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NINTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

PRINCE WILLIAM IGNORED.

HIS NAME NOT MENTIONED IN THE EMPEROR'S DESPATCHES.

Frederick's Journey From San Remo to the German Capital—An Affecting Meeting With King Humbert—The Funeral of the Late Monarch Fixed For Thursday.

BERLIN, March 10.—Court interest is becoming centered in the question of the coronation and the position of the new Emperor towards Prince William. In messages coming from the Emperor to officials here his son, Prince William, is studiously ignored and his name is not mentioned. Among the orders issued to-day it is directed that the oath of allegiance be taken by the troops without delay, that the ministers of state proceed to Altenfeld to-morrow to receive the Emperor, and that no reception be held until after the funeral.

The aspect of Berlin to-night is more and more indicative of the national mourning. The rain has ceased and the streets are filled with young and old in mourning garb; officers and soldiers all wear crape on their uniforms. The dense crowd assembled in Unter den Linden watches the court carriages conveying persons of high rank to and from the palace. Windows and balconies throughout the city are draped and most of the shops are closed. Mourning wreaths are displayed everywhere.

The Emperor Frederick's order empowering Prince Bismarck to close the session of the Reichstag was shown by the Chancellor to the members of that body yesterday. It has been copied by the Imperial press, and copies have been distributed among the members of the Reichstag and the Bundesrath.

Dr. Bergmann has arrived here. He says the Emperor is attended by Drs. Mackenzie and Krause, and that he is safe, and will reach Berlin in fairly good condition.

Frederick's Accession Formally Announced.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet met this evening and received the formal announcement of the accession of Emperor Frederick to the throne.

The soldiers took the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor to-day.

The accession of Frederick William to the throne tends to strengthen the hopes that peace will be maintained.

An Assurance of Friendship.

The Regent of Bavaria has received this message from Emperor Frederick:

"In this moment of my deepest sorrow I turn to your friendship to assist me to relieve the heavy cares now devolving upon me."

To this Prince Luitpold responded:

"I am deeply moved by your touching telegram. I hasten to express my heartfelt sympathy with an assurance of the continuance of our faithful friendship."

Frederick's Reply to Carnot.

It is stated that Emperor Frederick's reply to the message of condolence sent by President Carnot of France was very cordial and that he expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries might continue friendly.

Emperor Frederick's reply to President Carnot was sent without consultation with Prince Bismarck.

A Service at the Palace.

The Court has gone into mourning for three months. Court Chaplain Koegel conducted the service at the palace at 11.30 o'clock this morning. All the prominent persons in the Government were present. The anthems "Be Faithful unto Death," and "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth" were sung. After the service the Dowager Empress Augusta conversed with Drs. von Lauer, Leutbold and Tiemann. The body of the dead monarch will be exposed in the cathedral on Monday.

The Funeral Fixed for Thursday.

The Cologne Gazette states that the Czar will attend the funeral of the Emperor in person. No service will be held in the cathedral to-morrow. Preparations for the lying in state of the body began to-night. Many strangers are arriving in the city. It is expected the public will be admitted to view the obsequies. The interment will take place on Thursday unless Emperor Frederick alters the present arrangement.

The Emperor in his reply to the Pope's message of condolence expressed a desire for the continuance of the existing good relation between Germany and the Vatican.

A Dominating Personality.

The North German Gazette says: The deep sorrow in which the death of the Emperor has sunk the German nation casts a dark shadow not only on our own national feeling, but far beyond on the character of the whole international situation. Europe recognized and revered the Emperor as a faithful and powerful protector of international peace. Although no honest man can doubt that His Majesty's influence will live on unweakened and unchanged, everybody feels the wide gap which the disappearance of his dominating personality leaves behind. One thing can be gathered with the greatest certainty from the signs of cordial sympathy in which the Austro-Hungarian and English papers have vied with each other, and from the still more touching attitude of Italy, that Germany does not stand alone in her sorrow. We are convinced that the proofs of sympathy from abroad will reach even greater dimensions.

The North German Gazette hails the new Emperor as the gallant leader in war, benevolent protector in works of peace, brilliant model of all the domestic virtues, and best fitted to be the champion of the idea of the National Emperor, which will find him its most glorious representative. In this spirit the whole nation renews its oath of allegiance, and amidst its deep sorrow hails him with the cry, "Long live the Emperor!"

The Emperor Starts for Berlin.

SAN REMO, March 10.—Emperor Frederick passed a good night. He feels extremely well. He drove to the station at 9 o'clock this morning, accompanied by the Empress Victoria, to take the special train in waiting to convey him to Berlin. The largest crowd ever seen in San Remo gathered to witness his departure. The new Emperor was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd, and he repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments of their greetings.

King Humbert Meets Emperor Frederick.

ROME, March 11.—King Humbert traveled from Rome to San Pier d'Arena to meet Emperor Frederick. When the train reached the station King Humbert entered the coach occupied by the Emperor and embraced him. The scene at their meeting was a touching one. The Emperor was voiceless owing to his disease, but he wrote many notes, in one of which he expressed his thankfulness for the honor and respect paid his father and himself. Empress Victoria translated to King Humbert the signs made by the Emperor and conversed with the King in French.

The Emperor was suffering from fatigue, but otherwise he was in a normal condition. His throat was closely muffled, and he wore a hooded cap and heavy surtout. The silent greeting between the two rulers was affecting. King Humbert's suite were impressed with the Emperor's comparative robustness.

During the interview with King Humbert this morning the Emperor exhibited unusual animation. Several times he turned to speak but failed, but kept up a conversation by means of small slips of paper, upon which he wrote with a pencil. On one of these, which he passed, destruction, the Emperor says he hopes to show himself equal to the work before him, and thanks the Italian Government for helping Prince Bismarck in his present difficulties.

Since parting with him King Humbert has wired to Berlin that the Emperor looks surprisingly well.

Greeted at Milan.

MILAN, March 10.—The Duke of Aosta and numerous army officers and Government officials and German residents formed a guard of honor on the platform at the railway station here and silently saluted Emperor Frederick on his arrival. The Duke of Aosta entered the Imperial carriage while the Emperor partook of refreshments, and upon leaving the carriage kissed the hand of the Empress. The Emperor bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd bareheaded and resumed his journey.

A Unique Career.

LONDON, March 10.—Queen Victoria has been in frequent communication with her daughter at San Remo, who informs her that her husband, although much affected by the death of Emperor William, is greatly improving in health.

The Daily Telegraph says: "What is destined to befall the German Empire no man knows, but all may take heart if they go on acting dutifully. The watchword seems to be still whispered and complied with in the Emperor's death-room 'With God, for King and Fatherland!'"

The Times says he was the only Emperor who ever succeeded in making Germany a united nation. His career was unlike any found in modern history.

Hungary's Heartfelt Sympathy.

PESTH, March 11.—The Presidents of both Houses of the Hungarian Diet to-day affectingly referred to the death of Emperor William. They said the people of Germany had the heartfelt sympathy of all Hungary and the Parliament in the death of their universally respected Emperor, the ally of Austria-Hungary and the most intimate friend of Emperor Francis Joseph. The members of both Houses listened to the remarks of the Presidents standing and then immediately adjourned.

At the Court of Alexander.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—The Court will go into mourning for six weeks and the military for one month out of respect for the late Emperor William.

The Government organs concur in the opinion that Emperor William's death is hurtful to the unity and international preponderance of Germany.

Mourning at the Austrian Court.

VIENNA, March 11.—The Austrian Court will go into mourning for the dead Emperor for a month from Monday.

France's Representatives at the Funeral.

PARIS, March 11.—A high military officer and his suite will represent France at the funeral of the Emperor.

GRIEF IN TORONTO.

German Citizens Cable Their Sorrow to the Aged Empress—Memorial Service.

A meeting of German citizens was held on Saturday evening at Liederkranz Hall to take proper action regarding the demise of the late Kaiser. Consul Nordheimer was unavoidably absent, but was represented by Vice-Consul Weichert; ex-Alderman Steiner represented the German Benevolent Society and President Braun the Liederkranz. Speeches were made expressing deep sorrow and regret at the sudden death of the Emperor, hoping the life of the new Emperor Frederick would long be spared to the Fatherland.

Rev. Mr. Geismar said preparations were already in progress to hold a grand "in memoriam" celebration on Sunday evening next at the German Lutheran Church, Bond-street, and it was resolved to request all Germans in the city to take part therein. Mr. Weichert reported that Consul Nordheimer had already cabled his condolatione to Emperor Frederick through the Foreign Office in Berlin.

The following cablegram was then drafted and signed by Presidents Braun and Steiner on behalf of the Benevolent and Liederkranz societies:

To the Empress Augusta in Berlin: The Germans of Toronto beg Your Majesty to accept their most sincere and respectful condolences.

The fine portrait of the late Emperor at Liederkranz Hall was draped in heavy crape, and the society's monthly concert and entertainment has been postponed to Easter Monday.

WALES SILVER WEDDING DAY.

Reception at Marlborough House—The Queen Cheered by the Citizens.

LONDON, March 10.—The Queen, the Duke of Albany, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, all attired in deep mourning, drove to Marlborough House to-day to greet the Prince and Princess of Wales on their silver wedding day. A crowd assembled on the route and cheered heartily as the royal party passed. The party remained at Marlborough House half an hour. On their return they were again heartily cheered.

The reception at Marlborough House was very largely attended. The Princess of Wales wore a cream colored dress, while her daughters appeared in spring colors. The numerous lady visitors were all elegantly attired in material of different shades. On the Queen's arrival she greeted the Prince and Princess of Wales and family in the warmest and most affectionate manner. There were present the King of the Belgians, the King and Queen of Denmark, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury and other persons of note.

Bouquets, baskets of flowers, hampers of exotics and the numerous presents to the Prince and Princess of Wales made a fine display.

The gloom caused by Emperor William's death is somewhat dispelled by the royal wedding festivity and the German embassy is forsaken.

A JUST COMPROMISE.

Mr. Chamberlain Makes a Speech on Board the Umbria About the Treaty.

LONDON, March 11.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain presided at a concert given on board the steamer Umbria and made a speech on the occasion. He said the fisheries dispute had been settled on a basis far more satisfactory than he had expected. Exceptions would be doubtless taken to many provisions of the treaty, but only by parties who opposed the respective governments concerned. Unprejudiced judgment will infer that a just compromise was the ruling principle in the treatment of the negotiations.

It was not to be expected that a treaty giving an unqualified advantage to one side would be acceptable or fair to the other side. But it was a good augury when both sides grumbled, as it showed that each side had made sacrifices to achieve a satisfactory conclusion.

He spoke in the highest terms of the kindness and hospitality he had received at the hands of the Americans with whom he came in contact.

The Paris Assault Case.

PARIS, March 10.—The assault with intent to kill in the case of Gilbert on Blake, which caused considerable excitement a few weeks ago, will probably be tried next week. Extradition papers were presented to-day from the Government to bring Gilbert here to stand his trial. It may be mentioned that the young man Blake is now out of danger, and is improving sufficiently to be able to testify to the treatment he received at the hands of Gilbert.

Incompetent Engineers.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The Iowa Railroad Commissioners have closed their investigation of the charges made by citizens of Creston, that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was employing incompetent engineers on its passenger and freight trains, to the danger of the public. The commissioners report to the Governor that the charges are sustained, and that they have ordered the company to stop the employment of any but competent and experienced engineers to run trains.

Will Leave Their Engines To-Day.

KANSAS CITY, March 11.—At a meeting of the General Grievance Committee of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, held last evening, it was decided that if the company persists in handling freight consigned to the Burlington road the engineers and firemen will leave their engines to-morrow morning.

A STAND-OFF IN ELECTIONS

THE RESULTS IN WEST MIDDLESEX AND PRINCE EDWARD.

The Conservative Candidate Again Carries the Former Constituency and Dr. Platt Again Elected for the Latter—Treasurer Jones Returned for Shoal Lake, Man.

STRATHROY, March 11.—In the election yesterday to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the unseating of Dr. W. F. Roome (Con.) he was elected by a majority of 117 over Mr. G. C. Elliott (Lib.).

Dr. Platt Elected in Prince Edward.

PICTON, March 11.—The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for Prince Edward took place yesterday, when Dr. J. M. Platt, the unseated Liberal candidate, was elected by 170 majority over Mr. R. S. Clapp (Con.)

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Treasurer Jones Returned for Shoal Lake—Polling in North Dufferin To-day.

WINNIPEG, March 11.—Treasurer Jones is elected in Shoal Lake by a majority of 160, with two places to hear from according to The Call, and by 199, with one place to hear from according to The Free Press. Mr. Dinsmore is likely to lose his deposit. There was not a very large vote polled.

The election takes place in North Dufferin to-morrow. The Reform candidate is sure to be elected.

THE ALLISTON AFFRAY.

Morrison and Hanks Committed for Trial—Condition of the Wounded Men.

ALLISTON, March 11.—Scott Act Constable Morrison was brought before Magistrates Kelly, Hood, Stewart and Gray yesterday, charged with shooting Patrick Carroll and Dominick Foley. Patrick Donnelly, the complaining witness, swore that he saw Carroll and Foley backing up followed by the prisoner. Carroll was armed with an empty bottle. Morrison fired two several shots. Carroll and Foley were making no resistance. Morrison fired when their backs were turned. Witness saw Carroll lying on the floor of the Queen's Hotel. Carroll said, "Donnelly, I'm done." Witness saw Morrison point a revolver at Carroll and Foley and heard revolvers going off. He saw another party with the prisoner, supposed to be Hanks, to whom he handed a revolver and told him to use it.

Herbert Mann and Owen McHugh gave evidence of a similar nature, and Drs. Armstrong and Madill testified as to the condition of the wounded men, Dr. Armstrong stating that the chances for his patient Foley were favorable unless blood-poisoning supervened, and Dr. Madill saying that Carroll may possibly recover.

The prisoner refused to make a statement, and was committed to Barrie jail to stand trial on May 1.

Prisoner Hanks was then called on a charge of aiding and abetting Morrison. He was also committed.

Foley's case is still considered doubtful in the extreme. The bullet has been extracted from Carroll's wound, and it is thought he will recover.

DEATH OF MR. H. J. NOLAN.

The Chief Clerk of the Rossin House Passes Away After a Painful Illness.

There was a profound feeling of regret when the news of the death of Mr. Henry J. Nolan became known on Saturday evening. After two months of suffering he passed quietly into the other world at 6 o'clock in his room at the Rossin House, surrounded by his devoted wife and sister, Vicar-General Laurent, Father Corduke and other sorrowing friends. During his illness, which from the first gave no hope of a favorable termination, everything was done by loving hands to alleviate the patient's sufferings. At times there were indications of recovery, but on Tuesday last his condition became worse than at any previous time and his death was regarded as probable at any hour. The end came, therefore, not unexpectedly, neither to the sufferer nor to his family.

Mr. Nolan was taken sick on Jan. 11 last, shortly after his return from the Pacific Coast, with Bright's disease, a malady by which he had been more or less affected for years. Dr. Macdonald who attended him, was the first who apprehensive that the disease had too great a hold upon his constitution, and that the attacks of uræmia which soon followed, would result fatally.

Mr. Nolan was born in Toronto 38 years ago, and has resided here almost continuously. He began life as a messenger boy in the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company and developed into a full-fledged operator. He was not only a rapid sender and receiver but his 'copy' was a model of neatness and accuracy. Old operators will recall with pleasure this reference to the days when they worked with their now deceased comrade. For several years he worked regularly as an operator, but eventually drifted into the hotel business, because first connected with the Queen's, and during the following twenty years with the American, Mansion and Rossin, having had charge of the office of the Rossin for the past nine years. He was probably the best known and most popular hotel office man in Canada. His genial disposition and thorough knowledge of the requirements of the business, made every traveler his friend, and his many kindly qualities endeared him to a wide circle of acquaintances whom he met in other walks of life. Mr. Nolan was for a few years employed in the United States Signal Service Bureau at Oswego, N.Y., coming back to Toronto after relinquishing the position.

