The Toronto World.

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AGIN' THE GOVERNMENT.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE MAKES HIS PROMISED MOTION.

Scene Over an Irish Grievance—A Vote of Censure to be Moved in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the house of commons this evening the marquis of Hartington stated that in preparing the Nile expedition under Lord Wolseley the government considered the Suakim-Berber route impracticable. He said no advance upon Khartoum was probable before the autumn, when the railway from Suakim to Berber would be completed.

Sir Henry Tyler gave notice that he would ask to-morrow what measures the government had taken to prevent Herat from being captured by a coup de main.

Sir Stafford Northcote in the presence of a full house moved the address to the queen, of which he gave notice on Friday, censuring the government's Egyptian policy. Sir Stafford said he was prepared to assert that the government had failed to conduct affairs in Egypt in a manner satisfactory to the public or beneficial to Egypt. The government had not taken, nor was it now taking, steps to establish a stable government in Egypt. Twice last year the house of commons to a certain extent acquitted the government, but many of its supporters felt dissatisfied in their own minds with the manner in which affairs in Egypt were conducted. He was led to believe satisfactory operations were being undertaken, but his expectations had been disappointed. The government had been compelled to change entirely the military position assumed last year, having failed to attain the object desired. The result was due not to particular faults here and there, but to the general spirit wherein the advisers of the crown conducted matters. [Cheers]. Unless a complete and entire change takes place in the spirit of the government, it will still be our lot to fail in whatever we may be called upon to do. While brave soldiers were going to Egypt there was a voice proceeding from the councils of her majesty that deprived the expedition of half its strength—the voice of uncertainty concerning what the government was trying to attain in Egypt. Success was impossible unless the government distinctly laid down what it was fighting for and declared its determination to obtain that object. Ministers' words hitherto had implied that the great object was to make the stay of the troops in Egypt as short as possible. Nothing was more dangerous to the interests of England than such a declaration. Our gallant troops occupy a position which is causing much anxiety. Any talk about withdrawing as soon as possible is calculated to dishearten and discourage the troops and make a serious impression upon native chiefs who, like the mudir of Dongola, have been loyal. He referred to the gallant conduct of Gen. Gordon and said, "While we feel proud of his courage we have a feeling of shame at the mention of his name." [Conservative cheers.] The speaker quoted from Gen. Gordon's message of April 16: "If troops are not sent it will leave upon the government the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons with the certainty of being compelled eventually to smash the mahdi." Have not these prophecies come to pass? Are we sure that the treachery was not caused by the action of the government which weakened and almost paralyzed Egypt. In conclusion Sir Stafford said, "The country has heard quite enough of the policy of rescue and retire." We have been too much a slave to phrases. Hicks Pasha's unhappy expedition should have been prevented or made more effectual. The government has conducted the whole business with the fatal drawback of having to proclaim that its mission was only temporary. Now some distinct announcement is demanded. Is the war one of vengeance or for the purpose of attaining some useful object? It was impossible to retain confidence in the government with the fear always uppermost that it would by its after course destroy by words the effect of what it was doing. The government must drop the habit of evading troubles by the adoption of a few smart phrases. We are getting daily into deeper water, and whatever consequences may be, I feel compelled to summon the house to pronounce a verdict in our case the same as it has done on previous occasions, with the additional experience of the value of the ministry's promises and the success of the ministry's action. It is impossible for any government to command success when it is dependent on the support of two sections, one urging abandonment and the other supporting its policy of advance. The greatest difficulty among the many England has to encounter is in the hearts of her majesty's ministers." [Cheers.]

Justin McCarthy, home ruler, asked Mr. Trevelyan, late chief secretary for Ireland, in view of certain recent trials in Dublin to withdraw the expression he used concerning them, that they were cases made by a person who was "trumping up charges," at least so far as the remark might refer to O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and plaintiff in most of the cases.

Mr. Trevelyan denied that he referred to O'Brien. He used the expression to protect himself and Earl Spencer from the danger they were in. He knew attempts were being made to blacken their characters. The agent of a secret inquiry agency had recently visited a woman of immoral character and obtained letters signed with fictitious names and sent them to Dublin. This agent carried pocket photographs of Mr. Trevelyan and asked the woman if she did not recognize them as portraits of an acquaintance. When the woman said she did not the agent told her it would be worth money to her if she recognized them as such.

At this point the whole house roared with laughter. O'Brien jumped to his feet shouted, amid great cheering from the Parnellites, "With reference to the shameful grotesque statement——"

The speaker interrupted him here and demanded that he withdraw the words. This O'Brien did, saying he would let the house decide between himself and Mr. Trevelyan.

Mr. Trevelyan said he was able to produce absolute proof of the truth of his statement.

In the House of Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the house of lords this evening Baron Wentworth (liberal) gave notice that he would move an amendment to Earl Salisbury's motion concerning the government's Egyptian policy to the effect that her majesty's forces should not occupy the Soudan any longer than necessary, and that in the interest of Egypt and the British empire it was undesirable to prevent the Egyptian people from exercising the right of selecting their own government.

Earl Canarvon implored Earl Derby to let nothing stand in the way of acceptance by the government of offers made by the colonies which would enable the colonies to act in the field in one body with the queen's army. It would be a great step in the direction of federation of the colonies.

The marquis of Salisbury gave notice that he would move on Thursday that the deplorable failure of the Soudan expedition to attain its object was due to the undecided counsels of the government and the culpable delay attending the commencement of the operations, and that the government's policy of abandoning the whole Soudan after the conclusion of the military operations would be dangerous to Egypt and inconsistent with the interests of the empire. The notice was received with cheers. The conservative peers to-day unanimously resolved to move a vote of censure against the government in the house of lords.

BUNGLING BRUTALITY.

Terrible Scene on the Gallows in England.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Three futile attempts were made to-day to hang John Lee, the murderer and ravisher of Emma Keys, a wealthy lady for whom he worked. The drop failed to work and the execution was postponed.

Details of the attempt to hang Lee make the case the most horrible that ever disgraced the gibbet in England. Lee was perfectly firm and went to the scaffold undaunted. When the first attempt to hang him failed the prisoner's spirit remained unbroken. He was led from under the gallows, and walked back to his cell with a firm step and erect bearing. When first placed upon the trap he stood motionless during the preliminary ceremonies, and when the noose was placed and the spring about to be touched he made an apparent effort to adjust his body to the expected drop. When the click of the spring sounded he drew a breath, as if he felt he was taking his last, but when the murderer realized that the gibbet had not done its work he appeared to start as if from a nightmare. He, however, quickly recovered.

The machinery was carefully examined and the woodwork found wet and swollen, so that the spring and trap would not move quickly. The machinery was then oiled and moved until the officials were convinced it was in a perfect condition. Lee was again brought out and stood firmly upon the trap. The machine again failed to work. The victim shuddered, the executioner pounded the framework and stamped upon the trap but the trap would not move. Lee straightened himself up and was a second time removed to his cell. His spirit was very much broken.

The third time the machinery was overhauled and pronounced all right. The murderer was led out and noosed and black-capped. The spring was again touched and again it refused to operate. The strain and suspense had now overtaxed Lee. He swooned and had to be carried away. The sheriff's officers were dismayed and deserted the gallows. The sheriff has telegraphed the home secretary for instructions.

Lee, whose execution was bungled this morning, has been respited by order of the home office.

THE LONDON DYNAMITERS.

Continuation of Their Examination at Bow Street.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The examination of Cunningham and Burton was resumed to-day. Three constables testified that they had seen Cunningham in the tower shortly before the explosion. Constable Devonald saw Cunningham in the reception room of the white tower a quarter of an hour before the explosion with other people. Cunningham was the last of the party to pass out. Nobody passed out after him during the fifteen minutes preceding the explosion, nor was anybody in the reception room at the time.

Inspector Aberline swore he found on Burton a railway guide to Ireland, a Dickens dictionary of London, a guide to Beauchamp tower in the tower of London, a guide to Westminster palace, with views and plans and part of the New York World. Cunningham and Burton lived within two hundred yards of each other, and within ten minutes' walk of the tower.

Elizabeth Elliott, with whom Burton lodged from May to September, 1884, testified that Burton left for America in September, saying he was interested in the presidential election. He wrote to witness from New York on Dec. 7 and called on her in person on Christmas day, saying he had just arrived from America. Evidence was given showing Burton had worked at his trade at odd times in London between May and Sept. 6. He returned to the shop Jan. 12 and worked until the 21st. The foreman considered him a good workman and gave him a good character.

The examination was adjourned until Monday. Mr. Poland said at the next hearing the crown would produce an entirely new branch of testimony against Cunningham and Burton. The prosecution was receiving fresh evidence against the prisoners daily and the police were kept busy investigating it.

CONTRARY TO THE CODE.

A Duellist Kills His Opponent by Foul Play.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A duel was fought yesterday on the frontier between Lieut. Chapins and M. De Keirel. Chapins pressed the attack, when De Keirel struck and turned aside his adversary's sword and plunged his weapon into the lieutenant's breast. Such action is contrary to the code, and Chapins charged DeKeirel with being an assassin. The affair creates a great sensation. The lieutenant's wounds are fatal.

DESCENDED FROM THE HEAVENS.

British Columbia Startled by an Enormous Meteor.

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 23.—An enormous meteor passed over the city this morning. It appeared like a mass of molten iron. The noise caused by its passage was like escaping steam. Smoke and flames were thrown off. It was seen to descend into the sea. A cloud of spray and steam marked the spot where it struck.

Bismarck Befriending England.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—DeGiers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg, informs the British government that no advance of foreign troops toward the Afghan frontier had been authorized and that the troops will be withdrawn to the positions they had before the frontier commissions weae appointed. It is reported Bismarck is supporting the Pacific policy of DeGiers against the military party in Russia who want war with England, and that he has sent a protest to the czar against any aggressive movement on the part of Russia.

Will Not be Outdone by the Mahdi.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The Castle authorities are alarmed owing to the probability of a Fenian uprising. Constables declare that since the fall of Khartoum and the news of the Soudan disasters there has been a jubilation in the fenian ranks. The fenians are only awaiting the intelligence that the mahdi has smashed the Britishers to strike a blow for freedom.

Death from a Tobogganing Accident.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 23.—Beverly Ingersoll, the young man who met with injuries at the toboggan slide on last Thursday, died this evening at 10 o'clock.

MITCHELL AND SCHOLES.

THE TORONTO MAN BEATEN BY NINE POINTS.

A Good Set-To and a Capital Entertainment—Brutal Fight at Boston—A Road Scene in New York.

The long-looked-for contest between John F. Scholes of Toronto, and Charles Mitchell of Birmingham, took place in the Adelaide street rink last evening. The place had been suitably arranged with an extensive platform in the centre. Except that it was uncomfortably cold the rink proved excellently adapted for the purposes intended. Between 1400 and 1500 people were present, which would undoubtedly have been more than doubled except for the high prices charged, there being ample room in the galleries and around the sides of the floor for more. However, what the audience lacked in numbers was well made up in quality, beyond all caloulation a better class being present than ever before patronized an entertainment of the sort in Toronto. Conspicuous was Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, who with Chief Draper, Capt. Geddes, C. W. Bunting, ex-Mayor Boswell and Napier Robinson, occupied a reserved space in the western gallery. Sprinkled around the galleries and on the floor were many prominent citizens, including gentlemen of the long robe, bank managers, government officials, bank clerks and hotel men. From outside Toronto was a large delegation from Hamilton with Chief Stewart at the head, William Edwards of New York, Zeph Triganne of Niagara, and others.

While an excellent preliminary entertainment was provided, comprising sword feats by Professors Reid and McGregor and Sergeant-Major Morgan, club-swinging by Frank Smith, and a rattling set-to by the Taylor brothers, formerly of Nottingham, but now of Hamilton, of course the sole object of the large and influential turnout was to see the contest between Mitchell and Scholes. It was close upon 9.30 when the pair, ushered by Roger Lambe, was seen coming down the steps at the entrance, and all heads were at once turned in that direction. Mitchell was the first to mount the platform and to be greeted with a hurricane of cheers, which were re-echoed until the very rafters rung as Scholes followed close after. On their retiring to their respective corners each man threw off the coats lying loosely on their shoulders and stood forth dressed in jerseys and tights. Scholes, who was assisted by Geo. E. Cooper and S. C. Bittle, in spite of his superior height, seemed almost the lighter of the two and had more the appearance of an athlete in the general acceptance of the term than a boxer. Mitchell, on the other hand, was the perfection of a sturdily built Englishman, having a good head, with handsome frontispiece, set on by a short, thick neck to a pair of broad, square shoulders, with splendid loins and legs that for muscular development and strength would be hard to beat. Harry Gilmore acquired the Britisher. W. D. Auldjo was referee and Roger Lambe timekeeper. The gloves were of the light boxing order. On time being called the men advanced to the centre, shook hands and threw themselves into position, Mitchell with hands somewhat higher and more on guard than Scholes, but each in a graceful light attitude.

First round—Some pretty sparring for an opening was followed by Mitchell leading off with a feint for the head and then a right-hander for the ribs. The latter was well meant but fell short. More sparring, and a second attempt from Mitchell resulted in a counter from Scholes, and the men clinched. Shortly after the breakaway the Britisher got in one on the Toronto man's bellows that kind of made him wheeze. Scholes, however, rallied, and sending out his right landed a beauty clean on his opponent's jaws. Cautious tactics on each side led to two or three taps, and they closed again near the ropes. In breaking Mitchell shoved the Torontonian, and he laid in the sawdust. Regaining his feet, Scholes followed his man all over the ring and a sharp exchange resulted in more clinching. While they were sparring for an opportunity time was called and the men retired to their corners, both panting from their exertions.

Second round — Mitchell came up with a broad grin on his face. He commenced with a vicious one for the bread-basket. Scholes evaded it but looked vicious. He pressed his antagonist closely and they clinched. Then came some hard fighting, in which while Johnny stood up well, Mitchell showed decidedly to the best advantage. Just before time was called Scholes once more slipped just as Mitchell was making a pass at him. Coming together again the Torontonian got in a popper on Mitchell's cheek that caused the hall to resound with cheers. The Englishman made a rush but Johnny was too quick and time was up.

Third round—At starting Scholes got in a couple and Mitchell in return tapped him on the forehead with considerable force, breaking the skin. A sharp rally and Johnny followed his man all over the ring. Then a well directed body blow caused him to jump away. Mitchell quickly followed up his advantage and rushed Scholes to the ropes, over which the latter appeared in imminent danger of falling. He did not take the descent but instead recovered himself, pressed Mitchell to the opposite side and planted a sounder plump on the Englishman's frontispiece. Mitchell clinched in response, and the third round was over. Scholes showed evident distress, while Mitchell appeared comparatively fresh. Still the former pulled himself together wonderfully and skipped buoyantly to the front on time being called for the

Fourth round.—Expectancy was at its heighth as the men advanced to the centre and shook hands. Neither seemed anxious to open hostilities, but at last Mitchell made a lunge and got home lightly. Scholes returned in kind and a smart exchange ensued, terminating by the Britisher fighting the Canuck to a stake, where some wrestling took place and the referee intervened. On the breakaway Scholes sparred Mitchell down the east side of the ropes, and then the Englishman followed a rapid feint with a slinger that caught Johnny on the right cheek and drew the blood. Scholes was not daunted but put in some earnest work, giving and taking in splendid style and moving around on his pins with remarkable spryness, in the midst of which "time" was called for the last time, and the fight was over.

Cheers followed the cessation and a pause was made for the referee to give his decision, which was as follows in points:

First round—Mitchell 7, Scholes 6.
Second round—Mitchell 14, Scholes 7.
Third round—Mitchell 4, Scholes 6.
Fourth round—Mitchell 10, Scholes 7.

This gives the contest to Mitchell by 35 to 26, a result that was very generally approved, for while everybody acknowledged that Scholes made a wonderfully good show, it could not be denied that the Brummagem lad proved himself rather the cleverest, his blows being more directly delivered and having the most power in them.

It was interesting to watch the spectators going out from the affair. There was a stream of all classes of citizens, and it appeared to be all the same whether you were a bank clerk or a hod carrier. As one man remarked, "The pugilistic citizens meet on common ground to-night."

