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THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1888.

Clinging to the Past.

In defeat of any victories for their cause happening during the present time, Free Trade advocates are clinging with the energy of despair to reminiscences of the past. Yesterday The Mail found it occasion for giving, under the guise of a review of the career of John Bright, a glorification of Free Trade's great victory of 40 years ago—the repeal of the British corn laws. Our contemporary repeats certain facts of history which nobody disputes, and so far, all right. But it goes beyond this, and in effect asks the public to accept as if it were a matter of course a certain inference which many amongst us believe to be all wrong. True enough, the record of the rise and progress of the Free Trade League, led by Cobden and Bright, and the victory of the movement at last, when Sir Robert Peel found that he could no longer hold the fort, but had to "cave in," will always remain a stirring chapter in English history. And no wonder that free traders still grow enthusiastic over the moving tale. But the claims of truth and of hard facts must be recognized; justice must be done if the heavens should fall. The abolition of the corn laws was followed by other changes in the same direction, until not a vestige of protection remained on the British statute book. In England Free Trade appeared to have come forth conquering and to conquer, going from one victory unto another.

And there is more even than this to be said. It is time thus, as The Mail remarks—Mr. Bright lived to see the enemies of Free Trade converted into its firm upholders. First came the surrender of Peel, who told the simple, honest truth when he said in effect that he gave up the corn duties because it was "a case of must." Later on Disraeli, then the Conservative leader, made his memorable declaration that the question between Protection and Free Trade had been settled—for England—and that it was useless to attempt to revive it.

And later still we have Salisbury, the Conservative leader in our own present time, saying that the imposition of a tax on foreign food imported would produce a state of things in England not distinguishable from civil war. He appears to have fully adopted Disraeli's conviction that for England the case is closed, not to be re-opened.

Great indeed has been the victory of Free Trade in England. We mean in the sense of the public mind having become possessed by it, rather than in the sense of any perfectly clear and undisputed success in the way of practical results. But—yes, here is where that terrible "but" *must* come in.

Strange to tell, no other nation of the first rank has followed England's example. It was Cobden's prophecy of forty years ago, one not soon to be forgotten, either: that if England once adopted Free Trade not many years would elapse ere she would be followed by the whole civilized world. That prophecy was uttered with great confidence and was accepted as gospel truth by the English nation of Free Traders. But never was such a prophecy and one of such pretensions so remarkably falsified.

The civilized world is rather too numerous for us to go over it in detail; but take three great countries—France, Germany and the United States. These are the three that in commercial importance come next to England; and to the worshippers of Cobden's system it might appear natural that they would be among the first to follow England's example. But history has another tale to tell. Each and every one of the three is more Protectionist now "by a long chalk" than it was at the time when Cobden delivered himself of his most mistaken prophecy. Positively French, German and American duties respectively on British goods, are higher a good deal now than they were then. Not only in the countries named, but taking the civilized world over, it is Protection that is gaining, and not Free Trade. Now, to the followers of Cobden and Bright we submit that this is a phenomenon too large, too decided, and too pronounced in its way, for them to pooh-pooh it as if it were of no account. They cannot just kick it aside, as if it were beneath their notice. Great commercial countries, of the highest civilization, positively refuse to follow England's Free Trade example. We want to know what this fact really means, what bearing it has on the main question. And now, ye bewitched followers of Cobden and Bright, who firmly believe that the world moves, please explain to us the reason why it does not move your way. It must surely be painful to you to have to draw all your comfort from clinging desperately to reminiscences of the past, the present affording you not even the merest spectral illusion of a victory. This is most remarkable; now, candidly speaking, is it not?

—Lower the Postage.

The Republican party in the States has been successful in the presidential and congressional elections and after March will be in a position to carry out the platform to which it pledged itself before the contest began. One of its planks is reduced postal rates. Practically that party is committed to *one cent an ounce for letters* and "Bradstreet's" believes will at once proceed to carry it out.

In that case what is Canada going to do in the matter? We must keep up to the procession. We cannot afford to let our neighbors leave us behind.

A U. S. Tax on Canadian Money.

Mr. Yarker's letter in another column throws a flood of light on the United States tax of ten per cent. on Canadian bank notes in circulation in that country. Like all of Mr. Yarker's public statements it is clear and instructive and worthy of the attention of the public. It is also especially worthy of the attention of those advocates of "closer relations" with our neighbors. American notes circulate freely in Canada; they discount our notes in their country.

