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The Toronto World

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TWELFTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1891. ONE CENT

IT WAS NOT A CASUS BELLI.

THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER COUNTESS OF CARNARVON.

Lord Salisbury Announces in the House of Lords That the Portuguese Had a Right to Seize Her As She Was Landing Arms in Portuguese Territory.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson, political secretary of the Foreign Office, said the Government had received information that the British South African Company's steamer Countess of Carnarvon was seized by the Portuguese gunboat on the charge of smuggling.

In the House of Lords Lord Salisbury said it appeared the Countess of Carnarvon was landing arms in Portuguese territory. If this was a fact the Portuguese had a right to seize the steamer.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Smith asked for morning sittings for government business on Tuesdays and Fridays. He explained the government was anxious to prorogue Parliament three weeks earlier than usual.

This is held to confirm the report that the government intends to dissolve Parliament next Autumn.

The Seizure Confirmed.

LISBON, March 16.—The Governor of Mozambique confirms the report of the seizure of the steamer Countess of Carnarvon. The steamer was seized after forcing the Limpopo and landing 1000 rifles and 20,000 cartridges for Gungunhoma.

LABOR RIOT IN HANOVER.

Strikers Charged by Infantry and Twenty-Three Bayoneted.

BERLIN, March 16.—The striking glass-blowers at Hildesheim, Hanover, became riotous yesterday and the police arrested nine of the ringleaders. The mob surrounded the police, and after a desperate fight, in which one policeman was frightfully beaten, rescued the prisoners.

A detachment of infantry charged upon the mob and speedily quelled the disorder. The military and the police then arrested 100 or more of the rioters and marched them to the guardhouse.

Twenty-three of the mob were seriously wounded by bayonet thrusts and were taken to the hospitals.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

England and France to Submit Disputed Questions to Arbitration.

PARIS, March 16.—The text of the agreement between England and France to arbitrate the Newfoundland difficulties was made known to-day. All questions of principle concerning lobster fishing and its preparation on the coast between Capes St. John and Ray are to be submitted to the Arbitration Commission.

The modus vivendi of 1890 relative to lobster fishing and its preparation is renewed for the fishing season of 1891 solely. The two Governments agree to carry out the decisions of the commission.

After these questions are disposed of the commission may be asked to examine other questions relating to the fisheries. The commission is to consist of three specialists designated by the two Governments and two delegates from each country, and a majority vote decides, from which there is no appeal.

The commission will meet in Brussels.

LONDON, March 16.—M. Waddington, the French ambassador here, has written to Lord Salisbury that the arbitrators chosen by France in the effort being made to settle the Newfoundland dispute, according to the agreement recently arrived at between France and England, are Prof. Martens of the St. Petersburg University; M. Rivoir, the Swiss consul at Brussels and president of the Institute of International law, and M. Grau, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Norway. The expenses of the arbitration and the arbitrators' fees will be equally shared by the two powers interested in the dispute. The text of the convention provides that the commission to which the matter is referred may, after settling the lobster question, be requested to enquire into the subsidiary fishery question.

Afflicted with Political Ophthalmia.

DUBLIN, March 16.—Timothy Healy in his speech at Newry yesterday said when Parnell was wanted at the tenants' defence league meetings he had always a bad cold. The air of Dublin did not agree with him but the seaside air of Brighton did. The decree of divorce granted to Captain O'Shea had afflicted Parnell with political ophthalmia, but the most revolting thing in the whole business was that Parnell seemed to think they were all fools. He could not remember the difference between Parnell the untainted leader and the Parnell of 1891.

190 Dervishes Killed.

CAIRO, March 16.—A terrible disaster occurred to-day at the arsenal of Omdurman. From the reports received it appears that about 100 dervishes were killed by an explosion there, which destroyed immense stocks of ammunition and scattered the arsenal building and everything in the immediate neighborhood.

Irish Emigration.

LONDON, March 16.—During the year 1890 61,435 persons emigrated from Ireland, a falling off of 9365 from the average. Of these emigrants 52,685 went to the United States, against an average for the four preceding years of 61,785.

Foreign Brevities.

The Persian Official Gazette announces that Malcolm Khan, at one time ambassador at London, has been deprived of his titles, honor and rank.

The Emperor and Chancellor Von Caprivi will, it is announced, attend the Austrian manœuvres on the Moravian frontier in September next.

African advices say Major Wissmann has established fortified stations at Moshi and at Msinde. Chief Machamba is suing for peace and has deposited his son as a hostage.

At a large meeting at Mitchellstown yesterday, many priests being present, the opinion was generally expressed that Parnell would be politically dead six months from now.

Another firm of distillers, the Societe des Depots de Bordeau et Marseilles, employing a large staff of workmen, has been obliged to close business owing to the new tariff on maize.

A despatch from Tonquin states that William Keaile, an agent of the Chinese Custom House, and his wife, both of whom were British subjects, have been murdered by the Tonquins, near Bacle, a post of the French army of occupation.

The Dublin National Press (McCarthyite organ) says: "Triumph as triumph was scored by Nationalists yesterday throughout the country. The voice of the nation is becoming heard, and it is interesting to watch the daily-increasing intensity of the Parnellites' assaults upon the bishops."

A despatch from Madrid says the Spanish Cabinet's project of reciprocity with the United States contemplates admitting into the Spanish Antilles United States industrial and agricultural products at lower rates than those of any other nation in exchange for admittance in the United States free of duty of sugar and molasses from the Antilles. Lowered tariff on the tobaccos imported from the same islands into the United States is also asked.

Taps from the Telegraph.

The British Minister had another interview with the Secretary of State yesterday in regard to the Behring Sea fisheries.

A mob yesterday went to the house of Mrs. Wigginton at Mt. Sterling, Ky., whose husband and sons are charged with poisoning Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Watts, and hanged her.

THREE HUNDRED KILLED.

Report of a Chilian Battle—Four Hundred Wounded.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch to The Times from Santiago, Chili, gives the official version of the recent battle. Robles was short of provisions and abandoned Mount Sebastopol. With 1200 infantry, 25 cavalry and two guns he attacked on the 6th of this month 2500 rebels. The enemy decoyed the Government troops to close quarters, under pretext of a truce, and then fired, wounding two-thirds of the Government troops. Robles, wounded in the side, was placed in an ambulance. The rebels captured the ambulance and riddled Robles with bullets. A general massacre followed of the Government forces. It is estimated that 300 rebels were killed and 400 wounded. President Balmaceda admits the gravity of the disaster, but says he still has 30,000 troops and ample funds.

THE SLAUGHTER OF MAFIA'S TOOLS.

Burial of the Victims—Charges Against Other Prisoners Nolle Prossed—Italian Papers on the Massacre.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The charges under section A against the remaining members of the Mafia were nolle prossequied to-day by the District Attorney, and three of them were released, four against whom further charge are preferred being held.

All of the victims' bodies were buried to-day. Those of Marchesi, Monasterio and Trahina were unclaimed up to noon and the charity wagon took them to Potter's Field. Politz and Comites were followed to the grave by a single carriage and in the case of Bagnetto the hearse went alone. Joseph Macheca had the largest and best-attended funeral. He had a half dozen pall-bearers, none of whom were Italians. Caruso and Macheca were taken from their residences to the St. Louis Cathedral and the ceremonies in each case were very imposing.

Father Manoritta exhibited a letter to a reporter to-day that had been sent him on March 9 by the Mafia Society. The letter bore the seal of the organization, the skull and crossbones on the top and bottom. The letter advised the reverend father that he had better not go to the court every day, as his presence did not do the society any good.

Prosecution Unlikely.

New Orleans is as quiet now as it ever was and the sober second thought of the people has returned. The telegram of Secretary Blaine to the Governor caused some commotion, but it was not unexpected. Attorney-General Rogers has investigated Saturday's occurrence at the jail. The prison officials say they recognized some of the persons who were inside the prison, and these names it is understood have been forwarded to the Attorney-General. Some indictments may follow as a formality, but so great a number of people were concerned in the killing that it will be impossible to arraign them all.

O'Malley, the detective who was largely the cause of the trouble, is not in town. His suit against the state for $10,000 damages was to come up to-day.

The Oath of the Mafia.

Jim Caruso, one of those assassinated, told Provenzand, a well-known business man, some time ago that Charlie Matranga was the chief of the gang and that he presided at the meetings dressed in a black domino suit. He said Recco Gracci was also a leader. Caruso said he only attended one meeting, that he went in and Matranga held up a skull in his left hand and a dirk in his right. He was then sworn with uplifted hands to abide the decision of the order. He said he was informed after taking the obligation that the object was to kill those who were against the Mafia gang.

The better element of the Italians are glad that there is an end of the Mafia, as they have been in dread for years. It is those who have recently come here or the bad element that denounce the action taken Saturday.

Discussed in the Chamber.

ROME, March 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier Di Rudini, replying to a question regarding the New Orleans tragedy, said President Harrison had recognized the right of Italians in the United States to protection from the authorities: had expressed profound regret at the occurrence and had charged the Governor of Louisiana to guard the Italian residents of New Orleans and to bring the assassins to justice. The Premier added that United States Minister Porter had called upon him to-day to convey President Harrison's regrets to the Italian Government.

Signor Breganze, who had announced his intention of interpolating the Government on the New Orleans matter, said that note had been taken of the minister's statement.

Signor Ferrai urged that indemnities should be demanded for the families of victims.

The Italian Press Uses Strong Language.

ROME, March 16.—The Capitan Fracasa says: The weak in America are at the mercy of a ferocious bloody populace and are tortured and murdered in daylight.

The Don Chisciotte Della Mancia says: Italy ought to demand that instant measures be taken to protect the Italian colony in New Orleans, adding, however, that it is just also to recognize the fact that similar incidents would not occur in the towns on the Atlantic littoral, which were not infested with the ex-galley slaves of Europe.

Excitement in Palermo.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A telegram from Palermo, Sicily, to-day stated indignation there was growing over the New Orleans tragedy. It is the only subject talked of, and the American residents have migrated over to Italy and the south of France.

MICHAEL BASSO SPEAKS.

Too Much Stiletto Talk in Toronto, in His Opinion.

Mr. Michael Basso, the well-known Italian, could scarcely contain his indignation when spoken to yesterday on the subject of the New Orleans outrage.

"It will be the duty," said he, "of the Italian Government to see that the authors of this diabolical murder do not escape. Six of the unfortunate men had been declared innocent by the laws of the land, and the guilt of the other three was simply a matter of speculation. It would be perhaps a slight excuse if the murderers had done the lynching before the law had been allowed to take its course, but the gravity of the crime is redoubled in intensity when it is seen that even the law could afford no protection to the victims. The King of Italy and his cabinet will see that justice is done or I am much mistaken.

"This brutal exhibition brings up a matter I have long thought of. It is fast becoming a settled idea with the Italians of this city that there is a deep-rooted prejudice against them, and that they do not get justice whenever an Italian is arrested for using a knife. It may be an old penknife perhaps—the cry of stiletto is used in the press, and the offender is given the extreme penalty of the law. Compare the treatment of those brutes who maltreat a policeman or use the knife on an antagonist. If they are not Italians they get lightly off, but the Italian he is shown no mercy. Now, I do not wish to impugn the justice of our judges, but I say that our people here are beginning to feel that they are the victims of prejudice.