Mitchell was the first to emerge from the ring. He was hot but pleasant, and was followed up to the dressing room by an admiring crowd, which occasionally gave voice to such expressions as "Your the stuff, Charley," "I know you would do it," "England forever," and so on.

Scholes came along three minutes afterwards. He was the hero. The gathering recognized that Johnny had done his best to maintain the honor and prestige of the Toronto fraternity. Although defeated, he was not dishonored. From the rink Scholes was borne to a hack and then driven to his Yonge street house, where he immediately found himself surrounded by an admiring crowd. Scholes had a cut on the right cheek and also bore a mark on the forehead, but the pluck and gaminess with which he had withstood and guarded the assaults of the English champion were sufficient in the minds of "the boys" to make all things even. Although declared to be beaten, it was recognized by all that Scholes had proven himself worthy of his foeman's steel.

General Notes.

Lucky Baldwin's string of racers coming from California will number nearly a score.

There is talk of matches being made between Pierre Lorillard's 2-year-olds and Mr. Baldwin's home-bred 2 year-olds from Los Angeles after the racing season is open.

Hugh McCormick, the St. John, N.B., skater, who accomplished a mile in 3.16½ the other day, uses 17-inch skates, turned up at the toe, with wooden soles and old-fashioned straps. He will make another attempt to break the record this week if the weather holds.

The America's cup will doubtless lead to a great race, and it is thought the chances are that the trophy will remain in America. Two centre-board sloops, one from the Ellsworth model and the other from A. C. Smith's, will be built to join the fleet in the race. They will probably carry Commodore James Gordon Bennett's colors.

It was Lord Barrymore who at Newmarket, among a vast crowd of the sporting world mounted himself on a chair, and, having made a signal for silence, said aloud: "Who wants a horse that can gallop twenty miles an hour, trot seventeen, and walk six?" Of course vociferations of "I do!" "I do!" were not wanting, to which the facetious nobleman replied: "Well, gentlemen, when I meet with such a one I shall let you know!"

[illegible], Bogardus, Cody (Buffalo Bill), [illegible], Woodside, and other alleged [illegible] are working the New Orleans papers for all they are worth. Bogardus [illegible] seems to tell Carver he can't shoot a little bit, Carver takes half a page to reply to him, and Buffalo Bill says that the long-haired Dr. couldn't shoot a big balloon hovering within three yards of the muzzle of his gun. Prince says Woodside didn't beat him fair in their last bicycle race, and beseeches him as an honorable man to give him a show. "As an honorable man," of course Woodside will comply, and in proof of his honor will agree to lose or win as may suit Mr. Prince but will insist on a fair share of the shekels, and that's the only feature of the transactions that will have an atom of fairness in it.

A CONGRESS OF COMBUSTIBLES.

Fenians and Dynamiters Breathe Vengeance Against England.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A Paris despatch gives an account of the congress of fenian dynamiters there to-day. An eyewitness says: "Around the table were seated eleven delegates to the long-talked-of convention. Two represented the Irish revolutionary party in Britain, three extremists reported from the United States, two from Ireland, two from the continent, and two represented the Irish invincibles. Thirteen fenians, a Russian nihilist and a manufacturer of dynamite were also present. All were armed with revolvers ready to shoot any detective who might interfere with the proceedings. John Morrissey of County Carlow, Ireland, presided. Several letters of apology for absence were read, all expressing bitter hatred of England. Morrisey referred to the past work and the future achievements of dynamite and invited a discussion on the means which would lead to the end of England's evil government of Ireland. His remarks were greeted with cries of "Down with England," "Long live dynamite." Patrick Corcoran detailed what he described the crimes and tyrannies of England. He proposed a resolution to the effect that this congress, considering that England has thrown down the glove accepts the challenge and defies her, and taking all entailed risks resolves to punish England. The resolution advises crimes by pursuing a dynamite war on an extended scale and to cause explosions not only in London but in all the towns and villages in England. Several delegates pleaded in favor of innocent women and children, saying "We are not warring against the English people but against the British government, therefore it is a better policy to attack only the vessels of the British navy, barracks and arsenals." The modified counsels did not prevail, and it was then proposed to effect a fusion of dynamiters and invincibles, but this was frustrated by a telegram received from "No. 1." The congress rejected the proposal for an alliance with the Russian nihilists. James McDermott, the informer, was again condemned to death by a solemn resolution. It was also decided to despatch two dynamiters to the camp of the mahdi for the purpose of instructing him in the use of new dynamite cannon.

A Mysterious Machine at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon an expressman about to ascend the stairs in the postoffice building leading to the customs office picked up a conspicuous looking instrument which he at once handed to the authorities. It was a small cylindrical affair about four inches long and the thickness of a man's finger. Examination proved it to be a dynamite cartridge. It was conveyed to the office of the superintendent of dominion police.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

Josephine Shoenithi is the name of a young woman who, it is said, occasionally gets on the spree. She went on one of her usual rackets Saturday last, and called at the house of a friend named Ellen Rose, who keeps a house of doubtful reputation at 24 Elizabeth street. There, according to Rose's story, she left her ring and a pair of gloves for safe keeping. Mille. Shoenithi said, however, that Mlle Rose robbed her, not only of the ring and gloves but also of a $5 bill, and accordingly she had a warrant issued, on which Mlle. Rose and following ladies were arrested: Lizzie Donnelly and Fanny McIntyre. As is usual in such cases, the ladies protest their innocence. Nevertheless, they were held last night in durance vile at No. 2 station.

GORDON'S ILLTREATMENT

INEXPLICABLE DILATORINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Wolseley also Charged With Loitering by the Way—The Mahdi Really Saves the Lives of the Garrison.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A decided sensation was created here to-day by the publication of several despatches sent from Khartoum by the late Gen. Gordon. In one dated July 4 he declines to agree to the fitting out of an expeditionary force for his rescue alone, asserting that he intended to rescue the garrison and that he would not allow himself to be rescued and leave them to their fate. On Sept. 18 he writes complaining bitterly of the apathy of the government. He says: "How many times have I asked for reinforcements without receiving any answer? The hearts of the few loyal men that cling to me with a faint hope of being ultimately delivered from their long imprisonment here are rapidly growing weary, and they almost despair of eve being delivered from their present hardships and sufferings unless by the bullets of the Arabs. While you eat and drink the best and rest in good beds we are always fighting." It appears by another despatch dated Dec. 14 that the late Gordon never said he could hold out indefinitely. On the contrary in this despatch he says, "Our circumstances are rapidly becoming straightened. All our supplies for the present are cut off, and food is growing scarce. These despatches have greatly intensified the feelings of the people against the government, and members of the cabinet are charged with duplicity and deception, as well as being derelect in their duty. A letter sent by Gordon to Wolseley in December says: "I have five steamers and nine guns at Metemma awaiting your orders. I can hold out forty days longer with ease. After that it will be difficult. The loss of Col. Stewart is terrible. I told him to give you all the information possible. He had my journal from Jan. 3 to Sept. 10. The mahdi is eight miles from Khartoum. Tennaar is all right. The garrison there is aware that you are coming. My journal from Sept. 10 to date is on board one of the steamers at Metemma. We continue to have occasional fights with the Arabs. It is rumored that all Europeans with the mahdi, including Statin Bey and the nuns, have become Muzzulmans. Lupton Bey has surrendered. I have sent out scores of messengers in all directions during the last eight months. Do not send private letters to me. The risk is too great. Do not write me in cipher. I have none, and it is of no use. The mahdi knows everything. Take the road from Abu Klea to Metemma. You need not fear the mahdi." In another letter Gordon charges Wolseley with neglecting the men imprisoned at Khartoum. On December 4 Gordon's messenger informed Wolseley that Khartoum was besieged on three sides, and that fighting was carried on day and night, but that the mahdi's men could not take the city except by starving out the garrison.

Gordon also instructed the messenger sent from Khartoum on Dec. 14 to deliver the following message to Gen. Wolseley: "Don't scatter your troops; bring plenty of troops. The enemy is numerous. We still hold Omdurman. The mahdi's works are within rifle shot. Come quickly. Don't leave Barber in the rear; keep the enemy in your front. Don't let rumors of your approach spread."

In another letter written between April and July, 1884, Gordon says: "Let the relief expedition follow the right bank of the Nile from Wady Walfa to Berber in the hope of surprising Berber. If you find it impossible to follow the Nile route take the Massowah Sinkitat, Kassala road. I would not leave Khartoum if I could."

August 24 Gordon wrote to the English naval commander at Massowah: "We have five months' provisions and hope to get more. Our country's role has not been very noble in Egypt or the Soudan.

The Australian Contingent.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Feb. 23.—The popular fund for the equipment of a New South Wales contingent to the Soudan now exceeds £150,800. An enthusiastic meeting was held to-day for the purpose of taking steps to urge the home government to hasten the despatch of the contingent to the front. Eihht thousand persons attended the meeting.

England's Treatment of her Heroes' Families.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A fund has been started for the relief of the families of the soldiers of the Guard regiments ordered to Suakim. The wives and children of these men are now turned out of the barracks, in which they have hitherto had comfortable quarters, and in many cases their only reliance is the eight pence per day allowed by the government to married soldiers.

Soudan Scraps.

The government has accepted the services of sixty Newcastle engineer volunteers for the Soudan expedition.

The latest advices from the Soudan state the hostile Arabs that reappeared at Abu Klea on the night of Feb. 19 were dispersed by a few rounds from Buller's Gardner guns. The Arabs taken prisoners by Buller state that the mahdi has returned to Khartoum.

Wolseley sent a relative of the mahdi to the latter from Dongola, offering to make him sultan of Kordofan if he would agree to be content with that position.

The troopship Poodah is 35 miles off Saint Ives in a disabled condition. A tug was sent to her assistance, but owing to a heavy gale it was unable to take her in tow. The Poonah has troops for the Soudan on board. She is drifting at the rate of a mile an hour.

A Suit for $100,000.

At a special sitting of the winter assizes before Judge Galt yesterday the non-jury case of the Grand Juuction railway v. the corporation of Peterboro was taken up. The action is brought to recover $100,000 which the railway company claim they are entitled to, the ratepayers of the town having voted in favor of a bylaw to grant the company aid to that extent. The corporation resist payment on the ground that the council never sanctioned the bylaw. A number of eminent legal gentlemen are engaged on both sides and the case will likely last all of to-day.

Hamilton Notes.

An influentially signed petition has been presented to the police commissioners for the increase of Chief Stewart's salary from $1200 to $1800 a year. It was claimed by the petitioners that the city has now the most efficient officer in the country: he looks after the force, prosecutes most of the cases in court, takes an active interest in the detective service, rids the country of fugitive criminals from the United States, etc.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

An Afternoon With Mayor Manning at the City Council.

The council met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to clear off the large paper of business left over from last meeting.

George Mickleborough is a candidate for the office of plumbing inspector.

A claim of $1000 is made by Stephen Windsor for injuries sustained by him on a slippery sidewalk. Mrs. S. Hunter puts in a claim for $50 on similar ground. So does Mrs. John Robertson of 39 Brookfield for $500. The prefect of the Seine has forwarded a number of municipal documents of Paris for the public library. James French wrote that Ald. Piper was indebted to the city in the sum of $729 on account of taxes, and asked the council to collect the amount forthwith.

Ald. Hunter moved to give Covenant oddfellows lodge the use of the exhibition grounds Dominion day, but Ald. Baxter called attention to a bylaw prohibiting any party having the use of the grounds on a public holiday, and the motion was accordingly ruled out.

Ald. Pepler and Brandon offered the following:

Whereas the parliament buildings of this province have been condemned as dangerous to health and eminently unsafe for the proper storage of public records and documents.

And whereas money is now cheap and labor plentiful and the time therefore most opportune for the erection of public works:

Be it therefore resolved, that this council do petition the legislature of Ontario to pass a money grant sufficient to enable the executive of the government to begin at once the erection of parliament buildings such as will be a credit to the province and provide for the safe keeping of public documents.

Carried.

It was moved by Ald. Brandon that the rules and regulations concerning the running of the street cars as embodied under the charter of the Toronto street railway company, and under the bylaws of the city, be enforced forthwith. The motion was carried and sent to the board of works.

The city commissioner was, on motion of Ald. Taylor, instructed to notify the Grand Trunk railway company to remove the piles left standing in the Don river since the construction of their new bridge.

Ald. Saunders was placed on the waterworks committee in place of Ald. Hastings, and Ald. Hastings took Ald. Saunders' place on the property committee.

Ald. Defoe moved that M. J. Meyerfey be appointed police court clerk, but the mayor said the matter was one for the executive committee to deal with first, and thither it was sent. The executive was appointed a special committee on the annexation of Parkdale.

The council then heard deputations from the board of trade and the trades and labor council in connection with the court house question. H. W. Darling and Wm. Ince opposed the proposition to build a court house, arguing that it was first necessary for the city to build a trunk sewer and improve the waterworks. Against the board of trade deputation there appeared a representive delegation from the trades and labor council who in the voice of John Armstrong and J. W. Carter proclaimed that the work should go on for benefit of the unemployed. The city council got to voting soon after the deputationists addresses were. In committee with Mr. Ald. Saunders in the chair the amendment of Ald. Peplar to expunge the part of the legislative committee's report recommending an application to the legislature for power to borrow $100,000 for the new courthouse was struck out by a majority of eighteen to fourteen. Ald. Hall then proposed a site just to the rear of Osgoode hall, favored by the benchers of the law society. Mayor Manning, Ald. Carlyle, Pepler, McMillan and Steiner spoke against proceeding with the building without an appeal to the people. Ald. Denison, Jones and Frankland came out for immediate progression in the matter. Ald. Pepler's amendment to submit the entire business to the people was voted down, as was also Ald. Hall's. The council sat on Ald. Carlyle's motion to refer back for further consideration the question of raising more cash as the annexed division list will show. Yeas: Carlyle, Steiner, Hall, McMillan, Gormley, Peplar, Sheppard, Lamb. Nays: Defoe, Walker, Adamson, Allen, Brandon, Jones, Baxter, Irwin, J. Woods, Denison, Johnston, Piper, Maughan, Mackenzie, Saunders, Taylor, Frankland, Mitchell, Barton, M. J. Woods, Verrall, Hunter, Hastings.

The section in the report that called for the striking out of the part demanding the appointment of an esplanade commission brought out Ald. Hall and Barton. Ald. Hall did not think it fair to strike out this part, and put it down to Ald. Baxter, whom he broadly asserted was the vassal of the Grand Trunk railway. Ald. Baxter boldly stated that Ald. Hall the paid hireling of the C. P. R. was, in fact, that company's spaniel and did their bidding for the paltry pittance he received for hiring his scows out to that company. After considerable wild talk the aldermen quieted down.

In committee, Ald. Hastings (chairman), the report of the executive committee passed through without trifling change. The part appointing a local board of health was again sent back. The council adjourned at 7.15.

Healy's Capture.

Last night about 7 o'clock a World reporter met G. T. R. Constable Healy coming up York street. Mr. Healy was not alone. He had in custody an Italian named Joseph Deloche, who was carrying a heavy load on his shoulders. Healy had arrested the Italian for stealing coal from the Grand Trunk railway, and the coal and Italian were lodged at police headquarters.

PERSONAL.

Duke Leopold, of Torloma, has been married to Princess Letitia, daughter of Prince Napoleon.

The remains of Mrs. James Russell Lowell were interred in Kensal Green cemetery, London, yesterday. The funeral was private.

Gen. Horace Capron, ex-commissioner of agriculture, died at Washington Sunday night. He attended the dedication ceremonies of the Washington monument and contracted a severe cold. Yesterday afternoon he was taken seriously ill and at a late hour in the night died.

More Notices of John Ross.

From the New Orleans Picayue.

Among the attractions in the Canadian department of the New Orleans exposition is a handsome lithograph of the leading journalists of Canada. They appear to be a well-clothed, well-fed and intelligent lot, if one may judge from their portraits, and we assume that journalism in Canada must be a profitable profession. The lithograph attracted considerable attention at the exhibition the ladies particularly being impressed with the Canadian representatives. It is understood that one of the fraternity, who is at present visiting the exposition, intends taking a number of orange trees home with him to plant in his own garden, oranges being an expensive luxury in Canada. He has also purchased a number of goats from the Angora commissioners for masonic purposes, and will turn them out to pasture on the island opposite Toronto.