For the last five years he has represented St. Andrew's Ward on the Separate School Board and was a member of St. Vincent de Paul Society. He was one of the charter members of the Hotel Men's Benevolent Association, at one time holding the office of vice-president. He had an insurance policy of $2400 in this organization and one of $3000 in a United States life company. With the leaders of the Ontario Government Mr. Nolan had great influence. Four years ago he was appointed a J.P. but never exercised the duties of the office.

The funeral takes place to-morrow from St. Michael's Cathedral at 11 a.m. to St. Michael's cemetery. Archbishop Lynch will assist in the celebration of High Mass. The members of the Separate School Board, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Rossin House employes will attend in a body.

Men's Meeting.

Evangelist Schiverea of Brooklyn, who is conducting a series of revival services in Parliament-street Methodist Church, which has been crowded, secured the Pavilion from the Prohibition Club for meetings yesterday afternoon and night. The latter was a gospel meeting, the former attended by men only was devoted to a description of the young man's road to ruin. Founded on the immortal story of the man who fell among thieves on the road from Jerusalem "the city of peace" to Jericho "the city of destruction," Mr. Schiverea graphically sketched the wrecked life of a Toronto young man in these stages: Bad company, card-playing, horse-racing, obscene literature, licentiousness, impurity, a broken down constitution and temporal and eternal ruin. Revs. A. C. Curtice and Jno. McD. Kerr also took part in the service.

At Association Hall last night Rev. Demetrius Steneff of Bulgaria give a similar address to a large audience.

At the Canadian Institute.

A meeting of the Canadian Institute was held on Saturday night, Mr. T. B. Browning in the chair. The secretary read on behalf of Prof. Spencer a paper on the "Troquois Beach," a chapter in the geological history of Canada. Mr. G. E. Laidlaw of Victoria-road exhibited a number of Indian relics; after some remarks on the locality in which the relics were found, the west shore of Balsam Lake, he gave an explanation of the relics and the uses to which they were put. Next Saturday night the annual sale of periodicals will be held.

LIVE CAPITAL TOPICS.

Lord Lonsdale Gives Toronto the Go-by—A Robust Rumor.

OTTAWA, March 10.—Sir Charles Tupper entertained these gentlemen at dinner at the House of Commons restaurant this evening:

Sir Hector Langevin.	Hon. John Carling.
G. E. Baird, M.P.	A. R. Dickey.
J. A. Barron, M.P.	Richard Pope.
John J. McGee.	A. B. Wood.
E. C. Baker, M.P.	F. E. Bolton.
F. W. Borden, M.P.	Dr. H. P. Wright.
A. Boyle, M.P.	John L. McDougall.
N. F. Davin, M.P.	C. C. Chipman.
Maj.-Gen. Laurie, M.P.	J. R. Bradley.
C. H. Tupper, M.P.	T. J. Richardson.
J. H. Marshall, M.P.	J. H. Maclean.
Dep-Sgt-at-Arms Smith.	R. L. Richardson.

Geo. P. Drummond, President of the Montreal Board of Trade, accompanied by several other prominent Montreal business men, saw a committee of the Privy Council this afternoon with reference to the Government assuming the Lake St. Peter channel debt, which amounts to $200,000.

Premier Greenway of Manitoba went to Montreal this evening and will return on Monday. There were no new developments in the Manitoba situation to-day.

Lord Lonsdale left for the Mackenzie River via Winnipeg this evening. At the last moment His Lordship made up his mind not to visit Toronto for the present at least.

A dinner table rumor that is rather robust in its way is that on Wednesday next when Sir Richard Cartwright moves his Commercial Union motion all the Tory colonels in the House are to appear in the chamber with their uniforms on. Prominent among these gentlemen will be Col. Denison of Toronto, Col. Tyrwhitt of Simcoe, Col. Tisdale of Woodstock, and Gen. Laurie of Shelburne. This spectacle ought to strike terror into Sir Richard's camp.

A. T. Freed, editor of The Hamilton Spectator, is in the city. He will resign the Labor Commission in Quebec on Tuesday.

THE PLAN APPROVED.

Mr. Goschen's Financial Proposition Favored in London Monetary Circles.

LONDON, March 11.—The Stock Exchange and monetary circles generally approve Mr. Goschen's financial proposals. Large revenue surplus restrict the available supply of money. The Bank of England returns showing £12,500,000 public deposits has caused short loans to rise nearly to the level of the bank minimum. Apart from these temporary influences the present monetary position is very strong in every way, with bank reserve exceeding £10,000,000 and £23,000,000 gold on hand. Foreign exchanges are showing no indication of a demand for bullion. The low and steady money market with the ample supply of funds seems to assure the success of Mr. Goschen's conversion scheme.

The death of Emperor William has had a depressing effect on the money market, the immediate result being to check business, people being inclined to hold their hands until they see how events are likely to move.

On the Stock Exchange during the week a cheerful feeling prevailed, the activity in investment securities producing a belief that further movement of the same description will follow Mr. Goschen's conversion of the national debt. Foreign securities were steady, being supported by purchases of stock sold in anticipation of the death of Emperor William, it being generally conceded that the death has not affected materially the political situation. It is believed that the London advance is likely to be reflected before long in Paris and Berlin.

CONFIDING GRANGERS.

An Oft-told Tale—Swindled by a Bogus Horse-Buyer.

HAMILTON, March 11.—A very slick swindler, giving the name of Fred Myers, has been swindling the farmers in the vicinity of Stony Creek by the use of a very old game. He came there on Thursday and announced that he had come to purchase horses for the Philadelphia-street railway. The horses were to be delivered at an hotel in Hamilton yesterday, but when he closed the bargain he gave a check on the Bank of Montreal for the amount. Sometimes he drew the check for $10 or $15 more by mistake and asked the teller to give him back the cash for that amount; to others he gave the check, then explained that he was a little short, etc., and got a loan from them. With a large number he did not get any cash, but the bargains were made and yesterday a procession of farmers and residents of Stony Creek came into the city with the horses to deliver, but no Mr. Myers could be found. The checks were presented at the Bank of Montreal, but Myers never had an account there.

Among the horses bought was a stallion owned by Arthur Wolfenhouse of Stony Creek for which Myers gave $400. Charles Moore was happy with a check for $110. Albert Dean, James Ferres, "Professor" Brush, J. Yager and others were among the sellers. The only man who succeeded in swindling out of money, so far as heard from, were Brush of Stony Creek, and Yager of Bartonville, from whom he got $10 or $15 each.

Some of the farmers identified a man yesterday as the swindler, and he was arrested, but afterwards proved it was a case of mistaken identity.

NAUGHT FOUND OF OTT.

Description of the Missing Imaginary Boodler—Hamilton Teamsters on Strike.

HAMILTON, March 11.—The case of C. H. Ott, of Anniston, Alabama, the mining engineer who, as reported in The World yesterday, under the influence of mental aberration, imagines himself a boodler, is one of the strangest that has come to the knowledge of the police. Dr. John J. Ott of Pleasant Valley, Bucks county, Pa., brother of the missing man, returned to the city yesterday, accompanied by his wife. They went to Dundas and on up to New Hamburg, where some relatives reside, but could find no trace of the man. Dr. Ott has a number of photographs of his brother, showing a man of about 30 years of age, medium height, rather thick set and dark moustache. He is said to wear a stiff hat and have a gum coat. Dr. Ott is going to St. Catharines to continue his search.

The teamsters employed in hauling stone from the city quarries, and who have been receiving $3 per day, have struck for $3.50. The teamsters say that union laborers will not work where non-union teamsters are employed, and the trouble looks complicated.

Alleged Blackmailing at Adelaide.

STRATHROY, March 10.—A sensation has been caused here by the arrest of Rev. John Stonehouse, a Methodist minister residing at Adelaide village, on a charge of blackmailing. Stonehouse, it seems, has sent several letters, dated from Toronto, under an assumed name, to hotelkeepers here, stating that he was a detective and had charges against them, but he would withdraw the charges against them if they would pay him $25. The case was put in the hands of a detective, and a letter was mailed to the address given and was called for by a brother of Stonehouse. The latter, when accused, produced a letter from his brother giving him authority to receive the letters and forward them to his address here. The hotel men intend to prosecute him to the fullest extent, and additional charges are to be entered. Stonehouse was released on bail of two sureties of $1000 each. The arrest was made by Bailiff Currie and Constable Watson.

A Brutal Assault Near Bolton.

BOLTON, Ont., March 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Forester, living about two miles from this village, were brutally assaulted yesterday by their hired man, Preston. He first assaulted Forester while in the bush, hacking and fracturing his skull with an axe in a frightful manner. He then returned to the house and attacked Mrs. Forester with a fire poker. Both were found about three hours afterwards in an unconscious state. It is likely Forester will die; Mrs. Forester may live. Preston was arrested last night, and is now committed for trial.

ORANGEMEN IN THE CITY.

TORONTO TO BE INVADED BY THE BRETHREN THIS WEEK.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge, Ontario West—The Leading Officers—Encouraging Reports—The Triennial Council—A Memorable Year for the Order.

One of the busiest men in this city to-day is Sir William Lee of the Royal Black Knights' Order and concierge of the County of Toronto Orange Hall, Queen-street west. The cause of Sir Lee's unusual bustle is the assembling in this city to-morrow in the great hall of the Orange Building of the Right Worshipful Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West, where of Worshipful Brother Lawyer Fitzgerald of London—the less is Grand Master, Liberal-Conservative, Organiser Robert Birmingham, Grand Secretary, and His Worship Mayor Clarke, Grand Treasurer.

Among prominent members of the Order who are expected to be present are: M. W. Bro. N. Combine Wallace, M.P., Grand Master and Sovereign of the Order in British North America; M. W. Bro. W. Parkhill, Past Grand Sovereign; Weights and Measures Johnson of Belleville, P.G.M., Ontario East; Bro. James L. Hughes, J.D., G.M. and County Master, Toronto; Bro. Frank Somers, Past County Master; John Graham, Deputy County Master; Wm. Adamson, the veteran W.M. of one-forty; Major H. A. L. White, P.G.M., St. Marys; Major War Horse Bennett, Toronto; Ald. Wm. Nicholson, D.G.M., Hamilton; Thos Keyes, Grand Secretary, B.A.; W. M. Lockhart, Deputy Grand Treasurer, Everett; James A. Keyes, St. Catharines; Bro. T. B. Collins, Milbrook, G.M.O.E. In addition to these there will be a host of county masters, district masters, primary lodge masters and others entitled to vote in the Grand Lodge. In all some 300 are expected to be present.

Prior to the opening of the Grand Lodge the Illustrous Order of the Grand Black Preceptory of Ontario West will hold a convocation. To this meeting none but companions of the Royal Scarlet Order are admitted, and its deliberations are secret except the official announcement of the newly-elected officers.

The first business of the Grand Lodge to-morrow will be the nomination of a committee to strike the standing committees. Then the Grand Master will deliver his annual address; the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer will present their reports and thereafter motions, counter motions and notices of motions will be in order; while the worshipful sirs will vie with each other in their loyalty of sentiments and expressions of their pride at being citizens of this portion of that mighty empire on which the sun never sets, and so on.

The reports of the grand officers will show a wonderful degree of prosperity in Orange circles this year. A number of warrants for the organization of new lodges have been issued; several dormant lodges have been infused with new life; one or two new Orange counties have been formed and the secretary will say that never before in the history of the order in the province have its prospects been so bright. The Grand Treasurer's report will show the largest volume of receipts and expenditures ever known in the history of the Grand Lodge. The income, inclusive of assessments from the Orange Mutual Benefit Society, amounts to almost $10,000; and the disbursements, in which is included some $4000 paid out in death benefits, amount to $6000, leaving a balance on hand of some $4000. The insurance or benefit scheme of the Order is rapidly increasing in popularity with the brethren, and it is expected that death benefits which now amount to $750 will before the close of the year reach $1000, with a handsome reserve fund on hand.

It is expected that a lively interest will be taken in the awarding of prizes by Grand Sovereign Wallace, in the Orange Sentinel competition fund, in which $250 in gold coin will be distributed among the competitors, the first prize being $100.

The election of officers will not it is thought result in any changes in the executive, as the Grand Master is generally allotted a two years' term of office; nor is it likely that a successful competitor could be found for the position of grand-secretary against Brother Birmingham, who is also secretary of the insurance funds. There is, however, a dark horse in the field.

Owing to the meeting of the Orange Triennial Council in the ancient town of Carrickfergus this year it is not unlikely that the Grand Master will be sent across the "glad blue sea" to represent Ontario West at the conclave of the highest Orange body in existence, and Brother Fitzgerald may feel himself proud that during his term of office a free trip to the Old Land will be one of his few perquisites.

The followers of King William, while here, will attend church in a body, and listen to the annual sermon which will be probably preached by Grand Chaplain Walsh of Ottawa. On Wednesday night an all night session will be held, and on Thursday morning Sir Knight Concierge Lee will undertake the herculean task of setting things to right after the departure of the members of the Grand Lodge.

A Memorable Year.

It is expected from the reports of county masters to be presented to the Grand Lodge that the celebration this year of the 12th July throughout Ontario will be on a grander scale than ever before.

The year of grace, 1888, will be a memorable one in Orange annals as it marks the three hundredth anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish Armada, which in 1588 made an unsuccessful effort to effect a landing on the shores of England.

On Nov. 4, 1688, William III of "glorious pious and immortal memory" landed at Torbay on his way to London and it is safe to say that this celebration of the bi-centenary of that important event will be right royally celebrated in November next, coming as it does within one day of the annual Guy Fawkes dinners.

Taken altogether Orangemen the world over feel pretty big this year and they are confident of continued accessions to their ranks.

A Threshing Machine Accident.

An Onstic, Eramosa, farmer named Robert Hutchins got his hand drawn into a threshing machine the other day with the result that it and part of his arm were torn off. See the liberal terms offered by the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company of Toronto.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books. Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

Bench Warrants Issued.

In the General Sessions on Saturday the prisoners against whom true bills have been found by the Grand Jury, were arraigned and the dates for their trials fixed. Bench warrants have been issued for the arrest of Ida Gordon, Edward Scott and William Emmett, who have failed to appear for trial.

Is Refused to Unite.

About two weeks ago John Cobbell fell from a building at Fenelon Falls and broke his leg. It was set but refused to unite. On Saturday he was brought to the Toronto General Hospital where this was successfully performed. Cobbell went home again in the evening.

Saturday's County Court Proceedings.

Before Judge McDougall in the County Court on Saturday, Barton v. Zimmerman was concluded, the action being dismissed with costs. In Clarke v. Norwich Union Judge Morgan dismissed the action.

Why He Approved of the Change.

An M.P. in town on Saturday spoke approvingly of the absorption of the Northern Railway by the Grand Trunk. When asked for his reason he said: "Why, my Grand Trunk pass will be good over the Northern."

Trying for the Contract.

The Hungerford Marble Company are in the field trying to secure the stone contract for the new court and city buildings.

MR. P. P. DRURY THE LIKELY MAN.

Prognostication as to Who the New Minister of Agriculture Will Be.

