The World is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Canada. It knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public measures.

The World aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a metropolitan news paper.

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Civic Affairs—Committees and Management.

The figures we have made an effort to state in an intelligible form during the past few days show an unfortunate state of affairs. Once before the condition of the city was much as it is at present. In 1878 the rate of taxation was 26 mills on the dollar. That was reduced by an issue of debentures. Deficits had been the normal annual result for many years. In 1876 there was a deficit of about $92,000. There has been no serious deficit since, unless the year 1890 will make the exception. In 1877 there was a surplus of about $14,000. Debentures at one per cent. were only 93 in the London market. They subsequently advanced to 115. The credit of the city has been good. There is no sufficient excuse why it should not be as good to-day. The panic in the English market does not alter the city finances. With the extraordinary depression in the English market and the unusual discredited character of our city affairs, the chance of raising money, at anything like previous rates, is reduced to a very slim one. This state of affairs is not attributable to the municipal system, for the system is good, as set forth in the Municipal Act, although there might be amendments in special directions. There might be amendments in the application of the system to a city of Toronto's growth in material wealth, extent of territory and population, still the system is a rational and business-like one. It simply allows the people interested to appoint their own servants, to attend to their own business. What better system in the principle could be had or hoped for? The application of the system and the mode of its practical operation may frustrate the value and utility of the principle of the system. This is largely the case with Toronto, as with some other cities. The machinery applying the principles of the municipal system is defective, cumbrous and inefficient, if not positively detrimental. Instead of having a few well-defined and distinct departments, as are found in all governments that produce good results, we have a multiplicity of departments, each one running on its own lines without sufficient reference to the lines or actions of others and without any central control, such as the Mayor, representing all the city, should possess and does possess, if exercised judiciously and courteously over all the city business. To do this the Mayor should not hold communication with every officer, but only with the heads of departments, with the committees and finally with the council. There are for the year 1891 no less than fifteen committees. Is it any wonder there is confusion worse confounded? There is also the Court of Revision, also the Harbor Trust, the Local Board of Health, the Industrial School Board and four railways to be attended to. No wonder aldermen complain of a loss of time. Aldermen who attend these committees must lose time. We think we counted correctly that one alderman was on five committees. These might demand his attendance for five days in the week. He never learns the duties or work of one committee well and he may meddle five. The remedy for this trouble is to have only, at most, five departments, with an efficient and competent head, with a good and sufficient salary so that the best kind of officer may be got and deputing to him all the duties of his department possible to be defined by bylaw beforehand—by which the Mayor, aldermen and all officers must be guided—with such assistance as the committees can give from time to time, and one element of efficiency and success is secured. Let no one alderman be on more than one or, at most two committees, and on such committees as his previous business habits adapt him for. Special committees only, and as few as possible, to be appointed for the special purpose and after that purpose they are dissolved, such special committees to be attached always to a department for the time being. This would save time, trouble and expense and secure efficiency in knowledge and practice, and be productive of the best results in the management and control of affairs.

Theodore Child in Harper's Magazine for February gives some interesting facts about labor in Chili. The coal-heavers who labor at the docks in the bay of Coronel are mentioned as men who, while earning wages as high as ten shillings gold per day and food free, still remain little better than good-natured brutes. They drink nothing during the day, but spend the night in debauchery. The men are of immense strength and great capacity for work, but will not work while having any money to spend. In the lumber woods trees are felled with axes, sawn by hand into planks and carried to the ports, ten or twelve miles distant on the shoulders of men, who run most of the way. None but Chilians could perform such tasks. Attempts to introduce machinery into the lumbering business have repeatedly failed.

A burglar broke into The Cobourg World office the other night, and finding nothing that he could eat, wear, sell or otherwise use departed as he came. As country printing offices are locked at night merely to keep out cattle, not to protect wealth, it is supposed the burglar was some half-witted foreigner.

The World's Fair at Chicago seems likely to fall short of expectations. The McKinley bill has offended many of the European governments, and the Force bill now before Congress has so incensed several of the Southern States that they have refused to make appropriations to aid the fair.

Port Arthur means business. It offers a bonus of $55,000 to the first 50-ton iron blast furnace that may be erected there, and $15,000 to the first ore dock.

Sir Hector Langevin has reiterated his refusal to allow the projected Ottawa electric railway to run a line in the street in front of the Parliament buildings. The Government maintains the street in question and is not disposed while being at this expense to yield the city important rights of control.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

THE STORY OF THE LYMPH.

A Readable Review Which Everybody can Understand—Sir Morell Mackenzie Makes it of Easy Comprehension.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The clearest, fairest and best review of Dr. Koch's bacillus discoveries and the extent and importance of the experiments with the lymph cure yet presented are by Sir Morell Mackenzie, who strips the subject matter of nearly all of its technical embarrassment and gives a most interesting sketch which can be easily grasped by the general public. Dr. Mackenzie's article has made a very deep and favorable impression.