Our Minstrels in Hamilton.

On Saturday the amateur Christy minstrels of this city will play in Hamilton. Arrangements are being made for a grand street parade, headed by Broker Kox of this city and Reggy Kennedy of Hamilton, the former robed in the new seal coat, the latter in a Persian lamb, and all the company, sixty strong, in black and shiny beavers canes, and fur collars.

A GOOD DAY'S BUSINESS.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT MAKE A BIG EFFORT.

Petitions From Toronto Organizations—The Demands of Manitoba—The World's Enterprise Commended.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—The session of parliament to-day was not one of long speeches: consequently a great deal of business was transacted. Speaker Kirkpatrick may truly lay claim to the fact that he earned his salary for his portion of the work. He could better be called a reader to-day, for he had to read over the one hundred or so of motions and notices of motion of various kinds which were disposed of. There was a very full house for Monday, in fact when a division was taken on a certain amendment 153 members voted. There is a growing feeling in parliament to transact its business with as little loss of time as possible and if this feeling is persisted in the session could be reduced to two months.

The petitions against amendments to the Scott act except in the shape of total prohibition continue to roll in. There must be an enormous stock of these documents in the keeping of Clerk Bourinot.

Looking around the house to-day the good-natured face of Judge Weldon, M. P. for St. John, N. B., could be seen for the first time this session. The death of the ex-judge's father prevented his earlier attendance. Up in the speaker's gallery could be seen during the afternoon session G. W. Yarker of the Federal bank arrayed in a big fur coat. He was accompanied by Miss Yarker.

Mr. Beaty presented several petitions from the knights of labor and trade union of Toronto protesting against Chinese immigration and the granting of large tracts of land to monied companies. The act to authorize the Royal Canadian insurance company to reduce its capital stock introduced by Mr. Curran was read a second time and referred to a select committee on banking.

A number of questions put by members were answered by the government. Most of them were of local interest only.

In answer to Mr. Sproule, Sir John said the government did not think that the taking over of the provincial railways by the dominion destroyed the validity of agreements entered into by those railway companies and the municipalities relative to bonuses given in aid of such roads.

Sir Hector said, in answer to Mr. Fleming, that it was not the intention of the government to make repairs at Port Credit harbor near Toronto. The minister said the wharves were all rotten and the government would not fix them up. This is the harbor that went to decay under "Jimmy" Cotton's lease.

Mr. Pope told the house, in answer to Mr. Baker, that 9000 white people and 3000 Chinese had settled in British Columbia during 1884.

The first minister informed Mr. Laurier that the government had not received any communication from the government of Quebec, whereby the said government declared themselves ready to purchase the North Shore railway at a price of $5,000,000, provided the government of Canada will grant them an allowance equal to the interest at 5 per cent. upon the said sum.

Sir Leonard appeared a Nova Scotian by telling him that the government was considering the "better terms" demand of the blue noses and would tell the house in a few days what that province would get.

The long expected return of the demands of Manitoba was laid on the table by Sir John. That province is solaced with the neat little sum of $100,000 out of the dominion crib in lieu of all lands taken from her by the government. This sum is also supposed to cover many of her other grievances.

Mr. Laurier moved the house into committee of the whole on the following resolution: That the route for the line of railway to connect Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax, for which a subsidy of $170,000 a year for fifteen years was provided by the statute of last session, 47 Victoria, chapter 8, should be subject to the approval of parliament. Mr. Laurier made a lively little speech on the motion.

Sir Hector said he was not prepared to discuss the matter until he had all the plans and full information about the different routes before the house. He moved the adjournment of the debate, and after six or seven of the Quebec members had their say on the motion Sir Hector's amendment was carried by 104 to 49. It was a straight party vote. This subsidy has formed the subject of many hot debates in Quebec papers and at political picnics in that province last summer. In fact Mr. Caron got up a big pow-wow at Riviere Du Loup last August. As the organizer of this picnic, Mr. Langelier to-day addressed the minister as the "minister of militia and expense."

A majority of the returns moved for and granted had reference to the Canadian Pacific railway.

The senate again sat on poor old Mr. Alexander to-day. He moved for a return resurrecting the ghost of the old Upper Canada bank, something similar to the one he moved for before. He alone voted for the motion, 49 against.

The members of parliament who belong to the Dominion alliance waited on the premier to-day and asked for some guarantee that the Scott act would be carried out. Sir John said he would give them an answer "ere long."

The enterprise of The World in publishing Lord Lorne's letter on "The Crowned Democracy" this morning is the wonder and admiration of many who visited the reading room this evening.

It is now doubtful if the budget speech will be delivered on Friday night.

Speaker Kirkpatrick said to-day that he thought the session would last about two months more.

Montford's Museum.

Lang's comedy comiques hold the boards at this house for the week. They give a laughable and artistic performance in the way of character sketches and protean displays. See it. Afternoon at 2.30, evening at 8.

Killed by a Bundle of Straw.

EXETER, Ont., Feb. 23.—A sad and fatal accident happened about half a mile south of this place this afternoon. As Mr. David Richards was up on a straw-stack, cutting a piece off, his wife came near the stack when the piece fell on her. Mr. Richards immediately harnessed his team and drew the piece off, but did not get it off before life was extinct. It is thought she was killed instantly, as it was a very large piece of frozen straw and ice.

Snow and Higher Temperature.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Feb. 24, 1 a.

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1885.

Burgess on Compensation.

Coincident with Sir John A. Macdonald's declaration to the liquor dealers that any prohibitory law that may be passed shall contain a compensatory clause, we have Wm. Burgess' pamphlet on "The Liquor Traffic and Compensation," in which the manufacturers and vendors of "all malt and spirituous beverages, wine, beer or cider" are dealt with upon the old fashioned fiend-in-human-shape principle, so familiar to everyone acquainted with the internal economy of temperance lodges.

Sir John A. Macdonald's pledge contains small comfort for those who complain of the financial effects of the Scott act. The prohibitionists have formally expressed their disinclination to submit a national measure for the suppression of the traffic. They prefer to attack the enemy in detail, and so long as they entertain this preference so long will the premier remain exempt from the necessity of fulfilling his promise to the dealers in strong waters. But Mr. Burgess is opposed to compensating the sufferers from sumptuary legislation in either or in any case, and he is at considerable pains to give his reasons for the hostility that is in him. He does not treat the question in a broad or liberal spirit. Briefly he regards every man engaged in the traffic as a public enemy, and as such deprived of all claim to practical sympathy in any misfortune that may befal him through a change of public opinion. He ignores entirely the higher law which requires us to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. That moderate men, though unfriendly to the liquor traffic, cannot be got to accept this proposition, is likely to afford a basis for the satisfactory settlement of a great and perplexing problem. The brochure is not an exposition of the case for and against compensation, but a ready reference for talkers who are of the author's school of thought.

In dealing with Great Britain's abolition of slaveholding Mr. Burgess urges that the slave catchers were not compensated as the planters were, forgetting that the traders had no standing before the law, and had for long been regarded pretty much as pirates. The relations of the licensed victuallers with the government are hardly to be placed in the same category. The toll gate argument is not more effective. When a county decides to abolish toll gates it does so because they cost more than they produce, and because it has been found that there are better roads and cheaper in the absence than in the presence of such obstructions. Nobody's property is depreciated. Where the roads are owned by private individuals compensation is always a feature of any scheme for the removal of the gates. It is proposed to expropriate certain properties in the neighborhood of Niagara falls for the public benefit, and it is granted at the outset that the commonwealth is bound to grant liberal compensation for losses sustained in the general interest, one of the objects being to get rid of the money sharks who now infest the locality. If the liquor dealer be that kind of a shark, as Mr Burgess contends that he is it will be difficult if not impossible to get rid of him upon any other term.

Auguries of the times indicate that a majority of our people favor prohibition. It is a change which cannot be effected for nothing. The only honorable and statesmanlike course is to give effect to the will of the people and foot the bill. It will not cost as much as a war, and if the result—the suppression of intemperance—be achieved the money will be well spent.

Canadian Relations With the United States

Lord Lorne's main object in his paper on Canadian relations, which we were enabled first of all Canadian journals to publish yesterday, appears to have for its main object to show that there is no good reason why this dominion should not grow and prosper alongside of the great republic. Incidentally to this another object comes in that of drawing more attention to Canada on the part of people "at home."

He points out where, in various matters, a necessity for friendly co-operation between the two countries exists. For one thing, a sufficient extradition law is necessary, in order that criminals of either country may not be able to defy the law by simply crossing over to the other. Agreement and co-operation are necessary also with regard to the "salvage" of vessels on the lakes, and ought to be easily reached. But most important of all is the settlement of the Atlantic fisheries question, which he leaves to the last, probably for that very reason.

This is by far the most difficult part of the whole subject, and the marquis evidently feels it, for he does not advance much beyond friendly generalities. Yet even this much may count for something, as a start to the farther expression of public opinion on both sides on this question. Maryland, he says, vigilantly protects her oyster fisheries from being trespassed upon; were she to slacken her care of them they would soon become worthless. Equally necessary is it that "the northern men" should protect in the most efficient manner the property they possess in "the harvests of the sea." His argument is, in brief, that indiscriminate and unregulated fishing would soon prove so destructive that both parties would be losers by it; while by proper care this source of wealth may be made perpetual for both. This is sound, and is well confirmed by scientific authority. The marquis' paper is virtually an invitation to all and sundry to show, if they can, any good reason why there should not be *two nations* with the present boundary between them, or why these two nations should not live peaceably and work profitably beside each other.

Last Night's Show.

The noble art of self-defence has ever been popular in the parent isle. We Canadians, too, prefer hitting each other with our fists to that more treacherous attack which is by bullet or the knife. Last night's display at the Adelaide street rink was calculated to confirm and encourage young Canada's trust in thews and sinews. Both combatants are Englishmen, and never did two men strip in a twenty-four foot ring who presented a more striking contrast in physical appearance. Mitchell is sturdy, straightbacked and muscular. His cervical column is of extraordinary width and his head is extremely well placed on his shoulders. Scholes, much the taller man, is small in the upper story, has wide shoulders and a tapering trunk, his legs being suggestive rather of the cinder-path than of the prize ring. That he succeeded so well in stopping or evading the forcible rushes of his adversary must have been as surprising to himself as to the audience. It was a little disappointing that all in fighting was stopped by an immediate clinch and an immediate order to break. The rounds were chiefly a succession of lunges and long distance hits, and we doubt if anybody present had much added to his stock of science by witnessing the thirty-five hits credited to Mitchell and the twenty-six accorded to Scholes. There was no clean knock down blow and very little heavy countering or short arm fighting. It was rather more like the real thing than most stage battles are, but the audience found more real amusement in the set-to of the two lads who did some preliminary sparring in the early part of the evening. The exchanges were tame, and perhaps Mitchell could have done better had he chosen.

The seats were evidently put at too high a figure, for most of the reserved chairs at the sides were unoccupied. The audience was fair and impartial, though everybody was pleased that the Toronto man held his own so well. He was in much the best condition of the two, and had most conscientiously prepared himself for the occasion. Mitchell puffed like a grampus, but improved as he warmed to his work. There was always the idea uppermost in the spectators' minds that it was a good thing for Scholes that they were not fighting in earnest, as he was manifestly inferior both in science and strength. Nevertheless he acquitted himself well, and deserves the thanks of his fellow-townsmen.

Hamilton and Toronto.

The old feeling—leavened of hostility or jealousy—that used to exist between ourselves and the people of the ambitious city is gradually dying out and greater intimacy is now characteristic of the relation. The number of Hamilton people who are resident of Toronto is something surprising, and the same may be said the other way. Half the people who live in the Queen's park, for instance, come from Hamilton. This winter more than any other has there been a constant interchange of hospitalities. A ball or party in either place is now considered incomplete without a contingent from the other. The amateur theatrical organizations play in both places, turn about. Hamilton ladies are getting into their heads that Toronto is a good place to do shopping and we trust our ladies reciprocate the opinion in regard to Hamilton. We are looking more and more to Burlington Beach as a Toronto local resort. What is wanted most of all is for Mr. Wragge to commemorate his administration of the Grand Trunk in these parts by giving us fast dollar trains (up and down) between the two cities with corresponding rates for intermediate points. Were the Grand Trunk to do this what is considered to be the best piece of railroad in Canada would be rendered still more profitable, and there would be little reason for appealing to the Ontario and Quebec to extend their system from West Toronto to Hamilton and the Bridges.

Italy and England.

The London Spectator of the 7th inst., speaking of what was at the time of writing "the rumored alliance with Italy," takes a very hopeful view of the alliance aforesaid. "It is quite possible," says the Spectator, "that when parliament meets, Lord Granville, amidst some small failures and some blunders, may be found to have achieved an important diplomatic success. Hardly any alliance could be more beneficial or acceptable to this country than one with Italy, and this, it is reported on all hands, Lord Granville has secured." What was only rumored three weeks ago has since been fully confirmed. A large share of the credit for this diplomatic success must be given to Mr. Gladstone, who, the Spectator says, has "a permanent bias" in favor of Italy. Let us quote in full our London contemporary's closing paragraph:

"If this alliance has been secured, it will next session overmany sins of omission; and it would be like both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville to have secured it. The premier *never forgets Italy*, and has a far more profound knowledge of the politics of southern Europe than his critics, who are apt to think that strength is monopolized by Prince Bismarck, give him credit for. Lord Granville, on the other hand, is just the man to carry a great arrangement to a successful issue, while allowing a hundred little arrangements like the ownership of Angra Pequena and the rights of aliens in Fiji, to drift. Matthew Arnold says Lord Granville, though adroit, is unsuccessful because he is an aristocrat, and does not understand what the Britishers to whom he is responsible wish and will; and there is some truth in that. We do not doubt that he is awfully puzzled to know why so many quiet English people are vexed when Hova towns are bombarded, or why all religious Scotland implored him to defend the Independence of the New Hebrides. But the aristocratic temperament has its uses as well as its faults; and one of its benefits is that its possession can usually do a big thing silently, and is able to see what is a permanently big thing. To engage the sixth power as an ally without newspaper chatter, and amidst endless fuss about other and smaller adventures is exactly what Lord Granville would delight to do; and, unless we are greatly mistaken, he has done it, thereby among other details settling for the time the great question as to which naval is the strongest in the Mediterranean."

It may be—who knows?—just because Lord Granville was so much occupied with the great game of the Italian alliance that he let small matters "drift." But Gladstone's personal influence with Italian statesmen is boundless, so to speak, and to this circumstance the formation of the alliance is very largely due.

Before the Crimean war Great Britain, France, Prussia, Russia and Austria were the five "great powers" of Europe. Through the able diplomacy of Count Cavour, backed by the influence of Great Britain, Italy managed to take a hand in that war, and at its close took part in the treaty of peace, and thus obtained recognition as the "sixth power." But the Italian government never loses an opportunity for further confirmation of the position, and now takes another step forward. The Spectator, it will be seen, is of opinion that Italy is now ahead of France in the struggle for first place as *the* naval power of the Mediterranean. And this estimate of the situation seems likely to prove a true one.

New Parliament Buildings.

We were glad to see the Woodstock Review arguing so strongly for the erection of new parliament buildings in Toronto. It can be no idea of sectionalism that prevents Mr. Meredith from joining hands with Mr. Mowat in this matter. There is no place contending with Toronto for the honor and profit of being the seat of government. Geography has settled that question for us. Toronto is the centre of the province and the proper place for the meeting of its legislators. If Messrs. Morris and Clarke think themselves strong enough to lend their aid to Mr. Meredith's factious opposition to common sense and the wish of the majority of the electors in the province, they may find themselves rudely awakened from their dreams at the next elections. It has been stated that Sir John has inspired Mr. Meredith's opposition on the ground that such a disbursement of public money would unduly strengthen Mr. Mowat's government. We are unwilling to believe it. Unless the contractor hangs up a notice on the works, "No conservatives need apply," we fail to see how members of one party will be more benefitted than the other by the proposed expenditure. The contract must be let to the lowest tenderer. No doubt all workmen will be benefitted, whether they belong to the city or to the country, and Messrs. Morris and Clarke are injuring the workingmen by their idiotic opposition to the government. Let them be wise in time.

