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The Toronto World.

C. S. GZOWSKI, JR.
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NINTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

OUR ANNEXATIONISTS AT BAY

The Mail and Globe, in a Corner, Turn on The World.

THE REASON OF THEIR MALICE.

Trying Their Best to Drift This Country into Civil War.

WILL THEY BE ALLOWED TO DO IT?

Canadians and the Descendants of the U. E. Loyalists Will Not Consent to Being Made Citizens of the U. S. Without Strife—The Dishonorable Practices of these Annexationist Advocates—Bunting and Cameron Annexationists Because their Heads are Sore Over Political Dissappointments.

The people of this country are Canadians and British subjects. Their loyalty is to Canada first and to the empire of which they form a part.

The people to the south of us are citizens of the United States, and not British subjects. Many of them are pronouncedly anti-Canadian and anti-British. When you take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States you especially renounce all allegiance to the Queen and government of Great Britain.

There is a movement afoot, as all men know, to make of us Canadians subjects of the United States. This movement is called by some Commercial Union, by others Unrestricted Reciprocity, by others by its plain and undisguised term, Annexation.

Of all the people resident in the United States who favor this movement 'Ras Wiman is the only one of any account who believes in C. U. Ben Butterworth came over here with 'Ras to talk up C. U. as something different from Annexation, but he has now a bill before Congress for the purchase of us Canadians from Great Britain at so much a head! Senator Sherman and all the leading men and all the leading papers of the United States know what Annexation means, think it is a good thing and are ready to admit us any day. To annex Canada is the ambition of all the statesmen of the United States. Wiman himself is an Annexationist and nothing other. He may try to humbug you and me into the belief that he is something else, but his speeches, the company he keeps and the methods he employs stamp him as a straight Annexationist.

There is only one kind of these cattle in the United States and they are all Annexationists.

But in Canada they profess to be of a different breed. They claim to be friends of Commercial Union, advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity, and a few who are honest enough to avow themselves as Annexationists. But these open and secret Canadian Annexationists are hand and glove with the Annexationists of the United States. They get their inspiration and their hope from across the border. They are not satisfied with Canada as she is; they are always complaining; they want to be making more money; they would sacrifice anything and everything for "$2 on a hog and 50c on a turkey;" they continually villify Great Britain, either openly or by imputation; they take the side of the Provincialists as against the Federal power; they say that geography and history are against our remaining a separate nationality, that our doom is sealed, that some morning we shall wake up and find ourselves in the American Republic and things will run on just as before, only more smoothly, more harmoniously, that we shall all suddenly become richer and happier by reason of free access to the market of 60 millions.

Fond, nay criminal, delusion! No such mighty change can be effected without strife. There has been strife twice before on the same score, and as sure as there is a God of Nations and a God of Battles there will be strife again whenever it is attempted to be put in practice. You are not going to change a loyal British Canadian into a citizen of the United States and ask him to renounce his British citizenship without a struggle!

War, either civil or foreign, does not come about decisively as the lion springs on its prey, but nations and parts of nations come into open hostilities by a system of drifting.

Strife over the annexation of Canada to the United States will not come on any fixed day but will gradually develop and we shall hardly know of it till the fighting begins in some quarter least expected. The great civil war that devastated the United States a quarter of a century ago came from a comparatively small matter and the first gun was a surprise, but the results were terrible, appalling, disastrous to millions of lives and billions of dollars.

So it will be here. As sure as Annexation is forced, openly or covertly, strife will come. And those who live through that time of strife will come out of it ruined and shattered men. To live through one such war means the lifetime of those who see it.

Do you, young man, who are just entering on your future, wish to pass through such a civil struggle, to have your home ruined, your prospects shattered?

Do you, business men, think you can come out of such a struggle retaining your business, your customers, the money you had saved?

Do you, farmers, think you can come through such a struggle without your farms lying idle, your cattle being destroyed and carried off, your barns burnt to the ground?

Do you, women of Canada, think your fathers, husbands and sons will come back to you from such a struggle?

Do you, citizens of Toronto, think you will come through such a struggle with your houses, your lands, your investments intact? Beggary will assail you and want attend you!

Go to the Southern States and study the results of civil war there if you have any doubt about the matter.

No, there will be strife and blood before there will be Annexation, and as we said whoever comes through such a struggle comes out of it ruined men and hopeless citizens.

Think for a moment of what stuff Canadians are made, recall the history of the U. E. Loyalists, of the events of the war of 1812-15, and the attempted Fenian invasions, and say if you honestly think *Canadians* will allow themselves to be forced to become *citizens of the United States.* No, there will be bloodshed, there will be strife.

And this moment is this strife beginning. It does not begin on the field of battle: the struggle first shows itself in the press, on the platform, in the legislature, in street rows, in fights, in civil war and blazing buildings. Already has the strife got into the press and on the platform.

Of the Canadian papers, the two great Annexationist organs are The Mail and Globe. The Mail is openly Annexationist, The Globe dishonestly pretends not to be Annexationist. It is Annexationist because *it is doing the work of the Annexationists* to the south of us. They are backing up The Globe. For such men and papers as The Globe was written the remarkable article that we transfer to our columns this morning from The New York Tribune. The president of The Globe Co. and the managing editor of The Globe are Annexationists. The latter is the weak vessel fashioned by David Mills, for years an open advocate of the Americanization of Canada! In troublesome times, or when danger threatens, men do not split hairs nor make fine distinctions. Men are not judged by "saving clauses" but by the drift of their writings and the company they keep.

Opposed to these two Annexation journals, The Globe and The Mail, has been The World. It fought them single-handed when the movement was first started and it has fought them up to the present. So far it has carried on the war with vigor and success. We have persistently followed these Annexationists and exposed them in their true light before the Canadian people. So successful have we been that they stand to-day as discredited Canadian journals. They have lost their business and The World has gained it. They have become despised and rejected of Canadians for good reason.

At last this fact is coming home to them in no agreeable fashion. Once aware of their disgrace, and that their treachery to this country has been discovered, they turn on the paper that has driven them into the corner, where they stand shivering like rats in a trap. They see The World doing the business that they once got and they turn on "the little paper" that they once despised and ignored, and on the same day one treats this paper to a threat for libel, and the other pours out a measure of personal abuse because this paper published, as an item of news, a statement furnished by men on the staffs of both papers, that these two Annexationist journals were about to amalgamate.

Which is the beginning of the strife in the press. Like, strife will rapidly break out on the platform and in the halls of legislation unless the people in their own way put an effectual stopper on these Annexationist advocates. Already they feel the heavy hand on their quaking backs. The business men of Toronto see the danger that these mad men are trying to rush them into, and they have said "Stop, stop!" or at least, "You shall not gallop at that pace at my cost and my destruction."

A crisis has approached for these Annexationist papers and they know it. But they may be mad enough to rush still further into the pit that stands ready to lose them in its depths. No, Messrs. Bunting and Riordon, Messrs. Cameron and Jaffray, you must take the consequences of your conduct. You may hate one another as the Devil hates Holy Water—and it is evident you do, or else amalgamation between men in the same trade of annexationist would not be a disagreeable suggestion—but you are tarred with the same stick and must stand and fall together. The "little paper" you have pretended to ignore, that one of you at least has boasted that he could close, will take you both together and force you to mend your ways or leave this town. You have turned turk on everything Canadian. You, Bunting, have been caught red-handed in a plot to overturn one Government in Toronto, and you did your best to destroy another Government at Ottawa. Failing in this you went to Washington and tried to make a deal to sell Canada to the United States, and you are engaged in that nefarious business to-day.

Both of you, Globe and Mail, are anti-Federationists. One of you was a barefaced Rielite, the other an anti-French Canadian, both in the hope of creating racial strife. You encourage discontent in every province at every opportunity. You, both of you, hate the idea of Canada becoming a manufacturing country, and you antagonize the idea of Protection to Canadian industries, though Protection is the great principle underlying the American system of to-day. And yet do you, Bunting, recall that four years ago you were one of the biggest shouters for Protection in this land! And, you of The Globe crowd, do you forget that you who claim to have ever been Free Traders, are striving to make up part of the most Protectionist nation on the earth!

You are Provincialists, you are Annexationists, you are Anti-British, you are anti-Canadians, and yet this country has raised all of you without exception from indigence, two of you to wealth, two of you to easy circumstances. Why, then, do you denounce the country that has done so much for you, and why have you turned traitor on this Canada of ours?

Disappointed political expectations affect two of you, disappointment that your hundreds of thousands may not become millions affects you other two. You would be political bosses and you would be millionaires, and you are neither. As newspaper directors and managers you are about to learn that no journalist can pursue the policy that you are now pursuing without annihilation.

THE WAGES OF COMMERCIAL UNION

Annexation and Nothing But Annexation—The Canadian Mugwumps and 'Ras Wiman at Their Head.

From The New York Tribune of Saturday.

Commercial Union and Annexation are judiciously considered by a former member of the Canadian Parliament [F. W. Glen] in an excellent letter published on another page. His conclusions are wholly in harmony with the views which have frequently been expressed in these columns respecting the true policy of the United States. That policy is one of masterly inactivity. The Canadian people must be allowed unrestricted liberty of action. The privilege of opening negotiations either for commercial union or for annexation is one which they may rightfully reserve for themselves. Americans cannot take the initiative in either case. Neither the outgoing nor the incoming Administration can approach the British Government on either subject until the Canadians themselves take matters into their own hands. Commercial Union is a project for combining the tariffs of the United States and the Dominion against England. No American Administration would be justified in proposing such a measure when the Canadian people have not appealed to the Crown for permission to discriminate against the mother country and in favor of the United States in their tariff schedules. Negotiations for annexation would be equally indefensible in the absence of any organized political movement in Canada for admission to the United States. The Provinces must first appeal to the Crown before either policy can be seriously entertained at Washington. Americans must wait and watch while their Canadian neighbors are working out their own salvation.

The discussion of either of these questions on any other grounds than these is a gratuitous impertinence both to Canada and Great Britain. The Dominion is not an independent State armed with treaty-making powers. The provinces are dependencies of the Crown, and cannot be brought into the Union without their consent and the acquiescence of England. Commercial Union is not openly favored by either of the main parties in the Dominion, but is advocated chiefly by a small clique of Canadian Mugwumps and its Envoy-Extraordinary residing in New York, Mr. Wiman. Annexation is scouted by all factions as an impracticable policy. There is unquestionably a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction with existing institutions and relations, and it is felt by all classes of Canadian society; but there is nothing like an organized movement in favor either of commercial union or annexation. Until there be such a movement the American Government should refrain from officiously meddling in Canadian concerns.

At the same time Senator Sherman has given to the American press the cue to be followed whenever these matters are discussed. Political union is the wages of commercial union. The Provinces cannot expect to enjoy unrestricted privileges of trade with the United States without severing the political ties that connect them with Great Britain and entering the Union as sovereign States. On those terms they will be welcomed, and will be allowed a full measure of home rule. On any other terms commercial union is not to be considered a practical question.

Clearing Sale at 117 Yonge-street, previous to removal. Ladies' Hand Bags, Purses, Card Cases, Glove Boxes, Ink Stands, at much below cost. 251

Funeral of a Well-known Veteran.

The remains of Mr. James Banks, the well-known auctioneer, who died at the Hospital, were followed to the grave in Mount Pleasant Cemetery on Saturday by a large number of the Sons of England and the Army & Navy Veterans, of both of which societies Mr. Banks was a respected member. The deceased served for many years in the East India Company and was the possessor of several medals, rewards for his bravery during the mutiny. The pall-bearers were chosen equally from among the Sons of England and the Veterans. The Rev. Arthur Baldwin performed the funeral obsequies, using the special rites employed by the Sons of England.

Brass fenders and fire irons at wholesale prices. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

The Liquidators' Charges.

On Saturday a number of those known as the Central Bank Creditors' Committee thoroughly discussed the inflated charges of Messrs. the liquidators of this unfortunate concern and will make their formal representations to the Master at Osgoode Hall to-day. They unanimously condemn what they call the imposition of Messrs. Howland, Gooderham and Lye, and are hopeful that the additional facts will have due weight with the Master in his deferred judgment to-day.

Death of a Missionary's Wife.

Mrs. McLachlan, wife of Rev. Alex. McLachlan, who less than a year ago, with her husband, left for Tarsus, Asia Minor, to take charge of a St. Paul's Institute that had been founded in that place under the auspices of various American missionary societies, died on Wednesday at Adana, Asia Minor. Mrs. McLachlan was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Stephens of McCaul-street, and was married to her husband just before he started for the mission field.

City Hall Small Talk.

Contributions for the Children's Festival continue to pour into the Mayor's office.

There were registered at the City Clerk's office last week 71 births, 22 deaths and 17 marriages.

The census returns were closed on Saturday afternoon and no more corrections will be admitted.

There will be a meeting of the Census Committee this afternoon to get its report ready for council.

The Street Railway Committee meets this morning to discuss the vexed question of increased street car service in the East End.

Building permits for the erection of additions to his brick stores 283-5 Queen West, to cost $4000, have been granted William Windeler.

As the time of Christmas approaches the question is being asked in the City Hall whether the office of the contractor's turkey is to be heard in the land.

Among the triumphs of his office Street Commissioner Jones hopes to number a plan for preventing the raising of the blocks in the streets during the winter months.

Before the County Judge to-day Ex-Ald. E. A. Macdonald will seek to upset the Court of Revision's decisions in the matter of the assessments on E. P. Roden's and Ald. Baxter's properties.

Carriages will be provided at the City Hall at 11 a.m. to-day for the members of the Board of Works to proceed in a body to College-street to see for themselves if the charges against the block paving made by Mr. Thomas Hunter are reliable.

THE CAMPBELL CASE.

The Enquiry into the Ex-Liquidator's Accounts Postponed.

On Friday evening the further hearing of evidence seeking to show illegality in an issue of $50 bills by Interim-Liquidator Campbell was adjourned till Saturday afternoon. Then they were not ready to go on and the proceedings were postponed till to-morrow. Mr. James Baxter will give evidence in the Barnett case as the Police Court to-day and will have his books and papers before the Master on Tuesday.

A Fight in Court.

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 16.—During trial before 'Squire Exsem in this county yesterday over a settlement between Tom Brown and a colored family named Hicks, Will Hicks cross-examined Miss Fannie Brown in a rather abrupt manner and was told by her brother Tom to be more careful. The negro replied with an oath and knocked Brown down. Other negroes and Peter Brown, brother of Tom Brown, joined in a general fight. Tom Brown cut one or two negroes with his knife and stabbed the mother of Will Hicks in the throat. Tom Brown and his brother were also badly hurt. At last accounts the negroes were arming and there was much excitement.

