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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1889.

The Budget Speech.

Hon. Mr. Foster is fortunate in having his name associated with a satisfactory Budget. He will, of course, be accused of manufacturing his surplus by cooking his accounts, but no Finance Minister ever had a nice pot of ointment without this Opposition fly getting in it. The year's increase in our debt is not out of comparison with the increase in our resources. Mr. Foster saw reason to expect surpluses of $6,000,000 in the next three years, and no reason to anticipate any increase in our national debt till 1892. His assurances on these matters will be received with the greatest satisfaction by the community. His demonstration that since Confederation we have spent $40,000,000 more than our whole debt for purposes which in the American Union are thrown upon the States should not be forgotten when national debts are compared. On the whole Mr. Foster is greatly to be congratulated on his maiden Budget.

Libelled Jesuits.

If His Satanic Majesty should enter a libel suit because some one had written of him that he stank of sulphur, the public would think the incident a highly amusing one. In somewhat the same manner the public will look upon the institution of a libel suit by Jesuits because they have been accused of taking an oath—which in fact they do not take. Protestants have been so long accustomed to regard Jesuits as the incarnation of all that is damnable that it will strike them with astonishment to learn that their *bêtes noires* have like feelings with themselves. The Mail is in somewhat of an awkward fix by reason of the $50,000 suit commenced against it. It may be taken for granted that the Jesuits can prove the alleged oath is a dam—otherwise they would not have come on the windy side of the law. The Mail will have to confess that it took its information from untrustworthy sources. That will reduce the value of every statement made by The Mail against the Jesuits. Moreover, it may land The Mail into some more Quebec costs—but to that The Mail is well accustomed. Offsetting the annoyance of having to back down, The Mail will get the material advantage of the advertisement involved in its being selected as the object of attack by the enemies of Protestantism. This will be acute agony for The Globe, which would give anything to be sued by a Jesuit, and which will probably hint this morning that The Mail suit is a thoroughly Jesuitical scheme put up by some Jesuit in disguise, probably Mr. Goldwin Smith, with the object of injuring the only really pious paper in the land, namely, The Globe itself.

The Orange Resolutions.

The resolutions of the Orangemen last night on the Jesuit Act are outspoken enough in words and if acted up to a speedy end will be put to sectarian legislation. But we are afraid a sceptical public will look to see the leopard change his spots before the gentlemen who ran that meeting will give a vote to damage their respective parties.

But strong as their language is it is only necessary, in order to upset their demand for a revision of our constitution, to point out that the British North America Act as it now stands provides as full guarantees as could be devised against sectarian legislation. The right of veto was reserved to Ottawa after much consideration, purposely in order that the Local Legislatures might be prevented from doing injustice to any person, sect or minority. The power to disallow the Jesuit Act resides at Ottawa without a shadow of doubt.

Unfairness to Millers.

Some weeks ago a correspondent of The World sent us a letter, in which it was claimed that owing to the deficient wheat crop of 1888 in Canada, it was altogether likely that it would be necessary to import for home consumption, during the present crop year, a larger quantity of American wheat or flour than was required to make up for the deficiency in the wheat harvest of 1875-6 or for that of 1883-4. These two years were the years in which the greatest amount of wheat was imported since Canada has been recognized as a great wheat growing country.

From a return brought down to the House of Commons shortly after the opening of the present session it is learned that during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1888, there were imported into the Dominion, entered for consumption, 9705 bushels of wheat and 154,896 barrels of flour, making the imports for the half-year equivalent to a little over 700,000 bushels of wheat.

At the recent millers' meeting, held in the Board of Trade rooms, when agitating for a change in tariff, authentic information was laid before the chair showing that in the leading Canadian cities there were at that time over 100,000 barrels of American flour held for sale.

This is a serious state of affairs. If during the early months after harvest, while the crop deficiency could not be expected to be thoroughly realized, equal to 700,000 bushels of wheat have been imported for home consumption, how much larger quantity may be expected to be imported during the six or seven months intervening between now and our next wheat harvest!

A striking feature of the imports as above, is the fact that the quantity of flour imported is seventy times the quantity of wheat imported, or in other words, owing to the present unjust and discriminating tariff, American millers have been grinding the wheat into flour for sale in Canadian markets, when Canadian millers themselves, whose interests in the way of capital sunk in mills and mill property alone amounts to over six millions of dollars in the aggregate have been idle.

If during the last six months of the year 1888 the duty on American flour coming into Canada had been equal to the duty on the corresponding quantity of wheat our millers would have secured a much larger and more profitable business, and our Canadian flour market would have been protected from being made a dumping ground for the overproduction of American low-grade flours.

