THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$3.00	Four Months	$1.00
Six Months	1.50	One Month	$5

No charge for City Delivery or Postage.
All Subscriptions Payable in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:
FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.
Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line; financial statements twenty-five cents per line.
Condensed advertisements, one cent a word.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents each.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.

Now, speaking about nationality, can you tell a Tartar by the pitch of his voice? We o-pine knot.

The Tilsonburg Liberal thinks it would be a good idea to have all bachelors wear rings in their noses, so that they might be recognized and their social status determined. To show that they are still "in the ring," as it were.

Mr. Stanley needn't be afraid to speak right out when he is asked if he is English or American by birth. If he knows, let him speak for his country and stand proudly by it. Nobody will get mad or fight over it.—Toledo Bee.

Of what consequence is it? And if there are circumstances connected with Stanley's early life to which he does not wish to refer, why pry into them? Don't rake up bygones.

Ex-Secretary Evarts says "every president of the United States has been a trained lawyer." It will be news to most people to learn that either Washington or Grant were laywers, and both were somewhat conspicuous as presidents.

There is a good deal of rot talked as to the duty of the Dominion Government in consequence of the Hull riots having taken place "within gunshot of Parliament House." The Dominion Government has no jurisdiction in the matter. It is purely a local affair till it assumes the dimensions of a rebellion. This view of the matter was first pointed out by The World, and subsequently confirmed by Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Edward Blake.

Edison has received a present of a hand-organ from the King of Italy. This, of course, is not to be taken as an intimation that Edison is a crank.

Mr. W. H. Bartram is evidently causing a good deal of trouble as an independent Reform candidate in East Middlesex. He is the legal editor of The London Advertiser, yet that journal refuses to publish a letter of his defining his position. And as for Tooley, the present member—well, he just keeps on laughing.

The Canada Citizen complains because the late William Gooderham left no bequest to further the cause of temperance. The Citizen is either injudicious or impertinent, and it is probably both.

The Kentucky Legislature has before it a bill making a circus liable for not presenting features which it advertises. The measure gives any circus-goer the right to complain if he is dissatisfied. Suppose it should give none that it advertises? Such things sometimes happen. Old-time Torontonians may recollect such an event when a circus was run into the bay.

H. E. Dixey, the actor, being in court on a judgment, said his personal expenses were: To his wife for the support of herself and two children, $100; to his mother, $50; to his stage dresser, $20; for personal use, $75; total $245. It is not so long ago that this same Dixey was mighty glad to get $25 a week as a song-and-dance man. His head is annexing the suburbs.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

The Eminent Nova Scotian Called to the Ontario Bar.

Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, K.C.M.G., C.C., M.P., Attorney-General of Canada and Minister of Justice, was yesterday, by the benchers of the Law Society, at Osgoode Hall called to the Bar of Ontario. After the preliminary ceremony before the benchers in convocation he was conducted to the Common Pleas Court room by Mr. E. Irving, Q.C., acting treasurer of the society, and accompanied by Christopher Robinson, Q.C., B. B. Osler, Q.C., Charles Moss, Q.C., Hector Cameron, Q.C., Frank Mackelcan, Q.C., Hamilton, B. M. Britton, Q.C., Kingston, and other leading counsel of the Ontario bar.

At 5 o'clock Chief Justice Sir Thomas Galt and Justices Rose and MacMahon took their seats on the bench and Sir John was presented by Mr. Irving. Chief Justice Galt expressed great pleasure in calling Sir John and said it was just 24 years ago this term since he had performed a similar duty, when the late Sir George Cartier had been called to the Ontario Bar.

After Sir John had signed the barristers' roll he thanked the court in a few words, and the judges having retired the new-made barrister filed out with his legal friends. He was afterwards entertained at dinner in the benchers' dining hall.

Owing to an accident near Smith's Falls Sir John was delayed in getting to Toronto until late in the afternoon, and this made it necessary to ask the court to sit especially for the purpose of receiving him to the bar.

Sir John Thompson returned last night at 8¼.

Mr. Ross Talks to the Inspectors.

The public school inspectors held their final session yesterday, when the committees presented their reports on the various subjects which had been discussed during the convention. Hon. G. W. Ross delivered an address, in which he congratulated the inspectors on having accomplished so much business in so short a time. Some of the changes advocated could not be dealt during this session of the House, but there were some measures which could be considered by the Education Department. The minister promised that the act regarding compulsory education would be more rigorously enforced in the future. Though he could not entirely coincide with their views on higher education of farmers, he was entirely in accord with the scheme of equalization of the school taxation as outlined by Dr. Tiley.

Inspector Hughes explained the method of conducting kindergarten schools and answered the multitude of questions propounded.

Intellectual Shoemakers.