Irene Hawes' Body Found.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 16.—The body of Irene Hawes was found in the lake at Lakeview near Birmingham yesterday. There were no marks of violence. The find caused no excitement as people had expected for a week that it would be found near where the mother's body was discovered. When told that the body of his other missing child had been found Hawes had nothing to say except to ask in an indifferent sort of way where it was. He then refused to answer any questions. No trouble is expected, but the guard at the jail has been increased as a matter of precaution.

Ammunition and Rifles for Hayti.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The steamer Audes sailed yesterday for Port-au-Prince. It is reported on good authority that she carried several hundred thousand cartridges and 1000 Winchester and Remington rifles for the Haytian Government. The report that a crew has been sent to Port-au-Prince to bring back the steamer Haytian Republic before the United States war vessels get there is credited in shipping circles, and is considered a wise move on the part of Preston, the Haytian minister.

A Chicago Judge Beats the Divorce Record.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Yesterday was divorce case day in Judge Jameson's court. The court was tired of the droning of lawyers over details, so he took the matter of getting at the facts in his own hands, with the result that another record was beaten and a mark set for future judges to shoot at. In one hour the court had gone through thirty-five cases, of which six were tried—one every 10 minutes.

Regulating the Railroads.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 16.—The State Senate has passed by overwhelming majorities two bills to prevent railroads from consolidating in this State without permission of the Legislature and to enlarge the authority of the Railroad Commission by giving it absolute power to prescribe and regulate freight and passenger tariffs and prevent unjust discriminations.

The Whisky Trust's War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—It is announced that the whisky trust has decided on a campaign of extermination against the distillers who have refused to come into the combination. This is to be inaugurated on Jan. 1 by a decided reduction in the price of whisky.

Letter Thieves Convicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Frederick von Obeskampf and Thomas Mack, on trial for wholesale robberies from street letter boxes, were found guilty last evening, and will each doubtless receive a long sentence to the penitentiary.

At the Hotels.

Col. D. Tisdale, M.P., Simcoe; J. Dewe, Govt. P.O. Inspector, Ottawa; Henry Ellsworth, Chicago; A. Morrill, New York; Henry Haywood, Geo. Haywood, A. M. Greenwood, Mass.; S. M. Cary, St. Paul, Minn.; H. E. Sandford, Manager "Yeoman of the Guard" Co.; James Kendry, Peterboro, are at the Rossin.

R. H. Greene, Hamilton; G. T. Stone, Boston; J. Misell, Montreal; W. Buttler, N.Y.; T. Gardiner, Berlin; E. Harper, Whitby; G. W. Hills, Montreal; J. R. Cross, Montreal; James Drewe, London; Geo. Henwood, Brantford; C. B. Kemp, Brighton; R. H. McLeod, Woodstock; Frank Moore, Chicago, are at the Palmer.

C. E. Slater, Montreal; S. W. Ewing, Montreal; H. L. Walker, Cobourg; Wm. Kingston, Mt. Forest; D. C. Edwards, Montreal; J. A. Gault, Montreal; Louis V. Geldert, Chicago; Judge Senkier, St. Catharines; G. M. White, New York; J. H. Vickers, New York; Judge Burbidge, Ottawa; J. P. Cross, London, Eng.; J. King James, New York, are at the Queen's.

D. H. Tennant, London; G. R. Merritt, Chatham; Vatancey E. Fuller, Hamilton; Geo. L. Staunton, Hamilton; Dr. Joseph Corneau, Manistiki; John S. McConnell, Montreal; W. H. Ballard, Hamilton; W. R. Cunningham, Sault Ste. Marie; J. P. Kadman, Hamilton; Chas. Rosenthal, Chicago, are at the Walker.

Real Estate Sales.

The sales of real estate at Oliver, Coate & Co.'s auction rooms on Saturday were: A brick store and dwelling, No. 53 Sullivan-street, to Mrs. Mortimer for $3600. Two lots, Nos. 21 and 22, 120x119, were sold to John A. Macdonald for $2700. The warehouse formerly occupied by Clarry & Co. on Church-street, sold to John Lackie of 76 Front-street for $10,350.

A True Bill Against Pete Green.

Before Judge Morgan in the General Sessions on Saturday James Lynch and Peter Keller were found guilty of having assaulted Constable Duncan. The Judge took the case of Edward Pierce, charged with stealing a watch from David Marshall, from the jury and the prisoner was discharged. The Grand Jury found a true bill against Peter Green, obstructing Inspector Stephen.

THE KHALIFA'S LETTER.

EMIN PASHA AND A WHITE TRAVELLER IN CHAINS.

Heavy Firing at Suakim—A Reconnoissance Made on the Rebel's Position—Mr. Gladstone's Limehouse Speech—John Henniker Heaton's Universal Penny Postage Scheme.

SUAKIM, Dec. 16.—The Khalifa's letter to Osman Digna states that a steamer expedition to the Equator commanded by Oman Saleh on arriving at Lado had Emin Pasha and a white traveler delivered to them in chains by Emin's officers and the troops. Oman Saleh in his letter to the Khalifa stated that he reached Lado on Oct. 11 and that the Khedive had sent a white traveler named Stanley with a letter telling Emin to go with Stanley and offering the remainder of the force the option of going to Cairo or remaining. They refused to enter the Turkish service and gladly received Oman Saleh. Oman Saleh found a large quantity of feathers and ivory. He heard that another traveler had visited Emin but had gone and he was searching for him.

A reconnoissance was made in the left and rear of the rebels' position to-day. The party was headed by Gen. Grenfell, and advanced under a heavy fire from the forts. The Arabs opened fire but did no damage. Firing continues on both sides and the Arabs' earthworks have been damaged.

Mr. Bright's Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Mr. Bright has passed a quiet day, and generally speaking his condition remains about the same although his lungs are in a worse state than in the morning.

The Panama Canal Matter.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Most of the papers here consider the rejection of the Panama Canal bill a mistake. Some describe the vote in the Chamber of Deputies as pusillanimous, while others declare that it will prove fatal to the republic.

A Golden Opportunity.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—In his speech at Limehouse yesterday, Mr. Gladstone said it was folly to hope to govern Ireland in a manner opposed to the constitutionally declared and overwhelming sense of the country. The present time afforded a golden opportunity to alter the prevailing system, when moderation and wisdom were being shown by the people of Ireland and their representatives in Parliament. The Home Rule policy, he declared, was thoroughly practicable, and he believed that at the next election the number of Home Rule members of Parliament would be increased. Ireland had always been loyal when there was a disposition to show her even the shadow of justice.

The Universal Penny Postage Scheme.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—John Henniker Heaton, M. P. for Canterbury, will visit the United States next year and will endeavor to have a bill submitted to Congress providing for the adoption of his scheme of universal penny postage.

Harmless Firing at Suakim.

SUAKIM, Dec. 16.—A body of mounted infantry and Egyptian cavalry made a reconnoitering expedition in the direction of Handoub yesterday. The enemy remained in their trenches. There was some firing, but it was harmless.

Office stoves and parlor stoves cheap. Milne & Co., 169 Yonge-street. 156

In Memory of the Dead.

Ald. Baxter was deputed by the Mayor on Saturday to perform a sad but pleasant office. He was made the bearer of the resolution of condolence passed by the Council of the City of Toronto to the widow and friends of the late N. C. Love, and in presenting it was requested on the part of those aldermen who had sat for so long a time with the dead man on the floor of the council chamber, to tell Mrs. Love that the resolution was but a token of the regret they felt at the death of her husband, and their colleague. The resolution is in book form and handsomely engrossed in mourning colors, black and silver.

Plenty of money to loan on first and second mortgage, chattels, collaterals and notes. The Land Mart, 53 Adelaide-street east. ed

Language is Powerless to Describe the Falls.

Inspector Andrews of Scotland Yard took a flying trip to the Falls on Friday last, returning on Saturday. The World met him on night and asked him what he thought of the visit. "Do you know," he said, "before I got out there I thought all this talk about the Falls was to a great extent newspaper and traveler's exaggerations, but when I got there I found that nobody had done full justice to the scene, and in fact to my mind language is powerless to describe it. I would not have missed that visit for anything."

Inspector Andrews leaves for home on Tuesday night.

A Silver Service For a Bride.

The employes of Messrs. Sanson, Kennedy & Co. last week signalized the marriage of Miss Kennedy to Dr. J. E. Elliott by presenting the bride with a solid silver service handsomely embossed and suitably inscribed. Mrs. Elliott has the heartiest wishes of the big warehouse for her continued happiness.

Trying to Break Up a York-street Dive.

For the past two or three nights, Inspector Stephen has stationed a policeman outside of Tom Jones' dive on York-street, with a view of breaking up the illicit trade in liquor which obtains there. He is in hopes of compelling Mr. Jones by this means to remove his outfit to some other police division.

An Incident of the Census.

The census returns show that Toronto has grown at a phenomenal rate within the last few years. Toronto is destined to become the greatest city in Canada. Its people are well dressed, comfortable and happy, especially the male portion, for the majority of them go to Levisan's, 93 Yonge-street, for their underwear, shirts, gloves, hose and scarfs.

Increased Trade and Light.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Cline Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $75,000, in 750 shares of $100 each. The head office of the company is in Toronto. Supplemental letters patent have been issued increasing the capital of the Kay Electric Light Company from $3,000 to $20,000.

Secularists Have a Night With the Poets.

A large audience filled Science Hall, Adelaide-street east, last night, when Mrs. Charles Watts gave "An evening with the poets," reading several selections in her usual pleasing style.

We Never Say Die

and we will not be sat upon but continue to undersell all our competitors in overcoats, suits, underwear, &c., specially $5.50 pants. The British Arms clothing store, 221 Yonge-street corner of Shuter-street. R. Baker & Co. 135.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Four St. Louis street-car lines were sold Saturday to Chicago capitalists for $3,600,000.

The damage done to summer resorts along the Atlantic each winter is estimated at $2,000,000.

One out of every five school children in Philadelphia is obliged to wear glasses, and the proportion is rapidly increasing.

Mobile has a $300,000 appropriation for her harbor, and the largest ocean vessels will by and by be enabled to lie at her wharves.

In the Chicago slaughter houses they kill an average of three pigs per minute, and yet they call that slow time and want to improve on it.

Louisville used to boast of selling more No. 1 ladies' shoes than any other city in the Union, but Chicago now claims to have captured all the small sizes.

One firm in New York supplies electrical power to 150 different manufactories, some of them ten miles from the dynamo. This has replaced 107 steam engines.

"THE PROGRESS OF CANADA."

A Valuable Paper Read Before the Canadian Institute.

President Carpmell occupied the chair at the Canadian Institute's regular meeting Saturday night. The reading and discussion of a paper by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins on "The Progress of Canada," was the event of the evening. Mr. Hopkins said that the Dominion's progress in the last 20 years had aroused the enthusiastic interest and devoted attention of every admirer of his country.

Canadians have much to be proud of—devotion to the political principles of centuries of constitutional progress; adherence to the forms and usages of the freest system of government upon the face of the globe; possessors of an unbroken continuity of historic greatness and heroic deeds, coming down through the centuries from their British ancestry; having within the confines of their own territory a land teeming with reminiscences of the stubborn endurance and hardy valor which so strongly characterized the Canadian pioneer, and that loyalty to Crown and country which places such a distinctive stamp of honor upon the early Canadian settler; possessors, in short, of all the conditions essential to the development of a great nation, namely—a noble ancestry, a grand history, an immense territory, and an increasing population." But, besides this they have a boundless extent of land, lake and river, fertile farms and fields and teeming mines, forests and fisheries. He described Canada's lamentable position of 20 years ago, and compared the present with the past by figures as to the average rate of taxation per head and the national debt as compared with the national wealth.

Mr. Wiman he quoted as describing Canadian advancement as equal to that of the United States, and statistics were given proving his favorable views. The Mackenzie Basin and its great resources; the rise and progress of Manitoba, the Northwest, and British Columbia; the creation and prosperity of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the superiority of Ontario to the best States of the American Union, and the future greatness of Vancouver were alluded to, and other factors in Canada's progress expatiated on.

Mr. Hopkins was heartily thanked for his paper.

THEY WERE DISAPPOINTED.

A Temperance Orator Who Could Not Get Past Hamilton.

The downpour of rain yesterday had the effect of making unusually small the audience which turned out to attend the Young Men's Prohibition Club's Sunday afternoon gospel temperance meeting. And those went expecting to hear Walter T. Mills of Chicago, Chancellor of Politics, who had been announced as the attraction, were sadly disappointed as the gentleman wired from Hamilton that he had got so far on his way but could not reach Toronto till 8.30 last night. However, good addresses were delivered by local gentlemen and a profitable hour and a half was spent. Besides President F. S. Spence the speakers were Rev. Dr. Butler, a returned Indian missionary, Rev. W. F. Wilson, Ald. Hewitt, Jacob Spence, J. W. Benough, J. S. Robertson, J. N. McKendry. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. King.

American and Canadian Xmas and New Year cards, Xmas booklets and novelties, suitable for foreign postage. Best assortment in the city at Winnifrith Bros., 5 and 8 Toronto-street.

THE C. P. R.'S RIGHT OF WAY.

A Conference With City Officials as to What Shall be Paid.

President W. C. Van Horne, Vice-President R. B. Angus, and Messrs. A. Monroe Greer, Geo. A. Berry and D. McEachren, of the C. P. R., arrived in the city on Saturday. The visit was for the purpose of meeting the city authorities with reference to a settlement of the matter of the C. P. R.'s right of way along the Don and the Esplanade. Messrs. Van Horne and Angus, Mr. Osler and Solicitor Wells met Mayor Clarke and City Solicitor Biggar at the C. P. R. office with a view to settling what the company should pay the city for the right of way. It was suggested that a sum should be fixed as a basis on which the company should pay forward 6 per cent. as a rental. In the morning President Van Horne, accompanied by Engineer W. T. Jennings, made a personal examination of the line from the East Toronto Junction along the Don and Esplanade to the Union Station. The C. P. R. party left for Chicago at 2 o'clock yesterday, and expect when they return on Tuesday to learn what the city will do.

FRACTURES HIS WIFE'S SKULL.

Brutal Jim Foley of Lombard-street at His Old Work Again.

James Foley, a Lombard-street tough who has distinguished himself several times of late by committing several savage assaults on his wife, for the last of which he served 6 months in the Central Prison, is again behind the bars on the old charge. About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning Mrs. Foley made her way to a neighbor's house, bruised all over and apparently in a dying condition. The police were informed, and she told them that her husband was responsible for her terrible usage. Foley was arrested and placed in No. 1 station, while a doctor attended the injured woman. It was found that her skull had been fractured, and that one or two ribs had been broken by the violence of the blows of her husband. She was removed later in the day to the Hospital, where at a late hour last night it was learned that she was progressing favorably.

Donkey Party with music at St. George's School House, Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th. Come and try.

"NOT IN THE HAYFORK LINE."