The present session of Parliament should not be allowed to pass without a re-adjustment of the tariff on wheat and flour.

The City Debt.

The Private Bills Committee cut down the proposed limit of Toronto debt from 15 per cent. of the assessment to 12½ per cent. on the first $100,000,000 and 8 per cent. on the excess over $100,000,000. This allows an increase in the debt inasmuch as the city now stands authorized to raise only 12½ per cent. on the first $60,000,000 and 8 per cent. thereafter. It is to be regretted that the Private Bills Committee saw fit to raise the limit. In doing so they have admitted the principle that after debentures have been issued on the faith of a limit existing, that limit can be interfered with to the prejudice of the debenture holders. It does not matter at all that in this case the security will still be ample. The fact remains that what is in effect a contract has been interfered with, and it will certainly be used against us in the foreign money markets.

Nor do we think that the raising of the limit was necessary from the point of view of the corporation finances. The Council had margin sufficient for the raising of money for all necessary works. The probability is that, having secured power to increase the debt, all sorts of easily postponable expenditures will be entered upon. It will be for the people to insist that the money represented by the new debt shall be properly spent.

A Specific for Diphtheria.

Dr. Heer, Health Commissioner at Ratibor, Germany, read a paper before the recent Medical Congress at Berlin, in which he gave particulars concerning the use of brewers' yeast in diphtheria. He has used the article for 35 years in a large hospital, first in scurvy then in diphtheria. In diphtheria he gives children every hour six to eight grains of fluid yeast and causes their mouths and fauces to be mopped at intervals with the same substance mixed with five times the quantity of water. If this is done promptly and energetically the child is saved. Dr. Heer maintains that equally good results follow the use of yeast against all germ diseases. It is efficacious, he says, in preventing the disease. So simple a remedy as this should have a fair trial on this continent, where diphtheria attains a prevalence and fatality unknown elsewhere.

Our Position in Case of War.

Dr. Goldwin Smith takes a view of England's situation which is scarcely what we might expect from a student of history. For the produce of her farms Canada finds a market partly in England and partly in the States. He says that of the two the latter is worth the most to us, and we may secure it free for all time by the simple expedient of Commercial Union. True, this involves the extinction of Canada's own independent existence, but that is of no account, so thinks Dr. Smith. We should be better off as part of the great Republic.

And there is still something else he would have us consider. The English market for our produce, such as it is, may any day be closed to us. There is going to be a great war in Europe ere long, so everybody says, and England will almost certainly be drawn into it in one way or another. The Alabama precedent will be followed, and England's commerce will be swept from the seas as that of the United States was thirty years ago. It would be a maritime war, and the British Government is anxiously preparing for it now. Our trade with England would be gone *pro tem.* while that war lasted.

Dr. Smith sees only the worst prospects for England, which seems rather odd for an Englishman, we should say. To us it appears that when the war does come England is just as likely to be on the stronger as on the weaker side. It was so before and will most probably be so again, we should surmise. Not since the times of Trafalgar and Waterloo has Britain's friendship been more courted by the nations of the Continent than at present. Abroad, but especially in the East, British diplomacy has been remarkably successful during recent years. Even Russia has of late shown unwonted signs of friendship or at least of a desire to find a *modus vivendi* between herself and Great Britain. This great Power, and the other one, too, appear anxious to keep on living terms with her. And for this it seems to us that reasons both selfish and sensible may be assigned. Suppose that in the next great war the Powers on one side were so situated that they could draw warlike supplies from England, while those on the opposing side could not. The advantage would be with the former "by a large majority." And it is not supposing too much that already important European counsels of State are influenced by such considerations as these.

On the whole we think that the danger of our exports to Great Britain being stopped by a swarm of successful privateers on the Atlantic is just rather remote to give us much uneasiness. But might we remind the Professor that in such case as that supposed Canada would still have two strings to her bow! What would be the matter with the plan of handing our exportable produce over to our New York agents, who would be happy to do as they have often done before—that is, handle the same for a commission! Of course we should have to pay the commission; but still that would be better than Commercial Union. For when the war came to an end we could resume business for ourselves as before; whereas, did we adopt Commercial Union, we should be bound to it for all time. In one case freedom of action, with some certain control over our own destiny, would still remain with us; whereas in the other we should have made an irrevocable choice, and should have fixed our fate.

Simultaneously with the passage of the Commercial Union Resolution by the American House of Representatives, there commences an attempt in the New York press to incite the American people up to Retaliation point. In The New York Times of Monday is a communicated article bearing Mr. Wiman's ear marks, but editorial in tone. The article gives a synopsis of all the bills before the Dominion Parliament which have the object of protecting our fruit and nursery interests against unfair American competition, and urges the taking of retaliatory measures by the United States. It is evident that the American wing of the Annexation party is about to commence an active propaganda.

