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TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1888.

It Was the Tariff After All.

Some excessively wise people are coming to the front now with the opinion that the tariff question had not much to do with determining the great election event in the States last week. It was the fight among the Democrats over the rich spoils of New York city—that was what did the job. Well, it must be admitted that the change of New York State's 36 votes from the Democratic to the Republican side was an event, and a big one, too. But it is shown now that, even had the Empire States gone for Cleveland, it would not have elected him. Thus is one consideration, but there is more to come. The bad collapse of the Democrats in the North Western States, and on the whole of the Pacific Slope, is not to be charged upon inside party fights in the great city. And observe that over the border something was done last week besides electing the President. Elections were held at the same time for Congressmen, and for members of several State Legislatures; and the result as a whole is practically a revolution. Not only has a Republican President been elected, but it is now certain that he will have a majority agreeing with him both in House and Senate. In the House the Democrats have for now several years had at least a fair working majority; and during the session recently closed they were able to put through the Mills tariff bill. The Republicans have barely managed to hold control of the Senate by the narrow majority of two—some say of one only. Now, practically, the change from the 50th to the 51st Congress amounts to a revolution. In the latter the Republicans will have a fair working majority, which means a right about face for the vote of the House as a whole; while in the Senate their majority will be so much increased that the new President will easily get confirmation of whatever he does—in reason. Not only will the nation's executive power be changed, but its legislative power too. It is not a bit overstating the case to say that this amounts to a revolution. But even this is not all, for the revolution will surely be confirmed by things yet to come.

With a majority in the House, the Republicans will at an early day give admission to Dakota, not as one State merely, but as two. With their majority in the House, the Democrats were able to keep Dakota out, and did so. Washington Territory will also be coming in as a State; and probably Montana too. This means eight more Republican Senators, and probably not far from a dozen more Republican members in the House. For these expected new States will be "solid" on the Republican side; that is considered sure. It looks as if Chauncey M. Depew was not exaggerating when he said that the Republican party should now be good for a twenty-five years' lease of power. It is not merely their present victory, but the fact that on the large scale time and its changes are with them, most emphatically.

The 51st Congress will be competent to legislate from the 4th of March next, and it is believed that it will be called by President-elect Harrison to meet as soon as the law allows. It is taking a miserably inadequate view of a great event to talk as if it was the fight between Tammany and the County Democrats that did the business last week. No, friend, it is a revolution that has happened; and you will understand this one pretty much older.

A Pointer for Citizen Smith.

From the proceedings of the Court of Revision yesterday we learn that an over-the-Don resident, James Wallace by name, happened one day to meet his neighbor William D. West, and in the course of a casual conversation between the two, Neighbor Wallace learned from Neighbor West that he (Wallace) was assessed $1000 more for his lot than Neighbor West was assessed for his, although they were both the same in size and had both been rated the same last year. The result of the information obtained in this happy-go-lucky fashion was that Neighbor Wallace had his assessment reduced to that of Neighbor West, so that he is a richer man to-day by $1.50 on every $100 of the reduction. If it was reduced $1000 then this casual information was worth to Neighbor Wallace $28.50:

Now, Citizen Smith, the same luck may be in store for you if you can only spare the time and go around gabbling assessment among your neighbors. You will probably find that Citizen Smith is assessed for $500 less than you are, while his property will sell to-morrow for $500 more than yours. You are sure to find an inequality of some kind which will be instrumental in equalizing your assessment. Try it.

We recommend this plan to Citizen Smith and all other good citizens because it is too much to expect that our City Council will ever adopt the enlightened course of printing and publishing the entire assessment and thus enable Citizen Smith to ascertain, without pursuing the itinerant gabbling process, what assessment his neighbors are paying taxes on. Taxpayers are a corporation whose members pay *pro rata* to the value of the property each holds. It is very essential, therefore, that the values be correctly got at, and the best possible way to ascertain these values equably is to let the light shine luminously about, around and above every action connected with the process. Let every citizen have a printed copy of the rolls before him from which he can readily learn what every other citizen is assessed at. Let the light shine. Surrounded with an ample flood of light the assessors will do their work better, and the otherwise passive citizen will become an active factor in the establishment of an equable assessment system.

The cost of printing the rolls will be a mere bagatelle compared to the beneficent results.

A Grave Warning.

The New York Herald has of late been unusually liberal of its special revelations as to what is going to happen soon among the nations of Europe. In its last efforts it gives what it says is the view taken of the near future by M. de Laveleye, the distinguished Belgian writer. This prophet says that there is now a vast coalition of Germany, Austria, Italy, Roumania and Sweden to crush Russia just as France was crushed in 1871. Each of these nations is to have its "grab" should the coalition succeed, and M. de Laveleye thinks it will. Germany is to take Holland, and England will seize the Dutch colonies as a material guarantee. Austria's "grab" is to be the biggest of all, she is to take Constantinople, and with it the best part of Turkey in Europe. It is scarcely worth while to go into further particulars.

