THE TORONTO WORLD

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1887.

The Alleged Market of Sixty Millions.

Commercial union would open to Canadian producers a market of sixty millions of people for their products, instead of the present market of five millions only. It appears as if in Mr. Wiman's estimation this were the most taking of all the inducements he has to present to the Canadian people. This, it can be seen, is what he mostly calculates upon to "fetch" the natives. Regarding this glittering but utterly deceptive bait we propose to say a few words:

First, as regards grain, animals, and farm produce of all kinds. Under the old reciprocity treaty, when our farm produce was admitted free, we had for customers, not the whole people of the great republic, but merely that portion of them living in the New England States and in the State of New York. One exception only will we admit of—it is true that some years we have sent barley to Chicago, St. Louis and other western points. But that exception allowed for, let us ask a few questions. When, and to what amount, has there ever been any export of the produce of Canadian farms to Ohio, or to any state west or south of it? Nothing to speak of, as far as we have ever heard. This talk about a market of sixty millions is all wind, signifying nothing—mere idle indulgence in "glittering generalities." Come down, gentlemen, come down, be little more precise, and name those states among the forty, or thereabouts, which under commercial union would be profitable customers for Canadian farm produce. Do you expect to send wheat to Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota, cattle and hogs to Chicago, and peas to Iowa and Illinois? Not from Ontario, at all events, we should say. (Manitoba wheat might find a market south of the border, we admit, but concerning that we have something to say further on.) The truth is that our possible or probable market across the border for farm produce is not spread over the whole United States, with sixty millions population, but is limited to New England, and to York State.

Say that we place the present population of York State and of all New England together at ten millions, which is a liberal advance on the census figures of 1880. We must deduct from that at least two millions and a half for the strictly rural population of the region indicated—people who even under complete free trade would not average a consumption of ten cents' worth of Canadian produce per head per annum. Behold now what follows! Your alleged market of sixty millions is dwindled down to seven and a half millions, which is only *one-eighth* of the big figure with which you are trying to overpower us. Don't for Heaven's sake tell us that you are going to export farm produce from Canada to the Carolinas, to Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and states farther south or west. It would be too much, you must be told beforehand that we cannot stand such nonsense as *that*. Positively the only exception we can make in your favor is with regard to the quantity of barley, be the same more or less, which might find a market in Chicago or other Western cities.

Gentlemen, we quite understand that it is the farmers you are trying to capture just now, and therefore we have devoted some little space to showing what your alleged market of sixty millions of people is a mere airy vision, nothing more; and that something like one-eighth of that number is all that would be [illegible] farmers for Canadian farmers. Touching [illegible] possibilities of a market over the border [illegible] manufactured articles, we shall be [illegible] this occasion.

[illegible] send Canadian cotton goods to [illegible] at any of these three great [illegible] points—Boston, New [illegible] Do you expect to sell [illegible] Buffalo or Troy? Or can [illegible] mercial travelers smart [illegible] and Quebec city made [illegible] ton and New York, [illegible] ose of the Massa- [illegible] have you great [illegible] Canadian reapers [illegible] achinery, that [illegible] tes of New [illegible] Again we [illegible] down; be [illegible] where [illegible] of the [illegible] ket [illegible]

[illegible] her weakest and Germany at her strongest comparatively. Ever since then France has been "pulling herself together," so to speak, although whether she is able yet to face Germany may be doubted. It is sure enough, however, that during the last ten or a dozen years France has been gaining greatly in military strength, both absolutely and relatively to Germany. In other words, *time* is working in favor of France; it being the fact that France gains considerably more in five years, or ten years, than Germany does. Of the two, France gains a good deal the more per annum in population, and in wealth also. Every year the fertile soil and brilliant sun of France are creating wealth at a rate which Germany can never hope to equal. The German military system is a marvel of honest and capable and economical administration; if it were not, no such numerous and efficient an army could be maintained out of the money voted for military purposes. The French military system is on a really economical scale, too, and under it probably not much money is wasted, except through such blunders as that of the costly Tonquin expedition. In the disgraceful period of the last Empire, things were different. Then the money that should have been used to buy supplies for the army was stolen right and left by jobbers and plunderers of all grades, the consequence being that when the great struggle came thousands of brave soldiers found themselves crippled and helpless for want of the most necessary camp supplies and munitions of war. As for this kind of thing, England knows how it is herself; even in our own time she has had her experiences of soldiers' shoes that were made only to sell, of bayonets that would bend like lead or break like pipestems, and such like. Well, common report says that French soldiers are well and honestly looked after now; and that in this respect things are very much changed from what they were in former days, when the greedy gang of Second Empire plunderers were allowed to rob the country almost as they pleased.

