants. This letter says the Pope deplores the fact that many Italians, forced by poverty to emigrate, find themselves in a worse position than ever in America. Great danger attends their souls both during the voyage and on their arrival, owing to the difficulty of meeting priests speaking Italian. Being much pre-occupied with these facts, the Pope charged the Congregation de Propaganda Fide to study the two-fold question of how to promote both the religious and material welfare of the immigrants, and it has been decided to despatch priests from Italy to localities inhabited by Italian immigrants. The Pope declares that it will afford him great satisfaction if the American bishops will facilitate the task of these priests by referring to the Propaganda in regard to any changes required in their sacred duties. His Holiness concludes with a benediction upon the bishops, clergy and faithful in America.

Russia, Austria and Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—A Hamburg correspondent, commenting on an article published by Russian newspapers asserting that Germany was not content with her successes of 1864, 1866 and 1870, but that since the establishment of the Austro-German alliance has sought to compensate Austria by supporting the Austrian policy in the Balkans to the detriment of Russia, states that the basis of the Austrian Eastern policy was a direct arrangement between Austria and Russia which was negotiated between July, 1876, and January, 1887, while owing to direct Russian menaces the Austro-German alliance was concluded three years later. The continued provocation of the Russian press, the paper declares, will finally wear out German patience, which is being subjected to a severe test and will lead to the publication of the treaties between Russia and Austria, which are known to Germany and which were concluded prior to the Russo-Turkish war.

Seeking Armenian Autonomy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—Secret societies with extensive ramifications composed of young educated Armenians and modelled after the young Italy societies which flourished prior to 1848, have been discovered in Russian Armenia. Their object is to rebel against Russian rule and establish an Armenian union and independence.

Cable Chat.

The plunder secured in Zanzibar by Bushiris has increased his influence, and influential Arab chiefs are joining him. There is little prospect that the rebellion will soon subside.

The rebels at Suakim maintain a heavy musketry fire. Their commander, Osman Naib, has been wounded in the neck by the explosion of a shell. The shells fired at the rebels are doing heavy damage.

It is reported that Mandelek, King of Shoa, instigated by the Italian Government, which has supplied him with arms and munitions, has rebelled against King John of Abyssinia, his father-in-law. Abyssinia is in a disturbed state.

Madam Boulanger has withdrawn her suit for a divorce from her husband.

Persia has waived her objections to the appointment of a Russian Consul at Meshd and the Czar will send a consul there at once.

It is officially stated at Rome that the Pope does not intend to leave the Eternal City nor has he thought of taking such a step.

It is asserted at St. Petersburg that an American Syndicate, with a capital of $500,000,000, has been formed to construct a railway to Siberia.

In the House of Commons on Monday next Lord Randolph Churchill will ask the Government whether the Egyptian Government will bear the cost of the defence at Suakim.

Mr. Moroney, who was imprisoned in Kilmainham jail for contempt of court under the Coercion Act, was released yesterday by the order of the court on the ground of ill-health.

Col. Fitzgibbon, a deputy lieutenant of County Tipperary at Thurles, has given notice of the proposed eviction of nineteen families, and has warned the workhouse authorities to make provision for them.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Torrington's Amateur Orchestra Scores a Big Success—At the Theatres.

THE LITTLE BAND of musicians which responded to the call of their leader three years ago under the name of "Torrington's Amateur Orchestra" formed the nucleus of an organization now known as "Torrington's Orchestra," which gave its first concert of the 1888-89 season in the Pavilion last night. Those who attended the first concert of the amateur orchestra in 1886 and that given last night could not have failed to notice what rapid progress has been made in developing an institution which it is hoped will be permanent and ranked among one of Toronto's permanent musical organizations.

The orchestra now numbers nearly 70 pieces, and that all the best instrumentalists of Toronto are its members is a testimony to the talent of Mr. Torrington, the energetic and popular conductor.