Mr. H. A. Massey Brings an Action for Libel Against The World.

Mr. H. A. Massey of the Massey Manufacturing Company on Saturday swore out a criminal information charging William F. Maclean with having libelled him in an article published in The World on the 8th inst. The article complained of was a criticism of Mr. Massey and his connection with the Victoria College agitation. The information is signed by Hart Almerin Massey, and sets forth that the defendant libelled him in an article headed "Not in the Hayfork Line."

The defendant will appear at the Police Court on Wednesday to answer the charge, a summons having been issued.

Silverware, graniteware and agateware. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Will be the Subject of Debate Between the Youthful Politicians To-night.

The second monthly debate in Parliamentary form between the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association and the Young Liberal Club will take place to-night in the large parlor of Shaftesbury Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. The subject for discussion is "Woman's Suffrage." Members are requested to bring their lady friends, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

Died From Old Age.

On Saturday morning Coroner Duncan impanelled a jury in the jail to hold an inquest on the body of Robert Donovan, an aged inmate. The verdict returned was "death from senile decay."

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

Great uneasiness exists at Panama regarding the crisis in the affairs of the canal company.

Grand Duke Paul of Russia will be married to Princess Alexander of Greece next June.

Jem Selby, the best and most celebrated coach whip in England, is dead. He drove a coach from Hatchett's in Piccadilly, to Brighton.

Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University in Washington, is in Rome on business in connection with the institution whose statutes he has submitted to the Pope.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to consider the bill postponing the payment of the Panama Canal Company's liabilities has rejected the measure, 282 to 188.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday last replaced in the coffin in the private chapel at Windsor the relics of Charles I., which were removed on the occasion of the investigation in 1813.

Lord Dufferin was given a banquet at Bombay before his departure for England. In a speech he reviewed the condition of Indian affairs and declared that he handed over the country to Lord Lansdowne with a cloudless political horizon.

The British Government has issued an order restricting the functions of prison doctors in Ireland, requiring them to furnish a printed form stating their recommendation of change of diet, etc., together with the reasons upon which such changes, etc., are based.

TORONTO'S CENSUS.

'Twill be About 166,800 When Declared in Council To-Night.

"The census returns will amount to about 166,800," said Ald. Dodds on Saturday. A number of changes, alterations and additions have been made to the list and the official declaration will be given at to-night's meeting of the Council.

Details of the Census Compiled from The World's Guesses.

	No.	Aggregate.	Average.
Corporation	24	3,979,000	165,700
Board of Trade	26	4,393,000	169,000
Ladies	46	7,501,000	163,000
Citizens 1st Col	137	21,967,000	167,840
" 2nd "	61	10,169,000	169,230
" 3rd "	25	40,239,000	165,600
" 4th "	250	40,341,000	164,600
" 5th & 6th Col	8	1,066,000	177,600
Out of town	46	7,253,000	156,370

Average of 807 guesses, 166,812. Actual result as near as can be estimated, 166,800.

Send a copy to your friends. Xmas Star 40c, Globe 25c, Saturday Night 25c, Cassell's Christmas 30c, Harper's Yule Tide 25c, at Winnifrith Bros., 5 and 8 Toronto-street.

THE FREE BREAKFAST.

Richmond Hall Full of Hungry Guests Yesterday Morning.

The third free breakfast for Toronto's outcasts met all the desires of its sanguine supporters. Nearly 200 of the poorest of the poor ate and drank their fill, sang the pretty sacred songs, whose catching refrains once known are never forgotten, and listened with great interest to the earnest kindly addresses of Messrs. Freeman, S. H. Blake and H. C. Dixon. The first named is an evangelist who has recently been laboring among the colored people in Alabama. The two local gentlemen are well known in the city for their labors amongst the destitute, and from their experience were able to tell many stories which touched the hearts and tear-bedewed the faces of the listeners. The choir and corps of waitresses sang and worked con amore and with the happiest results. A better Christmas box could not be given than aid to the Sunday free breakfast fund.

Pen, pocket and table cutlery. Milne & Co., the Housefurnishers, 169 Yonge-street. 156

This is the Great Week.

Christmas with all its joys and gladness will soon be here. It is a season of gifts and merry-making. We all cherish some one dear to whom a gift on Christmas morning would make happy. Dineen, on the corner of King and Yonge-streets, have prepared for this week an endless variety of fur novelties suitable for presents. They comprise seal satchel muffs, seal capes, mink dolmans, seal dolmans, grey fine lynx fur boas in bear, lynx, fox, sable, opossum, etc., seal mantles, fur coats, collars and cuffs for ladies and gentlemen; furs for everyone, young and old. Dineen's store is crowded with furs and for the past six weeks the hands have been working night and day to keep the supply up and now their stock is in good shape. Just the goods that are wanted and at the lowest wholesale prices for cash. Cash is what is wanted. Dineen's store is on corner of King and Yonge-streets.

Polished brass library and hall lamps Milne & Co., the Housefurnishers, 169 Yonge-street. 156

The Vacant Bishopric.

A Rome despatch to The Detroit Free Press of Saturday states that Bishop Dowling of Peterboro has been transferred to the diocese of Hamilton, and that he will be succeeded by Dean O'Connor of Barrie in the Peterboro bishopric.

Bishop Dowling has told his people that he did not want to be removed to Hamilton, but if it was the will he could only obey. He preferred to remain in Peterboro to carry out several works he had undertaken. He had quickly learned to love the people of his diocese and he would prefer to live and die among them.

It is expected that the appointment of Bishop Walsh of London as Archbishop of Toronto will be announced within a week.

The Executive Officer Was Absent.

It was a dull meeting of the Local Board of Health on the last occasion. It was true that the Medical Health Officer had his annual report ready, but he himself, strange to say, was absent. This fact caused some rather strong discussion, and it is among the probabilities that the Mayor will be requested to act in a manner which he may find repugnant to him. Be that as it may rumors are rife dealing with a probable change in the staff of the department, which though not surprising will be sufficiently drastic in its character to be satisfactory.

Medical Health Office returns for the past week show 36 cases of infectious diseases, divided as follows: Diphtheria 22, typhoid fever 10, measles 1.

Half price—no humbug—we will sell full plated new Base Burner Stoves from $14 to $20, regular prices from $28 to $46. Wheeler & Bain, King-street East.

The Colonel's Court.

Before the Police Magistrate on Saturday James Yellop, Oscar Sherlock, Edward Peak and Charles Goodall, who participated in a series of assaults on inoffensive people on the afternoon of Christmas Day, were sentenced: Yellop, 90 days' imprisonment; Sherlock, fined $10 and costs or 30 days; Peak, fined $20 and costs or 40 days; Goodall, 60 days' imprisonment.

She Broke Her Leg.

On Saturday last, a little girl named Edna Hutchinson, residing at 9 Bright-street, fell down stairs, breaking her leg.

THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE - 4 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

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Financial statements, twenty-five cents per line.
Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births, 25 cents.
Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1888.

More of the Sackville Trouble.

The newest thing out about the diplomatic difficulty between London and Washington is that the difficulty aforesaid has taken a new turn, and now appears more serious than ever before. A special cable to The New York Herald says:

The first intimation that the incident had assumed new features was given by Lord Randolph Churchill in the House of Commons to-day (Dec. 13), when his question came up as to whether any further communications had been received by the Foreign Office from the Government of the United States relative to the conduct of Lord Sackville, and if so, whether such communications would be laid before Parliament prior to discussion of the Civil Service estimates.

Sir J. Ferguson in reply said that a note had been received from Mr. Phelps a few days ago. It had been referred to Lord Sackville for any observations he might wish to make upon some of the matter it contained. He said that the correspondence could not be published until it was complete.

Although the Foreign Office guards its secrets well, I have been able to learn that the note referred to by Sir J. Ferguson is one of great importance.

In it the United States protests against Lord Salisbury's policy in refusing to send a Minister to Washington in the place of Lord Sackville.

If was placed in Lord Salisbury's hands ten days ago (say one or two days about Monday, Dec. 3), and its uncompromising tone must have opened his eyes to the grave difficulties which confront him.

The United States not only refuses to modify its attitude in reference to Lord Sackville, but refuses to be boycotted, and the note makes it very clear that if anything of the kind is tried the boycotting will not be all on one side.

It is understood that Mr. Phelps has intimated that his mission will be of a short duration if Lord Salisbury persists in his present course.

It is understood that Lord Salisbury is resolved not to recognize the United States until the Republicans come into office, and he will have no further relations with the Democratic party.

To which The Herald's correspondent is pleased to add that Salisbury's policy does not meet with the approval of his political colleagues. This the cable scribe might better have omitted, as it is certainly rather soon for him to know anything about it, even were it half true, or more. So far it rather looks as if The Herald were trying to get up a "scare."

The latest information is G. W. Smalley's special cable to The Tribune, written Saturday night:

The State Department at Washington, according to some singular telegrams which appear in to-day's London papers, deny that Mr. Phelps has intimated that his mission will come to an end unless Lord Salisbury appoints a successor to Lord Sackville. If by this is meant that Mr. Phelps has not yet given such an intimation to Lord Salisbury, the statement is true. The American Minister will await the result of the debate next week in the House of Commons. His action, as I have said before, will depend on the result of that debate; but it would be interesting to know what the officials of the State Department at Washington mean America and England to understand by this alleged denial. If they mean she American Minister is to be kept here while England leaves her Legation at Washington in charge of the Third Secretary, they will simply expose themselves and their country to contempt. Already their patience provokes unflattering questions.

Breach of Faith With the Bank of Montreal.

While, therefore, The World is glad to see the city borrow money at the lowest possible rate and is gratified to see a Toronto bank get the city's business, it is a matter of regret that faith was not kept with the Bank of Montreal.

There is no getting round the fact that there was a breach of faith somewhere. It is worth something to a city like Toronto to be above all suspicion of a breach of faith or of sharp practice. If its accredited agent makes a bargain that bargain should be kept. And we do not believe that it will pay Toronto in the long run to have earned the enmity of the largest monetary institution in the country. Beggars cannot be choosers, and Toronto has begged so often of the banks that she is likely soon to be begging again. The banks can lend all their money to private individuals at 6 per cent., and it seems odd to us that there should be any competition for a 4 or 4½ per cent loan. Certainly there are very few institutions prepared or able to find a million at those rates. Moreover, the Bank of Montreal has strong representation in the London market, and it will be found, perhaps, that a present saving of $1250 at the cost of the city's good name will in the end have to be charged on the other side of the account. All is not gold that glitters, Mr. Clarke.

"The Dominion Parliament Can, And Will."

The Montreal Gazette thus hints at the probable "way out" of the Red River Railway difficulty: "Both The London Standard and our correspondent seem to have fallen into an error in regard to the relations of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Dominion Government over the Northwest monopoly. Neither The Standard's report that the company is to receive another £3,000,000 for any surrender of rights nor our correspondent's surmise that the settlement of the crossing difficulty will call for a money grant can be well founded. The monopoly clause was abrogated by the Legislature of last session. The crossing difficulty calls for no Parliamentary action not required in the case of any road seeking to cross another. If the present case before the Sup eme Court is decided in the sense that the Manitoba Legislature cannot charter such a line as the Red River Valley and its extensions, the Dominion Parliament *can and will*, and for that matter could even before the abrogation of the monopoly clause. The Canadian Pacific can have no ground for claiming compensation for having its line crossed by a legally chartered and authorized competitor."

That veteran chestnut, the European warcloud, has received another shaking up and now presents the appearance of France and Russia against Germany, Austria and Italy. Why not have it out on these lines, Messieurs Emperors?

"Our Little Bill" as revised and abridged by the Master-in-Ordinary will be less objectionable to Central Bank creditors than the original version from the joint pen of the paying liquidators. But still the work comes high.

It might be remarked that Montague, the young War Horse of Haldimand, is in the soup. But its dollars to doughnuts that he'll climb out over Colter's back at the next election.

"That's a mighty strong cigar you're smoking, Jackson; it must be a Union."

"Why so, Smith?"

"Because in union there is strength."

Stanley in the hands of Osman Digna means that the African explorer will suffer the fate of General Gordon.

Have a Pekin at the Grand Opera House this week.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Attractions at the Theatres and Other Places of Amusement.

The fine new organ which has been placed in the hall of the Toronto College of Music was formally opened on Saturday with a lecture and recital. A large attendance of musicians filled the hall which Mr. Torrington has added to the remodelled building in Pembroke-street. In the afternoon Mr. Frederic Archer, the well known organist of Boston, delivered a lecture on the subject of the organ, these being the chief points: Earliest examples of organ building; leading characteristics of modern German, French, Italian and English instruments; organ composers and players of various nationalities and their respective styles; practical hints in respect to artistic performance; registration, phrasing, fugue playing, method of transcribing orchestral works, etc. This was most attentively listened to, and its value was enchanced by Mr. Archer afterwards playing illustrative examples of the German, English, French and Italian schools, emboying the double touch in one manual and the simultaneous use of two manuals with the same hand. In the evening Mr. Archer gave a recital of eleven numbers, and Mr. S. H. Clark read "The Organ Builder." The organ is a fine instrument and was manufactured by S. R. Warren & Co. of Toronto. A pleasing feature was the rendering by Miss Adele Strauss of two songs in her usual artistic manner, being received with much applause.

For the Sacred Heart.

The very successful bazaar in aid of the funds of the French-Canadian Church of the Sacred Heart, King-street east, closes on Tuesday night. The fair saleswomen were very busy and the result of their assiduity was gratefully acknowledged by the managers of the bazaar. Twas fitting that music should lend its charms to so successful a termination of a laudable week's work. The piano was seldom silent, all it was capable of producing in the way of sweet concords being brought out by Madame Belanger, to whose manipulation Madame Fillatreault lent the music of her voice. This is a rich mezzo-soprano, and its great compass and silvery tones found abundant expression in some choice morceaux. Applause was as hearty as deserved.

Madame Fillatreault has seldom appeared in public in Toronto, but her sweet vocalization and tasteful interpretation would be an acquisition to any of our musical societies who aspire to intelligent rendition of high-class music.

Mrs. Agnes Thomson in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The first appearance of Mrs. Agnes Thomson, the Canadian soprano from Toronto at Lester King's subscription concert, created an impression exceedingly favorable to the music-loving public. The result of this impression is that an engagement has just been consummated by which Mrs. Thomson will appear in a series of concerts with leading artists, including Rosenthal, the great pianist, and the noted violinist, Fritz Kreisler. The first of the series will be at the Academy of Music, the largest auditorium in the city, on Dec. 26. The prominent Canadians in New York have been greatly gratified with Mrs. Thomson's success.

At the Toronto Opera House.

"The Lights o' London" now give way to "The Wages of Sin." This is a popular play, which always draws bumper houses, and in the able hands of Mr. H. R. Jacobs' Sterling Company will receive an apt rendering.

At the Grand.

