THE TORONTO WORLD
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1887.

THE MAYORALTY.

Your Vote and Influence

Are Respectfully Solicited for

ALD. DEFOE

AS MAYOR FOR 1888.

Another Nail in Its Coffin.

The election of Mr. Cochrane in East Northumberland yesterday is another nail in the coffin of Commercial Union. Dr. Mallory, the Reform member, who was unseated by the courts, declared in the new election straight for Commercial Union, and made the fight on that issue. The result has been his defeat. Day by day is the bottom being knocked out of the fad. The Montreal Gazette of yesterday reports an interview had with leading Liberals of that city who take no stock in the scheme. Move on, Erastus, move on, Wiman.

About Differential Duties.

The Brown Draft Treaty of 1874 contained the imposition by Canada of differential duties against England, and in favor of the United States? Hon. William Macdougall, letter published in The Mail, says the Mail replies, "No." We are sorry that The Mail proves its case, and leaves Mr. Macdougall without a leg to stand on in this controversy. And paragraph in The Mail's reply consists of this remarkable statement, which let our Commercial friends now "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest:"

"In case Mr. Macdougall should still remain unconvinced, we are authorized by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie to state that Mr. Macdougall is entirely mistaken in supposing that discrimination was suggested or proposed or permitted under the proviso of 1874. Mr. Mackenzie adds that he and his colleagues, individually and as a Cabinet, were strongly opposed to discrimination against English goods, and took special pains to provide against even the appearance of it.

We cannot conceive of any Government led by Mr. Mackenzie assuming any other position, though several of his former colleagues, including the Hon. David Mills, have right-about-faced and are now strong advocates of anti-British discrimination.

The St. John Telegraph, Liberal, says that the annexationist proclivities of a few of its party have done much harm there, and it demands that they be drummed out.

Since The World came to the front with facts and figures, attested by reputable and disinterested newspapers and not by hired men, as The Globe's and The Mail's statements were, it would puzzle a second Harvey to discover their circulation.

A vote is an expression of opinion, and to talk of "throwing it away" because there is no certainty that a candidate will be elected, is juvenile. A man who fears to register his opinion because somebody else thinks differently is hardly full grown intellectually.

William Macdougall is wandering around Washington telling reporters and politicians that Canada has no case in the fisheries dispute. Such conduct in a public man is simply scandalous. We are afraid that Mr. Macdougall is retained by Rae.

The World's exposure of Mr. Wiman's duplicity by reproducing his invitation to the Newarkers to gobble up Canadian trade, as the advantage would be all on their side, and the change would be a blow to Great Britain, has opened some people's eyes, but it was no surprise to us. We have long understood the man's true character, and that no reliance can be placed upon anything he says in public. This we have proved again and again; but the Newark exposure capped the climax. He will say anything to carry his immediate point and win a little passing applause upon which to feed his vanity and arrogance.

For a long time The Guelph Mercury was bitterly antagonistic to the C.P.R., following in this the mistaken policy of its party leaders, but The Mercury has at last come to understand that the road is a great national highway with a great future, coincident with the still mightier future of our country. We hope to soon see all Liberal papers strike a similar note and leave depreciation of Canadian enterprises to ignorantly interested foreigners. Upon such lines and upon them only they can serve both their country and their party, and make the latter what it ought to be, a bulwark of our nationality. A Yankee once described the C.P.R. as a road starting at no place and running to nowhere, but it goes there all the same.

There has been a great deal in the papers about binding twine. The letter from A. W. Morris & Bro. of Montreal throws a lot of light on the controversy.

The Eastern question is not attracting a great deal of attention just now, but the turkey question is.

The Manitoulin Expositor takes a shrewder view of the lumber question than do many city papers. It holds that should Mr. Cleveland succeed in having removed the lumber duty it would be the part of wisdom for us to clap on an export duty. So also thinks The World, but we do not anticipate an opportunity of doing so. Nevertheless the powers at Ottawa would do well to give the subject a thought.

The Globe says that were it not for the N.P. we could import good overshoes from the United States, but The New York Sun declares that the overshoes made there are so rotten as to be worthless.

The Street Car Company have not yet put in their straw caloric. Extremes meet: the intense heat of last summer adds to the rigors of this winter's cold by creating a scarcity of straw. We hear a good deal about the price of coal, but we rise to remark that when straw is nearly twice as much per ton as coal, our sympathies should go out to the suffering Street Car Company; instead of which consumptive passengers expectorate upon the floors of the cars and clamor for straw.

Mr. S. H. Blake on Rev. Mr. Macdonnell.

Editor World: I am somewhat surprised that no one has expressed admiration at the conduct of Mr. S. H. Blake in telling his Bible class that Rev. D. J. Macdonnell is an agent of the devil. It is very likely that everyone has decided that so courteous a gentleman should be left unnoticed. As for myself I think it a pity that the highest form of refinement and impersonality, as exemplified in this case, should enter into public discussion, and particularly so when it is disguised under the veil of religion.

