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The World has the largest circulation of any morning paper in Canada.

About Things Not Generally Known.

Many things there are, not generally known, concerning which it is not as all remarkable that they should have to be so described. We are not astonished to find that concerning these things a plentiful lack of knowledge prevails; and that information for the people about them is much wanted. But other things there are, respecting which we are apt to take it for granted, without enquiry, that everybody knows all about them, when, some fine day, something unexpectedly turns up, and we are surprised to learn that the majority of people—ourselves, perhaps, included—have all along been badly mistaken and misinformed as to certain supposed matters of fact, which we had taken as things settled beyond doubt. To a few instances of the latter kind we would now invite attention, all being such as have to do with the subject of trade relations between Canada and the United States.

When the late Hon. George Brown was on his mission to Washington, in 1874, he took occasion at a very early stage of the proceedings to make it understood by American statesmen with whom he came in contact, that in one way Canada felt herself particularly bound. If she agreed to make any article free of duty, when coming from the United States, the same article would have to be free when coming from England. Nor were Washington statesmen of that day at all surprised to learn that this would have to be Canada's position. They had expected it all along, and from the very beginning it had been present to their minds, as one of the most serious difficulties in the way of a treaty with Canada, that England would have to be included. Free Trade with Canada they were prepared for, to a certain extent. But as for Free Trade with England, that was "a horse of another color," and they did not feel sure how far it might be admissible at all. The plan proposed was this—to solve the difficulty by putting in the free schedules only such articles as were not imported from England at all, either into Canada or the States. It made no difference whatever to England that, under the old Elgin Treaty, breadstuffs and provisions passed free between the Republic and the Province. Nor did it matter to the latter two that these necessary commodities should also be admitted free from England (into Canada) seeing that no exportation of this kind was to be expected from England to any country.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Fish soon saw that it would be quite possible to go a step further, without touching English exports to America, either north or south of the Canadian border. England could not supply flour and grain to customers in either the State of Michigan or the Province of Ontario. But it was seen to be equally true that neither could she find a market on either side of the lakes for stoves, or for reapers and mowers—to instance two important manufactures, in which Canada and the United States are in competition with each other, but not with England at all. And so the free schedules of the Draft Treaty embraced only such articles as could be made free across the lakes without English exporters being either the better or the worse for it.

Now, while all this talk concerning British and American and Canadian trade relations was going on, the fact came out that not a few amongst our neighbors, who passed for well-informed people—some members of Congress included—were under the impression that it was something out of the power of the Colony to put a duty on anything coming from the Mother Country at all, and very much surprised were they to learn that we "Kanucks" had ever been in the habit of doing such a thing. So far from their expecting that Canada could or would discriminate against British goods, what it astonished them to hear was that we could impose any duties whatever on products of the Mother Country. Nothing need be clearer than the fact that, at the time of the Brown negotiations, such a thing as discrimination against the Mother Country was undreamed of by any of the statesmen concerned, whether English, American or Canadian. Most astonishing is it, indeed, that wrongheads should now be found in Canada, "arguing" that discrimination was actually intended by the Canadian Government in 1874, and that it was even assented to by the British Foreign Secretary of the day. If these wrongheads (as they may very appropriately be called) had but the wit to reflect upon what the reason must have been why American statesmen had a dread of the reciprocity which Mr. Brown proposed, they would see that it could be nothing else than the danger that cheap British goods, coming free into Canada, might be shipped over free into the United States too. Hence the significant fact that in the free schedules there were included such articles only as might be made free from England, without competing with manufactures on his side the Atlantic, either American or Canadian. Evidently the Winian-Butterworth idea—of discrimination against England—had not occurred to anybody then. After all the weight of evidence the other way it requires a dunderhead as well as a wronghead to believe that discrimination against England was contemplated by either Mr. Brown or Mr. Mackenzie in 1874.