"Many eminent men have been knights of the thread and last. Arnigio, an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, of considerable genius and learning, followed his father's trade, that of a shoemaker, and in the course of his life published a very elaborate work on the shoemaking of the ancients. Linaeus, the founder of the science of botany, was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Sweden. So, too, was David Parens, afterwards a celebrated professor of theology at Heidelberg, Germany. Joseph Pendell, of London, who was a profound and scientific scholar, leaving a superb library, was bred to and pursued through life the trade of a shoemaker. Hans Sachs, one of the most famous of the early poets, was a shoemaker's apprentice. Benedict Bedlouth, one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century, was a shoemaker' as was also his father before him. This man traced the art of shoemaking in an elaborate treatise up to the time of Adam. To these may be added those ornaments of literature, Holcroft, the author; Gifford, the founder, and for many years editor of The London Quarterly Review, one of the most profound writers and elegant scholars of the age; Bloomfield, the celebrated author; Gibbon, Lackington, Dr. Carey, Whittier, John Brand, of the London Antiquarian Society; Winckleman, the learned German antiquary; Fox, the founder of the society of Quakers; Roger Sherman, the distinguished Connecticut statesman, and Langworth, the famous millionaire of Cincinnati—all these were shoemakers.

IN THE ASSIZE COURT.

Lawyer J. P. Lawless Gets a Verdict of 40 Cents Against the C. P. R.

At the Civil Assizes yesterday morning the Central Bank v. R. Howard, an action to recover the value of a note for $377, was concluded. His Lordship reserved judgment.

Lawless v. C.P.R. occupied almost the whole day. The plaintiff, Lawyer J. P. Lawless, sued the C.P.R. for $1000 for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by a conductor. The plaintiff was going to Milton, but had no time to buy a ticket. He therefore handed the conductor five cents for his fare to Parkdale and at the latter place purchased a return ticket to Milton. After the train left Parkdale the conductor is alleged to have demanded five cents more for the fair to Parkdale, and on the paintiff's refusal to give the money to have thrown his satchel out at the Junction, and to have tried to eject him from the car. The jury gave the plaintiff nominal damages, 40 cents. The question of costs was reserved for consideration.

Howard v. Ennis, an action for damages for alleged trespass and the removing of a fence, and also for an injunction to restrain the defendant from further trespass, was adjourned to add another defendant, Matthew Peake.

The case of Jordan v. Maloney et al, was adjourned. This is an action to recover $985 on a mechanic's lien.

To-day's list: Parsons v. Horner, Huebner v. Toronto Brick Company, Hughes v. Jadman, Wythe v. Foley, Ashdown v. Suckling (two cases), Brown v. Hosier, Beaumont v. Toronto Street Railway, Thompson v. Carling.

THE DUAL LANGUAGE DEBATE.

Mr. Charlton and Hon. Edward Blake the Speakers Yesterday.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The House sat with closed doors for a considerable time this afternoon discussing the affront offered to Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod in ejecting the member for Assiniboia from the Senate gallery of the Commons the other night. Mr. Kimber will be instructed that he mustn't do so again.

Mr. Charlton resumed the debate on the McCarthy bill, being the fourth speaker to favor that measure. He cited Rome and Louisiana as precedents, made insinuations as to the loyalty of the French Canadians, quoted the Tower of Babel enterprise as an evidence of the strength of community of language and told what "we" intended to do in order to make of North America a great Anglo-Saxon community.

Hon. Edward Blake then delivered a carefully prepared speech against the bill. He took particular exception to the use of the word "we" by Mr. Charlton and impugned the correctness of that gentleman's historical references. He thought the acts of Mr. Charlton and his associates responsible for the calamitous results they deplored. The reforms he would like to see in Quebec had been removed to an incalculable distance by this agitation. In conclusion he said that the language question ought to remain as it is in order to induce immigration.

Mr. Laurier moved the adjournment of the debate and also that it be made the first order for Monday, which was agreed to.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

The Kaiser Presents His Scheme to the Council of State.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Staatsrath, or Council of State, met to-day. The Emperor presided in person, and in opening the proceedings called the attention of the Council to the labor question. He suggested the consideration of measures for the protection of workmen from the "sweating" process and for the limitation of hours of labor for women and children.

Parnell's Amendment.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Parnell moved an amendment to the address calling the attention of Her Majesty to the vexatious and trivial character of Mr. Balfour's methods of enforcing the Corcion Act.

Australian Federation.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 14.—The Colonial conference has unanimously adopted a motion in favor of colonial federation.

The conference passed a vote empowering the Premier of Victoria to convene the conference again in 1891 and then adjourned.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.