What Consumption Is.

Sir Morell says: "Consumption is one of a group of diseases which, differing widely from each other in their outward and visible signs, have this one point in common, that they are all of tuberculous origin." The tubercle is a new growth, which is first "a tiny nodule, gray in color and of a cartilaginous hardness." Its increase is slow. In time it degenerates and is changed to a yellow, cheese-like material. It may now solidify, or it may disintegrate, "melting away into a thick, curdy fluid, and leaving a chronic abscess where there was a tumor. The last-mentioned process is the ordinary course of tubercle in the lungs. There is first the deposit, as it is often called—more strictly, the first sprouting of new growth—in the lung, usually at the upper part of that organ. This increases in size till a solid accumulation of greater or less size is formed. This is the stage of consolidation. Finally the tuberculous mass breaks down and a cavity is formed. The internal surface of the cavity is an active ulcer by which the lung is further excavated, the destruction of tissue that is going on being fairly represented by the amount of purulent material expectorated. Any blood-vessels that happen to be in the way are laid open as a leaden pipe is nibbled by rats; hence the blood-spitting, which is so alarming a feature of the disease."

This is, then, the typical course of tuberculous disease. It may be less actively destructive and symptoms vary. It was not long before it was discovered that diseases of a tuberculous character were not strictly confined to the lungs. In the Koch treatment we are now fairly well satisfied that for lupus the lymph cure goes the most benefficently. The public reads about lupus and is uncertain as to what lupus is. Lupus is the Latin word for wolf, because it is a disease which "knaws the flesh" and attacks visible parts of the human frame. "It is only within the last few years that the inflammation of joints, so painfully familiar in children's hospitals, has been traced to its true source, and it is only the other day that the lupus (which gnawed the parts it fixes on like a wolf) was identified as 'consumption' of the integument. Many of the manifestations of that constitutional taint designated by the vague term scrofula are now known to be really tuberculous, and, indeed, probably the best definition of scrofula that could be given would be that it is a condition of the tissues which makes them fall an easy prey to tubercle if they are exposed to its attack. Although the pathological features of all these maladies are identical, some of them do not appear absolutely the same in their nature, lupus of the larynx being a disease which differs from chronic consumption both in appearance and in the course it runs."

What Koch Has Discovered.

In 1882 Dr. Koch showed and isolated that microscopic organism the bacillus tuberculosis, that tiny parasite which measures .0001 of an inch. Its action is like that of a mole. It burrows and throws up its mound of "gray granulations," and these little living rods multiply with great rapidity. They can only flourish in suitable soil. What Koch showed conclusively in regard to this bacillus was: (1) that it was present in every case of tuberculous disease; (2) that it never was found except associated with such disease; (3) that if cultivated outside the body and injected into a healthy animal it would invariably engender tuberculous disease. "The cause of the disease having been ascertained, it was natural to expect that the discovery of a remedy would follow as a matter of course."

It is probable that Dr. Koch worked with the bacillus, not in man or the lower animals, but with germs of it his own cultivating in his glass or porcelain receptacles. Dr. Koch found that a large number of substances, such as various ethereal oils and compounds of cyanogen and gold, arrested the growth of tubercle bacilli. "What might be available in the glass test tube, destroying the bacilli and leaving untouched the vessel, might have been dangerous when administered to the man. What he did no one knows as yet. Probably when the exact methods he employed are told we may all cry: "Why, this is Columbus and his standing an egg on its end once more!" What he does say is that using his lymph on guinea pigs, creatures wonderfully susceptible to tuberculosis, the bacilli were killed and the guinea pigs were in no way injuriously affected.

What Koch tells us of the effects of the remedy should be perfectly understood in order to dissipate false illusions. If the lymph be injected, the average dose being one centigram for the healthy person, it produces no effect; but if the patient be suffering from any form of tuberculosis "it causes fever of greater or less intensity, with the usual accompaniments of such systematic disturbances." The remedy has "a specific action on tuberculous processes of every kind, which shows itself in the form of what is practically an attack of acute inflammation of the affected parts."

Now, we know from the careful studies made by our physicians in the United States that the effects of the lymph on those afflicted with lupus are visible. What was absolutely taking place on the surface of the human body and discernible could not be visible inside the patient, but we would be entirely justified in our belief that with the same cause the identical effects were being produced within the lungs of the patient. What Koch insists upon, and what he must be credited with, is that the lymph is "an indispensable aid to diagnosis," or, as Sir Morell Mackenzie aptly puts it, "No reaction, no tubercle."