The Mowat quintet have been reading Bacon. Their doings show this. Ever since this agricultural portfolio business has come up they have maintained "silence in the council" if not "celerity in the execution." The secrecy is very dense. Not an echo of a whisper carrying a new mown hay odor gets by the man who stands at the portal of the Council Chamber. Even men high up in the Government ranks, who usually probe state secrets, have not succeeded in getting an inside track. But a Government organ has made the announcement that the prospective Minister's name commences with D. Then The Hamilton Spectator rises to remark with an "I told you so" air that Walter McMorris Duck's winsome manner and flowing eloquence would get him into trouble some day.

As there is nothing but guesses in order now, The World claims its own and ventures to hazard that "Drury will get the plum." There is of late a satisfaction in the eye of the Little Man from Simcoe, which leads one to believe that he has some definite knowledge of the Government's intention. He commands the attention of the Government. When he gets up to speak the Attorney-General turns around and listens. Even the Opposition seems to recognise Mr. Drury as *the* man. The other day, when the continuance of the grant to the Provincial Exhibition was being discussed, Mr. Meredith asked: "What is the hon. gentleman's (Mr. Drury's) opinion in regard to the matter." Mr. Drury was statesmanlike in his reply, and as one in authority. He gave his opinion and his reason for his opinion. The minister-to-be has a round head and a thick body. His voice is usually passive but when he gets in a debate it becomes quite active. His mood is equable, but in addition to that it has been decidedly indicative for the past week or two. It indicates that he knows who will be the sixth man. His ideas are a little in the past tense, a good deal in the present, and somewhat in the future. As to his person he is agreeable and is always a unit with the Government on a division.

The birds have flown, The World has prognosticated; let the event come off.

Queen City Fire Insurance Company.

The results produced from a paid-up capital of only $10,000 as is shown by this company's financial statements, appears almost incredible. $66,000 paid in dividends to its shareholders, and, after doing so, retaining at the credit of "Rest" and "Profit and Loss" combined $92,254, making a total of $158,254 as the accomplished earnings in seventeen years, speaks volumes for the judicious management that has been at the helm of its affairs. We observe that in addition to such marked results the sum of $2500 has been set apart for a dividend to its policy-holders. This feature in the administration of this company's business should prove an attractive one to those requiring insurance on an equitable basis, combined with perfect security. The underwriters, Messrs. Scott and Walmsley, claim that the "Queen City" has now more assets to the amount at risk—the only true test of security—than any other purely stock company has that is transacting the business of fire insurance in Canada.

A cool smoking mixture, don't bite tongue, especially made up. Try it once. 25c. quarter pound. Alive Holland, 199 Yonge-street. 136

Work Among Young Women.

The Young Women's Christian Association will hold special gospel services for young women in the Y.M.C.A. building from March 12 to 17. Rev. H. M. Parsons will give Bible readings every afternoon at 4 p.m. except Thursday, when there will be a special prayer and praise meeting. The evening meetings at 8 o'clock will be conducted by ladies. All young women are cordially invited to attend.

A Brick Fell on Him.

On Saturday afternoon a carpenter named Brown, residing on Gerrard-street near Sackville, came to the Toronto General Hospital to have a severe scalp wound sewn up. According to his story he was working on the ground floor of an unfinished building, when a brick slipped from the hand of a bricklayer above and struck him on the head. One of the doctors put four stitches in the wound and Brown went home.

Central Prison Guard Jarvis Dead.

Central Prison Guard Charles Jarvis, who was terribly injured by falling over a stairway at the Central Prison last week, lingered in great agony in the Toronto General Hospital until 11 o'clock on Saturday night, when he died. A post mortem was held at 1 o'clock yesterday, when it was found that in addition to three ribs being broken, one of his lungs had been frightfully lacerated.

Big Bargains in Groceries.

The tenders for the purchase of the insolvent stock of James Shields & Co. not proving satisfactory to the assignee he is disposing of the whole stock of choice groceries, wines, etc., over the counter, at the premises, corner Yonge and Temperance streets, in lots to suit customers. Hotels and private families have now an excellent opportunity, as the whole stock must be sold off before April 1 next. 636

A Fine Specimen of Ore.

Mr. T. D. Ledyard has just received from Davenport Fisher, analytical chemist of Milwaukee, an analysis of Ontario iron ore which gives metallic iron 68.88, silica 3.18, phosphorus 0.006, titanium none, sulphur none. This is about as nearly a perfectly ideal Bessemer ore as can be conceived, and speaks well for Ontario.

Did the Doctors Get Him?

It is a pretty generally received impression that but a small portion of the body of Neil found a resting place in the jail yard, where he was executed. It was known long before the execution that the doctors were anxious to secure possession of his brain for the cause of science. Anyhow a man at the funeral seemed to think the corpse a mighty light one.

Protection for Union Lathers and Plasterers.

The Federation Committee of Plasterers, Lathers and Plasterers' Laborers have resolved that plasterers cover only such work as has been lathed by Union lathers and Union lathers shall only work where the plastering shall be done by Union plasterers.

Mounted Constables Not Happy.

According to one of their number there is considerable dissatisfaction in the ranks of the mounted constables. The trouble is with the patrol sergeant, who they claim is a trifle too strict. Anyhow, they are understood to have petitioned the Chief to be sent back to their beats and other men put in their places.

Typographical Delegates to Kansas City.

The Toronto Typographical Union on Saturday night elected Mr. W. H. Parr and Mr. Matthew Ryan delegates to the International Typographical Convention to be held at Kansas City next June.

—You will take the span of Welsh ponies home with you on March 31 if you hold the right numbered Savona ticket. Savona is a perfect wonder in washing and cleansing powder. 248

Steamship Umbria Makes Another Fast Passage.

The Cunard steamship Umbria, which sailed from New York on Saturday, March 3, was reported at Queenstown on Friday evening, March 9, and at Liverpool 11 a.m. on Saturday.

**Our New

THE TORONTO WORLD

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1888.

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

It is a Party Question.

The Globe now comes out with a beggar's petition, asking that it be conceded that the extension of trade between Canada and the United States be not considered a party question. As becomes his calling, the beggar has rather a sleek, wheedling way about him this time. He allows that Sir Charles Tupper cannot fairly be blamed for not seeking to secure a reciprocal settlement on the ground of extended trade relations. He really did this, after all, so it now appears. And The Globe's charitable allowance takes in his colleagues as well, for they, too, must "be credited with having manifested a desire for at least an approximation to Unrestricted Reciprocity. Their position," so The Globe continues, "was substantially in accord with that since formulated by the Liberal party through Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution." It is pleased to acknowledge that the parties have for once agreed. "Both are firmly committed to the declaration that extended trade between the Dominion and the Republic is desirable." In this smooth and "taking" way—so intended to be—did The Globe talk on Friday last.

He was a wise Trojan who said that he feared the Greeks bringing gifts; and equally good reason is there for suspecting the motive when The Globe indulges in praise of Sir Charles Tupper. When that happens, then there is "something up," we may be sure. Nor need we be greatly at a loss to discern what that "something" is. It was a decided "come down" when the Opposition caucus at Ottawa elected to withdraw the name of Commercial Union and say instead that Unrestricted Reciprocity was the right name of what they are after. It was, of course, to be expected that The Globe would soon make its retreat, too, on what has very appropriately been called the Wimanites' second line of defence. But the enemies of Canada's national existence need not think that they will be allowed to carry on their unpatriotic warfare against their own country any easier from their second line of defence than from the first. They may change names as they please, but the reality of the thing they are driving at all the while will be well kept before the people of Canada; of that let them take no doubt. And call it what they please, the thing they are after is substantially this—the destruction of Canada's independence and the commercial annexation of this "new nationality" of ours to the United States. The commercial independence of Canada is what grieves them; and while their power of agitation lasts they will strive for the commercial subjection of the Dominion to the Republic.

You would like to have it believed—would you not?—that Sir Charles and Sir Richard stand upon the same platform now; that on the question of extended trade relations there is really no difference between the two; and that the thing should not be kept up as a party question any more. But oh, granny!—"lay not that flattering unction to your soul." For, depend upon it that the people will see a world of difference between Canada First as interpreted by a National Policy Government, and "extended trade relations with the United States," as interpreted by Sir Richard Cartwright and The Globe. There is a distinction to be made, and it is one with a difference, too. One way lies Canada's independence, her continuance and her expansion *as a nation*; the other way lies the extinction of the very name of Canada, and the absorption of so many separated and used-up Provinces into the American Republic. You may say that this is not what you seek; but what the people will understand is that your "extended trade relations"—so mildly called—really means the commercial surrender of Canada to the United States. National Policy, on the other hand, means the commercial independence of the Dominion; and this the people of Canada will maintain. The question at issue is a party question, and a great one; it is whether Canada is to hold her National existence, or be "muffed out." And all the "fool talk" that The Globe may indulge in about this not being a party question is just so much wind—"only this and nothing more."

Mitchell and Sullivan appear to have been both pretty well whipped, which is about as it ought to be.

Several kinds of people can be bought cheaply, but the legislator who sells out for a deadhead railway ticket out-Bumbles Bumble.

Picked Up at Police Stations.

Ellis Whitcraft, 18 Orde-street, was arrested early Saturday morning on a charge of forgery. William Mitchell, the boy who was bagged 8 days ago for attempting to pass a forged check for $42.75 on the College-street branch of the Bank of Commerce, declared that he had been promised 10 cents by a strange man to get the check passed, and since his release from custody he has been endeavoring to locate his man. On Saturday morning he saw Whitcraft and identified him as the offender.

Thomas Kneyworth, 238 Markham-street, stole a box of tea from Shields' grocery, Yonge-street, on Saturday, and was arrested.

Alfred Robinson and Edward Fisher, 74 Adelaide-street west, were arrested on Saturday by Detectives Hobbs and Grasett on a charge of stealing lead from 89 Wellington-street west. The detectives have now four men under arrest in this case.

Charles Lappan, 13 Ways-lane, and John Hawthorne, a Seaton Village resident, were run in by the detectives Saturday. Lappan is charged with trespass and Hawthorne with the larceny of a quantity of tree goods.

Henry Beard of 3 Goulding-street was under arrest at St. Andrew's Station for assaulting his wife.

The house of Mr. Charles Cluthe, 53 Wellington place, was entered by a thief at 5 a.m. yesterday. His presence was discovered by Mrs. Cluthe, who gave an alarm. The thief then snatched a pocketbook containing $4 and escaped.

Absence of Young Men at Communion.

The Bishop of Toronto preached in St. George's Church yesterday forenoon. His Lordship deplored the great absence of young men from the Communion table. A collection in aid of jail missions was taken up.

JUSTLINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Grand will sell fifty horses by auction tomorrow, mostly sound young workers. The great annual spring sale will take place on April 17, 18, 19, 20.

Fifty-six births, 28 marriages and 42 deaths were registered at the City Hall yesterday afternoon.

Mr. John Waldron, the new master of the Royal Grenadier band, is in the city.

Flags are flying at half-mast on account of Kaiser William's death.

Ald. Thomas Pells will appear at to-night's Council meeting fresh from a two weeks' jaunt through the Southern States.

Mr. Cameron of Lucknow will be unable to be at the meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Club to-night. A paper will be read by Mr. J. B. Pyke on "The best plan of carrying on a Liberal Club."

Captain George Murton was fined and vined by the members of E. Co., G.O.H., at Birt's restaurant on Friday night last, on the occasion of his leaving to take a course in the Royal Military College at Kingston.

On Friday night the Agnes-street police raided the Mission Hall on Chestnut-street, where thirty-two male and female toughs were having an exalted time. Tom Buckley, who was shot in the thigh at Paddy Rate's place recently, and Jerry Seenin started scrapping, and soon the whole company was in the row. The police marched the whole crowd to the Station and they were remanded Saturday morning until to-morrow. One of the men gave his name as Thomas Coulter, much to the annoyance of the Tom Coulter of the Revere, who is out with a gun looking for him.

—Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer in the age.

QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Report of the Directors of the Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Offices of the Company, Church-street, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 29th Day of February, 1888.

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the revenue account and profit and loss account for the past year, and the balance sheet showing liabilities and assets on 31st December, 1887.

The balance in favor of the revenue account of the past year, after deducting re-insurance, cancelled policies, all claims for losses and every other expense, amounts to $15,083.18.

By referring to the profit and loss account it will be seen that the total sum at the debit of this account on 31st December was $22,254.74, which has been appropriated as follows: Dividend No. 18 to shareholders, $2500; added to rest or reserve fund, $2500; leaving a balance at the credit of this account to cover re-insurance, reserve, etc., of $17,254.74.

To keep pace with the marked progress our city is making it is necessary that our premises should be remodelled, by having an elevator in the building, together with the most perfect system of lighting and ventilation. It was our having the cost of these improvements in view that caused us to carry the sum we have to the credit of profit and loss.

This Company has demonstrated in the most practical form the value of the system of "inspection" and "selection" in fire underwriting, having returned, since its organization in 1871, to its shareholders in dividends $66,000. Now has at the credit of the Reserve Fund $70,000 and of profit and loss $17,254.74, making a total of $128,254.74 earned by a paid-up capital of only $100,000.

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation all the Directors retire and are eligible for re-election.

HUGH SCOTT, Managing Director. W. H. HOWLAND, President.
THOS. WALMSLEY, Secretary.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1887.

Dr.		
To premium income and rents		$90,120 46
To interest income		4,770 51
		$94,941 00
Cr.		
By salaries, directors' fees, stationery, advertising, commission, rent and postage		$ 6,350 29
By re-insurance	$ 1,065 22	
By cancelled policies	1,133 71	
		2,200 97
By claims paid	$697 06	
By claims adjusted and not paid till 1888	279 50	
		976 56
By balance to profit and loss		15,083 18
		$24,941 00

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1887.

Dr.		
To Balance, Dec. 31st, 1886		$ 7,171 56
To Balance, Revenue Account, 1887		15,083 18
		$22,254 74
Cr.		
By dividend No. 18 to shareholders (25 per cent. on original paid up capital)		$ 2,500 00
By placed to reserve fund, this time with more (which now amounts to $75,000)		2,500 00
By balance (including re-insurance reserve, Government standard, 50 per cent.)		17,254 74
		$22,254 74

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1887.

Dr.		
To Capital Stock subscribed (50 per cent. paid up)		$100,000
To Rest or Reserve Fund, 1886	$72,500 00	
To Rest or Reserve Fund from Profit and Loss Account, 1887	2,500 00	
		$75,000 00
To Dividend No. 18 to Shareholders	$2,500 00	
To Dividend to Policy-holders	2,500 00	
Less Rebates allowed	57 62	
		2,442 38
To Sundry Creditors		5,913 26
To Loss Appropriation Revenue Account, 1887		579 50
To Balance, Profit and Loss Account, 1887		17,254 74
		$197,900 54
Cr.		
By capital liable to call		$50,000 00
By real estate—Company's building, 24, 26 and 28 Church-street, Toronto	$61,000 00	
By first mortgages on real estate, valued at $136,300	53,941 00	
		114,941 00
By debentures, Freehold Loan and Savings Co.	$10,000 00	
By 23 shares Imperial Bank stock, market value	2,944 00	
By 17 shares Standard Bank stock, market value	1,629 29	
By 42 shares Consumers' Gas Company, market value	3,744 56	
By 66 shares Canadian Bank Commerce, market value	3,621 42	
By 25 shares Dominion Bank, market value	2,691 00	
By cash on deposit in Dominion Bank	97 68	
		24,154 95
By accrued interest and rents	$4,525 65	
By sundry debtors (since paid $1,041.49)	3,272 96	
		7,801 50
		$197,900 54

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

I hereby certify that I have audited the books and examined the vouchers and the securities of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1887, and find the same correct, carefully kept and properly set forth in the above statement. H. W. EDDIS,
Auditor.