An Arkansas Mob's Awful Revenge on a Girl's Slayer.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ark., Feb. 14.—Ada Goss, daughter of a respectable citizen living two miles from here, was assaulted and murdered last night. Her body was full of buckshot and her face had been hacked terribly with a hatchet. The body was found this morning 300 yards from her father's house. George Corvett, a laborer for Mr. Goss and who had been on a spree, was suspected. Corvett's wife confessed her husband had told her he murdered the young lady. The citizens took Corvett to the scene of the murder and with an axe cut off his arms and legs and severed the head from the body. They then burned the remainder.

THE DAILY SMASH.

This Time on the Michigan Central—Two Freight Trains Wrecked.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 14.—A collision occurred on the Michigan Central Railway last night between two freight trains midway between Dufferin and Cayuga stations. A number of cars and both engines were totally wrecked. The train men jumped and saved their lives. The cars were loaded with general merchandise, which is more or less dead loss. The road is blocked and passenger trains are being sent around by the Grand Trunk Railway. The cause of the accident is said to be misunderstanding of orders.

Canadian Elopers Punished.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 14.—A fine appearing man about 35 years of age with a wife of about 18 set up house-keeping in one of the residence sections of the East End several months ago. The man gave the name of Robert Kilby and his occupation seemed to be that of a commercial traveler. The pair got along swimmingly until a week ago when Mrs. Kilby No. 1, with five children, arrrived from Port Hope, Canada, and had them arrested. They were tried in the Police Court yesterday, found guilty and sentenced to a fine of $200 each and three months in the workhouse, equivalent to a year's imprisonment if they cannot pay the fines. Wife No. 2, a Miss Walls, who had tried in every way to shield Kilby, was terror-stricken at the sentence and indulged in shrieks and finally fell into a dead swoon on the floor.

Jottings About Town.

At the Academy of Music last night the Iolanthic Club held high carnival.

Brown Bros. have just issued their calendar for 1890. It is a handsome piece of bookbinder's art.

The will of Robert Beard, late of Baldwin-street, was proved yesterday, the value of the estate being placed at $4380.

A car load of French Canadian ponies and horses arrived in the city last night for Mr. Grant's special sale next week.

Ald. A. J. Score, superintendent of Elm-street Methodist Church Sunday school, gave an "at home" to the teachers and officers.

Louis F. Post, the well-known writer and anti-poverty lecturer, gave an able address in Association Hall last night on "The Menace of Plutocracy."

James B. Pearson, soda water manufacturer, Ontario-street, has assigned to Messrs. Griffith, Sowle & Co. Liabilities $7000, assets $6000.

Evening dress shirts, court fronts, all sizes in stock and specially laundried, also English and American collars all widths and styles. Wheaton & Co., 17 King-street, cor. Jordan. 246

The semi-annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association yesterday was eminently successful from a business point of view. The promised drive around the city will take place on a future occasion.

Mr. A. F. Webster, steamship agent, reports the following booked from Toronto to sail to-day by the Umbria: Mrs. Laird, W. E. Miles, Mrs. Miles, George H. Parkes, W. A. Dewar, W. J. Pate, H. Wilkinson, George Ball, J. Rider, R. E. Lloyd, William Thompson.

The burden of some arguments is so great that it makes the listeners tired.

OLD VARSITY IN ASHES

Continued from first page.

roof of the grand main tower crashed through to the main entrance.

It was amusing to see the students hustle their goods out of the different rooms. One excited youth was seen to let his bed tick carefully down from the third story by a rope, and a minute later fired his washstand out of the same opening.

In addition to the thousands who wended their way to the park to watch the fire hundreds stood in College-street, where through the opening between the college Y.M.C.A. building and Wycliffe College a grand view of the burning building was obtained. The smoke rolled away grandly; the flames shot high in the air and the sparks were as a grand pyrotechnic display.

The wildest rumors were current throughout the city. Some had it that the fire had started while the conversazione was going on and many were the anxious messages received at the Central Fire Hall from people whose friends had intended to be present.

The Walker House had just purchased a $30 flag which was lent for the conversazione, and no doubt it shared the fate of the other decorations.

The lamps were upset by George Godwin and Archie Pride, who act as Prof. Ramsay Wright's assistants in his laboratory.

The library contained some 30,000 volumes, and the university people valued it at $300,000.

The students claim that they could have saved the greater part of the library contents only the police prevented them approaching it.

The first alarm was sounded at 6¼, the second at 6¾ and the general alarm rang at 7¼.

The Yonge-street hose reel was the first on the spot.

Chief Ardagh estimates the crowd assembled in the quad at 20,000 souls.

Despite the activity of the police the university suffered severely from pilferers. The toughs from the Ward got away with a good deal of property.

The students lost more by theft than by fire. Before the flames reached the residence they had got their kits out and planted them in the quad.

If the fire department had been telephoned as soon as the blaze started the brigade would have gained at least 10 minutes, as it required several minutes to run to the nearest alarm box.