Our second instance of something not known in quarters which we might suppose would have been better informed, dates back only a few years. While Sir Leonard Tilley was still Minister of Finance, Ottawa was visited by a wealthy and influential deputation, all from the State of Ohio, and interested in coal and iron ore. Their object was to get coal and iron ore made free both ways; and they were met by Sir Leonard and Minister of Customs Bowell together. They were at once referred to section 6 of the Canada N.P. Act, 1879, by which it is provided that "any or all of the following articles"—coal and iron ore being included in the list—might be admitted free into Canada by Order-in-Council, immediately it was shown that the same articles had been made free into the States from Canada. It did surprise them to learn that the very thing which they had come all the way from Cincinnati to Ottawa to talk about, had already been provided for, as far as Canadian legislation could do so. Only assent by their own authorities was wanting to complete a bargain. Now it does look odd that well informed business men as they were, and men heavily interested in the specialties of coal and iron, as they were, should not have known that what they wanted had already been *conditionally* adopted by Canada; pending, of course, the taking of corresponding action at Washington, too. Rather a remarkable case, this, of something which was not known in quarters where surely it ought to have been known.

And now we come to very recent dates. Among things not generally known in Canada, and not even as well known in the States as we should imagine it would be, is the fact that under the American tariff not one cent of duty is levied upon the importation of *hard coal*. Soft coal, if imported, pays 75 cents per ton; but hard coal, nothing. Yet within eight or ten days back speeches have been made in the Pennsylvania coal country, where one should imagine people ought to know better, denouncing the Reading company as monopolists in virtue of the tariff on coal. But this company handles only hard coal, which is not touched by the tariff at all. It does appear that there are some things not generally known, but which ought to be known, nevertheless.

And still one more instance among things not generally known, but which ought to be known. During years past we have been hearing of considerable exports of coal from Vancouver Island to San Francisco; and we have always supposed that this was *soft coal*. But yesterday The Mail had an article on developing the mines, in which occurred the following sentence: "The coal mining interest of British Columbia, for example, is sustained almost entirely by the demand of San Francisco for *Vancouver anthracite*." Therefore, to things not generally known, we must add this—that the coal of Vancouver Island is not anthracite at all, but wholly bituminous. The truth about coal in the Canadian far west appears to be somewhat as follows: Taking first the Vancouver Island deposits, which are the longest known and the best known of all, these are wholly bituminous—of soft coal. Going west through the prairie region of the Northwest Territories, we come to *lignite*, of various grades; and further on to true bituminous coal—*soft coal*. This soft coal is the product of the "Galt" or "Lethbridge" mines, which are not in the mountains, though on the rise between them and the prairie. Further west still, up in the mountains, we come to true anthracite—*hard coal*—that of the Banff mines for a specimen.

Near the Pacific coast both soft and hard coal are found—the former near to the level of the sea; the latter in or near the mountains. And this agrees with the general distribution further east. The fact that Canada has *hard coal* in all is one of those things not generally known, and also one which we may hear more of after this; perhaps in connection with negotiations at Washington.

Certain present facts to be looked at are these: That the American duty on soft coal is 75 cents; the Canadian duty on the same 60 cents. But on both sides hard coal is *free*. Canada has soft coal in the East, also in the West; and she has hard coal too in the West. Free Trade with Canada they were prepared for, to a certain extent. But as for Free Trade with England, that was "a horse of another color," and they did not feel sure how far it might be admissible at all. The plan proposed was this—to solve the difficulty by putting in the free schedules only such articles as were not imported from England at all, either into Canada or the States. It made no difference whatever to England that, under the old Elgin Treaty, breadstuffs and provisions passed free between the Republic and the Province. Nor did it matter to the latter two that these necessary commodities should also be admitted free from England (into Canada) seeing that no exportation of this kind was to be expected from England to any country.

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The Cobden Club Subsidies.

The Cobden Club are trying to raise a large sum of money to be spent in further Free Trade propaganda, especially in spreading broadcast pamphlets and other Cobden Club literature. Lord Brassey has given $1000, others less, and the hat is going round. It is long since the club have been so active. They are indeed doing more than the fair trade movement in England appears to require.

So reads a cable item in The Mail of yesterday. Taken with The World's conviction of The Mail for cribbing Cobden Club pamphlets and passing them off as original editorial, it is rather significant. A private letter from London received in Toronto yesterday foreshadows this collecting movement and says that most of the money thus raised is to be spent—not in England, but in the States and Canada. The letter further says that a prominent member of the club had said that two prominent Canadian papers could be got to agitate the club's views for reasonable subsidies. We believe that the papers referred to are in Toronto, and that The Mail is one of them. Whether subsidized or not, The Mail is in the service of the Cobden Club.

