THE TORONTO WORLD

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MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1888.

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

Echoes From Two Banquets.

Nothing could well be in sharper contrast than the speeches delivered by Attorney-General Longley at the Boston banquet and that of Attorney-General Mowat at the Toronto Board of Trade dinner. Each of these gentlemen is the leading Liberal in his own province, with the difference that while the Ontario leader's pre-eminence is not disputed in his own province, Mr. Longley is regarded in Nova Scotia as the fortuitous result of a combination of circumstances. He is at heart anti-Canadian, and his ambition, as voiced by himself at the recent Boston banquet, is to render his province tributary to New England. He called God to witness that Nova Scotia had nothing in common with the rest of Canada, and declared his intention to shut Quebec and Ontario merchants out of the Nova Scotia markets. The man is powerless for any such purpose, but his blatant buncombe reveals him in his true character as a public enemy. At the Toronto dinner, upon the other hand, Mr. Mowat spoke in glowing terms of Canada's prosperity, unity and progress. "Our country has made great progress," said Mr. Mowat, and nearly every man present applauded his statement of the glorious fact. He was ably supported by the Minister of Education, who not only testified to our past progress and great achievements, but also forshadowed the still greater future in store for united Canada. There was not a solitary undertone of despair in either speech, and not the slightest suggestion of a doubted for radical change. Hon. Mr. Ross' speech might be recastand used as an editorial by The World without the slightest amendment of its patriotic sentiments.

But here occurs a curious thing: The London Advertiser, long a staunch supporter of the Ontario Government, prefers the views entertained by Mr. Longley to those entertained by Messrs. Mowat and Ross. Waiving for the present the fact that the former did not speak the truth when he told the Yankees that there is no natural trade between the upper and the lower provinces, and that he wilfully falsified official returns when he claimed that Ontario takes all and returns nothing, let us contemplate the extraordinary spectacle of an Ontario journal professing to care for the interests of its own province above all else, and professing to esteem Mr. Mowat as a man of wisdom and veracity, joining with a Nova Scotian Annexationist in an effort to shut Ontario "drummers" out of a Canadian market for the benefit of New England "drummers." The Advertiser sneers at Mr. Mowat as among those who "talk of Canadian progress" and at Mr. Ross for talking of "coming Canadian greatness." Nothing is cited, beyond Mr. Longley's false assertions, to show that Messrs. Mowat and Ross were not within the facts in speaking as they did. This is certainly an extraordinary position for a Liberal organ to take. It lends color to the rumor that the Hon. David Mills is dissatisfied and jealous, and aspires to leadership upon a policy of his own. Although no longer acting as editor of The Advertiser, Mr. Mills is still connected with that journal, and its attack upon the Ontario Government, coupled with its antagonism to The Globe's policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity and direct taxation, must be accepted as harmonizing with the sentiments of the leading Liberal of Western Ontario. This manifestation of what is going on under the ice is worth watching.

A Mining Policy for Ontario.

We beg to suggest to the Ontario Government that it is high time they had a mining policy for this province, and we trust that they will not allow the present session of the Legislature to pass without moving in this direction. The big card of their opponents at Ottawa has been "the development of the country," and with this card they have been successful every time.

Let Mr. Mowat adopt some such cry as "the development of the province." True he has a lot for our chief industry, agriculture, and the farmers owe him full recognition therefor. But he must do something for our mining industry. We believe that Ontario is immensely rich in mineral wealth. We believe that all that portion of this province from the Ottawa clean across the country to the Lake of the Woods is full of the most valuable minerals in the world—gold, silver, copper, iron, phosphates, gypsum, stones of all kinds, etc., etc. We believe that it is richer in this respect than any other portion of the North American Continent. A good deal has been done to develop this wealth, but it has been after a disjointed fashion. Individuals and companies have done something, but at a loss to themselves.

What we advocate is that the Ontario Government formulate and pursue a policy looking to the development of the mineral wealth of this province; that they spend say from $50,000 to $100,000 a year in prosecuting a thorough exploratory survey of the mineral country to the North; that they put the School of Science here on a thorough footing by employing the best possible teachers of mineralogy, by supplying that school with the best procurable plant for assaying and testing ores; that the graduates of this school be given an opportunity of making themselves useful to the province that educated them; and that finally such legislation be passed as will secure to the province, by royalty or otherwise, compensation for the expenditure thus incurred. Furthermore we believe that an immense revenue may be derived by this province from its mineral wealth, if the thing is gone about in the right way, and that direct taxation, which threatens to follow the exhaustion of our timber limits, be averted. We speak within the mark when we say that the mineral wealth of Ontario is such that a small royalty thereon would support the government of the province for fifty years without direct taxation!