The students are wondering what was the matter with Pride when he dumped the lamps.

A number of the firemen received bad cuts and bruises, but pluckily stuck to their work.

"I was in my dress suit," said one student, "and it was completely ruined."

One of the students was slightly cut on the hand by a piece of glass which was thrown out of the windows in the students' quarters.

The scene in the students' quarters when the alarm was first given is almost indescribable. "On discovering that their efforts to quench the blaze were fruitless they turned their attention to personal effects, and soon the quad was covered with bedding, furniture, clothing, books, stationery, etc. The confusion was great and each student exerted himself to save all he could, but in spite of their efforts the loss by water and exposure to the heat was considerable.

Sir Daniel Wilson walked around the ruins in a dazed manner leaning on Prof. Ashley's arm.

The floor of the residence corridor was especially carpeted and walled with canvas for the dance.

The firemen were refreshed after their hard night's work by some of the residence men.

Fifty university men including Dean Baker, Professor Dale, Lecturer Stewart, Graduates Cameron, Drake, Schultz, Snetzinger, Mill, Biggar and Cross, 7 fourth year men, 9 third year, 12 second and 15 freshmen had quarters in the university residence.

The students had their several rooms neatly arranged for the reception of visitors, which they annually do on this occasion.

Lecturer Stewart loaned a valuable rifle to the engineering department for their decorations in the camping outfit.

It was an unusual occurrence to see scores of gentlemen viewing a big fire in evening dress.

The Literary Society lost all their periodicals, which were stored in the reading room.

Just before Pride started upstairs Godwin advised him to blow out the lamps.

On several occasions boys were detected pilfering from the students' personal effects.

The museum contained several cases of goldfish and frogs, which were totally destroyed.

It is claimed that James Brebner, assistant librarian, first gave the alarm. "We got our own hose out first," said an informant. Many complaints were made of the low pressure of water.

There were about 500 students in arts and 300 students in medicine. The school of science students had a lot of fine instruments in the building.

In the physical department, although for the most part saved, hundreds of dollars of valuable instruments have been destroyed.

Professor Daniel Wilson, Hon. G. M. Gibson, Professors London, Galbraith and many other prominent university men were at the fire.

Pride, the man who is said to have upset the lamp, was badly injured in the explosion.

Among the many effects destroyed was a $400 transit, 15 microscopes worth $35 each and a measuring machine valued at $500.

More Than a Feast of Lanterns.

[By the Reporter who arrived at 2 a.m.]

The building went up quick. But it was a display and fete foreign to the committee's intentions. Chinese lanterns and flags, evergreens and other decorations covered the walls throughout; the floor of the dining-hall had been waxed specially for the worship of terpsichore; provision had been made for the refreshment of not less than 3000 guests. Throughout the entire building there was every evidence of mirth and festivity, and the university was sacrificed at Moloch's shrine attired in her gayest garb.

The Chancellor's Tribute.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15, 3 a.m.—In his speech on the McCarthy bill in the Commons last night Mr. Blake referred to the destruction of that material emblem of toleration, Toronto University.

Before the Magistrate.

The Police Magistrate yesterday sent for trial on the charge of perjury the three witnesses in the Barnes liquor case. They are William J. Christie, Henry Gloster and Mary Barnes. The latter was allowed out on her own bail. Peter Fogarty was sent to jail for 30 days for theft of a suit of clothes from Flazs of All Nations store. Seven days' imprisonment was the sentence passed on William Todd and Henry McNerney, two boys who drove off with a horse and cutter left standing on Robinson-street. For cruelty to a horse Robert Sheppard was fined $10 or 30 days.

Owing to the illness of Mr. N. G. Bigelow, Q.C., the charge of embezzlement against William H. Godwin, late assistant accountant of the Ontario Bank, was yesterday enlarged for a week. James Murray and John McLaughlin were sent for trial charged with robbing John McCormack. Marshall L. Popplewell was committed for trial, charged with attempting blackmail on Dr. Henry Baldwin. Kessin Silenman, for an indecent assault, was sent to jail yesterday for 30 days.

An Electric Brake.

A series of experiments to test a newly invented electric brake were recently made on the London & Northwestern between Birmingham and London. The brake has been brought out by Professor Forbes and Mr. I. A. Timmis, of London. A train of carriages fitted with it is being constructed for use on a line in Russia. The brake works upon the inside face of the wheel—or rather upon an iron disc fitted to it. Opposite the iron plate is another encircling the axle, so fixed that it does not revolve with the wheel, but can be moved laterally so as to come in contact with, or recede from, the circular plate. It contains a powerful magnetic coil, and when vitalized by the turning of a handle in the brake van it is attracted to the plate on the wheel, thus acting as a brake. A coach fitted with the brake was stopped while traveling at the rate of 42 miles an hour, and was brought to a standstill in 450 feet. Of other results during a trial lasting three hours, the best was the stopping of the car in 60 yards when traveling at 30 miles an hour.