Sir Morell Mackenzie believes that the lymph has a true elective affinity for tubercle. Neither on cancer nor on any other disease has it any effect at all. Koch does not say that by his remedy the bacilli are destroyed, but the tissue in which they are imbedded. Break up the nidus and the eggs will not be nested. "In some parts the diseased tissue becomes 'necrotic' and is thrown off 'as a dead mass;' in others it seems to melt away." But the bacilli do not perish. They may live in the dead tissue, and "may possibly enter into the neighboring live tissue." Only, then, when disease of a tuberculous character is on the surface can the dead mass be thrown off without the aid of surgery, and this constitutes "a very serious limitation of the curative power of the new remedy."

A Man Lives with One Lung Cut Out.

The use, then, of the Koch lymph seems to be that for diseases of lungs or consumption it has chances of effecting cures if applied early. This, however, Sir Morell Mackenzie says "is nothing more than rational medical treatment and hygiene are able in most cases to effect if the disease be not too far advanced."

The following is the summary made by Sir Morell Mackenzie: The Koch lymph is of the highest possible value for the detection of tubercle and "a remedy of great potency for certain of the slighter manifestations of tuberculosis, a palliative for some of the distressing symptoms of the severer forms of the disease and a deadly poison in advanced or unsuitable cases. Probably when more is known as to its mode of action it will be possible to do more good by its means with less risk of harm than is the case at present."

The writer of the article in The Contemporary Review thinks that there is a possibility that by the use of the lymph and the surgeon's skill a combination of the two will be of advantage, and he presents the following, which it is believed is as novel as it will be astounding to those who are not abreast with modern surgery: "A few months ago Professor Tillmanns of Leipsic performed the unique surgical feat of removing a lung which had been hopelessly diseased. The patient recovered not only from the operation but from the disease, and in a few months had lost the appearance of an invalid to such an extent that Dr. Tillmanns failed to recognize him when he called."

What Sir Morell questions is whether the lymph will not have to be administered at short intervals through the whole life of a patient suffering with an inclination to tuberculosis. He dreads the possibilities of relapses. Taking Pasteur's discovery for the prevention of the malignant pustule in cattle and sheep he states that immunity lasts for only a year, and that is sufficient to fatten the animals and make them of use. But Sir Morell Mackenzie confesses that he does not know how long the potency of the lymph may continue, nor does any one as yet.

THE GOODERHAM LEGACY.

Rival Claimants in the Law Courts—Ottawa Mayoralty—Miss Mather's Case.

The master in chambers yesterday, on the consent of all parties, made an order for the examination of Miss Margaret Mather, the defendant in the action of Whitney v. Mather, at Detroit, where she is playing this week.

The master granted yesterday afternoon a fiat in Reg. ex rel McGuire v. Birkett, allowing the relator to serve notice of motion calling upon the respondent to show why he should not be unseated from the office of mayor of the city of Ottawa. Terence McGuire of Ottawa, lumber merchant, is the relator, and contests the election of Thomas Birkett, hardware merchant, to the office of mayor of Ottawa. The ground alleged is disqualification in that at the time of his nomination and election he had an interest under a contract for the supply of hardware to the city. There were four candidates for the office of mayor.

The motion to unseat Mayor Clarke was returnable yesterday, but was enlarged till to-day owing to the absence of the Mayor's solicitor. It is not likely to be argued for some time as the evidence is not nearly ready.

Mr. Justice Robertson yesterday handed out judgment in the matter of the legacy under the will of the late William Gooderham, leaving $10,000 to "a Young Women's Christian Association building," and claimed by the Young Woman's Christian Guild. Some time ago the executors paid the money into court and His Lordship directs an issue between the guild as plaintiffs and the other claimants as defendants, to try who is entitled to the money.

The Land of Waterways.

Editor World: The World of Jan. 22 says: "Montreal favors the plan upheld by Watson Griffin in his 'Land of Waterways,' which would run a ship-railway from Lake Nipissing to the Ottawa River, enlarge canals, deepen streams and permit ocean ships to enter Georgian Bay."