Surely this province is rich enough to create such a department of mines? Surely there must be money now going in channels that are less profitable?

Once the mines of Ontario are made known, capital and population will rush into the northern country. It is, we believe, our mineral wealth that is the great temptation of those Americans who wish to bring us into the American union. Mining development, we venture to say, will do much for the farmers of Ontario, and anyone anxious to assist them ought to be willing to start the mining industry.

The World pledges itself to help Mr. Mowat and his party in the realization of such a policy, and we are sure that he will find the papers of the entire province with him on the question. It is for the press of Ontario especially those papers published in the mining counties, to speak out on the question.

The Progress of Government Control.

It was early in the year recently closed that the American Congress ventured to pass the Interstate Commerce Law. The step was considered a bold one, and prophecies that it would lead to failure were freely made. Three things the law would do, or attempt to do, so it was announced. 1. It would put a stop to the practice, by railway companies, of giving preferential rates to some individuals or companies over others. You must treat all your customers alike; there must be no preferences, is what the law now says to the railways. 2. Here comes in the famous long and short haul section of the Act; by which it is decreed that the rates per mile must be the same whether the haul be short or long. And, 3, Prohibition of "pooling" by different railways, as a means of neutralizing competition. Well, the experiment has been on trial for now the greater part of a year, and it is within the mark to say that it has succeeded a great deal better than was generally expected. The Commissioners appointed to administer the law have recently reported to the Government, and the showing they are enabled to make is considered highly satisfactory. So much so, indeed, that all idea of letting the new law drop appears to be abandoned. Congress, it is believed, will willingly make such improvements in the law as may be found feasible, but there is no talk now of the nation letting go the control which it has recently gained over the railway companies. More likely it is that Congress will ere long push the principle of Government control farther still, and will confirm and consolidate what has been already gained.

And this tendency of American public opinion can scarcely fail to be materially strengthened by the friendly greeting which the new movement gets from England. The London Economist is preeminently a journal of hard, common-sense instincts generally, and little inclined to show favor to "fads" or nonsense of any kind. In matters financial, which are what it principally concerns itself with, its leanings are towards conservatism and vested interests. We may fancy, therefore, that The Economist must think it sees solid reason for the new American railway law when it says that the British public will now certainly demand the same or something the same for the old land. The happy results of the bold venture made on the western side of the Atlantic, says The Economist, "should encourage the British Government to bring forward *next session* a railway bill which will be sufficiently thorough to satisfy the British public, who have shown clearly enough that they will not accept any half measure." This is very plain speaking, having regard to the cautious source whence it comes. The Economist holds it a fact proven that the Interstate Railway Act has been a success in America; and believes, further, that now the British public will demand to have the same or something like it. The demand will be an immensely popular one, we may be sure, and we should say that on general principles the present Government is likely to favor the popular demand.

Already, we fancy, the intelligent reader perceives whither we are drifting. Admitted that railway reform is proved to be practicable in the United States, also in Great Britain, shall we be told that it will not do for Canada? As the youngest of the three nations, and as the smallest in wealth and population, though not in territory, we naturally are apt to follow examples already set by our near kindred on both sides the Atlantic respectively. Nor is the situation one which we need regret. For it assures us of many valuable lessons in national policy and conduct, which we are free to use and to appropriate, without having to pay for the same in the dear school of experience. If some of her wisest men are to be believed, our Mother Country has more than once had to take "a leap in the dark"—having to decide upon some positive course with very little light of experience to illumine the way. But it may fairly be said that not many Canadian situations are likely ever to arise, in which the way has not already been pretty well illumined by the light of either English or American experience, or both. Where one happens to fail us, the other will almost certainly come in. And here, *en passant*, we may observe one reason why Canada should do better and achieve more by working out her own destiny in her own way, and in such manner as British connection perfectly well admits of,—than by merging these Provinces in the United States. As long as we preserve our independence, both commercial and political, we are free to adopt, from time to time, such parts of both the British and the American systems respectively, as may seem best suited to our circumstances. And is should be no mere visionary idea, but an achievement quite within the limits of the practical and the practicable—for us, while copying from both the British and the American models—to produce a new result—a something which shall be pronounced an improvement on both. But of course that ambition is gone from us once we surrender our independence.

Just at present it seems likely that American example as to Government control over railways is likely to be copied in England. But if the example aforesaid is to be copied across the Atlantic, much more should it be copied here, where the circumstances—the railway circumstances, that is—are decidedly more American than they are English. And we can add another reason, which ought to have weight. Ours is a National Policy Government; it is on its record as such that it claims the confidence of the people. And the principle of National Policy, be it observed, goes lame and halt until it be carried out in railway as well as in some other matters. Sir John and his colleagues may depend upon it that the people of this country will watch with much interest the progress made by the railway question in each of the two countries from which our examples are mainly drawn—Great Britain and the United States.