"Do I believe in the Mafia? Well, I am not certain that there is any such society. It is pure speculation, and until it is proved a fact I think prejudice should halt. I do not say that war will be the result of this trouble, but it may be if the United States do not take action quick. The Italian citizens of Toronto will hold a meeting shortly to discuss the outrage and pass resolutions condemning it and placing themselves on record as determining to support their brethren in the United States in their efforts to obtain common justice."

Be Wise and Prudent.

The wise and prudent man makes provision for the future by securing a policy in a reliable life assurance company. The Ontario Mutual Life is the best and cheapest doing business in Canada. Office 32 Church-street.

LET THE OFFICE HOG BEWARE

MR. WOOD (HASTINGS) STARTS THE BALL ROLLING.

Mr. Mowat Confesses There are Now Five Registrarships Vacant—A Railway From the Don to Scarboro Heights—A Peculiar Clause in the College of Ottawa Charter.

The Assembly sat for a brief 10 minutes yesterday and then adjourned for another day. When they will settle down to business is a matter for conjecture. When the Speaker took the chair there were 16 on his right and 23 on his left out of a House of over 90.

The indications are that the session will last until the first week in May. The amount of public legislation is of course an unknown quantity. But the bill on the mining regulations and that respecting education will cause considerable discussion. The other topics mentioned in the speech from the throne will also take time. The amount of private legislation is largely in excess of that of any other year. Usually notice of 70 or 75 private bills is advertised. This year 82 were advertised, entailing a great increase of committee work.

The Speaker announced that he had granted a warrant to the clerk to issue a writ for South Grey, that seat having been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. J. H. Hunter.

That growing abuse, the remuneration of officials by fees, so thoroughly ventilated in The World a few months ago, will be taken up vigorously by Mr. Wood (Hastings). In reply to his question yesterday, the Attorney-General gave him the list of registrars of deeds now vacant and the dates of the vacancies. The World supplements the information with the incomes derived according to the latest returns available:

Middlesex—Aug. 4, 1889, $3393.
Frontenac—Aug. 22, 1890, $2474.
Lambton—Oct. 13, 1890, $8374.
Wentworth—Nov. 25, 1890, $3319.
Victoria—Jan. 1, 1891, $3402.

The vacancies were all caused by death. In East Middlesex the income given is that derived by the deputy registrar.

Mr. Wood will follow the subject up with this resolution, of which he gives notice:

That in the opinion of this House the system of paying provincial offices by fees is objectionable in principle, and that the law ought to be so amended as to provide for the remuneration of sheriffs, registrars of deeds, clerks of the peace and county attorneys be paid by salary instead of by fee, and a like change should be made in the mode of remunerating all other provincial offices now paid by fees to whom the same could be satisfactorily applied.

Mr. Mowat, in moving to adjourn, said the financial statement for the year would be made on some day which would be named to-day. It will probably be made this week.

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

Why This Peculiar Clause in the College of Ottawa Act of Incorporation?

A petition from Ottawa College, presented by Mr. Bronson, showed that by the fourth section of the act passed by the Assembly in 1885, it was enacted that—

"The college senate may by statute in that behalf prescribe that any college, seminary, or other institution established in any province of Canada under the auspices of the Church, in literature, science or art, or for instruction in law, medicine or mechanical science in any province of Canada, may upon application affiliate to and connect with the University of the College of Ottawa.

The petitioners believe there is no good reason why colleges and seminaries in Ontario should be excluded if they wish to affiliate with the College of Ottawa, and ask that the prohibitions be removed.

They Want to Invest in Ontario Lands.

Mr. Meredith presented a petition from the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States praying for power to invest moneys in Ontario among other securities in mortgages upon land and in the purchase of lands as an investment and for the purposes of their business.

Niagara Falls Electric Railway.

The Right Honorable Lord Wantage, Sebastion Z. de Ferranti, Albert D. Shaw, John G. Scott, Benjamin G. Lake, Charles S. Hulse, T. Sutherland Stayner, Thomas McGaw, Charles J. Holman and John D. Irwin seek incorporation as the Niagara Falls Electric Railway Company for the purpose of constructing and operating an electric railway from a point near Niagara to a point near Fort Erie.

Don and Scarboro Railway.

Dr. Gilmour presented a petition from Neil McCrimmon, barrister; A. W. Dingman, manufacturer; J. K. Leslie, nurseryman; G. S. Macdonald, N. G. L. Marshall, coal merchant; E. Blong, J. Jones, street commissioner; J. F. Coleman, coal merchant; G. Leslie, jr., nurseryman; W. E. Redway, C.E.; N. D. Mills, all of Toronto, asking for incorporation as the Don and Scarboro Railway Company. They want to build a railway from the intersection of the Don by Queen-street, thence easterly on or near the proposed Ashbridge's Bay improvement, thence by or through East Toronto village to Victoria Park in Scarboro, thence northerly to Boston's Corners in Scarboro.

A Beet Sugar Factory.

A deputation consisting of W. H. Howland, W. Skaife and R. A. Lauder waited on the Attorney-General and Messrs. Dryden and Gibson yesterday to ask that the Government should guarantee the bonds for one-half the cost, estimated at $250,000, of erecting a beet sugar factory. They represented that such a factory would be of immense advantage to the farmers of the province and were prepared to go, if the Government would guarantee bonds for $125,000, one-half the cost. The Ministers promised to consider the matter.

Ontario's Public Accounts.

Mr. Harcourt's first exposition as provincial treasurer of the public accounts of Ontario for the year ended Dec. 31, 1890, was laid before the House yesterday. The balance sheet giving the receipts and payments of the treasurer for the year places the receipts at $8,941,116 and the payments at $8,866,325, leaving a balance of $44,791. The receipts were $1,079,502 less than in 1889 and the expenditure $242,878 greater. The principal items of revenue were $1,196,872 from the Dominion, $363,596 interest, $1,085,642 from the Crown Lands Department, $411,742 amount withdrawn from special deposit. The principal items of expenditure were $769,965 on the maintenance of public institutions, $626,142 for education, $39,000 for the administration of justice, $219,563 for civil government, $348,681 aid to railways. The overdrafts of appropriations were $82,247, being $7438 larger than last year. The statement of the consolidated revenue fund places the balance at $8,893,202.

The Prison Reform Commission cost $3792, of which J. W. Langmuir drew $1585 to pay traveling expenses and disbursements, T. W. Anglin $1000 as secretary and commissioner and $51 traveling expenses to the National Prison Association meeting at Cincinnati, A. F. Jury $225 as commissioner and J. H. Taylor $900 as stenographer. The Mining Commission received $2504 in addition to $5302 paid the year before. The cost of the local election was $81,147, of which the cost in Toronto was $6234. The indemnity paid the members amounted to $56,111.

The Insects of Ontario.

The 21st annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario was laid before the House yesterday. It contains several illustrated papers contributed by the members on injurious and other insects, which have been specially prepared for the information of the public and are intended to assist farmers and fruit-growers in contending with their insect enemies. It is a matter of profound thankfulness that the province during the past year has escaped from any serious insect attack. Those that have been specially noticeable are referred to in the president's address or described in the papers that follow.

Fruit Growing in Ontario.

The 22nd annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario which was presented in the House yesterday gives some valuable information on pomology. The Association is directing its efforts toward (1) the preparation of a complete list of fruits adapted to Canada with values of a perfect specimen of each variety attached, which it is hoped may form a basis for greater uniformity and fairness in judging fruits at fairs; and (2) the preparation of district fruit lists, which may serve as a useful guide to intending planters, by showing what varieties may be successfully grown in the various localities.

Upper Canada College Finances.

The bursar's statements for Upper Canada College for the year ended June 33, 1890, were presented to the House yesterday. The receipts on capital account were $40,176. The receipts on income account were $83,410, and the disbursements on income account $43,217, of which $22,992 went for salaries. The total disbursements on the new building expense account have amounted to $98,484, of which $75,900 went to John Herbert on account of contract. The total disbursements on the new building site account have amounted to $36,882.

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Awrey—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Wood (Brant)—Bill to amend the Act respecting Noxious Weeds and Diseases in Fruit Trees.

Hypnotism At the Auditorium.

The study of hypnotism is at present engrossing the attention of many psychologists, and all who are acquainted with current literature know something of the wonderful powers of the hypnotist.

Dr. Goldsmith, who gave an excellent exhibition of the mysteries of this science in the Auditorium last night, is one of the most marvelous results which have been attained during the last few years by English, French and American physicians. He then invited any in the audience to come forward, and intimated that he would be successful with 80 per cent. of those who came upon the platform. His only failure was upon one skeptical young man, who showed but faint signs of being susceptible to the spell. The Doctor did practically as he pleased with the others. He made them dance, sing, shriek and convulsed the audience by putting the subjects in all kinds of nonsensical situations. His powers are truly marvelous. His victims suddenly imagined that they were transformed into roosters, sitting on hot stoves, drinking brandy and soda, playing a game of cards, shipwrecked, in pain, attacked by rats and in all sorts of amusing situations. His success in putting a subject into a cataleptic state was loudly applauded, and, apart from instruction, the performance is more laughable than any farce comedy. Commencing Wednesday night Dr. Goldsmith will give exhibitions every evening for 10 days. The price of admission has been reduced to 10, 15 and 25 cents.

The Young Politicians.

The Young Conservatives met in mock parliament last night in Temperance Hall, with E. W. McIntyre in the speaker's chair. The Opposition made a spirited onslaught upon the Government for certain promises made during the campaign which were now apparently forgotten. The Government in reply showed beyond the shadow of a doubt that its policy was inspired by the principles of immortal justice, equality, fairness and truth, to which only the wilfully perverse or the mentally weak could take even the semblance of objection. The debate called forth several good speeches.

The Young Liberals last night discussed W. J. Clark's motion providing the penalty of disfranchisement upon any public man who should accept knighthood or other such decoration from the crown. The speeches were very spirited, and while the general opinion seemed to be that such decorations were out of place in a country such as ours yet the acceptance of them should remain optional.

An Outspoken Pastor.

CHICAGO, March 16.—At the weekly meeting of the Methodist Ministers' Association to-day resolutions were introduced deprecating the tardiness of justice in New Orleans and other cities, yet declaring lynch law "utterly abhorrent to the spirit of our Government and of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence." The resolutions caused a lively discussion, in which many divergent views were expressed. Rev. Dr. Bland strenuously opposed the passage of the resolutions and said: "When the law will not take care of a lot of murderers it is time the people did something." The matter was finally referred to a committee.

Tardigradiosis.

Carpe Diem. Do not let the day seek you. Your wife to-day may be your widow to-morrow. It is your duty to protect the widow and orphan whether yours or other peoples—yours preferred, for it is a moral as well as a legal obligation for every man to provide for those dependent upon him. What would you think of a man who turned his wife and children out of doors to beg or starve while he, you alive! Not much! And that's exactly what you will do if you make no provision now for the future of your family. It does not matter whether the starving or begging business begins after you are dead or not, the injustice is equally great, thanks to a certain idea you entertain. Well.