The very popular comic Chinese opera, "The Pearl of Pekin," will be given at the Grand to-night by Rice & Dixey's Company.

The New York Telegram speaks of this successful opera as follows: "'The Pearl of Pekin,' at the Bijou Opera House, drew the largest house that has yet seen the comic opera, on Thursday. A new song, also called 'I Love My Old Love Still,' has been added and was well received. It has become the general impression that 'The Pearl of Pekin' is as clever a comic opera as has been produced since the 'Mikado.' At any rate, the houses have been so large that Manager Rice thinks it will run for a whole year."

Other Attractions.

Mr. Grant Stewart, an able elocutionist, gives one of his popular readings in St. George's school house. An intellectual treat will reward those who attend.

Hanuarian Gipsy Band.

The large audience which attended the Permanent Exhibition Saturday evening to hear the music given by this famous orchestra appeared to be greatly pleased by the announcement made of a re-engagement for Christmas week commencing Monday Dec. 24th. They have proved themselves capable of rendering the most beautiful music of any organization ever playing before Toronto audiences. This will probably be their last appearance in Toronto this season.

Y. W. C. Guild Concert.

The concert on Saturday night was most enjoyable. The program was arranged and successfully carried out by the Misses Taylor and Turner, Mr. Warren and Mr. Sinclair.

Grant & Co., Pork Packers, Ingersoll.

Mara & Co., grocers and wine merchants, 280 Queen-street west, 4th door west of Beverley-street, are now occupying the next store west of them to sell the above firm's celebrated sugar-cured hams, breakfast and roll bacon, tenderloins, sausages and all other meats usually kept in a first-class provision store. Grant & Co.'s meats rank very high in the English markets and no finer have ever been sold in the Dominion. They also keep in stock poultry and the finest dairy and creamery butter in 1lb rolls, 10lb. tins and tubs. ed

THE MYSTIC CRAFT.

Masonic Knights Templar—Amalgamation Consummated—Officers Elected.

The regular chapter of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar precestory No. 2, Knights Templar, was held last evening. The attendance of Sir Knights was exceptionally large. Never before in the history of Knight Templarism was there such a gathering in this city; and this large meeting was the result of the amalgamation of Odo de St. Armand preceptory No. 17 with Geoffrey de St. Aldemar No. 2. The first-named preceptory having surrendered its charter to the Supreme Grand Master, Sir Kt. Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, and by special dispensation constituted members on the roll of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar Preceptory. By this act of consummation, Geoffrey de St. Aldemar Preceptory is the largest in point of members in Canada, numbering on its roll some 180. The prosperity of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar Preceptory in the past year has been most gratifying and the elements which have caused this success have been the efficiency of its officers and the energy of its members, as evidenced by the fact that some eighteen Royal Arch Masons were added to its membership, and now to clap the climax, Odo de St. Armand comes in with a roll of some 38 members. After the dispensation was read from the Supreme Grand Master and the regular business of the evening gone through, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place as follows: Em. Sir Kt. Jas. Glanville, Em. Commander; Em. Sir Kt. H. A. Taylor, Past Prec.; Sir Kt. J. W. O'Hara, Constable; Sir Kt. J. H. W. Lowe, Marshal; Sir Kt. W. W. Shepard, Chaplain; Sir Kt. Joseph King, Treasurer; Sir Kt. H. J. Collins, Registrar; Sir Kt. L. B. Montgomery, Sub-Marshal.

After closing preceptory the presiding Preceptor invited the Sir Knights to a banquet in the refreshment hall adjoining.

Choice Christmas Fruits.

Comprising the finest table and cooking raisins, choicest Patras and Vostenza currants, finest figs, Crosa and Blackwell's lemon, orange and citron peels, Malaga grapes, English cob nuts, English walnuts, and an immense stock of all kinds of table delicacies. Mara & Co., grocers, 280 Queen-street west. e 351

No Hayfork Need Apply.

From Massey's Illustrated for December.

If farmers who have discovered ingenious methods in connection with their work which would be of use to their fellow farmers, will write us and describe the same, furnishing a sketch when practicable, we will reward them by publishing them over their names, with an illustration when possible; and further, when we consider the plans or ideas advanced have *special* merit we will remit them amounts varying from 75c. to $5.00, in proportion to our estimate of their value to our readers.

From Police Blotters.

The police commence winter duty to-night.

Fred Slattery, a resident of Farley-avenue, on Saturday night, for a bit of fun, kicked Joseph George in the face. He was run into St. Andrew's Market station.

Benjamin D. Smith, 56, and Smith & Thompson, 54 Queen-street, Parkdale, had Thomas Graham, alias Sheppard, arrested on Saturday night for shoplifting.

Alf. J. Fletcher, 89 Markham-street, is at St. Andrew's Market station charged with having stabbed John Hawthorne, who lives in rear. The wound is not a serious one.

Isaac Johnston, alias Hickman, was arrested on a warrant on Saturday night for assaulting Catharine Smith. The prisoner gives his address as 401 Wellesley-street.

While T. H. Smyth and family, 77 Beaconsfield-avenue, were at church last evening, a thief entered the house and carried away several articles, among them three gold rings.

John Cox, 17 Turner-avenue, acted in a disorderly manner at the Farley-avenue Salvation Army Barracks last night, and in consequence is now a prisoner at St. Andrew's Market station.

Detective Black arrested Daniel Farrell, 100 Wellington-street west, on Saturday, on a charge of receiving a silk dress, the property of Alexander Wood of the British Lion Hotel, knowing it to have been stolen.

Henry J. Ryshear, 53 Wellington-street west, and John White, 19 Mutual-street, two clerks employed in Thomas Woodhouse's store, King-street east, were arrested on Saturday by Detective Burrows on a warrant charging them with stealing from their employer. About $150 worth of the stolen property was recovered.

180,000 people in Toronto, and about one-quarter of them buy their clothing at the Army and Navy stores. Men's overcoats are having a great run just now. An elegant nine hap overcoat, velvet collar, Verona linings and made equal to the best custom trade and the price is only ten dollars. Do not spend a cent for clothing till you've been to the Army and Navy stores. Positively no shoddy goods sold at the Army and Navy stores if they know it.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT EMIN PACHA AND STANLEY.

The Situation at Suakim—Degradation of French Politics—English and Irish Politics—The National Liberal Club—Fine Arts—Personal.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Government express no opinion respecting Osman Digna's letter announcing the capture of Emin Pacha and Mr. Stanley. It is, however, known that the letter has been for some days in the possession of the authorities at Suakim, but the contents were not allowed to become public till General Grenfell and others had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the story was probably true. Even now the letter, though published in Egypt, has not been telegraphed in full to London. A summary of its contents appeared yesterday in The Standard exclusively. That journal, and to-day every other journal I have seen, lean to a belief in the genuineness of the news. No one seems able to explain how the Mahdi or Osman Digna could have obtained otherwise the letter which the Khedive gave Mr. Stanley in Cairo for Emin Pacha. The most plausible suggestion is that the letter was captured in some encounter not necessarily involving Mr. Stanley's capture. General Grenfell recognizes the letter as genuine. It is not impossible that a copy was sent to Osman from Cairo, where treachery is common as sunlight. What motive had Osman in concocting this news? Ask those who credit it. Lord Randolph Churchill unwittingly supplied an answer in the House of Commons. He pressed the Government, in view of this news, to negotiate for the release of Emin Pacha and Mr. Stanley before beginning an attack upon the besiegers of Suakim. Osman may very well have guessed that with such hostages as Mr. Stanley and Emin Pacha in the Mahdi's hands, the English would think twice before taking any step calculated to increase the peril in which they stand. Osman's reputation as one of the most notorious and ingenious of living liars may also count for something. To such slender straws do the sinking hopes of the world now cling.

Meanwhile the whole policy, or want of policy, at Suakim, is once more challenged, and the absurdity of the situation comes out more clearly than ever. England keeps up the fiction of Egyptian authority and acts in the name of her puppet. The Khedive refuses to look the facts in the face. Suakim cannot be abandoned. But how long is it to be held, under a teasing fire of slave-trading Arabs? If they are driven further back and a new fort built, that fort will be besieged. Then what? Such are some of the questions the public are beginning to ask, to which no answer is ready.

Mr. Butterworth's proposal to open negotiations for the annexation of Canada to the United States has been cabled here. It is received in silence by the press in general, and with gentle sarcasm by such papers as notice it.

The bankruptcy of the Panama Canal surprises nobody here. What does surprise people is M. de Lesseps' resignation, which is regarded as a final confession of failure. The intervention of the French Government is considered a desperate expedient to avert a catastrophe for the moment only.

The very worst symptom of degradation French politics have yet seen is the election of "General" Chiaseret in the Var. Some unexplained influence was at work, since Chiaseret had but 14,000 votes, while 67,000 abstained. He was one of the vilest of Communards.

Mgr. Persico's report to the Pope on the fate of Ireland pleases neither party. Unionists dislike it because it favors aspirations for Home Rule. Nationalists dislike it because it condemns boycotting, the Plan of Campaign, and other illegal methods which the nationalists deem essential to success. Whether the report will have much practical effect is disputed.

The Maidstone election does but little toward clearing up the political situation. The Tory majority is reduced by hard work on the Liberal side and the Liberals claim a moral victory. The Tories, who attach less value on moral victories, are satisfied to retain the seat.

The breach of privilege case which made such a stir in the House of Commons a fortnight since has collapsed. Mr. Sheehy is no longer either a hero or a martyr, and Mr. Sullivan is not destined to become a victim or spend the rest of his days in the Clock Tower. The committee adopted a mild report, but one clause seemed to Mr. Smith so objectionable that he opposed Mr. Whitbread's motion that the House should concur in the report, which was accordingly tabled and is dead. The Moroney case, too, has ended quietly with the release of the bankrupt by Judge Boyd on motion of the landlord who had made him a bankrupt. His champions in the House for some reason declined to ask the court to release him. Prisoner or otherwise, no more capital is now to be made out of him.

The National Liberal Club troubles attract more and more attention. Lord Hartington has actually resigned. It is admitted that the club's finances are not prosperous, and admitted that something must be done to retrieve its fortunes if any considerable secession should occur. There are nearly 6000 members. Yet so heavy have been the expenses connected with the new buildings, and so low is the yearly subscription, $20, that the club does not pay its way. To put it on a paying basis is of urgent importance to the Home Rule party, who have practically taken possession of the buildings and of the organization. To raise the yearly subscription is thought unwise. The amount is kept low to enable everybody to join it. Never was it so useful as now to the Gladstonians, and never in such difficulties.

The World (London) stated this week that Lady Salisbury had initiated a movement for presenting to Mrs. Phelps a souvenir of her stay in London, and this has been widely copied and cabled. The mention of Lady Salisbury's name may create a wrong impression that the movement is confined to one party. The truth is, it was Lady Rosebery who initiated this proposal; Lady Salisbury was consulted about it, and both wrote to Mrs. Phelps's personal friends, who have cordially approved the suggestion. They include ladies of all parties and no party, and politics have absolutely nothing to do with the matter. Nothing of the sort has ever been done before, and that it is done now is due entirely to Mrs. Phelps's extraordinary popularity in the best society of London.

Sundry papers publish a denial of the statement that Lord Randolph Churchill is to start in January for South America and remain abroad till May. My authority was Lord Randolph himself. Messrs. Longmans announce a collection of Lord Randolph's speeches, selected and edited by Mr. Jennings, who will write a political and biographical preface, annotate the speeches and add some correspondence rather meaningly described as of considerable interest. Lord Randolph himself corrects the text. I imagine this publication is meant as a kind of appeal from Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet to the great body of the Tory party and public opinion generally. There can be no doubt of its exceeding interest to all who care for current English politics, or for one of the most striking English personalities of the time.

The sale of Sir Frederick Leighton's fine Captive Andromache to Liverpool for £4200 is hailed in the provinces as a kind of triumph over London. The picture goes to Berlin, where a photogravure will be executed. Neither the provinces nor London hail this as a triumph. How is it that the reproduction cannot be done in England? ask friends of English art. Answer, there is none.

The improvement in Mr. Bright's general condition continues, but the chronic malady remains the same. Immediate danger from the condition of the lungs is over, but I hear from the family that their anxiety is hardly lessened. G. W. S.

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

Federation of Labor.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—The American Federation of Labor yesterday elected these officers: President, Samuel Gompers, New York; first vice-president, Daniel McLaughlin, Braidwood, Ill.; second vice-president, William Martin, Pittsburg; secretary, P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia; treasurer, Henry Emrich, New York. Trustees—Hugo Miller, August Delabar and Josiah P. Dyer, New York. By a close vote Boston was selected as the place where the next annual meeting will be held. The federation adjourned until the second Tuesday of next December.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

A Big Opium Smuggling Conspiracy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—The United States secret service officers here are on the track of a gigantic opium smuggling conspiracy. The deputy collector at St. Vincent, Minn., went west to a point on the Dakota line on Wednesday last and intercepted a wagon load of 600 pounds of opium in a crude form, concealed under a layer of buffalo hides. The whole outfit was seized and the driver of the wagon arrested. Two government detectives left St. Paul for the north Friday night. They are after the man to whom the opium was consigned.

A warning to those about to purchase fur caps, fur coats, fur sets and fur robes. The furriers are making a desperate effort down here to dump their stock at the Army and Navy stores. Do not let them deceive you; the quality is just the same, the ability is the same, the style is no better, but the price is different. The Army and Navy stores sell furs at one-third less than the fur stores. Take a look before you buy.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Good sleighing in East Lambton.

The Dresden hotels were fined $50 each last week.

Mail is now carried by stage between Picton and Deseronto.

Port Hope's temperature was 4° below zero on Thursday night.

The town of Prescott has contracted for ten more arc electric lights.

Residents of Aylmer are bound to have a theatre this winter.

$1000 worth of liquor has been seized in an Owen Sound shebeen.

Rev. J. V. McDowell of Carp has been fined for not reporting marriages.

Bobcaygeon has a new hand fire engine that throws a stream 60 feet high.

Campbellford claims to a population of 2100 and wants to be incorporated.

Two car loads of cotton goods were shipped from Kingston to China last week.

Belleville has setting accommodation in its Protestant churches for 8100 people.

Sarnia gets rid of a gang of gamblers by giving the leader 15 minutes to get out of town.

The closing exercises of the Provincial Normal School at Ottawa take place to-night.

Wendstock is to have a new 4-story organ factory to employ 150 hands all the year round.

The bylaw to provide funds for the erection of a town hall at Blenheim will be submitted to public vote on Jan. 8.

Over 100 carloads of lumber were shipped on Friday to the States from the Canada Atlantic railway yard of the Chaudiere.

The Presbyterians of Durham have removed the organ from their church, and the members of the congregation are opposed to using it in their services.