Now, supposing the military and economical administration of the Republic to be just possibly capable and efficient, it is evident that France must year by year keep gaining on Germany, as regards wealth, to begin with, and as a consequence in military strength too. In population the two countries are not far apart, and Germany shows the greater natural increase. But against this latter fact we must set these others—that France loses very little indeed by emigration, while emigration from Germany goes on with a rush. The indications are that this very year the flight of German emigrants from the fatherland will be something extraordinary. Now, are we to suppose that the Emperor and the Crown Prince, much more their trusty advisers Bismarck and Von Moltke, do not know all this? They know it all right well; and they are duly troubled at the prospect, we may be sure. Supposing this to be so, what more natural than to believe that they must be anxious to have the next fight out with France at an early day, before France gets too strong for Germany? For we take it as a fact not likely to be seriously disputed, that France is gaining on Germany a good deal every year in the elements of material strength. It seems incontestable that every year that passes is making the situation the better comparatively for France, and the worse for Germany. It is therefore highly probable that it will be German policy to hurry on the next war, while it will be French policy to delay and to postpone the dread event. The course and outcome of the present trouble on the Moselle can scarcely fail to throw a good deal of light on this particular subject.

A Mushroom Triumph for Mr. Wiman.

As will be seen in another column the discussion of the agricultural interests of Canada by the Central Farmers' Institute culminated in the carrying of a resolution favoring reciprocity with the United States. It is not The World's intention at the present time to discuss the wisdom or folly of this step, but it cannot conceal its regret that the farmers who met here yesterday should have allowed themselves to become the dupes of an ambitious annexationist in the United States. Reciprocity with the United States will not only be the death blow of Canadian industries, but it will be the entering of the thin end of the wedge which is aimed at the destruction of Canadian nationality itself. There are no class of Canadians so loyal to British institutions as the farmers of Ontario, and it is to be supposed that if these men saw in its true light the real meaning of the resolution which they carried yesterday, they would be the first to shrink from its consequences. Mr. Wiman may consider, now that his letter bewailing the condition of the Ontario farmers has received its first triumph, that the next step will follow, but we very much mistake Canadian sentiment and loyalty, if the triumph will not be of a very momentary character, and if the people of this country will not declare by an overwhelming majority that we are going to retain our nationality and our manufactures, and never allow the product of the farm and of the artisan to come in competition with those of a nation of sixty million people. If the farmers of Ontario are in such a deplorable condition as Mr. Wiman would have them believe, how can they be made wealthier by bringing about a state of affairs which will open up their market to the products of the United States, and at the same [illegible] dash away for years, if not for ever, the [illegible] ity of building a home market—the [illegible] antee of Canadian independence of [illegible] kets, and the only true way of de- [illegible] althy and vigorous nationality.

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that place, her age being two and twenty. To make the affair as ridiculous as possible, if not gloomy, the frailty of the poor infatuated swain did not permit of his leaving his bed and the ceremony was conducted while he was in that novel condition. One does not know whether to pity the senility of age, which permits itself to be led away by fortune hunting belles; or feel ashamed of a young woman who should be so hard up for a husband as to marry a man just arrived at the borders of Styx. At all events the affair was novel and has led Philadelphia society to think that it's the money, it's the money everywhere.

According to The World's report from Ottawa, the Government is confronted by railroad bonus seekers, hailing from east and west, north and south. Some of these railroad schemes are commendable enterprises, but the building of some of the contemplated roads will have no more effect on the general prosperity of the country than a cart would be made to run smoother by encumbering it with four wheels. Some of those who are asking the Federal Government to grant subsidies to their pet railroad schemes were, a short time ago, the loudest declaimers against the increase of the national debt; and now they forget that the Government, if it should assist every railroad company asking for aid, would be doing what they condemned. There is only one way of putting a stop to these raids made on the Dominion treasury, and that is The World's proposition, to submit such questions to a vote of the people. If this were done it would be found that a large proportion of the applications made at the present time for Government aid would be voted down by overwhelming majorities.

A Pointer for the License Commissioners.