This company operates a plan of life insurance by which you can have the greatest amount of protection for the longest time, at the lowest possible cost. If you want insurance for your family and not investment—this is the plan for you. Apply to the company's agents from the Atlantic to the Pacific or to the head office, Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, Traders' Bank Building, Toronto.

Mr. W. T. Standen, the distinguished consulting actuary, referring to the seven per cent. guaranteed income bond of the North American Life Assurance Company, says: "It is well adapted to meet the wants of those desiring an annuity in the later years of life. This admirable plan, combined as it is with insurance, should certainly prove acceptable to large numbers desirous of having a guaranteed income upon attaining a certain age." 246

Another Wild Goose Chase.

WINDSOR, March 16.—Detective Campau telegraphed from Baltimore this morning that the man in custody here supposed to be Harvey Williams, colored, murderer of William Lyman, is not Williams. This is the third wild goose chase Windsor authorities have been given.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 5.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m. arriving in Toronto at 10.35 a.m. Sundays leaves Toronto at 12.30 p.m. connecting with through car at Hamilton.

Seal-Hunters on a Strike.

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 16.—The Indian schooner Sierra arrived from Behring Sea sealing grounds yesterday. She reports seals are very plentiful, but owing to boisterous weather not many are being taken. All Indian seal-hunters are on a strike and 15 schooners are lying idle awaiting a settlement.

Where Loans Can Be Obtained.

Owners of central properties can secure loans on very favorable terms and at lowest rates by applying to Mr. Troy, Ontario Mutual Life Office, 32 Church street.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered).

65 Yonge-street (below King). New goods in solid silver English spoons and forks; wholesale prices. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

Personal.

Mr. G. W. McMullen, Picton, is at the Queen's.
Mr. J. K. Osborn, Brantford, is at the Queen's.
Mr. W. B. Northrup, Belleville, is at the Queen's.
Mr. H. Cockshutt, Brantford, is at the Queen's.
Dr. Montague, M.P., Dunnville, is at the Queen's.
Mr. James Isbester, contractor, Ottawa, is at the Queen's.

WHAT THE TEACHERS COST.

The Estimates of the Finance Committee for the Present Year.

The Finance Committee of the Public School Board met yesterday afternoon. There were present Chairman Hastings, C. A. B. Brown, W. D. McPherson, R. A. McCracken, J. S. Williams, H. A. E. Kent, T. R. Whitesides, Inspector Hughes, Superintendent Bishop and Secretary Wilkinson. A number of small accounts were passed and these salary estimates for '91 were recommended:

Teachers	$229,258
Kindergartens	16,319
Occasionals	4,000
Officials and teachers for new rooms	14,800
Caretakers	21,600
Total	$276,975

This amount is slightly larger than the estimates as calculated in December last, and the increase is due to the advance in salary granted to those teachers who have served the board long and faithfully.

The estimates for printing and supplies will be made known to-day.

THE CANADIAN FARMER.

Sir John Macdonald Devoting His Time to the Improvement of the Condition of the Farmer.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Upon authority considered high amongst friends of the Government I am enabled to disclose some of the features of Sir John Macdonald's policy during the life of the new Parliament, in all probability the closing years of Sir John's life in Canadian politics. It is known to-day to those most intimate with the Premier and on the most confidential terms with him that he has been for months antecedent to the elections engaged in the consideration of elaborate plans looking to the improved condition of the farmers of Canada. Although Sir John maintains with a good show of reason and demonstration by fact that the farmers of Canada have been all round as well off as the farmers of the United States, yet the Premier has since the beginning admitted that the hostile legislation of the American Government aimed at Canadian farmers and through them at the prosperity of the Dominion has had in certain places a pinching effect upon our farmers, although it is felt that the blow directed at us has hit the American consumer equally hard and must eventually result in a relaxation, yet Sir John feels that it is due the farmers of Canada to do for them in their peculiar circumstances more than would ordinarily be necessary. Sir John has been for some time engaged elaborating a policy framed especially with a view to an encouragement of the Canadian farmer. These efforts will look to the adoption of improved methods of work, improved classes of stock, the raising of specially promising kinds of produce and securing new markets. Whenever industrial protection is found to be oppressive in its operation without compensating benefits to the general public amelioration is to be applied. Retrenchment in all the public departments will be vigorously insisted upon, whereby it is proved considerable sums will be placed at the disposal of the Government for the new purposes indicated. Sir John was urged by supporters to forshadow some of his plans before the election, but repelled the idea on the ground that the announcement would be misinterpreted as an election manœuvre, and moreover his hands would be freer by refraining from an ante-election statement of the kind. Now that he is safely installed in power he is said to be resolute in his determination to consider more and more the farming interests as he has the manufacturer and the workingman. Sir John is stronger and gets through a great deal of work every day.

Nominations in Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, Que., March 16.—This was nomination day for Huntingdon county. The nominees are: Duncan McCormick, Conservative, and Julius Scriver, Liberal. The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. C. H. Tupper and Louis Beaubien for the Government and Charles Marcil, George Pattullo and Wilfrid Mercier for the Opposition.

Carpenter Elected by One Vote.

HAMILTON, March 16.—The recount of ballots in the South Wentworth election contest was completed this afternoon. A large number of ballots were thrown out. Judge Sinclair rendered his decision this evening, the result of which gives Carpenter, the Conservative candidate, the seat by a majority of one.

To Borrow $200,000 in London.

The Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, Chairman Saunders in the chair. There were present besides Mayor Clarke, Ald. Hallam, Farquhar, Scott, Graham, Jolliffe, McDougall, Bruce, Gibbs, Gillespie and City Treasurer Coady. The most important business before the meeting was the discussion of the following proposition:

The Treasurer having advised the committee to sell the local improvement debentures, now being issued at a price not less than the equivalent of par on the London market, authority is hereby given to him to dispose at the discretion of the mayor of $200,000 sterling of the aforesaid 4 per cent. debentures at a date not later than April 1, principal and interest payable in Toronto.

The committee accepted the suggestion, after some opposition by Ald. Gillespie. The report of the Local Board of Health recommending Dr. Allen as medical health officer at a salary of $2400 was adopted without comment.

Congratulations and Aspirations.

The opening services of the Disciples' Church, corner of Spadina-avenue and Cecil-street, were continued last night, when a platform meeting was held, at which Mr. W. H. Howland presided. The house was completely filled. Happy addresses were delivered by Dr. Wild, Dr. Stafford, Rev. S. A. Dyke, Dr. Hugh Johnston, Dr. Parsons, Rev. W. H. Hunter, Mr. Isaac Wardell, Rev. A. N. Gilbert and Mr. F. M. Rains. A solo was sung by Miss Maud Alexander and a duet by the Misses Joy.

Its merit sells it—Hallamore's Expectorant.

A Church in St. Mary's Destroyed.

ST. MARY'S, March 16.—Knox Presbyterian Church was totally destroyed by fire this morning without the first particle of water being thrown upon it, the engines being out of order. The fire originated from the furnace and must have been smouldering nearly all night. The building was insured in the Western for $5000 and the loss is estimated at about $15,000.

Crazed by the Elections.

QUEBEC, March 16.—A ferociously insane man belonging to one of the lower parishes arrived by the Intercolonial Railway to be placed in the Beauport Asylum. He was tied with ropes and guarded by four men. It is said that election excitement turned his mind.

Swollen and Stiff Knee Joints. 26

The knee joint is the largest joint on our body; anything wrong there, look out. With an instrument of my own invention I have completely restored over 20 cases of "white swelling." References in city. Chas. Cluthe, surgical machinist, 134 King west, Toronto.

Death at the Dance.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 16.—While Officer James E. Tenn was attempting to arrest two negroes in a dance house last night for carrying concealed weapons, he was shot and killed and a bystander named Frank Michaels was mortally wounded. The negroes escaped.

Pleasant cough cure—Hallamore's Expectorant.

Parnell to the Backbone.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Parnellite delegates have received a telegram from Montreal saying, Montreal is Parnell to the backbone; no use for the McCarthyites.

MANY COLLISIONS AT SEA.

THE ROXBURGH CASTLE SINKS WITH 22 OF HER CREW.

After Colliding with the British Peer off the Scilly Islands—Loss of the British Steamer Atrato, Bound for Calcutta—Collided with an Iceberg and Badly Damaged.

LONDON, March 16.—The steamship Roxburgh Castle has been sunk off Ushat by collision. Capt. Tyrer and one seaman were saved, but it is feared the remainder of the steamer's crew were lost. The Roxburgh Castle was a screw steamer of 1222 tons register. She hailed from Newcastle, England.

The Roxburgh Castle collided with the British ship British Peer 20 miles southwest of the Scilly Islands. The Roxburgh Castle sank immediately, and of the 24 men aboard 22 were drowned. The captain and one seaman, the only ones rescued, have been landed at Falmouth. The British Peer, which was bound from Calcutta to London, was greatly damaged and has been towed to Falmouth.

Collided With an Iceberg.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—The steamer Ardancorrah from Mobile has arrived here with her bows stove and her forehold full of water on Feb. 24. She ran into an iceberg. She was so badly damaged that she narrowly escaped foundering.

LONDON, March 16.—The British steamer Atrato from Batoum for Calcutta has been sunk in collision with the Turkish steamer Salonica. Her crew have arrived at Constantinople.

THE RAPID PENCILLERS.

Toronto's Shorthanders Have a Night of Unalloyed Pleasure.

The members of the Canadian Shorthand Society held their first annual supper last night at Harry Webb's. President W. W. Perry was chairman and Rev. E. Barker, W. H. Orr and Warring Kennedy vice-chairmen. There were 60 members present. Letters of regret were read from Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. O. Mowat, Justice Maclennan, Mayor Clarke, City Solicitor Biggar, John Ross Robertson, Albert Horton, A. C. Campbell, C. M. Ryan, H. J. Wickham, W. T Stewart. The menu was excellent and the company sociable, as gatherings of shorthanders invariably are.

This was the toast list and the responders: The Queen and the Old Flag, Our Shorthand Pioneers, W. H. Orr; Shorthand in Courts and Government Offices, George Bengough, Gurnett, and McGillicuddy; "Newspapers and Shorthand," Messrs. Kribs, Sheppard, Howard, Harrington; "Spelling Reform," T. Bengough; "Shorthand and the Pulpit," Wilkins and T. Pinkey; "Sisters of Our Fraternity," J. W. Spence; "Shorthand in Parliament," W. H. Orr; "Typewriting Machines," Messrs. N. S. Dunlop, G. R. Jones, H. W. Barker.

Songs were rendered by Messrs. C. D. McKendry, T. McGillicuddy and Bruce Bradley; piano solos by Miss Pratt and Mrs. McGillicuddy, guitar solo by Miss Kleiser, humorous by Messrs. George Bengough and T. McGillicuddy.

The committee, to whom credit is due for the success of the reunion, was: W. W. Perry, D. J. Cator, C. D. McKendry, G. T. B. Gurnett, Warring Kennedy and G. R. Jones.

A resolution of condolence was passed to ex. J. Emerson and J. M. Crowley, two members of the society, who were absent on account of family bereavement.