Toronto, February 9, 1888.

The report was adopted, and after re-electing the Old Board and passing the usual votes of thanks the meeting adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the directors W. H. Howland was re-elected President and James Austin vice-President.

A Policeman Dismissed.

Ald. McMillan helped the Police Commissioners in their deliberations regarding the estimates for the force for the coming municipal year. For three years the commissioners and the alderman talked over Chief Grasett's figures, and at last agreed upon the accounts needed for the different branches of the force. The new patrol wagon system will be responsible for a big jump upwards.

The question of increasing the force's strength was debated upon, and it was decided to ask for power to engage more men.

Constable James Guthrie of the Agnes-street Division was dismissed from the force. The commissioners heard the evidence of Bromagen, the blind man, whom he was charged with clubbing while taking him to the station. Several policemen testified and Guthrie was heard in his own defence. He told such a wizzed-un story that the commissioners dismissed him. The dismissed man was a second-class constable and had served eighteen months on the force.

—A neglected cough brings on consumption—the most fatal and prevalent of all physical ills that flesh is heir to. To check the malady in its early stage, before the deadly tubercles develop themselves in the lung, use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil which also annihilates bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, piles, kidney troubles and soreness of the muscles and joints.

A Parked Meeting.

Editor World: Would it not be well that people should know how the audience at the last Separate School Board meeting was packed? For days before the Opposition "whip" was dunning young men and boys to attend the meeting and "see them through." A regular ward-politics dodge. The School Board should defend itself against such disgraceful interference with its business. None should be admitted but parents of children attending Separate Schools. W. K.

Dentistry and Volapuk.

Editor World: I, too, am interested in a universal language and should be pleased to see a society formed in Toronto for its extension. Put down my name as was suggested in Saturday's World. A. W. SPAULDING, Dentist.

"Gold Foil."

—These cigars are hand-made by the Cuban method, the filler being of choice Vuelta Abajo and the wrapper fine Sumatra, imported directly by ourselves. We do not see how any heavily taxed imported cigars at 10 cents can equal these in value. 15 to the best 5-cent cigar on the market. Spilling Bros., 115 Jarvis-street, Toronto. 135

THE BEAN-EATER'S MATCH

MITCHELL FACES THE BOSTONIAN IN A 3-HOUR'S CONTEST.

The Battle Declared a Draw at the End of the Thirty-ninth Round—Sullivan Badly Punished by His Opponent—Details of the Fight.

CHANTILLY, France, March 10.—The much-talked-of prize fight between John L. Sullivan and Charles Mitchell took place to-day on the grounds of Baron Rothschild, near Criel. The battle was delayed until to-day in consequence of a wrangle over the selection of the ground. Finally three newspaper reporters went to Amiens and Criel last night to decide upon a suitable spot, and at 7 o'clock this morning the fighting party followed, taking carriages from Criel to the fighting ground. Mitchell carried himself in jaunty fashion, having entirely recovered from the effects of his seasickness and was accompanied by "Pony" Moore and his seconds, Baddock and Kilrain, Ashton, Hobbs and Barnett accompanied Sullivan, and Arthur Brisbane of The New York Sun, Mr. Bossill of The New York World, Lord Wemple and the Hon. Michael Sandy, were among the party of forty who witnessed the fight. Sullivan entered the ring at 12.30 p.m. and Mitchell followed five minutes later. Sullivan appeared to be trained too fine and the result of the battle fully confirmed the opinion formed by his friends on this point that in reducing his weight he had impaired his strength. MacDonald and Ashton seconded Sullivan and Mr. Angle, a member of the London Stock Exchange, was chosen referee. Barnett acted as Sullivan's umpire, and Charley Rowell performed this service in behalf of Mitchell. Before hostilities began Sullivan offered to bet Mitchell $500 that he would beat him. The offer was declined, and Phillips came forward with an offer of £500 to £200 on the Boston champion's success. This being also refused, Phillips declared that he would bet $500 to $100, which wager was promptly taken. The formality of shaking hands was observed by the principals with a mutual exhibition of disgust at being obliged to touch one another save in the way of administering punishment, and the fight began.

Round 1—Sullivan stood over Mitchell. He looked too big for him and very spiteful. Mitchell was indisposed to accept the fact that he had won the toss for corner and put Sullivan face to the wind and sun and later on in the round, when the Boston man was offered at the start. After half a minute's sparring Sullivan led off, when Mitchell dodged, got in his left on his opponent's chin and then ducked as Mitchell tried to return the compliment with his left, and the too artful Sullivan got home with his left on the cheek and light on the top of the head. Mitchell got home with his left on Sullivan's belly. Sullivan now several times stopped Mitchell's left, which was still aiming for the belly. Finally Sullivan succeeded Mitchell, who dropped to avoid punishment.

Round 2—Mitchell commenced operations by hitting out viciously at Sullivan's eye. His hit short and Sullivan landed on the cheek with his left. Mitchell staggered from the counter, as it tried his left again, this time with more success. They then closed, but broke away again almost immediately. Sullivan now rushed and Mitchell fell on the head with his right and gained the first knock down.

Round 3—Mitchell led off with his left at the mark, and after a few exchanges they closed. Mitchell putting in a few half-arm blows. By mutual consent they separated, both laughing. The ground being clayey, somewhat hampered the movements of the men. When they resumed sparring Mitchell got in a blow with his left and they closed. Sullivan getting the best of the fight. Time, breaking away Sullivan requested Mitchell not to run round the ring and then straightway again landed with his right on Mitchell's temple, knocking him down.

Round 4—Mitchell came up with a lump on his left temple. He led with his left on the belly. The men then sparred for some time. Mitchell evidently felt low and was well stopped. Sullivan tried his right and rushed it. They clinched but mutually drew away without wrestling. Sullivan led off with a while rushed in again, but Mitchell cleverly slipped away from him. The round ended with Sullivan getting home with his right on Mitchell's left eye, the blow sending Mitchell down.

Round 5—Sullivan forced the fighting and there was a fast rally in the middle of the ring. Mitchell clinched and then separated. After a short round Mitchell went down from a right-hand blow.

Round 6—Mitchell opened this round with three left-handed shots on Sullivan's body. In the exchange which followed he had the worst of it, but stopped a heavy right-hand blow delivered at his belly, though he was finally knocked down by a blow on the cheek.

Round 7—Mitchell led with his left at the belly. In the rally that ensued Sullivan fell with Mitchell on top of him. Sullivan after all the rounds walked to his corner, but Mitchell was generally carried.

Round 8—First blood was allowed for Mitchell. Mitchell got home several times on the belly, and avoided Sullivan's terrible right. After some heavy exchanges Mitchell landed a hot one on Sullivan's right eye, and got down to avoid a return.

Round 9—Sullivan got home with his right on Mitchell's neck. After a rally Mitchell's left met Sullivan's mouth and he then got home again on the ear. Sullivan landed twice with his left on the ear and temple and Mitchell went down from a right-handed blow on the arm.

Round 10—Mitchell showed a lump on his left temple, while Sullivan's right eye was in bad shape. Sullivan opened the round with a vicious rush at Mitchell, who got down.

Round 12—Mitchell got home twice with his left on the body. He was forced to his corner and got down to avoid punishment.

Round 12—Sullivan again opened with a vicious rush and Mitchell fell without a blow. Foul was claimed but not allowed. Sullivan was savage and made repeated efforts to corner Mitchell, but Mitchell slipped him and finally went down to avoid the rush.

Round 13—Sullivan led off with his left, landing on Mitchell's body. Sullivan, who had been waiting for his right, finally sent Mitchell down with a blow on the neck.

Round 14—The round opened with a wild, but harmless rush. Then a few exchanges followed. Mitchell received a blow on the mouth that drew blood, and Sullivan got one in the temple in return. Sullivan then sent Mitchell down with his right on the ear, and how seemed sure of winning.

Round 15—Mitchell did most of the work, but went down to avoid punishment.

During rounds nine to fifteen a fearful storm prevailed, and nearly all but the principals and their seconds took shelter in a shed. In one of these rounds, which lasted twenty-five minutes, Mitchell received several nasty blows, especially on the temple, but Sullivan was evidently tiring. He was shivering visibly, and his teeth were chattering from the downpour which he had endured. By and by, however, the sun came out again quite warm, and with its appearance Sullivan seemed to recover. At times he made tremendous rushes but Mitchell's agility stood him in good stead, and he milled on the retreat most of the time.

Round 16—Sullivan went in to finish Mitchell, who cleverly got away from him. Slight exchanges followed. Sullivan now got in his right and Mitchell went down.

Round 17—Mitchell was shaky and was no sooner up than he went down.

Round 18—There were slight exchanges, but Mitchell quickly went down.

Round 19—Mitchell was queer, but game and active. In a rally Sullivan nearly downed him with a right-handed blow on the temple. Both were busy with the left on each other's bodies, Sullivan made a desperate rush and Mitchell got down to avoid him.

Round 20—Some brisk exchanges ended in Mitchell's going down.

Round 21—Mitchell nearly landed the "big fellow" with his right, but John got home twice on the ribs. In the rally which followed Mitchell went down.

Round 22—Mitchell was cheeky. Sullivan got home on Mitchell's chest with his left and on his neck with his right. Mitchell cleverly slipped Sullivan's next attempt in the same direction, but finally received a blow on the eye and went down.

Round 23—The ground was dreadfully slippery. Mitchell appeared to be improving in condition, while Sullivan was breathing hard. He fought Mitchell down, however.

Round 24—This was a long round. Mitchell got home twice on the mouth; but, finally, receiving a heavy thump on the neck from Sullivan's right, went down.

Rounds 25—Mitchell had the best of the fighting, scoring on the body. Sullivan tried a fine right for his ear, but Mitchell got down to avoid it.

Round 26—Mitchell got home twice, on the left eye and ear, and Sullivan got one in on the lump on Mitchell's forehead. Mitchell then went down to avoid punishment.

Round 27—There was heavy fighting for a while, but Mitchell went down to avoid Sullivan's blows.

Round 28—Sullivan cleverly forced Mitchell to prolong a fierce rally. Mitchell lightly landed his right on Sullivan's ear, but was then sent down.

Rounds 29 to 39—During these rounds Mitchell gained some advantage. Both men fought very fairly, and although Mitchell once twisted Sullivan onto the ropes and sought to cross buttock him, neither would wrestle to end the rounds.

Sullivan did not relish some of Mitchell's hits, but was gracious enough to acknowledge them with such remarks as "That's a good one, Charley," and so on. Sullivan's right eye getting in mourning and his swelling, while the lump on Mitchell's forehead had become redder and bigger. No blood came from the latter. Sullivan's nose and lips trickled carmine. He would not have his mustache removed.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock all got impatient, as the result seemed at least two hours off, though probably favorable to Mitchell. The latter said at last: "Well, let us shake hands or fight on, as John likes." Thereupon Baddock rushed in and joined their hands. Sullivan was nothing loth and both were tired greatly. When the fight was over all present crowded around the principals, desirous of shaking their hands.

Sullivan's body, right eye and mouth were more punished than Mitchell's, whose right eye and temple received the most damage. Sullivan and Kilrain shook hands after the fight. Mitchell has now shown himself to be a most clever fighter as well as hoaxer. Excessive quietness prevailed at the ring side and there was the utmost good order and generally speaking good humor all around.

It is reported that Sullivan and Mitchell and thirteen other persons have been arrested.

Boston Sports Paralyzed.

BOSTON, March 10.—Boston sporting men were thunderstruck to-day when they heard the news of the great battle on the other side of the water. They considered it beyond belief that Sullivan had faced the Englishman for more than two hours and not knocked him out. It was pathetic in the extreme to hear some of the expressions of sympathy for the American champion. He was expected to win, and the fact that he did not was received in the same manner as the news of his defeat would have been. It was the unanimous opinion of all Sullivan's warmest friends in town that the result of this battle would discourage the champion. It convinces them that the champion's fighting days are practically ended.

Braddock Laid in the Dust.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—At midnight a lively glove fight occurred between the newly arrived heavy weights, Barney Braddock of Pittsburg, and Frank Keller, the Michigan giant. The fight was for blood, and in the fifth round the Michigan giant knocked out Braddock. In the first two rounds heavy slugging was the rule, and accounts stood about even for hard hitting and brute courage. The third round was fairly in favor of Keller, but Braddock and Braddock's face was badly damaged. The fourth round was even fiercer, and both men fought upmost for work. In the fifth round, after some sparring, the giant concentrated all his strength in one swinging right-hander, which took effect on Braddock's jaw and laid him in the dust.

A Parlor Match.

NEWARK, N.J., March 10.—Frank Kavanagh and John Dolan, two well-known Jersey pugilists, fought for a purse of $250 in the parlor of a private residence on the Passaic River, not far from this city, this morning. In the second round Kavanagh, by a clever hook-hit, knocked Dolan heavily to the floor and fell with his entire weight on top of him. Dolan struck his head as he fell and was rendered unconscious for some time. The purse was awarded to Kavanagh.

THE TORONTOS BEAT THE OWLS.

A Team Shoot at McDowall's on Saturday Afternoon for Three Barrels of Flour.

At McDowall's on Saturday afternoon the Toronto and Owl Gun clubs had a friendly team shoot at artificial birds for three barrels of flour to be presented to charitable institutions by the losers. The teams consisted of 20 men a side. The day being fine the friends and admirers of both clubs were present in large numbers. The shooting was at 20 Niagara blackbirds from 5 traps, 18 yards. The last squad did not finish owing to darkness, but the Torontos being 15 points ahead it was decided to close the match. Score:

Toronto Team.		Owl Team.	
FIRST SQUAD.			
C. Adams	19	S. Douglas	15
G. Pearson	17	T. Louden	6
D. Black	12	R. Longbotham	9
E. Ford	19	W. Smith	12
D. Belden	15	C. Kemp	10
SECOND SQUAD.			
R. J. Kidd	11	C. Gilhooley	11
H. George	11	J. Jobbett	10
J. Martin	9	G. James	6
D. Blee	16	A. Gilroy	6
W. Bugg	14	J. Rice	13
THIRD SQUAD.			
R. Wright	9	R. Charles	11
A. Ellis	11	J. Hawkesworth	14
H. Pearsall	13	J. Crothers	6
J. Forman	9	T. Montgomery	6
J. W. Kipp	12	W. Sundry	16
FOURTH SQUAD.			
H. Roberts	11	J. Humphrey	8
A. Ellis	10	C. Rogers	9
G. Dowell	6	F. Corbett	1
N. Gardener	5	C. Unwin	6
		C. Lockhart	5
	204		194

The St. Catharines Pedestrians.

ST. CATHARINES, March 11.—The six days 8 hours a day, go-as-you-please closed here last night at 9.30 o'clock. Following is the score: Brown, St. Catharines, 351; G. Duressne, Buffalo, 336; Phil. Duressne, Buffalo 329; Carroll, Port Dalhousie 319; Edmonson, St. Catharines 310; Dingman, Hamilton, 182; Bradt, St. Catharines, 124.

The mile race was won by Clifford of Merriton.

The Englishman Wins the Walk.

BOSTON, March 10.—The 72-hour walking match closed here to-night and was won by the Englishman, Cartwright. The scores were: Cartwright 386, Guerrero 375, Collins 293, Sullivan 275, Cunningham 261, Connors 224, Edwards 211 and Cotte 156.

The Wheel Record Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The six-day, four hours a day, bicycle race closed at 10 o'clock to-night with the best record, 400 miles, beaten by four of the contestants. The scores were: Crooker 403¾ miles, Knapp 403¾, Asbinger 403¼, Rhoades 403¼ and Dingley 375.

Steeplechasing Across the Sea.