Though we may not be very deeply stirred by the predictions published by The Herald, yet we can scarcely make light of a cable despatch from Rome. The Ezroete Italiano (war office organ) in an article on the relations between France and Italy signed by the editor, a high authority in military matters, says: Both France and Italy with perfect good faith protest that they do not intend to make an attack. Nevertheless war is inevitable on the first occasion. France must sooner or later endeavor to burst the iron circle in which the unity of Germany and Italy has bound her. Let no one blame her for such an effort. Italy cannot do otherwise than continue in alliance with Germany, because the success of the French arms facilitated by Italian neutrality would soon be bitterly felt by Italy. After a victorious war with Germany, war against Italy would be inevitable. Italian statesmen who have failed to recognise this would lead the country to destruction.

Now, a contradiction of all this may shortly follow, and we may soon be told that it amounts to just nothing at all. But all things considered, it *looks* as if it might be true. That there is a very bad feeling between France and Italy just now is sure enough; and we should fancy that the story is more likely to be confirmed than contradicted. Such grave statements as those referred to cannot be left unnoticed; they must be met one way or the other, and that promptly.

PROS AND CONS OF VACCINATION.

Dr. Alex. Ross and the Board of Health—Jenner and Bryce's Practices.

Editor World: The physicians of the Provincial Health Board have announced their entire faith in vaccination as a protection against smallpox. If they are truthful why have they dismissed my son from attendance at Upper Canada College? Every student in the college except my son is protected by vaccination, hence how can he be a source of danger to those who are shielded by their vaunted prophylactic?

ALEXANDER ROSS, M. D.

Toronto, Nov. 10, 1888.

A SURE TEST OF ITS EFFICACY.

Editor World: It is certainly strange that in these days some doctors are to be found who condemn vaccination on the whole. There are few blessings without some drawbacks. The entrance into Paradise was attended with conditions fatal to the whole human race. Shall we renounce chloroform because of its sometimes fatal effect, perhaps one in 4,000? Would these dissidents, then, have us throw away "God's best gift to man" because sometimes, from ignorance or inattention to nature's laws, vaccination proves ineffectual? But to the point. And here let us go back to the warnings of that great observer, Dr. Jenner, who said: "You may have a local appearance only without any constitutional affection in the practice of vaccination, and it was only those who had undergone both that were unsusceptible of smallpox." But how are we to know this fact and secure our patients of entire immunity from smallpox after vaccination?

In 1802 Dr. Bryce introduced the practice of vaccination in Scotland, and he was early impressed with the desirability of a well-defined mark whereby to judge of a general affection, for until this be established our judgment of the efficacy of the cow-pox inoculation of preventing small-pox must often be framed with doubt and anxiety, and too frequently prove ultimately erroneous. Now how many vaccinators think of this when performing the operation? It is often done as a perfunctory manner without any heed to its results.

Dr. Bryce proposed that a few days after the primary vaccination more lymph should be inserted in the arm of the child. If you then had a concentaneous general action in the system both vesicles would maturate at the same time and both would die away together. But on the other hand, if the second vesicle went through all the stages of the primary vesicle it was a distinct proof that the first operation was a mere local affection and had exercised no protective influence over the constitution against the smallpox. By the practice of this test all uncertainty is removed as to the genuineness of vaccination or not.

Negligence of this warning of Jenner and carelessness in the present mode of vaccination which is now carried on by legal enactment, with a perfect disregard of this fact, that you may have a local without a constitutional affection, has led to a false security that civilized nations have been lulled into, and gives opportunities to the opponent of this beneficent discovery to agitate against its general adoption by the people. Vaccination as now performed is certainly in most cases efficacious, but you cannot guarantee its efficacy without the practice of Bryce's test. Therefore, let physicians and parents insist on its performance, and if this be done no second vaccination is required.

My reason for writing thus publicly on a medical question is that vaccination is removed out of the realm of purely medical subjects, because it has become a subject of popular interest and discussion, and may be placed under the ban of the medical profession, and also as an answer partly to those persons who deny the efficacy of vaccination and to show that many of their cases of failure have not undergone vaccination at all.

Toronto, Nov. 8. HENRY B. EVANS.

$1.50 vs. $150.00.