Editor World: It is stated on what appears to me to be good authority that the White House on the corner of Farley-avenue and Esther-street is to receive a license. The above is to a certain extent confirmed by the appearance of the name of F. B. Morrow (the new applicant) among the list of "certainties" made out by one of your city contemporaries. While unwilling to criticise the License Commissioners' work in advance of the publication of their list, I believe that a grave injustice will be perpetrated should this house be one of the favored ones. As a ratepayer of Toronto and a lover of justice I protest against the granting of a license to this house, considering that it has recently been the headquarters for the gang of counterfeiters who have been plying their nefarious schemes in this city, that the applicant for the license is a new one; that he is a family connection of the present holder of the license, and further, because I have reasons for knowing, that the whole thing is a plot to make money for Small, the present holder, by selling out should he be successful in obtaining the grant under cover of the new applicant. Already the name of a well-known ex-hotel keeper is mentioned as the buyer of the "good will" of this "corner." If on no other grounds, I submit that to grant a license to any new applicant in the face of the fact that seventy-four of the men who have invested their all in the business are to be cut off is an outrage on that spirit of fair play and justice which should animate the feelings and characterize the conduct of the commissioners in their difficult and delicate task. FAIR PLAY.

Granolithic Pavements.

Editor World: In reply to Messrs. Hamburger & Co.'s challenge to state where the "Stuart Patent Granolithic" had proved an utter failure, I beg to refer him to the building of the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's at Redhill, County of Surrey, England, where there was some 30,000 yards of it laid, and which has proved entirely unsatisfactory, and has had to be constantly repaired, and proved beyond doubt to the architects and those in charge as an utter failure for sidewalk purposes.

Messrs. Crickmay & Son of London, Eng., are the architects and Mr. George Wells was the inspector of works, who tells me that no pains was spared to do the work as well as it could possibly be done, and that the material used was the best manufactured. Mr. Wells is now a resident of this city and can be seen any time, and will be happy to give any information regarding his practical experience with this material. TORONTO STONE CO.

Toronto, April 29.

McMaster University.

Editor Ardarius: The bill creating the above university has passed its third reading, and will doubtless become law; but whether it will ever be an accomplished fact is matter of grave doubt. There are many reasons why it should not, and I propose to point out a few grounds on which the founding of such a useless and superfluous institution should be strenuously resisted. In stating my objections as a Baptist to the scheme, I wish to avoid the abuse and personalities to which some opponents of the measure have resorted, and yet frankly and fearlessly to express my views (and the views also of the vast majority I believe of Canadian Baptists) on this question.

1. No demand has ever been made by the Baptists for such a hill or such a university.

2. The matter has never been honestly or openly brought before the denomination and considered by them. Excepting the promoters and a few of their friends, it was not even known that such a measure was proposed, or if it has been mentioned, its full import has not been understood.

3. The only channel of communication for those who wished to oppose the measure, viz., the columns of the Canadian Baptist, has (notwithstanding all that may be stated to the contrary) been practically closed against them and discussion discouraged or virtually stifled.

4. That the vote of the Paris Convention, where we are assured the measure was "solidly" carried, was in no sense the vote of the denomination, and the reason for this is not far to seek, viz., that when delegates were appointed for that convention no instructions were given them as to how they should vote, and if they voted they could not voice the will of the denomination, because they did not know it—many of them not even being aware that such a measure would be introduced.

5. The majority of that convention consisted of ministers who go as such, and *not as representatives of the churches*, and I contend that many of them were unable on hearing such a hasty, and one-sided view of the matter as took place at the Paris Convention to pass a sound judgment on a question involving such delicate and intricate issues as this, and were doubtless largely influenced by the eloquent and learned promoters of the measure.

6. That the promoters of this scheme are not representative Canadian Baptists, and do not understand, and are not in true sympathy with Baptist work in Canada. Their training is foreign, their inclinations alien, and some of them, I believe, not even Canadian subjects; and to say the least, it comes with a very bad grace that, excepting the professional advocate, the measure should have to be supported by those whom rumor says are to be the future grantors of these much coveted degrees.

7. There are only about 20,000 Baptists in Ontario, and the majority of these are women, and the idea of a Baptist university for, say, 5000 male Baptists is too absurd to be seriously considered, and even for 20,000 Baptists is scarcely less absurd.

8. That the mere money guarantee of $700,000 is no assurance as to the status of the proposed university. There may be the greatest abuses notwithstanding. Nor is the extra restriction that the curriculum shall be equal to that of the Provincial University any extra protection, as Baptist examiners will be dealing with Baptist students.