Foster's first surplus, $1,129,046. Probable second surplus $1,900,000. Good.

The whole of the Ontario Legislature was "stuck" on the meaning of the word "paralleloipped." The thought suggests itself what is the use of compelling our boys and girls to swallow stuff they reject as soon as they leave school?

Harrison's cabinet consists of James G Blaine and seven echoes. Mr. Blaine is the great American jingo.

These extracts from one day's Regina Leader Ottawa despatches:

Last night in the Commons, Mr. Davin brought forward, etc.

Mr. Davin replied, etc.

Among the members present at Mrs. Tupper's reception—Mr. Davin, etc.

Yesterday at Mr. Davin's suggestion, etc.

Sent to Sir John Macdonald by Mr. Davin, etc.

Mr. Davin has communicated with Mr. Dewdney, etc.

Also on the question of interest, Mr. Davin, etc.

I hope you have not fallen into the error of representing that Mr. Davin, etc.

That is all the references by name to Mr. Davin we can find in the single column of The Regina Leader referred to. Seeing that this column is telegraphed to Regina by Mr. Davin himself, it will be realised with regret that the plague of modesty for which he was notorious in Toronto has now overwhelmed him.

The St. James Gazette brings it in that the reason why American girls prefer English husbands is that in English society married women are everything and unmarried girls nothing. Hence the popularity of the ex-ogamous alliance.

A new penal code is going into effect in Italy next June. The act does not provide that it shall not go into operation until ratified by the Pope. On the contrary, one of its provisions makes it a misdemeanor to argue in pulpit or forum for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Rome is a long way from Quebec in these days.

THE CITY'S BILLS PASSED,

BUT IS CONSIDERABLY AMENDED IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Gibson's Pharmacy Bill and the Debate Thereon—The Estimates on Various Institutions—Deputations to the Government—Mr. Hardy's Bill Objected To.

A very dull session was that at the Local House yesterday. The lower galleries were fairly well filled, but in the upper gallery the attendance of those interested in Ontario's legislation was very slim. The discussions in the House were not particularly animated or interesting. But though there was very little froth there was a great deal of solid business. Perhaps the most important measures were considered in the Private Bills Committee, notably the bill relating to the city's debt, which was passed after being considerably amended. In the Chamber these bills passed their third reading: To amend the acts relating to the Land Security Company. To simplify the sales of property held in trust for the Church of England in the diocese of Toronto—Mr. Hardy. To incorporate the Town of Bracebridge and for other purposes—Mr. Marter. To confirm the title of the corporation of the County of York to the York roads and the surveys thereof—Mr. Smith (York). To enable the Presbytery of Guelph to set apart for burial purposes and to sell certain glebe lands in the Township of Pustinch—Mr. Guthrie. Respecting certain property of the Presbyterian Church at Vankleek Hill—Mr. Evanturel. To incorporate the Village of Sundridge—Mr. Armstrong. Respecting the Rideau Club—Mr. Monk.

The Pharmacy Act.

When the House was in committee to consider the Provincial Secretary's bill to amend the Pharmacy Act, Mr. Creighton asked what reason Mr. Gibson had for supposing that the druggists of the province really wished the passage of this bill. He was of opinion that the amendments had been sprung upon them. They were considered in the council of pharmacy held in Toronto lately, but Mr. Creighton was not so positive that the Ontario druggists approved of them.

Mr. Gibson replied that the amendments had not been sprung upon those interested in them. On the contrary the matter had received full consideration by the druggists throughout the province. The principal features of this bill have already been published, but the measure being a rather important one, a further explanation of its objects may not be out of place. The thirteen members composing the council shall be selected from those members of the colleges actively engaged on their own account as proprietors and as pharmaceutical chemists in Ontario. The council may pass a bylaw dividing the province into thirteen electoral territorial divisions. The other provisions are of a less important nature. There was a little discussion over a proposed increase in the period of time required for graduation from three to two years.

Mr. Meredith was of opinion that no obstacles should be placed in the way of candidates desiring to enter the profession of pharmacy. He thought that the provisions of the bill had not so much in view the public welfare as it had in view the object of preventing the profession from becoming overcrowded. In the curriculum under the head of mathematics the word parallelopipeds occurs. Mr. Meredith asked the Provincial Secretary to explain the term.

"I give it up," said Mr. Gibson.

"Perhaps the Minister of Education will explain," said someone.

Mr. Gibson: "I don't think he will take it into his consideration."

"Then," said Mr. Hardy, in condemnatory tones, "I think it should be struck out."

The bill was passed.