From this your readers might infer that I believe it would be practicable to take large ocean vessels from the St. Lawrence River to Georgian Bay by way of the Ottawa River. This would probably be an engineering impossibility. No doubt this Ottawa route could be made to accommodate vessels drawing 14 feet of water, and such vessels could successfully navigate the ocean, but I do not believe that anyone now living will ever see a great ocean vessel drawing 26 feet of water such as now come to Montreal pass farther inland. To take such great ships up the Ottawa is certainly not the intention, while to enlarge the St. Lawrence canals to a depth of 26 feet would be an enormously costly undertaking, and it is very doubtful whether it would pay to take the great ocean vessels through the canals after they were completed. When Hon. Mr. Tupper spoke of ocean vessels entering the port of Toronto he probably meant small ocean vessels drawing not more than 14 feet of water. This prophecy of Mr. Tupper's will be realized as soon as the St. Lawrence canals are all enlarged to the Welland scale, and no doubt many through voyages will be made by such vessels, while they will also be able to engage in the Atlantic coasting trade after the winter closing of lake navigation. To waste breath talking in favor of impracticable schemes is to delay the prosecution of schemes that are practicable. My suggestion was that the Ottawa canals should be extended to Lake Nipissing on a scale to accommodate vessels drawing nine feet of water, that the Sault Ste. Marie Canal should have a depth of 25 feet and that ships as large as ocean vessels should run between Lake Superior ports and French River, where they could transfer their cargoes to the smaller vessels running down the Ottawa to Montreal. The carrying out of this scheme would cost considerably less than the construction of the Toronto & Georgian Bay Ship-Railway, and it would wonderfully develop the resources of Northern Ontario, thus giving Toronto a prosperous backcountry and so greatly contributing to its trade. The market created in Northern Ontario by the connection of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay systems of navigation would be worth more to Toronto than to have ships pass through that city on the way to Montreal. However, there is no reason why both schemes should not be carried out; one might be made the complement of the other, giving Toronto a cheap means of transportation to the mining and lumbering districts of northern eastern Ontario. Although the plan of extending the Ottawa canals to Georgian Bay on the scale of nine feet is to be recommended because of its comparatively slight cost, it might be advisable to construct the new section between the Ottawa and Lake Nipissing on the Welland scale of 14 feet, or make connection by a ship railway of that capacity. Then the Ottawa Canals, which have now a depth of nine feet, could be enlarged at some future time.

I believe The World was the first paper to urge the speedy construction of the Ottawa & Georgian Bay Canal system in a series of forcible editorials, which clearly showed that Toronto would be greatly benefited by the consequent development of Northern Ontario.

Montreal, Jan. 24. WATSON GRIFFIN.

A Great Electric Railroad.

[From The London Daily News.]

M. Baross, the Hungarian Minister of Commerce, our Vienna correspondent telegraphs, is not satisfied with the renown which the introduction of the zone tariff has gained for him, but is coming forward with another plan, by which he proposes to give us the fastest trains in the world. This plan is for an electric railway, for passengers only, between Vienna and Buda-Pesth. The distance of 156 miles would be achieved in two hours and a half. One railway carriage would start every ten minutes between 6 in the morning and midnight. The only difficulty is the capital required for the execution of the project, which is no less than 38,000,000 florins. The fare from Vienna to Pesth would be 10 florins.

Our Imperial Veterans.

The Army and Navy Veterans in the United States in Occident Hall, Toronto, on Friday, President John Nunn occupied the chair. A letter of regret at absence was read from Captain P. H. Drayton. Commander Law, R.N., and Lieut. Hodge, R.N., were present. It was decided to hold the annual parade on May 24. A committee was appointed to secure a place for the assault-at-arms to be held in June. The affair will be on a grand scale, and after the model of the great English event at Aldershot. The band of the Veterans was reorganized. A code of laws for the government of the organization was adopted, and Mr. A. C. Tresham appointed bandmaster. The latter, though but 25 years of age, is one of the leading band musicians of the day. He was born in Leamington, Warwickshire, England. At the age of 12 he joined the 99th, but feeling after a year the need of a thorough training, he attended the Knells Hall School of Music in London. After winning a diploma at that institution he joined a regiment in Bermuda. He was drafted to South Africa in 1882, and returning to England he purchased his discharge in 1884. In that year he came to Toronto, where he has since resided.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. Sold by Hargreaves Bros., Queen-street west, and by every druggist in the city. 135

At the Assizes.

The Baumhard v. Miles case was referred to W. Strickland. Costs were reserved.

In the case Crown Oil Company v. Burke Mr. Powell appeared for plaintiff, with Messrs. Cavell and J. A. McGillivray for defendant. The plaintiffs were C. H. Schooley, James Robinson, Adam Hood, Thomas Hood, George T. Chancey and Elizabeth Burke. Judgment was for plaintiff, $512 without costs.

Beatty & Gordon v. Rumble et al. occupied the afternoon. Messrs. McGregor and Fraser appeared for the plaintiffs, J. A. Beatty and Alf. J. Gordon; Mr. Lount, Q.C., and Mr. Milligan for the defendants, the former on behalf of Sheriff Whitfield. The case is one of malicious prosecution. The plaintiffs challenged W. R. Travis, R. Little and C. Shepard and the defence J. Robb, J. Royston and G. Ferguson.

The case goes on to-day and promises to be interesting.

Keep off the Chaps.

Wet wintry weather causes chapped hands, sore throat, croup, colds, pain in the chest, swellings, etc., for which a certain cure exists in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the best pain expeller for internal or external use. Keep it on hand in case of emergencies. Every bottle is a little giant in curative power.