So great has been the spontaneous demand for the letters against C.U. by the Hon. James Young that it has been found necessary to issue a second pamphlet edition of them, a copy of which comes to us from the publisher, R. G. McLean, Toronto. Mr. Young did the State and his party some service by the publication of these letters at a time when The Globe clique was making an attempt to stampede the latter into the Wimanian camp. Mr. Young has had since the satisfaction of seeing the clique back down from the position which he assailed.

True to its new anti-Canadian role, The Mail jeers elaborately but impotently at what it calls our parody of British institutions, but upon this occasion it has the grace to acknowledge Mr. Cobden, whom it long derided, as the source of its ideas. The World's expose of The Mail's Cobdenite cribbings will serve to restrain its plagiarising instincts in future. The Mail would rather parody Yankee than British institutions, but it has bitter reasons for knowing that its new departure receives little support from the Canadian public.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy is now aware that good men may come from Dundas. That they do not take the Valley City with them shows how honest they are.

While at the Quebec Conference Hon. John Norquay signed himself, in common with all the other delegates, a "representative of all parties." Upon his return to Winnipeg he was compelled to resign his leadership of the Government, and since the collapse of the Harrison Cabinet he is announced as leader of the Conservative Opposition. When at Quebec Mr. Norquay appears to have been "too brash," as they say down in Dixie.

When shocking revelations of political corruption are made, as in the Glengarry case, the chief anxiety of the organs of both parties is not to see such practices stamped out, no matter by whom indulged in, but to demonstrate that the other fellows had done even worse upon some previous occasion. Long years of winking at wrongdoing by party friends has rendered the organs of both sides responsible for the bulk of whatever electoral corruption prevails.

THE DRUMMERS' PRIVILEGES.

An Ambiguous Circular Causes a Temporary Misunderstanding.

The information supplied The World about the railways cutting off the privileges of the commercial travelers after Sunday night last was the result of a misinterpretation of a circular sent to the C.P.R. passenger agents some time ago. In this circular it was ordered that the travelers' certificates for 1887 be only honored until Jan. 15 (which was Sunday) It was therein meant, although not stated, that none but 1888 certificates would be be accepted for privileges after that date. Some of the agents misunderstood the circular as meaning that after Jan. 15 the privileges would be cut off altogether. Some of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific agents conferred with each other on Saturday and were considerably in the dark as to what they should do. The Grand Trunk and Northern agents sold tickets at the usual rates to the travelers holding 1888 certificates yesterday morning, but it was late in the afternoon before the Canadian Pacific agents received instructions from Montreal to do likewise.

The World called on Secretary James Sargant of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Canada, who said: "It was merely a misunderstanding on the part of some of the railway agents. We have a written agreement with all the companies in Canada guaranteeing our present privileges until Feb. 1 next, and by that time I expect they will be amicably renewed. Our relations with the railways never were more friendly. I foresaw sometime ago that the circular having reference to Jan. 15 was ambiguous and would cause a temporary misunderstanding. It's all right now, however, until Feb. 1."

MANITOBA POLITICS.

The Harrison Government Resigns—Mr. Greenway Called Upon to Form a Cabinet.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 16.—Another large crowd attended the meeting of the Legislature this afternoon. After routine Messrs. MacArthur and Francis, the newly elected members, were introduced.

Premier Harrison announced the resignation of the Government and that Mr. Greenway had been called upon to form a Cabinet. He moved, seconded by Mr. Greenway, an adjournment till Thursday.

The Reformers held a caucus immediately after adjournment and agreed upon the following Cabinet: Greenway, Joseph Martin, Smart, Prendergast and Mayor Jones. There was considerable kicking about going outside the Legislature for material, but finally the caucus agreed to accept Mayor Jones, who may possibly find a seat in South Winnipeg.

The Conservatives say all the ministers will be hotly opposed, especially Mr. Prendergast, whose return is not by any means certain.

The House will adjourn on Thursday for a month to allow the ministers to seek re-election.

DARED TO BE TRUE.

A Great Physician Disregards the Mandates of Royalty.

Dr. Radcliff was the most celebrated physician of England in Queen Anne's time.