The House went into Committee of Supply to consider the estimates for the Department of Agriculture. The sum to be voted for this purpose is $142,287. Mr. Drury explained the various details contained in the estimate.

Mr. Clancy asked the minister what the attendance at the Agricultural College was at present.

Mr. Drury replied that there had been an increase and the present attendance of students, 87, were with few exceptions the sons of Canadian farmers. Mr. Clancy brought up the question of conferring degrees on the Agricultural College by the University. The present state of things had much to do with the deterring of young men from entering the college. The system now in vogue of conferring degrees by the University created an invidious distinction between those privileged classes who could take this higher degree and those who were not in a position to so aspire.

Mr. Drury said that it was necessary there should be some test and it was made as low as possible. He did not think any one was excluded by the examination. He could not admit that the degree conferred by the University for higher agriculture would in any way work against those who propose studying the profession. He did not think Mr. Clancy reflected the general opinion when he said that the farmers did not look with approval upon the new departure. He believed that no such invidious distinction was created as was referred to by Mr. Clancy. On the contrary any young man sufficiently ambitious to remain the third year might have the degree conferred upon him.

The Evening Session.

In the evening several estimates for agriculture were passed. When the Department of Public Works was reached Mr. Meredith objected to the expenditure of $1500 on the Mississippi river improvements near Carleton Place. He was of opinion that there was something of a political nature behind this expenditure.

The House adjourned and Mr. Meredith asked ironically: "Does the House adjourn until next Monday?" He was assured that the adjournment was only until to-day.

More Deputations.

The reason of this early adjournment was that three deputations were waiting in the lobbies to interview the Government. They were heard in the library by the Attorney-General and the Cabinet. Two of the deputations were on hand in the interests of railway enterprises. The third represented eight municipalities, and their object was to kill Mr. Hardy's bill respecting the formation of new counties. If the emphatic expression of hostile opinion can avail the bill must be snowed under. The railway delegations were first heard. Messrs. R. J. Harvey, Col. Cole, Mayor Derbyshire, John Stagg and Geo. T. Fulford of Brockville wanted Government assistance towards the engineering of a railway line from Brockville to Sault Ste. Marie, to be known as the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railroad Co. The representatives presented their claims from various standpoints, the lumbering, mining and agricultural advantages of the localities through which the road will pass being all urged as reasons why the Government should give $5000 per mile towards the building of the road. It was estimated that the line could be constructed for $20,000 per mile.

Messrs. E. Heath, Wm. Turnbull, J. Whitesides, J. T. Burk, T. Gouldey, P. Conway, R. W. Godolphin, F. W. Clearwater, editor of The Huntsville Forester, R. N. Hill, W. Hobson, T. Whaley, H. S. May, W. Wright, F. Francis, Mr. Armstrong, M.L.A., G. Hutcheson, C. Marley and Reeve Howland of Huntsville were a deputation to ask assistance in the building of a portage railroad from Peninsula Lake to Trading Lake, a distance of a mile and a half. $18,000 was the estimated cost of construction. If a reasonable bonus were given say $10,000 the Grand Trunk would probably operate the line for timber purposes.

The following gentlemen were present as a delegation protesting against Mr. Hardy's bill: Harriston—R. Dowling, mayor; George Gray, ex-mayor; William Taylor. Palmerston—H. McEwing, ex-mayor; Freeland. Arthur Village—D. C. Allan, reeve; Major W. W. White, D. Brockleblank, J. S. Bowman. Clifford Village, E. Tolton; Minto, John Darroch, George Tolton, H. Shannon, R. Scott, J. Lowerey, John Prain, James Connell, Walter Queensell; Township of Marlborough, William Lang, Thomas Paterson; Township of Howick, Capt. Cain; Town Durham, D. Jackson, J. McIntyre; Township Normandy, V. Laing.

Various delegates strongly opposed the measure. One of the gentlemen said they wanted the bill thrown out in toto.

City Legislation.

The City's Bill for miscellaneous legislation was considered in the Private Bills Committee yesterday. Mayor Booth headed a Parkdale delegation to discuss annexation. No definite conclusion was arrived at. The clause confirming the bylaw to authorize the borrowing of $150,000 towards the Don Hallam opposed the clause. Mr. Leys was as strongly opposed to the expenditure of money without the people's consent, but this was a peculiar case. The contracts were let, and if the bylaw were voted down, the expense to the ratepayers would be greater than if the clause went through. It was passed. The borrowing of $80,000 by the city without the consent of the electors was opposed by Mr. Leys. The loan is for the construction of the northwestely branch of the Garrison Creek sewer. The clause, was, however, passed. Messrs. S. Lyon, D. J. O'Donoghue, John Armstrong and Chas. March of the Trades and Labor Council opposed the granting of an annuity to ex-City Treasurer S. B. Harman. Only Messrs. Leys and Wood voted for the clause, which was struck out.