W. N. Learn, of Westminster, the well-known chemist, says: "I have suffered for the past eighteen months with eczema, or what I thought was ivy poison. I paid out $150 to doctors and used $10 worth of Cuticura remedy without receiving any benefit. By this time my whole system was poisoned, and my hands were in a very bad condition. I offered one of the leading druggists of London a horse worth $150 to cure me, and he would not undertake it. On the last day of the London Fair I called at the Potter of Health office, 208 Dundas-street, and purchased a $1.00 box of Medical Lake Salts, and one half dollar bottle of Concentrated Water, and in fourteen days I was entirely cured. I have made this statement and authorize its publication hoping thereby to benefit others." Sold wholesale and retail; 30 Arcade, Yonge-street. 24

"Keep Things Dark."

From The Evangelical Churchman.

The resignation of the Rev. Canon Mockridge, assistant-rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, is announced in the daily press, though it is not, as yet, certain if it will be accepted. The World of Monday publishes some unpleasant news on the subject. It is a great pity that the internal difficulties of the church cannot be kept out of the papers. The presence of the reporters at the congregational meeting at Trinity church and the freedom with which one or two prominent men in Dr. Mockridge's church have been ventilating their troubles cannot be excused. It only gives cause to the enemy to blaspheme, and produces disunion among the members who take different sides which it takes years to heal, and which often results in dismemberment. Our own church seems to suffer more in this respect than any other. Greater care should be exercised in keeping internal troubles from getting abroad.

In treating these two alarming diseases, Bright's Disease and Diabetes, Medical Lake water with its marvelous alkaline properties, and also containing lithia in liquid form, is the best remedy, and is the only possible cure excepting possibly the Lithia Water of Londonderry, Ireland, and the Carlsbad springs of Germany. Uric acid crystals irritating the kidneys cause Bright's disease, and intelligent physicians will at once recognize in the analysis of Medical Lake water a powerful neutralizer of uric acid. Ask your druggist for Medical Lake remedies; if he has not got them call at 20 Arcade, Yonge-street. Sold wholesale and retail. 24

Good Goods Cost.

Customer (in Cheap John store)—"How much are those bone collar buttons?"

Dealer—Twenty-five cents each. They are warranted genuine bone, sir."

"Hum! How much are those gold buttons with solitaire diamond settings?"

"Ten cents, sir."

—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.

A Life Lesson.

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know
And your tea-set blue,
And your playhouse, too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by.
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your slate, I know
And the glad, wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of the long ago:
But life and love will soon come by.
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But Heaven holds all for which you sigh.
There! little girl; don't cry!

James Whitcomb Riley.

HORSES OVER HIGH JUMPS.

LEO AND FILE-MAKER CLEAR 6 FT. 6 IN., BREAKING THE RECORD.

One of the Winners Bred in Canada—Racing in the Argentine Republic—An Irish Yacht for America's Cup—Baseball and Turf Gossip—Spots of Sport.

The championship high-jumping contest, for which the cream of America's timber-toppers were entered, and the possibility of Hempstead's famous record of 6 feet 8 inches being beaten, attracted fully 7,000 people to the horse show at Madison-square garden, New York, on Saturday night.

Fred Gebhard's chestnut gelding Leo was regarded as well-nigh invincible in this class, the lazy old fellow having cleared 6 feet 5 inches on Friday evening. His antagonists were William Durland's bay gelding File-Maker, Elliott Zborowski's Majestic and J. Lloyd Hubert's Transport. The bar was placed at 4 feet 7 inches, and the greatest jumping contest on record began. All topped the obstacle at that height, and again at 5 feet all got safely over save Majestic, that crazy horse becoming unmanageable and refusing to try a little bit. The rail was then raised to 6 feet 4 inches, at which height Leo refused twice, on one occasion throwing Pete Smith heavily, and almost trampling upon him.

File-Maker electrified everybody by taking the height in superb style, and it became evident that Mr. Gebhard's gelding would not have a walk-over. Transport refused twice at 6 feet 4 inches, and finally broke the framework supporting the rails. His owner then withdrew him, leaving Leo and the dark horse to fight it out between them.

The judges, after a short consultation, decided that the time had come to try for a new record, and the bar was raised to a shade over 6 feet 9 inches. Leo was the first to attempt the stupendous flight, and there was breathless silence as Mrs. Langtry's imported groom walked him to the further end of the garden. Reaching the eastern end of the enclosure Leo wheeled, and coming squarely at the fence made a bold effort, but failed.

After a lapse of a minute, Smith settled himself in the saddle, and the old gelding catching the take-off beautifully rose majestically at the fence, which towered far above the head of James R. Keene, the tallest of the judges. When poised in mid-air Smith threw himself forward on his horse's neck, and thus relieved, the grand chestnut landed safely amid the hurrahing of the crowd, men and women cheering the champion to the echo. Their applause had scarcely died away before they were called upon to greet a new champion. At the second effort File-Maker cleared the bar, but touched the top rail in coming down. The jump was not as clean as Leo's, but under the rules governing such contests, the jump stands.

The judges measured the height carefully and found it to be 6 feet 9½ inches, or 1½ inches better than the world's record.