The Chicago News wants every immigrant who lands at a United States port examined as to mental, moral and financial fitness for citizenship. Mr. Wiman's scheme is that those found unfit shall be "diverted to Canada, to the profit of the American manufacturers, merchants and transport agents," and his Toronto organs have not dared to object to this insulting proposition.

The End of a Brilliant Bad Man.

The late Rev. Isaac S. Kelloch went to Washington Territory to die because it was so far away from the scenes of his former operations. Had he lived a little longer he would probably have pulled up in Alaska or China. He was a brilliant bad man. Physically handsome and intellectually bright, his ability to impress men and women from the pulpit and the platform was prostituted to the service of his ambition and his lust. He was compelled to vacate in disgrace every pulpit that he ever occupied, and he had been at different times the favorite preacher of Boston, Leavenworth and San Francisco. In Boston he was a Know Nothing leader, but in San Francisco he became a "moral Reformer and workingman's friend." As such he was elected Mayor by the assistance of Dennis Kearney. He made his pulpit a rostrum for the advocacy of himself and moral reform, and it fared ill with sinners who refused to vote as he dictated. They were children of Satan and enemies of God, and brimstone was dealt out to them with an unsparing hand. His favorite themes were temperance and moral reform, but it has since transpired that he was all the while leading a life of shameless immorality in secret. He became so violent a reformer that several shooting scrapes and at least one murder resulted from his campaign. The expiration of his term of office found him so utterly discredited that he had to go away and die among strangers. The moral of his immoral career is that the man who sets up too high a standard for others may be content with a much lower one for himself.

New Jersey complains that her waters are infested by pirates from other States, who are destroying her supply of food fishes, and her press calls for Congressional protection. They have in New Jersey no such newspapers as afflict Canada, and are devoted to the depreciation and destruction of home interests.

Farmer Shaw, who cultivates an office in the Yonge-street Arcade as Secretary of the Toronto C. U. Club, appeals to the farmers as against Col. Denison's Rossin House speech. How many bona fide farmers contribute to editor Shaw's salary in his new position? We venture to say not one. It is even doubtful if he is paid out of the pockets of Canadians of any class. Mr. Shaw's occupation is gone, and he had better so too. Move on Shaw. Go back to your hoe.

Ras Alula, the Abyssinian, goes barefooted, but Ras Wiman, the Staten Islander, always insists upon boot.

Carter Harrison writes from Japan that the land is nationalized there, as "the Emperor owns every foot of it." Bacon may not have written Shakespere, but it looks as though the Mikado had written Henry George.

A ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

The Approaching Anniversary of the Marriage of England's Heir Apparent.

How fast the world does run away with one! It seems as if it were only yesterday that the Prince of Wales brought his charming bride home from Denmark, and yet, March 10 next, they will celebrate their silver wedding—the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. It was in the darkest days of the American civil war, March 10, 1863, that they married; yet Americica took pleasant cognizance of it. Tennyson, too, the poet laureate, writing to order and to measure, did grandly—one of the finest productions of his powerful days. The very opening of his greeting ode was a study of rhythm and of beauty:

Sea King's daughter from over the sea,
Alexandra!
Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,
But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra!

She was lovely then, and is lovely now, though the mother of many children. She is, and deservedly, the most popular of all the Royal family, and her silver wedding will meet with warm applause from all English-speaking people.

Looking After the Young Girls.

Since the opening of the new hall in connection with the Girls' Industrial Institute, Richmond and Sheppard streets, special attention has been given to the young girls employed in the factories, and a large number attend the sewing and singing classes. They are improving in sewing, and the teacher of singing is much pleased with the progress they are making. There is also an improvement in their deportment and personal appearance, and the garments they make are given to them. During the holidays they were treated to candies, fruits and books. These, with some lively games on Christmas eve, gave them much pleasure. Their ages range from the child just learning to sew, to those who will soon be able to leave dressmaking and for this branch of work a competent teacher is provided. A few newsgirls attend, but happily this class is decreasing in number. Last year when entertainments were given them only twelve could be found in the city; this year there are but six.

The Toboggan Slide.