The City of Toronto Bill.

The bill respecting the consolidation of the city debt was passed by the Committee on Private Bills yesterday with the following amendments: The borrowing power is limited to 12½ per cent. on the first one hundred millions and 8 per cent. on any excess. The life of debentures is limited to 40 instead of 50 years, the sinking fund is to be continued, and the sections relating to the issuance of permanent stock debentures are eliminated. The provision for the extension of the waterworks is also eliminated. The City Council was well represented, there being present besides the Mayor, Aldermen Joseph Tait, E. A. Macdonald, McMillan and others. The Board of Trade was also represented.

Mr. Alex. Manning was on hand to oppose the proposed legislation. He did so on the ground that the city is already heavily assessed, in fact the taxation was becoming excessively high for Toronto. He apprehended that if there were not some curtailment of expenditure the city would shortly be in financial difficulty. The increase in expenditure was something enormous and now the debt of the city amounted to $13,000,000.

Mayor Clarke said that under the last Consolidation Act the borrowing power had been limited to 12½ per cent. on $80,000,000 and 8 per cent. afterwards. The total assessment is now $112,000,000. He submitted figures showing that from four to five millions would be required to meet the general scheme of city improvement. The carrying out of the proposed trunk sewer scheme alone would require from one to two millions.

Mr. Gibson said that while there was a disposition on the part of the Government to keep the city within moderate bounds, they were unable to see how they could get along with the enterprises they had in view unless they secured the extension of their borrowing powers.

Mr. Manning: So far as legislation is concerned, I wish the Legislature was a hundred miles away from Toronto. There would not then be so many appeals to you to get fresh legislation for the city. Toronto is a very important city and it is in the interests of the whole country that its credit and character should be maintained, but my objection is not to the maintenance of its character, but to the increase of its indebtedness. By putting up the rate of assessment, the result will be to drive people who have private means away from the city. Toronto had been assessed at $113,000,000, as against $100,000,000 for Montreal with 60,000 more inhabitants. He considered that the people of any municipality should not be assessed even at the full value of their property. In the States they were assessed at little more than one-half. The assessment increase in Toronto from 1888 to 1889 was enormous, being for the former year $97,000,000 and for 1889 $113,000,000 for the present year. All of which accounted for the fact that with Toronto's great prosperity in the past business was now on the decline. There are now a great many failures. [Hear, hear.] Continuing, he criticised the objects of the proposed expenditures. The trunk sewer was not at present needed, education was no doubt desired, but the cost should be considered; the city was not at present in any great need of park lands. $80,000 had been spent on the Island last year and other expenses had increased proportionately. The number of civic officials had so augmented that it was almost impossible to get around the City Hall.

W. D. Matthews, President of the Board of Trade, said that the bill had at first been objected to but was finally unanimously approved of as amended. Messrs. Edward Gurney and Hugh Blain also represented the board.

Alderman E. A. Macdonald was of opinion that the city assessment was far below the real value of the property and he added, "Every assessor ought to be in jail." [Laughter.]

The committee passed the bill.

The Scharman Intrigue a Parallel Case.

Editor World: The public of the Province owes you a debt of gratitude for your prompt and fearless exposure of the intrigue to fill the office of President of University College before it became vacant. It is a great pity that such an exposure was necessary, but it is a consolation to know that there is a newspaper with the courage to speak out plainly at the proper moment. Your maxim that "everything must be done openly and in full public view" will be endorsed by a long-suffering public, among whom dissatisfaction with the method of making University appointments has become chronic, and who almost despair of ever seeing better done.

If you look at the list of the faculty in your University College calendar of 1887 and then turn to the calendar of 1888 you will find that in the interval the staff has been increased by the appointment of a Professor of Comparative Philology. Did you know that this had been done? Do you know when or how it was done? I venture to say you do not, although you watch university affairs closely. If you had not spoken out when you did, Professor Young would have had a successor and the University a future President in the same mysterious way.

Nobody knows the wisdom of the appointment itself? Is it a mere ornamental title added to Professor Hutton's name, or does it represent Sir Daniel's idea of the claims of this important branch of study? This means no disrespect to Professor Hutton, who has a knowledge of Greek and Latin literature all will admit. But would the worthy professor himself claim that he has the knowledge or training to fill the chair? That he has not the knowledge is not his fault. The literature of Greek and Latin is enough in itself to occupy a life-time. But in the name of all that is wonderful how does it happen that in one brief year, without the faintest suspicion of the outside world, we find elevated to the chair of Comparative Philology a gentleman who heretofore has hardly mentioned the subject in his classes except to scout it, a gentleman whose knowledge is confined to Greek and Latin literature, and to whom the vast field of linguistic research from Sanskrit to the modern Indo-European languages is a *terra incognita* and one which he has heretofore insisted was not worth the pains of exploration! Is this not the merest trifling with the claims of an important branch of university study? There is no other university in America or Europe which possesses so unique a representative of Comparative Philology.