LONDON, March 10.—After a postponement from Feb. 23, the Croydon February steeplechase and hurdle races were begun yesterday. The race of the day was the Grand International Hurdle Race at two miles and a quarter. This year only eleven accepted the weights, while of them but five ran, of which Mr. F. Hargreaves's Campanula, aged, 11 st. 7 lbs., ridden by Mr. Cannon, was equal favorite at 5 to 2against. Both were beaten, however, by Mr. Simpson's Freedom, who started at 2 to 1 against. The last named was ridden by Cannon, with Pinbasket, who won the Four Oaks (Birmingham) National Hurdle Handicap, on Feb. 3, the same distance in front of the Irish representative, Campanula. The feature of to-day's racing was the United Kingdom Steeplechase, which was won by the Earl of Dalhousie's twenty lengths from Great Paul, with Dogger Banks a bad third. The conditions were as follows:

The Grand International Hurdle Handicap at £10 each, £3 forfeit (£2 the fund), with £300 added, the second to receive £50; surprise 2 guineas each, the third forfeit. If declared by Feb. 14 winners of a handicap of the value of £100 (selling races excepted) after Jan. 1 to carry 7 lbs. extra; if of £200 or upwards 14 lbs. extra, with 3 subscribers, of which is declared out; two miles and a quarter, over nine hurdles.

The highest weight accepted was 170 lbs. It was raised under the rules to 175 lbs., with the others in proportion.

Mr. Simpson's ch. g. Freedom, 4, by Bend Or, dam Frolic, 11 st. 7 lbs. 1

Mr. J. Hanbury's ch. c. Pinbasket, 5, by Hampton, dam Bersamedes, 160, including 7 lb. extra 2

Mr. F. J. Rowley's b. c. Campanula, 4, by Camballo, dam Blue Bells, 156 3

Two others ran.

The United Kingdom Steeplechase (handicap of 200 sovs., entrance 5 sovs. each, or 10 sovs. unless forfeit be declared; the 2d to receive 40 sovs. and the 3d 10 sovs. out of the race winning penalties; about 2 miles. The highest weight accepting being 12 lbs., it has been raised to 175 lbs., and the others in proportion.

T. B. Miller's b. m. Bellona, 6, by Lord Gough—Meta, 175 1

H. Powell's b. g. Great Paul, 6, by H Gladiator—Bogie Note, 165 2

T. H. Wilson's b. g. Dogger Bank, 6, 165 3

Five others ran. Betting: 3 to 1 against Bellona, 3 to 1 Dogger Bank and 10 to 1 Great Paul.

Freedom, the winner of the Grand International Hurdle Race, was bred by the Duke of Westminster, and at one time was thought to be nearly first class even at Kingsclere. As a 2-year-old she won the Molecombe Stakes at Goodwood, but failed otherwise, as also last year as a 3-year-old, although she ran third for the 1000 Guineas, Oaks and Nassau Stakes at Goodwood. At Doncaster the Duke of Westminster sold her to Mr. Simpson, for whom, the first time out, she won the Welter Plate at the Croydon October meeting, after which she was put over the hurdles, at which business she is said to be very promising, and at her debut at Sandown on Feb. 23 was third for the Grand Prize.

Bellona, who captured the United Kingdom Steeplechase, has been fairly successful over jumps, and last year won the Grand International hurdle race at Croydon. Her name appears among the candidates for the Grand National, and quoted in the betting at 33 to 1. Her fall in the Stewards Steeplechase at Kempton Park recently was looked on by very cold eyes by those who backed her to do the trick at Aintree, but by her victory on Saturday she will no doubt become prominent in the betting market again.

Spots of Sport.

Ed. Gordon of the Toronto Lacrosse Club's English team leaves for New York to-day.

B. M. Decker of Bradford, Pa., has been appointed a League umpire.

ADDRESSES TO HIS GRACE.

THE E.B.A. AND I.C.B.U. EXPRESS THEIR LOVE AND RESPECT FOR HIM.

Interesting Ceremony at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes Yesterday Afternoon—The Archbishop Visibly Affected—Gratitude Towards the Young Men.

Yesterday morning the Emerald Beneficial Association and the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union marched in full regalia to St. Michael's Cathedral, to attend divine service in honor of St. Patrick, the patron of these organizations. There was a large turn out of members, a large number receiving communion. At 3 p.m. the two bodies headed by bands proceeded to Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Sherbourne-street, where they presented the following addresses to Archbishop Lynch. The first read was a joint one from the Emerald Beneficial Association and the I.C.B.U.:

TORONTO, MARCH 11, 1888.—TO HIS GRACE, THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO. *My Lord, May it please Your Grace*: That we the members of the Emerald Beneficial Association and Irish Catholic Benevolent Union assembled here to-day to do honor to the memory of one, the Patron Saint of the land dear to the hearts of each and everyone of us, feel that it would be remiss on our part were we to allow the occasion to pass without thanking Your Grace for the kindness you have shown towards us.

We assemble around you to-day, but cannot find words to express our feelings. You have ever shown us the kindness of an indulgent father, whilst you have taught us how to serve God himself, who makes our bodies his dwelling place. We do not think you needed this evidence to discover the esteem in which we and all good Catholics hold you, and the affection with which we regard you for your fond heart must have long since learned all this as it judges others by its own kind feelings.

Your Grace has always manifested the greatest interest in those whom God has placed under your care, and particularly in Catholic Societies, never failing to give to the young men who compose them the advice necessary to make them good Catholics and good citizens. For this we sincerely hope Your Grace will accept our thanks, praying God in his infinite goodness to spare you many years to fill the exalted position you now occupy.

P. E. McCauley, E. B. Wade, J. J. McCauley, O. Hickey, W. J. McClane, D. Barnett, H. Fletcher, H. F. Skelton.

The Emerald Beneficial Association presented a second address. It reads:

MOST REVEREND JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO. *May it Please Your Grace*: We the members of the Emerald Beneficial Association of the West Ward of the city of Branch No. 7, being assembled at this beautiful church, dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes, for the purpose of complying with the rules of our association, viz., that we approach the Holy Table of our Lord at certain times within the year, desire to approach your Grace to congratulate you on the completion of this grand edifice that Your Grace has built up as a lasting monument of your zeal for the glory of God and for the honor of His Immaculate Mother.

Your Grace is aware that the aim and the object of our association are to assist the bishops and pastors of the Church in their works of charity and benevolence, and to preserve in our minds the union and mutual encouragement to be true and faithful members of our Holy Mother Church, to obey her laws and to guided by her salutary decisions, and finally to act in harmony with the ecclesiastical authority in every place our association is established.

Times have been so, we were always happy to have Your Grace's approbation and encouragement, and now, after many years of existence our association has enjoyed in Toronto under so favorable auspices, we can look with pride on Your Grace's useful and glorious career in the archdiocese, in the erection of numerous churches, schools, religious institutions that have grown up under your fostering care. We cause the orphan, the widow, the infirm and the afflicted of every class, under the providence of God and your holy zeal, well provided for.

We can see our churches governed by zealous pastors, and our schools taught by efficient and disinterested teachers.

Therefore we beg to congratulate Your Grace on the glorious results of your prosperous administration of this archdiocese, and as devoted members of the Catholic Church, by adhering to the faith of our fathers, we may be permitted to take a justifiable pride in the advancement of Catholicity and Catholic education in this city of Toronto.

We wish Your Grace a long and happy life to govern the Church of God, to promote the spiritual welfare of your flock, and to be the father and protector of us all.

We beg Your Grace's blessings for ourselves and families.

Signed on behalf the association, DAVID A. CAREY, President No. 7.

The Archbishop was visibly affected in replying to the addresses. He said that the assurance contained in them of the faithful attachment of the members to the Holy See of the Church was the more consoling, as he had recently sustained opposition from Catholics whose faith ought to have taught them better. The fact that the signers of the addresses were all mostly young men, was also a subject for gratitude, the more particularly as the present evil spirit which was abroad was strenuously seeking recruits among the Catholic youth.

Benediction was then given and the two bodies dispersed.

HIS GRACE ENDORSED.

The Bishop of Peterboro Supports Archbishop Lynch on the Ballot Question.

Archbishop Lynch has received the following letter on the question of the ballot in Separate School elections from Bishop Dowling of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterboro:

MARCH 8TH, 1888. HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.—*My Dear Archbishop*: I am glad that your timely protest, in the name of the bishops, clergy and laity had the good effect of making the Toronto Separate School Board attend to its own legitimate business. The agitation on the ballot question I have regarded all along as a purely local affair, for the people of Toronto, the city alone, and therefore to be dealt with as it has been so successfully by the chief pastor of the diocese. However, in order to obtain an expression of opinion as far as this diocese is concern d, I took the trouble of communicating with several boards of Separate School trustees and of taking counsel with the clergy assembled this week on the festival of St. Thomas Aquinas.

The result of my enquiries enables me to inform Your Grace that both priests and people in the diocese of Peterboro are quite satisfied with the present system of open voting and that no door exists here for the introduction of the ballot.

Personal and intimate acquaintance with the clergy and laity of Hamilton, I think I may safely say the same of that diocese, with which I was associated as priest and Separate School trustee for more than 22 years. The good Catholics know and appreciate the sacrifices made by their zealous pastors for the efficiency and maintenance of parochial schools, many of which, to my own knowledge, owe their foundation to the zeal of the priest and would soon cease to exist if his annual donation towards their support happened to be withdrawn. Whenever, therefore, changes in the school law become desirable we have a right to expect that all good Catholics will look for light and direction to the divinely-constituted authorities of the Church, who are the proper guardians of Catholic education, and not to the few refractory Toronto school trustees, who have been so disrespectful to their Archbishop and to the venerable chairman of their board, and whose wicked efforts to sow dissension between priests and people only give joy to the enemies of our holy faith.

I have the honor to be Your Grace's most devoted brother in Christ,

THOMAS JOSEPH DOWLING,
Bishop of Peterboro.

In giving the letter to The World, Rev. Father McBride, the Archbishop's secretary, said this is the expression of opinion of one diocese only. We would no doubt have similar letters from the other dioceses were it not for the fact that the Bishops of London and Kingston are absent, and the Bishop of Hamilton dead.

Has Made His Peace.

It is generally understood in Roman Catholic circles that Trustee J. A. Mulligan has made his peace with the authorities of St. John's Grove. This is surmised from the fact that Mr. Mulligan was one of the large number of communicants in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes yesterday morning.

To Meet in Toronto.

The American Humane Society has done useful work for eleven years past. The report for 1887 has just been issued, giving an account of the annual convention at Rochester. This is an important gathering extending over three days. Toronto has been chosen for the next meeting of this organization, the dates fixed being Sept. 19, 20 and 21.

The Northern Railway.

The Northern is still run on the old lines. Grand Trunk passes are not yet accepted on it, nor does it recognize special privileges that have been conce

RECIPROCITY REJECTED.

HOW THE U.S. HAVE REPEATEDLY REFUSED ALL OUR OFFERS FOR FREER TRADE.

Abrogation of the Treaty of 1854—Sir Alex. Galt's Failure—George Brown's Failure—Sir Charles Tupper's Offer Declined—The Keystone of American Diplomacy with Canada—American Treaty-making Methods.

The following is substantially the address delivered by Mr. W. F. Maclean at the Commercial Union meeting at Port Dover on Saturday. It may be of some use to those not acquainted with our previous efforts to secure freer trade relations with the United States:

We have heard and read a great deal from these gentlemen and in the public prints touching the advantages to us of freer trade with the United States. For a year back or more the country has rung with an agitation first for Commercial Union, then for Unrestricted Free Trade, next for Reciprocity. Most of the talking and writing so far has been on one side, viz., in favor of this movement of so many names. They have confined themselves to talking of the *advantages* of free trade between the two countries, and they make out a fine case if you look no further. But I propose to ask you to look a little further, viz., to consider the *difficulties* that are in the way, for, indeed a lion, it seems to me, beats the path. For centuries men have talked and written of the *advantages* of perpetual motion, and philosophers and inventors have racked their brains to solve this problem, but so far to no avail. It is a fine thing to talk about, and the advantages that would attend the realization of it are almost incalculable. But, as a matter of fact, wise men tell us that it is impossible of accomplishment, that insurmountable difficulties stand in the way. I shall not here assert that it will be impossible to secure Freer Trade with the United States, but I shall certainly be able to show you that grave difficulties do exist, and that wiser men than we have tried to remove them and failed.

Now the nature and extent of these difficulties is best brought out by an historical review of our negotiations with our neighbors in the past, and for a few minutes I ask your attention to the same.

This historical review which I am about to give you is accurate and reliable. It is compiled in the main from official documents, some of them documents drawn up by George Brown and Sir Edward Thornton, who represented Canada and Great Britain in the Reciprocity negotiations of 1874. And let me here say that from my knowledge of Sir Thomas and from an examination of his papers on the subject I consider George Brown to have been the ablest and the best informed man on the question that has yet attempted to solve it. And, by the way, when I am speaking of George Brown, I would just throw out the remark that earnest as he was in all his efforts to secure Freer Trade with our neighbors, he held, in season and out of season, two cardinal propositions: (1), that Canada, even if she hadn't Reciprocity, could get along very well without it; and (2), that Great Britain should receive equal advantages with the United States, in so far as the Canadian tariff was concerned. If the duty was reduced or wiped out on American goods from the United States, similar treatment was to be accorded to English goods. No more and no less. George Brown never proposed to discriminate against England.

In 1854 we entered into a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States that lasted thirteen years, until terminated by them on the ground that the advantages were on the side of the provinces and against the republic. And yet the United States returns show that during those thirteen years we bought 346 millions worth from them and they 325 millions worth from us, leaving a cross cash balance in their favor of over 21 millions. That balance was even greater, for besides this balance in their favor, they had the use of our fisheries, our canals, our rivers. And yet they abrogated the treaty because "the advantages were all on the side of the provinces."

What next did they do? Immediately on the repeal of the Treaty customs duties were imposed by the United States on nearly all the articles imported under it from the provinces. The Canadian tariff was very little changed. The use of the Canadian canals was continued to American shipping on precisely the same terms as to those of Canada. The free navigation of the River St. Lawrence was further open to American craft, and the shore fisheries of the St. Lawrence were thrown open from year to year to American fishermen on payment of a small license fee.

What next? Mr. Brown showed most clearly that in 1873-3, of 35 millions of dollars imported by the United States from Canada, only four millions was admitted free, the remaining 31 millions were taxed. Canada, on the other hand, in that same time imported of their goods 22 millions without taxation and levied duty on 16 millions. We taxed all their goods 15 per cent.; they taxed what we sent them 25 per cent. During that year 22 other countries sent 102 millions of their productions into the United States free of duty, and other 22 millions that was taxed.

In closing up his memorandum George Brown says: "We convey to you [the United States Secretary of State] the assurance of the Canadian Government that the assent of Canada will be most heartily given to any measure calculated to promote the free interchange of commodities, to reduce the cost of transportation, or conduce to the joint advantage of the two countries, so that it be not seriously prejudicial to existing industrial interests of the Canadian people."

On March 17, 1874, George Brown and Sir Edward Thornton were appointed joint plenipotentiaries to negotiate a treaty on the fisheries, commerce and navigation, with the Government of the United States. They at once opened negotiations, which continued sometime till June of the same year. On April 29 these two plenipotentiaries presented "A Memorandum on the commercial relations, past and present, of the British North American provinces with the United States of America." This Memorandum is a most important document, and is worthy of the perusal of everyone who takes an interest in the question. Those negotiations were unsuccessful.