The London Spectator, which is a classic among the weeklies, uses twice in one sentence the expression "a big thing." Had this been done by a Chicago paper or by a paper published in the backwoods of Canada, some of our fastidious critics would have been down on the offender "like a thousand of brick."

On Wednesday last, in an article entitled "War in Prospect," The World ventured to say that we were on the eve of a great war, if a miracle of diplomacy did not prevent. We gave reasons for the probability of war between Russia and England, also between France and Italy, adding that the Anglo-Italian alliance pointed to a Franco-Russian alliance *contra*. Yesterday, just five days afterwards, the Mail had its discourse on "Rumors of Another War" that is, between England and Russia. It will be a disappointment if the Globe does not tackle the subject to-day.

Over the border Mr. Cleveland is the successful man of the day, but probably he realizes by this time that success as well as defeat has its trials. It is said that his intended secretary of state (Senator Bayard) and his intended secretary of the treasury (Daniel Manning) are hopelessly opposed to each other, and will never sit together in the same cabinet. The Tilden influence was what forced Manning upon him, so it is reported. Political gossips in Washington are said to be in "a distressed condition" owing to the impossibility of getting reliable news of what Mr. Cleveland is doing in the way of cabinet making. It is shrewdly suspected, further, that the democratic leaders generally are even more "distressed" than the correspondents, because of the "onsartainty" as to what their president-elect is going to do about it.

A tenant whose army was stricken with diphtheria in Brooklyn has begun an important suit for damages against the owner of the house. The plumbing was defective, and the landlord failed to have it repaired after being asked to do so. The diphtheria is said to have resulted from that neglect, and damages are sought. If landlords can be held responsible for such neglect, as they should be, there will be less defective plumbing and a corresponding decrease in the death rate. This recalls the case of a gentleman in the C. P. R. offices at Montreal, who not very long ago obtained damages in a similar action. Also the still more recent case in Toronto, in which Dr. Oliphant got $750 damages against the corporation for sickness in his family caused by a defective drain. The public expect landlords and corporations to do their duty, and so do the courts of law, we imagine.

Criminal Neglect in Plumbing.

Editor World: I reside in a semi-detached house which is supposed to have the advantage of all the modern improvements in plumbing. As prospective tenant, when the house was being built I asked that special care might be taken in laying the drain pipes through the house, and that Portland cement should be used instead of clay. My first discovery after taking possession was that the last length of earthenware pipe had lost a portion of the faucet where it connected with the iron soil pipe—a trowel full of coarse mortar had been apparently thrown against the so-called joint to make all sound and comfortable. I had this repaired at the time with Portland cement, and thought I had got through my troubles, but on Sunday last I observed a smell of gas in the cellar which seemed to come from the direction of the kitchen sink waste pipe. I sent for a plumber to investigate, with the following result: the sink waste pipe, two inches in diameter, had been inserted in the four inch earthenware drain, and left without a vestige of cement or other substance to keep back the gas, consequently the house drain had been fully ventilated by the area of a three-inch pipe under the kitchen floor. While underground I told the plumber to examine my neighbor's connection, and it was found to be in the same disgraceful state. I had both made good with cement. Following up the trail we found two lengths of iron soil pipe jointed with rough mortar instead of being run with lead; it was not gas tight. Under the closet seat we found a glorious sham! There is a connection under the pan for a pipe to be attached and carried to the roof to prevent gas from accumulating between the taps. About a foot and a half of pipe had been attached and carried behind the pan out of sight—and there it ended! with the open pipe under the seat! Comment is needless. The spaces under the diningroom and kitchen beyond are not excavated, so that the sink business had no chance of being discovered until the house drain became foul, for it is too much to expect master plumbers or builders to creep through two manholes in order to check the work. "All right, Jack?" (que.) "All right, boss," (ans.) would settle the inspection. Fortunately for myself and my neighbor the builder had humanely put in a trap under the sidewalk, so we have had no more gas than our house drain generated.

Surely the cry of suffering humanity has gone up long enough, and an inspector of plumbing and house drains will be appointed.

SUFFERER.

England's Business There.

Editor World: Will you please inform me as to the cause of the war in Egypt, and also what does England expect to gain by it, and whether England has any business there at all or not, and oblige.

CARLETON STREET.

There are several causes of the war—the rapacity and extravagance of pashas and khedives, the greed of the European bondholders, the jealousy of England entertained by France and Turkey, and the present remarkable agitation of all Islam. This agitation is not confined to the Soudan, but extends over all northern and eastern Africa, Turkey, and immense regions in Asia.

As for England's business there, England has acquired by purchase a large share in the ownership of the Suez canal. She is also interested in the canal because it is her shortest road to India, and because it is her shipping that pays three-fourths or more of the tolls collected on it. Whatever the canal pays, it is England's trade that maker it pay at all, and she cannot afford to let any hostile power bar her way through it.

The Mutual Reserve.

Editor World: Is the Stephen English who, in your yesterday's issue, addresses Lieut.-Gov. Robinson and others on matters relating to the Mutual Reserve association, the same person as that referred to by President Harper in his annual report, as a notorious blackmailer who received within the past year $35 000 of trust funds from one single corporation as compensation for his attacks on the Mutual Reserve, and who, on another occasion, took $25,000 for a like purpose?

A. MEMBER OF THE M. R. F. L. A.

The Cheapest and Best.

—On account of its purity and concentrated strength and great power over disease, Burdock Blood Bitters is the cheapest and best blood cleansing tonic known for all disordered conditions of the blood. 2 4 6

Here, There, and Everywhere.

Nearly $2,000,000 worth of printing ink is used in the United States every year.

In Pittsburg the clergy and the saloon-keepers alike protest against the skating rinks.

Thirty negroes with their wives are to be prosecuted at Chattanooga, Tenn, for miscegenation.

An Ohio man was so badly frightened by an apparition the other night that his light hair turned jet black.

An effort is being made to discover whether interior disturbances affect the centre of gravity of the earth.

The university press at Oxford has appliances for printing works in 150 languages and dialects.

The Adams express company lose over a quarter of a million by the recent accident on the Virginia Midland railroad.

The oyster dredging is seriously interrupted on account of the severe weather and ice. An oyster famine seems imminent.

A meeting will be held at the Mansion house this week to take the initiatory steps for securing a national memorial to Gen. Gordon.

At a large meeting of anarchists yesterday in Baltimore Zweibler branded Most as a coward and a riotous scene occurred, during which the meeting dispersed.

It is said a hundred colored children have been burned to death in North Carolina since October by their mothers locking them in the house while they were out.

The newest thing in London journalism is a little French paper, l'Europe, intended to supply Frenchmen in London with a paper entirely modelled on their own journals.

John Morley, radical M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, will move an amendment to Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure to the effect that the Soudan should be evacuated at once.

Delyannis, the new Greek premier, urged the king to dissolve the parliament to-day. The king refused. Delyannis resigned. The king summoned the late premier Tricoupis to continue the government.

The police were informed that an attempt would be made to blow up St Paul's cathedral on Saturday. Special precautions were taken. Special guards have also been stationed on London bridge and around Somerset house.

Parnell and his followers will vote against the government on the vote of censure unless Mr Gladstone pledges himself to abandon the crimes act. The government, however, the whips affirm, will have a majority of twenty without the Parnellites.

A peculiarity of most of the Paris papers is that they rent out the financial column by the year to anybody who wants it. A well-known banking house pays the Figaro 160,000 francs a year for the use of their financial column, and puts in whatever it pleases. It has a ten years' contract.

A writer in the Atlantic, speaking of the maliciousness of the mocking bird, states that if young birds are placed in cages where the parent birds can have access to them, they will feed their offspring regularly for two or three days, and then, as if in despair, will poison them, giving them the berry of the black ash.

Accidental.

—A Chard, of Stirling, in a recent letter, states that he met with an accident some time ago by which one of his knees was severely injured. A few applications of Hagyard's Yellow Oil afforded immediate and complete relief. 2 4 6

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.

Transactions on the local stock exchange to-day: Bank of Commerce, 30 at 118½, 20 at 118⅝; Standard bank, 40 at 112½; Western assurance company, 20 at 76½; Canada permanent, 9 at 210½; Freehold, 18 (new stock) at 147; London and Canadian loan and assurance company, 50 at 143; Western Canada, 6 at 187; National investment, 40 at 143, after board.

On account of this being a legal holiday (Washington's Birthday) in the United States the New York and Chicago stock exchanges were closed and no quotations were received.

Hudson bay was £20⅝ at London to-day, and Northwest land 40s. So said Cox & Co.'s cable.

Toronto Stocks.

Morning board — Montreal 190½, 189½; Ontario sellers at 109; Molsons sellers 114; Toronto 179½, 177½; Merchants' buyers 110; Commerce, 119, 118½; Imperial sellers 125; Federal 47½, 46⅞; Dominion buyers 187; Standard 112½, 112¼; Hamilton 120, 118½; Western assurance 76¼, 76½; Consumers' gas buyers, 150; Dominion telegraph buyers 82; Northwest land company 40½, 39½; Canada permanent buyers 210; Freehold buyers 162½; Western Canada 188, 187; Union sellers 152; Canada landed credit 124, 121½; B. & L. association 107½, 106½; Imperial S. & L. buyers 109; Farmers' L. & S. 111, 109; London and Canada L. A. buyers 142½; National investment buyers 106; Peoples' loan buyers 103; The Land Security Co. buyers 137; Manitoba loan sellers 110; Huron & Erie buyers 157; Dom. savings and loan buyers 110½; Ontario Loan & D b. Co. buyers 123. British Canadian Loan & In. Co. sellers 103.

Afternoon board—Montreal, 190, 189½ Ontario 109, 107½; Molsons sellers 114; Toronto sellers 179½; Merchants' buyers 110; Commerce 118⅞ 118½; Imperial sellers 125; Federal 47½, 46½; Dominion, buyers 187; Standard 112½ 112; Hamilton, 120, 118½; British America sellers 88; Western assurance 76¾, 76; Dominion telegraph buyers 83; Northwest land 40½ 39½; Building and Loan association 107½, 106½; Farmers' Loan and Savings 110, 109½; National investment 143½, 142½.

Montreal Stocks.

Closing quotations—Montreal 190½ 189½; sales 1 at 190½; Ontario offered 108; Du Peuple offered 45; Toronto 180; Jacques Cartier 65, 55; Merchants 111, 110½; sales 1 at 111; Commerce 119, 118½; sales 100 at 118½; Montreal telegraph 116¾, 116; sales 2 at 116½; Richelieu 55, 54½; City passenger 120½, 118; Gas 183½, 182½; sales 8, 25 at 183; Northwest land 40s 6d, 38s 6d.

Local Produce Markets.

FARMERS' MARKET—There receipts of grain on the street to-day were limited and prices generally steady. About 500 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 80c. to 82½c. for fall and spring, and 67c. to 68c. for goose. Barley firm, with sales of 300 bushels at 64c. to 72c. Oats unchanged, with sales of 100 bushels at 37c. Peas are worth 57c. to 60c., and rye firmer at 59c. Hay in moderate supply; twenty loads sold at $7 50 to $10 for clover and at $11 to $14 50 for timothy. Straw steady at $7.50 to $9 ton, for six loads. Hogs unchanged at $6 to $6 20. Beef $4.50 to $6 for forequarters, and $6.50 to $8 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcase, $6 to $7.25. Lamb, $7 to $8.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The receipts were small, and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, roast, 11c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 11c to 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c; lamb, per pound 12c to 13c; forequarters, 7c to 8c; veal, best joints, 10c to 13c; inferior cuts 7c to 8c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; large rolls, 15c to 17c; cooking, 14c to 16c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon 10c to 12c; eggs, 20c to 25c; turkeys, $1 to $2; chickens, per pair, 60c to 75c geese, 85c to $1; ducks, 80c to $1; potatoes, per bag 40c to 45c; cabbages, per doz., 40c to 50c; onions, per bushel, 75c to 80c; apples, per barrel, $1 50 to $2 25; beets, per bag, 50c to 55c; carrots, per bag 30c to 35c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c.

Foreign Grain Markets.

BRADSTREET'S—Cargoes off coast, wheat dull; corn nothing offering; on passage and for shipment, wheat neglected, corn quiet. Mark lane, wheat rather easier, corn steady. English country markets quiet. French country markets steady. Liverpool spot wheat at opening dull. Liverpool corn spot at opening weaker. Paris wheat quiet. Paris flour quiet. Liverpool mixed corn per central 100 lbs. 4s 6d. Canadian peas per central 100 lbs. 5s 11d.

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY.

HEADQUARTERS. HEADQUARTERS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

For a Few Days.

WOMEN'S FELT LINED SKATING BALS.

$1.25 WORTH $1.75.

BOYS' BUFF FOXED BALS.

$1.00 WORTH $1.50.

CORNER KING AND JARVIS STREETS.

WHITE ROSE

FOR YOUR

COMPLEXION.

$100 REWARD $100

For any preparation that will equal WHITE ROSE to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Soften the Skin, and Beautify the Complexion. Every bottle guaranteed to be as represented or money refunded. Sent to any address free on receipt of price, 60c. and $1.00 per bottle; stamps taken.

Call at A. W. Brain's, 98 Yonge street, agent for Toronto. Address THE HARTLAND CHEMICAL CO., 27 Wellington street east, Toronto.

TROY, N. Y., January 4, 1885.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in saying that I have used your "WHITE ROSE" for my Complexion some time past, and find it Superior to anything I have ever used for the same purpose. It softens the skin and imparts a fresh and delicate bloom to the face and hands unattainable by the use of any other preparation. Sincerely yours,

To The Hartland Chemical Co 245 ELLA LOMANS.

THE DOMINION

ORGAN & PIANO CO.,

At 64 King Street West,

Are again on hand with New Stock in ORGANS and PIANOS. They were kept quite busy yesterday unpacking and arranging, and to-day they have a fine display. 246

THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION

FOR FINE TAILORING

At Close Prices, is

S. CORRIGAN,

122 YONGE STREET. 46

LUBRICATING AND BURNING OILS.

Highest Awards and Medals Wherever Exhibited for Lardine and other Machine and Cylinder Oils.

OUR AMERICAN (FAMILY SAFETY) & SUNLIGHT COAL OILS

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

To numerous enquiries for our Annual Calendar, we would state that we have just completed addressing and mailing a copy to each of our customers throughout the Dominion. They will find this year's one finely engraved and enlarged.

McCOLL BROS. & CO.

Toronto, January 17th, 1885. 46

TOTAL

LIFE INSURANCE

In Force in Canada,

$124,000,000,

Equal to $25 on every man, woman and child. Amount held by

CANADA LIFE

$32,252,126.

ASSURERS JOINING NOW will share in THE PROFITS to be divided this year.

246

J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE GENUINE PIANO,

Manufactured by Rainer & Co., Guelph, Ont.

The undersigned respectfully announce that on the 9th day of April, 1884, Joseph F. Rainer dissolved partnership with Frank Sweetnam and John Hazelton, as piano manufacturers, and that said Joseph F. Rainer, with his son, will continue to manufacture the original cross-scale Pianos, of which the said Joseph F. Rainer is the sole inventor.

Since the above dissolution, Mr. Rainer, sr., has greatly improved the small Cross-scale Piano by adding one string more to each note throughout the middle, making three strings to each note instead of two, thus giving the Piano a third more power of tone throughout the middle. There will be fifty-three notes from the treble down that will have three strings instead of twenty-four notes from the treble down as formerly. The undersigned will give to wholesale and retail customers the benefit of this improvement by letting them have these Pianos for the same price as the ones formerly made with two strings.

These Pianos have now been before the public for 23 years, and have always ranked among the very best, and are celebrated for quality of tone, great power and durability of action, prompt elastic touch, fine finish and elegant style of case, combined with every known improvement. The most complete and unbroken list on record, embracing a period of 30 years, and made up of 23 first prizes, medals and diplomas received at the principal exhibitions in Canada—Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, we secured a medal and diploma for our piano. The great favor with which the cross-scale pianos have been received for so long a period, and the reputation they bear, has induced others to imitate them. We therefore caution intending purchasers and dealers wishing to obtain the original cross-scale piano to see that the name of "Rainer & Co." is on each instrument. We make the Upright and Square Grand Pianos.

For further particulars, Price List, &c., address RAINER & CO., Guelph, Ont.

MANUFACTORY—Market Square. y2

LOWNSBROUGH & CO.