Have you seen or heard of the new Corn Cure, to be had at H. C. Blachford's, 87 and 89 King-street east. Warranted to cure in eight hours or money refunded; or woods-walking made easy, foot powders for tender feet. Blachford is great on comfortable feet every time.

THE COUNTY SOLONS.

William Pugsley Elected Warden—The Everlasting Tollgates.

The York County lawgivers met yesterday in the Courthouse. It was the inaugural meeting. A full complement of 46 was present.

The nominations for warden were: William Pugsley, reeve of Richmond Hill; A. Foster, reeve of Markham Township; S. W. Humberstone, reeve of York. There was not a majority for any candidate on the first ballot. The second nomination brought out a fourth candidate, D. G. Stevenson, reeve of East Toronto. Mr. Pugsley received 26 votes, being three over half, and was consequently elected. He returned thanks and promised to do his duty well.

Communications were received from J. Herbert Mason of the Canada Land Law Amendment Association, urging the sending a petition to the Government for the extension of the Torrens system to the whole province on the same terms as in Toronto and York county. From the Collingwood & Bay of Quinte Railway regarding surveys through the county. From the County Clerk of Leeds and Grenville asking the council to co-operate in securing larger grants for public and high schools. From the County Clerk of Oxford asking the council to join in opposition to the proposed wresting of control of county jails from the county authorities. From William Rolph, declining to act as high school trustee for Markham village.

The report of the inspector of the Industrial Home for 1890 was presented. At the beginning of the present year the home contained 117 inmates. During 1890 nine inmates absconded and 15 died. Nineteen children were admitted, and others from the following causes: Sick 8, destitute 3, aged 12, intemperate 6, disabled 3, paralyzed 3, deserted by husband 2, vagrant 1. The total cost for the year was $6145. This, with five per cent. interest on $27,564 invested, gives an average weekly cost for each inmate of $1.32.

Notice of motion was given by J. C. Stokes that on Thursday he would move for the rescinding of all bylaws re the abolition of toll gates and for re-letting the gates on the expiration of the present leases. Also by J. T. Woodcock that the council examine into the affairs of the Industrial Home and that the inspector and keeper be summoned to appear and give evidence.

The council meets at 10 a.m. to-day.

THE BOARD OF WORKS.

The Budget of Business the Committee Despatched Yesterday.

The Board of Works met yesterday afternoon. Present Chairman Shaw, Mayor Clarke, Ald. Foster, Allen, Macdonald, Lucas, Burns, Bailey, Atkinson, Dr. Orr, Hall, Hewitt, Stanley and Small.

The Board ordered that Mr. E. O. Bickford be paid $700 for easement of the northwest branch of Garrison Creek sewer. The proposition to widen Greenwood's side line from 30 to 80 feet was referred back to the Engineer to find out whether such an improvement was unnecessary. The Board further relieved C. H. Clarke & Co. of the contract for the construction of the Lisgar-street sewer (to cost $15,150) on the ground of miscalculation and the work is to be done by day labor. The matter of Bloor-street sewer was presented by the chairman. It contained a general refutation of Ald. Hill's charges, backed up by facts and figures.

The contract for supplying tamarac planks was awarded A. W. Godson at $12.50 per 1000 feet board measurement.

Through Ald. Lucas, R. W. Prittie offered to sell the city his property for parkdale, for $35,000 which offer was referred to him by Judge Morgan to be credited to the city in the deal. The City Solicitor will be asked to report on the matter.

The City Engineer recommended that as the present method of dealing with amounts deposited in connection with the repair and construction of private drains has been found cumbersome, the City Treasurer be authorized to refund, upon the order of the City Engineer, amounts unexpended of deposits made.

Protection of Women.

The Dominion Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance have just sent throughout the country a petition praying that the Commons of Canada make general amendments to the criminal law. The working of the petition, to be signed by all persons over 15 years of age, is as follows:

That we are in certain portions of the criminal law of our land very grave defects; to wit, in chap. 162 of the Revised Statutes. In opinion of your petitioners the law as it now stands is objectionable in the following particulars:

It makes a wholly unjust distinction between women and girls who have property or expectations, and those who have not.

An equally unjust distinction between women and girls who have legal protectors, as parents, legal guardians, etc., and those who have not, protecting those who are least in need of such protection, and abandoning those who are without protection.

An equally unjust distinction is found in secs. 4, 5, 8 and 9, which relate to "attempts" as against males or females. Males protected, females unprotected.

In respect to procuration there is an unjust distinction between "principal" and "intermediate."

Crimes against girls of tender years are not punishable with sufficient severity.

Dependent girls are not sufficiently protected.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that in the respects mentioned above the law may be so amended as to give equal protection to all women; that punishment may be made to apply equally to male and female; and that in all cases the age of consent may be raised to 17 years.