The public interest demands an explanation from Sir Daniel or the minister as to how and why the appointment was made. The date is of less importance. It took place between the issue of 1887 calender and that of 1888.

No one will assert that this letter is the complaint of a disappointed candidate, because in this case there was no declared vacancy and there were no candidates.

The moral of it all is that there must be a reform in the way of making these appointments, and I hope you will lend your influence to accomplish it. PHILOLOGIST.

Toronto, March 2, 1889.

The celebrated El Padre brand of cigars has lost none of its original excellence. The tobacco used, being of a high grade and carefully selected, guarantees the consumer a cigar of fine and delicate aroma and the best value. tf

The Pottruff Hospital Case.

Editor World: In regard to this matter I wish to say that Mr. Pottruff came to my office about a week ago and complained of improper medical treatment in the Toronto General Hospital. I explained to him that as one of the Hospital Trustees I could not act for him as solicitor or counsel, but that I would enquire into his case and see him after the next board meeting. He called to-day and I informed him that the Hospital authorities were anxious for the fullest investigation of any complaint; and that Dr. Nevitt and the Hospital staff generally were prepared to justify the treatment he had received at their hands. I had no idea that the matter would have got into the papers, especially with the reference made to my name.

March 5, 1889. D. A. O'SULLIVAN.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

A Brilliant Wind-up of the Washington Ceremonial.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The climax of the great events of yesterday was the grand ball at the Pension Building. In all its conditions it was the most impressive social gathering in the history of this or perhaps any other country. The colossal grandeur of the apartment, the bewildering beauty of the decorations, the blazing brilliancy of the illuminations, and the enormous throngs of superbly-dressed men and women made a scene that in turn delighted, dazzled and entranced the beholder. The Pension Building court, with its acre of dancing floor, was beautifully garlanded with flags and flowers. In the centre stood a two-story Japanese pagoda. In the lower part of the structure was a grotto, built of rocks and ferns. The first floor was occupied by the Germania Orchestra of 100 Philadelphia performers, who played the dance music. Above them, on the second floor, the Marine band was stationed, under the direction of Bandmaster Sousa. It furnished the music for the promenaders.

The unique structure was ablaze with lights and parti-colored streamers, and on the top, in letters of fire, was the word "Constitution." The face of the galleries and the 26 supporting Corinthian columns were decorated with garlands of laurels. Suspended from the galleries were a series of panels five feet by ten each, made of flowers and each symbolizing a department of the Government. Five thousand yards of laurel festoons, six inches thick, covered the ceiling. From the dome in the centre was suspended an immense Ship of State, 30 feet long and with three masts. Twenty lime lights shone dazzling from the top balcony and over 2000 electric lights blazed along the sides of the ball room.

The narrow stairway leading to the President's gallery was crowded throughout the evening with men and women going to the reception or coming from it. The tremendous throngs prevented all attemps at dancing until after midnight. Until that hour the number of people in the hall was estimated at 12,000. Mr. George Baldt, at 1 a.m., had served 6000 suppers. At 1.30 the dancing began in earnest, and a stately quadrille was followed by the lively three-step polka, to be succeeded by the sensuous strains of the rythmic waltz. There were 23 numbers on the order of dancing, and the clocks chimed 3 as Sousa waved his baton for "Home, Sweet Home."

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes: "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last 20 years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave me instant relief, and since then it has had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

THE FUNNY FENIANS

And Their Highly Humorous Demand for Information.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Parnell branch of the Irish National League will this week submit to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine a resolution adopted by it yesterday, and which will be sent to every branch in the United States, urging joint action by Congress requiring the State Department to demand of the English Government a statement of how far it has carried on its spy system, military and otherwise, in this country. The action is based on the testimony of LeCaron before the Parnell Commission. The resolution alleges that spies paid by Great Britain are now employed in the government departments and in the United States army, which is equivalent to a declaration of war. It advises a demand upon England for the names and aliases of all its spies in this country.

Miss Bessie H. Bedloe of Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp which caused her hair to become very harsh and dry and to fall so freely she scarcely dared comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, and made the hair beautifully thick and glossy.

A Cause Bellí.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 5.—The schooner Wm. H. Toye was seized on Friday at Beaver Harbor, N.B., for alleged violation of the customs laws. A fine of $400 was imposed and paid before the vessel was released. Captain Rowe denies that he was smuggliag or otherwise violating the law.