Editor World: A few days ago I noticed two statements in your sporting column to the effect that the toboggan slide near McMaster Hall was 700 yards long, and that this distance was traveled in twenty-two seconds. The first statement is untrue, as can be proved by actual measurement. The whole distance from the top of the chute to the end of the slide is certainly nearer 300 yards than 700. And the second statement is absurd on the face of it, for it means (as can easily be verified by calculation) a speed of a mile a minute throughout the entire length of the slide, and even at the bottom of the chute, which has a straight drop of perhaps seventy feet, the velocity of a toboggan could not possibly exceed half that rate. No doubt the total length is traversed in twenty-two seconds, but that total distance cannot be much over 350 yards. TOBOGGAN.

The M.P. for Halton Unseated.

The Halton election trial was concluded at Osgoode Hall Saturday morning before Mr. Justice Rose. Lawyer McGibbon of Milton, who appeared on behalf of the appellant, Mr. Henderson, called Wm. Bullivant of Milton to the stand. Bullivant swore that he was paid $6 by James Bell to come to Toronto on Feb. 23, 1887, the day of election, and not to vote. He did as requested.

This proved bribery by an agent, and the judge declared that the election must be voided and Mr. John Waldie, M.P., unseated. As for the parties shown to have been guilty of corrupt practices, he directed that Bullivant and Bell appear before him at Milton on Feb. 3 to answer to the charge.

King-street Improvements.

Early in the spring City Engineer D. Dineen will make extensive alterations to their premises on the corner of King and Yonge streets, which improvements when completed, will make their establishment one of the largest and finest in the Dominion. In order to make room, the firm have decided to clear out all their large stock of furs at cost, commencing to-day. They will hold a large clearing sale, and will continue the same all next week. Ladies and gentlemen in want of fine fur goods at a low price should visit Dineen's fur show rooms, corner King and Yonge-streets.

Look After the Game Laws.

Editor World: I noticed this morning that a large deer is being exposed at No. — King-street west, whether for sale or ornament I cannot say. However, as the fifteen days allowed by law for disposing of game expired a week ago, I would be pleased to learn through the columns of The World whether we have game wardens for the purpose of looking after such cases, and if so why they allow such an open violation of the law. *Parkdale*, Jan. 6. ALPHA.

What They Left Behind Them.

Duncan Cameron of Toronto died at Cheyenne, Wyoming, Oct. 17, leaving a personal estate in Toronto valued at $1150. He made no will and the Toronto General Trust Company, in behalf of the heirs, on Saturday applied to the Surrogate Court for power to administer the estate.

Application was made by the widow for power to administer the estate of John Pool, late of Markham Township. He owned real estate valued at $5000 and personalty to the value of $100.

Pica's Plagiarism.

From The Whitby Chronicle.

We like The Empire, don't you know, and we believe The Empire like us, as it carefully reads us and is not above taking ideas from us. Our municipal horse race at Port Perry was an idea not to be let slip, and on Monday we had a full field and lengthened pedigrees relating to the Toronto circuit. That's right, brother, help yourself.

No man or woman can read The World without having the mind strengthened and the views enlarged. Get it sent to your address for a month for twenty-five cents.

An Apology.

To our customers who got crushed during the rush of business last week, and to those who had had to leave our stores without getting served we would say that we have put on an extra staff of counter hands and can assure them that a repetition of last week's crush will not occur again, and that they will be served with despatch. The finest groceries, the choicest wines the market can afford. T. P. Brazill & Co., 161 and 165 King-st. east. tf

—Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has not in stock, get him to procure it for you. 2

KNOCKED OUT BY A COON.

JOSH MILLER PUNISHES PAUL PATTILLO IN HIS OWN ROOMS.

Detective Jack Cuddy Stops the Mill—The Dog Fighters of Hamilton Weaken—Topics of the Turf—Spots of Sport.

"Josh" Miller is a colored pugilist of athletic build, who drifted from Owen Sound to this city a few weeks ago. He has figured in several "scraps" here and has invariably beaten his opponent with ease. Paul Pattillo having heard of the new comer's reputation offered to spar him six rounds, Queensberry rules, and if the Owen Sound man stayed the six rounds he was to receive $10. The deft was accepted by Miller, and the affair was arranged to come off at Pattillo's rooms on Saturday night.