The history of File-Maker is a very interesting one. Some four years ago W. E. D. Stokes of New York advised Alexander Dougan to buy the horse in Montreal where he was owned by Mr. Glem Holoway, who purchased him in Toronto. Mr. Stokes had seen the horse and thought him a remarkably fine animal. The sum of $500 was paid for him. He was taken to New York and entered with the Meadowbrook Hounds, but was a complete failure as a hunter. At first the fault was poked at Mr. Stokes on account of the bad exhibition of his Canadian jumper. At the death of Mr. Dougan the horse was sold to a Mr. Collier and by him to Mr. Herbert, of New York, a well-known coal dealer.

Four weeks ago he was being driven in a coal cart. Mr. Stokes, while in Durland's Riding Academy, one day saw the horse there and told Mr. Durland that he was a splendid animal, and, further, asked him to put the horse in training and enter him for the high-jump prize at the National Horse Show. Durland laughed at the idea, saying that he had paid only $75 for the animal and he did not think he was worth the entrance fee at the show. Mr. Stokes remarked that he would agree to pay the entrance fee for the horse if he did not clear six feet. Mr. Stokes then looked after the training of the animal and gave McGibbon, his rider, special instructions as to the proper method of handling him.

RACING IN ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

How Owners Make Large Coups on a Race—Big Money Paid for Hers.

A professional gentleman formerly of Toronto and now residing at Las Chacres de Saraintes, in the Argentine Republic, writes to The World under date of Oct. 9, as follows:

The best of all businesses here is gambling, legitimate, I mean, introducing American running, trotting and carriage horses, selling the last-named and racing the first two in one or two races, then disposing of them. The best horses from England, France and Russia are coming here, the English and French horses for racing purposes and the Russian horses for carriage work.

This year some thirty trotters have been sent here from the United States. One with a record of 2.26 sold for $17,000, another (Pickwick) for $21,500 in gold, and, much pity as yet that we have a horse that can beat 2.20.

A running horse such as any of the following could clear a fortune at, sold for a million if properly handled: Volante, Little Minch, Paragon, Emperor of Norfolk, Cruiser, Marshall Luke, Wary, Tolson, Leinn, Machesh, Bay Ronald, Safe Bet, Defaulter and many others, not including the cracks. All horses to have great value in our country are mares. Stallions and mares less than 3 years of age, sound and good-tempered animals.

This year we imported for the International Grand Prize, value, at $50,000 or more, two good English horses, Gay Hermit and St. Mirin. Each cost 5000 guineas in England. The former cannot "stay" more than 1760 metres with weight up and the latter is partly broken down, and the result will be that some common horse will win. Race is nearly all long distances, averaging two miles, and the average weights 125 pounds.

I have seen 33,000 pool tickets at $2 each sold in one room on a trotting race of a mile of 2500 metres, and have known of $180,000 more wagered on the same race in the other three pool rooms in town. Something similar occurs every week.

The way the owners of "sure" horses win is by giving out that a mare will not start, then buying him in the pools when the public have plunged on the others, and then running him, or if impossible to do this, withdraw him from the race. For Gay Hermit was entered for six races but did not run in any, paying forfeit for delaying delivery until a few minutes before the race. All who bought Gay Hermit in the outside rooms lost their money, as all bets here stand whether the horse runs or not.

In a race a few days ago the public would not touch Gay Hermit, and the owners secured all the tickets, and pocketed $38,000, as Gay Hermit won easily.

In the race for the International Grand Prize a few weeks ago at Buenos Ayres, Gay Hermit and St. Mirin were beaten by the French colt Cormeilles.

Gossip of the Turf.

Erdenheim is now to be transformed into a farming and dairy establishment.

Woodburn Farm, Ky., has sold $72,000 worth of horses during the season just closed.

F. B. Harper has sold the produce of Belle Knight, the dam of Lavinia Belle, for more than $30,000.

Mr. C. F. Emery has sold forty-six colts from the Forest City Farm this season for $35,425, an average of $770.

Belle Hamlin has been turned out for the season. She retires as queen of the turf performers of 1888, with a record of 2.12¾, which has been beaten only by Guy.

"THE SHAMROCK."

A New Irish Competitor for the America Cup.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Sunday Times printed yesterday the following despatch from Queenstown:

"Irish yachtsmen have been quietly building a steel sloop of tolerably large dimensions from Richardson's designs, with which they propose to challenge for the America cup. Her name is to be the Shamrock, and she will be owned by the Jamisons, of Irish whisky fame, who are the present owners of the famous cutter Irex, which was also designed by Richardson."

The Royal Irish Yacht Club would in this case be the probable challenger, for Mr. Jamison is one of its members.

Dust From the Diamond.