In his speech in the Canadian Senate in March, 1875, Mr. Brown entered into a full explanation of the reciprocity negotiations conducted by him. In this speech he allowed that between the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 and his going to Washington, in 1874 no less than three attempts had been made by the Canadian Government to secure a renewal of the old treaty. The first of these negotiations took place in 1865-4, when offers were made to the American Government by Sir A. T. Galt. On account of George Brown's objections to certain terms put forward by Sir Alexander, which he disapproved of, he resigned from the Government, of which he was also a member. That attempt of Sir Alexander's was a failure. Between 1866 and 1869 more than one effort was made by the then Government (Sir John Macdonald's) for a renewal of the old treaty, but without avail. The negotiations which ended in 1870 were soon followed by the High Joint Commission. At a conference on March 6, 1871, the British commissioners stated that "they considered that the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 should be restored in principle. The American commissioners declined to assent to a renewal of the former treaty." They said that "the treaty had proved unsatisfactory to the people of the United States, and had been consequently terminated by notice from the Government of the United States, in pursuance of its provisions. Its renewal was not in their interests, and would not be in accordance with the sentiments of their people."

A few days later on "the British commissioners proposed to take into consideration the question of opening the coasting trade of the lakes reciprocally to each party—which was declined."

The British commissioners "also proposed to take into consideration the reciprocal registration of vessels as between the Dominion of Canada and the United States—which was declined."

As a result of these negotiations came the Washington Treaty with its provision that a board of arbitration should be appointed to settle the compensation to be paid to Canada for the use of her fisheries by the people of the United States. Pending the result of that arbitration Mr. Brown went to Washington in 1874 and began negotiations as already referred to and which ended in failure. Mr. Brown spent months there; interviewed everyone, drew up his draft treaty and the memorandum already referred to, and which is the most masterly paper yet presented in favor of reciprocity. How was it received? The treaty was sent to the United States Senate and there ignored it, or killed it, in secret session and adjourned two days afterwards! That is how George Brown's efforts ended.

In 1879 Canada adopted the policy of Protection, embodied in what is known as the National Policy. In the act giving expression to this policy there is the following clause:

6. Any or all of the following articles, that is to say, animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, grain, seeds of all kinds, (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees, shrubs, coal and oil, salt, lime, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat, and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish, (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats of all kinds, (salted or smoked), and lumber, may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this schedule, by proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles (the growth, Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

And though that clause has remained on our statute books, the Americans have declined to take any notice of it. They have ignored it.

Next comes the clause of the Washington Treaty which provided for a payment to us of 5 millions of dollars for the use of our fisheries. As soon as the 10 years covered by the award had expired they gave us notice of the abrogation of that clause. They wanted no more to do with us.

And lastly, we have the instance of the treaty negotiations just closed at Washington. At an early stage of 1887 possibly the British plenipotentiaries (Sir Charles Tupper and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain) handed in the following proposal:

That, with the view of removing all causes of difference in connection with the fisheries, it is proposed by Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries that the fishermen of both countries shall have all the privileges enjoyed during the existence of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington in consideration of a mutual arrangement providing for greater freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

The following answer was returned:

While continuing their proposal heretofore submitted on the 24th ult., and fully sharing the desire of Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiaries to remove all causes of differences in connection with fisheries, the American plenipotentiaries are constrained, after due consideration, to decline to ask from the President the authority requisite to consider the proposal conveyed to them on the 3rd inst., as a means to the desired end, because the greater freedom of commercial intercourse so proposed would necessitate an adjustment of the present tariff of the United States by congressional action, which adjustment the American plenipotentiaries consider to be manifestly impossible of accomplishment through the medium of a treaty under the circumstances now existing. Nor could the American plenipotentiaries admit that such a mutual arrangement, as is proposed by Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiaries could be accepted as constituting a suitable basis of negotiation concerning the rights and privileges claimed for American fishing vessels. It still appears to the American plenipotentiaries to be possible to find an adjustment of differences by agreeing on an interpretation or modification of the treaty of 1818 which will be honorable to both parties and remove the present causes of complaint, to which end they are now, as they have been from the beginning of this conference, ready to devote themselves.

Surely this owing to be convincing evidence that they do not care for freer trade with us, or, at least of this fact, that we must wait till Congress changes its mind.

Last October when the Commercial Union question was being discussed, a very remarkable letter from Washington was published by the New York Times from its correspondent there. That paper is thoroughly in accord with the Administration on its trade policy, and no doubt when its correspondent wrote as he did he was inspired by the State Department at Washington. In this letter the following sentences will be found:

"The Secretary of State and his assistant commissioners are familiar with some chapters of our diplomatic history that the general public has painfully enough forgotten. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 was denounced by the United States in 1866 at the demand of New England, ostensibly with a view to procuring a better and more extensive system of reciprocity. The real reason was that New England believed that twelve years of a large measure of commercial freedom between the United States and Canada had brought the provinces into a position where a continuance of a comparatively free trade was necessary to them, and that they would pay any price to procure it. The annexation of Canada was confidently counted upon. It was believed that rather than lose the American market the provinces would cut loose from the British Empire and join the Union. Canada was anxious to continue the reciprocity and was willing to offer very considerable inducements to that end, *but it could not pay the price of a change of flag.* Canadian commissioners came here and talked with Secretary Seward and the leading men at both ends of the Capitol. Mr. Morrill (Vermont), now a Senator, was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. He said to the Canadians: "If you want these commercial privileges that you talk about take your seats here by the side of us and vote for them." Mr. Banks went further. In the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress he introduced a bill for the admission into the Union of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Upper and Lower Canada. The Canadians went home convinced that nothing could be obtained from this country unless *they abandoned England.*

This quotation is sufficient to show why the Americans abrogated that treaty, and sufficient to show that they abrogated it from a political motive, and not from the commercial one that they stated to the Joint Commissioners. Probably they had the two reasons.

A further incident that clearly shows the attitude of the American nation towards Canada is the action of the Government of the Republic, or rather the want of action on the part of the Government of the Republic, in regard to the Fenians. For the outrages committed by these invaders no compensation has yet been made, nor even anything in the way of apology or regret has been offered.

Let me also point out to you some recent events that show the attitude of our neighbors toward Canada and Canadians. The New York Tribune, the leading Republican paper of the United States, The New York Sun, a prominent Democratic sheet, and the New York Herald, which claims to be independent, all joined in a demand less than a month ago that clause xxix of the Washington Treaty be abrogated. That clause enables Canadian railways to receive American freight, bond it, and reexpert it at another point, free of duty. They base this demand on the plea that the Canadian lines are taking the business from their own lines.

Next, The New York Sun came out strong on "the Canadian invasion of Maine," meaning by that the building of a short line through Maine by the Canadian Pacific Railway. That mind piper is constantly preaching the forcible annexation of Canada by the United States. Only two days ago the Controller of the Currency issued an order from Washington to the Michigan banks (as well as all others) that they report at once the amount of Canadian currency handled by them since 1886 to which they are asked to pay at the rate of 10 per cent.

As for the treaty recently signed at Washington, we have no guarantee that it will be ratified by the Senate. Indeed, the probability is that it will be rejected and that all our labor will have been in vain.

And now after this short review I wish to direct your attention to the methods which our neighbors employ in treaty-making. They do not, like all other Governments, appoint commissioners and once these sign a treaty agree to it; but they always reserve the right of submitting it to their Senate for a two-thirds vote of ratification, and that body, sitting in secret session, generally witholds sanction. No other first-class government treats its equals in the same way. I venture to say that if they treated Bismarck that way once he would not give them a second opportunity of repeating it. It is only the other day that this same Senate, sitting in secret session, and in deference to the Irish vote and those Anglophobes who delight to twist the lion's tail, threw out the proposed extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States. That treaty provided for a free exchange of fugitive criminals—not political offenders—and would have enabled all our absconders to be returned, and their boodlers to be brought to justice; but it was rejected at the instigation of Senator Riddleberger, known as the British fire-eater and tail-twister. Still another thing that stands in the way of treaty making. The Administration at Washington has no power to make a treaty, and, though it may be willing, a hostile Senate can prevent its doing so. Another thing is that the Administration is nearly always in dread of the coming presidential election—and one appears to be no sooner over than another follows—and how their acts will affect the vote of the people.

In view of all these facts, viz., that the Americans have refused one and all of our efforts to secure freer trade or a re-enactment of the old Reciprocity treaty, have taxed our goods unmercifully when we have treated thefts with much greater consideration, have refused even to enter into a wider extradition treaty, have allowed Fenians to raid our country twice without any apology therefor, have confessed that their object was to force us into annexation, have abrogated the compensation clause in the Washington Treaty, have taxed our Canadian products on the whole much higher than the products of most other countries, have ignored the clause in our N.P. Act for reciprocity in certain enumerated articles, have refused to make the coasting trade of the lakes reciprocal and also the registration of vessels, and who are not to be relied on by reason of their roundabout and irresponsible way of treaty-making, in view of all these facts, and the still further and important one that they have never made the slightest advances toward us, is it not rather humiliating ourselves to make further ado about the matter? Is it consonant with our dignity as a people, as a portion of the great British Empire, to be continually running after our neighbors and asking them to trade with us, when they have repeatedly refused us and turned their backs upon us? I say our manhood and our national sentiment rebels against further prostration before the United States, beseeching a boon that they will not grant. No, the time is come to cease supplication. Let us rest and wait. When they show a disposition to reciprocate then is our time to negotiate.

We may be told look at the Tariff Reform Bill just introduced at Washington. Fair-looking at it and I think there will be a rebellion there before it carries. At any rate let us rest in peace until it is passed. Then for the first time will our neighbors have shown the first sign of reciprocity. In the meantime let us not forget what George Brown never hesitated to tell them, viz.: That if they did not choose to trade with us "we had a commercial policy of our own open to us for adoption not greatly inferior to that we would be deprived of." Since that time that commercial policy has been greatly enlarged. We are able to stand on our own bottom. Our country is expanding rapidly. Our people are as well off as our neighbors. Our farmers are better off than theirs. We are neither helpless nor hopeless. Great Britain is still our friend. We need fear nothing. Nay more, we are, I believe, on the brink of a great outburst of national and industrial development. Our local grievances are being shelved. The railway monopoly in Manitoba is to be removed. All that now remains for us to do is to maintain our dignity as a people and work on our own salvation, political and commercial, on Canadian lines.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It has been used by millions of mothers during the last forty years for their children. Cures wind colic, diarrhœa. Be sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

—Two Hitchings Boilers for sale cheap. Apply to Frank Wheeler, Hot Water and Steam Heating Engineer, 68 and 60 Adelaide-st. west. 135

A COMMERCIAL UNION MEETING.

Restricted Reciprocity Abandoned—Nothing Will Now Do But U. C. Straight.

PORT DOVER, March 10.—Two mass meetings were held in the Town Hall here to-day under the auspices of the South Norfolk Farmers' Institute to discuss "the subject of extending our trade relations with the United States." The hall was crowded with farmers and villagers. The speakers were: R. Thomas Shaw, secretary of the C. U. club, Valeney E. Fuller president of the Central Farmers' Institute, J. Ellis of Port Dover, on one side, and J. Nickerson of Simcoe, L. G. Morgan of Port Dover and W. F. Maclean of Toronto. At the close of the discussion and when the meeting had become quite lively the following motions were submitted:

Moved by J. Ellis, seconded by Hiram Bowlby, that in the opinion of this meeting partial reciprocity with the United States is not attainable, seeing that it has been repeatedly refused. It is further of the opinion that unrestricted trade between Canada and the United States will be advantageous to this country if it can be obtained on fair and equitable grounds.

Moved in amendment by W. F. Maclean, seconded by Dr. Walker, that while in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to have as large a measure of reciprocity with the United States as can be obtained on an equitable basis yet we are more in favor of such a Commercial Union with the United States as would take the control of our own tariff laws out of our hands, and would discriminate against the Mother Country.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by Valeney E. Fuller, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that is the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that as large a measure of reciprocity should be had with the United States as can possibly be obtained on an equitable basis but to the extent of Commercial Union that we are not in favor in such Commercial Union taking the control of our tariff laws out of our own hands.

The chairman declared the latter motion carried, though those who counted the show of hands claimed it to be a tie. At all events it was a close vote. Had not Messrs. Fuller and Shaw put in their amendment to the amendment the latter would have carried; as it was their amendment to the amendment in effect declared C.U. impossible, inasmuch as it begged the question and was on that ground acceptable to those opposed to the fad. Mr. Maclean had argued in the forenoon meeting that it was undignified on the part of Canada to supplicate the Americans any longer for reciprocity, seeing that they had refused it so often, and in answering him Mr. Shaw admitted that he had made out his case, but that it therefore became our duty to ask for unrestricted reciprocity. Mr. Fuller also admitted that restricted reciprocity, reciprocity in raw products, would never be granted; that what the Americans wanted was the Canadian market for their manufactures in exchange for their market for our products.

—A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nourishment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Hermitier's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion or Dyspepsia. 7

CORN, WHEAT AND COTTON.

Interesting Statistical Retrospect of the Crops in the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The statistical returns of the Department of Agriculture for March show that the corn crop is the smallest since 1884, and the remainder on farms also the smallest in seven years. It is estimated at 509,000,000 bushels against 603,000,000 last year and 775,000,000 two years ago. The proportion is 34.59 per cent. of the crop, the lowest percentage except in 1884 when it was 33 and the smallest 512,000,000 bushels. In recent years the percentage has ranged from 4 to 4.10 of the annual product. The proportion merchantable is 84.4 per cent. at a present average value of 50.6 cents per bushel. The unmerchantable average 32.2 cents per bushel. The average value of the stock remaining is 47.6 cents per bushel, 3.2 cents higher than on Dec. 1. The proportion consumed without removal beyond county lines, which was last March 17 per cent., is estimated at 12 per cent. of the present crop, which reduces the quantity transported to 170,000,000 bushels, 115,000,000 less than last year, while the amount for consumption is also smaller by 90,000,000 bushels.

The indicated stock of the wheat for 1887 in the hands of farmers is 132,000,000 bushels, against 122,000,000 last year, or 29 per cent of the crop, against 26.7 per cent last March. There has been used in the seeding of winter wheat 34,000,000 bushels, 187,000,000 in eight months' consumption, 61,000,000 bushels exported in wheat and flour, 38,000,000 visible supply and an unusual quantity in minor elevators and mills.

The largest proportion of cotton forwarded from plantations on Feb. 1 was 92 per cent. The quality of the fibre is superior, condition clear and the yield of lint a little above 33 per cent. The value of seed averages 14 cents a bushel.

EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA.

Frightful Mortality—Over 15,000 Persons Said to Have Perished.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The Hong Kong Mail gives a description of the earthquake in the Province of Yunan on Dec. 15, indicative of frightful mortality. The Mail says:

"In the interior department of Ching Chau the disturbances were extremely violent, being continued at irregular intervals for four days, when they ceased entirely. The Department of City is said to have been reduced to a mass of ruins, scarcely a house escaping damage, and over 5000 people are reported to have been killed by falling buildings. Many of them were buried under the ruins, while the number of injured is too large for computation. Yanns was destroyed.

"At the prefectural city of Lamow the effects of the disturbances were scarcely less disastrous. At this place when the shock was being felt an enormous chasm opened in the earth and water was thrown out from its depths. At Lo Chan in Chuen a striking change has been effected. Approximately speaking the country, large tracts of land rising swallowed up and the surface changed into a lake. In Lo Chan more than 10,000 persons are said to have perished."

—The revolt which is caused in a dyspeptic stomach by a meal digestible by one which is in average health, can be effectually subdued, and the issue of the organ restored to the systematic and persistent use of Norrop's Dandelion Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which imparts tone to the digestive viscera, and removes all impurities from the blood. 7

A Rejected Suitor's Revenge.