Yet far be it from me to question Mr. Blake's qualification to speak as one having authority in any matter connected with the devil and the means he has of carrying out his plans. On the contrary I am willing to concede to him the position he takes. Yet I by no means assent to every proclamation he may make on such matters, because I am possessed of an ancient superstition that the devil is not particularly truthful. An old sage once said: "My son, you will never see anything worse than yourself," and my charity leads me to hope that some old photograph of Mr. Blake's may have fallen into his own hands, and that the obscurity of his spectacles led him to mistake it for Mr. Macdonnell's. If any such mistake occurred it is easy to see how Mr. Blake was led into error with regard to the agency, and to understand his indignation that anyone should attempt to supplant him. At any rate the old rascal himself must have flapped his tail with delight and have had a hearty roar of laughter at the gratifying spectacle of a man of solemn mien sitting, Bible in hand, before a class of young people who were imbibing his Christian spirit and principles, while he denounced in his peculiarly loving way a generous and high-minded gentleman. If he was not pleased at such a charming picture of Christian consistency it is very evident he cannot be pleased, and Mr. Blake is certainly blameless.

I willingly admit that Mr. Blake was bold enough to offer his courteous criticism on one who was not present to defend himself, and that many will applaud the adroitness of so skilled a gladiator in attacking a gentleman who, by reason of his cloth, could scarcely enter the lists without suffering defeat, even in victory. Yet, anxious as I am to do Mr. Blake justice, I greatly fear some will be ready to deny that his courage rises above the level of poltroonery. It is, however, refreshing to notice the abandonment of the language of ruffianism which marked the earlier days of disputation, and to observe in the truly Christian spirit of the present the amenities of higher civilization. If any should ask why I write, let it be known: first, that it is my duty to defend anyone who is unjustly attacked; and secondly, I have as much right to crit'cise Mr. Blake as he has to criticise Mr. Macdonnell.

W. T. TASSIE.

Toronto, Dec. 21.

Prohibition is Anti-Christian.

Editor World: Second statement—The root of the Hebrew for wine, "yayin," shows that wine is a fermented liquor.

Proof—Several Hebrew words are used in the Old Testament for wine; the greater number of them expressing or implying fermentation. But "yayin" occurs far the oftenest, over a hundred times. According to the acknowledged best lexicon, the Thesaurus of Gesenius, the root of "yayin" means "to boil up," "to be in a ferment." It was "yayin," fermented liquor, that the Almighty ordered to be used in the drink-offerings in His holy service of old. It was "yayin," fermentes liquor, that Melchisedec, Priest of the Most High, presented to Abraham and his, for their refreshment. It was "yayin," fermented liquor, that the Psalmist says "Maketh glad the heart of man."

I wonder how much unfermented grape-juice would make glad the heart of the ex-Governor of Kansas, who now offers Canadians Prohibition in one hand, and Commercial Union in the othe.

AI SLEMMORT.

Bayville, Dec. 20.

This is Awful!

Editor World: The Scientific American has an article in its issue Dec. 17 instructing farmers how to make brandy out of inferior fruit. It says, "The law of Dec. 14, 1876, dispenses with affidavits and frees the farmer, who distills the results of his harvest, from inspection and exempts him from tax." "Mr. Ecrot is constructing a distilling apparatus that does away with all complication and gives alcohol at once without fruits." "The operation of distilling is simple." What are the Prohibitionists about to allow this; or does private manufacture not come under head of the "liquor traffic"? How are they to denounce the farmers, who are such a numerous class, without great danger to themselves, and not like a few publicans and sinners?

SCOT.

The Binding Twine Controversy.

To the Editor of The Toronto Globe:

SIR: Our attention has been drawn to a letter signed Thos. MacDonald, and headed "The Binding Twine Robbery," in your issue of Dec. 15, also an editorial on the same subject, and as we have been the largest manufacturers of binder twine in Canada during the years 1886 and 1887 we feel that it is our duty to correct the misleading, inaccurate and ridiculous statements contained in Mr. MacDonald's communication.

He claims:

1st. That in 1886 he could and did purchase binder twine in the United States 7 cents per pound, while the Canadian manufacturers were asking 10 cents for the same quality.

Answer: Mr. MacDonald could purchase, and did purchase sisal twine at 7 cents in the United States, which was colored or dyed to represent manilla and sold under a high sounding name. This twine could have been bought from Canadian manufacturers, uncolored, in small lots at 8 cents, less 5 and 2½, delivered in Ontario, or equal to 7 1-16 cents per pound, f.o.b., Montreal. Now, although we are not called upon to defend the Government, we nevertheless believe they acted fairly in demanding a high valuation on an article that is manufactured in such a manner that the dealer could mislead and deceive the consumer, and thereby dispose of the goods under false pretences.