9. No dissatisfaction or even a whisper of [illegible] h has ever been heard against the Provin- [illegible] University by Baptists. Many of our best [illegible] have graduated there, and look on this [illegible] ce" innovation with distrust and dis- [illegible]

[illegible] adian Baptists do not wish to be [illegible] ually annexed to the United States, [illegible] all do they wish to copy the worst [illegible] merican education, and they are [illegible] ask why should our young men [illegible] h a degree which will bring a [illegible] o their checks in the presence [illegible] and liberal minded com- [illegible]

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THE ATHLETE'S COLUMN.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH SOME OF THE LEAGUE GAMES.

Toronto Will Play Her Opening League Game in Syracuse To-morrow—Prospects of the Ontario Jockey Club Meeting—Junior Wanderers' Bicycle Club.

BUFFALO, April 28.—There were but two league games to-day, rain at Pittsburg and Washington preventing the opening games in those cities. At New York the Quaker City representatives opened for a defeat, due to the fact that in the seventh inning the Giants gauged Daily and batted for three runs, which sealed the game, as at the conclusion of the eighth play was stopped owing to darkness. Keefe was batted only for scattered hits. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
New York	00010030 x—	4	11	2
Philadelphia	01000110 x—	3	8	4

At Indianapolis the home club opened its career in the league to-day by a splendid game against the Detroits. The contest was really an old time pitcher's game, which, under the new rules, was rather an unexpected feature. The home club went to the bat and scored the first run. Detroit did not score till the third and helped again in the fourth. At the fifth opening the home club again tied the score and in the seventh Detroit was again one ahead. Neither scored in the eighth, but when the home club put in a single in the first half of the ninth and tied the score again, Indianapolis stock went up. The Michigan sluggers, however, rallied around and scored the winning run without difficulty. Both clubs had in their strongest batteries, Boyle pitching and Myers catching for the home team and Baldwin pitching and Bonnet catching for the visitors. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—	3	7	6
Detroit	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—	4	8	6

Association Games.

BUFFALO, April 28.—The association was not more lucky than the league, as only two of its games were played to a conclusion. One, the Brooklyn Athletic game at Philadelphia, was stopped after two innings' play in which the Athletics had scored a run and the Brooklyns were blanked. The Baltimore-Metropolitan schedule at Baltimore was not filled. At St. Louis there was another slugging match with Cleveland, in which the Champions had a decided advantage early, but came near missing the game owing to a terrific batting streak which the Babies developed later on. King pitched for the home club and Crowell for Cleveland. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1 1 3 3 0 0 4 0 0—	12	22	4
Cleveland	0 1 0 0 0 5 2 3 0—	11	17	5

At Louisville Hecker went in the box for the home club and his excellent work inspired the home players with confidence. On the other hand the Cincinnatis put Smith in, and he was the nicest kind of a pie for Louisville. They not only batted him hard, but his erratic style of delivery gave them ample opportunity to run up their score:

		R.	H.	E.
Louisville	4 1 0 0 3 2 0 1 1—	12	19	3
Cincinnati	0 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—	5	10	3

Dust from the Diamond.

"Dan" Delaney and Sam Reid of this city have signed for the season with the Ionia, Mich., club as a battery. They have been ordered to report for duty in Detroit May 5.

The Toronto-Reading game was prevented by rain yesterday.

Toronto reaches Syracuse to-day from Reading and plays her first league game there to-morrow.

Boston blames the umpire for its defeat by Yale.

"Peek-a-boo" Veach was wild in his first game with Cleveland, sending eight men to bases. Morrison, on the other hand, was very effective.

McCormick has signed with Pittsburg. He will get a salary of $3000, and the deal, including the salary, will cost Pittsburg $7000.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., has purchased the release of Hallinan the catcher, from the Hamilton club.

The Young Stars challenge any other junior baseball club whose members are under 16. The secretary is Charles McDonald, 280 King-street east.

The Ontario Jockey Club Meeting.

The prospects of the Ontario Jockey Club meeting May 21 and 24, continue to be of the brightest. The Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne will not only be present both days, and the guests of the club at the usual luncheon, but His Excellency has signified his intention of giving the Wilton Cup, the last race on the first day, the winner to have cup or specie, as he may prefer. Several other gentlemen have promised to find a portion of the added money, and it is likely therefore that the club's liberal prizes will not involve them in pecuniary disaster. It is expected that the Street Railway Company will run a dozen of their big buses from the end of their line down to the course. This would be an immense encouragement to intending spectators.

Grand Derby Sweepstake.

1887—$10,000—1887.

First horse	$3000
Second	2000
Third	1000

$2000 divided among other starters; $2000 divided among non-starters; 2000 subscribers at $5 each; 10 per cent deducted from all prizes. George Carslake, proprietor, Mansion House, Montreal. Send for tickets at once. Very few left. Race May 25 (192 entries). 136

The Junior Wanderers' Bicycle Club.