R. S. White, M. P., will give $10 for the best 30 pounds of butter exhibited on the Craigieville market Dec. 19, the butter to be the property of Mr. White.

The new Canadian electric light company undertake to supply householders in Montreal with electric light at a less figure than is now being paid for gas.

At Ingonish, N.S., despatch says the most severe gale experienced along the north shore for a quarter of a century was felt here the last few nights, and much damage was done to wharves, fishing boats, nets, etc.

The Kingston grand jury recommends that convicts be kept at remunerative labor, and if possible made self-sustaining. Some time ago it was suggested that the Government start iron smelting works at the prison.

A member of "O" battery of the Canada artillery, in charge of the canteen, skipped out on Wednesday, and is believed to have crossed to American territory from Saanich in a canoe. He is suspected of being short in his accounts.

The petition for the repeal of the Scott Act in Middlesex will be presented to the Ontario Government in a few days. In the County of Wellington the petition for repeal has been signed by about 600 more than voted for the act in 1885.

Ottawa licensed hotelkeepers have adopted a plan to suppress the illegal selling of liquor. Notices have been served on brewers that if they supply liquor to bona fides, keeping stands and other places only kept open for such illegal purposes, they will be boycotted.

—Cassell, Mason & Co's Revision of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and Quinine, is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

If all so-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures. 14

AN ART EXHIBITION.

The Christmas Contribution of the Artists of Ontario.

Through various circumstances the Ontario Society of Artists did not hold their usual annual art union exhibition and distribution. One cause of this was the holding of the art fair and exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy here in May last. It was thought by the management that it would be undertaking too much in one season to attempt to combine the art union with such an effort as the fair, so a year's rest was determined upon. The result proved that, however successful from a popular point of view, the spring exhibition of art work being perhaps overshadowed by the numerous and brilliant attractions and excitements of the occasion, was very poorly patronized, fewer sales being effected than in any previous year, even when the Art Union was left out of the account. This state of things, though redounding to the honor and glory of the various performers who so generously assisted at the fair, was anything but profitable to those in whose interests the whole business was supposed to be held, namely, the artists themselves, and as, meanwhile, they find their needs of monetary support just as great as in ordinary seasons, several members of our local society, and by no means the weakest or least popular among them, have resorted to the expedient of holding a Christmas sale of their works on hand. It will be noticed that the list includes most of the purely professional painters. The society contemplates a complete and vigorous revival of the Art Union with its spring exhibition in May or June next.

Quite a large number of visitors viewed the pictures at McFarlane's auction rooms. The cattle pieces by Edo brought many a kindly criticism. A few excellent though small examples of Harlow White hang upon the walls, though the brush that painted them has been laid to rest. This will afford the public an excellent opportunity to purchase these and other works by old familiar artists. M. Hanaford sends 28 scenes, principally sketches and painting on the Don Flats, and M. Matthews, so many years secretary of the society and Royal Canadian Academy, has some excellent painting in water color of the far West. A pretty view of the city of Kamloops being amongst the number; also High Rockies by Moonlight, form a dainty pair of companion pictures. A coast scene by R. M. Bell-Smith in cool grey hues is his best example. W. A. Sherwood has some vigorous animal pieces, notably the painting entitled "The Waterdog." It is strong and realistic. A little genre picture entitled "Making Maple Sugar" is true to old Canadian life, and indeed there is scarcely a work upon the walls that is not illustrative of our national life in some form.

It is hoped that the cultured and refined of prosperous Toronto will show their taste and discernment, as well as their recognition of honest efforts, by attending the sale to-day and securing the pictures which they can obtain at their own prices.

Don't be without Jelly of Cucumber and Roses if you want a beautiful complexion and freedom from chapped hands or lips. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

WILL SEARLE ACCEPT?

O'CONNOR CHALLENGES HIM TO ROW IN ENGLAND OR 'FRISCO.

The T. Y. C. and R. C. Y. C. Amalgamate—Racing and Legislature—Gaudaur and O'Connor—Toronto Canoe Club—Clifton and New Orleans Races—Other Sports.

With the coming session of the legislature at Albany an effort will undoubtedly be made to tinker with the Ives law permitting betting on race tracks. The enemies of racing will as usual be on hand to strike, and although they are fully aware that public sentiment is opposed to them, they will work all the harder by insidious means. It therefore behoves managers of racing associations to be on the alert and not be caught napping.

There is a well-defined opinion that there was too much racing in the United States last season, and hence it is not impossible that some steps will be taken to limit the number of race days for each association to twenty. An effort at tinkering with the law as it stands at present will be injudicious. It will open the door to all sorts of attempts to repeal the law entirely. Racing associations have it in their power to limit the number of race days themselves. There is no need of special legislation on the subject.

The steeplechaser seems to be losing his foothold more and more as a factor in turf sports. Nearly all the leading associations in the United States have practically abolished cross country races from their programs, and unless the hunt clubs do something to encourage owners and trainers, the cross country horse will soon be eliminated from practical racing stables. Now while steeplechasing has undoubtedly fallen into disrepute through the dishonest practices of many owners, trainers and jockeys, yet it is too good a sport that it should be entirely buried. Unfortunately the hunt clubs about New York and adjoining counties are so cramped for dates by the absorption of the big clubs that they can do but little. A splendid opportunity presents itself for the O. J. C. and Province of Quebec Turf Club to give one or two stakes suitable to induce the American "timber toppers" to cross the border which would certainly give racing a boom in Canada. There are many owners of jumpers about New York who would bring their horses here if such races were given with purses of some value and the meeting extended to four days. The race going public in Toronto now is surely large enough to support such a meeting.

Mr. St John evidently wants the earth. Before the O'Connor-Teemer race he expressed a willingness to back Gaudaur against the winner, claiming that the Indian is a faster man than Teemer. Now he wants the Toronto sculler to give Gaudaur fifteen seconds start. This O'Connor will certainly refuse to do and no doubt is Mr. St. John's scheme for getting out of the match. Gaudaur while in New York a few days ago in conversation with George Lee, O'Connor's trainer, said that he was willing to row the champion, and that St. John would back him, but mentioned nothing about a start. It is unlikely, however, that the St. Louis sportsman will come to time, though Mr. Rogers, O'Connor's backer, is of the opinion that Mr. St. John will make a match to be rowed at San Francisco in March.

Mr. Rogers has decided to abandon the trip to Australia and has therefore issued the challenge to Searle to row O'Connor either in England or California. This step on the part of Mr. Rogers is certainly a wise one. Searle, now champion of the world, has defeated the best scullers in Australia and no one there will row him. He therefore has to remain idle, which to avoid and with an ambition to win further laurels he will no doubt wander from home, as Hanlan did in order to get a race, and accept O'Connor's challenge to row in England. The climate is O'Connor's reason for not going to the Antipodes, but should Searle refuse to row elsewhere the Toronto sculler will no doubt then make the journey. As for Teemer's visit to Australia it is very improbable.

O'CONNOR CHALLENGES SEARLE.

The Toronto Oarsman Will Row the Australian in England or California.

William O'Connor, the champion oarsman of America, has issued the following challenge to Searle of Australia, the champion of the world:

I hereby challenge Searle of Australia to row a three mile race in best and best boats for the championship of the world and $1000 a side. Said race to take place on neutral waters to be mutually agreed upon. The Thames, London, Eng., or San Francisco, California, preferred. Upon hearing of his acceptance I will immediately forward a deposit to either place he should name. W. O'CONNOR.

Gaudaur Will Ask Fifteen Seconds Start.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 16.—Albert Hamm left here last night for St. Louis to consult Mr. J. A. St. John and try and arrange a race between Jacob Gaudaur and William O'Connor. From a letter recently received from the former it is probable he will ask fifteen seconds start from the Toronto man, whom he evidently regards too fast for Gaudaur on even terms. If the race is arranged it will probably be rowed in San Francisco in March and Hamm will train Gaudaur.

The Toronto Canoe Club.

The annual meeting of the T. C. C. was held in the club house on Saturday evening. Dr. Powell was elected commodore and the following gentlemen to the other offices: Vice-Commodore, D. J. Jacques; Rear Commodore, A. Shaw; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. P. Weston; Executive Committee, J. D. Kelly; Regatta Committee, Messrs. Fraser, Tyson and Jacques.

T. Y. C. AND R. C. Y. C. JOIN HANDS.

The Long Talked of Amalgamation of the Two Yacht Clubs an Assured Fact.

The special general meeting of the Toronto Yacht Club called for the purpose of considering the proposition for amalgamation which the Royal Canadian Yacht Club approved at their meeting of November 24th, was held on Saturday evening at the Club House. Commodore McGaw occupied the chair. The attendance was large and the intense interest manifested throughout showed that the members fully realized the gravity of the question at issue.

The report of the joint committees of the two clubs made in April last, setting forth the basis upon which it was recommended that the amalgamation should take place, was read by the hon. secretary, Mr. W. H. Parsons. Capt. Murray had come from St. Catharines to know why the T. Y. C. wanted to amalgamate with any club. Another prominent member wanted to know why the club asked join a social club. Things looked uncertain till Captain Hume Blake moved that the club agree to the proposal of the R. C. Y. C., Mr. Blake made a vigorous speech in support of his motion. Mr. McMurrich thought the move was a good one and urged the club to amalgamate. After more objections, particularly as to the name of the new club, several members wanting the Royal Toronto Yacht Club, Mr. Douglas Armour, the club's solicitor, delivered a convincing speech in his best legal style in favor of the motion, pointing out that it was practically impossible to get the royal charter changed and that it would be at best most costly. Mr. Dugald MacMurrich hoped that the question would not be decided without a free discussion. He urged the club to look to the future even in their present prosperity and closed with an eloquent appeal in favor of the motion. To meet the objections raised, the Vice-Commodore suggested that an appropriation should be made for a trophy to be known as the "Toronto Yacht Club Challenge Cup," which would be sailed for yearly, and would be a perpetual reminiscence of the club they all felt proud of. This suggestion met with unanimous approval, and it was left with the committee to do as they might think proper in the matter.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Hume Blake and seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson, was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

Resolved—That the Toronto Yacht Club do agree to amalgamate with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on the basis of the report of the Joint Committee of the two clubs, and that the arrangement of all details be left to the executive of the club.

The amalgamation so long talked of is therefore now an accomplished fact, and the details will be carried out between now and the opening of navigation. Nothing now remains but for all the members to work together to make Toronto the centre of the yachting interests of the Great Lakes.

A Cold Day at Clifton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The speculative throng at Clifton endured a great deal of cold discomfort under the head of sport at Clifton yesterday. Jockeys curled up under their silk jackets, while the horses made only one close finish in the five races, and that was when Osceola beat Brian Boru by a head in the Boston Handicap. The results follow:

First race—Purse $250; selling allowances; ⅞ mile. King Arthur won, Alex T. 2, and Count Luna 3. Time, 1.19½. Mutuals paid $5 and $6.20, first and second horses, selling in the field.

Second race—Purse $250; selling allowances; 6½ furlongs. Fiddlehead won, Village Maid 2 and John Arkins 3. Time, 1.27½. Mutuals paid $3.25, $2.50 and $3.20.

Third race—Purse $250; ⅞ mile. Ocean won, Can't Tell 2 and Anomaly 3. Time, 1.33½. Mutuals paid $3.85, $2.70 and $4.55.

Fourth race—The Boston Handicap; purse $500; 1 mile. Osceola won, Brian Boru 2 and Battersby 3. Time, 1.44. Mutuals paid $14.30, $5.10 and $3.75.

Fifth race—Purse $500; mile and a sixteenth. Drumstick won, Carnegie 2 and Ovid 3. Time, 1.50½. Mutuals paid $5.10 and $2.35.

'Not a Favorites' Day.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—The excellent program offered by the Louisiana Jockey Club to-day attracted quite a large number of visitors and some good contests were witnessed. It was a bad day for the favorites, not one being successful. The track was heavy. Results:

First race—Purse $250 for all ages, selling allowances; ⅞ mile. Stuart, 107, won; Kemp Dillard, 110, 2; McMurtry, 108, 3. Time, 1.18½. Pools—McMurtry, 108, 6; Stuart, 36; Orange Girl and Kemp Dillard, $3 each; the field, $8.

Second race—Purse $250, selling allowances; 5½ furlongs. Moonstone, 100, won; Duhme, 100, 2; Red Leaf, 107, 3. Time, 1.05. Pools—Lord Grosvenor, $3; Duhme, $6; Redleaf, $8; Cheesey, $8; Nickerson, $10; Moonstone, 100, $15. Jimmie B. Better Ashe, $2 each; Vattel and Eternity, $1 each; the field, $1.

Fourth race—Purse $250, handicap for all ages; 1¼ furlongs. Allahrene, 100, won; Countess 93, 2; Derechmant, 100, 3. Time, 2.12. Pools—Bertha, $25; Sherwood, $13; Derechmant, $10; Allahrene and Countess, $7 each; Montpelier, $5; Jim Nave, $1.

Rowell Challenges Albert and Littlewood.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Charles Rowell called at the office of The Sporting Life to-day and issued a challenge for a six days' go-as-you-please race, to Charles Albert, the Champion of America, and George Littlew

FEDERATION WAS THE BABY

AT MANY METHODIST CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

What Chancellor Burwash and Reverend Doctors Said of Federation—Generous Responses Yesterday—Congregationalists Welcome Mr. Jeffery.

Yesterday was Federation Sunday in many of the Methodist churches of Toronto. Sermons were preached and collections and subscriptions taken in aid of the $100,000 which is the sum necessary that Victoria College be transferred from Cobourg to Toronto. The following is a list of the Federation services held yesterday: Metropolitan, morning, Rev. Dr. Williams; evening, Rev. Dr. Potts; Berkeley-street, morning, Rev. Prof. Wallace, B.D.; Sherbourne-street, morning, Rev. Dr. Stafford; evening, Rev. Dr. Dewart; Carlton-street, morning, Rev. Dr. Burwash; Central, evening, Rev. Dr. Burwash; Wood-Green, morning, Rev. J. McD. Kerr; King-street, morning, Rev. W. F. Wilson; Elm-street, morning, Rev. Dr. Potts; Queen-street, morning, Rev. Dr. Carman; Wesley, evening, Rev. Dr. Carman; Parkdale, evening, Rev. Prof. Wallace, B.D.; Davisville, morning, Rev. A. M. Phillips, B.D.

As will be seen from the subjoined reports generous Methodists added to their former contributions and many additional names were added to the lists of friends of Federation.

Yesterday was only a "cleaning," the fields having been previously well reaped. Still the result was highly satisfactory, showing that the heart of the Methodist people in Toronto beats sound on this burning question. "Victoria must come to Toronto" was the cry yesterday and at another score churches this desire will be repeated next Sunday. Meantime an encouraging canvas of the city is being made.

The following terse circular was distributed in all the Methodist Churches yesterday:

Facts for the Methodist People.