Exchange & Stock Brokers,

22 KING STREET EAST.

Deal in Exchange on New York and London, American Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Canadian and American Stocks. 246

INSURE IN THE

Confederation Life Associa'n

Has made greater progress than any Canadian Company in similar time. 26

R. S. BAIRD, City Agent. J. K. MACDONALD, Man'g. Director.

ENGLISH

CHEDDAR CHEESE,

English Stilton Cheese,
English White Loaf Cheddar Cheese,
Parmesan Cheese
Gorgonzola Cheese,
Gruyere Cheese,
Fresh Cream Cheese,
Dutch Pineapple Cheese,
Edam Cheese,
Parson's Stilton Cheese,
Ressor's Canadian Stilton Cheese
Canadian and American Factory Cheese.

A Full Supply of the above in Stock.

FULTON, MICHIE & CO.,

7 King Street West. 25tf

A LARGE AND WELL

Assorted Stock of

Stationery, School Books and Fancy Goods at

MRS. MAHAFFY'S,

500 QUEEN ST. WEST. 26

A. T. KERR,

Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,

British America Assurance Buildings,

Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

Life Insurance.

Business of all Companies in Canada Last Year:

Premiums received	$3,837,205
New insurances issued	$21,572,950
Total business in force	$124,195,875

Business of the New York Life Insurance Co. Last Year:

Premiums received	$10,948,486
New insurances issued	$32,735,564
Total business in force	$197,746,043

Toronto Branch Office, Mail Build'g.

DAVID BURKE,

General Manager.

THE ÆTNA LIFE.

A Successful Year's Business.

The business of the Ætna for the past year has been very successful. Its insurance in Force has been materially increased, and its Assets now closely touch $30,000,000, of which about $6,000,000 is surplus, giving it exceptional strength. Its Interest Income is now nearly enough to pay Death Losses and running expenses combined—a position few companies have attained. During the year it paid to holders of matured Endowments, and for Death Claims, $3,124 023.56, divided among the States and Canada as follows:

Alabama	$ 45,423 87	Mississippi	$ 20,251 00
Arkansas	6,945 07	Missouri	34,398 30
California	38,475 00	N. Hampsh'e	35,950 24
Canada	206,603 46	New Jersey	43,424 56
Connect't	201,439 28	New York	277,337 32
Illinois	149,047 76	N. Carolina	63,441 59
Indiana	35,979 98	Ohio	78,368 05
Iowa	14,634 78	Pennsyl'a	175,805 46
Kentucky	39,744 00	Rhode Isl'nd	17,010 00
Louisiana	22,420 00	Tennessee	67,824 00
Maine	36,195 00	Texas	26,166 00
Maryland	57,540 09	Vermont	25,786 00
Massach'ts	158,676 30	Virginia	25,060 00
Michigan	35,661 00	W. Virginia	19,017 00
Minnesota	9,395 00	Wisconsin	160,463 00
Ten others			823,436.

The Ætna enters upon the new year with brilliant prospects. With an improvement in all departments of its business including increased dividends to its insured, the year 1885 must add another to its long series of years of successful experience.

Toronto Office: Cor. Court and Toronto streets.

WM. H. ORR, Manager,

COX & CO.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange) Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the

Toronto, Montreal, New York

STOCK EXCHANGES,

Also execute orders on the

Chicago Board of Trade

in grain and Provisions

Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin.

Daily cable quotations received.

26 TORONTO STREET.

FATE OF KING MEGACLES.

BY A. W. GODSON.

Some weeks ago, when I was voyaging in the Ægean, I stopped for a few days in one of the Greek islands, where there was a monastery high up among the hills, within whose white walls a monk named Brother Agisthos dwelt, who was the librarian of such books and papers and records as the monastery possessed. When the time came for me to take my departure, Brother Agisthos seemed sincerely grieved. On the evening of that day, which was to be my last on the island, he came to me holding in his hands a roll of parchment brown and discolored and worn with time. As he unrolled it, I could see that it was covered with Greek characters.

"I have here," he said, "a treasure that has never before been revealed to the eyes of a stranger. It is the manuscript of an old Greek poem—a part, as I believe of the lost epic cycle. The authorship is unknown, but it is believed to be by a native of this island—a contemporary of Arctinus. The manuscript itself dates from the sixth century of our era, and was transcribed by one of our fathers of our order. If you wish I will read it to you," he said, "and this is the story as I remember it.

* * * * *

In this land of the Greek seas, when the world was in its white youth, there dwelt a king whose name was Megacles. All the gifts that make men love empire belonged to Megacles—youth and beauty, and a strength beyond his 20 years, and skill in all kinds of manly exercises, whether in chasing a wild boar or taming a savage foal, or in the chariot race or the foot race. The dear love of his people, too, was his, and the eyes of the maiden smiled upon him in the dance; but as yet he had taken no consort, choosing to remain unwedded awhile. On a certain day there came to the island a ship from afar off, and on board of her was a young man who played on the lyre, and sang marvelous stories of the immortal gods. He was conducted to the hall of Megacles, and sat at the high table and feasted there; and when the feast was ended, he tuned his lyre and sang of the birth of Pallas and the Titan war. But he sang best of Aphrodita, child of Saturn and the sea, who brought love upon the earth. When Megacles heard him sing of Aphrodita, he smiled and stared at him, saying: "Sing, I you please, of Zeus the Father, or far-darting Apollo, but waste no words on Aphrodita. In this island we hunt and fish, and sow and reap, and toil and feast and sleep; and, when we wed, we choose women well-fitted to bear children who shall, like us, be stout hunters and workers, and in their turn take wives to bear sons as stout. Such are our lives, and we have no need for Aphrodita. Let her seek other islands for her altars; and thou, sing to us of the gods that guard our toils and our slumbers."

When the young man had departed King Megacles arose and made his way to a little headland that overlooked the sea, where, amid the clustering laurels, a temple stood to Poseidon, lord of the sea. Megacles stretched himself upon the grassy brow of the cliff and gazed out upon the blue flood and the golden evening sky, and mused upon the songs of the departed singer; and as he mused a weariness came upon him and he fell asleep. And in his sleep he had a vision that the goddess Aphrodita came to him and spoke to him softly, saying: "Look up, O thou that laugheest at the power of love. Behold! I have brought thee a royal lover." Then, in his sleep, the king lifted up his eyes and saw standing by the side of the goddess a woman fairer than he had ever believed that woman could be. For a moment he saw her clearly in the bright effulgence that shone round the goddess, and fierce, unconquerable love took possession of his heart. Then a gray cloud hid the goddess and the woman, and Megacles sprang from his sleep to catch at the empty air.]

From that hour the people noted a fearful change come over the spirit of Megacles. Cloudy cares hung about him and mocked his youth. He cared no more for the woodland music of the hunt, for the dance or the feast, or the tales of the elder or the songs of the maidens; the eyes of the women grew wet with tears as they watched his haggard face; his peers shook their heads over his unused weapons; the old man said that he was suffering under the anger of some deity, and must soon die if the doom were not averted, and the priests offered sacrifice and consulted their oracles in vain—the gods were dumb.

At length, one day, while the king's mood was at its worst, there came sailing round the white horns of the bay two vessels, one from the east and one from the west. The prows of both the ships crunched the shingle at the same moment. Each party grasped its weapons fiercely and moved toward the other across the yellow sand, but before the trampled beach could become a battle-ground a band of the townspeople, all armed, and heralded by a priest of Poseidon, came hurrying from the town to the strand and stood between the opponents. When they came before Megacles, the king greeted them with a weary smile, and listened languidly while they told their tale. The Argive leader spoke of the rape of Helen and of the armament of the Greek princes against Troy, and besought Megacles to swell their battles with his ships and his men. The Trojan, on the other part, urged the old wrong done by Herakles in excuse of the deed of Paris, and wooed Megacles to come and fight for Troy by woody Ida.

When each had spoken, the king, who had been listening moodily and tracing idle lines in the earth with his spear point, lifted his head, and there was a joyous light in his eyes such as men had not seen there for many a day. Prompted, so it was said, by the inspiration of Aphrodita, he pledged himself to the men of Troy, and so they departed to their ships again, Trojans and Tyrians, and sailed back to their own people.

Then Megacles made ready ships, and men, and armor, and went across the sea to Asia and Mount Ida, and passed between the gates of Ilium, he and his fellows, the best blood of the island. As Megacles entered the city he met a great number of youths and maidens crowned with flowers, and singing and piping, going to a temple, and in their midst a woman walked, whom, when his eyes beheld, he knew at once to be the lady of his vision whom Aphrodita had shown to him. So he stood gazing at her with sweet pain in his heart and mind on fire, until she had passed in at the temple portals. Then Megacles turned to a bystander and besought him to tell the name of the woman. The bystander laughed loudly, saying: "You are indeed a stranger here in our city if you do not know the face and name of Helen, the fairest of women."

Then there came a desperate sally by the Trojans upon the Greek encampment. Megacles with his little band of islanders bore a brave part in the fight, and wrought great execution upon the enemy. In the very middle of the fight Menelaos encountered Paris. They closed for an instant in deadly conflict, and then the king of Sparta struck the son of Priam to the ground, and would have killed him then and there and ended the feud ere it had well begun. But the fates willed it otherwise, for Megacles, raging through the lanes of war, saw the stricken Paris, and swooped down like an eagle upon the vengeful king and beat him back from his pray. While Menelaos turned to meet this new enemy, many of the Trojans rushed in and picked up Paris and set him on his feet again and bore him away in safety. But the Greeks, coming to the rescue of Menelaos, closed in about Megacles and bore death in upon him at 20 points. As he slipped, the spear of Atrides pierced his breast, and he fell with a great cry upon the plain. The island people, hearing the cry, rushed upon his enemies and swept them aside and lifted up the body of the lord and bore him away from the battle. It was evening, and that day's fight was done, and the Trojans were victorious; so the islanders laid their sorely-wounded monarch upon a litter of crossed spears, and bore him slowly back with the rest of the Trojan army to the city, and Paris walked by the side of the litter.

As the convoy passed the Scæan gate, Helen, who was standing on the wall of the tower to watch the returning warrior, looked down and saw the sorrow of the island people and the pale face of their dying king. Then Helen leaned over the wall and flung two roses, one white and one red, lightly into the air. The white rose floated softly down to the slow moving biers, and gently fell upon the lips of Megacles, and a faint smile came over his face, and in that instant his life departed out of him. But Paris caught the red rose in his hand and held it joyously upon high and waved it toward Helen, and so passed into the town, and all the Trojans after him. Every one in Ilium rejoiced that night save only the island people, who grieved much for their lost leader. But none of them ever returned to the home in the blue sea, but they all died one after another in battles before Troy, and soon the very name of Megacles was forgotten alike in Phrygia and in the island where his race had reigned.

* * * * *

When the monk had finished he sat silent for a few minutes thinking over the sad story. Then I entreated him that he would part with the manuscript, and that I might be allowed to make this long lost treasure known to the scholars of England and Germany. But my words appeared to alarm him, for he at once rose up, and, hurriedly thrusting the manuscript into the bosom of his robe, went away and I saw him no more.

My impression is that the manuscript has not the antiquity which the learned monk ascribed to it, but is probably one of the many mediæval Greek poems which took episodes of the war of Troy for their theme. But it is quite possible that the tale itself, which certainly is not to be found in classical literature, as far as I am acquainted with it, may be a genuine tradition dating back from really remote antiquity.

* * * * A disease of so delicate a nature as stricture of the urethra should only be entrusted to those of large experience and skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphlet, references and terms, three letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

She Was Not Full.

From the Qu'Appelle Vidette.

A young lady of the Irish persuasion residing within 100 miles of the Fort, was grossly insulted the other night at a dance. Shortly after her return from the supper table a young gallant asked her if her "program was full," whereupon she indignantly replied that she had "eaten only a few bites."

Inflammation of the Eyes Cured.

—Mr. Jacob D. Miller, Newbury, writes: "I was troubled with inflammation of the eyes so that during nearly the whole of the summer of 1882 I could not work. I took several bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that it cured me of my affliction. It is an excellent medicine for costiveness.

A chicken in the oven is worth two in your neighbor's hennery.

—West Toronto Junction is within a few minutes of the Union station by the trains of either the Ontario and Quebec and the Grand Trunk or the Northern. Real estate in the neighborhood has steadily risen in value and promises to advance still more rapidly. Some of the best lots in West Toronto are to be had from George Clarke, 295 Yonge street.

The Milwaukee man's idea of a blissful state—Whisky-onsin.

—Experience proves that nothing else so surely destroys Scrofula, root and branch, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

An Ohio man went to a rink and compelled his wife to accompany him home. He wouldn't let her skate. A few days later she eloped with one of her neighbors, and he has concluded to "let her slide."

Merited Success

Is attending the Anglo-American Medical society in the introduction of their special and eminently successful method of curing catarrh, loss of voice and hearing, and all chronic diseases of the air passages. We learn that their parlors at 39 Adelaide street east are crowded daily, and that some of our most prominent citizens have already consulted them. 246

A mischievous boy yelled "Rats!" in a rink in this city one afternoon last week, and very nearly created a panic. It is almost impossible for a girl to stand up in a chair with roller skates on.

—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged the best of all preparations for the cure of pulmonary complaints.

A New Jersey town has fitted up its town hall as a skating rink in order to raise money to pay off its debt. It will also prove an excellent means of keeping its physicians out of the poor house.

—P. M. Markell, West Jeddore, N.S., writes: I wish to inform you of the wonderful qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I had a horse so lame that he could scarcely walk; the trouble was in the knee, and two or three applications completely cured him.

An exchange says: "Nearly all the newspapers uphold the skating rinks." Observation shows that the skaters need more upholding than the rinks—especially the amateurs.

A Princely Fortune.

—A man may possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all the organs. 246

The clergymen who complain that roller skating is immoral probably base their opinion on the fact that any one who learns it is bound to fall sooner or later.

—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

There is no business in the world that has been sat down upon so emphatically as roller-skating, and yet it continues to boom just as if nobody was hurt.

—Mrs. George Simpson, Toronto, says: "I have suffered severely with corns, and was unable to get relief from treatment of any kind until I was recommended to try Holloway's Corn Cure. After applying it for a few days I was enabled to remove the corn, root and branch—no pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from corns."

Protection of Wolves.

From the Macleod, N.W.T., Gazette.

The wolves on the bottoms of the Old Man's river below Macleod, are said to be swarming. They are the big gray timber wolves, supposed to have come down from the Porcupine. They run in bands, and don't think twice about tackling yearling calves, and sometimes grown cattle. Those who have seen them say that after they have killed an animal, they only eat from it while it is warm, and then seek a fresh victim, and bait they don't seem to care for. Very few will run the risk of being fined for putting out poison, as a license is required, and those who own no cattle, scarcely feel called upon to pay for one. This wolf nuisance is pretty general all over the range country, and under the present preserving system, the brutes are having a picnic, and increasing in number. If the government will not offer a bounty for them, the least they can do is to remove the tax for killing them, which is a relic of the barbarous times of wolfing. This should be represented to the government by the officials who have the authority to collect the license fee.

Swallowed a Gun Barrel.

From the Mansfield, Tex., Advertiser.

A short time ago while H. T. Whitcomb was hunting for woodcock with Mr. Williams, his dog made a fuss near a large pine stub, inside of which a noise was heard, and upon cutting it down a large live blacksnake was found, inside of which was a gun barrel, well preserved, over four feet in length, and upon which 1777 is plainly seen. The barrel is supposed to have been on Sullivan's battlefield, near here, and, while all gory, was swallowed by his snakeship, who, descending the hollow, could not turn about or digest it; so the snake has remained these many years, living on mice, rats, etc. The barrel can be seen at Mr. Williams' relic room on his farm here.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 36

Where to Keep It.

Keep it in your family. The best remedy for accidents and emergencies, for burns, scalds, bruises, soreness, sore throat, croup, rheumatism, chilblains and pain or soreness of all kinds, is that marvellous healing remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil. 246

Can a cannibal acquire a literary taste by eating an author?

—Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N.Y., writes: She has been troubled with asthma for four years; had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

Judging from the amount consumers have to pay it seems that gas meter inspectors must wear double magnifying glasses.

A cold snap—the crack of an Esquiman's whip.