The program last night embraced for the orchestra a good selection of music which was not only to please the popular taste but to afford interest to those having a desire for something savoring more of the classical. In the first movement of the "Jupiter Symphony," the strings showed considerable brilliancy and the general effect was good. The time was a little uncertain in the waltz which followed, and Mr. Torrington found it necessary to stop before the conclusion of the piece, but the "Feast" overture was exquisitely rendered, while in Beehm's "Hungarian Dances" the ensemble was excellent. There were three solos by members of the orchestra: Mr. Smith (euphonium), Mr. Arlidge (flute) and Mr. Clarke (cornet), and each was played with the accustomed facility of the artist. At the request of the audience Mr. Arlidge repeated a portion of his Boehm solo and Mr. Clarke played Schubert's serenade as an encore to the Culver polka.

Mdlle. Adele Strauss and Mr. Blight filled the vocal portion of the program. Mr. Blight sang with more than ordinary feeling and it does to him to say that he did not appear to be in as good voice as usual. Mdlle. Strauss, whose singing at the Metropolitan Church has recently been alluded to, displayed her rich and powerful voice with much success in her two numbers. The Bellini Cavatina Romeo and Juliette brought forth a burst of commendation from the audience.

The attendance was large and everybody seemed highly pleased. The orchestra and its conductor deserve every encouragement, and The World hopes that the citizens will take hold of the matter and give their liberal patronage.

Mention must be made of Master Paul Hahn's cello solo. Paul is not much bigger than his fiddle, but he may be a great player some day.

The Hungarian Band.

No better evidence is required of the popularity of the Hungarian Gypsy Band than a look at the interested faces of the large audience that assembled last evening in the Permanent Exhibition building to enjoy themselves. The program of some eight numbers was augmented by several encores which were thoroughly appreciated.

The Pearl of Pekin.

The costumes used in the "Pearl of Pekin" are said to be marvels of Chinese art needle work. One of the Mandarins robes has 30 distinct colors that square and curve the longer one looks at them until the spectators believe themselves color-blind. Ben Tuthill, manager of the company, says that they were specially imported by Rice & Dixey, the costumes being the stock in trade of a Chinese dramatic company which was endowed by a number of rich merchants of Pekin. A few days before the company was to begin its season the imperial license was withdrawn because some of the individuals connected with it had incurred the displeasure of persons high at Court. The costumes thus became useless for the purpose intended, the Pekin managers would not buy them because of the large figures asked, so in the end the entire wardrobe was sent to Hong Kong to be disposed of by auction. Messrs. Rice & Dixey heard of this through the American Consul at Hong Kong, and the result was that the entire wardrobe was despatched to America. On the day the cases left the Custom House the entire assortment, dresses, head-gear, hats, caps, shoes, ornaments, weapons, musical instruments, and furniture, was purchased by Mr. Rice. Mr. Tuthill says that these costumes, if attempted to be duplicated in America at our price of labor, would be worth at least $75,000.

The Organ Recital at Elm-Street.

The organ recital and concert this evening in the Elm-street Methodist Church promises to be one of more than usual excellence. Mr. Frederic Archer, whose every appearance in Toronto adds to his popularity, will be the chief attraction and is on the program for eight organ numbers. Mr. Archer has during the last few months repeatedly appeared in Toronto, but this is the first opportunity afforded people of hearing his world-renowned playing for 25 cents. Miss Bunton and Mr. H. M. Blight will sing solos and the choir of the church will also take part. The recital and concert promises to be a musical treat.

The New Gas Burners.

The following letter is interesting to gas consumers:

Wm. Barron, Esq., Manager "Jackson" Gas Burner Company, 4 King-street east.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry re the "Jackson" gas burners which I have had in use since beginning of November last, I have much pleasure in stating that they have effected a saving for me on my last month's gas bill of seven dollars and fifty cents net; my gas bill for November was seven dollars and fifty cents less than October. I write this conscientiously knowing that I have burned my gas lights longer during November than I did in October, I believe they are a first-class gas safer, and have much pleasure in recommending the "Jackson" to all gas consumers.

Yours Truly,
JAMES NEALON,
197 and 199 King-st. east

THOUSANDS FOR RACERS.

THE MELBOURNE STABLE'S HORSES SOLD AT LEXINGTON.