There are so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, cold or any affection of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. You little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup

The Colonel's Court.

The Police Magistrate yesterday fined Thomas Sharples $20 and costs for an assault on Detective Cuddy on King-street Christmas morning. Alexander Fox was sent to jail for seven days for theft of a necktie. Hattie White and several inmates and frequenters of her establishment in Nelson-street were remanded till to-day. Two charges were withdrawn, that against Phip Spohn for gambling and an alleged breach of the Medical Act by J. H. Stewart. W. F. Maclean, editor and proprietor of The World, appeared in Court in answer to a summons charging him with criminally libelling H. A. Massey, through the publication of an article headed, "Not in the Hayfork Line." The counsel in the case were Mr. George Lindsey for the defendant and Messrs. G. H. Watson and N. G. Bigelow for the complainant. Defendant was committed for trial, bail being granted in $200.

Thos. Sahlan of Eglington says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise

THE U. S. DUTY UPON CANADIAN BANK NOTES.

Steps Taken upon Sound Business Principles by Private Parties to Put a Stop to the Tax.

Editor World: Almost simultaneously with the rejection at Washington of the Fisheries Treaty and with Mr. Cleveland's attitude upon retaliation, among other things of an irritating nature, came upon us an attempt under the Internal Revenue laws to make American banks pay a duty of 10 per cent. upon all Canadian monies "paid out" by them. Coming together at such a period, whatever the motive, they were likely to create a feeling that as a whole they formed part of an aggressive policy to force Canadians into an American zollverein upon the lines of the German states union for commercial trading, and more recent events would seem rather to strengthen this suspicion. At all events they all tended towards friction and restlessness, and it is such things that lead up to great changes.

This question of duty arose in a singular way. The Michigan Central Railway sent its pay car to Suspension Bridge, N. Y., settling wages upon the American frontier in Canadian currency. The currency in due time through the shops found its way into the American banks at a discount, who in turn paid it out to cattle and horse dealers, etc., for use in Canada, and thus its speedy return home at a profit, and it was in no sense used as circulation, but rather took the place of drafts or cheques as remittances.

The Collector of Customs held that this "paying out" by the banks came under the restrictions of Section 3412 R. S., which (abbreviated) says: "Every bank shall pay a tax of 10 per cent upon circulation, other than the notes of a National Bank, paid out by such bank," and therefore, said the collector, the banks paying out Canadian currency in *any* form were liable to the tax.

The imposition of this duty was also backed up and authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Solicitor to the Treasury at Washington. The former under date Dec. 19, 1887, writing to the Suspension Bridge Bank says, "the purpose of the statute was obviously to crush out competition with the national currency."

Mr. Nolton, the accomplished and astute banker of Buffalo, however, holding a very different view, in a remarkably able letter to the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, formerly a member of Congress and a distinguished member of the "banking committee" and also that of "ways and means," sets forth that the payment of the railway alluded to brought a saleable commodity into the United States upon which a profit could be made by returning it to Canada through cattle men, etc., and in no sense was this "saleable commodity" used as a circulating medium. Mr. Nolton also argues with intelligent force that every dollar, franc, or pound sterling brought into the country enriches it, apart from its effect in payment for goods, to the extent of the difference between its buying and selling value; and that in the course of exchange it *must return* to the country of its issue in lieu of bullion, and could not be used as circulation in its true meaning. He proceeds further to argue that if Canadian currency must pay a duty to the Government, likewise must Bank of England notes and other foreign money if "paid out" by the banks to accommodate travelers. He concludes his interesting letter by saying: "If the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Solicitor of the Treasury at Washington could be induced to look into the matter with more breadth of view and modify their ruling in harmony with the convenience of legitimate trade, he is confident the profit and interests of the nation would be subserved and the statute justly interpreted."

In reply to Mr. Nolton Mr. Spaulding, who drafted the National Bank Act, and therefore an authority, one would imagine, states that in all the debates and discussions at the time of imposing the 10 per cent. duty no mention was made nor any intent apparent regarding the application of the tax upon foreign money, and he concludes by agreeing with the views expressed by Mr. Nolton, and by positive opinion that the tax is manifestly unjust and would operate as a hamper and restriction upon trade on the frontier.