At the Assizes.

His Lordship Justice Street delivered judgment yesterday in the case Haworth v. Wilson in the civil assizes. A. H. Howard got $94 arrears of salary and $371 damages for wrongful dismissal. The defendant secured a counter-claim against J. G. Haworth of $735 for goods advanced.

The case VanLoon v. City of Toronto was unfinished. Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., appeared for the city and Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., for the plaintiff. The action is for damages and doctor's bills in connection with the death of plaintiff's children from diphtheria, alleged to have been caused by the failure of the health department in Dr. Canniff's time to flush the sewer in Margueretta-street.

The "Stanley Hat," as Worn by Henry M. Stanley on His Tour in America.

Dineen, on the corner of King and Yonge-streets, is "out with a new hat," called the Stanley. The great African explorer adopted this style of hat in preference to all others on his great lecture in this country. It is a shapely soft hat with large wide rolling brim, very proportional and just the hat for travelers and is as easy and jaunty-looking as a stiff hat. Dineen will be glad to show this new hat to anyone. Price $3.

Catarrh—Hay Fever—Catarrhal Deafness

A New Home Treatment has been discovered whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made forcingly by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 West King-street, Toronto.

Local Jottings.

The scholars' entertainment of Woodgreen Methodist Church was a thorough success last night.

John Smith was yesterday fined $1 and costs or 30 days for disturbing a meeting in the Salvation Army barracks.

A very enjoyable evening of readings and sacred songs was held in Broadway Methodist Tabernacle last night.

Rev. J. E. Lanceley will lecture in the Normal School this evening under the auspices of the Toronto Teachers' Association.

William D. Cameron, a Toronto accountant, died in California lately, and letters of administration were granted yesterday. The property is valued at $1500.

This is St. Patrick's Day and it will be celebrated in the usual way: Procession of societies to St. Michael's this morning, concerts and entertainments, with speeches at night.

The Royal Grenadiers' recruits drill will commence this (Tuesday) evening. Any young man of 5 feet 7 inches and upwards in height wishing to join had better attend at the armory at 8 o'clock.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society celebrates St. Patrick's Day by holding its seventh annual dinner to-night at Harry Webb's. It promises to be one of the best dinners of the year.

Stephen Parsons, employed in the Acme Silver Co., Hayter-street, had his hand crushed to pulp under a steam press yesterday morning. Dr. Stark dressed the wound and afterwards Parsons was removed to the General Hospital in a hack.

Thomas Rutherford and Isabella Dixon were convicted at the Sessions Court yesterday of stealing a trunk from the G.T.R. depot, for which was abstracted from the satchel of B. Bulkley of No. 61 Jarvis-street. They will be sentenced to-day.

The police at headquarters were kept busy last night preventing two female prisoners from tearing each other to pieces a la Kilkenny cats. Their names are Carolina Ferguson and Maggie Hanley. The police parted the amazons several times and alternately trotted them up and down to the black cell.

The boot and shoe manufacturers of the city and a delegation from the Shoemakers' Union, held a joint meeting in Cooper & Smith's yesterday afternoon. The object was to arrange a bill of wages in lieu of that which expired in July last. The meeting did not conclude its labors and another will be held shortly.

The Central Union of the W.C.T.U. met yesterday Mrs. Hooker in the chair. A committee was appointed to visit the public schools in the wards of St. John and St. James for the purpose of addressing the scholars on temperance. A lecture was decided upon on "Hygiene and Heredity."

Three boys were arrested by Police Constable Muihall yesterday and locked up in St. Alban's Ward police station

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

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

The World is offered at a price which places it within the reach of all: $3 per annum, $1 for four months; 25 cts. for one month.

Canada Is One.

It is the undoubted privilege of a defeated political party to let itself down without damage, uncracked and sound as may be. Such is the custom, and it is thought perilous for a defeated party to cut the ropes and come down with a great noise as of breaking bones. Doing so excites the ridicule or moves the pity of beholders, and a political party that would expand and grow muscular in open fight against odds would shrivel in the light of ridicule and perish in the pity provoked by its mishaps. The Liberal party, in settling down to the spot designated by the vote of the nation, proceeds with extreme caution and an imperceptible sinking calculated to elude comment. It is a privilege cleverly accepted by political leaders whose specialty lies in retreat.

In letting itself down easy the Liberal party claims that Sir John Macdonald's majority is less than thirty, his following made up of ragged remnants from half-a-dozen minor provinces drawn together by the cohesion of plunder, and willing to follow Laurier in preference to Sir John if the change can be shown to promote their avaricious purposes. In suggestive juxtaposition comes the prophecy that inside the year there will be another general election or Laurier will be called upon to form a Cabinet. To admit this as a serious possibility would strengthen if not corroborate the charge that Mr. Langelier visited Halifax to corrupt a province through its representatives in Parliament. Failing there, attention may be turned to the British Columbia members, who are mentioned as actuated by no other principle than the desire for booty.

We prefer to think that these mysterious foretellings of a Liberal triumph over a majority of 30, or the killing of the newly-created Parliament, are but intended as stimulants to carry the party safely through a temporary prostration. It cannot be otherwise. Even were it possible to corrupt sufficient members of the new House to create a Liberal majority, a Government resting upon such corruption could not survive one session. Even though corruption succeeded in the fullest, it could only upset the Government and in the sure reaction the Liberal party would go down in blackest night. But attempts to purchase members would fail miserably, and, this assurance, more than all the promptings of conscience, will keep the Liberal leaders honest. They fear the infamy of failure. And although they speak lightly of the principles of the ragged remnant from the minor provinces they know full well that Sir John Macdonald has as staunch a following as in any previous Parliament.

Canada is Canada, and every constituency has a common right to send a representative to Ottawa, and whether a member comes from Ontario or Quebec, from the counties down by the sea or from the shores of the Pacific, he has a common right, whether Grit or Tory, to speak and vote and shape the course of government. He has this right and exercises it. Some of the ablest men on both sides of the House come from the Maritime Provinces, and those sent in by the minor provinces do not lower the standard of intelligence. They are not interlopers, although terribly in the way of the Reform leaders. British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario accepted a like privilege of returning a Conservative majority.

Farrer's Plaint and Blunt Orders.

Reformers are beginning to grow mad over the situation, now that the smoke has cleared from the late battle, and they are asking, Who led us into this pit? The party had had no caucus for years; and on looking backward they can only find the declaration of Mr. Laurier that they had but one plank, U.R., and that Sir Richard Cartwright and The Globe were its chief exponents. Other than these there were none to speak for the party. Mr. Blake was stifled and all the rest were whipped into line. As for The Globe the party are now enquiring: Who authorized it to lead us astray? And there is but one answer: Sir Richard Cartwright and Robert Jaffray (president of the company). These two men secured the control, ousted anyone friendly to Mr. Blake, advocated annexation straight and to aid this end secured the services of "Traitor"—[see Globe of a year ago]—Farrer. Now that Reformers are casting about them for the cause of their disaster they ought to go straight at these two, for they are bent on keeping Farrer where he is and on fomenting all the discord they can in this country. There is more truth than nicety of expression in the statement that when Farrer went to these two for orders the answer was "Raise Hell," and that is what he has been doing ever since.

At the meeting of the Esplanade Committee on Saturday, Ald. George Verral (Cab and Transfer Co.) said that he saw no use in a Union Station. It was only, he said, for the accommodation of travelers and not for the citizens.

Mr. Ince said, surely what is for the accommodation of travelers is for the benefit of the city.

I do not see it, said Alderman Verral. It is no great job for travelers to transfer their baggage from one station to another. Whereupon there was a laugh, and then some wag handed the reporter the following:

Then out spake the bold Cabman
And said, I won't agree
To any proposition
That hurts the bold Cabee.

British Regulars Not In It.

The Canadian Government will scarcely treat seriously the proposal to ask Lord Salisbury to station a number of British regiments in Canada, in the hope that their presence would tend to put down the annexation gang and check their conspiracies.

The day for that has long gone by. The annexationists are an inconsequent handful whom this suggestion unduly dignifies, but such as they are, and few though they be, the presence of British soldiers would not terrorize them back to decency nor convince them of error. In reasoning out Canada's future the British soldier is no argument whatever. He is almost as remote from the subject as the American militiaman. The annexation sentiment can never prevail in Canada, and when it does crop up it must go down before a nobler and better sentiment. British connection is not to be maintained by the terrifying presence of imperial legions but by the voluntary preference of our people. The great heart of the people is sound, but if it were not sound Salisbury's soldiers could not correct the evil. They might temporarily crush the outward movement, but they would aggravate the inward desire. This Dominion can put down its own conspiracies and bury them too deep for resurrection. Annexation has no chance, immediate or remote, and would to-morrow receive the practically unanimous condemnation of the Canadian people. It is written. Schemers have sought to entangle Canada commercially and bind her politically, but in their failure future attempts have a heritage of failure, for our people have seen the inner purpose. The suggestion referred to, if ever seriously made, was certainly not seriously received.

Mr. Blake in Parliament.

The suggestion that Mr. Blake should go into Parliament, now that his late companions have failed in their policy of annexation, is well received and we would not be surprised to hear of his consenting to stand for some constituency that may be opened. Sir Richard Cartwright and The Globe and Mail will of course oppose such a project, but many honest Liberals will support it.

Erastus Wiman, The Disowned, seems determined to keep up the fight for unrestricted reciprocity until his boomerang blows have quite killed it. In The New York Truth he has an article this week concluding: "So let the barbed wire fence that runs athwart this continent be put around it." How this must delight the free trade earl!

Anything to Beat the Old Man.

The Globe is now doing its best to head off any effort our Government may make towards establishing trade relations with the United States. The Globe pretends that the Liberals are the only party in this country competent to negotiate a treaty, though why this should be the case it has never been able to establish. As a matter of fact it is pure assumption on its part, and we are able to show, if we had the space at our disposal, why the party of annexation and the party of conspiracy and the party which suggested the McKinley Bill as a measure of compulsion directed against Canadians would be the least likely to succeed in a fair and honorable treaty. Yesterday The Globe quoted with great gusto from an article in The New York Tribune of March 13 to the following effect:

It is a mild characterization of Sir Charles Tupper's recent speeches to call them silly. They are worse than that—silly because they expressly accuse the American people as a whole of scheming with the Canadian Liberals to bring about the annexation of the Dominion, worse because their inevitable effect, coming from so prominent a politician, is to create a harmful prejudice against the United States in the minds of vast numbers of Canadians. Good reputation, to nations as to individuals, is a right, and for the responsible and representative official of one nation to speak slanders of another is to commit an offence against right. Mr. Tupper ought to be ashamed of himself. It is given out that he is to be one of the commissioners whom Sir John Macdonald intends to send to Washington presently, a fact, if it be a fact, which renders his talk the more indecent. Indeed, it is only fair to say that his appointment, in view of these speeches and others made during the campaign, would create a disagreeable impression in this country, if it did not raise a painful question at the White House.