Manilla hemp was quoted in the New York and Boston markets at the time from 3 cents to 3¼ cents per pound in advance of sisal, and in your editorial you consider that to charge 10 cents in Canada when the price in the United States was only 7 cents was extortion pure and simple. In this we could agree with you if the qualities had been similar, but we could state in reply that we sold quantities of our output for 1886 was mixed twine, containing 50 per cent. of manilla hemp, and we sold the same, in large lots, at 10 cents, less 5 per cent. and 2½ per cent. delivered in Ontario, or 8 9-10 cents, f.o.b. Montreal, a price at least 20 per cent. lower than you could have purchased the same quality of goods in the United States for home consumption.

2d. Mr. MacDonald claims that American twine could have been bought for the past season's trade (1887) at 8½ cents per pound, (this for a mixed twine far superior in quality to the same class made here), while the price of the home made article was 11 cents per pound.

Answer: This we positively deny, and if you will take the trouble to enquire you will find that the American manufacturers were barely capable of meeting the home demand in 1887, although some of them have been working running night and day towards the close of the season. It is therefore difficult to understand how they could possibly have supplied the Canadian market.

Mr. MacDonald's statements regarding price and quality of Canadian twine are simply malicious falsehoods, as we can prove. During 1887 we sold our mixed twine at equal to 9 4-5 cents per pound f.o.b., Montreal, and are perfectly willing to have any responsible accountant examine our books to verify this statement. As to quality, we know of three instances during 1886 and 1887 where Canadian twine was accepted for export via New York to South Africa, in preference to the goods manufactured in the United States, and the shipments were made in large lots, as the export entries will show.

3d. Mr. MacDonald claims that the machinery now in op ration in Canada is antiquated, the manufacturers or their employes incompetent; and that the farmers were robbed of from $150,000 to $200,000 during 1887, by having to purchase Canadian binder twine.

Answer. In reply to this we are surprised to find that a man so fond of indulging in newspaper controversies should be either so ignorant of his subject or such a malicious prevaricator. He seems a fair sample of our Canadian pessimist, who in place of endeavoring to build up his own country is using whatever ability or energy he may be endowed with to advertise his competitor, with the end in view that Canada must eventually act as a manufacturer's agent and commission merchant for the sale of American goods.

To satisfy Mr. MacDonald, if he can be satisfied, we make the following statements, which can be easily corroborated, and we believe, answer effectually his charges so far as they refer to the binder twine manufacturers of Canada. We claim:

1st. That during 1885, 1886 and 1887 the average price of binder twine was lower in Canada than in the United States for home consumption.

2d. That the average quality of Canadian twine during that period was equal to and this year superior to American.

3d. That the average quality of the machinery now in operation in Canada is more modern and of a higher standard than that used in the United States.

4th. That the present factories engaged in this industry, if run to their full capacity, can meet the Canadian demand for binder twine twice over.

Mr. MacDonald, after perusing the above, will no doubt ask why the Canadian manufacturer requires protection if he can meet outside competition. In regard to this we take the liberty of giving him a little advice. Let him put the question fairly before his boom friend, the American maker, first, and after digesting the reply he will perhaps be enlightened to such an extent that it will not be necessary to trouble his Canadian enemy.

We, as Canadian manufacturers, have no fear of competition, either in or out of the country, so long as our foreign opponents are placed upon an equal footing with ourselves, but we do object to climb the wall when they pass through the gate.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, accept our apologies for encroaching to such an extent upon your valuable space. We have always refrained from entering a discussion through the newspapers, and would not have taken the matter up even in the present case if you had not shown your faith editorially in Mr. MacDonald's delusive, and misrepresented statements.

Montreal, Dec. 20. A. W. MORRIS & BRO.

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

WHOOPING IT UP ALL ROUND

THE THREE MAYORALTY CANDIDATES ON THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Defoe Captures the East Enders—Mr. Rogers in the Northwest—Mr. Clarke and His Friends in St. Paul's Hall—First in the Field and First at the Polls.

Mr. Defoe's meeting in Ayre's Hall, at Winchester and Parliament streets, last night was made up of a room full of intelligent ratepayers living in that part of the city. Ex-Ald. James Lobb was the chairman. It was Mr. Defoe's first appearance before an East End audience, the members of which simply came to hear what he had to say to them. They came, they heard, and Mr. Defoe conquered.