Racing in Jersey and New Orleans—National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders—A Dog Fight Near Hamilton—The Toronto Club Frozen out.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 13.—The first of winter thoroughbred sales was held here yesterday and was a success in every way, Col. S. D. Bruce selling 38 animals belonging to the Melbourne stable of W. S. Barnes & Co. for $61,320, an average of $1613. The prices brought were better than expected, the 5 3-year-olds fetching $6800, the 10 2-year-olds $29,395, and the 23 yearlings $25,125. The chief competition was for the filly The Lioness, who is thought to be good enough to capture a lot of the 3-year-old stakes next year, particularly those for which she is engaged in the west, these including all the Oaks. The daughter of Billet and Vega, a handsome bay, who looks as if she ought to race, was finally captured by McClelland & Rooke, the owners of Badge, for $10,100. Green B. Morris bought her sister, The Tigress, a well-developed yearling, for $3,100. In addition to the Melbourne Stable, the horses belonging to the string of W. R. Thomas and five colts, the property of other parties were sold, making the sales foot up $72,150 for the 54 head. The chief of the lot was Lunnea, a 2-year-old bay colt by Longfellow-Wickwam, for which Green B. Morris paid $3000. G. W. Scogran of Louisville paid $1050 for a half-brother of the above, by Ten Broeck-Wickwam. Sparling of Thomas's string, a 2-year-old, by Rayon d'Or-Lucy Wallace, well engaged both east and west, was sold to J. Flynn of New York City for $1050. Following is a list of the Melbourne Stable's lot sold:

Three-year-olds—Gallifet, ch c, by Falsetto, dam India, C. D. McCoy, Charleston, S. C., $350. Alexandria, ch c, by Falsetto, dam Patrimony, Ed. Storms, Chicago, Ill., $1000. The Lion, b c, by Billet, dam Vida, M. Young, McGrathiana Stud, Ky., $600. Sonwood, b c, by Falsetto, dam Fatula, J. Henry, New York city, $900. Prather, br c, by Virgil, dam Lady Olive, P. McManara, Mount Sterling, Ky., $700.

Two-year-olds—Once Again, b c, by Onondaga, dam Black Maria, M. Young, McGrathiana Stud, $1050. Blue Rock, b c, by Billet, dam Calonisi, W. Gratz, Philadelphia, $4500. The Forum, b c, by Longfellow, dam Queen of the May, same, $2300. Glockner, b c, by Duke of Montrose, dam Mrs. Chubbs, B. F. Tracy, St. Louis, Mo., $800; Vevay, b c, by Volunturno, dam Lindora, J. Henry, same, the Lioness, b f, by Billet, dam Vega, McClellan & Rooke, St. Louis, $10,100; Retrieve, b f, by Duke of Montrose, dam Parti, Rabold Bros., Cincinnati, O., $3300; Middlemarch, b f, by Billet, dam Recie Lewis, J. P. Payne, Lexington, $800; Madoda, ch f, by Hindoo, dam Mary B., Bell & Lumberlake, Moberly, Mo., $350; Century, c f, by Hindoo or Billet, dam Calphurnia, W. Gratz, same.