The New York Tribune is a mighty poor authority in this matter at the present moment, notwithstanding the fact that it is supposed to be the mouthpiece of Mr. Blaine. The Tribune is very anti-British, very Hibernian, very protectionist and much given to the glorification of the Munroe doctrine. But there are other papers in the United States and in New York besides The Tribune, and fortunately the answer to The Tribune is contained in The New York Herald of yesterday, which, so far as a newspaper devoted to free trade and the promotion of commerce with other countries is concerned, is as far ahead of The Tribune as day is ahead of night.

This Washington special to The Herald says:

I am told that in their recent interviews, Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote have been less occupied with the Behring Sea question than with that of reciprocity between the United States and British North America. Sir John Macdonald is desirous that negotiations and discussion should begin at Washington as soon as the preliminaries can be arranged between the State Department and the British Legation. Mr. Blaine's attitude toward the Canadian reciprocity proposals is described to me as one of willingness rather than anxiety. Mr. Blaine is always at his best in the role of a political "Barkis." He will discuss reciprocity with the representatives of Canada and will be as gracious and accommodating as possible respecting the mode of conducting the conference. With regard to the basis and particulars of any treaty or convention of reciprocity, they will be just the same for the Government of Sir John Macdonald as they would have been for that of the Hon. Mr. Laurier if the Liberals had carried the recent elections. The sparrows in the eaves of the State Department building are whispering that if Lord Salisbury persists in returning Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to Washington as a negotiator, the price of reciprocity with Canada is likely to come a shade higher. To be more explicit, Mr. Blaine does not wish Mr. Chamberlain as a negotiator of British treaties with the United States.

Why a free trade paper like The Globe should be constantly quoting a protectionist paper like The Tribune is one of those many funny things that have characterized the unrestricted reciprocitarians in the last year or two. If we are to believe The Herald, Mr. Blaine, like all sensible statesmen, is prepared to settle the question on its merits rather than on the merits of the men who may act as negotiators, and we quite accept The Herald's forecast as showing the bent of his mind on this matter. The Globe may as well accept once for all this fact, that unrestricted reciprocity is dead, that Mr. Blake's Durham letter finished it off, and, as Mr. Thomson put it yesterday, everything points to Mr. Blaine and Sir John A. Macdonald being the two best possible persons for the negotiation and the consummation of a wide-limited reciprocity treaty. But perhaps The Globe is so wedded to its idol that it would sooner see Sir John Macdonald fail than that the boon which it professes Canada ought to enjoy should be conferred upon us by the old Tory chief. Time will tell.

The A B C of It.

Ald. Gillespie opposes the settlement of the Esplanade question on the ground that the G.T. Co. is getting too much out of the city.

At a meeting of the Railway Committee held at Ottawa about six months ago, the city made a proposition for the settlement of this question. The city proposed that the C.P.R. Co. should abandon to the city nearly the whole block between Yonge and Simcoe-streets, upon which it proposed to erect its station buildings, including the valuable freehold property known as the Geddes wharf, and should take in exchange therefor the block extending from Simcoe-street to the waterworks property.

Of this block about 700 feet are already under lease to the C.P.R. Co. at a rental of $2 per foot. About 250 feet belong to the G.T.R. Co. in fee, and about 600 feet belong to the city, subject to a lease to the Fuller estate, which has about two years to run.

The C. P. R. Co. accepted the city's proposition, provided that the "alternative site", would not cost more than its own site, and also provided that the "alternative site" should be handed over to the company within six months free from all encumbrances.

Of course, in order to carry out this project, it becomes necessary for the city to purchase from the G. T. R. Co. the 250 feet which that company owned in fee, and upon laying the whole matter before Sir Joseph Hickson he agreed to sell upon certain conditions, namely, that John-street and Peter-street, between Front-street and the water, and Esplanade-street, between Simcoe and Brock-streets, should be conveyed to the G.T.R. Co.

There were certain other minor conditions by which the part of Esplanade-street, south of the Union station, was to be exchanged for a similar width north of the station, and by which the lower ends of York-street and Berkeley-street were to be slightly deviated, but these were "swops" and not grants. On the other hand the G.T.R. Co. was to build a bridge along the line of John street from Front-street to the water front, at a cost of about $80,000, and to join with the C.P.R. Co. in reconstructing the Union station, etc., etc.

Ald. Gillespie, who is always after notoriety objects to the whole scheme on the ground that the G.T.R. Co. is getting too much. The G.T.R. Co. simply asks to have its title confirmed to those parts of Peter-street and John-street which lie between Front-street and the water, and to that part of Esplanade-street which lies between Simcoe and John-streets. That is practically all it asks from the city.

Let any citizen who has a doubt as to the value of these three street-ends walk along Front-street from Simcoe-street to Brock-street and look down upon them. He will see them absolutely covered with tracks; he will see a dozen locomotives, some with trains and some without, crossing and recrossing every one of these street-ends every minute. He will see hundreds of cars upon them, some loaded and some empty, waiting for distribution; he will see, in fact, the principal yard of a great railway company in full operation.

Now what in the world is the use of talking about opening these streets for ordinary traffic? Everyone with a grain of common sense must see that it is impossible.

But, says Ald. Gillespie, the G.T.R. Co has no right to occupy these streets and they ought either to be driven off or made to pay for them. But the G.T.R. Co. has done nothing in the way of laying tracks down and across these streets that has not been authorized by statute. We say this with the utmost confidence. We say, moreover, that there is no power short of the power of parliament that can disturb it in its present occupation of these streets. To all intents and purposes it owns them in the same sense as a man owns what nobody can take from him or disturb him in the enjoyment of.

Has Ald. Gillespie forgotten that about 10 years ago the Attorney-General of this province, at the relation of the Corporation of Toronto, actually filed an information in chancery against the G.T.R. Company for an injunction, alleging, amongst other things, "That that Company unlawfully and without authority or permission laid tracks along and upon the said streets, and so occupied the same between Brock and Simcoe-streets, and that the said streets are utterly useless as public highways." The city archives were thoroughly searched and every letter, resolution, deed and document bearing upon the subject was hunted up and printed in a voluminous case of nearly 200 pages, and the whole was laid before the late James Bethune for his opinion, and upon his advice the action was dropped. The city, in fact, had not a leg to stand on.

Since that time the company has strengthened its position by ten years of continuous and undisturbed occupation. If Alderman Gillespie is so sure that the city has a right to an injunction or to compensation, why has he not, as an alderman of the city, moved in the matter? Why has he not at least obtained the opinion of counsel as to the rights of the city?

What is the use of his clamoring about the city's rights without having taken one single step to ascertain what they are? The conduct of Alderman Gillespie and all other such obstructionists is unreasonable. We have now a fair chance of settling the whole Esplanade difficulty upon reasonable terms, and we sincerely hope that the City Council will not lose a single hour in bringing matters to a definite conclusion.

The New Orleans Tragedy.

The crime of the Chicago Anarchists and the wholesale destruction of the Italian murderers in New Orleans by a mob of enraged citizens present two great weaknesses of our neighbors in the strongest light. In the first case a band of Socialists, most of them foreigners, got up a plot in that most free of cities, Chicago, to overturn society and ended by murdering several officers of the law. In New Orleans the respectable citizens, finding it impossible to secure the conviction of a band of foreigners settled in their city, who had committed a brutal murder of a public officer, at last took the law in their own hands, with a result which startled all the civilized world. The law allowed the Anarchists to get a foothold and commit murder without checking them, and in the other case the law was unable to reach the Mafia who had committed murder, and so the people took the work of vengeance in their own hands. In either case the law was not equal to the foreign conspirators settled within its jurisdiction. The moral of these events is that no country can afford to allow a party of foreign discontents to settle in their midst and plot against the lives of its citizens and their institutions. Too much freedom breeds license. Those with half an eye might apply the situation to Canada.

A man who can escape the tortures of sciatica so easily, as in the following case is to be congratulated; but there are thousands of just such cases. South Merland, N.S., Jan. 7, 1889: "St. Jacobs Oil has cured me of a pain in my hip, and it has done good to many who have obtained it from me." JOSEPH A. WHALL.

A Muskoka Farmer Drowned.

SEVERN BRIDGE, March 16.—During the severe snowstorm of Saturday, the 14th, Graves Averill, farmer, left the house with the intention of watering the cattle, and has not been seen or heard of since. The supposition is that he wandered out on the river, broke through the ice and was drowned.

Messrs. Stott & Jury, chemists, Bowmanville, write: "We would direct attention to Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, which is giving perfect satisfaction to our numerous customers. All the preparations manufactured by this well-known house are among the most reliable in the market.

The Mining Convention.

The geological and mining section of the Canadian Institute will meet this afternoon at 3 to make arrangements for the mining convention, which will meet here March 31.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. Sold by Hargreaves Bros., Queen-street west, and by every druggist in the city. 246

Good Advice.

If you do not want to injure your liver and kidneys don't buy baking powder in bulk. Buy the Princina or Horwicke, both are absolutely pure and as cheap as the bad powders. Purity of the Princina and Horwicke proven by the Dominion Government and egally sworn declaration with each package.

Moving.

The store now occupied by McKendry & Co., the drygoods house, proves far too small for their big business, and the firm have leased the premises, No. 202 and 204 Yonge-street (Page's Block.) The buildings are now undergoing great alterations, and in about two weeks the ladies will be able to get greater bargains than ever, meanwhile a big sale is on at 278 Yonge.

The Best Protection.

As a protection from the results of colds, sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, sore throat and all painful diseases, Hagyard's Yellow Oil holds first place. Its efficacy has been proved thousands of times. It should be found in every household.

TOUCHING MR. BLAKE'S LETTER.

[By E. W. Thomson.]

II.

Oliver Wendell Holmes in "The Autocrat" describes what happens when some one turns over a large, flat stone and so lets daylight pour upon the uncovered space of ground. What an unpleasant surprise to the insects that believed themselves safely sheltered there!

"No sooner is the stone turned and the wholesome light of day let upon this compressed and blinded community than all of them which enjoy the luxury of legs—and some of them have a good many—rush round wildly, butting each other and everything in their way and end in a general stampede for underground retreats from the region poisoned by sunshine. * * * There is a meaning in these images. The stone is error. The shapes which are found beneath are the crafty beings that thrive in darkness and the weaker organisms kept helpless by it. He who turns the stone over is whosoever puts the staff of truth to the lying incubus, no matter whether he do it with a serious face or a laughing one. * * * You never need think you can turn over any old falsehood without a terrible squirming and scattering of the horrid little population that dwells beneath it."

Possibly some may think the passage applicable to the effects which Mr. Blake has caused by upsetting unrestricted reciprocity and letting daylight pour on what was beneath it.

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What is the honorable gentleman's crime? Was his letter simply a diagnosis of the commercial position of the body-politic and a scientific demonstration of the poisonous quality of one of the nostrums offered for its cure? Perhaps he has declared the patient to be in a worse state than really is the case; I mean to be temerarious enough to argue before I get through this series that his summary diagnosis is not altogether accurate; that is a question of a certain set of facts and any observer may overlook some facts. But his demonstration that unrestricted reciprocity implies annexation does not proceed upon the statements that make up his diagnosis of the condition of the country; that demonstration goes upon a set of facts which are nowhere disputed and is a piece of pure reasoning from them. No one, so far as I have seen, has even tried to invalidate his reasoning; the best his hostile critics seem able to do by way of impugning his argument is either to wail that it is too bad of him to have let daylight in or to say that that they have a sort of indefinite something in the nature of a feeling that maybe he may somehow have made an imperceptible error in the argument, and that they are determined, anyhow, to hope so as long as they can.