Three hundred persons paid 50 cents to witness the mill. Detective Jack Cuddy and Pat McGrath were among the crowd. After several novices had boxed for the amusement of the audience, Pattillo appeared upon the stage and made a speech something like this: "Boys, all I want is to keep these two men here (the detectives) quiet, and I will soon dress him." Paul's friends applauded his bravado. Time was called, the combatants stepping into the centre of the ring and shaking hands. Miller, who is a big powerful fellow, weighing 175 lbs., immediately went to work and succeeded in landing a stinging blow upon Paul's left optic, which neatly floored him. The "knock down" was so quickly done that those who had considered him an unequal match for the "Professor" realized they had made a mistake. The balance of the round was noticeable only for the shyness with which Pattillo fought. He was guilty of forcing several clinches in which Miller did excellent short arm work. Paul busied himself at this time in claiming fouls, which the referee would not allow. The crowd had now become thoroughly excited, and both men were urged on by their respective sympathisers. The second round was opened by Miller, sending Pattillo to his knees by a body blow. Paul retaliated, after getting on his feet, by visiting Miller's nose. Then the colored fellow swung with his right, and, catching Pattillo on the neck, sent him to the floor in a heap. The "knowing ones" thought he had been knocked out, and the timekeeper was called upon "to keep cases" on his watch. Before the expiration of the time allowed, however, and while Paul was still lying on the floor, Detective Cuddy mounted the stage and announced that the fight could not go on. Pattillo was not anxious to proceed, but was willing, he said, to meet any man of his own weight. The only injury he had received was the discoloration of his eye, whilst Miller was unmarked. Paul is reported to have fallen so sore over his bad showing that he threw Miller's clothing out of the academy, and threatened "to do up" Joe Popp, who looked after Miller.

A Benefit to the "Fire Laddie."

Jack McDermott, commonly known as "The Rochester Fire Laddie," is to be tendered a benefit at Pattillo's academy Jan. 19. McDermott has met many of the best men in the profession, and has shown himself to be a clever and thoroughly game pugilist.

THE HAMILTON PARTY WEAKENED.

A Prospective Dog Fight That Did Not Come Off at Burlington Beach.

When Grand Trunk train No. 12, from Hamilton, rolled into Union Station at 8 o'clock last evening about fifteen Toronto sports jumped from the smoking car steps, and, after saluting several friends, disappeared in various directions. Prominent amongst them were Charley McDoel, the prize fighter, Bob Gamble and Jim Frawley. To several enquirers, the sports replied: "Tis didn't come off." McDoel left the train on the north side, and he had for a companion his 36-lb. white bull dog "Slick." Another sport jumped from the south side of the train, having under his arm a brindle bull pup.

The mission of these gentlemen to Hamilton was to witness a fight between "Slick" and Furlong's dog, owned at the Ambitious City. The stakes were said to be for a few hundred a side, and the affair was to have taken place in a hotel at Burlington Beach before midnight of Saturday. The Hamilton party made a dead "weaken" and would not meet the Toronto dog on any terms, alleging that they were afraid of the "cops" getting on to them. The Toronto men were so anxious for a fight that they offered to match "Slick" against Furlong's dog at $300 to $200 and pay $5 each to see the fight. They also agreed to change the scene of the contest to any other place off the Beach, but all efforts to make a match failed and early Sunday morning the party broke up, the Toronto men going to their hotels in disgust.

Several sports from Rochester and Buffalo were present and they were so anxious to see a match made that they offered to lay large odds on "Slick." In the meantime Chief of Police McKinnon of Hamilton is after the whole party of dog-fighting patrons and promises to make it very hot for them. Several dog-fights are said to have taken place in and around Hamilton during the past week.

The Ontario Rugby Union.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—The sixth annual meeting of the Ontario Rugby Football Union was held at the Russell House here this evening, with a large attendance of delegates from the province. The annual report showed the union to be in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise. Numerous changes in regulations concerning the championship matches were made, the most important being that during the coming year the competition will be by challenge instead of by ties, as formerly. The election of officers resulted: President—G. A. Griffin, Ottawa College. Vice-Presidents—T. D. B. Evans, Ottawa; T. H. Stinson, Hamilton. Secretary-Treasurer—G. C. Biggar, Toronto University.

Executive Committee—W. H. Rankin, Queen's University; W. H. Rose, Royal Military College; A. D. Cartwright, Toronto; W. S. Chisholm, London; J. H. Senkler, Toronto University; J. S. Broughall, Trinity College; Wm. Hendrie, jr., Hamilton.

Shooting for the Moore Cup.

The Owl Gun Club shot a handicap pigeon match for the Moore Cup at John Ayres, on Saturday. Three ties were made at twenty-seven yards:

J. Rice	011011111111101 1—12
G. Jones	101110111111101 1—12
J. Colborne	111111101011110 1—12

Capt. Tyndon, J. Fleming, W. Lusk, H. Hoffman, J. Douglas, W. Stewart, J. Montgomery, J. McDonald, C. Rigg, C. Ayre, C. Rogers, A. Ellis, J. C. Unwin, J. R. Humphreys and R. McKay retired on scores ranging from 7 to 2. In the shoot off the score was:

J. Rice	11111—5
G. Jones	1100 ret.
J. Colborne	1100 ret.

Mr. Shields' Timber Toppers.