Mr. Nolton's and Mr. Spaulding's letters have been published in Washington and circulated among the banks of the United States, and will probably have the effect of drawing such special attention to the matter that it may be hoped ere long this irritant will be withdrawn, but pro tem American banks must pay the tax, and hence Canadian money, from no defect in actual coin, must continue to suffer heavy depreciation in the United States. G. W. YARKER.

Toronto, Dec. 26.

How to Cure Headache.—Some people suffer untold misery day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day nor night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Pinley Wallace, Islander, P.O., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Bilious Headache."

An Apostate.

Editor World: Among the blue-ruin mugwumps who are advocating commercial union, now admitted by its chief American apostles to be synonymous with political annexation, are many who owe all they have in the world to this Canada of ours that they abuse and vilify. Take Mr. Lockhart Gordon, who figures so often in the columns of the Wimaniac journals. About five and twenty years ago he came to Canada a beggarly English barrister, poor and soliciting the patronage of anybody to whom he could scrape an introduction. As much by a certain genius for promotion of companies as by any professional talent he has made his way. Close-fisted and careful of the cents he has accumulated dollars. He is bringing up a large family in a befitting manner and is fairly entitled to rank as a successful parvenu. Why then this unpatriotic antipathy to British connection, and to the policy that has made the city he lives in proverbial all over the continent for prosperity and growth of population? In good old days such ingrates were ducked in the nearest horsepond. The self-seeking vanity that can only be appeased by strutting on a stage that wiser and better men would be ashamed to be seen on is not a usual English fruit. Treachery to the fatherland, desertion of old traditional principles, and a consorting with unworthy associates, were not once the habits of an English gentleman, nor are they consistent with the top-lofty style of the man who had to establish a school for the education of his sons, where they would not, you know, come in contact with the sons of common, ordinary Canadians, you know. And this is the man who as "a loyal Canadian" undertakes to-day to lecture people who are averse to the propagation of the fad, that his love of notoriety and egregious vanity have led him to worship. *Ivoirtur a socits.* Mr. Gordon had better continue to apply what brains he has to the cult of company law and currency.

H. J.

The Horse—noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as his master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs are relieved by it.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The loss by the Marblehead (Mass.) fire is placed at $800,000.

At South Boston, Va., Tuesday the large tobacco factory of J. W. Easley was burned. Loss $35,000.

A party of seven were sailing on the bay at San Francisco, Christmas Day, when the boat capsized and six were drowned.

George B. Renon, his son Bartlett Renon, and Ammon Veasey were drowned while skating at Lake Village, N. H., Tuesday.

A grocery store on State-street, Chicago, was fired by a burglar early yesterday morning, and the burglar perished in the flames.

Three fatalities and a number of minor casualties, resulting from accidents at Christmas festivities in Chicago, are reported.

By an explosion in a Wheeling (W. Va.) mill yesterday Wm. Mears and Henry Newhas were badly burned, and Wm. Myles was terribly burned and will probably die.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent at Sacramento says the probable amount taken from the east bound Central Pacific Express will not exceed $800. The robbers overlooked a $10,000 package.

A freight train from Aspen jumped the track while turning a curve near Lime Creek, Col., last night and was wrecked. Brakeman Q. Martin and Fireman Robert Martin were killed.

The closing of the doors of the Red Cloud, Neb., National Bank caused great excitement. The bank owes depositors about $20,000, and it is understood it has other liabilities amounting to $50,000.

Leon Deane of Old Mines, Mo., went to De Soto on Tuesday, and on returning late at night found Dervil Boyer asleep in his room with his wife. Deane secured an axe and killed Boyer. The murderer gave himself up.

At Toledo yesterday a restaurant cook named Frank J. Myers in attempting to close an iron shutter at the rear of the restaurant pushed it against an electric light wire and received a shock which knocked him to the ground. He was instantly killed.

Mamie Wood of Brooklyn confessed Christmas eve by the bedside of the dying Mrs. Shoonmaker, whose husband killed himself and tried to kill his wife, that a week ago Shoonmaker seduced her at the point of a pistol in Ashbury Park, and that subsequently he told her he was heavily in debt and had determined to kill himself.

A poor fellow arrested on suspicion of having stolen a fur cap, he said he had bought it at the Army & Navy stores for two dollars, but the Colonel said it was impossible for such a cap to be sold for less than seven, and would have committed the man for stealing had the man's statement not been proved. We advise our readers to be very careful about telling how much they pay for fur caps bought at the Army & Navy stores.

IT PAYS TO BREED RACERS.