NEW YORK, March 10.—At 9 o'clock tonight Arno Oebel, aged 27, of First-avenue, shot and killed Mrs. Rosa Schneider, a young widow residing on East Sixty-first-street. The murderer was arrested. He was a suitor for Rosa's hand three years ago. Her husband died a year ago and then Oebel renewed his suit. She did not love him and on her refusal to marry him he shot her.

The Western Union Sued by the U.S.

NEW YORK, March 11.—United States District Attorney Walker began suit yesterday in behalf of the Government against the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company to recover $12,405 paid for telegrams by United States officials along the line of the railroad. The money was paid since 1881.

Fatal Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—W. H. Swinhart, yard foreman at the Hume works, near Oakdale, to-day attempted to destroy a discarded nitro-glycerine can with an axe, when an explosion occurred, killing Swinhart and a Chinaman and seriously wounding two other Chinamen.

The Springfield Fire's Eighth Victim.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 11.—F. G. Emsworth, injured in The Union fire, died yesterday afternoon, making the eighth victim.

BIRTHS.

DOMELLE—At 56 Baldwin-street March 10, the wife of J. H. Domelle of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NOLAN—Henry James Nolan, chief clerk of the Rossin House, died of Bright's disease March 10, 1888, aged 38 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral Tuesday, March 13, from St. Michael's Cathedral at 9 o'clock a.m. to St. Michael's Cemetery. The officers and the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the members of the Separate School Board are requested to meet at the Rossin House on Tuesday morning at 9.30 sharp to join the officers and employes of the Rossin in according the remains to St. Michael's Cathedral, where friends will have an opportunity of viewing the body from 10.30 to 11. At 11 o'clock High Mass will be celebrated, assisted by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, after which the funeral will proceed to St. Michael's Cemetery.

SCORE—Entered into rest Saturday, 10th inst., at her late residence, 13 Murray-street, Harriet Genevieve, beloved wife of Mr. R. Score, in her 78th year.

Funeral to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m., to the Necropolis. Friends will please accept this intimation.

FAMILY DR. HODDER'S MEDICINES
DR. HODDER'S LIVER PILLS
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CURE
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MOTHERS it will gladden your hearts
To hear your sons say they will not depart
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And get a nobby OVERCOAT!
MERCHANTS who for bargains look
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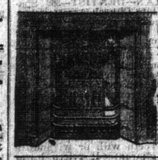
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	Close.		Due.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.00	6.45	8.20	10.45
O. & Q. Ry	7.30	7.45	8.30	9.00
G. T. R. West	6.35	3.20	12.50	7.20
N. & N. W.	7.00	4.30	10.00	8.10
T. G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.00	8.30
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.40	9.30
C. V. R.	7.00	3.15	9.20	9.20
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R.	6.00		8.40	2.00
	p.m.	p.m.	10.30	7.30
	3.00	9.30		11.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y.	8.00	6.30	8.40	2.00
U. S. Western States	6.00	9.30	10.50	7.20
			2.35	7.20

ENGLISH MAILS.—Under recent arrangements made between the Postmaster-General and the United States postal authorities, a mail for England via New York will be closed at this office every day, excepting Sundays and Wednesdays, at 2.45 p.m., and will be despatched to England by what the New York Postmaster may consider the most expeditious route.
The Canadian mail will close here on

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OVER 50 Teachers. Vocal Art, Piano, Organ, Violin and all other Orchestral and Band Instruments, Sight-Singing, Theory and Elocution; French, Italian, Spanish and German. Students (either beginners or advanced) can enter at *any date* during term and will only be charged proportionately. Tuition dates from date of 10 lessons. Both class and private instruction. Prizes, Certificates and Diplomas. **Free Advantages:** Harmony, Theory, Lectures, Concerts, etc. Board and room provided. For 60 page Calendar, address
EDWARD FISHER, Director, TORONTO.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Bylaws in that behalf that the Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, 15 Toronto-st., Toronto, on Tuesday, March 20th inst., at the hour of 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report for 1887, the election of Directors, and other business.
All persons holding participating policies of $1000 and upwards are members, and entitled to take part in all the business coming before the meeting.
J. K. MACDONALD,
Managing Director.
Toronto, March 3rd, 1888. 3152

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

SPLENDID building lots—East side Borden street, between College and Ulster streets for sale on easy terms. C. R. S. DINNICK, St. George-street, west side house 2nd, south of Bloor-street.

BRICK-VENEERED house on Augusta and Denison-avenue, near Denison-square, for sale cheap. C. R. S. DINNICK, St. George-street, west side house 2nd, south of Bloor-street.

ONE OF THOSE beautifully finished brick houses, modern improvements, west side of Brunswick-avenue, for sale. C. R. S. DINNICK, 242 St. George-street, west side, 2nd house south of Bloor-street.

"LAKE'S LAND LIST" contains descriptions and prices of stock, grain, dairy and fruit farms in the Province of Ontario; for sale and exchange. Lists free on application. A large amount of city property for sale; see other lists. Money advanced on Real Estate at lowest rates. E. LAKE & Co., Estate and Financial Agents, 16 King-street east.

BAKER-AVENUE—$13 per foot—A few lots left. Terms—10 per cent. cash, balance monthly or quarterly to suit. Twenty minutes' walk from business part of city. ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANY, 32 Arcade.

THE ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL LOAN Company will lease for a term of years, renewable, lots any frontage on Lombard-street, between Victoria and Church. This is a most desirable locality for warehouses, printing offices or light factories, being in the very heart of the business portion of the city. Terms easy. Money advanced to build. E. T. LIGHTBOURN, 32 Arcade.

DEER PARK—Old Yonge-street, opposite Mount Pleasant—$10 per foot will buy lots beautifully situated on Baker and Gormley avenues. Two minutes from street cars, and same distance from City Hall as Shaw and Bloor-street, where property is selling for $24 per foot. Ten per cent. cash, balance on easy terms. ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANY, 32 Arcade.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Friday evening pure black cocker spaniel dog 9 months old, small scar near right eye, reward 26 Wellington-street east. FRED H. GOOCH.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

THE AMERICAN HOTEL
Which has just undergone a thorough overhauling, will be
RE-OPENED TO-DAY (THURSDAY) ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms at graduated prices. 246
ED. EDSALL, Manager. THOMAS TAYLOR, Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL—Toronto—heated by steam; electric light; 140 bedrooms; largest dining-room and finest billiard hall in the city; largest and best dollar per day house on the continent. J. HOLDERNESS, Proprietor. 246

BRUNSWICK HOUSE.
BOARDERS' BOOK NOW OPEN.
Large Rooms. Good Table. Heated by Steam.
36 J. J. JAMIESON, Manager.

BERO HOUSE—Corner Queen and Dundas streets; terms, $1 per day; street cars pass door. V. T. BERO, Proprietor. 36

THE CARLTON HOUSE Restaurant gives the best 25 cent dinner in the city; neat table, well attended. Steaks and oysters a specialty. Meals all hours. A trial solicited. 159 Yonge-street.

MONTREAL HOUSE, 140 to 142 King west, near corner York; $1 per day. RICHARD N. NOLAND, Proprietor. 624

JAKE'S RESTAURANT, S.W. cor. Bay and Adelaide streets; open all night; first-class ladies' entrance Adelaide-st.; Jake's Virginia Fry, in boxes, with crackers and pickles, the best in the market; private dining-rooms.

RICHARDSON HOUSE—Corner King and Brock streets. Terms $1 to $1.50 per day. Reduction to weekly boarders. Heated by hot water; gas in every room; all modern improvements. For comfort as a family hotel cannot be excelled. Forty bedrooms. Baths and barber shop in connection. Telephone 815. S. RICHARDSON, Prop.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 35 Jarvis-street, Toronto. Harry Keeble, proprietor. One dollar per day. Warm rooms, good table, stabling for 100 horses.

PALMER HOUSE—Cor. King and York streets, Toronto—only $2 per day; also "Kerby House," Brantford.

GUELPH—Wellington Hotel. First-class in every respect. Good sample rooms for commercial men. DAVID MARTIN, Proprietor.

RIDD'S HOTEL, The Haymarket. Importer of fine liquors, Irish and Scotch Whiskies a specialty. English ale on draught. First-class accommodation. Telephone 455.

FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT of private funds to loan on real estate, city or farm property. FRANK GAYLEY, real estate and financial agent, 68 King-street east, cor. Leader-lane.

AT LOW RATES—Long or short dates—money to loan on good first or second mortgages to buy, build or pay off old mortgages; property bought. J. P. JACKSON, 14 Adelaide East, Toronto.

INVESTMENTS in land (ground rents) wanted to buy 5 per cent. W. HOPE, 15 Adelaide-street east. Telephone 1212.

J. F. PATERSON, No. 15 Victoria-street. Money loaned on first-class real and personal security; real estate bought, sold and exchanged.

LARGE amount of money to loan in sums to suit at lowest rates of interest; notes discounted. WM. A. LEE & SON, Agents Western Fire and Marine Assurance Company, 10 Adelaide-street east.

LOANS—One thousand dollars and over made with despatch, specially low rates on good security. THOS. H. MONK, 80 Church-street.

MONEY below market rates on business or property where security is undoubted; loans negotiated on real estate securities at current rates without trouble or expense to borrower. H. E. SPROULE, 20 Wellington-st. E.

MONEY to loan—On city and farm property, at lowest rates, no commission or delay; mortgages and securities purchased. R. GREENWOOD, 27 Adelaide-street east.

MONEY AT 5 to 6 per cent. on first-class loans; no commission. GEORGE MEYER, 28 Toronto-st., Toronto.

MONEY to loan at lowest rates. H. T. BECK, Barrister, etc., 65 King-street east, corner Leader-lane.

MONEY TO LOAN—On improved city property in sums to suit borrowers. Apply to Real Estate Loan Company of Canada (limited), 1 Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto street.

MONEY—5 and 6—Large or small amounts. Loans of all descriptions made and negotiated; mortgages purchased. Commercial paper discounted. EDWARD J. BARTON, 10½ Adelaide-st. east.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages, endowments, life policies and other securities. JAMES C. MCGEE, Financial Agent and Policy Broker, 5 Toronto-street.

PRIVATE FUNDS to loan on real estate. A. G. STRAHN, real estate and investment broker, 15 Victoria-street.

R. H. C. BROWNE & CO., Real Estate, Insurance, Financial and General Agents; rents and accounts collected; money to loan at lowest rates; properties bought, sold or exchanged. Room 3, Elgin Block, 61 Adelaide-street east, Toronto, Ont., Telephone No. 1416.

6 AND 6—MONEY TO LEND—Large or small amounts; no commission; mortgages purchased. R. H. TEMPLE, 23 Toronto-street.

$500,000 TO LOAN on mortgage—Large or small sums; interest low; terms easy; no valuation fee charged. HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, 72 Church-street, Toronto.

$50000—PRIVATE FUNDS—To loan at lowest rates. STEPHENSON, JACKSON, TAYLOR & MCCULLOUGH, Barristers, Manning Arcade, Toronto. 136

A LARGE AMOUNT of money to loan on mortgage security at lowest rates; no unnecessary delay in closing loans; building loans negotiated; mortgages and debentures purchased.
Telephone 1313.
E. W. D. BUTLER,
Estate and Financial Agent,
72 King-st. E. Toronto.
26

LEGAL CARDS.

ANGLIN, FRANK A., BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc., 4 King-street east, first floor.

ALFRED JONES—Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public. Money to loan. Manning Arcade, 34 King-street west, Toronto. 246

A. D. PERRY—Barrister, Solicitor, etc.—Society and private funds for investment. Lowest rates. Star Life Offices, 32 Wellington-street-east, Toronto. 246

BOULTBEE & BOULTBEE, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 64 Adelaide-street east Toronto; money to loan. ALFRED BOULTBEE; BERTRAM BOULTBEE. 236

BRITTON, E. H., BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Offices, 4 King-street east. Telephone 66. Money to loan.

BIGELOW & MORSON—Barristers, Notaries Public, etc., Nos. 7 and 3 Masonic Hall, Toronto-street, Toronto, Ont.

CASWELL & MILLS, Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc. Money to loan. 60 King-street east, Toronto. THOMAS CASWELL, J. A. MILLS.

CANNIFF & CANNIFF—Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 35 Toronto-street, Toronto. J. FOSTER CANNIFF, HENRY T. CANNIFF.

DEWART & LAWSON—Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices: 4 King-street east, Toronto; Room No. 1, upstairs.

D'ARCY D. GRIERSON—Barrister, Solicitor, etc., 46 Church-street. Money to loan. 136

D. A. O'SULLIVAN—Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc., 20 Toronto-street, Toronto.

GROTE & FLINT—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc. Building and Loan Chambers, 15 Toronto-street. G. W. GROTE, A. J. FLINT. 351

HOLMES & GREGORY, Barristers, Solicitors and Conveyancers, 10 King-street west, Toronto. W. D. GREGORY, G. W. HOLMES.

MCPHERSON & ROBINETTE, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Union Block, Toronto-street. 36

J. R. MILLER & E. J. B. DUNCAN, Barristers, etc., 6 Court Chambers, corner Adelaide and Church streets.

KINGSFORD, EVANS & BOULTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Money to lend, No. 10 Manning Arcade, Toronto. R. E. KINGSFORD, GEORGE E. EVANS, A. C. F. BOULTON.

KERR, MACDONALD, DAVIDSON & PATERSON, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc., Masonic Hall, Toronto-street, Toronto.
J. K. KERR, Q.C. WM. MACDONALD.
WM. DAVIDSON. JOHN A. PATERSON.

LINDSEY & LINDSEY, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, 5 York Chambers, Toronto-street. Money to loan. GEORGE LINDSEY, W. L. M. LINDSEY.

LAWRENCE & MILLIGAN, Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc., Building and Loan Chambers, 15 Toronto-street, Toronto.

MACDONALD, MACINTOSH & WILLOUGHBY, Barristers. Money to loan. Western office, Dominion Bank Chambers, Toronto. Eastern office, Cornwall.

MCPHILLIPS & CAMERON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 17 Toronto-street. Money to loan. 246

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, 23 and 30 Toronto-street.

MACNABB & FOWLER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices: 46 Church-street, Toronto, and Dundas-street, West Toronto Junction. ALEX. MACNABB, HENRY C. FOWLER.

MURDOCH & TYTLER, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, 51 Church-street, Toronto, Canada. Telephone No. 1136.

QUINN & HENRY—Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Toronto, Ont.; offices: Millichamp's Buildings, 31 Adelaide-st. east, room 5. F. P. HENRY, J. M. QUINN.

READ, READ & KNIGHT, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 75 King-street east, Toronto. B. B. READ, Q.C., WALTER READ, H. V. KNIGHT. 246

SHILTON, ALLAN & BAIRD, Barristers Solicitors, Notaries, etc., Toronto and Georgetown. Offices: 86 King-street east, Toronto, and Creelman's Block, Georgetown. Money to loan. W. T. ALLAN, J. SHILTON, J. BAIRD. 36

T. W. HOWARD, Barrister, etc., 10 King-st. west. Money to loan. 462

EDUCATIONAL.

TORONTO BUSINESS COLLEGE—Day and evening sessions; offers special inducements to young ladies and gentlemen of neglected education. Apply at corner Yonge and Shuter streets. J. M. CROWLY, Sec.

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS.

DONALDSON & MILNE—50 Front-street east, assignees, accountants, collecting attorneys, estate agents. Loans made on mortgage security and commercial paper discounted.