The chairman in opening the meeting asked his hearers to disabuse their minds of all prejudices, politics and class. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Clarke were both estimable gentlemen, one a successful coal operator and the other an efficient Corporation Printer. He had nothing to say against them, but when it came down to matter of choosing between the three candidates he held up both hands for Mr. Defoe. He had sat with Mr. Defoe for two years in the Council, and he could say for a certainty that a more painstaking, careful and efficient alderman never held a seat at the board. Mr. Lobb impressed upon the meeting that it was all nonsense to say that to mark a ballot for Mr. Defoe was only throwing away a vote; it was nothing of the kind. Mr. Defoe had such a good chance that he would head the poll. [Cheers].

Mr. John Foucher was the next speaker to venture the prediction that, after a careful survey of the situation, Mr. Defoe would be out next Mayor. "I said," said Mr. Poucher, "that there has been a great change in public sentiment during the past three or four days. Mr. Defoe's stock was claimed rapidly, and the only valid reason he could assign for this was that he was the best man for the position. Mr. Defoe had experience and personal knowledge of the city's needs." [Applause.]

Mr. Defoe was well received when he arose to speak. He succinctly reviewed the civic situation and he asked his audience to kindly bear in mind that he was not a sectional man. He had interests in nearly every part of the city, and he was just as glad to see the East End thrive and prosper as he was the North End or his own West End. He was anxious to treat them all alike. Briefly defined his platform would be: "A close application to the city's interests. Attendance at the City Hall during business hours. An abolition of the acting mayor system, to be substituted by a responsible deputy head who would act in the Mayor's absence. A reduction in the number of aldermen from 36 to 27. A reduction in the number of standing committees. A redistribution of wards." Opposition to the chunk sewer as at present proposed, which he described as a fraud upon the citizens and a proposition to expend $2,000,000 without giving the ratepayers the information that they were justly entitled to. A reorganization of the Court of Revision, which, as at present constituted, was anything but a chamber of equity. A strong effort to place our debentures on an advanced and rising market, as they were in 1884 and 1885, when they brought 97.1. A new system of administering public affairs, a system that would bear the stamp of business, and business only. Safety to the citizens on the Esplanade by the construction of a new street upon the south. An extension of the windmill line 400 feet southwards, and an extension of the big sewers in Church, Sherbourne, Yonge and other streets to the end of the slips. This is the line of the trunk sewer, which would do for a long time to come. He then impressed his claims upon the meeting. He had served them faithfully as an alderman for five years; he had devoted much of his time to their interests; he would prize the office of chief magistrate for its honor alone; he sought no pecuniary consideration. He thought he was entitled to their good opinion, and he hoped they would elect him. [Applause.]

By resolution of Mr. Poucher and Mr. George Hardy the meeting unanimously pledged itself to Mr. Defoe's support.

Mr. Defoe's Meeting To-night.

Mr. Defoe will speak to-night at St. Stephen's Hall, No. 187 Euclid avenue.

Mr. Clarke at St. Paul's Hall.

Mr. E. F. Clarke must have been pleased last night by the reception he received at the meeting held at St. Paul's Hall by his advocates in the North End ward. The platform was occupied by Ald. Hunter, H. E. Kent, J. Boddy, E. E. Sheppard, A. W. Wright, R. Hoper, John Armstrong, F. Somers, W. Booth and Russel Baldwin. The chairman was Mr. John Hague, who opened the proceedings by saying that this mayoralty contest was not half the moral fight it was made out to be, and if as municipal elections the ratepayers were going to divide, the saints on one side and the sinners on the other, the municipal law would have to be reconstructed. He held up E. F. Clarke as a shining example of a temperate and honorable man.

Mr. John Armstrong followed. He gave a history of that gigantic monopoly, the "Coal Ring," of which Mr. Clarke was the leader. He failed to see how any man could support a character such as Mr. Rogers possessed. He alluded to Ald. Defoe and his candidature very kindly, and expressed his appreciation of Mr. Defoe, characterizing him as an efficient business man.

Mr. E. E. Sheppard referred to the absurd contentions made by Ald. Rogers and his friends, that all opposed to them wanted to scatter "the home" all over town, rip up "the fireside," and smudge the city all over with red paint. Such contentions disgusted honest citizens, he said. Mr. Clarke's and Ald. Defoe's meetings were the cosy gatherings where anything like freedom of speech was allowed or sense talked. He expressed his admiration of Ald. Defoe, but said that gentleman had not a strong case to present.

Mr. J. Boddy rose to make the next speech, but the audience shut him off by yelling: "We're tired of that," "Sit down," "Clarke," "Chestnuts."

Mr. A. W. Wright paid a compliment to Ald. Defoe by referring to the orderly character of his meetings and his ability as an alderman. He handled Ald. Rogers without gloves, saying, "You don't find such vulgar characters or hear such abusive and scurrilous language from Ald. Defoe's or Mr. Clarke's platforms as upon that of Ald. Rogers.