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"Brethren," said the preacher in the story, "we now come to a text of great difficulty. Let us face the difficulty boldly and——pass on." That is precisely the attitude of the tenacious gentlemen who say they are not convinced by Mr. Blake's demonstration, and protest that they will go on agitating for unrestricted reciprocity, quite regardless of its consequences. It is like asking people to jump into the boat and start down the rapids above the Falls in hope that there may not be, after all, a sheer plunge under that cloud of mist.

***

The scientific thinker sets forth truths, or what are believed to be such, and lets theorists make what use they can of them. This is the spirit of Mr. Blake's letter, and to complain that he does not indicate where he wants the people to go is to complain that he did not write something else. We are so used to purely polemical utterances in our politics that the incalculable value of the rare document prepared in a scientific spirit is not thought of in the exasperation to which such a deliverance drives all sorts and conditions of the devotees of humbug and sham. The hundred-ton truth comes down on political toes generally, and all alike cry that Mr. Blake should have tipped it up so that it wouldn't hurt their poor feet; but would crunch the toes of the other fellows more severely. Or, to abandon the metapher, each of the contending sets is vexed because Mr. Blake has not argued for their side, but simply told the truth. Some say he should have given a lead, and it is to be presumed he will at the right time, but why in the name of common sense should he offer to lead in an instrument explaining his retirement from Parliament? When he comes back he may be reasonably asked to tell what he proposes to do. At this time he obviously means to do the people good by telling them what one experienced citizen believes the fiscal situation of all. The men who are asking to be followed are they who are bound to declare and justify their intended course.

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It would, I conceive, be as impertinent to appear to defend Mr. Blake from the mean imputation of mean motives as it is insolent for anyone to make that imputation. Where is the man in public or private life with a record so good, a character so pure, a reputation for morality so transcendant, that he can, without arrogant folly, take an attitude of peering down suspiciously upon the motives of Mr. Edward Blake? Should a person come along claiming to be entitled to impugn Mr. Blake's motives, it will be in order to inquire whether the claimant has sacrificed his time, his money, his health, his very life for his fellow-men. Does any one imagine that he obtains a right conception of how Mr. Blake has given himself to the service of the Canadian people from a statement of the bald facts that he, the first lawyer in the land, gave up his professional income for some twenty years to leave himself free from Parliamentary labor? That means more than a large fortune relinquished to serve his countrymen. Another fortune as large would not adequately reward even you or me, who can earn comparatively little each year, for going through (if we could for a moment be supposed capable of dealing with and living under such a task) the huge, incessant, wearing labors which that great patriot has undergone for nothing but a sense of public duty. How do I know? Well, I know, at any rate, what I have witnessed myself at Ottawa during the session—Mr. Blake toiling in the forenoon, working all afternoon and evening, and slaving through long watches of the night to prepare for the next day's duty. Why did he do this? To get your business done as it should be done—that's why! From a conscientiousness to which thankful reverence is the just due. If ever a public man lived as ever in his Great Taskmaster's eye that man is the man against whom dilettante publicists have been bringing the accusation of evil motives. Is it not a foul shame? Is it not a disgrace to human nature that such a charge should be spoken or written by men, who, if their own motives be but sniffed at, are ever ready to make broad their phylacteries and wail about the baseness of wantonly imputing evil intent.

***

Does not everything in Mr. Blake's career conjoin to assure plain men that he acted in this matter with the most delicate and sensitive devotion to honor and duty? We cannot know all that was in his mind, nor can any man ever precisely estimate the circumstances of another's soul. But if we are not fond of mean but of generous thinking, we can do Mr. Blake the narrow justice of putting a good construction on his acts when no other will tally with the circumstances of the case. Let us look into the thing candidly, recall some public facts, and see what they mean.

***

Here, again, it is of prime importance to remember that Mr. Blake has destroyed the agitation for unrestricted reciprocity. Now, he knew that he meant to issue his document after the election, no matter who won. Therefore, he knew that unrestricted reciprocity was doomed. If the Oppositionists had become Ministerialists they could not have proceeded with unrestricted reciprocity against an incontrovertible demonstration of its consequences. Therefore Mr. Blake, in taking the chance that his political friends would win, took no chance that their policy would carry. This disposes of the assertion that he, by keeping silence, submitted the country to a danger.

By that silence he enabled the Opposition to carry many seats that they must have lost had he published his demonstration. Thus he, holding the views he entertained, did everything possible to secure, what he considered desirable, the election of a strong Opposition. Did not he serve his party by a self-sacrifice that merits their utmost gratitude? As he knew, what no other of the many Reformers who refused to stay with the party knew, that his issuance of his manifesto after the election would avert the apparent danger from unrestricted reciprocity, every visible obligation to his country or his party was clearly discharged with the utmost faithfulness and at cost to none but himself. Since when has such conduct come to be thought of as less than noble and chivalrous? And what of the patience and dignity with which he has quietly endured the recent storm of calumny? Soon may the hour come when he shall conclude that he has endured enough!

THE MAYOR FILES HIS AFFIDAVITS.

What He and His Witnesses Say About the City Printing Contract—Hamilton Slander Case.

The master in chambers yesterday gave judgment in the Hamilton slander case reported in Monday's issue refusing to allow the plaintiff to examine the defendant for discovery before delivery of the statement of claim.

Orders were made in the actions of Meyer Rubber Co. v. Rich, and American Rubber Co. v. Rich, for payment out of court of the money paid in by the plaintiffs as security for costs. These are the actions in which Rich and Robinson, the American absconders, were arrested at Hamilton and imprisoned at the instance of the plaintiffs for trying to defraud creditors. The defendants appealed to the Queen's Bench Divisional Courts to have the orders set aside on the ground of irregularity, but the appeal was dismissed with costs. It is said that the defendants have settled the matter by paying their creditors some $35,000, which was forthcoming when their liability was at stake.

The Court of Appeal were occupied yesterday in hearing the case of John M. Martin against William Magee, jr., and James Chisholm. The action was brought to recover some $225, the amount of a deposit made by the plaintiff on the purchase of certain property from the defendants. The defendants failed to make a good title and the plaintiff wants his deposit back. The action was tried by Mr. Justice Ferguson and affirmed by the Chancery Divisional Court. The defendants are the executors of the late Catherine Sheppard of Hamilton. Judgment was reserved.

The Court of Appeal gave judgment yesterday refusing to allow an appeal in the case of Scripture v. Rielly from the order of the Common Pleas Divisional Court refusing to allow the defendant's landlord to be made a party defendant.

The chancery sittings began yesterday, Mr. Justice Robertson presiding. The cases of Manning v. the City were enlarged for two weeks to allow the return of the commission issued to Chicago to take the evidence of Engineer McCulloch.

The case of East v. Matheson was tried. This is an action to restrain the use of a trade mark, and arises out of the failure of the Colonial Umbrella Manufacturing Company. William East of Yonge-street bought the business and contends that he has a right to the trade mark. Another company was started by members of the old company in the name of Miss Matheson, styled the Colonial Umbrella Co. East claims damages and asks for an injunction. The defendants claim that they alone are entitled to use the word "Colonial."

The Mayor yesterday filed his affidavits in proceedings to unseat him. His own affidavit set out that at the time of his nomination he had not and has not since, directly or indirectly, had any interest in the printing contract with the city nor does he expect to receive any benefit whatever out of the contract. He denies that he is the owner of the printing presses and machinery on which the city printing is done. He denies that he had anything to do with the tender of John Y. Reid or that he is now a partner of his and says that as far as he knows Mr. Reid made the tender on his own behalf and that he has no agreement or arrangement with him in respect of the profits. Mr. Reid, he says, leases the building in which the printing is done and sub-lets part of it to him.

George H. Wilson says he is brother and agent of Frank S. Wilson, and as such agent let to John Y. Reid part of numbers 79 to 81 Adelaide-street east. That Reid, with the consent of Wilson, sub-let part of the premises leased by him to Mayor Clarke for $16.66 per month and that he would be willing to rent to Clarke a similar room for the same rent.

James Smith, printer, identifies a letter produced and referred to in the examination of Richard R. Clarke as the property of Mr. Reid and as being cut from a letter book by him as Mr. Reid's foreman for the purpose of sending it to Mr. Reid.

W. A. Shepard, manager of the Mail Job Department, says that the above letter containing price list, referred to in R. R. Clarke's examination, was sent addressed to the "Sentinel Office" without considering whether it was for Mr. Clarke or Mr. Reid, but that it was not written to E. F. Clarke or at his request but at the request of Smith, Mr. Reid's foreman, and should have been addressed to him. He further says that not since the time that Mr. Clarke was first nominated for the office of mayor has The Mail job department had any communication with Mr. Clarke or with any one on his behalf in regard to city printing. It is probable that it will be some days yet before the matter comes on for argument, as the relator is to have an opportunity of cross-examining the deponents on their affidavits.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes: "I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to moles, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c., in fact it is our family medicine.

Girls' Industrial School.

D. G. Stephenson, reeve of the village of East Toronto, and James L. Hughes, public school inspector, attended a special meeting of the council of the township of Scarboro on Saturday night. Reeve Richardson presided and the other members of the council were all present. The council, after hearing the proposals of Messrs. Stephenson and Hughes, decided to aid in the establishment of the school and to grant free taxation for the property of the institution.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease, Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

Bellamy's Social System.

The Osgoode Legal and Literary Society will hold an open debate on Friday evening, April 3. The Hon. Mr. Justice Falconbridge will preside. Messrs. J. N. Fish and B. M. Jones for the affirmative and W. S. J. Lee and J. D. Swanson for the negative will discuss the proposition: "The Social System outlined by Edward Bellamy in Looking Backward is in the main both practicable and desirable."

Toothache cured instantly by using Gibbons Toothache Gum. 246

CHAS. WATTS AND OLIVER MOWAT.

The Secularist and the Christian Politician—Analysis of the Premier's "Evidences."

Mr. Charles Watts lectured at the Academy Sunday night in reply to Hon. Oliver Mowat's lecture upon "The Evidences of Christianity." Mr. Mowat, the lecturer said, was an utter failure as a defender of Christianity, having followed the old methods of Paley and Butler, whose mode of defence might have suited that age but was discredited now. The rising school of Christian apologists had left the old beaten tracks and were following the criteria of modern thought. Mr. Mowat accepted miracles and prophecies as evidences of the truth of Christianity. Even if miracles and prophecies were possible they do not prove the truth of Christianity, because they are common to all religions. Mr. Mowat advanced the orthodox notion of the divinity of Christ, forgetting that a large number of Christians do not believe in His divinity. Mr. Mowat offered as an additional argument for the divine origin of Christianity and the perfection of Christ passages from Rousseau, Renan and Mill. Not one of these, Mr. Watts said, believed in either proposition. They believed as the secularists do that Christianity was of human origin, that Christ was imperfect, that there is much that is true and good in Christianity, but that Christianity is not suited for this age.