The World made a visit yesterday to Mr. A. Shields' farm on the St. Clair-road, near Davenport, where that gentleman's steeplechasers Repeater and Cyclone are wintering. Mr. Shields very kindly had the horses turned out in a paddock for inspection. They are being allowed to rough it this winter and therefore do not show to the best advantage, but both look well and healthy. It is useless to describe them, as they are as well known to the race-goer as the track itself. Neither has had a bridle since the cold weather set in, but they are turned out every day in a paddock where they exercise themselves and play in the snow like two dogs. Mr. Shields has not yet decided whether he will prepare them for the Rockaway meeting or not, but it is more than likely that he will keep them here to sport silk at the Ontario Jockey Club May meeting. Of late Mr. Shields has not been successful with his horses and has had a long run of ill-luck, and it is to be hoped that the coming season he may break the ice and once more be alloted among the successful owners.

The Lachine Stables.

LACHINE, Que., Jan. 8.—The horses about here are all wintering well and look the picture of health. I called at the Lachine Stables yesterday and had a look at Mr. E. H. Hanna's horses. Percy is wintering better than he has ever done before and is looking remarkably well and should give a good account of himself next season. Skylark, the half-bred mare, is being driven every day, and Mr. Hanna tells me that if nothing happens her, she will be a hard one to beat between the flags next season, and that she is the fastest and best jumper he ever saw. Attorney, the brown horse, 5 years, by Longfellow out of Endless, which Mr. Hanna purchased last fall from Appleby and Johnson of New York, is a grand looking horse and wintering well. I think he will make a clever fencer and be a good horse shrouth the fields. The Stable will make its first appearance this year at the Ontario Jockey Club May meeting, and if looks go for anything, they will certainly give a good account of themselves. E. H.

Gossip of the Turf.

The weights for the Suburban Handicap to be run at Sheepshead Bay in June are due Feb. 1, and turfmen are already speculating on the work of the handicapper. It is generally believed that the top weight will be allotted to Hanover, Exile, Dry Monopole and Linden.

There is a great falling off in entries for the Coney Island and Brooklyn Jockey Club stakes from last season. This is due, no doubt, to the rule passed by the jockey clubs in September, 1887, disqualifying all horses and owners who raced on half-mile tracks, or for purses of less than $500, within fifty miles of New York. It has barred a large number who have hitherto raced at Coney Island and Brooklyn, etc., and who have entered liberally in the stakes, particularly the handicaps.

A recent issue of the London Sporting Times called attention to the Futurity stakes and urged English breeders to make nominations, as English yearlings so engaged would render them sought for by American buyers, and even in English hands they would not only always be salable in America, but if they could win the Futurity it would net them more than all the stakes they could win in England in a season, as the stake will be worth nearly $100,000.

The Skating Championship of Austria.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A race for the one-mile skating championship of Austria took place to-day at Vienna. Alex. Von Ponleson, a Russian youth, won easily in 3 min. 36 sec.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Owing to the soft weather the Wanderers' Snow Shoe Club's tramp did not take place on Saturday.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Associated Charities will be held this afternoon at 3.30 in the House of Industry.

Registered vital statistics last week: Births, 41; marriages, 10; deaths, 13. Four of the deaths were from diphtheria.

Mayor Howland thanks Mr. A. Pellatt for a donation of $25 and Alice Mountain (Dundas) for $1 towards the Industrial School.

W. A. Clark, the Island grocer, bought another lot at Mead's Island, and will erect a new store at the centre. He will also build a new one at Hanlan's Point.

Two alarms of fire were sounded yesterday afternoon. At 2 o'clock box 212, Berkeley-street and the Esplanade, was rung. Boys had set fire to the crib work on the breakwater, but little damage was done. At 4.40 a false alarm was rung from box 43, Queen and Beverley-streets.

Mr. Thomas N. Doutney, a converted liquor seller, will be here in a couple of weeks, and hold a series of temperance meetings, probably at Shaftesbury Hall. Mr. Doutney is highly spoken of as a temperance worker by the press and pulpit, and is assisted by his wife, who has a first-class reputation as a singer. They are at present at Napanee.

On Saturday evening the employes of the J. F. Pease Furnace Company presented their foreman, E. M. Ross, at his residence, 13 High-street, with a handsome gold-headed cane on which his monogram was beautifully engraved, accompanied by an appropriate address. Mr. Ross replied in fitting terms, recounting the pleasant relation which had for years existed between himself and his fellow employes, after which an enjoyable evening was spent.