A GLANCE AT THE PRICES REALIZED FOR THOROUGHBREDS.

An American Opinion of English Race Horses—Will Campbell Succeed Ward?—Shooting Tournament at McDowall's Grounds—The McAuliffe-Jackson Fight.

A glance at the average price per head realized for thoroughbreds at the recent sales in E[illegible] should convince breeders in Canada [illegible] is money in the very best class of horses, and it is surprising that the breeding industry, which has become almost universal in the United States, does not take a boom in this country. When an average of over $600 can be obtained for stock, from yearlings up to aged, there is no longer any doubt as to the pecuniary advantages of possessing a few good blood mares and a sire of choice strain. But the farmers and breeders of Canada do not seem to see this and have allowed all the good mares to go out of Canada to American breeders, and when Canadian horsemen want a thoroughbred they are obliged to go to the States for him. The rich breeders of Kentucky and Tennessee are becoming richer as the years roll by, from the immense profits of this business. But there is a prospect that in the early future Canadians shall not be compelled to go to the blue grass region in order to secure a fleet runner or a rapid trotter. The Orkney Stud will live in history as the birthplace of Disturbance, while at Woodstock were bred such good ones as Bonnie Bird, Bratt, Harry Cooper and Fred. H., which goes to prove that this splendid branch of the equine family can be bred and matured as well in Canada as though they first saw the light in Kentucky, Tennessee or California. From Woodstock will, no doubt, come many more good ones, as Mr. S. B. Fuller and Mr. E. Burgess have both several highly bred mares, while Mr. Wm. Hendrie of Hamilton is getting together a choice stud, and has a good sire in Strathspey. Mr. J. E. Seagram of Waterloo will also soon become prominent as a breeder of the thoroughbred, having purchased several good mares, with Buffalo at the head. A great many horsemen have frequently asserted that Southern colts and those bred in California are much better developed than those in this country, but that does not hold good in all cases. There is room for reform in this enterprise, and it cannot come too quickly.

It appears that it is Milton Young's intention to race Ossory, the English brother to Ormonde, next season, if he can become acclimated after his sea voyage. Unless he improves considerably after he arrives on this continent he will not stand much of a show against American-bred handicap horses, for Ossory's performances do not stamp him first-class. An American writer says: "Ossory would probably have a hard time in this country beating Raceland, Kingston or Sir Dixon, and Emperor of Norfolk at his best was probably much the superior of either. Should he meet The Bard, Tera Cotta and Firenzi, with the quartet all in good trim, the American-bred lot would give him the required weight and a good beating in the opinion of racing men about here, except the few who have a notion that England alone can raise race horses. A race between The Bard, representing America, True Briton representing Australia, and Ossory, representing England, would prove very handily that the imported stock have no show against a first-class American racer." Admitting that Ossory is not a first-class race horse, yet there are many horses in England that could no doubt give The Bard a good deal of beating, and the English thoroughbred must be considered superior to the American.

The chances now for a meeting between Sullivan and Kilrain seem to be first rate. John's $5000 has been covered by friends of Jake's, and now all that remains to be done is for representatives of the two men to meet and settle on the conditions of the match. Sullivan wants six months in which to get into condition, and it is probable that by that time he will be satisfied, although Kilrain would prefer to have the meeting take place in a month or two.

SHOOTING FOR PRIZES.

A Good Day's Sport at McDowall's Grounds On Christmas.

At McDowall & Co.'s grounds on Christmas a large gathering of trigger sports assembled. The shooting was not up to the average on account of the wind, but the shoots were very interesting and all enjoyed themselves. Following are the scores:

Shoot No. 1—at 7 birds each, 4 prizes:

W. McDowall	5	J. Rice	3
T. Sawden	5	G. Heatherington	2
Varley	5	Montgomery	2
Greenwood	4	McCleary	1
Heatherington	4	Pounder	1
Chelsea	3	Mitchell	1
J. Morley	3	Bentley	1
Wilson	3		

Shoot off for 1st prize:

McDowall	1 1	2
Sawden	0 1	1
Varley	0 0	0

Shoot No. 2—at 10 birds each, 4 prizes:

E. Reid	7	Charles	5
P. Wakefield	7	Greenwood	4
Beldam	6	Pounder	4
Martin	6	Sawden	3
Heatherington	6	Moore	3
Rice	5	Wilson	2
Townson	5	Morley	2
McDowall	5		

Rice and Townson divided first and second money.