Bad blood causes dyspepsia and dyspepsia reacts by causing bad blood. So both go on, growing worse, until the whole system is poisoned. The surest means of relief for the victim is a thorough and persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Suicide in Confession.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Hobart Mullaney, cashier for the lithographing firm of Julius Bien & Co., committed suicide to-day. He had just been placed under arrest for embezzling $7000.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Fires in the States.

ALTONA, Pa., March 5.—Slack's Mountain City Theatre was burned this morning by an incendiary, loss $75,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5.—The rendering and glue factory of the Minnesota Transfer Packing Company was burned this morning, loss $65,000.

As this season of the year people should bear in mind that Dr. Hodder's Burdock and Sarsaparilla Compound is the best spring medicine known. It purifies the blood, regulates the liver and kidneys, and invigorates the whole system. Try it. All dealers, 75c., with Dr. Hodder's Little Liver Pills, $1.00.

Three Governors of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 5.—Gen. Goff and President Carr, of the Senate, each took the oath of office as governor yesterday and demanded that Governor Wilson give up the office. Governor Wilson declined to do so.

—Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine, is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

Deserting the K. of L.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 5.—Local Assembly 3294 Knights of Labor, composed of workmen on machine and hand-sewed boots and shoes, have voted to surrender their charter and have organized under the National Trade Union.

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

Chandler Convicted.

MONTREAL, March 5.—The case against J. J. Chandler for attempted murder of J. A. Sheffield of the C. P. R. was concluded to-night, when the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty of shooting with intent to kill."

"Cable" Cigars. The standard brand. Over a quarter of a century in the market. Sales constantly increasing. tf

Big Failure in Reading.

READING, Pa., March 5.—The Reading Iron Works Company have failed, liabilities heavy. The company did an immense business.

To Real Estate Men.

If you propose getting out a lithographic plan of your properties call at the Ontario Lithographing Co., World Building, for samples and prices. tf

RACING ACROSS THE SEA.

THE REGULAR SEASON IN ENGLAND TO COMMENCE AT LINCOLN.

The Lincolnshire and Grand National the Opening Attractions—Betting on the Spring Events Limited—Buffalo's View of the International Race—Stanley Gun Club Meeting.

Four weeks from Monday last, the English racing season, under Jockey Club rules, will begin at Lincoln, to be followed three days later at Liverpool. As for many years, the Lincolnshire and Liverpool Grand National Steeplechases are the star features "on the flat" and "between the flags" for the opening week. A list of prominent fixtures, however, shows many innovations. A few years ago no one would have believed that a three-year-old event could be run before the 2000 Guineas or the Derby that would detract in any degree from the fame of either. On April 6, nearly a month before the Guineas are run at Newmarket, the Prince of Wales stakes of £12,000 will be run over the straight mile at Leicester. As Donovan is nearly a certain starter for that event, those who have backed him for the Derby at the current odds of 100 to 30 will know something about his form, and as Chibabob is expected to be a starter for the same event, there will be many on the anxious seat when Lord Marcus Beresford musters the starters at the post on that occasion.

There will also be a three-year-old race at Newmarket, two weeks after the 2000 Guineas, that will in some degree hurt the Derby. It is the Newmarket Stakes of £7500, to be run "cross the flat," and is sure to attract many of the crack three-year-olds of the year. The Derby of 1889 may, however, be said to be the last of its kind, for in 1890 it becomes a guarantee stake of £5000 to the winner, with £500 for the nominator of the winner, £300 for the owner of the second and £200 for the owner of the third. Its conditions are also changed, so that declarations at £10 each could be made in January, 1889, and £25 each in January, 1890. Under these conditions it had 238 subscribers last July, of which 63 paid forfeit on Jan. 1 last.

There are many other changes in the old-established features in the English racing machine which will be duly pointed out as the season advances. So far the betting on the Spring handicaps is limited. For the Lincolnshire 20 to 1 was taken and offered each against Wise Man, 106 lb.; Gallinule, 107 lb. and Johnny Morgan, 106 lb. The last named is owned by the Duke of Portland, and several "double even bets" have been reported, that he will win both the Brocklesby and Lincolnshire, the former with Semolina, who is a bracket favorite for both by St. Simon. It will be remembered that Donovan won the Brocklesby last year. Should Semolina go wrong in any way the Duke of Portland has a promising colt in the same stable named Ben-My-Chree, by Galopin.