The General Conference of 1886, after full discussion, approved of Victoria University being removed to Toronto and united with the Provincial University, according to the scheme of Federation, as early as practicable.

It has been generally thought that our friends in the city of Toronto should give at least as much as will meet the expense of the college buildings—say about $200,000.

The whole amount already promised toward the movement is $210,227.32.

Of this amount Toronto has subscribed $146,823.00.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents and Advisory Committee, to whom this whole matter was committed by the General Conference, it was agreed that as soon as $100,000 was obtained the contract for the buildings should be let. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to the early success of the enterprise that $100,000 should be secured not later than the first of May.

All subscriptions up to the present time have been made payable in three annual instalments, but, in view of the pressing need of funds to commence the buildings early in the spring, subscribers are requested to pay as large a proportion of their subscriptions before the 1st of April as possible. Let each one who reads this circular subscribe something. Let all give according to their ability. A great connexional enterprise like this calls for unity and liberality. JOHN POTTS, Gen. Sec. of Education.

DR. POTTS AT THE METROPOLITAN.

An Able Plea for Federation—The Churches' Generous Response.

At the Metropolitan Church last evening Rev. Dr. Potts delivered an address on the question of the federation of Victoria and University colleges, giving a history of the work of what has been done and the advantages to be gained by combining the two colleges. Following is a summary of his remarks:

It is customary when speaking on Sunday evenings to take a text and so, merely out of respect to the custom, I do so to-night: "Consider what I say, and the Lord give thee understanding in all things."

Any appeal, whether made by the press or platform or pulpit, must be applied to the intelligence of the people. The day of priestly authority is gone by forever. In looking over this Book (the Bible) I find no "Thus saith the Lord's" for College Federation, nor for an independent Methodist University. We must look at this subject in the light of reason. The work of the Christian church is varied. Any subject that is fit for the Christian church to take up is a fit subject for the Christian pulpit to discuss.

The great problem before the Methodist Church to-day is one that should command the calm thought of every person not only interested in the church but in the higher education of this country. In coming to ask you for money I have a right to make it clear that it is a wise thing for you to invest your money in this way.

The Doctor then gave a brief history of Federation, stating that it was decided at the last General Conference in Sept., 1886, and that the action of the General Conference was the action of the whole Methodist Church, and the whole Methodist Church is bound by the legislation of the General Conference until that body shall revoke or change or abrogate the law.

Before Federation passed the General Conference I was a theoretical Federationist; then I became a constitutional Federationist. If the General Conference had not decided for Federation and said maintain a separate university, as a minister of the Methodist Church I would have accepted the situation and worked for the furtherance of the educational policy of our church.

When we went to the Minister of Education about the question of a site he said, "Select your site." We selected a plot of five acres, which we hold for the mere nominal sum of $1 a year, with the option at any time in the future of purchasing a freehold of the site at the price to be fixed by arbitration now. Some think we are binding ourselves to a political party. I say if in ten years from now the Methodist Church should come to the conclusion that Federation is not the best policy for our church, without our hat in our hand we can go to the government of that day and pay down the price fixed by arbitration now and have a freehold of that magnificent site in Queen's Park. The site, therefore, is satisfactory to all parties.

Before the Bill known as the Federation Act was introduced into the legislature a proof of it was submitted to a committee of our Board of Regents. We examined it sentence by sentence and clause by clause and phrase by phrase. We suggested 16 changes and of these thirteen were embodied in the Bill, and on those which were not embodied the committee themselves were divided and therefore the Minister exercised his own judgment. I was on the floor of the House when the Minister introduced the bill. As he explained it it seemed to me as though a sort of political millennium had dawned upon the Province of Ontario. I saw no Reformers, nor Conservatives there, not a Grit nor a Tory.

What is Federation? You have a great many speeches and read a great many articles on the subject. I believe there are people even in the Metropolitan Church who would like to say, "Tell us in plain words what it is." It means the removal of Victoria from Cobourg to Toronto and the planting of Victoria College in such relation to the Provincial University that we shall be able to take certain advantages that I shall name. That ought not to be a great calamity to the people of Toronto. We do not give up our university charter. If we ever should withdraw from Federation we don't need to go to any parliament in order to exercise our university powers and rights and privileges. We are not going to Queen's Park as aliens or strangers or paupers. We number now well nigh one-third of the population of Ontario. We are two-fifths of the electorate of the Province of Ontario. We are only going to utilize what is already our own to the extent of one-third of the provincial institution.

I am told that there are perils to our young men in going to the Provincial institution. I have sometimes been in a difficulty to know just what the State is. The people are the State. The common sense people of Ontario representing the different churches constitute the State. I am told therefore that there is peril to our young men in going to the Provincial institution. If so, then our Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic brethren must be in great peril.

At the General Conference a resolution was introduced just after Federation was carried that no steps be taken until $250,000 be secured. The conference rejected the resolution and instead passed a resolution leaving the whole question to a board of regents. I believe we shall realize the whole $450,000.

It does not require much brains to induce people not to give money. But notwithstanding the difficulties in the way we have in men's and $219,223. I know as a matter of fact that more than $5000 additional have been subscribed but not reported. I think that there are anywhere from ten to $20,000 that have not yet been returned. I have heard it whispered that very little has been done in Toronto. I the 50 years' history of Victoria College Toronto never gave $30,000 for the benefit of that institution. Already Toronto has subscribed for this movement about $147,000, and with what I received in another church to-day, over $150,000 already for college federation. This business of begging money is not agreeable to me. I hate button-holing men for subscriptions. It is one thing to talk on a public platform, quite another thing to ask a man for $50 towards the scheme.

The question before the Methodist people now is government by the majority, and if a minority of the General Conference can interfere and obstruct the policy of the General Conference in relation to its educational policy it can do so on any other question.

Your church has subscribed $16,500 and we ought to have $28,000 from this church. Elm-street has subscribed $4500. This morning this was increased to between $7000 and $8000, and the superintendent of the Sunday school said this afternoon that the school had resolved to raise $500 for Federation.

We have nearly $70,000 already and we expect to have $100,000 in cash by the first of May so that the contract can be let for building in Queen's Park three out of the five buildings. This is the whole matter. I thought I would turn aside from the ordinary course pursued and just put a plain historical statement before you and then leave it with you to make such a response as is worthy of the grandest thing that Methodism has ever undertaken and the grandest thing that any church in this country has ever undertaken.

AT CARLTON-STREET.

Chancellor Burwash Eloquently Champions Federation.

In the Carlton-street Methodist Church, Chancellor Burwash delivered an earnest appeal showing the necessity of a federation of the Methodist University with those of the other denominations and calling upon Methodists who have the welfare and prosperity of their church at heart to lend their aid to this the greatest endeavor it has ever put its hand to.

Referring to the spirit, interest and enterprise with which God's people in the time of King Solomon set about the erection of a temple, he said: "We must show liberality, spirit, interest and religion in the line of God's people." "This work," he said, "is not for the mere glorification, pride or strength of our country. Our institutions are but means to an end—and the end is eternal. These means serve a purpose, and are only honored and glorious as they serve that purpose. It is not for the prestige of Methodism, all that is only human ambition. It is short of the eternal end. The first question is, How can we provide education for our children? The second, How can we permeate our advanced education with the power and light of Jesus Christ? The third, How can we do all this to the best interests of our country and humanity and the kingdom of Christ at large?

"How can we as Methodists get the best advantages of education for our young people? One way—as in the past—by maintaining a separate university. It has done good, honest, faithful work—work that has told for the good of our country and our church. The new movement is along a different line. To plant in the University of the Province, one, two or three colleges, a compact institution taking advantage of all the intellectual life that the country at large provides for.

"The great universities of England are made up of such colleges or halls, and no system has produced better men, better trained, stronger, more developed than the great English universities. The association of young men for 4 years with the young men of the country will widen their range of thought, better fit them for the life's work by having measured them with those who were afterwards destined to be their compeers. With association of colleges the range of studies will be wider, a greater variety of useful learning will be provided. Our population and resources as a province are not sufficient for the maintenance of more than one university as it should be maintained.

"The question is, Shall we separate our means or combine our resources to give our children the best advantages possible?"

The concluding portion of his discourse was directed against the fear that the University should remain where it is on account of the vicious influences of city students' life. "There are," he said, "150 students in actual attendance at Cobourg; of these 75 are consecrated for the ministry and fully one-half of the others are consecrated Christians. So that the Christian young men predominate, are safe and do not require to be shut up for fear of contamination. The influence of that band of consecrated young men on the four or five hundred Methodist students in the city who have now no rallying point as the Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist and other denominations have, would be for universal good. This is a crisis for the church. Never before have the doors to the benefit of federation been opened so widely as now. For 40 years the struggle for this result has been maintained. Now the door is open and the moral life of the church depends on the training of those who are to be the leading men in it.

"These 17 liberal-hearted Methodists have put down their names for $10,100 for the Federation movement: Messrs. E. W. Walker, R. J. Walker, Ambrose Kent, Rev. Hugh Johnston, Henry Gooderham, Jas. McCausland, R. J. Tackaberry, Norman Walker, Hiram Walker, Thos. Thompson, Dr. W. T. Ogden, Daniel Mclean, A. E. Minkler, J. L. Folliett, Jno. Penson, Henry Stone, Rev. Dr. Griffith.

AT SHERBOURNE-STREET.

President Stafford Forcibly Urges Federation and Has a Good List.

The Rev. Dr. Stafford preached in Sherbourne-street Methodist Church yesterday morning taking for his text Proverbs iii.

9, 10. Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase: so shall thy barns be filled with plenty and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.

The preacher began by reviewing what the Bible teaches on giving away money. The first intimation of the will of God is found where we read that Abraham paid tithes to Melchisedek. This intimation of tithing was repeated by Jacob, who, when the revelation of the Deity came to him as he slept on his journey from his home, vowed a solemn vow that if God would be with him he would give one-tenth of all he possessed. This system then of tithing was the current one in the days of the Jewish dispensation. It was their law. A Jew was not satisfied with the observance of religion without the observance of this law. Under the Christian dispensation, people think it a trespass on the part of the pulpit to say anything about giving money to the Lord.

In the New Testament the teaching of the Lord was "as the Lord hath prospered you," so give of your substance. A man with an income of a million dollars was not intended by God to pour it on his own soul, but to be an unselfish, munificent helper of the needs of the human race. Now the application of all this is that if every Christian would recognize this truth there would be abundant funds for all enterprises in which the church leads. One of the enterprises of our own church which has lacked the funds to bring it to its right fulness is the educational work. This has always been inadequate.

"There has been some discussion," he said, "in regard to this scheme of College Federation. The best way to end it all is to raise the needed money at once. The lack of money is the only hindrance, and the best and easiest way to a proper fulfilment of the needs of our church is to meet the financial need. The money is quite safe. Those who have charge of the funds are business men who are carefully rendering account for all monies held."

In conclusion Dr. Stafford stated that of the $147,000 subscribed thus far in Toronto, the Sherbourne-street church had contributed nearly $65,000. In order to bring matters to a satisfactory and immediate conclusion it was necessary that $5000 additional should be raised, and he outlined a scheme whereby this could be raised.

Contributors to the $65,000.

W. Gooderham	$30,000
G. A. Cox	3,000
John N. Lake	1,000
Richard Brown	1,000
John Donogh	600
Dr. Dewart	500
T. H. Willmott	300
Four others (aggregating nearly)	600
	$65,000

Dr. Dewart Follows Suit in the Evening.

The text chosen as a basis of his remarks was Isaiah xxxiii.

6. And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times and strength of salvation.

The Doctor said: The Bible teaches that ignorance is an evil, and though intelligence is not in itself saving, still it was found that where ignorance dwells there depravity mostly prevails. God's purpose was that we should be intelligent and increase in knowledge and truth. Education is just what men make it in their views—if they are sordid and low, so their ideas were correspondingly low. If the views of man are that he is immortal, then his education is in harmony with the high powers God has given him. The moral and religious well-being of man was as essential as the mental.

The learned Doctor carefully detailed the necessity of a true education on these lines and then broached straight on the topic of the day. In regard to this great matter he answered three questions which he thought covered the whole ground:

(1) What is this Federation scheme? Wherein does it differ from our present form of work?

(2) What are the chief advantages it will confer?

(3) What are the objections that have been urged?

In a nutshell the preacher stated clearly what Federation means, what are its advantages and what the objections. These latter he claimed as weak when thoroughly examined, and declared the advantages to be all that could be desired.

It was necessary to keep abreast of the times and progress with the nation that the college should be planted here in Toronto. There are nearly 2500 students in the city to-day, and of these fully 500 are Methodists. The advantages to be gained by personal college supervision was of the utmost importance. They would come in contact with young men of other creeds and beliefs and their views would be broadened, and a greater influence could be exerted, and a larger field of opportunity would be presented by such intercourse.

The need of some awakening power in this educational work was touched upon and the Doctor showed where the chief trouble lay. He concluded by making an earnest appeal on the grounds of patriotism and gratitude to God for great blessings in the past.

Dr. Stafford then emphasized the appeal for help and repeated his suggested schedule.

"If," said the Doctor "there are 150 people here who are able and willing to give to this work I would suggest

2 to give	$500	=	$1,000
2 "	250	=	500
10 "	100	=	1,000
20 "	50	=	1,000
25 "	20	=	500
91 "	15	=	1,365
			$5,365

And as 150 would be a low estimate I would say 350 more who would contribute in all $1000. We should more than cover the expected sum.

Dr. Dewart amended the above by suggesting two to give $1000 each in addition.

Some $316 was promised on the envelopes, but this represents only a very small portion of available promises and this effort will be supplemented by contributions during the week.

At Elm-Street Church.

Rev. Dr. Potts preached yesterday morning in Elm-street Church on the proposed Federation of Toronto University and Victoria College. He gave a brief history of the movement. The General Conference, a body which contains laymen as well as the clergy, had carried a resolution in favor of Federation by a majority of 25, and that majority was gained principally by the votes of the laymen. He himself and a number of others had on the invitation of the Minister of Education selected a site for the College in Queen's Park, containing 5 acres and valued at the present time at $50,000. This they were to receive from the government for $1 per year so long as the confederation should last, and were to have the privilege of buying it at any time in the future at a price fixed by arbitration.

The charter of Victoria was not to be cancelled but merely held in abeyance, so that if at any time the Methodist body should be not satisfied with Federation they might return to the old state of things.

From a financial point of view everything was favorable to Victoria. The facilities for teaching would be vastly increased, yet the cost would undergo no augmentation. He was sanguine that the money could be easily raised to meet the necessary outlay. Toronto alone would contribute sufficient to put up the buildings. Already $146,913 had been subscribed in the city, and the whole cost of the erection of the college would not exceed $200,000. Some people thought that amalgamation with University College would have a bad effect on the morals of the students of Victoria, but it was his opinion that the proximity of Victoria would tend to elevate the morals of the students here. As for irreligious teaching, nothing need be feared in this direction, as the heads of the various sectarian colleges were quite as anxious as themselves about the education of their youth.