Mr. Clarke followed and reiterated the speech made by him at all previous meetings. The meeting endorsed his candidature by a show of hands and the usual cheers. During the evening the remarks made by Mr. S. H. Blake on the question of holding municipal meetings on Sunday were referred to by the speakers and heartily endorsed.

Mr. Rogers at Irving's Hall.

Candidate Rogers' meeting at Irving's Hall, Bloor and Bathurst streets, last night was well attended and fairly orderly. Some attempts at interruption and opposition were made, but these received no encouragement and Mr. Rogers got a good hearing.

Around the Police Stations.

James Hornshaw, a bootblack, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen two rubber coats found in his possession.

James Fitzgerald of 123 Cumberland-street, and Richard Howe of 79 Teraulay were under arrest at the Artes-street Station last night charged with the theft of a silver spoon from the Bay Horse Hotel.

Geo. Ferguson was a prisoner at St. Andrew's Hall Police Station last night on the charge of stealing a necktie from Geo. Robinson, 288 King-street west.

The Fulton Market Display.

J. Cleghorn & Son have a fine Christmas display this year at their store on Yonge-street. All sorts of native and foreign game are shown in great abundance—English pheasants, prairie chicken, duck, geese, partridge and venison. In fish there are salmon from the Saguenay and Restigouche, cod, halibut, etc. There is also in stock an extra fine line of oysters, specially selected for the holiday trade. In the way of fruit they carry the largest and finest stock in the city. Holly, mistletoe and all the special holiday articles may be had at this enterprising establishment.

HOSE CONTRACTORS' HOSPITALITY.

Ald. Piper and the Investigating Committee—Aldermen to be Examined.

The Piper Hose Committee met again at the City Hall yesterday. The three members of the committee were present. Ald. Piper was accompanied by Mrs. Piper. At the request of Ald. St. Leger, Ald. Piper said he would later state the date of his Ottawa visit, the names of the gentlemen he visited and those he entertained, the hotel at which he stayed and the amount of money he had in the bank when he gave the $100 check to Mr. McIlroy. Ex-Ald. Farley had been summoned, but did not appear. Neither did President Warren of the Rubber Company; he was out of town.

In reply to various questions, Ald. Piper said that it was the general custom of men coming to town to sell engines, hose, etc., to make themselves agreeable with the aldermen. While speaking generally, he did not care to give the names of any particular gentleman who had accepted hose contractors' hospitality. It was customary for the contractors to visit the fire halls and get the firemen to recommend their hose, but this is not done as much now as formerly. Every man selling engines in Toronto has made himself friendly with the aldermen. As to his statement in Council that all the committee had drunk McIlroy's wine, he said he was speaking generally and declined to give names.

There was some further talk about buying and drinking wine at McConnell's, and Ald. Piper and Ald. Maughan, who seem to have no love for each other, did some cross-firing, Piper saying that Maughan was also in the hose ring, and Maughan stating that he always fought the ring. Chairman Gillespie thought that an alderman who would accept the hospitality of a would-be contractor was unfit to vote upon the matter.

The investigation will be continued to-day, when for the purpose of ascertaining just who accepted "hospitality" from hose contractors, these aldermen who have been members of the Fire and Gas Committees at different times during the last five years will be examined—if they appear: Ald. Boustead, Piper, Millichamp, Shaw, Barton, Maughan, Galley, Johnston, McMillan, Carlyle (St. Andrew's), Jones, Drayton, Dodds, Swait, Frankland, Ritchie, St. Leger and Graham.

BUSY MANAGER BARKER.

Despatching Work that Has Fallen Behind—Talk About the Railways.

Manager Barker of the Northern and Hamilton and Northwestern railways was in Toronto all day yesterday. After holding a conference with President Frank Smith he secluded himself in his private office to despatch work fallen in arrears while absent in England. As to what negotiations, if any, are pending between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Northern and Northwestern Mr. Barker has nothing to say until a meeting of the directors has been held, and that will not occur till after Christmas.

Mr. William Ince told The World that he knew of no agreement being in progress between the two roads. Of course, he and Mr. Barker and Mr. Hickson and Mr. Stiff may talk together without referring to the absorption of the Northern and Northwestern by the Grand Trunk Railway. They might be negotiating about running powers, general rates, or exchange of traffic. "I have," he said, "not heard of or know of anything regarding the acquirement of our road by the Grand Trunk Railway, nor about a change of management." Mr. Barker has been in the city, and if so important a change was pending the directors would have been called at once.

Mr. C. J. Campbell, another director, told The World that if there was anything in the rumor of the transfer no definite statement could be made by Mr. Barker or any director until a meeting was held. The directors have not been approached in the matter nor have they received any official word regarding such a proposition. The next meeting would not be called till after Christmas.

John Hays, Credit P.O., says "His shoulder was so lame for six months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the pain and lameness left him. Now, after three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since." x

At the Theatres.