For some time past a number of young bicycle riders have been agitating the forming of a club for boys, and as there are a lot of young riders in the city, the scheme has met with success, and a club has been formed. On Wednesday last a meeting was called at the Wanderers' club house, a room being kindly loaned for the purpose, and a number of boys were present and formed a club. It was decided to name the new organization the "Young Wanderers," and to admit into the riding ranks none but boys under 16. The fee is very small and any boys who ride and desire to join are invited to correspond with the secretary at 15 Wood-street. These officers were chosen: President, G. H. Orr; Captain, H. Lugadin; Lieutenant, Arthur Welch; Secretary-Treasurer, Jack Lalor; Bugler, H. Dorica. Already several names are enrolled, and as the club intend holding several trips and runs this season, a large membership is expected. This is a first-class move which will cause boy riders to take increased interest in the sport, and prove of great advantage in bringing forward the future record-breakers.

Cricket.

The annual meeting of District No. 8, Ontario Cricket Association, was held last night at the Walker House, there being present M. Boyd, W. W. Vickers, A. Winslow, representing Toronto Club; Sergts. Borland and Hall, Infantry School; J. E. Hall, W. Mumford, Parkdale; C. Jordan, E. F. Foley, J. Chandler, East Toronto; S. D. Smith, R. J. Minty, Gooderham & Worts; G. H. Stroud, F. S. Treen, West Toronto. These officers were elected: Secretary, F. S. Treen; Committee—C. N. Shanly, Toronto Club; J. E. Hall, Parkdale; R. J. Minty, Gooderham & Worts; G. H. Stroud, West Toronto; E. F. Foley, East Toronto; A. Hall, Infantry School. Association matches arranged are:

June 11—West Toronto with Parkdale.
June 18—East Toronto with Toronto.
June 25—East Toronto with West Toronto.
July 9—West Toronto with Infantry School.
July 16—Parkdale with East Toronto.
July 16—Gooderham & Worts with Infantry School.
July 23—East Toronto with Infantry School.
July 23—West Toronto with Goodderham & Worts.
July 23—Toronto with Parkdale.
July 30—Parkdale with Infantry School.
July 30—East Toronto with Goodderham & Worts.

The Canadian Gentlemen's Tour.

Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey has secured the patronage of the Governor-General, and the Lieut.-Governors of all the provinces, for his cricket team's tour in England this summer. Liberal subscriptions were sent by all of these gentlemen. All the team, except Dr. Ogden, will play at Scarbright against the gentlemen of New York. The match there will be of particular interest, as the professional bowlers of the Staten Island and Scarbright clubs will be pitted against the visitors. However, a substantial victory is expected for the Canadians. The fixtures as noted in The World have been finally adopted and no changes will be made. Mr. Annand of Halifax will be as good as Harley; Boyd never intended going, he is an Englishman and there will therefore be no Englishmen on the team. Every courtesy has been extended the team, so that, an enjoyable time is expected. A well-known sporting man said yesterday that the Canadians would win at least two-thirds of their matches. He took the results of the American matches in 1884, and assumed the strength of the Canadians to be, from the last three international matches, at least 25 per cent. in favor of the Canadians as compared with the Americans, so that a comparison of results will show that, other things being equal, the per cent. of matches that will fall to the Canadian gentlemen will be as above indicated. A great deal of money has been wagered in New York that the Canadians will win one-half of their matches, and similar wagers have been made here. Dr. Ogden of Chicago will captain the team. He sails May 28 by the Anchor line. Most of the team will visit Paris, returning home Sept. 18 at the latest, about which time the Ontario Cricket Association has fixed the international match.

It Will Be a Great Event.

LONDON, April 28.—The Cambridge University Boat Club has appointed a committee to make arrangements with the Harvard University Boat Club for a race between the Cambridge and Harvard crews, to take place in America some time during the month of September.

Racing at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—First race ¾ mile—Tony Pastor won, Souvenir second, Roy Boy third; time 1.32. Second race, 1 mile—Brown Duke won, Katie A. second, Hornpipe third; time 1.46½. Third race 1 1-16 miles.—Wary won, Ovid second, Rightaway third; time 1.52½. Fourth race 1 mile—Inders won, Bonnie King second, Ethel third; time 228. Fifth race ¾ of a mile—Revoke won, Blue Line second, Shadow third; time 1.32½. Sixth race, over five hurdles, 1½ miles—Aprilool won, Burr Oak second, Hop Sing third; time 2.37½.