About $4150 was subscribed in Detroit on Saturday towards putting a team in the International Association next season.

Ezra B. Sutton, the veteran third-base man of the Rochesters, will guard third base for Milwaukee next year. He will also captain and manage the team.

It turns out that the Cleveland Club is trying to buy James O'Neil, the champion batter of the American Association. So far Von der Ahe has refused to put a price on O'Neil, because of a tacit agreement between the Association teams that no players should be released to Cleveland until after the League meeting, and not at all if she goes into the League.

Since the admission of the Giants into the League in 1883 they have played 100 games with Anson's men, and have only won 38. Chicago winning 58. The victories have been as follows: 1883—Chicagos, 8; New Yorks, 3. 1884—Chicagos, 12; New Yorks, 4. 1885—Chicagos, 8; New Yorks, 10. 1886—Chicagos, 10; New Yorks, 3. 1887—Chicagos, 11; New Yorks, 6. 1888—Chicagos, 11; New Yorks, 3.

Many times has the question been asked, "Why are Keefe and Ward on bad terms?" The question cannot be answered, further than they have not spoken to each other since last spring. Keefe says that Ward does not support him, while Ward has nothing to say. It is rather surprising that two men at the head of the Baseball Brotherhood should become such bad friends. It has been rumored that Keefe was the cause of Ward's desire to get away from the team, and that in case Ward did not get his release, Keefe would demand his own.

Shooting at Peorias.

The following are the scores made at McDowall & Co.'s grounds last Saturday, Peoria, Blackbird and Macomber metal targets were used:

First Sweep—7 birds: T. Sawden 6, Clorie 4, Harrison 4, Besley 4, Thompson 4.

Second Sweep—7 birds: Clorie 5, McDowall 5, Sawden 4, Besley 3.

Football Notes.

The Stanley Club is open for challenges from Junior clubs. J. Sinnamessy, secy., 238 Yonge-street.

At Berlin on Saturday the home team defeated Galt by 8 goals to 0.

The trade championship match on Saturday at Oaklands between the teams of W. R. Brock & Co. and John Macdonald & Co. resulted in a draw, neither side scoring a goal.

The Toronto Scots held their second monthly smoking concert at Maple Hall Hotel last night, when a most enjoyable evening was spent in songs and recitations by the members and their friends.

A match was played yesterday afternoon on the Toronto Cricket Club grounds between teams representing the law firms of Blake, Lash & Co. and McCarthy, Osler & Co. which resulted in a draw, each side securing five points. It was an interesting contest throughout.

Spots of Sport.

The hounds will meet at the Elms this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

Beach is favorite over Hanlan 3 to 1 in Australia for their race on Dec. 1.

Jake Kilrain has been offered and refused the position of sparring instructor to the New Boston Athletic Club.

At McDowall & Co's grounds on Thanksgiving day there will be held a series of shoots. Shooting will commence at 10 o'clock and continue all day. A pleasant time is anticipated, as the prizes offered are worthy of competition.

Ten days go as you please race that commences at Madison-square garden on Nov. 24 promises to be one of the greatest ever held in New York. The men will race for a $2,500 belt and $1,000 in money to the man who breaks the record. The entries received so far comprise Noremac, Littlewood, Day, Hart, Carver, Golden, Vint, Mason and Hurry. There is a possibility that Albert, Guerrero and Rowell will also be among the racers.

The postponed fight to a finish with skin-tight gloves between Jack Dempsey, of Long Island, and Jack Lyman took place early on Saturday morning in a Staten Island hotel. It was very unfinished business. The referee called it a draw after the spectators had waited an hour and a half minutes looking at the twenty-six rounds, not more than half a dozen of which were contested with any spirit. Neither man was very badly hurt. They divided the $100 purse.

G. P. Mills of the North-road club, England, made a successful attempt last week to beat the tricycle record for 100 miles on the road. The previous record was made by E. Hale, in September, 1887, who covered the distance in 7 hours 11 minutes and 47 seconds. Mr. Mills who rode a tricycle of his own manufacture weighing 33 pounds, covered the first 50 miles in 3 hours 59 minutes and 40 seconds and completed the 100 miles in 6 hours 58 minutes 58 seconds, thus beating the record by 12 minutes 49 seconds.

Heated Dispute—Spelling of the Word M-a-n-t-e-l.

The principal topic for discussion at present in educational circles is the spelling of the word "mantel." A large number who should know better spell the word m-a-n-t-l-e. Now, any school boy knows that this is an article of dress worn by ladies and is sold in dry goods stores generally throughout Toronto.

The mantel in question is manufactured by the long established firm of Mc Millionaire, Sons & Co., 31 Adelaide-east. Telephone 1.

See their $60.00 mahogany bedroom mantels.

City Hall Small Talk.