THE NEWSPAPER AS A TEACHER.

A Regular Course of Newspaper Reading with Examinations.

Being resolved to discover for myself what educative power there is in newspaper reading, I tried all the plans of which I could think. Sometimes I would read a great deal, at other times I would read a little. Sometimes I would use great care in the selection of papers and of articles, at other times I would read indiscriminately. Sometimes I would read papers exclusively, then books likewise, more frequently combining the two. After a number of years of repeated experiments, I had concluded that newspaper reading has a place in education. Yet I was continually met with the idea that newspapers are teachers of disjointed thought, and that newspaper reading has no place in the studies of the student.

To verify the conclusion at which I had arrived I struck upon the following plan:

Twenty-five women and men of different degrees of advancement entered the so-called newspaper class. Some had taken the common branches only, while others had completed many of the higher branches. Some were regular newspaper readers, others had never made a practice of reading at all. Some had been common school teachers, some farmers, some clerks, while others had followed various pursuits. In fact, in almost every condition save that of age, which ran from 15 to 30, they fairly represented the people to whom newspapers are addressed. About a dozen of the best papers of the United States and less than half the number of the leading magazines were subscribed for.

I read all the articles and marked those which I desired the class to read. The articles marked, in my judgment, were the best in the publications. In one week there were more than a dozen articles given to the class. These they read at the college reading room, during one-half hour each week day. The following rules were posted in the reading room near a list of the articles to be read:

1. Make use of note books.
2. Make constant use of books of reference.
3. Beware of the habit of desultory reading.
4. Always distinguish between a statement of facts and the expression of an opinion; between a project, or plan, and the unfolding of a principle.
5. If it be intended as a statement of facts, consider whether they be true, biassed, or false. If it be the expression of an opinion, is it your opinion? If not, why not? If it be a plan, or project, is it a good one? If not, why not? If it be the unfolding of a principle, is the principle well grounded?
6. While reading ask yourself whether the ideas or thoughts be new to you—this is, whether you have had these ideas before.

Upon Saturday of each week the class met one hour for recitation. Ten or twenty questions, drawn by myself from their reading, were placed upon the board and students individually called upon to answer.

At the close of ten weeks a written examination, consisting of questions selected by the editor of the Ada Record, who had seen nothing but a list of questions discussed during the term, was passed by the class.

The experiment has been repeated a number of times. Let a few of the results or conclusions be briefly stated:

1. Horace Greeley was absolutely correct when he asserted before a Parliament committee in London that newspaper reading creates an interest in a pupil's studies. Lessons of history, political economy, literature, have no repulsive presence and no unintelligible meaning to one who would read aright the journals of the day. I know this to be true, for many of my newspaper pupils were pupils in my regular classes.

2. By newspaper reading the student becomes familiar with the living thinkers and actors. He singles them out for what they say and what they do. He does not, like many who wait for reading history years after to find that certain historic persons lived in his time. He comes within the influence of their magic touch, and John Bright, for example, is not a name, but a personality, charged with spiritual forces as a Leyden jar is with electricity. This fact goes far to make the newspaper the only true history of the country.

Present history is there; the student who does not read past history as the interperter of the present reads history of little purpose.

3. The student by newspaper reading becomes familiar with opon or unsettled questions. His lessons are mostly about settled questions. By these his mind is nurtured, informed, and disciplined. But his life work, his influence, is to be in the line of unsettled questions. For instance, in American politics manhood suffrage is a settled question, while how best to keep that suffrage pure is an unsettled one. The former right is established in his books, the latter is discovered only by a study of the times. To the public-spirited young man or woman who hopes to influence the ideas of his age periodical literature becomes a necessity.

These and similar conclusions I believe I have verified by these experiments.

CHARLES H. WORKMAN.
—In the Ada Record.

A Great Head.

One of the attractions at a church fair recently held in Norwich, Conn., was a lottery conducted on a small scale. Ten persons contributed 10 cents each. Each subscriber drew a slip of paper from a hat. The slips were numbered from one to ten. The papers were then placed in another hat and a monkey was allowed to pick one out. The person who, at the first drawing, had obtained the slip selected by the monkey, was entitled to 90 cents, 10 cents going to the fair fund. After each drawing by the monkey the slips were destroyed. One night a young man won over $20 at this little game of chance. Nearly every time the monkey drew the slip this young man had selected at the first drawing. Those present marvelled at the young man's luck, and but for an accident they never would have ascribed his winnings to any cause but good fortune. Every slip of paper the young man drew he rubbed with a piece of lump sugar. Of course the monkeys weakness for sweets led him to pick out the sugared slip. The young man dropped the piece of sugar while he was rubbing it on a slip, and then his smart little game was discovered.