Spots of Sport.

The Ontarios will have their first practice on the Baseball Grounds to-morrow at 3.30 p.m. It is hoped that a large number of the players will turn out. Regular practice will begin after May 1.

The Canadian Wheelmen's Association Guide Book for 1887 has just been issued. Its editors, Messrs. W. Donley and H. E. Tisdale of Simcoe are to be congratulated on turning out such a useful book for cyclists. It contains all the information that one can desire about wheeling, its road reports being especially valuable.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

Mr. Gladstone Visits it and Expresses His Admiration for Americans.

LONDON, April 28.—Mr. Gladstone and his wife to-day paid a visit to the grounds of the American exhibition and the camp of the Wild West show. A special performance was given for their entertainment. Mr. Gladstone sat and looked on with all the evidence of childlike delight. After the performance he was introduced to Red Shirt, one of the Indians. Mr. Gladstone spoke to him at length, and asked him if he noticed any difference between the English and Americans, or if he regarded them as brothers. Red Shirt replied that he "didn't notice much about the brotherhood." The 1500 workmen employed at the exhibition grounds cheered for Gladstone and Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone and his wife bowed repeatedly in answer to the salutations.

Mr. Gladstone was entertained at lunch by the managers of the exhibition. Col. Russell of Boston presided. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast to his health, said, among other things: "The institutions and progress of the United States have always been subjects of great interest to me. Ever since, very many years ago, I studied the life of Washington I became then aware, first of the magnitude of the destiny reserved for the Americans, and second of the fact that the period of the birth of the American States was of more interest than any other it was possible to study. When ever a youth desirous of studying political life consults me respecting a course of study in the field of history I always refer him to the early history of America. God Almighty made Englishmen and Americans kinsmen and they ought to have affection for one another. If they had not, humanity would cry shame upon them. I rejoice that the clouds which once obscured our mutual vision have almost vanished from our political sky and that the future is as bright and promising as the warmest-hearted among us could desire."

A THEOSOPHIST'S TRIALS.

The Troubles Which the New Cult Brought to a Professor.

From the Washington Critic.

Dr. Elliott Coues, the well known ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution, has for several years been a member of the faculty of the Columbian University here. Of late, however, the Doctor has become impregnated with the doctrine of the theosophists. Although these beliefs are supposed to give even greater consolation than the Christian religion, the Doctor has had nothing but trouble ever since he accepted them. First, he was court-martialled and lost his commission in the army; then his wife got a divorce from him. Now he is compelled to retire from the faculty of the Columbian University, because the management will not permit him to teach theosophy to the students. He delivered an address before them a few weeks ago, which, according to precedent, should have been printed in the college publication with those of the rest of the faculty, but was not. The president, Dr. Welling, refused to print it because of the doctrines it taught, and forbade any further discussion of the subject before the students; whereupon the Doctor wrote an indignant letter resigning his chair. Last of all, he has tendered his resignation as lecturer on anatomy at the National Medical College.

Being asked for his reasons for taking this step, he said to a Critic reporter:

"It seems that my views on religious intolerance, scientific insolence and social tyranny are too liberal to find favor with the old-fashioned conservatism of a Baptist college. The college faculty passed a resolution not to publish the addresses delivered this year, for fear of offending the religious prejudices which I had satirized in my address. But I had already arranged for the publication of the address in book form, and it is now issuing from the press. In maintaining my position it was necessary that I should relieve my colleagues of all embarrassment by resigning."

Dr. Coues' letter to the faculty forms the preface of his book.

She Knew Her Answer.

From Harper's Weekly.

A professor in a certain musical college once told me of a pupil who attended his lectures—a young woman from some remote place like Seattle or Los Angeles, who attracted his attention by her extreme devotion to her work, her regularity—in fact, by all that goes to make a pupil "solid" with the faculty. Moreover she was beautiful as the day, with a large and statuesque beauty, as of a strong, full nature, serene, calm, and undisturbed. But, alas! when examinations came and papers were handed in hers was found to be simply impossible. It was evident that behind that Juno-like brow there were no brains. In fact, such a paper was never seen before; even the spelling was ludicrous, while grammar and music were equally injured and outraged in every line. Tears could not move my stern friend, and his report was "not passed." But it was intimated to him that there were reasons why it was absolutely essential that the pupil should graduate, while her knowledge might be acquired afterward. Accordingly, she applied for a re-examination, and the questions were then something like this: 1. Is not the symphony the highest form of purely musical expression? 2. Was not Berlioz remarkable for his mastery of ingenious orchestral effects? 3. Is not Bach called the father of modern music? "And to my astonishment and gratification," said the professor, gravely, "to every one of these puzzling questions she answered, with great perspicacity, 'Yes,' and passed triumphantly—average mark in my class, 100 per cent."