Everyone is humming the tuneful airs of "Erminie." Go to the Grand and hear the opera.

"On the Rio Grande" at the Toronto. Matinee Saturday.

A handsome panel photograph of the Battle of Sedan will be presented to all adults who visit the Cyclorama on Christmas Day, and to the children a large box of fine candies will be given throughout the holiday week. Any day except Christmas school children under 15 will be admitted for 15c. Teachers and parents should permit their children to take advantage of this cheap fare and allow them to see this great work of art.

SPORTING BRIEFS.

The Dwyer Brothers' $10,000 purchase Tea Tray has arrived at Sheepshead Bay.

Mr. Fred Gebhard has engaged the light weight Irish jockey, T. Day, to ride for his stable next season.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, jr., has sent the famous Parole to Jerome Park. It is said the old race horse looks as well as ever, and it is thought Mr. Lorillard intends to have him trained again.

W. Stoops is to succeed Brown as trainer for the Excelsior Stable next season.

At the Detroit pool tournament on Wednesday night Slosson beat West of Toronto 8 to 7 and Goring beat Warren 8 to 6.

A congratulatory luncheon was yesterday given to Smith and Kilrain. Charley White was present that Smith would receive the $1000 deposited by his backers. The two pugilists will be banqueted.

Mr. Evans' noted stud dog Pharaoh, the winner of several champion prizes, and which took the first prize at the late Birmingham show, and for whom its owner had recently refused 1000 guineas, fell dead on December 8 as Mr. Evans' kennels, Caterham, Surrey.

It is stated the Dwyers will try and have Pontiac and Inspector B. trained again next season. Pontiac's chances of standing are favorable but it is extremely doubtful if Inspector B. will stand a "preparation."

The horses at Jerome Park and Sheepshead Bay are doing trotting exercise on the snow.

If the New York Aqueduct Commission does not take Jerome Park for reservoir purposes the American Jockey Club proposes to spend the $50,000 next season in improving the track and grounds.

The old timers of cross country racing in England say that steeplechasing is going down very fast in that country, and speak of the good old days, of half breds and big natural fences which, they maintain, the steeplechaser of the present day could not negotiate. A correspondent says: In my opinion there is a better and higher class of horses in the cross country business at the present day than there ever has been. The fences on artificial courses may not be quite as stiff as they were years ago, but they are big enough, and are negotiated at a pace that would kill the old-time chaser in less than a mile.

The talk about Smith and Kilrain fighting Sullivan has had no result thus far. There is general irritation among the leading newspapers against the endeavors made by the Sporting Life to exclude reporters of other papers from the meetings of the pugilists and their backers and to keep them ignorant of their doings and intentions. Efforts are making to ensure the selection of another sporting paper as stakeholder in any future fights.

The management of the newly organized London Baseball Association is arranging for a trip before the Canadian season opens. Louisville, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Detroit are to be visited.

James A. Tyng, the Harvard College player, has been signed and will play with the Philadelphia club next season. Tyng will assume the duties of the newly created office of director of athletic sports of the Philadelphia club.

Lord Marcus Beresford thinks it would be advisable to lessen the minimum distance of hurdle races to one and a half miles in England.

Gossip has it in England that there is to be an investigation into the conduct of one of the most prominent riders, Woodland, name being mentioned. Report also goes on to say that several prominent individuals on the turf will retire shortly.

Count Zboewski, a well-known gentleman rider in America, got a bad fall in England recently, while out with the Duke of Rutland's hounds. His horse jumped short at a wide brook and threw him heavily.

The London Sportsman announces that it has received $200 from John L. Sullivan to bind him in a match with Smith or Kilrain or both.

Smith and Kilrain met at London yesterday and agreed to call their respective fights a draw.

Wallace Ross and George Bubear, the oarsmen, have signed articles to row for the championship of England and £200 a side. The race is to take place on the Thames course Feb. 13, 1888.

People who reside or sojourn in regions of country where fever and ague and bilious remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate stomach, the liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a valuable safeguard against these malarial scourges. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market. x

STILL AFTER THE BONDS.

ANOTHER SUIT FILED AGAINST COHNFELD AT DETROIT.

Isidor Back in Toronto—Lawyer J. B. Clarke's Connection with the Case Purely Professional—Another Version—Cohnfeld is not "Hoffman."

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—Another effort was made to get at the Cohnfeld bonds to-day. A bill was filed in court in which Silva & Co. of New York were the complainants. The defendants were Cohnfeld, Sophie Victorine and the Police Department.

The complainants asked for an injunction restraining the transfer of the bonds to Cohnfeld or Sophie Victorine. They based their demand on the belief that the bonds were in the Police Department's possession and declared that they had offered the department an indemnity bond of $100,000 to save them from any consequences that would result from giving up the bonds under the attachments issued yesterday. They renew this offer of indemnity if the court will compel the department to give up the bonds to the sheriff.