He amassed a very large fortune, and was for many years the physician to the Queen, as well as to most of the English nobility. For some reason the Queen took a dislike to him at one time, and dismissed him as Court physician. In her last illness, however, she sent for him.

He refused to obey the summons, declaring "since Her Majesty's case is so desperate and her distemper incurable, I hardly think it proper to give her any disturbance in her last moments, so near at hand, but rather let her die as easy as possible."

Dr. Radcliff observed, a short time before his death, "When I was young and yet unskilled in medicine, I possessed at least twenty remedies for every disease; but, now, since I have grown old in the art of healing, I know more than twenty diseases for which I have not even a single remedy."

The late Dr. Holland, who was an educated physician, some years before he died, said in Scribner's Monthly: "It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue and foreseeing their popularity, undertook and advertised them, in the opinion of the biggoted, all virtue went out of them."

The late Dr. Dio Lewis, who seldom prescribed any medicine, wrote to the proprietor of Warner's safe cure: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney disease, I would use your preparation. The testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that you have fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring aid to suffering humanity."

Dr. E. A. Gunn, Dean of the U.S. Medical College of New York, some time since wrote and published: "The ingredients of Warner's safe cure are among the most valuable medicines of our materia medica, and a combination such as to insure the best possible action on the kidneys and urinary organs."

Dr. W. E. Robson of London, late surgeon in the Royal Navy, wrote to The Family Doctor: "Having had more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all other medicines ascertainable to the profession."

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., editor of Health, London, Eng., advises a correspondent of his paper: "Warner's safe cure is perfectly safe and perfectly reliable."

These are physicians so skilled, so independent, so honest, so true to the conscientious teachings of their noble profession that they dare tell the truth, to kings or queens or the whole world.

Police Court Points.

Joseph Richardson, aged 56, was charged in the Police Court yesterday, under the Charlton Act, with intimacy with Lizzie Duning, aged 12, of St. Mark's Ward. The prisoner elected to be tried by a jury, and the hearing was set down for Jan. 20.

Thomas McConnell, the coal merchant who owes the Central Bank $27,000 and is now under examination before the Police Magistrate, was fined $100 and costs for obstructing Inspector Wright of the Weights and Measures Office while in the discharge of his duty.

Fred Collins and Billy Backus were charged with relieving Mrs. Mary A. Green of $75 while she was leaving the Grand Opera House Saturday evening. Backus was discharged and Collins was held till Friday for examination.

Alex. Campbell, the alleged procurer, was allowed to go.

Harry Shine and Charles Russell were sent back till Jan. 19 on a charge of committing the burglary at W. M. Milligan's grocery store Friday night.

Fred. Greenfield, James McFadden and Frank Gleeson, the parties wanted at Peterboro for safe blowing, were handed over to the police of that town, and they were taken thither last evening.

The four newsboys, accused of stealing papers from the office of Saturday Night, were remanded till Jan. 18. James Daly, larceny, dismissed. Robert and Fanny Statesbury, larceny, dismissed. Sarah Fairbairn sold liquor to a minor and was fined $10.

Public School Matters.

These transfers and appointments were made in the Public Schools yesterday: Mr. Clark, from the Phoebe-street School to the Jesse Ketchum; Mr. Macmillan, from Louisa-street to Phoebe; Mr. Byfield, assistant master in Dufferin, to Louisa-street; and Mr. R. W. Bruce, late of Ottawa, appointed assistant master in Dufferin School. Yesterday the trustees elected by acclamation and by poll in Ward 2 were sworn in before City Clerk Blevins: James Kerr, E. P. Roden, C. A. B. Brown, John Kent, Elgin Scoff, R. A. McCraken, Dr. W. W. Ogden, A. R. Denison, H. S. Howland, R. B. Hamilton and C. H. Bishop. W. S. Lee was absent. The board meets for organization to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

A large number of applications have been received by Secretary Wilkinson of the Public School Board for positions as teachers of drawing in the Public Schools. The applications will be considered by a sub-committee.

Miss Glassford, a teacher in the Rosedale School, fell on the street last Wednesday and broke her leg.

A Slow Day in the Assize Court.