Profit is Profit.

From the Chicago Herald.

The most inveterate scalper that ever operated in the Chicago grain market is Millionaire Hutchinson. A scalper, the uninitiated should be told, is a trader who jumps in and out with rapid deals, satisfied with small profits, and making as few losses as possible. Most operators want to double their money, and many stand for long profits. Not so Hutch. His orders to his brokers are to close out as soon as they can show a profit to his credit.

"What do you mean by a profit, Mr. Hutchinson?" inquired a young broker the other day, on receiving his first order from the scalper.

"Great heavens!" was the rejoinder, "haven't you been here long enough to know what a profit is?" "Yes, I know what a profit is, but I don't know what you consider a satisfactory profit." "A profit," Hutch then explained, "is a profit. Any profit should be satisfactory to a man who isn't a hog. Young man, $50 is a profit—yes, $10, or $5, or $1, or even ten cents. And if you can't do any better, one cent is better than nothing at all. Go along and fill that order, and be sure you earn me a profit, no matter how small." The broker said he had been trading on Hutchinson's account for seventeen successive days, filling several small orders each day, and in all that time he had not made a loss. Sometimes his profits were only sufficient to pay commissions and a dollar or two over, but the old man was always satisfied.

THE FUR SEAL FISHERIES.

The United States Ignore Canada in the Matter in Dispute.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Department of State is carefully considering the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the Alaskan fur seal fisheries. The statement made in the Canadian Parliament yesterday to the effect that communications on the subject had been sent by that Government to Secretary Bayard is denied at the State Department, and it is said that all of the correspondence touching the fisheries has been carried on directly with the Government of Great Britain. This fact, it is believed, will explain the delay in hearing from the State Department, of which complaint has been made at Ottawa. The United States laws, under which certain British Columbian vessels were seized by the revenue cutter Corwin last season, are more than twenty years old, and the question of a conflict between them and the law of nations is one peculiarly knotty and difficult of settlement. The fact that this question has been raised strengthens the Department of State in its determination to continue to pursue the temperate course it has so far followed in the negotiations with Great Britain concerning the Canadian fisheries. The vast Alaskan fisheries are thought to be quite as important to this country as are the Nova Scotian inshore fisheries and the State Department is necessarily obliged to so shape its construction of the laws and treaties as to preserve the right of the United States to the exclusive enjoyment of the Alaskan fisheries, while maintaining the treaty rights of our fishermen in North American waters. It is held that there cannot be two constructions of the laws; and any position assumed by the Department must apply equally to Atlantic and Pacific waters.

To Erastus Wiman, New York.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Your farmer's letter is too long. You do not seem to thoroughly appreciate your subject. You know you put your foot in it when you talked about the personal interest of the commanders of Canadian fishing cruisers in making seizures of poaching vessels. You had better keep quiet for a few days, if you can, till your last production is forgotten. Canadians read American papers. They know that under your beautiful sugar-coating there is a bitter pill. The farmers of Canada have got their eye-teeth. They are not so wildly anxious for a commercial union as you desire. They are doing very well, thank you, as they are, and won't take any annexation in theirs just now. You know The Toronto World says you are the boss of an annexation bureau, and that you hire Canadian papers to print your manifestoes. You are too double-ended. A man cannot be a Canadian and a Yankee at one and the same time. You know your little racket with the Montreal Telegraph Company did not make the shareholders love you. It was very Jay Gouldish. Jay is a partner of yours, isn't he? His methods are not popular here, though. Neither are yours.

The City's Address to Her Majesty.

A committee of the City Council, consisting of Ald. Baxter (chairman), Shaw, Carlyle (St. Thomas), Frankland and McMillan, held a meeting yesterday to decide upon a jubilee address to the Queen. Ald. Baxter produced from his pocket a foolscap document, which, as subsequent events showed, was the aforesaid loyal address. He read it with pride to his brother aldermen, and they voted it worthy alike of the committee and the Council. Besides the numerous expressions of devotion and loyalty, Her Majesty is informed that an hospital for sick children in honor of her jubilee is about to be erected and called by her name, and her most gracious approval is solicited.