The injunction has been granted pending the hearing of the case in court. Cohnfeld, the woman and J. B. Clarke have returned to Toronto with the bonds.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CASE.

Lawyer J. B. Clarke of Toronto Acts in a Purely Professional Way.

WINDSOR, Dec. 22.—Sensational despatches have been sent from Detroit in connection with the arrest of Mrs. Frank Olsen and the appearance of Isidor Cohnfeld of New York. Stripped of all sensationalism, the simple facts are as follows:

About two months ago Mr. Cohnfeld became embarrassed by a sudden demand made by one of his creditors for the immediate payment of a very large sum of money, with which Mr. Cohnfeld was not able to comply at once. On seeing that financial difficulties must follow he executed an assignment of a large amount of real and personal property to trustees to dispose of and apply the proceeds in payment of his debts, the property in question being more than sufficient to satisfy his liabilities in full. Mr. Cohnfeld being in bad health and acting under the advice of his physician, visited several of the cities in the United States and came to Canada, at the same time making a proposition to his creditors to return to New York and pay them their claims in full and continue his business, a certain limited period of payment being granted as a part of his liability.

Owing to the objection of one creditor, considerable delay occurred in concluding this settlement, and Mr. Cohnfeld retained Messrs. Foster, Clarke & Bowes of Toronto to look after his interests, and Mr. Clarke proceeded to New York, and after spending some time in negotiations, was unable to bring the matter to a close, as certain of the creditors would not allow Mr. Cohnfeld to pay Mr. Lichtenhein, the objecting creditor referred to, so large an amount as he wished to be paid at once. The terms of this settlement are still under consideration, and may be closed at any moment.

On Mr. Clarke's return to Toronto Mrs. Olsen, above referred to, who is connected with Mr. Cohnfeld's family, wished to realize upon certain United States bonds amounting to a large sum, and under the advice of Mr. Cohnfeld retained Mr. Clarke to advise her in disposing of the same and accompanied him to meet her in Detroit, which she thought would be the best market in which to dispose of American securities. Mr. Cohnfeld and Mrs. Olsen left Toronto for Windsor on Saturday, and Mr. Clarke followed the next day, all arriving here on Sunday evening. On Monday, when Mrs. Olsen got the bonds for sale, the largeness of the sum created suspicion in the minds of the brokers to whom they were offered and they, fearing that the bonds had been improperly obtained, notified the police, who detained Mrs. Olsen until such time as they had fully investigated all the circumstances connected with her possession of the bonds. Mr. Clarke, who was acting professionally as Mrs. Olsen's legal adviser, retained J. C. Patterson, M.P., of Windsor, and Mr. Conroy of Detroit along with him in the matter. The fullest information was given to the police respecting Mrs. Olsen and where, when and how the bonds were obtained, and the police were requested to investigate the matter as expeditiously as possible and satisfy themselves that Mrs. Olsen was the bona fide owner of the bonds and had a perfect right to dispose of them as she saw fit. No legal proceedings were taken to embarrass the police; they were allowed the fullest opportunity to satisfy themselves that all was right.

After the fullest investigation the police were satisfied that their suspicions were unfounded, and they thereupon released Mrs. Olsen and returned her her property. Mr. Clarke's connection with the matter was purely a professional one and above suspicion, and any inuendo contained in despatches from Detroit that it was not such, was not only unjust, but totally uncalled for.

Cohnfeld is Not "Mr. Hoffman."

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—J. Julius Frank, counsel for Isidor Cohnfeld, the feather merchant who recently disappeared, said to-night that he had to-day received a letter from Mr. Cohnfeld. Where his client was he would not say but he did say that Mr. Cohnfeld urged him to tell all reporters that the "Mr. Hoffman" so frequently spoken of as Cohnfeld of late and himself were too entirely distinct persons. Mr. Frank said Cohnfeld was in constant communication with several business men in this city. If the Chief of Police of Detroit had returned these bonds to the Olsen woman he did so because those who levied an attachment on them were unable to give the necessary security. The governess spoken of in the case as Mrs. Fenner was not a Mrs. but a Miss. She did not leave the city with Mr. Cohnfeld, but followed after wards with the children.

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

Non-Jury Cases in the County Court.

Judge Morgan heard non-jury cases in the County Court yesterday. Donald v. Keith, Bryce v. Kelly and Heintzman v. Helson were settled out of court. Barton v. Zimmerman, Coulter v. McConnell, Toronto Street Railway v. City of Toronto and Philharmonic Society v. Sheppard were set over till next court.