Woman's Medical College.

At the regular meeting of the Clinical Society of the Woman's Medical College on Monday evening there were present, besides a goodly number of students, Drs. Nevitt, Mackenzie, Atherton and Susanna Boyle.

The paper of the evening, given by Miss Meade, showed thought/ul preparation and extensive reading, and was highly appreciated by the students. It treated of hip-joint disease, its pathology, symptoms and physical signs.

Miss Jennie Gray led the discussion, speaking principally on the differential diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Drs. Nevitt and Atherton followed with some general remarks on some of the malady which had come under their observation and their experiences in treatment.

The discussion was brought to a close by Dr. B. E. Mackenzie, lecturer on orthopedic surgery in the college, whose special practical knowledge and experience render him a capable teacher of the principles involved in this particular department of surgical work.

The singing of the National Anthem concluded one of the most successful meetings of the term.

Nationalist Social Meeting.

The monthly social meeting of Club No. 1 of the Canadian Nationalist Association was held in Woolsley Hall, corner of Yonge and Gerrard-streets, last evening. An excellent program was rendered, in which the following took part: Mr. Edgar J. Ebbles, Mr. and the Misses Timms, Miss Sanderson, Mr. Hepburn and the Glee Club. Mr. Phillips Thompson gave a concise address on Nationalism, in which the principle of the association, Government control of all industry, was stated. The various numbers on the program were well received, the readings by Mr. Ebbles being specially worthy of mention, while the vocal numbers by Miss Timms and the Glee Club scored successes.

A letter from the manager of the municipal system of tramways in Huddersfield, Eng., was read, giving information regarding their success ful operation and stating that every satisfaction was felt in the control of the system by the civic authorities.

A Cash Prize.

The proprietors of Burdock Blood Bitters will give a prize of *Five Dollars* for the cleverest and best essay (not to exceed 100 words) upon the merits of B.B.B. as a cure of disease. The competition will close Jan. 1st, '91, after which the successful essay will be published (with the author's name if desired.) They will also pay $1 each for any of the essays they may select and publish. No restrictions. Try your skill, and address. T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto, Ont.

A Day's Building Permits.

These building permits were issued by the City Commissioner yesterday: Joshua Graham, two detached two-story brick dwellings, Pape, north Withrow, $4000; the same, one house, same class, east side Shaw, south College, $2000; W. S. Thompson, three attached three-story brick stores, north side Queen, east O'Hara, $12,000; Davidson Todd, four semi-detached two-story brick dwellings, west side Admiral-road, north Lowther-avenue, $14,000; Dr. Oliphant, Spadina and Orchard, $5000.

The Leading Champagne.

The Montreal Daily Star of Oct. 22 says: Deutz and Geldermann's "Gold Lack Sec" was the wine selected by the committee for the banquet tendered the Honorable Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia. It also occupied the premier position on the wine card at the ball given to H. R. H. Prince George at the Windsor Hotel. For sale by Wm. Mara, 282 Queen-street west. Telephone 137. 135

OTTAWA'S STREET RAILWAY.

A Lively Two or Three Hours With the Provincial Secretary.

The city of Ottawa has been for years subject to a street railway difficulty. There they have a street railway under a special and perpetual charter, entirely removed from municipal control. This charter covers about three miles of the best business streets, but cannot be further extended without an agreement with the corporation. The latter would have granted the existing company extensions under the Street Railway Act, but has always refused to give further privileges subject to the unlimited charter. The company have obstinately refused to extend their lines unless under the terms of their charter. The city has found by experience that a perpetual charter with exemptions from every municipal condition is inconsistent with the freedom of municipal management. In this way no end of friction has arisen. The city is known to have been before the Legislature here for relief annually for some years past. Relief has been sought in limitations and in expropriation of the unlimited charter, and in the attempt to build new lines either by the corporation itself or by private parties in agreement with the city; but up to this time all these expedients have failed.

Yesterday, in support of a petition for letters patent for the construction of an electric railway by Messrs. Ahearn & Soper, there appeared before the Provincial Secretary those gentlemen in person, with their solicitor, Mr. F. H. Chrysler, Q.C. For the Ottawa Street Railway, Mr. Keefer and Mr. Blackburn, with their solicitor, Mr. Delamere, Q.C., and for the city of Ottawa, the Mayor, the City Solicitor, City Engineer and Ald. Henderson. Hon. R. W. Scott appeared for the Canadian Pacific, and ex-Ald. Maclean was present, he said, in his capacity as a private citizen.

The Provincial Secretary with his colleagues, Hon. Messrs. Hardy and Bronson, gave for three hours a patient hearing to the contentions of the several parties, in the course of which it appeared that the city of Ottawa was in a bad fix with its unlimited street railway charter.