The only case heard in the Civil Assizes yesterday was that of Despard v. Schlicht, Field & Co. before Mr. Justice Falconbridge. Plaintiff, who was agent for defendants, claims commission on book, document and map fyles in connection with the recent alterations in the registry office, for which the defendants were the contractors. The amount sued for is $364, or 30 per cent. of $2880, the contract price. The case was not finished when the court rose.

Mr. Justice Street did not sit, as none of the cases set down for hearing were ready for trial.

New Books.

Stained Pages, the story of Anthony Grace, by C. Manville Fenn, Toronto, W. Bryce & Co.

Lieutenant Barnabas, by Frank Barrett. Toronto, W. Bryce & Co.

CANADIAN NOTES.

A new summer hotel is to be built at Laprairie.

There are thirty creameries and 198 cheese factories in the Province of Quebec.

The coroner's jury, investigating the Lachine Bridge accident, failed to agree on a verdict.

R. Harkley, from Treherne, stopping at the Grand Union Hotel, Winnipeg, was suffocated by gas in his room. His parents live in Midland.

An explosion in the Albion mine at New Glasgow, N.S., on Sunday injured three men fatally.

The Irish Creek firebug, McDonald, has been sentenced to twenty years in Kingston Penitentiary, and Lee to seven years.

A petition will be laid before one of the judges of the Supreme Court at Ottawa this week for a writ of habeas corpus to admit Detective Fahey to bail.

—There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once. x

THE COUNCIL ORGANIZED.

MAYOR CLARKE RECEIVES AN OVATION FROM HIS FRIENDS.

A Great Throng of Spectators at the City Hall—Pretty Ladies and a Luncheon—The Old Man and Mon. Mr. White Attend—Striking the Standing Committees.

If there is a man in Toronto who should feel a justifiable pride to-day that man is Edward Frederick Clarke, who was firmly planted in the Mayor's chair yesterday. The ovation which greeted Mr. Clarke when he entered the chamber and was towed through a surging, struggling crowd was a grand compliment and an unmistakable evidence of his popularity. It had been announced that the inaugural meeting of the City Council for 1888 would commence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and when that hour arrived not a vacant seat and hardly a spot to stand could be found in the Chamber. The crowd overflowed into the hall. The gallery was jammed with an enthusiastic assemblage of Clarkites. Across the north end of the Chamber a platform had been built and the seats of this were occupied by other ardent supporters.

The Ladies Were There, Too.

But the ladies! They were there in very strong numbers, and they were afforded every opportunity of witnessing what to them must have been an unusually interesting ceremony. With a temporary assumption of women's rights they graced the arm chairs of the aldermen who were pleased to stand and dance attendance. Seats were stuck in every nook and corner for the ladies, and still when the crowd became great, many of them had to stand. The ladies largely represented those of the families and the personal friends of the aldermen, and of supporters of and workers for the Mayor in the recent campaign. But general attention was directed to three ladies who sat nearest the dais, and on the inside of the lower row of members' desks. There was the venerable mother of His Worship, evidently pleased at seeing her son raised to such a dignity; his young wife, richly dressed in a costume of black, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Daniel Scott. Other ladies present were Mrs. and the Misses Dodds, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Hallam, Mrs. Millichamp, Mrs. Piper, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Verral, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Ardagh and Miss Somers.

City Clerk Blevins in "Official" Attire.

At the table sat City Clerk Blevins, arrayed in "official dress," and assisted by Messrs. Littlejohn, Sanderson, Bell and Somers, of his department. Elsewhere in the chamber The World noticed the Bishop of Toronto, Rev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Mr. Graham, Assistant License Inspector Hastings, ex-Ald. Millichamp, whose defeat did not keep him away, Phillips Thompson, A. W. Wright and Labor Commissioner John Armstrong in the crowd; Treasurer Harman, City Solicitor McWilliams, Thomas Caswell, Rev. Dr. Wild, taking off the very coolly; Joshua Beard, Court House Architect Lennox, ex-Judge Boyd, E. E. Sheppard at the press table; Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, M.P., ex-Mayor Boulton, ex-Mayor Manning, ex-Ald. Steiner, making people happy with flowers and cigars; W. S. Lee, Dr. Richardson, C. A. B. Brown, Senator John Macdonald, Dr. J. S. King, H. F. Godson, City License Inspector Awde, Peter Ontario and Quebec Railway—Ald. McMillan.