PEN AND INKLINGS.

Headlines which speak volumes: "Hayti voting quietly—Soldiers and guns ready for outbreaks."

It is said that it takes three generations to make a gentleman. But suppose the third generation is a girl.

Some of the people who had the grip are bragging about it. Others can't, unless their tombstones will suffice.

There is no fool like an old fool for self-conceit. Bismarck is said to have the desire to write a play before he dies.

"Jones isn't a very bright fellow, is he?"

"Not very, but they say he speaks three languages."

"What are they?"

The man who stands on his dignity runs the risk of having it knocked from under him unless it is a genuine dignity.

The Washington Star says that a contented spirit doubles a man's wages. That's all rot. It's only the kicker who gets a "raise."

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Business failures during last seven days, as reported by telegraph to Dunn, Wiman & Co., number for the United States 240 and for Canada 62, or a total of 302, as compared with a total of 332 last week and 291 the week previous. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 288.

Toronto Builders.

A question frequently discussed amongst builders and architects is where the most extensive and most varied stock of hardwood mantels is to be found. The topic at conversation invariably winds up with the old firm of Millichamp, Sons & Co. as the right house. They can afford to sell and are now further reducing at prices lower than the lowest. Terms very liberal: inspection solicited: telephone 858; 31 Adelaide-street east. 246

THE WEEK IN REAL ESTATE.

COMPARATIVE QUIETNESS PREVAILING IN THE MARKET.

Good Prospects for Next Week—A Proposal to Organize Real Estate Men—Acres in Demand at Mimico—Syndicates and Transfers—Important Transfer of Central Property—Corner Lots.

Though individual brokers report good business, city realty on the whole has been quiet during the week just closing. A good many agents who have been handling property in active localities have been busy making settlements, and this, together with the development of new business, has tended to make the actual transfers comparatively few. One or two important sales of central property is noted, a fair amount of Junction estate has been moving and speculation continues in a moderate degree in Mimico—this makes up the market for the week. Prices are firm for all central property and for good junction property. The only places where weakness or declines have taken place are in speculative localities. Indications point to next week being one of activity, even if part of the partially developed business goes through.

Organization in Real Estate.

The advisability of forming a real estate section of the Board of Trade is being discussed. There is little doubt that the organization of the real estate brokers would be desirable, if the meeting together and discussion of affairs likely to affect land values was the only subject aimed at. A body of men representing such large interests should have a common ground for meeting and discussing matters affecting them. Drygoods men, grocers and others regularly meet and discuss measures proposed by the Dominion Government, and very often, by proper representations, change the complexion of the proposed bill. Toronto realty, as a staple commodity, compares favorably with either drygoods or groceries and is entitled to as much consideration. At present, when every improvement measure brought before the City Council is hounded by most of the newspapers as a real estate "shark" scheme, the influence of a body representing real estate interests is especially needed. What would the city have been without the active, busy real estate man, always on the alert to improve its property and get better prices for it? We venture to say that it wouldn't be half the city it is to-day. The real estate man has been directly interested in building up the city. It has engaged his thoughts by day and his dreams by night. He has worked, and is working away, to make Toronto a great centre. He has attracted millions of capital here by his variety of advertising schemes, and is, in fact, one of our most valuable citizens. Newspapers that have heretofore tried to balk him at every turn are just coming to find out his value in a business way. But why? Is it because The World has once more opened their sleepy eyes? The idea of organization is, to return to the subject, worthy of consideration. Brokers are invited to express an opinion in the columns of The World.

Mimico and the Market.

The charter for the Mimico Land Security Company has been issued. It is dated Monday, Feb. 10, and received the Lieutenant-Governor's signature yesterday. The plans for some of the factories are completed and others are being got ready. Ground will be broken as soon as weather will permit. It is expected that the stock offered for public subscription will be all taken during the coming week. The office of the company is at 38 Toronto-street.

In this connection a word may be said to land buyers. Investors should mind their eye as to where they buy and what prices they pay or they will stand a good chance of being well nipped. If there is value at Mimico it will be near where the proposed factories are to locate, not in remote concession lines [illegible] of Whitehorse. This is respectfully submitted to "map" buyers.

Transfers During the Week.

Pearson Bros. report the sale of two business properties, one in Adelaide-street and one in King-street, totaling $104,000.

Thompson & Dunstan report the sales of 300 feet in the Smith survey W.T.J. at $10 and $11 a foot, also 4 acres in Herbert and Murray-streets at $8000.

Moffatt & Campbell report the exchange of three solid brick houses in Parkdale for a 200-acre farm in the County of Wellington at $13,000.

Smith & Rountree report the sale of 50 acres west of Mimico at $18,500.