The committee decided to forward the address without submitting it to the Council, and it will be engrossed regardless of expense, "So that the Queen can hand it down to her children," as Ald. Carlyle remarked.

Notes about the Gallant Grens.

Owing to the bad weather last night the parade of the Royal Grenadiers was very weak, only about 200 men answering to their names. The regiment was put through a few movements by the senior major. The recruits' classes were well attended.

The monument to Privates Moor and Hughes is now about finished and will be in its place in Mount Pleasant Cemetery by Sunday week. If possible the regiment will parade on that day to see the memorial unveiled.

The regiment will not leave Toronto on May 24, but will let the citizens see their own soldier-boys in their own city.

The Governor-General will be here, and no doubt the colors will be trooped before His Excellency and the people of Toronto in one of the parks.

U.E.L. Address to the Queen and Lansdowne.

At a meeting of United Empire Loyalists, held yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, it was decided to forward a jubilee address to the Queen, and also to present one to Lord Lansdowne on the occasion of his visit to Toronto. Those present were Lieut.-Governor Robinson, Hon. G. W. Allan, A. McLean Howard, Dr. Canniff, John Playter, D. W. Clendinning, J. C. Dent, Dr. McNabb of Bowmanville, Rev. C. E. Thompson of Carleton, Cyrus Kilburn of Niagara and Dr. Bagart of Whitby. Dr. Canniff suggested the formation of an Historical Society, and a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Canadian Institute.

The Baptist College Graduates.

The sixth annual convocation exercises of the Toronto Baptist College were held last night in the Jarvis-street Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. Castle occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. B. Kennedy, B.A., H. E. Marder and J. M. Munro, the graduates in the full course. Prof. W. N. Clarke, D.D., made the address to the graduating class, comprising, in addition to those mentioned, these gentlemen, who have taken the English course: Alexander Dewar, W. L. Newton, F. A. Tinkham and T. C. Sowler.

Ald. Macdonald Wants to be Sheriff.

Ald. Macdonald has petitioned the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to this effect: That if he is appointed Sheriff of the County of York as it was at the death of the late Sheriff Jarvis, without division into two shrievalties, he will pay to the province the sum of $5000 per annum in advance. The act recently passed, he says, does not make the division obligatory upon the Government, and he believes that it would not be in the interest nor for the convenience of the legal profession and the general public that the said office be divided.

The Yearly Expenditure on Parks.

The Property Committee yesterday, with Ald. Irwin presiding, adopted their estimates for the ensuing year. A total of $21,390 will be required for general purposes, while the following sums will be expended upon the various parks: Queen's Park, $5428; Riverdale, $1503; Island, $2916; High Park, $2000; Bellwoods, $3080; Ketchum, $247; Clarence Square, $276; St. Andrew's Square, $415; Bellevue Square, $1685.

Canadian Horses for New York.

This morning Frank Campbell, V.S., will take seven horses with him for the New York market. They are splendid specimens, all half-bred, and ought to bring big prices as hunters and dog cart horses in New York. Four were picked up in Hamilton and three in Toronto. Who pays the duty on these animals, The World inquired. The American purchaser, without a doubt, was the answer.

More Warehouses.

Two new warehouses have started on Bay-street, north of Barber & Ellis' building now going up. Three more are about to be started just west of the new red block on the south-west corner of Bay and Front. Directly opposite and east of the Queen's lawn Warrick & Sons have broken ground for a big establishment.

This is Called "Business."

From the Philadelphia Call.

Bank President: Sorry, but I can't accommodate you; your paper is not good.

Indignant customer: I remember when you were a poor man, twenty years ago, I lent you $1000 without security.

Bank President (pleasantly): I remember the circumstance, and I also remember how I wondered at your greenness. You probably have more sense now, and so have I. Good morning.

—Oh, Maria! How delightful keeping house is when you have a supply of Family Cream Ale. My dear husband and I find Davies' Brewing Company's really splendid. You know how it is yourself. Yes, Jane. 461

THE JUDGE IN BUFFALO.

WHAT HIS HONOR THINKS OF THE BISON CITY WATERWORKS.

How the Department Is Governed—A Model System by Which Every Man Does His Work Well—An Engine That Doesn't Cost Much for Repairs.

Judge McDougall returned yesterday morning from his trip of inspection to Buffalo. In his investigations in the Bison City he was accompanied by Mr. W. A. Foster, Q.C., Mr. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, expert accountant; Mr. H. F. Burrows, stenographer, and part of the time by Ald. Boustead, chairman of the Waterworks Committee