In closing he said that there was one class of opponents of Federation which he wished to mention, viz.: those country clergymen who, decrying the moral evils of union with Queen's University, yet send their sons to that institution in preference to Victoria.

The Doctor exhorted the congregation to assist in the work, and mentioned that 14 members of the church had subscribed $4515, while 12 others had contributed $1500.

At the evening service Rev. D. G. Sutherland, pastor of the church, made special reference to the recended baths of Mr. R. H. Lear and Mr. W. Rawlin, both of whom were connected with that church.

Some of the Subscribers.

Among the principal subscribers at this church are: Hon. J. C. Aikins, William Brown, E. T. Berkinshaw, Mrs. William Walker, James Young, George Boxall, Wm. Hamley, David Hannah, Thos. Aikenhead, R. J. Score, J. G. McLaren, E. T. Lerin, James Acton, Thos. Trickett, Wm. Doherty, F. G. Clark, David Archibald, James McCully, Benj. Spicer, James Aikenhead, Joseph Graham, A. G. Watson, Reuben Millichamp, G. A. Brayley, T. G. Parker.

Personally subscribed by Elm-street Church	$4,515
Subscribed to-day	3,276
Total	$7,790
Allotment for Elm-street Church	$10,000

Berkeley-street Methodist Church.

Rev. Prof. H. F. Wallace in the morning and Rev. Manly Benson, the pastor, in the evening, preached powerful sermons in the Berkeley-street Methodist Church. The Federation collection was taken up at both services, and amounted to $252.62. Of this amount $100 each was subscribed by two parties. It will be added to, however, during the week.

At Central Methodist Church.

Rev. Dr. Burwash preached last night in this place of worship, Bloor-street. He ably advocated Federation. The following are some of the principal subscribers: Ald. Hill, James Dobson, A. R. Williams, Matthews Bros., Joseph Tait (two subscriptions), Mr. Parkinson, Miss Parkinson, Rev. Coverdale Watson, W. G. Bilton, D. G. Ross, T. H. Bull, Rev. John Shuttleworth, J. E. Pearen, Dr. McLennan, S. Young, S. Hustwitt, Joseph Woodsworth, Thomas Parker, W. Floyd, Miss C. Cook, Miss Cook, Mrs. E. Foster, G. W. Telford, Miss E. Pears, T. G. Anderson, Mrs. Stratton, Mr. Smith, T. Gardiner, A. W. Stratton, Mrs. Sylvester, Sanderson Pedley, Mrs. S. J. Brett, Miss S. Dobson, W. J. Porter, A. McDougall, S. W. Brown, Edward Fielding, Mrs. E. Haldinsby, George Bailey, G. M. Collins, H. M. Wilkinson, A. W. Lee. The total amount wanted from Bloor-street is $6060; previously subscribed, $4900; and $388 subscribed last night.

Queen-Street Methodist Church.

The inclement weather which prevailed yesterday prevented a very large sum being collected in the Queen-street Methodist Church, as it militated against anything like a large congregation being present at either of the services. In the morning but $1600 was collected, and in the evening this was increased by $400, leaving $4000 of the church's intended contribution to the new university still to be gathered in.

A Collection Postponed.

Owing to the fact that Rev. Dr. Burwash could not preach in the Spadina-avenue Methodist Church yesterday on account of other engagements it was resolved by the pastor and officials of that church to postpone the Federation collection until next Sunday.

The People's Tabernacle.

There was a large attendance at Shaftesbury Hall yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Wilkinson had his hearty two hours' services. He and Messrs. Lancaley and Rodwell delivered addresses; the band played soul-stirring music, the singing was good, and the proceedings popular. Mr. Wilkinson is not yet able to give the detailed information he promised to The World a week or two ago; but we have his authority for the statement that the project will go on. The People's Tabernacle will seat 3000 persons, built like a theatre with two galleries, and will be a Gospel church for the masses. The idea is to have it free from any outside control, which it is claimed would make the place more taking with a certain class than if the tabernacle was tied down by any conference. Just now two prominent citizens who are interested are looking for a site which is in the centre of the city and is exceedingly difficult to procure at a reasonable price. As soon as the site is procured plans will be made for the building and the whole project made public. Rev. J. M. Wilkinson leaves Agnes-street church at the next Conference and will take charge of the Gospel church. On Monday the Methodist Ministers' Association will take up and discuss the proposal to make the tabernacle a separate church from organized Methodism.

SPADINA CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. T. W. Jeffery Addresses a Large Audience and is Applauded.

Western Congregational Church concluded its series of opening services yesterday. In the morning the pulpit was occupied by Rev. T. W. Jeffery, the deposed pastor of the Western Methodist Church, Bloor-street.

Pastor A. F. McGregor before the sermon said: I express my own sympathy and that of this congregation with Mr. Jeffery in the trials he has had and that through which he is now passing. He has come safely through fire and water, and our united prayer is that he may be upheld and that his career in the future may be as honored of God and as honorable to himself in the future as it has been in the past. [Applause.] We offer him this morning the fraternal sympathy of our hearts. We pray that God's blessing may rest upon him and give him the victory over all his enemies—a victory that shall shine all the brighter in the light that shines from Gethsemane and Calvary. [Applause.]

Rev. T. W. Jeffery thanked Mr. McGregor and that Christian church for their sympathy, prayers and kind expressions, and said he must be very careful in any references he might incidentally make to the trials their pastor had alluded to. He had received a letter from Rev. Dr. Stone, chairman of the District, stating that if he did not correct something which had appeared in one of the papers his salary promised him for the next six months would be taken away. ["Shame!"] When a man has nothing such an intimation is enough to make him keep his mouth shut. Hence you will not expect no reference to the past or present troubles, either personal to myself or in reference to my church. "I am glad," added he, "that so many of you have shown consideration for a man who, though under a cloud for a time, still lives in the light of God's countenance. Though shadows have fallen upon my earthly path I thank God there is no shadow upon my soul. [Applause.] However, we will talk of something else this morning which pertains to a better, a higher life, a purer church."

Then Mr. Jeffery ably discoursed on the Psalmist's words: "The entrance of Thy words giveth light." He showed the inadequacy of Reason to find out God, enlarged on the necessity of Revelation, and with tearstreaming face gave a graphic description of the Man Christ Jesus as the revelation of the Father and His boundless love. There were many wet eyes as he gave a glowing recital of the story of the woman taken in adultery; Christ's method of dealing with her Pharisaical accusers and His benediction on the penitent woman that was a sinner. "Woman, where are those thine accusers?" They slunk away every one; conscience made cowards of them all. As they could not cast the first stone neither would He, with the trembling contrite sinner before Him, but bade her, "Go in peace and sin no more." There was dramatic power and pathos in this intensely human yet God-like scene, and impressive force in the deduction: "Such is your God; you could not help but love Him if you knew Him. Let me fall into the hands of God rather than the hands of man." In conclusion Mr. Jeffery expressed his wishes that Heaven's blessings may rest upon the Western Congregational Church.

'PRENTICE BOYS AT CHURCH.

Dr. Hunter on the Defence of the Protestant Faith.

The district lodge of Protestant Association of 'Prentice Boys commemorated the 200th anniversary of the opening of the gates of Derry by a church parade yesterday afternoon to the Carlton-street Methodist Church.

The lodges in the district met at Victoria Hall at 3 and marched to the church in the following order: Crimson Banner lodge No. 23; Walker Murray lodge No. 17; Medcalf lodge; Victoria lodge No. 4; York Sailors; Young Men's Protestant Benevolent Society. Among the district officers who attended were: D. M. Carey, Lackey; D. Sec., James Bell; James Robertson, Grand Master.

Rev. Dr. Hunter preached a sermon from Jude:

3. That ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints.

He referred to the necessity of the defence of "the faith," to the fundamental truths that compose the Protestant faith, and then dwelt on the spirit and manner of the faith's defence—a spirit of charity and forbearance. But the weapons used against the faith in these days in this country, which are false teaching and political intrigue, must be met with firmness.

"The great problem that confronts the Christian people of this Dominion to-day," he said, "is the religious problem. It is the Catholic vote which will go almost solid for any party that will shape the legislation of the country to suit the will of the hierarchy. Little by little the Jesuitical hand of Romanism is wringing from the Federal Government and from the Government of this Province exceptional favors for the Roman Catholics which they are not entitled to. Now in this respect you can contend for the faith by an honest use of the franchise.

Orangemen and temperance people are laughed at a good deal by the politicians. It is said that no matter how much they are kicked and cuffed by the political parties they will go to the polls and vote the straight party ticket. If you are true to your principles you must watch the political parties, and if you find that any party fails to act on the principle of equal rights and privileges to all cast your ballot against it. The franchise is a sacred trust committed to us by the Almighty, and He will hold us responsible for the use we make of it.

BOND-STREET CONGREGATIONAL.

Dr. Wild Says the Water is Free but the Pitcher Costs Money.

At Bond-street Congregational Church last evening Dr. Wild preached a sermon on "The Water and The Pitcher," drawing a peculiar lesson from the narrative of St. John of the Saviour's meeting with the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well. The import of his sermon was that the gospel of a Saviour who died for us all was free of cost as the air we breathe. He emphasized this strongly, and drew attention to the spiritual side of affairs as compared with the human side. "It cost money and work to build Jacob's well, but the water was free." So it was with the gospel; it was in itself primarily absolutely free to all, but it took money to get at it in the same way as we now have free water in the lakes and rivers but must pay for the pitcher.

At Other Churches.

Rev. Dr. Castle of McMaster Hall preached yesterday morning in Jarvis-street Baptist Church, and Pastor Dr. Thomas in the evening. The annual collection in aid of ministerial education was taken up.

Dr. Parker preached at both services in his Spadina-avenue Methodist Tabernacle yesterday. In the evening there was a song service by the choir and orchestra. This consisted of an able rendering of Charles Wesley's choice hymns, and was given in celebration of his centennial.

At Queen-street Baptist Church, corner Victoria-street, special services were held yesterday. Rev. A. Grant, superintendent of Baptist Missions, preached morning and evening and Mr. Freeland and others took part in the afternoon service.

The new church of St. Paul is popular with north-western Methodists. Able discourses were given yesterday by Rev. W. F. Scott and the pastor, Rev. A. M. Phillips.

Yesterday was "Temperance Day" at the People's Methodist Church, corner King and Bright-streets. Dr Briggs preached in the morning and Dr. Sutherland in the evening. In the afternoon there was a temperance demonstration, when addresses were given by Mr. William Gooderham and testimonies from saved drunkards.

FOR PROGRESSIVE ACTION.

THE REICHSTAG FAVOR A VIGOROUS COLONIAL POLICY.

Political Relations With Russia Said to be Strained—Count Bismarck's Maiden Speech Produces a Good Impression—What the Kaiser is Doing.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The debate in the Reichstag on Dr. Winthorst's motion relative to the suppression of the East African slave trade has dispelled many errors which were current among those who believed that Germany would never stir a foot or spend a penny, directly or indirectly, to assist the East Africa Company over its straits. Though the suppression of slavery was ostensibly the object of the motion, its real aim was simply to elicit the sense of the nation concerning the commercial and political future of the East Africa Company and to provide a basis for further Government action. It is an open secret that Prince Bismarck was reluctant to embark in a spirited colonial policy until the nation should have clearly expressed its will on the matter. This has now been done in a manner so decided as to render the Chancellor's future course clear. The debate marks an important development in the colonial policy. The Reichstag has declared in favor of progressive action and completely dispelled the illusion that Germany's action to recover lost ground and to safeguard her imperilled positions on the Zanzibar littoral would be confined to blockading operations on the sea.

The attitude of the Russian and German press does not improve. The Hamburg Correspondent's article of Thursday on the relations between Germany, Austria and Russia was issued by a semi-official telegraph agency and may accordingly be accepted as authentic. But fortunately, in spite of its semi-official character and the strong feeling it displays, the article has not produced much effect either on the Boerse or on the public mind, although it is seen from the fact that semi-official writers again threaten to publish the Austro-Russian treaties of 1876 and 1877 that political relations with Russia must be strained.

The North German Gazette, referring to the article, expresses the hope that the Russo-German newspaper war will not be renewed, and intimates that if it is the Russian Pan-Slavist press will be left to stew in its own juice, while The Tageblatt advises the public not to be alarmed at the journalistic war, but to wait until The Reichsanzeiger publishes the treaties.

Friday's debate in the Reichstag was memorable as the occasion of Count Herbert Bismarck's maiden speech. The greatest interest was shown and more deputies were present than on any other day during the session. The public galleries were also crowded. Count Herbert's speech occupied over thirty minutes. His voice, enunciation, gestures and abrupt delivery vividly reminded the audience of his father. He cannot exactly be said to have the gift of eloquence, yet he acquitted himself of his task remarkably well.

Emperor William continues to work hard. He receives Generals von Waldersee and von Witlich daily. It is reported that the latter is engaged in explaining in minute detail the possibility of Germany sustaining a war against France and Russia simultaneously.

Differences of opinion regarding the popular internal and external remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves pleurisy, pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

He fell in love with his wife. She had just been down to the Army and Navy stores and bought a pretty little nap overcoat to fit Jimmy for a dollar and a half and it had a cape on. It is so easy to live on your income if you buy your clothing at the Army and Navy stores; and it is not only the low prices at the Army and Navy which draw the crowd but the style, variety and durable goods. Those who once buy at the Army and Navy always buy there.

Sale of an Historic House.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—The house at Seminary Ridge, occupied by General Lee as his headquarters during the great battle, was sold yesterday by Hon. Edward McPherson, executor of the Thaddeus Stevens estate, to a resident of this place for $740.

Sunk in The Hudson.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The steamboat Oswego of the Cornell line struck a rock in the Hudson River Friday night and sunk. She was floated yesterday. No lives were lost.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE. DURING the month of December, 1885, mails close and are due as follows:

	Close. a.m	Close. p.m.	Due. a.m	Due. p.m.
G.T.R. East	7.00	7.30	8.20	11.20
O. and Q. Railway	7.30	7.45	8.30	9.00
G.T.R. West	6.30	3.30	12.40	7.10
N. and N. W.	7.00	5.40	10.00	8.10
T. G. and B.	8.00	3.45	11.30	3.30
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.40	9.30
C.V.R.	7.00	3.30	9.00	3.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G.W.R.	7.00	2.00	8.40	2.00
	6.00	4.00	10.30	4.00
	11.30	9.30		8.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U.S.N.Y.	6.00	4.00	8.40	2.00
	11.30	9.30	12.30	8.45
U.S. Western States	6.00	9.30	8.30	7.30
	12.00			

ENGLISH MAILS.—A mail for England via New York will be closed at this office every day, excepting Sundays and Wednesdays, at 4 p.m., and will be despatched to England by what the New York Postmaster may consider the most expeditious route.