There were several lively passages, but the liveliest arose in this way: Quite early in the sitting a conclusion satisfactory to all concerned, apparently, was reached. What was called an open charter was granted and all the parties affected were to be left to their legal rights. This was especially satisfactory to the applicants, and also to the Ottawa deputation, excepting the Mayor. The latter arose and objected to the Wellington-street part of the route. He said that the Dominion Government, by some arrangement with the city, had rights in Wellington-street and that they objected to the laying of tracks on that thoroughfare, and that the whole matter should remain subject to arrangement with the Dominion Public Works.

Alderman Henderson at once repudiated the position taken by the Mayor, said that this was neither the time nor the place for the discussing of the affair with the Dominion authorities, and that the Mayor was misrepresenting the people, whose interests he had been sent to support.

Ex-Ald. Maclean spoke for the contract with Ahearn & Soper as it stood. He thought the Dominion Government not concerned here, since they had not brought fit to be represented, unless Mayor Bickett was their representative, for he certainly had struck a blow at the interests of the city. The deputation, he said, had come under express instructions to support the application in all enlarged to the Welland scale, and no doubt many through voyages will be made by such vessels, while they will also be able to engage in the Atlantic coasting trade after the winter closing of lake navigation. To waste breath talking in favor of impracticable schemes is to delay the prosecution of schemes that are practicable. My suggestion was that the Ottawa canals should be extended to Lake Nipissing on a scale to accommodate vessels drawing nine feet of water, that the Sault Ste. Marie Canal should have a depth of 25 feet and that ships as large as ocean vessels should run between Lake Superior ports and French River, where they could transfer their cargoes to the smaller vessels running down the Ottawa to Montreal. The carrying out of this scheme would cost considerably less than the construction of the Toronto & Georgian Bay Ship-Railway, and it would wonderfully develop the resources of Northern Ontario, thus giving Toronto a prosperous backcountry and so greatly contributing to its trade. The market created in Northern Ontario by the connection of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay systems of navigation would be worth more to Toronto than to have ships pass through that city on the way to Montreal. However, there is no reason why both schemes should not be carried out; one might be made the complement of the other, giving Toronto a cheap means of transportation to the mining and lumbering districts of northern eastern Ontario. Although the plan of extending the Ottawa canals to Georgian Bay on the scale of nine feet is to be recommended because of its comparatively slight cost, it might be advisable to construct the new section between the Ottawa and Lake Nipissing on the Welland scale of 14 feet, or make connection by a ship railway of that capacity. Then the Ottawa Canals, which have now a depth of nine feet, could be enlarged at some future time.

I believe The World was the first paper to urge the speedy construction of the Ottawa & Georgian Bay Canal system in a series of forcible editorials, which clearly showed that Toronto would be greatly benefited by the consequent development of Northern Ontario.

Montreal, Jan. 24. WATSON GRIFFIN.

A Great Electric Railroad.

[From The London Daily News.]

M. Baross, the Hungarian Minister of Commerce, our Vienna correspondent telegraphs, is not satisfied with the renown which the introduction of the zone tariff has gained for him, but is coming forward with another plan, by which he proposes to give us the fastest trains in the world. This plan is for an electric railway, for passengers only, between Vienna and Buda-Pesth. The distance of 156 miles would be achieved in two hours and a half. One railway carriage would start every ten minutes between 6 in the morning and midnight. The only difficulty is the capital required for the execution of the project, which is no less than 38,000,000 florins. The fare from Vienna to Pesth would be 10 florins.

Our Imperial Veterans.

The Army and Navy Veterans in the United States in Occident Hall, Toronto, on Friday, President John Nunn occupied the chair. A letter of regret at absence was read from Captain P. H. Drayton. Commander Law, R.N., and Lieut. Hodge, R.N., were present. It was decided to hold the annual parade on May 24. A committee was appointed to secure a place for the assault-at-arms to be held in June. The affair will be on a grand scale, and after the model of the great English event at Aldershot. The band of the Veterans was reorganized. A code of laws for the government of the organization was adopted, and Mr. A. C. Tresham appointed bandmaster. The latter, though but 25 years of age, is one of the leading band musicians of the day. He was born in Leamington, Warwickshire, England. At the age of 12 he joined the 99th, but feeling after a year the need of a thorough training, he attended the Knells Hall School of Music in London. After winning a diploma at that institution he joined a regiment in Bermuda. He was drafted to South Africa in 1882, and returning to England he purchased his discharge in 1884. In that year he came to Toronto, where he has since resided.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. Sold by Hargreaves Bros., Queen-street west, and by every druggist in the city. 135

At the Assizes.

The Baumhard v. Miles case was referred to W. Strickland. Costs were reserved.