As to the Grand National, Why Not, 159 lb., Frigate, 168 lb.; Battle Royal, 148 lb.; The Sikh, 144 lb.; M.P., 149 lb.; Glenthorpe, 150 lb., and Hettie, 145 lb., have found backers. The last-named is owned by the Prince of Wales. She and her stable companion, Magic, are, barring accidents, reported to be sure starters. A feature of the acceptances for the Grand National this year is the presence of the five last winners of that event, viz.: Voluptuary in 1884, at 157 lb.; Roquefort, 1885, at 168 lb.; Old Joe, 1886, at 154 lb.; Gamecock, 1887, at 166 lb., and Playfair, 1888, at 163 lb.; while among the others who have crossed the journey on several occasions are Ballot Box, 175 lb.; Savoyard, 165 lb.; Coronet, 164 lb.; Johnny Longtail, 164 lb.; Ringlet, 159 lb., and Frigate, 158 lb., the last-named having run second in 1884, 1885, 1888, and unplaced in 1886 and 1887.

Meeting of the National League.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At a meeting of the National Baseball League here to-day all the clubs were represented. The report of the Board of Arbitration was adopted and the president authorized to sign the agreement. The report of the committee appointed to change the form of league contract was also adopted. The president was authorized to appoint an extra umpire at a salary of $200 per month and expenses.

Buffalo's View of the Race.

BUFFALO, March 5.—As the active season approaches and the teams near completion there are a great many opinions as to the merits of the several International teams. Some favor Rochester, some London, others Detroit, etc. All the teams however will be pretty well equalized in strength. Rochester has signed but few men, but have the vacancies covered by reserve, and covered in an excellent way, too. They have a great outfield; have the "remnants," and their infield and batteries are fine. Detroit and Toronto are completed and have strong teams. According to the averages of the teams Detroit's forte would seem to be in fielding, while Toronto apparently excels in base-running. But these ideas may be found to work just the reverse when the season opens. Syracuse has filled up the "gaps" in good style, and if Murphy signs they will undoubtedly be found in the front rank. If "Con" could only control his vocal chords, what a player he would be! McQuery, Battin and Wright are three great coachers, and will help Manager Chapman to take a good position. London and Toledo will be all right. Patsy Donovan will make it so for Tecumseh Town, and Manager Barnum's luck will do it for Toledo. Manager Swartwood has evidently brought together a good aggregation of hitters and general players, although the drinking element would seem to predominate. Hornung and Hamilton's proverbial luck will doubtless bring them out in good style. As to Buffalo, it is too until the season opens; then they can speak for themselves. But it is generally admitted that we have some fine hitters, fielders and base-runners, and are strong in those respects, while a great many contend that our defect is in weak pitchers.

The annual meeting of the Wanderers Bicycle Club will be held to-morrow night.

Sale of Fine Goods.

To-day at 2.30 the sale of handsome marble clocks, noble bronzes, beautiful ornamental china with a very fine assortment of silver plate, table cutlery, with some show cases, will take place at the Sheffield Warehouse, 32 York-street, near Walker House. The owners are vacating the premises and all must be sold without any reserve. Great bargains may be expected.

Off to the Northwest.

Colonist trains leaving the Union Station last night were the regular train containing 108 adults and 14 children; first special, 15 cars, stock and effects and 23 passengers; second special, 13 cars.

Among the Societies.

At Court Harmony, 7045 A.O.F., in Shaftesbury Hall last night, four initiations were made and several propositions were received. Bro. J. Scholes presided.

Court Rose, Canadian Foresters, had one initiation and three propositions in Shaftesbury Hall last night. Chief Ranger Apel presided.

Caithness Association met in Shaftesbury Hall last night. Four initiations were made and two propositions received, after which a musical program was given. D. M. Rose presided.

The Amusements of the Week.

"The Twelve Temptations" is drawing immense audiences at the Grand Opera House. There promises to be a big matinee to-day.

Seldom has a better variety show been seen here than that which is in the Toronto this week. The trapeze work of the Vadis Sisters and the dive of one of them from the ceiling to the net is marvellous. Matinee to-day.

The Kentucky Minstrels gave their third public performance last night before a fair audience in St. Andrew's Hall. Messrs. J. C. Thompson, "Colley" Ross and Fred. Bain were conspicuous among the end men; the two last named belong to the Red Robins.

The orchestra organized at the Conservatory of Music, under Mr. Guiseppe Dinelli's direction is fast acquiring large proportions. Some thirty members are now enrolled and overtures and symphonies are in course of rehearsal. It is expected that the first public appearance will be at the next quarterly concert, about 13th April.

The dramatization of "She" is announced for the Grand Opera House next week with artists, scenery, costumes and effects of the best.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

AT THE PRESBYTERY.

**Morning, Afternoon and Evening Sessions Yesterday—Important Business