The Board of Works meets this afternoon at 2, and the special committee on Parks at 3.

In a letter to the Mayor received yesterday, it is suggested by Mr. H. Seymour that the city by establishing a Dominion government commission and issuing debentures to be charged locally on the property benefited could get out of the present difficulty.

The waterworks experts, Messrs. Gray and Herring, made the exhaustive examination of Lake Simcoe on Saturday. They came away with the belief that it held enough water to supply Toronto for all time, but are not at all satisfied that the quality of the water is as good as that of Lake Ontario.

The Sherbourne-street sewer will be inspected to-day, in order to see what it needs and what repairs previous to the laying of a new roadway.

Ald. Irwin and Gillespie paid a visit of inspection to the Island Parks yesterday.

Ald. Galbraith has been placed on the Legislation Committee in place of Er-Ald. Jones by special resolution of council last night.

Curiosity is being expressed as to when the Court House Committee will report. By-the-by Ald. Jones retired from the council no one seems to take an interest in the work.

The local Board of Health will meet next week when a scheme will be considered for a thorough re-organization of the department.

Millinery.

The universal verdict of all ladies visiting McKendry's millinery show rooms is that the display is nowhere excelled, and the prices are beyond all question the lowest they have seen. This is what the people want, choice goods and low prices always to be secured by trading at The Waterloo House, 279 Yonge-street.

Among the Societies.

Kent Lodge, S.O.E., met in Shaftesbury Hall last night, received several new members and spent a pleasant evening. President C. Reeve occupied the chair.

Mount Lebanon Lodge, I.O.G.T., met in Temperance Hall last night. A. Bell, C.T., presided. Several new members were initiated. The officers entertained the lodge with vocal and instrumental music.

Golden Gate Lodge No. 111, Good Samaritans, met in Temperance Hall last night, Chief H. Lewis in the chair. After receiving several new members vocal music by members was rendered.

The Scotchmen intend holding a meeting in Occident Hall on Thanksgiving afternoon to further the organization of a Scotch uniform corps for the city.

Burns Camp, Sons of Scotland, had a crowded meeting in Temperance Hall last night. Chief Peter Dunnet presided. Wm. Johnston, A. Wilson, D. Motercour, J. Rayburn and Thos. McHardy were elected members. Pipers Munro and Mackay and Fiddler Carmichael gave a selection of Scotch airs. Other members gave Scotch songs and dances.

Fashionable Furniture.

C. W. Tickell & Co., 108 King-street west, (nearly opposite Rossin House), carry an extensive stock of fashionable and reliable furniture. They are constantly introducing new designs and respectfully solicit an inspection of their show rooms. 26

A Purse for the Parson.

Mr. Joseph Chapman, the obliging and courteous purser of the Chicora, is a native of Niagara-on-the-Lake, and to use a modern term, he is "solid" with the folks of that historical old town. Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. A. Blake and Mr. D. B. Macdongall of Niagara met Mr. Chapman in one of the Russin House parlors and presented him with an address and a purse containing a neat little pile of bank notes. The address was signed by Henry Paffard "and 47 others," residents of the town and townships of Niagara. One paragraph of the address, which was highly complimentary to Mr. Chapman's uniform courtesy to the patrons of the Chicora, said: "Whether as passengers or shippers of fruit, we have always had kindness and consideration shown us by you, and an evident desire on your part to oblige us as far as it was compatible with the interests of the company you serve. We congratulate them on having secured the services of so efficient an officer." Mr. Chapman fittingly acknowledged the handsome gifts.

On the pocket-book was inscribed:

Presented to
J. W. CHAPMAN,
Purser, Steamer Chicora,
By his Niagara Friends,
1888.

Four boys at a birth! Mrs. Anna de Groote of Worcester gave birth to four boys on the 2nd. Mother and children are doing nicely; the little ones are already crying out for those nap overcoats with caps—only one fifty—which they are selling so fast at the Army & Navy stores. The mother says ever since the Army & Navy stores started I have gone there for boys' clothing, and my husband never thinks of going anywhere else. A great sale of overcoats now going on at the Army & Navy stores, 193 King-street east and 115 Yonge-street.

THE YOUNG POLITICIANS.

MR. WORRELL'S AND MR. WILLSON'S GLOBULES IN SESSION.

Selecting Leaders for the Inter-Club Debate—Prime Minister Lawson Announces His Cabinet—Imperial Federation Voted Out of Sight.

Mr. W. D. McPherson, First Vice-President, occupied the chair at the regular meeting of the Young Men's Conservative Club in Shaftesbury Hall last night. The chief subject at present engaging the minds of the members is their pending debate with the Young Liberals on the veto power. Before this matter was taken up a communication was read from the secretary of the Tax Reform Society inviting members to be present at their meeting in the Tecumseh-street Labor Hall this evening.