J. MCARTHUR GRIFFITH & CO., Expert Accountants, Assignees and Financial Agents, 15 Manning Arcade, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE, King-st. street, Toronto; first-class corner stand, with good-will and 5 years' lease; low rental; splendid chance for man with about $1000 capital. Apply to WM. M. HALL, Barrister, 21 Melinda-street, Toronto.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OAKVILLE DAIRY—484 Yonge-st.—Guaranteed pure farmers' milk supplied; retail only. FRED. SOLE, proprietor.

ASSAY AND CONSULTING CHEMIST—THOMAS HEYS, 115 King-street west.

J. B. WEBB
WOOD ENGRAVER
23 ADELAIDE-ST. EAST

AUCTION SALES.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY.

ADELAIDE-ST., TORONTO.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
TO-MORROW
TUESDAY, March 13,
50 HORSES!
of all descriptions and classes, including a carload of Sound Young Workers, 1100 to 1350 lbs., amongst them several good Low Set Mares, suitable for Manitoba market. Sale at 11 sharp.
Our Great Annual Spring Sale of 300 Horses
Will take place this year APRIL 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. Entry book now open.
W. D. GRAND,
Manager and Auctioneer.

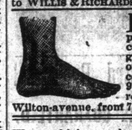
AUCTION SALE
Of Valuable Freehold Property in the City of Toronto and Deer Park.
In the matter of William H. Boulter of the City of Toronto, Builder.
There will be offered for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co. at their Auction Rooms, 57 King-street East, in the City of Toronto, on Saturday, the 24th Day of March, 1888, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following freehold property:
Parcel No. 1.—Situate on the south side of Clinton-avenue in Deer Park, and being part of Block "A" on Plan 329 and having a frontage of 150 feet by a depth of 175 feet, on which said parcel is situate a good brick stable and carriage house.
Parcel No. 2.—Situate on the north side of College-street, near Clinton-street, and being composed of parts of lots 6, 7 and 8 on registered plan 83, the said lots having a frontage of 59 feet by a depth of 122 feet and the stores and dwellings in connection therewith, also a large rough-cast stable in the rear. This property is known as "Jubilee Hall."
Parcel No. 3.—Situate on the west side of Sully-street, in the City of Toronto, composed of the southerly twenty-five feet of Lot 37 and the northerly 39 feet 3 inches of Lot 38 in Block "J" according to registered Plan 399, on which said property are situated five new brick-fronted dwellings, and being a short distance south of College-street.
Parcel No. 4.—Situate on the said west side of Sully-street and being composed of the northerly 37 feet 6 inches of Lot 36 in Block "J," as laid down upon said registered Plan No. 399, on which said property are situate three new brick-fronted dwellings and being a short distance north of Parcel 3.
TERMS OF SALE.
Parcel No. 1.—Will be sold free of incumbrances, but at the purchaser's option $1500 may remain on mortgage on the property at 7 per cent.
Parcel No. 2.—Will be sold subject to a mortgage now existing thereon of $9000 at 7 per cent.
Parcel No. 3.—Will be sold subject to a mortgage of $3000 with interest at 6½ per cent. per annum half-yearly.
Parcel No. 4.—Will be sold subject to three mortgages, one on each of said houses and amounting in all to the sum of $2600 with interest thereon at 7 per cent. per annum.
Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Vendor or his Solicitors at the time of sale and the balance within 30 days thereafter.
The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid on each parcel.
The Vendor shall only be bound to produce such abstracts and title deeds and to furnish such evidence of title as are in his possession.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Assignee; William Hall, No. 249 King-street West, Toronto, or to Caswell & Mills, Solicitors, 60 King-street East, or to the Auctioneers.
Dated this 8th day of March 1888.
CASWELL & MILLS,
Solicitors for the Vendor.
6m24

PERSONAL.

YOUNG LADY is prepared to give dancing lessons. Terms moderate. Box 109, World office.

TO MARKET GARDENERS—I offer on lease my farm on the flats of the Black Creek, just north of West Toronto Junction, comprising the west half of lot 38, and part of the west half of lot 37 in third concession from Bay, Township of York, one hundred and thirty acres. This is without exception the richest gardening land about Toronto. I should prefer renting all to one tenant, who has necessary capital to work so large a place, but if I cannot rent it in one lot will sub-divide it to suit tenants. THOMAS HENRY INCE, 17 Adelaide-street east. 246

PERSONAL—Do you want bargains in furniture? Does your furniture need renovating or repairing? Call or send postal card to WILLIS & RICHARDSON, 169 Queen west, ed



PROF. DAVIDSON, late of N.Y., Chiropodist and Manicure; corns, bunions and ingrowing nails cured without pain, 71 Yonge-street, corner King. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; patients received at residence, 170 Wilton-avenue, front 7 to 9 p.m.

We pay highest cash prices for **SCRAP,**
Rubber, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Iron, Waste Paper, Rags, Horse Hair, etc., etc.
Toronto Mill Stock & Metal Co.,
Telephone 1519. Esplanade near Bay. 136

DENTAL CARDS.

R. G. TROTTER,
DENTAL SURGEON,
has removed to his new office and residence,
No. 14 CARLTON-STREET,
four door east of Yonge-street and opposite the Carlton-street Methodist Church.
Telephone No. 3368. Night calls attended to.

CHAS. P. LENNOX, Dentist, Rooms A and B, Arcade, Yonge-street. The best material used in all operations, still equal to any in the Dominion; nitrous in extracting; artificial sets, upper or lower, $8. 624

J. W. ELLIOT, Dentist, 43 and 45 King west. New mode, celluloid, gold and rubber base, separate or combined, natural teeth regulated, regardless of malformation of the mouth.

J. A. TROUTMAN—DENTIST—369 Spadina-avenue, late Church-street; preservation of natural teeth a specialty; all work guaranteed to give satisfaction; vitalized air for painless extraction.

SPAULDING & CHEESBROUGH, DENTISTS, have removed from 51 King-street east to 171 Yonge-street, over the Imperial Bank; entrance on Queen east, first door. Office hours: A. H. Cheesbrough, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; A. W. Spaulding, 7 to 9 p.m., during the session of the Dental School.

TEETH EXTRACTED and filled (new system) absolutely without pain, by most skilled operators. Teeth with or without a plate; satisfaction guaranteed; prices lower than ever at 264 Yonge-street, near Alice. JAMES C. BATES, Dental Surgeon. 136

TEETH WITH OR WITHOUT A PLATE
Best teeth on rubber, $3.00. Vitalized air for painless extraction. Telephone 1476.
C. H. Riggs, cor. King and Yonge.

Progressive and Painless Dentistry.
For the best known methods of saving natural teeth, and replacing those already lost with the greatest degree of comfort, perfectness in appearance and utility, and at the least possible cost, consult M. FRED. SMITH, Dentist, corner King and Bay, over Molson's Bank, Toronto. Telephone 722.
Specialist in Gold Filling, Crowning and gold Plate Work.

VETERINARY.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. Horse Infirmary, Temperance-street. Principal assistants in attendance day or night.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

COLONISTS' TRAINS
THE
Canadian Pacific RAILWAY
Will run Settlers' Trains to all points in
Manitoba, Dakota, AND THE NORTHWEST.
Colonists for British Columbia and Pacific Coast will also be taken on these Specials.
Leaving Toronto, N. & N.W. Station, Brock-street, at 9 p.m.,
Tuesday, Feb. 28th,
and every Tuesday thereafter during March and April.
A Colonist sleeper will be attached to these trains. Make early application to agent for what cars and berths you will require. 33-foot cars supplied for colonists' movables. No Customs delay or expense. No quarantine. No transfers. For further information see agent, or write
COLONIZATION AGENT,
110 KING-ST. WEST, TORONTO.

The Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA.
The Royal Mail
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ROUTE
BETWEEN
CANADA & GREAT BRITAIN
And Direct Route between the West, and all Points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Baie de Chaleur, also New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.
New and elegant buffet sleeping and day cars run on through express trains.
Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent by leaving Toronto by 8.30 a. m. train Thursday will join outward mail steamer at Halifax a. m. Saturday.
Superior elevator warehouse and dock accommodation at Halifax for shipment of grain and general merchandise.
Years of experience have proved the Intercolonial in connection with Steamship Lines to and from London, Liverpool and Glasgow to Halifax to be the Quickest Freight Route between Canada and Great Britain.
Information as to passenger and freight rates can be had on application to ROBERT B. MOODIE, Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York-street, Toronto.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., November 22d 1887.

THE CUNARD S.S. CO.
HAS THE
SAFEST, FASTEST AND MOST ELEGANT
Fleet of steamships between New York and Liverpool.
For sailings, plans and all information apply to
A. F. WEBSTER
Sole Agent, 56 Yonge-street.

ANCHOR LINE TICKETS
AT LOWEST RATES
By this well known line, noted for
Safety, Civility and Comfort.
For passage and full information as to sailing, etc., apply to
W. A. GEDDES, Agent,
38 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO. 136

REAL ESTATE.

BOWDEN & CO.,
59 Adelaide-st. East,
Are Offering the Following Choice Properties.
PARKDALE LOTS.
$23—PEARSON-Ave., 50ft x 132.
$21—CHERRY-Ave., 60ft x 132.
$18—RUTH-St.
$15—GEOFFREY-St., 50ft x 116.
CITY LOTS.
$23—RUSHOLME ROAD, 50ft x 200
$17—JAMIESON-Ave., 50ft x 140.
$32—EUCLID-Ave. A Bargain
$27—OSSINGTON-Ave., near College 225ft
$20—CORNER LOGAN-Ave., and Brooke Cheap.
$35—MANNING-Ave., close to College-st., 150ft.
$24—DUPONT-St., 27ft x 178.
$2250—BROOKLYN-Ave., 25 feet.
$32—SHAW-St., smal lot at a bargain.
$1650—MARGUERETTA-St., 50ft x 132.
$80—RICHMOND-St. east, 24 feet.
$350—YONGE-St., two frontages.
We have a large list of dwelling and store properties to which we invite your attention.
BOWDEN & CO., Real Estate,
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance and Financial Agents.
59 Adelaide-st. east, Toronto.

A FEW CHOICE VILLA LOTS in Chester at the head of Pape-ave., 66 feet frontage and $8 per foot—$2 per foot cash down. MACDONALD & Co., 3 Temperance-st.

THORNE & CO., 3 Court-street—offer on easy terms, low price, beautiful semi-detached 11 roomed residence, very complete, hardwood finish, Queen Anne style, on one of the best streets in city.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ALEX. BETHUNE, F.R.C.P.S.K., 222 Wellesley-street, near Sherbourne-street, Toronto. Office hours 8 to 11 a.m., 1 to 3 and to 10 p.m.

DR. J. E. ELLIOTT, 22 Wilton-avenue. Telephone 1975. Office hours 8 to 10 a.m., to 3 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

DR. S. G. T. BARTON, has removed to 211 College-street. Hours 10 to 2, 8 to 10. Telephone 1397.

STAMMERING and impediments of speech removed. Cure guaranteed. W. CHAMNEY, stammering specialist, 26 Clarence-square Toronto.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

ROCQUEFOIT and Limburger Cheese—New process. Tomato catsup $1.50 per gallon. Evaporated Apricots and Cherries KERNS & CRAIG, 155 King-street west. Telephone 1283.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

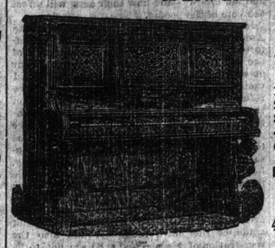
H. S. MARA, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, 6 Toronto. After office hours, private residence, 459 Jarvis-street.

INSURANCE.

The London Guarantee and Accident Co'y (Limited), of London, England.
Capital, $1,250,000. Dominion Government Deposit, $35,000. Head office for Canada: 72 King-street east, Toronto. Accident policies issued at lowest rates.
A. T. MCCORD,
Resident Secretary.

The Herr Piano!

Is now acknowledged by the highest authorities to be the



LEADING CANADIAN PIANO!

The following are some of the special features which we claim for our pianos:
1. A system of construction and selection of materials that guarantees absolute durability.
2. An elasticity of touch, responding quickly to the slightest movement of the player.
3. A clear and brilliant treble.
4. A powerful bass, round and sonorous. 5. A remarkable singing quality.
6. A capacity of standing in tune not surpassed by any other piano. INSPECTION INVITED.

THE HERR PIANO COMP'Y (Ltd.)
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS:
47 Queen-st. east, 63 King-st. west, & 423 Queen-st. west 613

J.H. ROGERS 105 KING & CHURCH — **GRAND OPENING!** — J.H. ROGERS 105 KING & CHURCH

Spring Styles OF ENGLISH & AMERICAN **Silk and Felt Hats**
From the Following Celebrated Manufacturers:
CHRISTIE & Co., London, Eng.; WOODROW & SON, Stockport, Eng.; COOKSEY & Co., London, Eng.; LINCOLN, BENNETT & Co., London, Eng.; KNOX, "The Hatter," New York; P. CORBITT, New York.
FINE FURS ON VIEW AND FOR SALE THE YEAR ROUND.
JAMES H. ROGERS, COR. KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Grand Pacific Hotel,
COR. KING AND JOHN ST.,
Is now open. Toronto's Great Family resort
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
Special arrangements to families for the winter months. Table unsurpassed.
Telephone 1536.
C. L. VAN WORMER, Prop.
Special Terms to Commercial Travelers.

TENDERS.

TOCONTRACTORS
Tenders separate or in bulk will be received by the undersigned until Thursday, March 15th, for the erection of a brick residence on Bloor-street west. Plans to be seen and all information obtained on application to the office of J. A. FOWLER, C.E., Architect, 172 Argyle-street, Toronto.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received *through registered post* up to noon on WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST INST., for certain alterations and additions to the west wing of the City Hall Buildings and the erection of a vault in connection therewith.
Plans and specifications may be seen on and after Wednesday, the 14th instant, at the office of Mr. Herbert Fault, Architect, No. 52 Adelaide-street west.
Tenders must be accompanied by a marked check or a cash deposit equal to 25 per cent. on the amount thereof. The deposit of the party whose tender is accepted will be forfeited should he fail to give satisfactory security for the due fulfilment of his tender. Deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN IRWIN,
Chairman Committee on Property.
Committee Rooms,
Toronto, March 10th, 1888.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Pursuant to R.S.O. cap. 107, and 46 Vict. cap. 9, Ont., the creditors of Michael Griffin late of the Ward of St. Mark in the City of Toronto in the County of York, tailor, who died on or about the 21st day of February, 1888, are hereby required to send to Murray, Barwick & Macdonell, Quebec Bank Chambers, Toronto-street, Toronto, solicitors for Bartholomew Sullivan and John Barnett, both of the City of Toronto, executors of the last will and testament of the said Michael Griffin, on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1888, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars and proof of their claims and statement of their accounts and the security, if any, held by them.
And notice is hereby given that after the said fifteenth day of April, 1888, the executors of the said Michael Griffin, deceased, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have received notice; and the said executors will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated at Toronto, 5th March A.D. 1888.
MURRAY, BARWICK & MACDONELL,
1111 Solicitors for the said Executors.

IN THE MATTER OF CHAS. F. O'BRIEN of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, dry goods merchant. The insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to the undersigned, in pursuance of an Act respecting Assignees for the benefit of Creditors, 48 Vic., Chap. 26, and the Creditors are notified to meet at No. 26 Wellington-street east, Toronto, on Thursday, 15th March, 1888, at 3 o'clock, p.m., to receive statements of his affairs, appoint Inspectors, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. And notice is hereby given, that after 15th April next, the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Debtor among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice. E. R. C. CLARKSON, Trustee. 36
Wellington-st. east, Toronto, 5th March, 1888. 61

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