—What a comfort to be able to gratify one's appetite once more without pain, after long suffering from dyspepsia! Victims of indigestion wise enough to accept the general verdict in favor of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure as true, and accept the cure, can enjoy the welcome relief. Obstinate dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness invariably yield to its potent regulating action.

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Works & Show Rooms 410 to 430 King St. West.

We repair and replate Silverware, and make it as attractive as when first made. Tea Sets, Epergnes, Casters, Baskets, Butter Dishes, etc.

Designs furnished for any article, either in Electro-plate or Sterling Silver, and estimates given.

We employ designers and workmen of long experience and our facilities for manufacturing are unsurpassed.

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The Leading House

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WINTER RATES.

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PARLOR, BEDROOM,

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Every Article Reduced in Price.

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CAUSTIC BALSAM!

Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price $1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, 21 Front Street, West Toronto, Ont. ☞None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

TORONTO RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Departure and Arrival of Trains from and at Union Station.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Departures, Main Line East.

7.15 a.m.—Mixed for Belleville.
8.30 a.m.—Fast express for Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal Quebec, Portland, Boston, etc.
1 p.m.—Mixed for Kingston and intermediate stations.
5.30 p.m.—Local for Belleville and intermediate stations.
8.00 p.m.—Express for main points, Ottawa Montreal, etc., runs daily.

Arrivals, Main Line East

9.18 a.m.—Express from Montreal Ottawa and main local points.
10.18 a.m.—Local from Belleville.
6.48 p.m.—Mixed from all points ea
10.35 p.m.—Express from Boston, Quebec, Portland, Montreal, Ottawa, etc.

Departures, Main Line West.

7.55 a.m.—Local for all points west to Detroit.
1 p.m.—Express for Port Huron, Detroit, Chicago and all western points.
4.00 p.m.—For Stratford and London.
6.25 p.m.—Mixed for Stratford and Sarnia.
11.15 p.m.—Express for Sarnia and western points; sleeping car for Detroit.

Arrivals, Main Line West

8.55 a.m.—Mixed from Sarnia and intermediate points.
8.10 a.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit, Port Huron, and all western points.
12.22 p.m.—Local from London, Goderich, etc.
7.10 p.m.—Express from all points west, Chicago, Detroit, etc.
11.15 p.m.—Local from London Stratford, etc.

Departures, Great Western Division.

7.[illegible] a.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo and local stations between Niagara Falls and Windsor
9.25 a.m.—For Detroit, St. Louis and points in the southwest.
12.20 p.m.—For Detroit, Chicago and the west and all points east from Hamilton; runs daily.
3.55 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston and local stations between Hamilton and London, and Brantford, St. Thomas, etc.
6.30 p.m.—Local stations between Toronto and Niagara Falls.
11 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston and all points east and west of Hamilton

Arrivals, Great Western Division.

8.25 a.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, etc.
10.15 a.m.—Express from London, St. Catharines, Hamilton, etc.
1.45 p.m.—Express from New York, Boston Buffalo and all points east.
4.30 p.m.—Express from New York, Boston Chicago, Detroit, London, etc., runs daily.
7.05 p.m.—Mail from Buffalo, Detroit, London, Hamilton and intermediate stations.
7.45 p.m.—Express from Detroit, St. Louis, etc.
11.10 p.m.—Local from London and intermediate stations.

Suburban Trains Great Western Division.

Leave Toronto at 7.35, 10.55 a.m., and 2, 4.20 and 5.30 p.m.

Returning leave Mimico 8.35 and 11.55 a.m., and 2.35, 4.55 and 6.05, calling at Queen's wharf, Parkdale, High park and the Humber, both going and returning.

Sunday Trains, G. W. Division.

Trains leaving Toronto for Hamilton at 12.20 and arriving from Hamilton at 4.30 p.m., run on Sundays, but do not stop at intermediate stations.

Departures, Midland Division.

9.15 a.m.—Mixed—Peterboro and intermediate stations.
7.35 a.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Coboconk, Haliburton, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby, Peterboro, Lakefield, Port Hope, Madoc, Belleville, Hastings, Campbellford and intermediate stations.
4.35 p.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Coboconk, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby, Peterboro, Port Hope and intermediate stations.
3.15 p.m.—Mixed—Sutton and intermediate stations.

Arrivals, Midland Division.

12.25 p.m.—Express. 10.15 a.m.—Mixed from Sutton and intermediate stations. 9.20 p.m.—Mail. 5.05 p.m.—Mixed from Peterboro.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Departures Credit Valley Section.

8.10 a.m.—St. Louis express, for principal stations on main line and branches, and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas city.
1.25 p.m.—Pacific express, for Galt, Woodstock, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west and north-west.
4.10 p.m.—Local express for all points on main line, Orangeville and Elora branches.

Arrivals, Credit Valley Section.

8.45 a.m.—Express from all stations on main line and branches.
5.35 p.m.—Atlantic express from Chicago and all points west and stations on main line.
8.10 p.m.—Montreal express from all stations on main line and branches.
10.55 a.m.—Mixed from St. Thomas.

Departures, Toronto, Grey and Bruce Section.

7.20 a.m.—Mail for Orangeville, Owen Sound, Teeswater and all intermediate stations.
4.40 p.m.—Express for Orangeville, Owen Sound and Teeswater.
5.15 a.m.—Mixed from Toronto Junction.

Arrivals, Toronto, Grey and Bruce Section.

10.45 a.m.—Express from Owen Sound and Teeswater.
3.30 p.m.—Mail from Owen Sound and Teeswater.
4.45 p.m.—Mixed arrives at Toronto Junction

Departures, Ontario and Quebec Section.

8.25 a.m.—Limited express for Peterboro, Norwood, Perth, Smith's Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, and intermediate points.
3.35 p.m.—Mixed for Peterboro, Norwood and all intermediate stations.
7.55 p.m.—Montreal express for Peterboro, Norwood, Perth, Smith's Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and all points east.

Arrivals, Ontario and Quebec Section.

8.30 a.m.—St. Louis express from Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Peterboro, and intermediate points.
11.25 p.m.—Mixed from Peterboro, Norwood and intermediate points.
9.55 p.m.—Toronto express from Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Peterboro and intermediate points.

NORTHERN RAILWAY

Trains depart from and arrive at City hall station, stopping at Union and Brock street stations.

Departures.

7.55 a.m.—Mail for Muskoka wharf, Orillia, Meaford, Penetang and intermediate stations.
11.45 a.m.—Accommodation for Barrie, Gravenhurst, Meaford and intermediate stations.
5.05 p.m.—Express for Collingwood, Penetang, Orillia and Barrie.

Arrivals.

10.05 a.m.—Express from Collingwood, Orillia, Barrie and intermediate points.
3 p.m.—Accommodation from Meaford Collingwood, Penetang, Muskoka wharf Orillia, Barrie and intermediate points.
8.45 p.m.—Mail from Penetang, Gravenhurst, Orillia, Barrie and intermediate stations

PATENT GRANULATED

Oatmeal and Wheat, White and Yellow Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, etc., the best breakfast Cereals you can buy and at half the price other kinds are sold.

LAWSON'S ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

509 YONGE STREET. 246

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

Mails close and are due as

	CLOSE. a.m.	CLOSE. p.m.	DUE. a.m.	DUE. p.m.
G. T. R., East	6.00	6.30	9.30	10.45
O. & Q. Ry	6.00	6.30	9.45	10.45
G. W. R.	11.30	9.30	10.30	7.20
G. T. R., West	7.00	3.00	11.45	7.20
N. & N.W.	6.30	4.00	10.30	8.30
G. T. & B.	6.00	4.00	11.00	8.00
Midland	6.00	3.00	12.00	9.15
C. V. R.	6.00	3.45	9.50	8.50
U. S. N. Y.	6.00	2.45	9.00	1.10
U. S. Chicago	11.30	9.30	8.30	7.20
British Mails—Monday		2.30		
" " Wednesday		2.3		
" " Thursday		2.3		

INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.

AGENCY:

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New articles of Manufacture and new Inventions introduced in the United States or Canada.

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We have a complete stock of Machine, Cap and Set Screws, Square Hexagon Head Cap Screws, Hexagon Nuts, Tapped and Finished

RICE LEWIS & SON,

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Enterprise Coffee Mills

At Manufacturers List.

P. PATERSON & SON

77 KING STREET,

New Stand Nearly opposite Toronto street. 246

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J. P. SULLIVAN

Manufacturer of first class Carriages and Wagons in the latest styles. All work warranted for one year. Superior material used in all branches. Call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere. All orders promptly attended to. Special attention paid to repairing. Terms cash and prices to suit the time

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Watches and Clocks to Repair.

Lowest Prices and best work in the City.

WALL & CO.,

22 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, 1020 QUEEN STREET WEST.

☞ Clocks, etc., called for upon receipt of address. 36

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CABINET MAKER.

R. RAWLINSON, 548 Yonge St.

All kinds of art furniture kept in stock or made to order. 246

Dr. Ryerson, L.R.C.P. & S.E.

Surgeon for the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose

317 CHURCH STREET.

Hours: 10—1 4—6; Saturdays excepted. 246

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COAL $6 PER TON.

The Best in the Market

P. D. CONGER,

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TYPHOID AND MALARIAL FEVER.

Prevent this by having your closets cleaned and deodorised by Marchment & Co. Then have your closets converted into dry earth closets, which we will do free of cost and clean them monthly at a mere nominal charge by contract. S. W. MARCHMENT & CO., City Contractors, 9 QUEEN STREET EAST. 246

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STENCILS AND SEALS.

I. C. FELL & CO.,

27 Adelaide street east, TORONTO.

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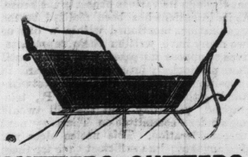
Newspapers, Bills, Circulars, etc., etc.

The entire city is covered daily by a staff of reliable carriers.

Business men will find the NEWSPAPER & BILL DISTRIBUTING CO., the best medium for placing their announcements before the public.

Office: 28 Adelaide E., Room 9.



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Don't fail to examine our solid comfort Cutters and Sleighs, all of the latest Montreal styles at

WM. DIXON'S,

53 and 55 Adelaide street West, next door to Grand's. 246

WILLIAM BERRY,

Odorless Excavator & Contractor,

NO. 151 LUMLEY STREET.

Office, 5 Victoria street, Toronto

Night soil removed from all parts of the city at reasonable rates.

DAVIS BROS.,

130 Yonge Street,

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Watch Repairing.

First-class Workmen Kept. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 246

$2 PER DOZEN

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THE TORONTO PHOTO COMPANY,

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No Sunday Sittings Made. 246

ESTABLISHED 1869.

The Canadian Reporting and Collecting Association.

HEAD OFFICE: 28 and 30 Toronto street, Toronto, Ont.

The only reliable Home Institution of the kind in the Dominion. Special reports furnished and Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, Great Britain, the continent of Europe, Australia, United States, West Indies and South America.

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Rents and debts collected. Money advanced on goods. Money to loan. Notes discounted.

J. MOORE,

FINE

COMMERCIAL PRINTING,

39 COLBORNE STREET,

Orders by mail promptly executed. 135

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast table with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 246

Builders' and Contractors' SUPPLIES.

Carpenters and Garden Tools, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

J. L. BIRD

313 QUEEN ST. WEST. 246

OLD COUNTRY PASSAGES.

ECONOMY WITH COMFORT.

The Royal Mail Steamship Adriatic of the White Star Line, has a dining-room and state rooms for a strictly limited number of intermediate passengers. This accommodation which is on the SALOON DECK, is furnished with the electric light and every modern comfort. Besides the advantage of being in a magnificent ship, passengers will find it superior in ventilation and many other respects to the saloon on many ocean steamers. The Adriatic sails from New York for Liverpool via Queenstown on the 21st February.

T. W. JONES, General Agent.

246 23 York street Toronto

WM. BAILLIE,

Carpenter and Builder,

80 & 82 ALBERT ST.

Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates given on application. 246

LEATHER BELTING.

Patent Stitched, Steam Machine Stretched English Oak Tanned Belting and Lace Leather. Quality guaranteed. Trade solicited. 246

HARRIS, HEENAN & CO.,

124 & 126 Queen St., Montreal.

JURY & AMES,

Tailors, 83 Bay Street.

Have just opened their Imported Fall Stock of WORSTED TWEEDS and all kinds of Overcoating. First-class workmanship and goods at moderate prices. 246

J. A. SCHOFIELD,

Practical Watchmaker,

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325 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Having had fifteen years experience I am competent of doing anything in my line. Work done for the trade. 246

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Family Butcher, etc.

Fresh Meats of all kinds, the best the Markets afford. Spiced Rounds of Beef, Rounds, Rumps and Briskets of Corned Beef, the best in the City, Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon (my own curing), Poultry and Vegetables of the season, Lard, Sausages (my own make). Telephone Communication. My address is

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T. H. BILLS,

GENERAL FAMILY BUTCHER. Corner Queen and Terauley Sts., Toronto.

Poultry, Vegetables, Corned Beef, Pickled Tongues and every description of first-class meats always on hand.

☞ Families waited upon for orders.

MOUNTED GRINDSTONES,

With Hardwood Frames fitted up for both foot and hand power. Cheap.

LIONEL YORKE,

Steam Stone Works, Esplanade, foot of Jarvis street.

McCORMACK BROS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES,

WINES & LIQUORS

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Agents for Felce Island Wines and Carling's Ales.

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XMAS PRESENTS,

Brass Fenders,

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Brass Crumb Brushes and Trays.

A LARGE VARIETY AT LOWEST PRICES.

HARRY A. COLLINS

90 YONGE STREET.

CHEESE!

Swiss, Gruyere, Roquefort, Gorgonzola, English Stilton, Parmesan, Gouda Kosher, Edam, Sap Sago, Romatour, Menanta, Camembert, Limbourgh, Hand, Neufchatel Cream, Sage, Pine Apple, New York Dairy and Canadian Cheese. 36

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Grocer and Importer,

103 CHURCH STREET.

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DISPENSING CHEMIST

COR. CARLTON AND BLEEKER

Prescriptions Carefully Dispensed

NOTICE TO YOUNG & OLD

The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick of London has established an agency in Toronto for the sale of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervous diseases arising from whatever cause. Has been in use here over twenty years. Cured thousands. No Cure, No Pay. Enclose stamp for pamphlet, which will be sent in sealed envelope to all who Address to 463 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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Medical Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

27 Gould St., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Andrews' Purificantia, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases can be obtained at the Dispensary. Circulars free. All letters answered promptly without charge, when stamp is enclosed. Communications confidential. Address, R. J. ANDREWS, M.S., TORONTO, ONT 246

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St. N.Y. 135

V. P. HUMPHREY,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,

300 Yonge Street, Toronto.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. 36

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187 YONGE STREET.

COUPE and LIVERY STABLES

and 13 Queen st. east. Telephone. 246

J. YOUNG,

The Leading Undertaker,

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THE LEADING

Undertakers and Embalmers

OF THE WEST END,

No. 378 Queen st. west, Toronto. Parkdale Branch, 69 Queen st., Parkdale. Open day and night. Charges moderate. 24

I AM GOING TO THE FIGHT.

THE UNANIMOUS CRY IN THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

O'Connor's Mutual Insurance Law Before the House—Private Bills Legislation.

In the local legislature yesterday fifteen private bills received a second reading, including bills in amendment of the charters of the dean and chapter of St. Alban's, Toronto, the Toronto baptist college, and the St. George's society of the city, and incorporating the Brockville, Merrickville and Ottawa railway company. In reply to Mr. Meredith the premier stated that the attention of the government had been called to a decision of the court of appeal was taken away in certain cases and that it was intended to propose an amendment to restore the right of appeal in such cases. Mr. Meredith enquired when the franchise bill would be introduced, and Premier Mowat replied that he could not name the day but the provisions of the measure were "under consideration," a statement which was followed by derisive applause from the opposition.

On motion of Mr. Gibson (Huron) a return was ordered showing the amount spent in scholarships, bursaries, exhibitions and prizes in Toronto university, University college and Upper Canada college during the ten years ending 1883-84.