The following were elected members: J. A. Duff, Fred. W. Christie, E. H. Herbert, G. E. Martin, F. Montie Morson, Robert Dallimore and R. Ramsay.

A number of members were named to take part in the debate with the Young Liberals, Mr. Nelson being chosen leader.

Then followed the debate on the address from the throne, A. C. F. Bolton taking the floor for the Opposition and criticizing the policy of the Government. Mr. C. Ellis followed for the Government. The other speakers were J. A. Ferguson for the Opposition and J. Castle Hopkins, the government leader, who closed the debate.

Imperial Federation Voted Out of Sight.

At the meeting of the Young Liberal Club last night, Mr. Lawson, leader of the government side of the mock parliament, presented his cabinet:

Minister of Finance—A. M. Taylor.
Minister of Justice—W. D. Gregory.
Postmaster General—G. H. Smith.
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue—A. M. Diamond.
Minister of Railways—M. V. Tracy.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—D. P. Cahill.
Minister of Militia—M. McCrimmon.
Secretary of State—H. McCleland.

The motion to change the name of the club to "The National Liberal Club" was rejected, as most of those present differed as to the proper meaning of the word "national."

It was agreed that the rooms of the club should be re-engaged and that they be sub-let during the time in which the club should not be using them.

The meeting became very lively when the debate was resumed on the motion to put among the club's main objects the study of the interests of Canada and the cultivation of a sentiment of Canadian nationality. The flame of strife was at once kindled between the supporters of Annexation and of Imperial Federation. Mr. Lewis, who had brought forward the motion, endeavored to assuage the tumult by withdrawing the latter and objectionable part of his motion. For a while all was peaceful until Mr. Wallace moved that a division should be taken on the vexed questions of Independence, Annexation and Imperial Federation, but after of opposition was at once raised, but after much argument, during which several members wanted to speak at once, the chairman succeeded in restoring order and the motion was passed. On calling the lines those who favored Imperial Federation to stand on the solitary figure of Mr. Donald Ross of the Anti-Poverty Society was visible to the naked eye. Annexation secured a more favorable reception, the world's voters, while Canadian Independence, which lost time seemed to be in the minority, received 24 votes.

Considerable amusement was caused by Mr. Gilmore, whose indignation at the motion defeated, but objecting to the "waste of time" when had not paid their fees, and as the chairman supported him more than a dozen of those present were compelled to disburse.

The debate on the action of the Jarvis-street Baptist congregation in refusing exemption from taxes was not finished when the meeting adjourned.

Fine and Ten-cent Cigars.

The Gold Flake and Lorillard cigars are beyond all comparison the best 5c. and 10c. cigars on the market. No retailer's stock is complete without them. The trade and jobbers only supplied wholesale at

Spilling Bros., 115 Jarvis-street.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Wm. McBean, 482 Yonge-street, advertises some fine houses for rent or for sale on College-street and Spadina-avenue.

Wm. Little of 556 Yonge-street was arrested last night by Policeman Tripp after having been caught in the act of stealing a coat from the hallway of No. 174 Maitland-street.

George Barton was fined $50 and costs in the Police Court yesterday for selling liquor without a license. The case against Pete Green was withdrawn, and the charges against Messrs. McGuire and John Darcy were withdrawn.

Lily White has spent ten days in jail, and yesterday in order to see what she looked like she could go on probation. Lily is the young woman who stole several articles of jewelry in a Peter-street boarding house during a Hallowe'en supper, as she thought, in the dark.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the City Council last night Ald. Dodds, in the name of the members, presented Mr. George Stanley Adamson, the popular reporter of The World, a roll of bills on the occasion of his recent marriage. Mr. Adamson expressed his appreciation of the gift, and three cheers were given for the newly made benedict and his bride.

Maud Graham and one of her girls arrested early yesterday morning at 119 Queen-street, "occupied" by Detective Lamb. For this Maud Graham was taxed $30 and costs, and Adelaide Davis $20 and costs. Mabel Gray was discharged, as was also Jane Clement, who was in the place when the police arrived and who gave evidence against the women.

In the Police Court yesterday: David Mason, larceny, 30 days; Edward Maddon, attempted counterfeit money, discharged; Philip Spohn and "Major" Crave, charged with keeping and frequenting a gambling house remanded till to-day. "Slim" Wynne, charged with assaulting in doing W. H. Payne out of $140 in a skin game of poker, got another remand till the 16th.

The prosperous condition of affairs connected with the churches of Toronto the Young People's Association of Jarvis-street Baptist Church holds a foremost place. The winter session just now commenced and music and literature are special features. Devotional subjects deepen the spiritual life. Last night Mr. Arthur Benson gave an evangelistic address.