McDonald & Begg report the sale of 108 feet in Dundas-street at $5500.

Kerr & Cobbold report the sale of 150 feet on Dundas-street at $5550, and 274 feet on St. Clair-avenue at $18 a foot.

H. Corlett & Son report the sale of two solid brick houses in O'Hara-avenue at $5600, and two on Green-street at $5000, also 300 feet at Mimico at $3700.

Higgins & Co. report the sale of 50 feet in Bloor-street west at $100 a foot.

McQuaig & Mainwaring report the sale of 500 feet in Mimico at $8 a foot and 185 feet on Davenport-road at $21 a foot; also 47 acres at Mimico at private terms.

Kerr & Breeze report the sale of 112 feet in Dundas-street at $55 a foot, 785 feet in the Brockton addition at $18 and 316 feet in the Brockton addition at $19.

George Faulkner reports the sale of 17 fifty-foot lots in Buckingham and Newcastle-streets, Mimico, at $9000; also 400 feet in Elizabeth-street with roughcast house at $5500.

Murdoch & Wilson report the sale of 20 acres at Mimico at $1000 an acre.

Walter H. Williams reports the sale of 2000 feet at Mimico totaling $10,000.

Edwards & Greensmith report the sale of 1940 feet in Central-avenue, Mimico, at $5 a foot, 862 feet on Horner-avenue at $5 a foot and 288 feet on Main-street at $6 a foot, also 100 feet on Jane-street, W.T.J., at $15 a foot.

Abbott & McDowell report the sale of 200 feet on Davenport-road at $21 a foot.

Jackson & James report the sale of a block on Brandon-avenue at $2300, 1200 feet at $19.00, a market garden on Osborne-avenue at $145 an acre, and a brick house on Albert-street at $4000.

J. J. & S. A. McIntyre report the sale of 50 acres at Mimico at $18,000.

Moffatt & Campbell report the sale of 75 feet in Hepburn-street at $2250 and 1500 feet at Mimico at $18.

Genereux & Lloyd report the sale of a pair of houses on Borden-street at $6600, a pair on Wickson-avenue at $2500, one house on Harbord-avenue at $2250, and a 200-acre farm at $8000, also 90 feet on Chandos-avenue, 50 feet on Delaware-avenue, 100 feet on Castlefield-avenue, and 60 feet on Garnet-avenue.

Corner Lots.

Mr. F. B. Robins has formed a syndicate for the purchase of about 70 acres in Lambton. The property has a frontage of about 1100 feet on Dundas-street, 2500 on Church-street and 1700 on St. Clair-avenue. There are eight shares in the purchase, and the property is to be sold either by the share or in a retail way.

The Belt Line Railway people are steadily acquiring right of way for their proposed new quick transit line. There is no doubt that this improvement will be of great value to the city. It will be especially valuable to districts already thickly populated having no quick means of reaching the city. The property through which it will pass will benefit by it, and owners should, in their own interests, aid the company in promoting the scheme.

A petition has been passed by the York Township Council for block-paving Ellis-avenue, Swansea, from the line of Queen-street to the line of College-street.

Mr. George Faulkner intends establishing a branch office at Mimico. Mr. Thomas Corbett will be manager.

The proposal to build a station on the C.P.R. midway between North Toronto and West Toronto, and the probability of the street cars being extended northward, is making land around that locality somewhat active.

Do You Want

A Suite of Rooms,	A Coachman,
A Stenographer,	A Cook,
A Situation,	A Horse or Carriage,
To rent a Flat,	To buy a House,
To rent Rooms,	To sell a House,
To buy a Farm,	To buy a Lot,
To sell a Horse,	To buy a Cow,
To sell a Buggy,	To buy a Stove?

If so, use The World Want Column and your wants shall be satisfied. No dead advertisements, all live, fresh matter, and costs but one cent per word each insertion.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Useful Information on Many Subjects Put in an Interesting Way.

"There are so many strange things in Alaska," said the discoverer of the Muir glacier, in a recent interview, "that have not come to the knowledge of the public, that one who has seen them hesitates where to begin. Elephant remains are found all over the great valley of the Yukon. As a matter of fact they are found everywhere throughout the great Western slope of Alaska.

Dana and Sir Charles Lyell startled the world by announcing that hairy, frozen elephants were found wedged among the Siberian icebergs, but scarcely anybody knows that throughout Alaska are the remains of countless thousands of mastodons. You can dig them out and find them on the surface everywhere. So thick are the elephant remains that the native Indians, on finding them buried partially in the ground decided they were some kind of great mole that burrows in the soil.

The collecting of elephant tusks every Summer is a regular business in Siberia just over Behring Sea. There are just as many of them on the Alaska side as there ever was in Siberia. Ages ago great herds of elephants roamed over these shores. Perhaps they existed down to a comparatively recent date, too, for the hairy bodies and well preserved bones were evidences of that."