In the case Crown Oil Company v. Burke Mr. Powell appeared for plaintiff, with Messrs. Cavell and J. A. McGillivray for defendant. The plaintiffs were C. H. Schooley, James Robinson, Adam Hood, Thomas Hood, George T. Chancey and Elizabeth Burke. Judgment was for plaintiff, $512 without costs.

Beatty & Gordon v. Rumble et al. occupied the afternoon. Messrs. McGregor and Fraser appeared for the plaintiffs, J. A. Beatty and Alf. J. Gordon; Mr. Lount, Q.C., and Mr. Milligan for the defendants, the former on behalf of Sheriff Whitfield. The case is one of malicious prosecution. The plaintiffs challenged W. R. Travis, R. Little and C. Shepard and the defence J. Robb, J. Royston and G. Ferguson.

The case goes on to-day and promises to be interesting.

Keep off the Chaps.

Wet wintry weather causes chapped hands, sore throat, croup, colds, pain in the chest, swellings, etc., for which a certain cure exists in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the best pain expeller for internal or external use. Keep it on hand in case of emergencies. Every bottle is a little giant in curative power.

Have you seen or heard of the new Corn Cure, to be had at H. C. Blachford's, 87 and 89 King-street east. Warranted to cure in eight hours or money refunded; or woods-walking made easy, foot powders for tender feet. Blachford is great on comfortable feet every time.

WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

Second Meeting of The Council—An Early Morning Blaze.

The council held its second regular meeting on Monday, Acting Mayor Bond in the chair. The Board of Works and Finance Committee submitted their report. The former was adopted, the latter provoked considerable discussion, especially in reference to granting a rebate of the town rate for 1890 to the Hess Manufacturing Company, the same as had been done in the case of other factories. The clause was referred back. The chairman of the Finance Committee gave notice that at the next meeting of the council he would introduce a bylaw granting the usual exemption. In the matter of the Wilkinson Plow Works, asking for a further rebate, no action was taken.

The progress certificate of McQuillan & Co. for $14,240.25 for waterworks extension was ordered to be paid, as was the premium of insurance on the firehalls and contents, $150, and the disbursements in the Pritchard arbitration case. On motion the license of Mr. Aked, the proprietor of the shooting gallery and bowling alley, was ordered to be restored to him. This license had recently been cancelled by the inspector on the grounds of it being a nuisance.

A fine two and a half story brick house built last summer, situated on Western-avenue and owned by Mr. C. Cummings, was burned to the ground between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The inmates had a narrow escape.

A. O. U. W. installed their officers for the current year in their lodge room, James' block. In addition to a large attendance of local members several visitors were present and assisted at the ceremony.

PLENTY OF CHOICE.

There Is No Lack of Good Men for the Council of the U. of T.

The annual elections of the Toronto Board of Trade take place on Thursday. As the offices of president, first and second vice-presidents and treasurer went by acclamation the interest centres around the council. The number to be elected is 15 and there are 33 aspirants. The contest is being waged with as much keenness as if a great political question was at stake. Canvassing is brisk and most of the nominees are working with might and main to secure a place among the honored 15.

The present council is held by a good many to be not sufficiently representative. They say in effect: "Here you have eight or nine grocers and druggists men in the council, while the lumber, milling and heavy shippers are unrepresented." It is to the effervescing of this discontent that is largely due the sharpness of the contest.

A member of the board who is anxious to see the next council rearranged, in conversation with The World yesterday suggested the following names as being of the desired representative character: W. D. Mathews, grain merchant; D. W. Alexander, banker; M. P. Brown, coal; Barlow Cumberland, shipping; A. A. Allan, furs; G. A. Chapman, grain; W. Ince, grocer; J. Bruce, miller; W. R. Brock, S. Caldecott, dry goods; A. B. Lee, hardware; W. Christie, biscuits; E. J. Clark, real estate; J. Donagh, lumber; R. W. Elliot, drugs.

Voting will also take place for Board of Arbitration, and representatives on Harbor, Commission and on Industrial Exhibition Committees.

How the Tent Became Too Small.

Last June Rev. J. McD. Kerr started a Methodist missionary enterprise in a tent on the common which was formerly part of the asylum grounds, Queen-street west. The cold weather caused the scene of operations to be shifted to Massey's Memorial Hall. There the work has been pursued with great success. The Sabbath school has a roll numbering 170. A Young People's Society has 75 members. Next Sunday a reception will be held when over 100 new members will be united to the church. Mr. Kerr, whose work is invariably attended with satisfactory results, intends shortly to set about providing his congregation with a regular church edifice, which will be suitably equipped.

Last night Massey Hall was filled by an audience who listened to an address on Japan by Rev. Dr. Cocking, a lately returned missionary. The address was illustrated by many views of various phases of Japanese life. Dr. Cocking was attired in native costume.

The Value of the Cars.

At the street railway arbitration yesterday Mr. Everitt of