Mr. Meredith brought up the case of Henry S. Mitchell of Drayton, whose application for admission as notary public had been refused though, as we alleged, the public were put to considerable inconvenience by the absence of such an official. Mr. Brady replied that notaries were not admitted, as a matter of course, and that Mr. Mitchell had not applied in the right form or passed the required examination. Mr. Meredith urged that Mr. Mitchell had not been fairly dealt with, and to show that political reasons were at the bottom of his exclusion and read an extract from a letter written by Mr. Hardy to the applicant regretting that the latter was on bad terms with Mr. McKim, as it was to be regretted that "two such good men" should be a pack of jaggerheads—whereat there was great applause and laughter on the part of the opposition.

Mr. O'Connor's bill to amend the act respecting mutual fire insurance companies came up for a second reading and explained its provisions. The bill provides that mutual insurance companies shall stand on the same footing as other suitors in being compelled to bring division court suits where the defendants reside, instead of having the exceptional privilege of bringing action at the head office. He urged that the farmers were subjected to great hardship in cases of dispute by suits being brought at a distance from their places of residence, and made a well reasoned, but too lengthy speech, in support of his contention. Mr. Young followed on behalf of the companies, and supported the law as it at present stood, urging that the effect of the proposed amendment would be to advantage the joint stock companies at the expense of the mutual institutions. He moved the three months' hoist, seconded by Mr. Gibson of Hamilton. The discussion then became general, and a large number of members related their experience of mutual insurance companies. Premier Mowat opposed the bill, admitting that their were some hardships to insurers in the present state of the law, but thought that the balance was in its favor. People need not insure in mutual companies if they did not like the principle under which they were managed. Mr. Robillard considered mutual insurance companies a humbug. Mr. Leys followed in a similar strain. Mr. Fraser thought that while some of the companies indulged in sharp practice, the law should be framed with regard to the honest and reliable companies, so as not to unduly cripple their business. He thought a good deal of the trouble arose from the insurers not understanding the methods of the companies and the responsibilities they incurred in signing premium notes. He proposed a change in the law to the effect that every premium note should bear on its face the condition that it could be sued at the head office. He suggested that the bill should be allowed to stand. Mr. O'Connor said that he had allowed the measure to stand last year and that it should be referred to a committee and the amendment considered there. Mr. Hardy, though he did not altogether agree with the bill, thought it should go to a committee. Mr. Meredith spoke in similar terms. Mr. Young opposed the proposition to refer to a committee as it would be endorsing the principle of the bill. They might as well vote to abolish the companies at once. At the suggestion of the premier, who said it would be distinctly understood the house was not committed to anything, Mr. Young withdrew his amendment and the bill was read a second time on division and referred to a select committee.

The house then adjourned on motion of Premier Mowat in spite of the objections of Mr. Meredith, who said that in addition to the amount of unfinished business there was a special reason why the members should not be at liberty in the evening as he understood there was a dangerous entertainment going on. [Laughter and cries of "Where?" "Where?"] Of course the inevitable member who wanted to know when those returns would be brought down and to have a last word and to receive the usual consolatory reply that they were being prepared. After which the sergeant-at-arms yanked off the gilded club, the speaker vacated his shagreen leather throne and the members mingled for a while in friendly converse about the prospects of the Scholes-Mitchell discussion and then all was silence and solitude with the exception of a couple of assiduous members who remained to mail documents to their constituents which they will doubtless find very useful in building fires.

Opened out To day 100 Dozen Gents' Fine White Shirts bought at 50 cents on the dollar and offering at a great Bargain at the Bon Marche.

The Manager is Not Dead.

Editor World: Mr. McArthur, managing director of the Upper Canada furniture company, Bowmanville, will thank The World if he will kindly insert this note to correct an error which appeared in the report of the sad accident which caused the death of the late Mr. Reffell. In that report it is stated that Mr. Reffell was manager of the company's warerooms in Toronto. The manager there is John Dawkins, who was appointed in July last, and who still holds that position.

Will the Canon Tell Where?

Editor World: Will Canon Dumoulin kindly tell me from what book he got the temperance story from which he quoted in his sermon on Sunday. I should like to see it in print. A ST. JAMES' PEWHOLDER.

Where Does he Live?

—He lives up at 295 Queen street west, and you just take that old turnip of a watch up to him and he will make it keep time like a chronometer. He fixed mine, and mind you Doherty takes the bun for repairing watches of any kind. 136

WM. THOMSON & CO.'S FAILURE.

The Firm Hope for an Amicable Settlement.

The failure of the old-established house of Wm. Thomson & Co., hardware and crockery merchants, was the principal topic of conversation in business circles yesterday and much sympathy was manifested for the firm. The hope was also freely expressed that they would be able to resume again very shortly. The World had an interview with Fred. J. Menet, when that gentleman stated that he thought an amicable settlement of the present difficulty would be speedily arrived at. Some sensational newspapers published in this city have done us a great deal of harm, said he, as the articles they published may have the effect of inducing our creditors to push us. I believe, however, that our creditors have confidence in us and that we will speedily resume business on as favorable auspices as ever. Of course if we are pressed we shall have to assign, and then no one will be losers except the firm, as our assets will more than cover our liabilities.

Is Glover Harrison likely to be affected by your suspension? was asked.

Not at all said Mr. Menet. He put $25,000 into our business, but even if he lost it, it would not affect his own business at all. He had that much money of a surplus to invest when he put it into our business.

Mr. Harrison was called on at his place of business, but was found to be confined to his house by illness.

It is understood that the Merchants' bank are not interested in the suspension, but it is believed the Standard bank is, and if the firm is forced to assign E. R. C. Clarkson will be the assignee.

The following circular from the firm was sent to the various newspaper offices yesterday:

Editor World: We desire to express the hope that our suspension will be of a temporary character. Out of regard to the interests of those to whom our firm has business relationship we do not deem it our duty to say more. Your kind insertion will oblige, yours, etc., WM. THOMSON & CO.

A prominent member of the board of trade said yesterday: About five or six years ago John Bures retired from the firm, taking well on to $70,000 out of it. This amount was distributed over several years. Along with its gradual discharge there has been a steady shrinkage of values in the stock carried by the firm, two things that produced the present suspension.

The liabilities are about $250,000, the assets about the same. Glover Harrison went in as a special partner since Mr. Burns' retirement. He is sufficiently wealthy not to be affected by the loss of his $25,000 if it prove a loss. Mr. Thomson recently sold his house in the park for $15,000 and he still owns a store on Front street worth $45,000. These two properties are not implicated in the business.

A Tremendous Slaughter in Winter Mantles at the Bon Marche.

A CHINESE FEAST.

The Christianized Mongolians Entertain Their Teachers at Shaftesbury Hall.

One of the up stair rooms in Shaftesbury hall was last night the scene of a Chinese feast. A number of Mongolians resident in the city have been receiving religious and secular instruction from some young ladies who have their headquarters at Shaftesbury hall, at the same time that they have been doing a thriving business as washerwomen or washermen. The heathens, now supposed to be christianized, have hearts, and evidently feel under many obligations to their teachers.

Accordingly, last night they determined to treat the teachers to a Chinese feast. The president of the feast was Sam Kee who has made a competency here in the laundry business, and the vice-president was Wan Lee, another laundry man on Queen street west. The feast was announced so commence at 5 p.m., but long before that hour the celestial portion of Toronto's population, with their queues plaited to suit the most fastidious mandarin, assembled in the neighborhood of Shaftesbury hall.

A representative of The World who was passing enquired from one of the most gaudily attired heathens what was the cause of the gathering. He said; We give suppa I night to teacher. Where? enquired the scribe. Oh, up-stairs, was the answer. According up stairs was sought, but the reporter was stopped at the entrance to the feast chamber by a fair haired young English chap, who demanded tickets. The scribe said he was sent by The World to see the feast, whereupon the fair haired party hailed a gray haired gentleman, whom he called Mr. Morse, and repeated to him The World man's request for admission. No reporters are admitted here, said that astute individual; we are afraid if we admitted them they might give names, and so on, which we are not in favor of. The reporter's appetite was keen about this time, the odor of boiled rice being plainly smellable all over the hall.

Many ladies were met on their way upstairs, and it is believed they enjoyed a very luxurious repast from the boiled rice which, however, they were compelled to eat with sticks cut to about the size of lead pencils.

Ontario License Commissioners.

G. M. Rose, M. Thwaite and Dr. J. J Cassidy yesterday organized themselves on the Ontario liquor license commission for the year. Mr. Thwaite was chosen chairman. Six interim cases came before the board for adjudication.

Sure to Conquer.

The most troublesome cough is sure to yield if timely treated with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Pleasant to take and safe for young or old. 246

A Good Guarantee.

H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa., writes that he has guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, bilious attacks and liver and kidney troubles. In no cases has it disappointed those who used it. In Canada it gives the same general satisfaction. 246

The Black Watch.

The famous "42d Highlanders" (familiarly known in the British army as the Black Watch), says the New York Times, have added one more to their countless exploits by the storming of the Arab intrenchments at Birti, where poor Gen. Earle was killed. Among the many deeds of daring performed by them in recent wars three stand out pre-eminent. They were one of the three Highland regiments with which Sir Colin Campbell (afterward Lord Clyde) broke the Russian centre at the Alma on Sept 26, 1854. They formed part of the immortal "thin red line topped with steel against which an overwhelming Russian force shattered itself in the memorable attack upon Balaklava five weeks after. In the advance upon Coomassie during Gen. Wolseley's Ashantee campaign, in January, 1874, the "Black Watch" bore the brunt of the great fight at Amoaful, suffering severe loss in carrying at the point of the bayonet a thick wood held by native sharpshooters. Indeed, every one must admit that they have fully obeyed the injunction with which their chief led them up the Alma hillside: "Now, my men, make me proud of the Highland brigade."

A Fine Lot of Torchon Laces just opened at the Bon Marche.

THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT.

An Open Letter to the Duke of Cambridge—Troops that Canada Could Spare.

To His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.J.C.G. M.G., Commander-in-Chief, War Office:

SIR: I have, perhaps, no right to obtrude gratuitous advice upon one who is no doubt quite capable of managing the duties of the War office during the present crisis, but having a few suggestions to offer which would tend to help your department out of a portion of the difficulty you now experience in recruiting for the army, I desire to give you the benefit of them.

Now, in the first place, why could you not form a regiment of the members of the Guelph family and their numerous relations and connections at present under pension or pay from your government? Organize a grand royal round-up, corral all the sucking kings, princes, etc., lick them into shape and send them to the front—in fact to the frontest part of the front.

I do not say this in a spirit of malice but simply as a matter of economy, as each royal hoodlum who soared amongst the shining ones would be one less for the government to settle with on pay day N.B. If you adopt this idea I should expect you to forward me 10 per cent. of the amount so saved as no one else has thought of this admirable scheme.) Give them to understand that for all time to come royal hangers-on will have the honor of being sent to the front first and you will find that the house of commons will not be bothered about princely allowances in the future to any great extent.

Now, as to the commanding officer, why not go yourself? True, you might find some difficulty in securing a man of just your military calibre to warm your chair in the war office, but look about and do the best you can. While organizing you might write some small tracts in handy pocket form for the use of your command upon subjects upon which you are an authority, such as "What I know about the Redan," "Jack and Jill went up the hill," etc., etc.

Now in the matter of a Canadian contingent, why should Canadians desire to rush in and grab some of the honor and glory which should in a war like the present belong exclusively to Englishmen? Let Canada send a contingent by all means; but why not have it composed of assisted-passage Englishmen, who are dissatisfied with Canada, and who Canada will not hanker after very much—enlist enough of these to form at least one regiment as the honor of old England must be upheld. We will send more if required—in fact I feel satisfied that the people of Toronto alone would see that it was upheld, even though Conway street should be left a howling wilderness.

Now as to the officers, these should be selected from among the 'Arrys and Chawles who arrive in Canada every week armed with an assorted lot of leather trunks, guns, tin baths (tubs, you know), letters of introduction from Lord Horse, the earl of Hades, and who swoop down upon Sir John at Ottawa loudly clamoring for civil service appointments, which many of them get, but the demand being very much in excess of the supply the majority of them are forced to become a part of the large floating population (many of them have their back teeth afloat most of the time) known as remittance fiends—if you want to know what a remittance fiend is ask his relatives in old England. A fund could be raised to pay the expenses of such a regiment as Canadian householders would see the advisability of subscribing a dollar or two at once rather than supplying innumerable hand-me-down-lunches to a greater number of tramps than this country should be supposed to average. Could you not authorize the immediate organization of such a regiment and I would further suggest that a small staff of efficient cowboys be secured to see that the members were all properly ear-marked so that they may not be reassisted back to Canada. Should you adopt the foregoing suggestions and find things don't exactly cog drop me a line and I think I can, with my massive intellect, straighten matters out. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

OLD MINKSKIN OF MUSKOKA.

For a Genuine Bargain in Dress Silks go to the Bon Marche.

Busy Burglars.

Early on Sunday morning the house of W. Wilson, 536 Queen street west, was visited by burglars, who succeeded in getting away with goods and jewelry to the value of $200. About six months ago Mr. Wilson was a victim of midnight marauders to the tune of $120. The perpetrators of the former burglary have never been discovered. The residence of James Gore, Munroe street, Riverside, was entered Sunday night during the absence of the family at church. The trunk of a boarder named James Brown was broken open and $140 stolen. Detective Brown arrested a man named Joselin as the culprit, and recovered about half the money, which was made up of five dollar bills, English half crowns and sixpenny pieces.

The Grand To-Night.

The benefit to-night to Raymond Holmes at the Grand ought to bring out a large attendance, as Mr. Holmes has made himself a host of friends in this city. His acting in the piece, Three Wives to One Husband, is first class. Speaking of him, the Buffalo Courier of a recent date said:

Raymond Holmes in his role of Andrew Dobbs does a marvelously fine piece of work. An opiate intended for somebody else is unwittingly taken into his system. Its soporific effects show themselves lightly at first, but increase in force as time passes, till complete prostration is induced. The gradual development of the narcotic influence is shown in a thoroughly artistic manner, and when supreme lethargy takes possession of the drugged Dobbs, and Dobbs falls from his couch to the floor, a very remarkable comedy scene is brought to a close. We know of no comedian who has ever accomplished this particular feat.

That Insurance Bill.

The insurance bill of Sir Leonard Tilley, now before the house of commons, which is intended to modify the insurance act of 1877, and the intent of this modification, it is held by those interested, is to kill off organizations such as the I. O. U. W., knights of pythias, foresters, knights of labor and kindred societies as well as labor organizations is being rapidly put through its various phases in the house. As its intentions has been realized by the organizations mentioned within a day or two many have written their representatives to oppose its passage at least until those particularly interested are heard in opposition to its becoming law. Notwithstanding this James Beaty, M. P., telegraphed yesterday that the bill would come before committee on Thursday next for consideration. This notice does not give anything like sufficient time for these societies throughout the dominion to be heard upon the matter. The question will be discussed at the public meeting this evening.

Shakespeare and the Bible.

Bishop Wordsworth, in his Shakespeare and the Bible, finds in the poet more than 550 biblical quotations, allusions, references and sentiments. Hamlet alone contains about 80, Richard III. nearly 50, Henry V. and Richard II. about 40 each. Shakespeare quotes from 54 of the biblical books, and not one of his 37 plays is without a scriptural reference. Genesis furnishes the poet with 31 quotations or allusions, the Psalms with 59, Proverbs with 35, Isaiah with 21, Matthew with 60, Luke with 33 and Romans with 23.

CELEBRITIES IN OTTAWA.