Mr. Mowat's arguments were fallacious. He argued that the doctrine of probability was accepted in business and politics and therefore should be in religion. There is no analogy between the two. Both business and politics are human and therefore liable to uncertainty. Christianity is presented as absolute truth and exacts absolute belief. The second fallacy was the assertion that because Christ believed what He taught. His claim should not be doubted. This argument assumes the very point Mr. Mowat started out to prove, the perfection of Christ. Moreover, if the argument is legitimate, Buddhism and Mohammedanism must be accepted as true, for Buddha and Mohammed believed what they taught. The third fallacy was that God loves bad as well as good men. If so, what is the necessity of being good? According to theologians the great object of being good is to earn the love of God.

The object of Mr. Mowat's lecture was to assist students. But there was a fatal omission; he never defined his terms, for example, Christianity, divinity, supernatural. The truth is, said Mr. Watts, that Christianity is the outcome of human effort and is not supernatural origin. Mr. Mowat asked why the opponents of Christianity, if they could not accept it, insisted on weakening its influence over others. For the same reason, said Mr. Watts, that Christians endeavor to weaken the influence of Buddhism and Mohammedanism. All fanatical power is injurious and an impediment to human progress. Mr. Watts said that he would willingly assist in many philanthropies, but his assistance was shunned because he was a secularist.

THE MAYOR'S SUIT.

Completion of the Evidence—The Press Excluded—Two More Witnesses.

William H. Wallbridge, the relator's solicitor in the quo warranto proceedings to test the legality of the Mayor's election, examined two more witnesses on Saturday. The examination took place in John Y. Reid's private office in Wellington-street. On an objection being raised by W. M. Hall, who appeared for Mr. Reid, the press was excluded. During Mr. Reid's examination a policy of the Queen City of the Insurance Company in the Norwich Union was produced, in which Mr. Reid appears as owner of all the plant in the office. The witness swore he was not owner of all the plant, but could not explain his position as regards the policy. He further testified that he had no account with E. F. Clarke, and when confronted with a gas, telephone and insurance account which he had rendered to Mr. Clarke he admitted that he was not very well acquainted with the details of his business. In a previous examination R. R. Clarke testified that no rent had been paid for 19 months, but according to Mr. Reid's books the rent account was settled up to Dec. 31, 1890.

James Smith, foreman, did not know who owned the wages book. With a view to showing that a one-third share of the insurance premium was not an equitable amount, but that E. F. Clarke was not paying in proportion to the value of the plant, Mr. Wallbridge questioned the witness in regard to the value of the presses and type in the office. Mr. Smith would not put a price on it. The fact that three apprentices in The Sentinel office were qualified on Reid's men was again brought out.

This practically concludes the evidence which will be submitted by the relator's solicitor, and the motion will be argued in a few days.

He is the Man.

Editor World: Is this George R. Pattullo who took a prominent and active part in the elections, and who now writes half a page of slip-slop exuberance in The Globe, the registrar at Woodstock, a civil servant and costly official with duties to discharge for his pay? Or is he some other Pattullo? If one civil servant, why not another? If Pattullo, why not Tupper? These Grits are so inconsistent. But I think this is the Pattullo who ran and was beaten for North Oxford by defection in the Grit ranks in favor of Jem Sutherland. How comes he, then, to be posing as a champion of the Grit party? Bought and paid for, must, I fear, be the answer. In his remarks on Mr. Blake it is perhaps possible to detect the kindliness of pity, but a blunderer guided the pen, and some more is the barb in Mr. Blake's flesh given a ghastly turn in the hand of a would-be apologist. No wonder the great man writhes. The Lilliputians inflicted intolerable pain upon Gulliver. No wonder he cannot keep. It is by ceaseless small goading that rebellious lions are kept awake, and eventually tamed. We shall see. ROAST BEEF.

Should be Loosened.

A cough should be loosened at once and all irritation allayed. To do this nothing excels Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Obstinate coughs yield at once to its expectorant, soothing and healing properties, which loosen phlegm and allay irritation.

That Word Competition.

Editor World: With regard to the letter which appeared in The World respecting the word competition in a monthly magazine, it is evident that the writer is chagrined over the fact that he was not the fortunate prize-winner. If he had been, there would have appeared no letter about it, I presume. Mr. Wilson says he didn't want a prize—didn't want a free trip. Why, then, did he hunt up all these words and waste all that foolscap? As to the butter knife, that was one of the minor prizes, and at least he got the worth of his 25 cents. What he is enraged at is that he didn't get more. As for not receiving his paper—a letter or post-card addressed to the office of the magazine would have remedied that. ALPHA.

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This Evening at 8 o'clock PROF. GEO. COUTELLIER, B.A.,

SOME GOSSIP OF THE TURF.

EARLY RACING IN AMERICA, ENGLAND AND CANADA.

The Lincolnshire Handicap To-morrow—The Big American Handicap—Interest in Coming Local Events—D. T. Pulsifer's Famous Tenny—Canadian Baseball—Team Shooting—General Sport.

To-morrow the Lincolnshire Handicap will be run. The Lincoln spring meeting opened yesterday and the regular racing season in England has been inaugurated.

Carrick, Wise Man and Pioneer are the best backed for the Lincoln Handicap. The latest quotations showed 100 to 7 against each of them.

The latest English papers show Governeur the favorite for the Derby. He is placed at 5 to 2.

The big American handicaps are not yet attracting much attention, as the winter books have not appeared, and it is just possible that there will not be any. The horses have not done anything yet beyond cantering.

Winter quotations by a local firm have caused a stir among Canadian turf patrons. The odds offered were generally good and quite a sum has already been placed on candidates for the Queen's and Woodstock plates. Every fine day sees several local horses taking a slow spin over level roads and the Woodbine. Mr. Seagram's string is expected from Waterloo in a few weeks, and the O.J.C. president's cracks will be here a little later. Another month will see all the Ontario flyers at work on the Woodbine.

Pulsifer and His Little Swayback.

David Tenney Pulsifer, owner of Tenny, says that his sturdy little swayback nag is not likely to run in the Brooklyn Handicap. Mr. Pulsifer set his heart upon winning the Suburban last year and was deeply disappointed when Tenny ran third instead of first. He is confident that Tenny will win the great Coney Island Handicap this year, and does not fear Firenzi. The Brooklyn Handicap of 1891 will be worth $20,000 and the Suburban only $15,000, but the Suburban is the older and more famous race, and of the two Mr. Pulsifer prefers to win the Handicap in June. He thinks, too, that to get Tenny in his best racing form so early as May 15 might cause him to become stale before the season is over.

Results at the Park.

GLOUCESTER, March 16.—First race, 7⅛ furlongs—Shakespeare 1, Kansuville 2, Edward F. 3. Time 1.48.

Second race, 6½ furlongs—Samaritan 1, Village King 2, Wanderer 3. Time 1.32.

Third race, 4½ furlongs—Hemet 1, Mayflower 2, Bonnie Lass 3. Time 1.02.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs—Irene H. 1, Luna 2, Carmen 3. Time 1.25.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Wild Cherry 1, St. Alban's 2, Darling 3. Time 1.54½.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile—Fountain 1, Cecilia 2, Lomax 3. Time 1.31.

A Wonderful Entry List.

LEXINGTON, March 16.—The record has been broken by the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeder's Association. A few months ago it opened a $25,000 guaranteed futurity stake. The entries are all in and 1068 mares have been nominated, which is the largest list of entries ever known in the history of either the running or trotting turf. Many trotting horsemen predicted failure for this big stake, but the entry list already shows that the winning horse will receive probably $10,000 more than the amount guaranteed. The unprecedented success of the futurity will mark an epoch in trotting horse history and other great associations are likely to follow.

The Guttenberg Winners.

GUTTENBERG, March 16.—First race, ⅝ mile—Marty B. 1, Electricity 2, Jubilee 3. Time 1.06¼.

Second race, ¾ mile—Xenophon 1, Duke Job 2, Harrisburg 3. Time 1.19¾.

Third race, 6½ furlongs—Dalsyrian 1, Pelham 2, Winona 3. Time 1.26.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile—Buckstone 1, Australind 2, Repeater 3. Time 1.06.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Glitter II. 1, Climax 2, Red Elm 3. Time 1.06¾.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile—Silent 1, John Jay S. 2, Ernest 3. Time 1.35⅛.

TEAM SHOOTING AT STARK'S.

The Vice-President of the New Association Knocks out the President.

The Toronto Shooting and Game Protective Association held a shoot at sparrows on Stark's grounds on Saturday afternoon, the match being between teams chosen by the President and Vice-President respectively, resulting in a victory for the Vice-President by 11 birds. The shooting of both teams was very good taking into account the high wind that was blowing at the time. Scores:

President's team:

Robertson	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—8
Rice	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—9
Jameson	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—8
Harris	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 8 0 0—8
Nander	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—9
Herbert	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—7
Fisher	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—7
Total	58

Vice-President's team:

Charles	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Bovel	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—10
George	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—10
Winchell	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—11
Hayles	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—9
Clark	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—8
Dixon	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Total	69

Majority for the Vice-Presidents 11 shots.

CANADIAN BASEBALL.

Manager Ward Throws Out Some Valuable Points—His Circuit.

Sporting Editor World: Since it is a settled fact that we are not to have an International baseball team in Toronto this year, considerable has been said by prominent enthusiasts of the game in Guelph and Hamilton as to the advisability of forming a Canadian league, which I think is the proper thing to do. I would suggest one club for Toronto, Hamilton and London and another to play between Guelph and Galt, making a four-club league, a schedule to be arranged so as to have, say two games played one week and three the following week. We should have a small salary limit, and the rules governing the said limit should be strictly carried out. At the present time in the four above-named cities there are some good players, and the games would be interesting. I am glad to see the name of Mr. George Sleeman of Guelph mentioned in connection with the proposed league, as he has done more to bring baseball to the front in Canada than any other man. In London, Hamilton and Galt there are also some good workers who are strongly in favor, and will, no doubt, help to boom a Canadian league, and I think our own city will be able to put a good team in the field.

J. J. WARD,
Manager Parkdale Beavers.

[It would be in order for Manager Ward to suggest a date for holding a local meeting to discuss the situation from a Toronto and also a league standpoint.]

New England League Formed.

BOSTON, March 16.—A meeting of gentlemen representing the cities of Lowell, Lynn, Salem, Brockton, Worcester, Haverhill, Manchester and Portland, Me., was held last night at the Tremont House, and a New England baseball league was formed to include clubs for the above-named cities. A committee was appointed to visit Springfield and Providence with a view of inducing these cities to enter the league, thus making it a 10-club organization. The salary limit was fixed at $1500 and the guarantee to finish the season was placed at $500.

The Walk at Madison Square.

NEW YORK, March 16.—At 4 o'clock it was announced that the following contestants in the walking match had withdrawn for good: Manning 56.7, Hill 25.2, Golden 40.1, Happy Jack Smith's unknown 24.5, Grieg 44.1. Golden's retirement was due to stomach troubles.