Shoot off for third prize:

Beldam	1 1 1	3
Martin	1 0 1	2
Heatherington	0 1 0	1

Martin and Heatherington divided fourth money.

Twelve other matches were shot at Peoria blackbirds and Macomber metal pigeons, and were won by the following respectively: T. Bennett, J. Rice, T. Bennett, Charles, McDowall, Ellis, Beatty, Felstead, Rice, Townson, Leroy, and Heatherington.

A match at 25 Peoria blackbirds between Harrison and Harmer resulted in favor of the former by two birds, the score being Harrison 14, Harmer 12.

A series of artificial bird shoots for turkeys and geese will take place on New Year's day, commencing at 10 a.m. Peoria blackbirds and Macomber metal targets will be used. Another good day's sport may be expected.

The McAuliffe-Jackson Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 24.—The prize fight for a $3000 purse offered by the California Athletic Club for Joe McAuliffe, the champion of the Pacific slope, and Peter Jackson, the heavyweight champion of New South Wales, will be fought on Friday. The Richard K. Fox rules will govern and there will be no draw. Jackson weighs 195 pounds and McAuliffe 191 pounds.

If John L. Sullivan refuses to fight Kilrain for $20,000 and The Police Gazette diamond belt, which represents the championship, Joe McAuliffe will take Sullivan's place and battle for the trophy and a purse of $5,000.

Is He Ward's Successor?

It would seem that the New York Club has settled upon a successor to Johnny Ward as the short stop of the League champions in the person of Frank Campbell, who played on the Harvard College nine last year. Campbell is a quick, clever fielder and hard hitter, but he will have to be a wonder in both respects to fill the void caused by Ward's loss. Campbell says he has been asked his terms by the New York management and gave them. Mr. Day denies all knowledge of Campbell's engagement, but Manager Muttie says: "Campbell's terms may be at the Polo ground. We haven't been there in a week or more. Do we want Campbell? Well, we might."

Wouldn't it be funny if Ward played short for New York next year, after all? Washington hasn't got him yet.

Pitcher Baker Will Get in Trouble.

NEWARK, Dec. 26.—A letter was received here yesterday from Norman L. Baker, stating that he had signed with the Stockton club of Stockton, Cal., on Dec. 16, at $300 per month.

The management of the Newark club says that as Baker was reserved to pitch for the Newarks next season he will be blacklisted on receipt of official information that he has signed with the Stockton club.

Dust From the Diamond.

Ward's picked nine seems to be more than a match for Anson and his colts in Australia.

It remains to be seen whether four balls and three strikes will increase batting next season.

The salary list of the Cincinnati club will be over $36,000 next season.

The Athletic Club has secured the exclusive control of the baseball park at Gloucester, N.J., and next season Sunday games will be regularly scheduled for that place.

Nineteen out of every twenty ball players will condemn Rowe and White for the stand they have taken. While the reserve rule may be imperfect and abused, still the average player believes it is the only salvation for the game.—N. Y. Herald.

The reserve rule may not be just the right thing, but Deacon White and Jack Rowe ought to be the last men in the profession to kick about it. Both have become rich men working under it.—N. Y. Herald.

According to the cable despatches baseball has "caught" on in the Antipodes.

Ball players are demanding the usual advance money, but few of them seem to get it. It looks as though the clubs were trying to get the upper hand again.

The Athletics did not sign Baldwin after all.

It looks as though the Central League was on its last legs.

The reduction in salaries has caused a great boom in baseball for next season, and it is quite likely that there will be more professional clubs in the field at the opening of the season than ever before.

The demand of Jack Rowe on the Pittsburg Club calls to mind the rapid rise in salaries that has taken place in the baseball arena during the past ten years. Ten years ago Jack Rowe was a member of the Peoria Reds. Radbourne, Dave Rowe, and many other well-known players were also members of that famous company. Jack Rowe at that time received a salary of $15 per week. He was the highest priced man on the team. The players were each signed for three months, and this is what they got per month: Jack Rowe, $20; Charles Radbourne, $40; David E. Rowe, $50; Jack Gleason, $50; William H. Taylor, $50; T. J. Loftus, $50; Cliff Carroll, $40; Harry Alveratta, $50; William Gleason, $35. Jack Rowe wants $4000 to play with Pittsburgh next year. This is over twenty times as much as he received for his services when a member of the Peoria Reds ten years ago. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the cost of running a baseball club nowadays frightens the capitalist and makes him think twice before investing his money?—Sporting News.