14 Dead and 18 Missing.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 12.—Two more bodies were recovered from the steam gauge and lantern works ruins to-day, which makes 14 surely dead and 18 missing.

Testimony Unimpeached.

Smart Lawyer—"You say that on the night of the murder the moon was so bright that you could see the burglars in the room. Was your husband awake at the time?"

Witness—"I don't know."

"His face was toward you, wasn't it; or was it not?"

"I don't know."

"Eh? You don't know! Was his face turned toward you or toward the wall?"

"I don't know."

"Gentlemen of the jury, you hear the witness. She identifies the prisoners as the burglars who were in the room, and yet she cannot tell in what position her husband was lying. Now (to witness), why don't you know?"

"I could not see."

"Ah, ha! I thought so. She could not see. She, who identifies the prisoners, could not see which way her husband's face was turned. Explain that, Madam, if you can."

"Well, sir, my husband is so bald that in a dim light I can't tell his face from the back of his head."

Gole to a Pug.

From Pratorsday.

I love it! I love it! the black muzzle pug,
Seel where it reposes on its satin rug,
Its tail tightly curled, its nug between its paws,
So sweetly in accordance with all nature's laws.

We wash it, we comb it, our mud-colored pug,
And to our tender bosoms its dear form we hug,
When fleas do assail it, flea powder we apply,
With handkerchief of silk we wipe dear puggy's eye.

The nops they caught him; oh! I'm to blame
He forgot his collar and could not tell his name.
They hurried him away to the cruel pound;
But there the next morning he was not to be found.

Tired of petticoats—put that boy in pants—buy him one of those dollar suits at the Army & Navy, and with one of those dear little nap overcoats with cape at one fifty, the boy will feel like a prince and act like a young gentleman. The fact if you would be wasting thousand money if you did not go direct to the Army & Navy stores.

AMONG THE SALT WELLS.

The Mining Commission Meets with a Universal Wail of Stagnation.

GODERICH, Nov. 12.—The next few days following the visit of the commissioners to the Kincardine and Brussels salt districts were employed in examining the salt wells in the Goderich and Wingham sections. The same geological formation and surroundings as described in connection with the districts already visited obtain all through. The treatment of the brine in the process of manufacture is also identical. The same depression prevails everywhere. At Goderich, out of a total of 16 wells, or salt blocks, as they are called, only 5 are being worked at all, four of which produce each annually from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels, the remaining one from 7000 to 10,000. There is not one that is worked beyond half its capacity. All the manufacturers who appeared before the commissioners had the same complaints as to the treatment of the salt industry by the Dominion Government.

The system of pumping the brine at the Courtright well is somewhat different from that adopted in the more northern regions. Instead of being pumped up in the ordinary manner a smaller pipe is enclosed within a larger, leaving a space of about one-half inch between the two pipes. Down this space the river water is forced, becoming charged with salt. As it reaches the salt bed below it is driven up through the smaller pipe as brine by the pressure of the descending water. The reason this system has been adopted at Courtright is owing to impurities which exist in the water and which, would be pumped up were the other system adopted, whereas the water of the river is remarkably pure.

Across the St. Clair River from Courtright, on the American side, is a large dairy salt factory where the system of manufacture is altogether different from that adopted in any part of Canada. The brine is first raised to a sufficient heat to allow a large part of the water to pass off; but not sufficient to cause crystalization. It then passes into a large air-tight chamber, one end of which is filled with coarse gravel. In this chamber the temperature is raised to about 250. At this temperature the gypsum is deposited on the gravel as it passes through to the next chamber. The chamber being air-tight prevents evaporation, thus rendering crystalization impossible. The brine then passes to another chamber, where the temperature is reduced to 160. At this temperature it empties into a large round vat about 20 feet in diameter, called the drainer. Four agitators revolve over the surface of the brine, striking the crystals to the bottom as soon as formed, and if not precipitated at once the crystals would become large and the salt consequently coarse, necessitating grinding to make it fit for dairy and table purposes.

By this system the crystals are not allowed to form large, and the result is the production without grinding of a fine salt, which commands the highest price in the American market for dairy and table purposes. The bottom of the drainer, revolving in an opposite direction and more slowly than the agitators, a rake collects the salt as it falls and forces it into a tunnel-like receptacle, where the salt being less heavy than the water, falls to the bottom, and is taken out by opening a large tap the tap being shut as soon as water begins to flow.

In sinking the well on the American side of the St. Clair, at a depth of 380 feet, a flow of mineral water was met with. The water is called "salatarts mineral water." A large hotel of 110 feet frontage was erected, and every summer hundreds of invalids and others spend from two to six months at this resort, taking baths and drinking the water, of which large quantities are now shipped all over the States and to many places in Canada. In boring the Courtright well on our side of the river, exactly the same water was met with at a similar depth, but nothing has been done with it