"St. Charles."

A suite of elegant luncheon and dining rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen have just been opened and furnished regardless of expense at the above named restaurant, 70 Yonge-street, the building of the Dominion Bank. The celebrated lunch counter for the convenience of business men and others will be continued as usual. Fred Mossop, Proprietor. 246

Most excruciating are the twinges which rack the muscles and joints of the rheumatic. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure, by promoting increased action of the kidneys, by which the blood is more effectually depurated, removes, through the natural channels, the acrid elements in the circulation which produce rheumatism and gout. The medicine is also a fine laxative anti-bilious medicine and general corrective. x

The Lick Telescope.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 8.—The first satisfactory observation through the Lick telescope was made last evening at 9 o'clock. The big telescope was at first pointed at the nebula in the constellation Orion, which appeared more magnificent than ever before. Only medium power was used.

Spanish Pilgrims and the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Pope to-day received 2000 Spanish pilgrims. He afterward received Emperor William's envoy, to whom he expressed the great pleasure with which he regarded the latest proof of the Emperor's affection and the excellent relations existing between Germany and the Vatican.

The Cold Wave in Montana.

BELGRADE, Mont., Jan. 8.—The thermometer registered 52° below zero here yesterday morning, the coldest since 1865. Stock is suffering severely and should the present cold snap continue, losses will be heavy. All freight trains are abandoned. Passenger trains going west are from 24 to 36 hours late.

Imports and Exports.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Returns issued by the Board of Trade show that the imports for the past month increased £3,162,685 as compared with those for the corresponding month in 1886, and that the exports for the same month increased £3,230,000 over those for December, 1886.

A Dense Fog.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dense fog prevails on the Irish coast. The steamer Wisconsin was unable to land the mails at Queenstown. In a collision between the steamers Stoneham and Colstrup, off Dover, the former was sunk and seven persons were drowned.

A Concession to Spain.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Riforma announces that Italy has conceded to Spain for fifteen years territory on the Bay of Assab, suitable for a coaling station, reserving, however, the right to use it herself to the exclusion of others in time of war.

A Mexican Volcano.

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 8.—San Martin peak, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been belching forth dense smoke for some time. It is thought the mountain will become an immense volcano.

Secretary Lamar's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Lamar yesterday tendered to the President his resignation as Secretary of the Interior, and it was accepted by the President.

Requires Emphasis.

Deacon (to minister)—Excuse me, Mr. Goodman, but I think you speak rather louder than is necessary to be heard.

Minister—Yes I presume I speak unnecessarily loud to be heard, but the result that I am trying to arrive at is to be heeded.

Go Slow.

From The Boston Transcript.

I planted trees at twenty,
And gave them time to grow;
And now good fruit is plenty
I pluck from every row.
Enough for you, boys,
Enough for me boys,
There'll always be, boys,
If we let it have the time to grow.

There's neighbor Hale, the rich man's son,
He could not wait till fall,
He ate his apples green, poor chap,
And now has none at all.
Ha, ha, my boys, ho, ho!
I tell you what I know,
'Tis fortune's waste when fools make haste;
You'd better go it slow.

I got my wealth by saving;
I always worked my way;
And I never cared a shaving
For "luck" in trade or play.
I never drank, boys,
Nor lived too high, boys,
And that's just why, boys,
I'm a hearty old man to-day.

There's Rapid Ned, who sowed wild oats
(As most young fellows can)
Now tramps a beggar on the street,
Where once he drove a span, a span.
Ha, ha, my boys, ho, ho!
I tell you what I know;
'Tis fortune's waste when fools make haste;
You'd better go it slow.

THE G.T.R. AND ALLAN LINE.

A Settlement of the Dispute Between Them Said To Be Probable.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—The statement is made that the Grand Trunk Railway authorities and the Allan Steamship Company have reopened negotiations with a view to settle the difficulty between them. It will be remembered that the Allan Steamship Company fell out with the Grand Trunk Railway on the question of freights, and on Dec. 29 it was decided that the steamers should give the go-by to Portland as a winter port and call at Baltimore instead. For the past few days, the rumor says, Mr. Andrew Allan, Mr. R. A. Smith and Mr. Sergeant, general freight agent of the Grand Trunk, have been in conference, and an amicable settlement is likely to be arrived at. The new time table of the Allan Line, with Portland reinstated instead of Baltimore, may be looked for shortly.

How a Great Victory was Gained.