Harbor Trust—Ald. Verral and Swait.

Horticultural Society Directorate—Ald. Bell, Denison, Fleming, Galbraith, Gilbert, Gibbs, Gillespie, Harvie, Macdonald, Mc-Dougall, Morrison, Pelle, St. Leger, Woods and Frankland.

High School Board—Walter S. Lee and James Lobb.

Industrial School Directorate—Ald. Irwin and Boustead.

Striking the Standing Committees.

At 1:05 the Council adjourned till 2:30 to enable a special committee for the striking of standing committees for the year to do their work and allow those present to partake of a sumptuous lunch, which Mayor Clarke had provided in the members' room, and which Harry Webb and his assistants served in good style. It was on temperance principles. When the Striking Committee had made its report, and after a couple of amendments had been made, it was found that the make-up of the committees for 1888 will be as follows:

Executive. — Ald. McMillan (chairman), Dodds, Fleming, Gillespie, Irwin, Baxter, Denison, Galbraith, Harvie, Roaf, Johnston, Carlyle (St. Thomas.)

Works.—Ald. Carlyle (St. Thomas, chairman), Carlyle (St. Andrews), McMillan, Irwin, Morrison, Woods, Jones, Barton, Shaw, Baxter, Fleming and Verral.

Waterworks—Ald. Boustead, (chairman), Swait, Gillespie, Gilbert, Carlyle (St. Andrew's), Morrison, Ritchie, Macdonald, Baxter. pro tem, Hill, Bell, Hewitt.

Fire and Gas—Ald. Shaw (chairman), Dodds, Swait, Maughan, McDougall, Baxter, Frankland, Ritchie, Galbraith, Baxter, Bell, Drayton.

Property—Ald. Irwin (chairman), Pells, Gibbs, Maughan, Boustead, Hallam, Denison, Galbraith, Baxter, Roaf, Johnston, Hewitt.

Markets and Health—Ald. Johnston (chairman), Pells, Hewitt, Frankland, Harvie, Shaw, Macdonald, Gilbert, McDougall, Verral, Gibbs, Woods.

Exhibition—Ald. Barton (chairman), Pells, Carlyle (St. Thomas'), Hill, Jones, Boustead, Maughan, Morrison, Piper, Gibbs, Woods, Harvie.

Legislation—Ald. Roaf (chairman), McDougall, Dodds, Carlyle (St. Thomas), Swait, Gillespie, Gilbert, Johnston, Hallam, Baxter (pro tem), Jones, Ritchie.

Reception—Ald. Dodds (chairman), Piper, Drayton, Frankland, Bell, Harvie, Macdonald, McDougall, Shaw, Gillespie, Swait, Woods.

Court House—Ald. Jones (chairman), Pells, Denison, Gibbs, Hewitt, Verral, Harvie, Gilbert, Hill, Bell, McMillan, Hallam.

Court of Revision—Ald. Baxter (chairman), Verral, Swait, Johnston and Irwin.

Board of Health—Ald. Drayton (chairman), Carlyle (St. Andrew's), Gibbs, Barton, Jones, Morrison, McDougall and Verral.

Ald. Baxter's name appears on the Waterworks and Legislation Committees pro tem., in place of Ald. St. Leger, who cannot be appointed till he subscribes to the declaration.

It was 3.30 when the Council adjourned. And now Toronto's civic machinery has been started going for another year.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

A large lot of furniture from two houses will be sold by A. O. Andrews to-day at 11.

The only case heard by the Don arbitrators yesterday was that of Burke v. Shaw. The other cases were set for hearing on Monday next.

The firm of Thompson, Flanagan & Blong, wholesale butchers, has been dissolved. Messrs. Flanagan and Blong retiring therefrom. Mr. A. F. Thompson will continue the business.

The public meeting in Association Hall on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Humane Society, promises to be the meeting of the season. A large number of prominent citizens have signified their intention of being present.

Mr. Jas. Thomson has purchased from the company the exclusive right for Toronto and the County of York of the new process of decoration known as Pa Crusta, used for walls, ceilings and other surfaces. It is exceedingly handsome, and quite a novelty.