Yearlings—Hackstone b c by Hindoo dam imp. Queen Maud, M. Byrne for J. B. Haggin, San Francisco, $2300; Middlestone, b c, by Billet dam Bettie Lewis, Rabold Bros., Cincinnati, O., $2000; Ben Brewer, ch c, by Falsetto dam Quickstep, M. Byrnes for J. B. Haggin, $2200; Strathclair, ch c, by Onondaga dam imp. Lady Stockwell, J. Henry, same, $1000; Blue Magnolia, b c, by Billet dam Hasliahie, W. Walker, New York City, $950; Prodigal Son, b c, by Pat Malloy dam imp. Homeward Bound, W. M. Connor, New York City, $1000; Heatherton, ch c, by Hindoo dam Sunglasses, W. Walker, $1050; Phœnix, ch c, by imp. Mr. Pickwick dam Bonnie Wood, same, $1000; Sunderland, b c, by Onondaga, dam Imorena, Labold Bros., $700; Blinkarth, b c, by Billet, dam Lucille Western, J. Henry, $1050; Foxmede, ch c, by Falsetto, dam Bittersweet, William Walker, $1000; Coleraine, ch c, by Hindoo, dam Waif, S. M. Walker, Lexington, $475; Backowan, br c, by Falsetto, dam Patsie, R. A. Newton, Cincinnati, O., $850; Frontenac, ch c, by Falsetto, dam Lena, C. Jordan, Nashville, Tenn., $675; bay colt by King Alfonso, dam impromptu, T. Connolly, Bronx, Section, N. Y., $375; The Heiress, b f, by Billet, dam Vega, G. B. Morris, Charleston, S. C., $3100; Racemede, ch f, by Hindoo, dam Calonisi, W. M. Connor, New York City, $400; Bonnie Lassie, ch f, by Hindoo, dam Jacomo, J. H. Miller, Lexington, $1300; Blue Ball, b f, by Billet, dam Juniata, Bell & Lumberlake, Moberly, Mo., $150; Purity, ch f, by Hindoo, dam Edna Pope, P. Corrigan, Kansas City, Mo., $750; Gipsa, b f, by Billet, dam Miss Adams, W. M. Connor, New York City, $500; Trinity, b f, by King Alfonso, dam Vendu, J. H. Davidson, Lexington, $600; Venice, br f, by Powhattan, dam Ennet, J. Flynn, New York City, $400.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The race track was very heavy yesterday. Results follow:

First race—Selling; thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Hollywood won by three lengths, Dan Meeks second, two lengths ahead of Proteus. Time, 1.32½. Pool odds—Hollywood, 4 to 5; Leman, 2 to 1; Proteus, 3 to 1; Dan Meeks, 8 to 1.

Second race—Selling; six furlongs. McMurtry won by six lengths, Lulu May second, one length ahead of St. Albans. Time, 1.22½. Pool odds—Allaire, 3 to 5; McMurtry, 4 to 1; Lulu May, 5 to 1; St. Albans, 6 to 1; Fleetwood, 15 to 1; Comet, 50 to 1; Playful, 100 to 1.

Third race—Selling; five furlongs. Orange Girl won by one length; Dulnne was second, a length of ahead of Varfell. Time, 1.08. Pool odds—Orange Girl, 2 to 1; Dulnne, 3 to 1; Mountstone, 3 to 1; Cleeney, 4 to 1; Eternity, 8 to 1; Valtai, 15 to 1; France, 15 to 1; Mary, Foster, 50 to 1.

Fourth race—Six furlongs; handicap. Kitty Pease won by a length; Event second, four lengths ahead of Golightly, third. Time 1.21½. Pool odds—Stuart, even; Lord Grosvenor, 2 to 1; Golightly, 4 to 1; Pritchett, 12 to 1; Kitty Pease, 20 to 1; Event, 20 to 1; Pomeroy, 100 to 1.

Racing on Jersey's Heights.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Visitors to Guttenburg yesterday faced a driving, drizzling storm, followed by blasts that chilled to the bone, especially during the long delays at the post. The track was fetlock deep in mud, and the jockeys were all of one color at the finish. Five races were run with these results:

First race—Purse $200; for beaten horses; six and a half furlongs. Melodrama won, Armstrong second, and Joe Pierson third. Time, 1.23½. Mutuals paid $10, $3.15 and $2.35.

Second race—Purse $200; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile. Walker won, His Grace second, and Tranboe third. Time, 1.24. Mutuals paid $5.55, $1.65 and $4.60.

The Toronto Toboggan Club.

At the annual general meeting of the Toronto Toboggan Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, Henry O'Brien; president, Colonel Sweny; 1st vice-president, J. T. Small; 2d vice-president, H. H. Langton; hon. secretary, Sidney Small; committee, Messrs. Barwick, Crooks, Greig, Gillespie, Fairclough and A. Langton. The club is in a flourishing condition, and everything goes to show that tobogganing will again be the chief winter amusement.

The Toronto Club Frozen Out.