Rev. Manly Benson, pastor of Berkeley-street Methodist Church, explained to a large congregation yesterday morning "How a Victory was Gained." The sermon, however, had no reference to the recent elections, but was a recital of how, while the prophet Samuel prayed and sacrificed, the Lord discomfited the Philistines between Mizpeh and Sheen, in commemoration of which Samuel called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

The preacher reviewed the spiritual battles of churches and individuals during the past year and showed the analogy of Samuel's saying. Victories had been won and Ebenezers had been raised. These were encouragements for the future, and the commencement of a new year was a fitting time for thankfulness and renewed consecration. "Through much tribulation" the kingdom of God must be entered. Trials would come, but, trusting in the Lord, strength and grace would be given and an ultimate triumph. In this year the old enemies would have to be faced. Vice would be seen on the right hand and on the left; infidelity would seek to do her worst, and every effort of the enemy would be made to shake their confidence in the truth.

Methodism retained her power to-day, and that lay in her spiritual life. When Methodism should lose that she would lose her all. "The sowing of the old year is done," said the preacher. "What shall the harvest be?" God only knew. It was their duty to relax no effort, but in faith to start with fresh vigor and sow and toil, knowing that their labors would not be unblessed. "For God and for the Right" he gave them as a motto for 1888, and urged them all to live

For the good that just needs assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance
And the good that you can do.

Intercession For Nations.

There was a large attendance in the Y.M.C.A. building on the last day of the "week of prayer," when the subject was intercession for nations. Rev. Dr. Reid and other ministers took part in the meeting, and many fervent prayers were offered for kings and all in authority, that laws may be wisely made and administered, for the abolition of the opium traffic and the cessation of all forms of cruelty, for a pacific spirit among states, for soldiers and sailors, emigrants and travelers, amelioration of the condition of the poor, a bountiful harvest, elevation of public morals, especially in respect of temperance and chastity, pure literature, philanthropic work, and a variety of other matters appertaining to the well being of nations. Yesterday sermons in connection with the Evangelical Alliance were preached in many places of worship.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples, or inflammatory and muscular complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. x

Ludicrous Bigotry.

Referring to the recent exhibition of historical portraits by the Montreal Numismatic Society, La Verite of Quebec says: "This society, notwithstanding a few Catholic names, which are intentionally put to the front, is at bottom a Protestant institution; and, verily, we do not see the necessity or expediency of Catholic newspapers giving prominence to such associations."

Alfred J. Wiley will be arraigned to-morrow on the charge of forging the name of Shedden & Co. to a check for $16.80.

MR. CLARK ALIAS MORAN.

He Gets Into Trouble by Calling a Detective Bad Names.

Detective John Cuddy was looking around the Union Station Saturday night when he observed going through one of the trains a man whom he had arrested at the station a few days before on the charge of playing a confidence game, the case, however, falling through. Cuddy went into the train and asked the man if he had a ticket and when he was answered in the negative he told him he had no business on the train if he had no ticket. The stranger said his name was John B. Clark, although when arrested a few days before, he gave the name of Moran.

Clark talked sweetly to the detective but when he saw that it would not go he began to abuse him. Cuddy took him to the office and made him buy a ticket, which he did—for Port Huron. Then the stranger let his tongue loose and applied the vilest names to Cuddy who promptly arrested him on the charge of disorderly conduct and locked him up.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results." x

A Destructive Sea Worm.

At the Canadian Institute on Saturday evening Secretary Alan Macdougall read an interesting communication from Mr. James F. Garden, C.E., Vancouver, in which he described the ravages of the destructive mollusk, or the teredo. He also forwarded a section sawn from a fender pile that was recently broken off from the Canadian Pacific Railway dock at that place by a slight strain from a hawser, the pile having been weakened and rendered useless by the borings of the teredo. Specimens, preserved in alcohol, of this worm were exhibited, and interest was taken in the examination of the pile section. The perforations were numerous, and varied from quill-like size to half an inch. Mr. Garden stated that the subject was of great interest to engineers on that coast, for the teredo could destroy any wooden structures submerged in the sea. Hence it was a difficult problem how to construct wharves and docks even of a temporary character. The pile in question had been driven fourteen months ago; its exterior looked as firm and right as when first put in but it was so honey-combed by this worm as to be useless.

An Alleged Procurer Arrested.

On Saturday Policeman Vaughan arrested at a disreputable house in Huron-street a man named Alexander Campbell, who is charged with being a procurer. It is alleged that on Friday Campbell visited a registry office at Hamilton and engaged a young girl to do domestic work in Toronto. He brought her to this city and then to the Huron-street house. She was not there long before she discovered the character of the occupants. She escaped, went to the Richardson House, where she was sheltered, and on Saturday reported the case to the police with the result as above.

G. T. R. Traffic Receipts.

The earnings of the