Charles McCarthy, aged 51, a laborer living at 18 Regent-street, and John Murphy, a 45-year-old laborer, living at 99 Tate-street, were arrested yesterday by Policeman Wallace on charges of larceny preferred by Abraham Grossman and Moses Antuptzky.

Last evening the members of Lodge No. 51, A.O.U.W., installed their officers for the present year. The ceremony was performed by D.G.M. Cole, assisted by P.D.G.M.'s Irving and Iawood and P.M.s Wilkins and Graham. They afterwards installed the officers of Avenue Lodge. Immediate P.M. Unitt was presented by the lodge with a P.M.'s jewel.

"St. Charles."

A suite of elegant luncheon and dining rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen have just been opened and furnished regardless of expense at the above named restaurant, 70 Yonge-street, first door south of the Dominion Bank. The celebrated lunch counter for the convenience of business men and others will be continued as usual. Fred Mossop, Proprietor. 246

FASHION AT THE DRAMA.

The Entertainment of the Harmony Club a Great Success—Other Attractions.

Pretty nearly all fashionable Toronto of what is reckoned the top layer assembled in the Grand Opera House last night to witness the dramatic performance of the Harmony Club, which for two previous winters had devoted itself to light opera. Of course the ladies were arrayed in silk, satin, brocade, velvet, gauze, cashmere, decolette and short sleeves, while the gentlemen filled evening dress suits, polished shirt fronts and crush hats. In the gallery was a congregation of students who sang gems from the 'Varsity Song Book, and 'tween acts one essayed a serio-comic song which gave amusement to and caused applause from the audience—perhaps because the orchestra was not at work. Taken all through it was a good-sized house. Every box was occupied. As in all amateur performances the waits were rather too long, but people who do not play every night cannot be expected to run things like clockwork. The first on the program was a one-act comedietta entitled "A Cup of Tea," with this cast:

Scrogins.....Mr. E. C. Rutherford
Sir Charles Seymour.....Mr. Walter Townsend
Joseph.....Mr. George Dunstan
Lady Clara Seymour.....Miss Robinson

It was a delightful little thing and was played with accuracy to details and business and a dash and go that is uncommon in amateur productions. Miss Robinson, the daughter of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor, and who is about to leave for New York, played her part with admirable self possession and indeed outshone many a professional actress of greater pretensions. Her song was encored. Mr. Townsend had a part in which he could not fitly lose himself to display his abilities, while the stately but massive George Dunstan made an obedient yet quietly indignant lackey. Mr. Rutherford had the wild comedy part. His make-up was perfect and his side business and actions most amusing, while he spoke his lines and pranced about the stage like an old timer. The character however was a little overdrawn at times, still this was better than being tame.

Between "A Cup of Tea" and "My Daughter's Debut," a comic four-scene drama, Mrs. John C. Smith sang Frank Musgrave's "She Haunts Me Like a Happy Dream," and was rewarded with a recall and a basket of flowers. The second and concluding piece was "My Daughter's Debut," with this cast:

Mons. Achille Talma Dufard.....Mr. Townsend
The Hon. Bertie Fitzdangle.....Mr. E. C. Rutherford
Hyacinth Pamassus.....Mr. G. Dunstan
Theophilus Vamp.....Mr. Lewis Bird
Timothem Flat.....Mr. W. J. Selleck
Emile Antoinette Rose.....Mrs. Townsend
Miss Arabella Fitzjames.....Miss E. Shanly

This was an amusing illustration of the efforts of an old French actor to get his daughter on the stage to take the part of and eclipse an actress in a London theatre. In this play Mr. Townsend, notwithstanding a faulty make-up, showed what he could do and played the actor with his broken French most admirably. Mrs. Townsend and Miss Shanly did well, and each gained deserved applause by their acting in one or two scenes. Mr. Baines was an ideal manager, the character being drawn to a nicety; Mr. Rutherford the part of an English swell of the subdued order, Mr. Bird was the stage manager, and Mr. Dunstan as the author, had parts that gave little opportunity for display of ability, but what they did they did well.

What was particularly noticeable was the accuracy of detail and the completeness with which the plays were presented. There was an entire absence of the usual amateur nervousness, and only once was prompting needed, and that was when a lady was stage-whispered to "Come on." Sir Wilfred Young, the son of the late distinguished dramatic author, Sir Charles Young, was stage manager, and to him is due much of the credit for the successful performances.