The schedule and umpire committees of the International Association for next season have been appointed and Toronto is not represented in either. It seems that ex-President O'Neil of the Syracuse Club is running the machine to suit himself as he did at the annual meeting, and receiving the support of Rochester, Hamilton and London. Why Hamilton and London should be selected in preference to Toronto, especially the former, where it is doubtful if a club will be in existence there next season, it is certainly hard to understand. As Toronto always has a good club and willing to put up money for such, and being the best ball town in the league, it therefore should have had a representative on one of the committees. This means that Toronto will not be favored any in the selection of dates, and we will be obliged to take those which will convenience the other towns. The only chance Toronto has to get back at these clubs, is when the season opens, and Manager Cushman will lose no opportunity in doing so, and as he says, "I will make them hustle."

Toledo Will Be With Us.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—A large meeting of citizens interested in baseball was held in this city last night. Mr. V. H. Ketcham said that he had guaranteed one-half of the required $10,000, but that citizens had been slow in subscribing the balance. He declared that the $5000 must be raised at once or he would withdraw his offer. A subscription paper was started then and there, and in twenty minutes enough was raised to make up, with what had already been subscribed, the requisite amount. Charley Morton has been telegraphed for to come on and make arrangements to get a team. The club will be incorporated in a day or two.

Dust From the Diamond.

At the annual meeting of the International Association at Syracuse last month President Hobbs of London was one of the foremost in demanding the low salary limit and yet London pays $500 for Joe Knight's release from Hamilton. It is doubtful if the Forest City club is not breaking the salary limit rule in this case, as Knight's price will hardly come within the limit. No doubt other clubs will do the same, however, and President McConnell does not want to let himself be gulled by these clever baseball magnates, but put the best team he can get together in the field, as Toronto will not stand a losing team. Manager Cushman will no doubt attend to that, and from all appearances Toronto will next season have the best nine that has ever represented the Queen City.

The Y. T. L. C. Dinner To-night.

If the demand for tickets is any criterion of the success of the Young Toronto Lacrosse Club dinner at the Reform Club to-night, it is safe to say that the affair will be most successful. Members and friends of the club not having tickets would do well to secure them at once, as only a limited number will be issued.

Yale's Varsity Crew.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 13.—Yale's boating authorities say that they are willing to row Cambridge if a race can be arranged. The race cannot be rowed until after the Harvard regatta at New London. Under any circumstances it would be impossible for Yale to go to England until the close of the college year, and, moreover, her crew would not be at its best until July 1. According to Capt. Woodruff, the latter part of July would be the best and only time at which Yale could row an English crew.

The Toronto Dog Victorious.

HAMILTON, Dec. 13.—Early this morning a desperate dog fight took place over the mountain between Punch, owned by a feather-weight pugilist of Toronto, and Carle, a Hamilton dog. The affair was kept very quiet and only 20 persons, including several sports from Toronto and Buffalo, witnessed the battle, which was a brutal one. The dogs were both game and fought for over two hours before the question of supremacy was decided. The Toronto dog was finally awarded the fight. The match is said to have been for $200 a side, and there was considerable money wagered on the result.

In the Cricket World.

A project is under way to form a union of the various cricket clubs in the neighborhood of New York, similar to the Philadelphia alliance, with the purpose of playing a series of games next summer. The standing of the different clubs for the season just closed is as follows:

Manhattan Cricket Club, 29 matches played—22 won, 4 lost, 3 drawn.

Staten Island Cricket Club, 19 matches played—12 won, 5 lost, 1 drawn, 1 tied.

Cosmopolitan Cricket Club, 19 matches played—13 won, 4 lost, 2 drawn.

New York Cricket Club, 14 matches played—6 won, 6 lost, 2 drawn.

Kings County Cricket Club, 15 matches played—7 won, 7 lost, 1 drawn.

Alton Cricket Club, 17 matches played—5 won, 12 lost.

REGISTRATION OF FIRES.

Insurance Men Want Particulars of Every Occurrence.

The Mutual Fire Underwriters Association continued their meeting at the Walker House yesterday and adjourned in the evening. The chief question was the suggested registration of fires. Upon the suggestion of Mr. D. C. Macdonald of London and Mr. P. J. Doyle of Owen Sound, the meeting unanimously agreed that there should if possible be established a law to make compulsory the registration of fires, whether insured or not, with value of buildings, amount of insurance, and loss; all registered with the clerk of the municipality, as in the case of births, marriages and deaths, and duly reported to the proper provincial authority. The object of the insurance men is to have a definite record