Gossip of the Turf.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announce that the June meeting will begin on Saturday, June 16, and end on Saturday, July 2, on which date the Realization Stakes will be run.

They know how to name horses in England. One of Lord Dudley's yearlings, a bay colt by The Miser—Salute, has been named Beggar My Neighbor. A chestnut colt belonging to Mr. T. Leader, by Poulet—Ktolia, has been called The Roester, and a filly foal, by Neophyte —Britannia, the property of Mr. A. M. Archdale, has been named Water Baby.

Matt Byrnes, trainer for Mr. Haggin, denies that he ever offered Sam Bryant $25,000 for the horse, and says that instead of Mr. Haggin wishing to add to his stable, he has a few he would like to sell.

The Dwyers recently refused $10,000 for Pontiac, winner of the Suburban three years ago. Philip Dwyer took the black stallion to Kentucky last week. The horse will be used for breeding.

Sports of Sport.

At the Palace Rink at Williamsburg last night Jack McAuliffe knocked out Jack Hyams in the 9th round.

The Toronto Coursing Club will hold their first coursing meeting at Woodbine Park this afternoon.

A series of checker games between Mr. Barker, the American player, and Mr. Smith was begun in England on Monday. Two games were played, both of which resulted in draws.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

The weather in Europe is unprecedentedly mild.

There are fears of trouble during the coming session of the Skupitschina.

The Alexandra Park Four-mile race at Waltham, Eng., have been burned. Loss $450,000.

Ex-Queen Natalie of Servia has been received with royal honors during her tour in Russia.

Forty men have been summoned from each provincial garrison in Servia for duty in Belgrade.

A prolonged struggle between the employers and operatives in the Bolton cotton mills is imminent.

A marriage has been arranged between the Archduchess Valerias and Duke Francis of Tuscany.

The Vienna Tagblatt says King Milan of Servia has drafted an act of abdication, which will shortly be presented to the Skupitschina.

The Russian Government at the last moment placed an embargo on Archinoff's expedition to Abyssinia and compelled the missionaries and other members of the party to disembark.

Gen. Boulanger's success has caused an immense accession in the candidature of Gen. Montaubau for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and the Government feel the danger acutely.

The Cologne Gazette yesterday renewed the attack on Sir R. D. Morier and declared that it was prepared to prove the statement that Bismarck named him as the author of his information about the movements of the German troops.

The London Times says an early settlement of the Newfoundland fisheries controversy between France and England should be arranged, as the present situation leaves the two countries in an anomalous and unsatisfactory relation.

The New York Tribune's London correspondent renews his effort to induce the belief that the delay in appointing a successor to Lord Sackville is a marked affront to the United States and says that Mr. Phelps should be immediately recalled.

In the French Senate yesterday several speakers denounced the Government for allowing the production at the Odeon of an alleged immoral play, to which M. Lockroy, Minister of Public Instruction, responded that the play was constructed with great literary skill, and what was literary was rarely immoral.

Gen. Boulanger exists despite the dull season of the year, but would most likely be re-commenced next year. In the Collegiate Institute good musical work had been done.

Notices of motion were put on the paper providing that persons who had passed the second examination for Mus. Bac. at Trinity College or at any similar institution be admitted to the degree of "master" in the society on passing the practical examination; that a "fellow" of the society be admitted who had passed a third examination at Trinity, etc., without further examination, and to receive the degree of "Musical Bachelor"; that the honorary degree of "fellowship" be granted on a ¾ vote of the society to members who have taught music for fifteen years; that staff notation, if properly taught, is the most useful of all branches of musical systems.

The President then arrived. In his address he referred to a scheme of membership which had through an oversight been made voluntary instead of compulsory. He had appointed the present board of examiners, and hoped matters would meet with the approval of the convention.

During the afternoon the conference was entertained by a musical recital as follows: Piano solo, "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 6 in D, J. A. Tripp; song, "The Message," Edgar R. Doward; violin solo, "Ninth Concerto for Violin," Miss Florence Keys.

The session will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Evening's Entertainment.