Ada Gray in "East Lynne."

Miss Ada Gray and her company in an entirely new version of Mrs. Wood's story of "East Lynne," opened a week's engagement at the Toronto Opera House last night before a good sized audience. Miss Gray played her old double part of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine with her usual force, and the company gave her a good support. Matinees to-day, to-morrow and Saturday.

The Toronto Vocal Society.

The rush for seats for this concert (which takes place to-night) has been so great that extra reserved seats have had to be barranged for in the first gallery. A number of seats have also been reserved on the ground floor, for which 50 cts. will be charged, and the admission to the upper gallery will be 25 cts.

Theatrical Notes.

Mdle. Modjeska opens a short engagement at the Grand to-night in "Much Ado About Nothing." To-morrow afternoon she will play "Donna Diana," and to-morrow night "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

Frankie Kemble in "Sybil" will be at the Grand Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Rose Coghlan, the popular soubrette who appeared here three years ago in "Fogg's Ferry," will play in "Our Angel" at the Grand next Monday and Tuesday evenings and Wednesday matinee and evening in "Fogg's Ferry." Her leading man is Mr. W. C. Donaldson, son of Immigration Agent Donaldson of this city.

Prof. Reynolds is amusing large audiences nightly at Shaftesbury Hall with his wonderful exhibitions of mesmerism.

—Money saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. A small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve or scald, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breast. x

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

Lord Randolph Churchill will leave Russia for Bagdad in a week.

James G. Blaine has arrived at Venice. He will remain for some time.

Herr Liebknecht (Socialist) has announced himself as a candidate for the Reichstag.

The Paris Bourse was depressed yesterday owing to rumors that M. de Giers had resigned.

Rev. Duncan Campbell of the Columbia Church, Glasgow, has been missing since Jan. 1.

M. Flourens will make a contest for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies in a Hautes Alpes district.

The rumors of Socialists' designs upon the life of the Crown Prince, at San Remo, are unfounded.

The St. James' Gazette announces the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford, a junior Lord of the Admiralty.

At Skibbereen on Sunday Bishop Ross preached a sermon in which he vehemently denounced the Coercion Act.

The Pope on Sunday canonized the founders of the order of the Servants of Mary and three members of the Society of Jesus.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday the President read a telegram from the Crown Prince thanking the entire nation for its sympathy with him in his illness.

The decoration of Count Tolstoi has produced a painful impression. Several statesmen have expressed the opinion that his system of government will lead to internal troubles.

Archbishop Dinder has obtained from the Government the assurance that in all primary schools in Posen the use of the Polish language in religious teaching will be allowed to continue.

A conflict occurred at Gweedore on Saturday between peasants and a party of police collecting rates. A woman was stabbed by a bayonet, a girl was wounded with a truncheon, and other persons more or less seriously hurt.

—Gentlemen with means at their disposal can secure a few shares in a joint stock company—chartered. The safest and most promising investment in the city of Toronto. Apply in first place to Box 501, World office. x

Queen of Ranges.

To the Diamond Stove Co.—DEAR SIRS: The Diamond Range I bought two years ago has given every satisfaction. A good heater, economical in fuel and first-class baker. I have kept house thirty years and have tried many kinds of stoves, but the "Diamond Range" is so far ahead there is no comparison. WM THOMSON, 6 Dunn-avenue.

—Mrs. Bachart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until recommended to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured. x

St. James' Y.P.A. "At Home."

The "At Home" of the Young People's Association of St. James' Cathedral last evening was a pleasant affair. There was an excellent musical program and dainty refreshments. Canon Dumoulin congratulated the association on the success of the work. One of the many good institutions in connection with St. James' is a children's industrial class, where the little folks learn to sew and do other useful work. This meeting is held every Saturday afternoon and a large number attend.

The Dead.

Stephen Heller, the distinguished pianist and musical composer, died at Paris, aged 75.

ALBANY WANTS TO COME IN.

The Capital City Deposits $1000 with the International Secretary.

President Cox of the International Association received a telegram from Secretary White yesterday afternoon informing him that an application for membership had been made by Albany, N.Y., and that the $1000 deposit required was also in