Cleveland's Quiet Life.

Mr. Cleveland walks up Broadway every afternoon without attracting any attention. He drops into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the nest of the very busiest men of the world, without causing a ripple of excitement. He lunches every day in a small restaurant near his office on lower Broadway, and not one person out of a hundred recognizes him. He takes his turn in a little Italian barber shop on Park row, the same as any other man, without attracting the slightest notice. He waited fifteen minutes the other morning to be shaved, and took the place of a burly longshoreman in the barber's chair, chatted affably with the artist as his razor glided over the ex-President's face, picked up his own hat, brushed his own coat, paid his 15 cents, and walked out of the place without even the barber suspecting who he was. He goes to the theatre with his wife, attends concerts and lectures, and often occupies a pew in St. Bartholomew's Church on Sunday morning, but he is not stared at, seldom pointed out, and has ceased to be a curiosity. It is not that New Yorkers intend any disrespect to the ex-Chief Magistrate. It is simply a phase of New York life. The big men come here, mingle with the little men, and are swallowed up in the vortex. They soon forget their own importance and probably enjoy life more for not being so conspicuous.—Kan. City Journal's N. Y. Letter.

A New Calculating Machine.

A new calculating machine has been perfected, occupying about the same space as an ordinary typewriter, having a slightly inclined keyboard, the keys of which are operated in the same manner as those of a typewriter. Each key has two figures, a large and small one, the large figures increasing consecutively from one to nine, and the small ones decreasing in the same manner. Thus the custometer is so constructed that it not only performs all computations in whole numbers and decimal fractions, but in common fractions, being equally accurate in discount, interest, square root, exchange, and all forms of account work.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Worm Six Feet Long.

The Megascolides Australis, an earthworm, of Australia, is of the size of an ordinary adder, and at least six feet long. It is usually found on the banks bordering small rivers, though it occasionally seeks the open country. It is not an easy matter to drag this gigantic worm from the winding galleries which form its retreat. It glides about the sinuous passages with great rapidity, inflating its anterior and posterior extremities at will. Its body exhales a strong odor similar to that of creosote, and it has the power of ejecting, to a distance of several inches, jets of milky fluid. The aborigines use the oily fluid into which the dead body of the creature resolves itself, as a remedy for rheumatism.—Youth's Companion.

Electricity in Coal Mining.

The electric transmission of energy for mining operations, has been making rapid progress during the past few years both at home and abroad, and now we may safely assume electricity to be one of the recognized means of distributing energy below ground. It is not improbable that in some of the colliery centres, where a number of pits is worked within a comparatively small area, large power stations will be erected on similar lines to the central lighting stations. In America there are already some four or five different types of electric coal-getters working successfully.—London Engineer.

The Phonograph and Photography.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy it was suggested that by the combined use of a phonograph and an apparatus for instantaneous photography and reproduction of the pictures obtained, it would be possible to reproduce at any future time not only the future speech of a person, but also bring before the audience a vivid picture of the person's gestures and facial expression. An audience might thus be enabled not only to hear the utterances of, say, a famous actor, but also to see him and his actions represented on a screen.—Foreign Letter.

Marvellous Gold Leaf.

The gold beaters of Berlin, at the Paris exposition, showed gold leaves so thin that it would require 282,000 to produce the thickness of a single inch, yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes as to be impenetrable by the strongest electric light. If these leaves were bound in book form it would take 15,000 to fill the space of ten common book leaves.—Paris Temps.

Two-Horned Rattlesnakes.

At the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco two horned rattlesnakes from the Mojave desert were exhibited recently. The venomous creatures are yellow, like the sand they live in, and have over each eye a scaly horn. They never move straight forward but with a sinuous side motion, so that it is impossible to tell in which direction they intend to strike.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The "Miracle Gun."

The Germans are much interested in M. Paul Giffard's repeating air rifle, named "the miracle gun." It uses a steel cartridge about a foot long and as thick as a man's thumb, which is charged with liquefied air and contains 300 shots. The shots are expelled with great force and accuracy, and without flash or smoke. The weapon is inexpensive.—Foreign Letter.

A Side Wind not Wanted.

Charles O. Millikin is now trying to trade off that grape-trellis horse for two very thin and young swine owned by George Carter. As soon as the wind is favorable the horse will be driven into town.—Biddeford Standard.

Ambitious City Notes.

HAMILTON, Feb. 14.—Eugene B. Hemingway, a banker and grocer at Whitney's Point, N.Y., absconded early last month with several thousand dollars belonging to his fellow-villagers. Coming here he deposited $700 in the Bank of Hamilton, which has been attached by two of the victims in garnishment proceedings. Hemingway is missing.

A. W