P. A. LANDRY.

P. A. Landry, the gentleman whose name has been connected with the vacant judgeship in New Brunswick by some, and with the lieutenant-governorship, soon to be open, by others, was born in Westmoreland, N.B., in 1846. His father, a prominent Acadian Frenchman, had been for several years a representative for Westmoreland in the provincial legislature; and looking to a political career likewise for his son, he set him, on the completion of his education to study law. Pierre was called to the bar in 1870; and in 1881 he was created a Q.C. He entered public life in 1870, having been elected to the New Brunswick legislature, in that year, for the present constituency. He opposed the "School law" measure persistently till it got upon the statute book; then he logically accepted the fact. In 1878 he entered the provincial government as chief commissioner of public works, and in 1882 became for a short period provincial secretary. Then the administration smashed up, and Mr. Landry appearing once again before Westmoreland was sent to Ottawa. Mr. Landry is one of the most prominent and able debaters among the younger members of the house. He sits next to Peter Mitchell, and wears a silk hat. His keen-cut and rather striking features indicate individuality, and quiet, clear perceptions. His eye is a dark violet, and it is unusually penetrating. He has a very high, white forehead, dark hair, dark-brown whiskers, and a prominent nose that reveals individuality. He is, I should say, about five feet ten in height; he wears a frock, and walks rapidly and decidedly. When he is not engaged with correspondence, you see him, his hand behind his ear, listening intently to every speaker of note as if he were getting the measure of all members that may be regarded as prominent. I venture to predict that amongst the clear, deliberative and precise debaters of the house he will take a front place. When he rises he is perfectly cool; he invariably has something to say; always has some point not before brought out to disclose. If he has a fault in speaking it is in being too anxious to present his statement that everybody may understand it; but this is a good fault. He is always effective, in the majority of cases is convincing, and he is never undignified, unreasonable or betrayed into extravagant statements by his feelings. But there is a sincere, manly ring to his utterances; and when he sits down few ever rise to gainsay him. His name has been connected with the vacant judgeship in New Brunswick; but it would be a pity that he should withdraw his talents from the house. If he desire the judgeship, however, there is no one better entitled to it. He is an eminent lawyer, and if appointed would be the only judge in New Brunswick who could speak the French language, though one third of the people of his province are Acadian French who are obliged to present their cases through an interpreter. He is, of course, a conservative. *Jek.*

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD—On Monday, the 23rd instant, the wife of W. Macdonald, barrister-at-law, of a son.

SUTTON—At 388 Spadina Ave., on Sunday, 22d February, the wife of R. T. Sutton, of a son.

DIED.

STOVEL.—On Sunday, Feb. 22, at 9 Selby street, Thomasine E., wife of the late Samuel Stovel, in her 36th year.

Services will be held at her late residence at 2.30 p. m., and funeral will leave for Mount Pleasant at 3.15 p. m. on Tuesday, Feb. 24.

MORE THAN EIGHT YEARS' USE OF strictly reliable fabrics, made in the most artistic and durable manner possible, has made for

QUINN.

THE SHIRT-MAKER,

the most enviable reputation of any shirt maker in Canada. ROSSIN HOUSE BLOCK, York st. Toronto

AMUSEMENTS AND MEETINGS.

BRICKLAYERS.

SPECIAL MEETING to attend MASS MEETING OF TRADES UNIONISTS and discuss questions concerning the COURT HOUSE.

BRICKLAYERS will meet at DUFFERIN HALL, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, at 7.15 sharp.

12 J. LUCAS, President.

MONTFORD'S MUSEUM.

Six Nights and Six Matinees, commencing Monday, Feb. 23.

Lang's Comedy Comique Company in SCHEMING,

the funniest play ever written, 240 laughs in 120 minutes.

GENERAL ADMISSION 10c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

O. B. SHEPPARD, - Manager.

TO-NIGHT, ONLY TO-NIGHT,

Grand Testimonial Benefit tendered by the citizens of Toronto to MR. RAYMOND HOLMES, who will appear in the screaming farce,

THE BENECIA BOY (B.B.) and the great success 3 WIVES TO 1 HUSBAND,

Plan open from 10 to 4.

Balance of week—B. McAuley combination.

SPADINA AVENUE

RINK.

CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT.

Massey Band Every Night this Week.

Boston Cream Puffs

AT

NASMITH'S

Cor. Jarvis and Adelaide streets and 51 King street west.

NOTICE.

MONDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,

will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

Monday, the sixteenth day of February next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.

Friday, the twenty-seventh of February next, will be the last day for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

27th December, 1884.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY—100 horses and carts to deliver coal and wood through the city. Apply to P. BURNS, Cor. Bathurst and Front streets.

LOST OR FOUND.

DOG LOST—BURLY NEWFOUNDLAND, answers to Captain. Return and get reward, 35 Davenport Road.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND ORGAN, imitation pipe top, 6 stops; also a new Domestic manufacturing sewing machine at T. FISHER'S, 539 Yonge street.

SAFES FOR SALE AT A. O. ANDREWS, 151 Yonge Street.

ARTICLES WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OLD SILVERWARE. Address E. S., World office.

REAL ESTATE.

J. F. A. McKEOWN,

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BROKER,

UNION BLOCK, 36 TORONTO STREET.

$250,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER cent. on good farm, town and village property. 346

DAIRY.

OAKVILLE DAIRY,

481½ YONGE STREET,

Guaranteed Pure Farmers' Milk.

Supplied Retail and Wholesale at Lowest Market Rates.

FRED. SOLE, PROPRIETOR. 246

FINANCIAL.

NOTES DISCOUNTED—MONEY ON Securities. A. O. ANDREWS, 151 Yonge street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY Property. Lowest terms. T. E. BROWNING, Barrister, 30 Adelaide street east.

PRIVATE MONEY AT 6 PER CENT. TO lend on best city property in large sums. W. JAMES COOPER, 25 Imperial Bank Buildings.

PERSONAL

HAVE YOU A FRIEND WHO WANTS to get into a good-paying business, or would you prefer to go in and win yourself? Agents, farmers, mechanics, clerks, school teachers, etc., will find this an easy way to make money; everybody satisfied; no humbug; no peddling; write for particulars, enclosing 3-cent stamp; don't delay; the advertisement will only appear for one week. Address James Lant, Importer of choice teas and coffees, 231 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. 246

A NEW DISCOVERY. COMPOUND Oxygen. The Great Vitalizing Agent. Cures Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma Dyspepsia Chronic, Sore Throat, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Nervous Exhaustion, etc., etc. Home and office treatment. Trial free. All Chronic Diseases find speedy relief and permanent cure. L. A. STACKHOUSE, 246 73 King St. West.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. ELTON & CO., No. 95 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, Designers and makers of the far-famed Indian clock on Yonge street. A fine assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry always on hand. Specialty made in repairing fine Chronometers, repeaters and fly-backs at moderate charges. N.B.—All work guaranteed 246

H. BUTTERWORTH, MANUFACTURING JEWELER, GOLD AND SILVER PLATER, 42 Adelaide st. west, Toronto. Repairing a Specialty. 246

MOWAT BROTHERS, ESTATE AND Financial Agents, 4, King street East, Properties sold on commission; Estates managed; money to loan, etc.

LEGAL CARDS.

A. D. PERRY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR etc. Society and private funds for investment. Lowest rates. Star Life offices, 32 Wellington street east, Toronto, (premises lately occupied by Commercial Union Assurance company.

CANNIFF & CANNIFF, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 36 Toronto street, Toronto. J. FOSTER CANNIFF, HENRY T. CANNIFF. 24

KINGSFORD & WICKHAM, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc., 18 Court street, Toronto. R. E. KINGSFORD, H. J. WICKHAM. 25

LAWRENCE & MILLIGAN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, conveyancers, etc., No. 14 Building and Loan Chambers, 15 Toronto street, Toronto. A. G. F. LAWRENCE, T. C. MILLIGAN. 36

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. J. J. Maclaren, J. H. Macdonald, W. M. Merritt, G. F. Shepley, J. L. Geddes, W. E. Middleton. Union Loan Buildings, 28 and 30 Toronto street.

READ, READ & KNIGHT, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc., 75 King street east. Money to loan. D. B. Read, Q.C., Walter Read, H. V. Knight. 246

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

AVENUE HOUSE.

HANDSOMELY REFITTED.

The best appointed bar in northern part of city. Choicest liquors and cigars. Billiard and pool rooms.

WM. J. HOWELL, 448 Yonge street. 246

BEST IN THE CITY.

ARCADE BILLIARD AND POOL HALL.

Yonge street, opposite Temperance street. Fourteen tables. Latest improvements. The Hall is an exhibition of itself, worth traveling miles to see. Second flat of the Arcade. Open from 8 a.m. until midnight. TURNBULL SMITH, Proprietor. 246

GRAY'S CHICAGO RESTAURANT,

146½ King Street West.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

A first-class Meal for 25c. Meals at all hours. Good accommodation for travelers. 246

KERBY'S RESTAURANT,

81 KING STREET WEST.

This popular Restaurant is now opened by George & Prax (late of Stanelan's) and offers every dainty the market affords. Dinners and Luncheons in first-class style at any hour. GEORGE & PRAX, Prop.

N. B.—Choice wines and liquor, etc. 246

MARSHALL'S RESTAURANT.

Mrs. Marshall (of the Wiman Baths Refreshment Rooms) has opened a Lunch and Dining Room, 62 King street east, for ladies and gentleman, where she is prepared to give full dinners from 12 to 3 o'clock. Lunch at all hours on the European plan. Tea and coffee always ready. Guests promptly attended to. 246

MARKET HOTEL,

COR. JARVIS AND FRONT STREETS.

Board by the week (including Sundays) $3.50. Excellent bill of fare daily. Dinner 25c. Five tickets for $1.00.

246 —. McKINNON, Proprietor.

OYSTERS—CHARLIE FYLES (LATE of the Hub) begs to notify his many friends that he has rented the lunch counter in the well known Elliott House, Church street, where he will be happy to meet his numerous acquaintances and friends. Charlie can supply families with first class oysters, in bulk or shell. Give him a trial. 34

O'CONNOR HOUSE,

94 FRONT STREET EAST,

OPPOSITE THE HAY MARKET,

R. H. REID, PROPRIETOR.

Best Brands of Irish and Scotch Whisky, Bass Ale and Guinness' Stout on Draft. Everything first-class. 246

O'CONNOR HOUSE,

197 and 199 King street east.

Importer of Dunville's Irish whisky and Basse's ale. Family liquors a specialty. Finest wines, choicest cigars.

JAMES NEALON, Manager. 246

ROSSIN HOUSE.—SPECIAL RATES are given to those requiring board for the winter at the Rossin House; engagement book now open. MARK H. IRISH, Proprietor.

THE CRITERION WINE VAULTS AND LEADER RESTAURANT,

Corner Leader Lane and King street,

H. E. HUGHES. 135

THE CLUB HOTEL,

416 Yonge street,

V. T. BERO, Proprietor.

Late Chief Steward G. T. R. Refreshment rooms and Dining Cars. Choicest brands of liquors and cigars, latest combination billiard and pool tables. 36

WELLINGTON HOTEL, COR. YORK and Wellington streets; thoroughly renovated and re-furnished throughout. The best one dollar per day hotel in the city. J. J. JAMESON, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALE.

BY A. O. ANDREWS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ETC., 151 YONGE ST.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Of valuable Cottage Piano, Mirror, Brussels and other Carpets, Paintings, Drawing Room suite, B. R. ditto, China, Range, etc.

The subscribers are instructed to sell by Auction at the residence,

80 AVENUE ROAD, YORKVILLE,

ON THURSDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OTHER EFFECTS.

NO RESERVE. SALE AT 11 A.M.

A. O. ANDREWS, AUCTIONEER.

DIAMONDS FOR SALE.

A COLLECTION OF DIAMOND JEWELRY,

COMPRISING THREE RINGS SOLITARIES, ONE PAIR BRACELETS 40 STONES, ONE CLUSTER RING 21 STONES, ONE SOLITAIRE 6 CARET.

PRIVATE SALE.

A. O. ANDREWS, AUCTIONEER, No. 151 YONGE STREET.

CLOTHING.

MAX JACOBS, 230 QUEEN STREET west. The highest prices paid for cast-off clothing. Those having such to dispose of will do well by dropping a note.

TORONTO RIDING SCHOOL.

Lessons given two days a week. Persons wishing to join the class address 666 Yonge street.

36 C. E. LLOYD, Proprietor.

A. ROBERTSON,

53 Cumberland Street, North Toronto.

Jobbing Gardener, attends to all odd jobs, Pruning, Draining, Cisterns cleaned, Sinks presaired, etc. Save Plumbers Bills. 36

TORONTO TURKISH BATHS,

233 Queen street west,

Have been thoroughly overhauled and modernized and are now second to none on the continent, and the attendants, both male and female, are first-class, properly instructed attentive and kind.

C. J. DIAMOND,

Executrix. 36

CALL AT

T. McCONNELL & CO.'S,

37 and 39 Sherbourne St.,

where you can purchase

Best Scranton Coal at $6 per ton,

and best four foot sawed ends, beech and maple wood for $5 per cord, and first-class pine $4 per cord, and first-class dry slabs $3.50 per cord. Also hay, grain, potatoes, etc., at moderate prices. 36

ARTHUR LEE & BROTHERS,

BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

ROBERT RAE,

AGENT, 39 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO.

Marble and Enameled Slate Mantels, Grates, etc. Samples on view at

AUSTIN WERDEN'S

343 Yonge Street, Toronto. 36

ROBERT ELDER,

Carriage and Wagon Builder,

AND

GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 36

Corner of Soho and Phoebe streets, Toronto

Phrenological Challenge.

No one having had the courage to accept my challenge to donate, I have published a reply to The World and Grip's attack on Phrenology. Sent by mail for 1 cent. Phrenological classes every Monday and Thursday evenings. Careful examinations given daily with advice as to business adaptation, training and management of children, etc. WALLACE MASON, 362 Yonge street, Toronto. 36

J. B. ARMSTRONG,

PRACTICAL TAILOR,

Twenty years experience in the most fashionable part of the world. Three years in Toronto.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, 36 775 Yonge Street.

N. B.—Prompt attention to all orders.

THE ACCIDENT Insurance Company OF NORTH AMERICA.

Head Office - - - Montreal.

The most popular and most liberal Company in Canada.

The only Company in America whose whole Capital is devoted to Accident insurance only.

The first company to waive charge for Ocean Permits.

MEDLAND & JONES,

General Agents, Equity Chambers, corner Victoria and Adelaide streets, Toronto. 36

HARRY WEBB,

CATERER

AND

CONFECTIONER,

447 Yonge Street,

TORONTO, ONT.

CIGARS!

5c. CABLE, 5c.

10c. El Padre, 10c.

(BOUQUET,)

AND

15c. MODERN. 15c.

The Most Reliable Brands in the Market.

Manufactured Only by

S. DAVIS & SONS

MONTREAL.

Toronto Branch, 34 Church St.

FUR COATS!

AT COST.

TONKIN BROS.,

110 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Ontario Liquor License Act.

To Tavernkeepers, Shopkeepers, and All Others Whom it may Concern.

Public notice is hereby given that applications for Licenses for the sale of liquor in the City of Toronto for the license year of 1885-6 (ending from the 1st day of May next) will be received at this office, commencing on Monday the 2nd day of March. All applications must be made on or before the 1st day of April.

THOS. DEXTER, Inspector and Secretary.

In the High Court of Justice,

[Stamp] Queen's Bench Division, between Mr. Dalton in Chambers. CHARLES LINDSEY, Plaintiff, And SAMUES MACDUFF, Defendant.

Friday, the twentieth day of February A.D. 1885, upon the application of the plaintiff and upon reading the affidavits of the plaintiff and G. G. S. Lindsey and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel:

It is ordered that the defendant, Samuel MacDuff, do on or before the 3d of April, 1885, enter his appearance to the writ of summons in this action in the office of the Registrar of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice at Osgoode hall in the city of Toronto.

(Signed) ROBERT G. DALTON, M.C.

21, 2, 85. C. O. B. 7, p. 335. W. O. N.

MORTON & CO.,

GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,

Publishers of "The Parkdale News,"

The only paper containing a verbatim report of Dr. Wild's Sermons, $1 a year.

And Manufacturers of the Celebrated A 1 Counter Check Books, Patent Covered Note Heads, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, &c, &c.

Orders by mail Promptly attended to.

3 & 5 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, and 108 Queen Street, Parkdale.

CANADA

and her relationship to the UNITED STATES

BY THE

"MARQUIS OF LORNE."

SEE THE

NEW YORK SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Trade Supplied by

The Toronto News Company,

Standard Life Assurance Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Insure now and you will share in the

DIVISION OF PROFITS

On 15th November Next.

C. GREVILLE HARSTON, Gen. Agent, 9 Toronto st., Toronto.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Montreal. 12

DENTAL CARDS

G. S. CAESAR, DENTAL SURGEON 34 Grosvenor Street. 246

R. G. TROTTER, DENTAL SURGEON, 298 Jarvis street. 246

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