On Thursdays a supplementary mail for London, Dublin, Liverpool and Glasgow, will be closed here at 9 p.m., for the Cunard steamer sailing on Saturday, but to insure catching the steamer the 4 p.m. mail is recommended.

The Canadian mail via Quebec will close here on Wednesdays at 10 p.m.

Some Things All Do Not Know

1st. That you can BUY YOUR MINCE-MEAT better than you can make it, at HARRY WEBB'S, in 10 lbs. and over, 20 cents per lb.; any quantity less, at 25 cents per lb. Ladies should see and taste it, at 447 Yonge-street. All fruit cleaned by machinery.

2. You can buy your CHRISTMAS and New Year's PLUMPUDDING tied up in bags ready for the pot at HARRY WEBB'S.

3. You can have your CROQUETTE sent ready for the range and thus be helped through with a otherwise bothersome dinner. Estimates for all kinds of entertainments. See price list.

New list out in a few days. Send your address and we shall mail one to you.

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DR. GRAY'S specific has been used for the past fifteen years with great success, in the treatment of Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from excesses, over-worked brain, loss of vitality, ringing in the ears, palpitation, etc. For sale by all druggists. Price $1 per box, or 6 boxes for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet on application.

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CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER restores gray and faded hair to its natural color and prevents falling out.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS!

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JOHN LEYS ON THE BREED.

Are They Dairy Cattle or are They Beef Cattle?—A Good Hog Story—Someone to Donate $100 to a Toronto Charity—The End of the Controversy.

Editor World: In your issue of to-day is a letter from Major Foster, in answer to mine of the 17th of October, which was a reply to letters of Smith Brothers and himself in your journal, in which they charged the judges at the late Industrial Fair with ignorance and incapacity. *"Smith Brothers then said pure bred Holsteins do not take on fat as readily as common animals."* And Major Foster stated "that size is not of paramount importance, and fatness and beef-producing qualities are actual detriments in the estimation of Holstein breeders." The issues were plain and I proved by quotations from the writings of eminent breeders of Holsteins that the Smiths and Major Foster knew not whereof they wrote, were in fact ignorant of the subject on which they undertook to enlighten your readers. Major Foster in your issue of to-day owns up. He says it hardly required Mr. Leys' letter to prove that Dutch cattle, of which the Holstein-Friesians are an offshoot or branch, make excellent beef, and again, "but the best example of all, because on the largest scale is the almost daily importation of these animals from Rotterdam via Harwich into Great Britain to supply the Metropolitan meat market." We will, therefore, grant that Holstein-Friesian cattle will, if duly cared for and fattened, make splendid beef." I admire Major Foster's honesty. It requires a good deal of moral courage to come out squarely in a newspaper and say "I was wrong;" the Major has done it, and he is to be "highly commended." In his first letter he said, "size was not of paramount importance." Will he allow me again to set him right? I find in the bylaws of the Holstein-Friesian Association, so much admired by Major Foster, that this Association is formed for the purpose of the registration of those "*large* black and white cattle imported from Holland and their descendants." In the bylaws of the American branch of the North Holland Herd Book, I find almost the same words used; and again in a Canadian association, of which one of the Smiths is President, you will find in their Articles of Association, "Thorough-bred Holstein-Friesians shall be held to mean and refer only to those *large* improved black and white cattle registered or hereinafter to be registered in the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book of America and their descendants etc., etc." Now, surely Major Foster will admit his error, but lest he should not be able to bring himself to do it, I will quote for his instruction from an article which appears in the November number of the Holstein-Friesian register, especially written by Smith, Powell and Lamb for The Ohio Farmer. They, after giving the good qualities of the Holstein cow for the dairy, say she is "*primarily* a dairy cow of *large size.*"

I suppose the meaning of this is plain, and coming from the owners of "Netherland Prince," the grandsire of Major Foster's herd, won't be gainsayed by him, in fact it cannot be by any one, because the Holstein cow is first and foremost a cow of large size. Small ones may have some good qualities, but they fail to be good much less fine specimens of the breed. Our friend will no doubt in time admit his error in this as frankly as he has done in the other.

And now, sir, a word in reply to Smith Brothers. Major Foster in his letter reminds us of the story told of an Irish attorney named Smith, who wrote across the brief he was given to counsel, "No case, blackguard the plaintiff's attorney." I fancy this attorney must have been related to Smith Brothers, because the characteristics of the breed are the same. Smith Brothers abuse the various associations who appoint the judges, vilify the judges at every fair and insinuate all sorts of things against myself. I am a bad man because I am a member of the legislature; the Oakdale herd has gained prizes through improper means: they accuse the directors of appointing judges who will favor me, and charge the judges with partiality and ignorance. Having no case they seek to draw the attention of your readers from the issues and try to gain some cheap advertising by giving the pedigrees of their cattle and telling how many prizes one cow won at a number of country fairs in the wilds of Michigan. They say that they bought six head of cattle from Thomas E. Wales and that Mercedes Prince, at one time owned by Mr. Wales, brought over $2000 as auction. I have before me "The Country Gentleman," containing a short account of Mr. Wales' sale, and though a large number of his fine cattle went for high prices, not one of them was bought by the Smiths. They bought the low priced ones and did not pay for the six what one really good one sold for. Now every one knows that a man selling off his entire herd, especially if it be a large one as Mr. Wales' herd was, will have some inferior animals possibly with long pedigrees, and men like the Smiths, who have a craze on pedigree, buy them because they are going for a small price and then show they abuse the judges at every fair they show at because their scrubs do not take prizes. They exhibited at the Provincial this year, and one of the oldest breeders of Holsteins in Canada was the judge there and they were beaten all over. They got a few minor prizes, but were beaten both in the milk test and for the herd prize—result, a round of abuse of Mr. Williams because at one time he had owned a cow, then belonging to Mr. Folger, and which was exhibited at that fair. The Oakdale herd had come into competition with Smith Brothers three times: first at Toronto Industrial in 1886, when they had a judge after their own heart, a Yankee expert, and the Oakdale herd won twice as many prizes as Smith Brothers' herd. At that exhibition, their time was so much taken up in abusing me and the Oakdale herd that they had not time to go for the judge, or doubtless they would have done so. It was at this exhibition that they entered into the agreement with a number of other owners of Holsteins not to exhibit in 1887, unless the directors of the Industrial would exclude from competition for prizes all animals not registered in the Yankee herd-book. Failing to terrorize the directors of the Industrial, they broke their word, cast honor to the dogs and exhibited here in 1887. They deny in your columns having made this compact. I am authorized by the Messrs. Scatcherd of Wyton, gentlemen whose word is as good as their bond, to say that the Smiths did make that agreement with themselves and others, and I believe that Mr. Schunk of Vaughan, Mr. Gifford of Meaford, and Mr. Cook of Aultsville will corroborate what the Messrs. Scatcherd say about the matter. The Messrs. Scatcherd exhibited here in 1887 for the Dominion prizes, but declined to exhibit for the Industrial prizes because of that compact. As honorable men they felt bound by their promise. The result of the competition at that fair was that the Oakdale herd took all the highest awards, herd prize, silver medal for best bull and diplomas and nearly all the money prizes, the Smiths not getting enough to pay car fare. The herds again met this year at the Industrial, and the Oakdale herd made practically a clean sweep. The Smiths then charged the judges with incapacity and ignorance of the characteristics of Holstein cattle. They said the judges made their awards as if they were judging beef cattle, and that "pure bred Holsteins do not take on flesh as readily as common animals." I confuted that and then they turn round and say, "Oh, we didn't mean that at all, we meant that a pure bred Holstein cow when giving milk will not take on flesh as readily as common animals." Well, poor fellows, it is probable that they never say what they mean; and it is quite evident, as proved in the case of their agreement in 1886, that they never mean what they say. No one but a fool would suppose that a cow of any breed when giving a large quantity of milk will at the same time take on flesh rapidly.

The story they tell of the young man who brought the Oakdale Herd to Canada to pay expenses is on a par with the rest of their statements, it is a pure fabrication, an absolute falsehood manufactured out of whole cloth, there is not a word of truth in it from beginning to end. But if it were true the young man would have displayed good judgment in his purchases because Presto, at the head of the herd, was a first prize winner at the great Fair at Alkmar in the Netherlands and is the only bull in Canada winner of a first prize at any of the great Fairs in Holland. Col III was pronounced by the Yankee expert here in '85 so perfect in points that he did not care where she was exhibited she must be a first prize winner, and although shown in '87 and '88 from Ottawa in the east to London in the west and judged by Canadian judges, she was always first and Gerrieke, another of this lot, was awarded first in her class by the same expert. She is now owned by Capt. Bunbury of Oakville and is the best Holstein heifer of her age in Canada.

These animals, imported from Holland, winners there at the best fairs, and first prize winners here, judged by one of their own kind, are according to the Smiths only grades because not registered in their pet Herd Book. The Smiths, no doubt, have a Family Bible containing the family register and they are therefore the only pedigreed Smiths; none others are entitled to use that illustrious name. There are at the present time four herd books in Holland and all these are acknowledged by the North American Holstein-Friesian Association. There is no Holstein herd book in Canada. There are two Holstein herd books in the United States, the one just mentioned and the American branch of the North Holland herd book. The difference and the only difference between the two is that in the first members only can import from Holland and register the cattle, and you cannot become a member except as a favor and on payment of a fee of $100. No Britisher or Hollander can become a member. They are absolutely debarred. They say that Canadians may become members but it is a somewhat remarkable fact that none have been admitted. I know certainly that none had been kindly allowed to join up to a late date. No Canadian can therefore go to Holland, import animals and register them in the Yankee Herd Book so much belauded by the Smiths and Major Foster. The object of the rule was to prevent Canadians, small American breeders or men content with moderate profits on importations from going into the business and keep it in the hands of men like B. B. Lord & Son of Sinclairville, New York, of Molly Stork fame. Some importers having been refused membership in that association in December, 1885, the American Branch of the North Holland Herd Book was established with head office in New York, the rules of which permit any importer, whether a member or not, to register; but the rules of which as to pedigree and inspection before registration are as stringent as those of the other. The Oakdale Herd on proof of pedigrees and after inspection by W. Sanford of New York, were duly registered in the Herd Book of that association. Had Kilgour, Adamson & Co., the well known firm of exporters, been Yankees, and had they been graciously permitted to become members of the Yankee association then the Oakdale herd could have been registered there. Fancy if you can the Shorthorn breeders and the Clydesdale importers of Canada putting a halter round their necks to hang themselves with, as the Smiths and Major Foster want the fanciers of Holstein cattle in Canada to do. They agree on that and also in no odd way how fine an animal may be individually, and though imported from Holland, the home of the breed, and a winner of first prizes at the great fairs of Holland and registered in one of their herd books, as Presto is, yet because he has not got a fancy Yankee pedigree, he is of no account. Judges at the fairs, according to these worthies, are to award prizes for pedigrees and not for animals. These men are "afflicted with pedigree on the brain." They put me in mind of a story I once read; it was something as follows:

Farmer James Brown, his wife and family, last year decided they would move to the great south so as to escape the cold winters. He carried with him some very fine stock. Amongst them were Berkshire hogs that he took much pride in. He bought a snug farm in Mississippi and set to work to astonish the natives.

In that beautiful climate his hogs throve far beyond his expectations. The next season, finding that he had the finest pair that he had ever owned, he decided to enter them at the forthcoming fair. The day came. His pets attracted great attention. The old man received kind words from many a visitor. It was a foregone conclusion that Farmer James Brown would win the prize.

The judges came round and made their awards. Great was the surprise when it was found that the honors had gone to the owner of one of the native hogs of the breed known as "razorbacks."

Thinking there was some mistake, Farmer James Brown accosted the judge and asked him on what points he made the award. The answer was:

"Speed, sir, by gad, speed, sir!"

The Smiths and Major Foster would in a like case answer:

"A Yankee pedigree, sir, by gad, a Yankee pedigree, sir!"

Major Foster and the Smith Bros. claim that the normal condition of a Holstein cow is (when in milk) to be reduced to skin and bones, or to be at death's door, or if otherwise that she must be of inferior quality as a dairy animal; what rubbish! I contend that a cow to do her best must be in good flesh and condition, and as proof of the correctness of my view I will quote from a letter in The Agriculturist of an eminent Scotch breeder and writer, W. Davidson, in which he says:

"A cow cannot be a great milker and be run down very low in flesh as has been proved by the lifetime experience of intelligent dairymen. Condition and heartiness are to a great extent necessary to enable a cow to keep to her milk." That is good sound common sense and will commend itself to any intelligent man or woman interested in dairy cattle. Now, sir, the Smiths and Major Foster say that the Oakdale Herd is composed of fine beef producing animals; I know that the cows are heavy and rich milkers, and that the animals are individually superior to those of their herds.

They say that they did not get fair play at the Toronto Industrial and that the judges were all wrong in their awards. To prove the soundness of the judges' awards, and to end all controversy, I make these proposals: Major Foster owns a bull, two cows and two calves. I will select a like number from the Oakdale herd and they shall be scaled by President Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College, or by President Smith of the Ontario Veterinary College, and the scale of points shall be that adopted by the pet association of the Smiths and Foster. The Smiths got the second herd prize. The first prize Oakdale herd shall be tested in the same way against their second prize herd. The loser in each case to pay all costs attending the test and donate $100 to one charitable institution in Toronto.

I also make this further proposal to Major Foster: He has two cows; I will take two from the Oakdale herd, and the four shall be placed in charge of Professor Robertson of the Ontario Agricultural College, or some one appointed by him, the animals to be under his entire control for two weeks, to be fed on the same food, each one to get all she will eat, the food to be weighed and a correct account kept of what each consumes; the milk after the first week to be weighed and analyzed and he shall at the end of the second week make his award. The loser to pay all expenses and pay $100 in a similar way. There are at present at Oakdale twenty-one animals giving milk. The Smiths may have more or a less number. If they have more they can select the best twenty-one, and if a less number then I will select a number equal to what they have, not however to be less than fifteen. The two herds shall in like manner be placed at some convenient point entirely under the control of Professor Robertson, and a test made as in the proposal to Major Foster, the loser to pay all expenses and make donation as in the other offer. Both proposals, if any, to be accepted.

Now, sir, I have done. I know that the judges at the last exhibition were as nearly correct as judges are ever likely to be, and unless the grumblers at their awards are prepared to accept my proposals let them forever after hold their peace. JOHN LEYS.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

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—BY—

G. ADEAS

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For the benefit of the rebuilding of the above church. A silver collection will be taken at the door, which will be opened at 7 o'clock p.m.

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A. O. U. W.

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