The Toronto News Company v. J. T. Moore and the Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company occupied the court's attention a long time. The action was to recover $156.80 for advertising in The News. Plaintiff argued that a contract was signed by defendants in 1884 whereby they agreed to pay The News $175 for a 5000-line advertisement, agate measurement, solid matter, to appear in morning and evening editions under head of business announcements; $18.50 was deposited in part payment of the contract. The defence claimed this payment was to be applied to another advertisement, which was solicited after having appeared in other papers, and the contract advertisement was not used. Mr. Hall, counsel for plaintiffs, set up that the claim was valid, either on the contract or for the breach of the contract. Mr. H. Cassels, for defendants, held that The News voided the contract, and so was liable for damages. A verdict was entered for defendants with costs.

Peremptory list for to-day: Pearse v. Graham, Robertson v. Elkins, Ashborne v. Gallagher, Strongway v. Duncan, Rose v. Gullenwell and Read v. Smith.

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A Regular Treat.

If you mean giving the children a treat without cost take them through Rosenbaum's Bazaar, 159 King-street east. (St. Lawrence Market.) One of the largest stocks of fancy goods, toys, games, etc., etc., ever offered the Toronto public are on view and for sale. Mr. Rosenbaum has spared no time or expense in selecting from the New York markets every novelty in fancy goods, toys, etc., etc.; just the thing to make Xmas a happy and merry time to everyone.

Mr. H. McCaw, Clinton House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with dyspepsia and rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now she is herself in better health than she has been for years." x

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

The Government Asked to Separate These Districts From Simcoe and Victoria.

A deputation of reeves from the counties of Victoria and Simcoe and some gentlemen from Muskoka waited upon the Attorney-General yesterday afternoon to urge the necessity of cutting off Muskoka and Parry Sound from Victoria and Simcoe.

Mr. Fell of Victoria headed the deputation and introduced the members to Mr. Mowat and Mr. Hardy. He then proceeded to state the reasons why the counties named were anxious to be separated from the two districts. He claimed that those portions of the districts which were annexed to Victoria for municipal purposes were in receipt of more of the county's money every year than they were entitled to or contributed; that they had too large a voting power in the County Council for their financial position in the county; that it was high time those districts should be formed into separate municipalities; that in consideration of the large revenues derived by the Government from the sales of pine timber in the districts, the province might well bear the expense of erecting county buildings for them and assisting them until they could defray their own expenses; and that at any rate Victoria and Simcoe should be freed from the burden of assisting in their support.

Mr. Heaslip spoke very strongly in the same line, and was followed by Mr. Phelps of Simcoe, who objected to the districts being connected judicially any longer with Simcoe. He stated there were a number of unorganized townships in the districts which used the roads and institutions of the other parts of the districts and of the counties and did not contribute one cent towards their support; that numerous large saw mill industries existed in those townships which bore no assessment whatever, and would continue to do so until the townships were organized.

Mr. Mowat asked what Muskoka had to say to this, whereupon Mr. Marter, M. P.P., stated that he considered the district was not yet able to undertake county formation without Government assistance, and advocated delay in cutting off the districts.

Mr. Isaac Cockburn advocated the same policy.

Mr. W. C. Mahaffy, of Bracebridge, stated that the district should be furnished with county machinery and that the Government had laid apart a plot of ground in Bracebridge for county buildings, and that the only reason anyone in the districts had against county formation was the expense of erecting the necessary county buildings. He urged that the Government should use some of the money derived from Muskoka pine in erecting county buildings and defraying the judicial expenses for a few years. Owing to the distance suitors had to travel to the present county town of Barrie—sometimes from 100 to 150 miles—many persons suffered gross injustice because they could not incur the expense of going to the county town. He believed that if the Government decided to act upon the suggestion of the deputation the village of Bracebridge would gladly place their present commodious courthouse and town hall at their disposal for county purposes.

Mr. Drury, M.P.P., also addressed the members from the Simcoe standpoint.

Mr. Mowat and Mr. Hardy both appeared to think that an extraordinary state of affairs prevailed in these counties and that it was time it should be changed and some measure introduced to meet the requirements of the parties affected. They promised to take the matter into their serious consideration.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Parkdale firemen enjoyed themselves at supper on Wednesday night.

There are 130 candidates for entrance writing at the Collegiate Institute.

Grands will sell this morning twenty horses and cutters, robes, harness, etc.

The Saturday Night will appear to-morrow as a Christmas edition of sixteen pages.

Midnight Mass will be celebrated at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Sherbourne-street, to-morrow (Sunday) night.

A new issue of the "Regulations and Orders for the Militia" is being served out to the officers of the different city corps.

The Public Schools yesterday closed for the Christmas holidays with the usual exercises. Many of the class rooms were decorated.

Mr. Lem Felcher entertained several members of the "Erminie" Company and other friends at the Bruce House yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Thomas Foster is making a big canvass for alderman in St. Matthew's Ward. His fur collar and his handsome features have already secured the l