And when music arose with its voluptuous swell,

So sang Byron, and it may be that the committee of ladies who received the members of the Society of Musicians as well as a number of prominent invited guests congratulate themselves at the success of their reception at the Canadian Institute last night. Music did without doubt rise with voluptuous swell and among those who contributed to the musical program was Mrs. Caldwell. Probably every one who professes to be a lover of high-class music has heard Bishop's "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark," and those present must have appreciated Mrs. Caldwell's singing of it last night. But the other vocal and instrumental numbers were also highly appreciated. The music was all of a high classical order. The members of the society as well as the invited guests were refreshed in the intermission with a choice repast prepared by Mr. Harry Webb.

Four thousand boys' overcoats still to select from at the Army & Navy stores. Boys' nap overcoats with cape one fifty, two dollars, and so on. You really waste your time if you go anywhere else for boys' clothing. The Army & Navy are away ahead in style and quality, and the prices are lower than the lowest.

MUSICAL MEN AND WOMEN

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY.

How This Fine Art is Progressing in Different Parts of the Province—Hamilton in the Soup as to Its Development—What the Meeting Talked About.

THE MATERIAL RESOURCES of our country become more recognized; these matters have been and are being discussed and considered by mining commissions, conferences to discuss the need of more skilled labor, etc., have been held, and educationists are recognizing the fact that Ontario possesses also an amount of talent—artistic talent—which must not be neglected.

A few days ago a meeting was held, at which many prominent Canadian artists were present, to discuss the adoption of better methods of educating the masses in this direction.

Following close upon all this is a meeting of musicians to discuss methods of advancing their branch of art. Yesterday was the opening session at the Normal School of the fourth annual convention of the Canadian Society of Musicians, which will continue three days. At it were to be seen such well known musical organizers as F. H. Torrington, Edward Fisher, St. John Hyttenrauch, President, Arthur E. Fisher, Mrs. Bach, Vice-President, H. Guest Collins, Secretary, Angelo M. Read, St. Catharines, G. B. Sippi, J. H. Jones, St. Thomas, and many others.

It was explained that the president having missed his train, Mr. Arthur Fisher would take the chair. Reports of committees were first received. Mr. Edward Fisher, at the request of the chairman, promised to give a report of the proceedings of a meeting held in Chicago.

J. H. Jones of St. Thomas, in compliance with a request from the secretary, read a paper on the state of music in St. Thomas. If a multitude of teachers could be taken as a basis on which to estimate the musical taste of a community, he would be fully justified in claiming for that city a prominent place.

The Canadian Institute last night. Music did without doubt rise with voluptuous swell and among those who contributed to the musical program was Mrs. Caldwell. Probably every one who professes to be a lover of high-class music has heard Bishop's "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark," and those present must have appreciated Mrs. Caldwell's singing of it last night. But the other vocal and instrumental numbers were also highly appreciated. The music was all of a high classical order. The members of the society as well as the invited guests were refreshed in the intermission with a choice repast prepared by Mr. Harry Webb.

Four thousand boys' overcoats still to select from at the Army & Navy stores. Boys' nap overcoats with cape one fifty, two dollars, and so on. You really waste your time if you go anywhere else for boys' clothing. The Army & Navy are away ahead in style and quality, and the prices are lower than the lowest.

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BIRTHS.

McLAUGHLIN — On the 15th inst., at 9 Chapel-street, the wife of Thomas McLaughlin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FIRSTBROOK—STOREY — On Saturday, 22nd inst., at the residence of W. H. Storey, Esq., Acton, by the Rev. Dr. Gifford, Mrs. Annie Storey of Acton, to James Firstbrook of Toronto.

DEATHS.

SEXSMITH — On the 25th inst., George Sexsmith, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday at 3 o'clock, Dec. 27, from his late residence, 38 Water-street.

Friends and acquaintances and members of Mayflower Assembly please attend.

DOYLE—Entered into rest after a prolonged illness caused by an attack of paralysis, the Rev. William Doyle, A.M., T.C.D., rector of the Stowell Memorial Church, Salford, Manchester, and brother-in-law of Dr. J. George Hodgins, 99 Pembroke-street, Toronto.

ARRESTED FOR WIFE MURDER.

A Manitoba Farmer While Drunk Commits A Terrible Crime.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 26.—A farmer named A. J. Hatfield, living near Norquay, has been arrested for murdering his wife. Yesterday he came home drunk. His wife and three children ran away. He drove on to the village and this morning returned to find the body of his wife frozen, about forty feet from the house, with her face fearfully mutilated. He then remembered that he struck her, but only with his hand.

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