At 5 o'clock the score was: Curley 102, Howarth 103.4, Hughes 103.1, Hegelman 98, Cartwright 95.3, Moore 90.4, Bennett 93.2, Messier 89.6, Glick 83.9, Burns 86.7, Connor 84, Herty 84.4, Hart 82.5.

Campbell is Tennis Champion.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 16.—The tennis tournament is over and the tropical championship again belongs to O. S. Campbell. To-day's match brought out the largest attendance that has ever witnessed a tennis match here. The following is the score: O.S. Campbell beat R. A. Wright (challenger) 10-8, 6-1, 7-5.

LATE CURLING.

The Torontos Down the Caledonians in a Four Rink Match.

The Toronto and Caledonian curlers played their annual match yesterday afternoon with the following result:

At Mutual-street.

TORONTO.		CALEDONIANS.	
C. W. Roberts.		Charles Burns.	
R. D'R. Steckland.		J. Miller.	
A. J. Hollyer.		W. Christie.	
W. R. Smith, skip	15	W. D. McIntosh, skip	25
H. Hargreaves.		J. F. Scholes.	
Dr. Spilsbury.		J. L. Ross.	
A. C. Gibson.		J. Pringle.	
John Wright, skip	28	Dr. Ross, skip	11

At Victoria Rink.

TORONTO.		CALEDONIANS.	
J. S. Russell.		R. Davies.	
W. E. Davison.		McCormack.	
W. H. Biggar.		R. Reaume.	
T. McGaw, skip	16	W. Ross, skip	12
J. McCraken.		W. Duthie.	
J. Shanklin.		D. Gibson.	
C. W. Taylor.		R. H. Ramsey.	
W. A. Wilson, skip	19	D. Prentice, skip	13
Total	60	Total	61

Majority for Toronto, 8 shots.

Mr. Scott Was the Winner.

The annual competition 3-pair stone match for a cup was finished yesterday at Prospect Park Rink. Mr. J. C. Scott was the winner, Mr. C. R. Cooper being in the final. There were 108 members entered for the competition and six draws.

The Toronto Points Competition.

The points competition among members of the Toronto Curling Club was completed yesterday. It resulted in P. J. McNally winning the gold medal with 29 points.

John Wright and W. A. Wilson were well up with 28 each. There were in all 52 competitors.

The Argonauts' Smoker To-Night.

The wind-up smoking concert of the Argonaut Rowing Club's series takes place to-night at the club gymnasium. A large bill of fare, including boxing, tumbling, songs, music, a limelight exhibition by Mr. Walsh and the final tug-of-war between the Argonauts and Baysides will be given.

Home Gymnasium.

It is a widely-acknowledged theory that to exercise the body makes the brain much clearer and improves the capacity for thought or study, besides the direct benefits. Exercise, if taken at the proper time and by good means, is quite a diversion and recreation. A good general apparatus, confined in a very small space, intended to develop the body, is the Narragansett chess machine, from which a great variety of movements can be had, bringing into play every muscle of the body. These are on view at the sporting goods establishment of Messrs. H. P. Davies & Co., 81 Yonge-street.

Spots of Sport.

Eon is The N.Y. Tribune's fav orite for the Brooklyn Handicap.

Appomattox is entered for the three-year-old event at Gloucester to-day.

Schaefer is anxious to play Slosson in Chicago or New York, give or take expenses, for from $1000 to $5000.

Ed. Crane and Tim Keefe are holding out for more salary from the New York club. Rumor has it that they are coquetting with the Association and may go to Cincinnati.

Canada's crack cricket team, the Rosedales of Toronto, will make a tour of the States next July.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The cricket team of St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., which makes an annual trip, will this year visit New York, and not as was at first intended, Halifax, N.S.

There will be two female baseball teams in the field this year. One will be organized in New York and one in Chicago. Young women had better consider carefully before they don a professional baseball uniform.

Harvard and Yale have determined not to play with American Association clubs. Harvard will play a series of games this spring with the Boston League Club. Clarkson has the Cambridge men in line.

The Association schedule of games begins on April 8, and the final championship game will be played on Oct. 5. The championship season will open earlier than usual because the association clubs will be unable to arrange exhibition games with outside clubs, owing to their breaking away from the national agreement.

Alice Williams, a robust and muscular woman, claims that she is the champion female wrestler of the world. She called at The Police Gazette office yesterday with her manager, Capt. Graham, who posted a forfeit of $100 and issued a challenge to any female wrestler in the world to wrestle Alice Williams for from $250 to $1000 a side.

How to avoid corns, bunions and tender feet; go to a first-class establishment like H. C. Blachford's, 87 and 89 King-street east, for your boots and shoes and thus avoid ill-fitting and badly finished footwear, and get full value for your money at the same time.

Booksellers and Stationers Organize.

A meeting of wholesale booksellers and stationers was held yesterday at the Board of Trade to consider the question of forming an independent section. There were eight firms represented, Mr. W. W. Copp being in the chair. It was decided to form a section and a sub-committee, which will meet on Monday at 3 o'clock, will draw up a resolution on the subject for presentation to the council.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

It Will Take Perhaps Four Weeks.

The World met Census Commissioner Ald. John Shaw yesterday and asked him when he would commence his duties. "I do not exactly know yet," he said, "but it will be some time in April. I do not suppose it will last more than four weeks at the outside. So far the information I have received from Ottawa on the subject has been very meagre, but I expect a whole batch of papers shortly."

Misery vs. Comfort.

Misery is one result of biliousness or liver complaint. Comfort is the first result of using Burdock Blood Bitters as a remedy. Cure is the final result always obtained. We back this with the strongest proof by testimonials from reliable Canadian people.

At the County Court.

Judge McDougall in the County Court yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff for $123 in the case of C. L. Mahoney v. Jane Doherty, wherein a solicitor sued for costs incurred. The defence was that the solicitor had really acted for another party.

The case J. H. Forrester v. John W. Mencke for $180 commission on a real estate exchange will be concluded to-day. Messrs. Haverson and St. John appear for the defendant.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Fire at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, March 16.—E. Brethour, merchant tailor, suffered $500 loss by a fire at his residence yesterday morning, the rear portion of the premises being gutted.

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

The best of all cures for weak digestion—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all Druggists and Confectioners, 5 cents.

MISS HUNTINGTON'S SUCCESS.

"PAUL JONES" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

Pinaquette's Brilliant Opera—Gorgeous Costumes and Stage Settings—Miss Agnes Huntington as a Star—"After Dark" at the Toronto—Hild-Park Concert Company in the West End.

The first performance of "Paul Jones" by the Agnes Huntington Comic Opera Company, under the management of Marcus W. Meyer, was a brilliant success. Mr. Meyer has in this venture placed himself at the head of all managers of comic opera in this country who have visited the city. It is impossible to recall the performance here which for completeness and merit in every detail ever equalled that given last night.

The opera is bright and animated. The musical score is "catchy" and almost on a par with "Les Cloches de Corneville" by the same composer. Many airs have the same melodious rythm, and a great similarity exists in the orchestration as well as the general construction of the two operas.

The costumes were of the most brilliant and the stage setting was not the least attractive of a generally perfect performance.

The local orchestra, somewhat augmented under Alfred J. Caldicott, was satisfactory. The chorus was one of the best, if not indeed the best, that has ever appeared here in comic opera. It is a great relief to be served with English tongue in English comic opera and not be surfeited with maccaroni. The majority of the comic opera companies, as well indeed as Grand Opera companies which have appeared here lately, have brought a chorus composed for the most part of old Italian chorus singers. They are not satisfactory in comic or, indeed, any other opera when given in English. So it was that the chorus last night appeared as a welcome innovation.

It is a satisfaction to see Miss Huntington return here as a star with her voice unimpaired and at the head of such a splendid organization. She is still the beautiful Agnes Huntington as of yore, and the boy's part for which she is cast is most charmingly portrayed. She is the "beau ideal" in that line. Her appearance in a male character is modest, graceful and attractive. Her whole performance was captivating. She was encored to the echo and recalled after each act. Mr. Hallen Mostyn as the "Old Smuggler" and Mr. Albert James as the "Fisher Lad" were the two principal artists in support of Miss Huntington. Mr. Eric Thorne and Miss Vinnie Cassell also met with great favor, and Miss Van Brodel, as Yvonne, has a very smooth and pleasing voice. The highest compliment the many Toronto friends of Miss Huntington can pay her is a repetition of the flattering reception she received last night, and it goes without saying that the remaining two performances will, if possible, be greeted with even larger audiences than that which filled the Grand last night.

Miss Huntington's Previous Visits.

On March 10, 1885, Miss Agnes Huntington made her first appearance before a Toronto audience in concert at Shaftesbury Hall and at once became a reigning favorite. She was the recipient of many flattering notices and social attentions during her short stay here. She was received by the then Lieut.-Governor, Hon. J. Beverley Robinson, and Mrs. Robinson and also attended an evening sitting of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Harry Good, who was then the local editor of this paper, wrote of her that "She comes upon the world like a meteor, but would remain like a planet." This little sentence was not only so appropriate but so terse and catching to the "exchange editor's" eye that it was copied throughout the length of America and no doubt did its "one part" in popularizing the name of Agnes Huntington.

Since Miss Huntington's appearance above referred to she has sung here three times, viz., at a second concert in the Pavilion with Clara Louise Kellogg, at the musical festival in Mutual-street Rink, and at another concert in the Pavilion after her season with the Boston Ideals.

She now comes to us in opera and performs a part which has since her departure from America won her world-wide fame. The immense advance sale of tickets for her two short engagement is the most flattering tribute Torontonians can pay her. She has worked hard and earnestly for her deserved popularity, and although her superb voice was assisted by favors from nature most lavishly bestowed, making her success less difficult and long-delayed than might have been, still it is a pleasure to announce that she has "remained in the musical world like a planet," and her many admirers may delight in her brilliancy as a "star" at the Grand Opera House to-night and to-morrow evening.

"The Lady or the Tiger."

The sale of seats for De Wolf Hopper's engagement at the Grand Opera House the last three nights this week commences this morning at 10 o'clock. For the opening performance the charming romantic opera "The Lady or the Tiger" has been selected and will also be given at the Saturday matinee. On Friday and Saturday evening the comic opera "Castles in the Air" will be presented. Both operas will be given here with special scenery and a company of the cleverest stars of the opera bouffe stage. The company is said to be the best on the road, and the Grand will doubtless see another three nights of large and fashionable audiences. The prices range from $1.50 to 50 cents.

Toronto Vocal Society.

The Toronto Vocal Society (W. Edgar Buck, conductor), determined to give its patrons the very best entertainment possible, in addition to a very fine program now in preparation by the society, has engaged for its second concert, which takes place on April 21, two of the greatest artists now on the continent in the persons of Mlle. Clementine de Vere, America's greatest prima donna and who is considered the peer of Patti, and the young Austrian violinist, Franz Wilczek, whose success in New York was equal to that of Sarasate's. With two such artists the Toronto Vocal Society's second concert promises to be the event of the season.

Shenandoah Next Week.

The engagement of the original New York company in Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" will begin at the Grand Opera House on Monday next. If half the words of praise that have been bestowed upon this play are true it is one of the greatest of modern dramas put upon the stage in many years. The performances have created something of a sensation in other places and the press has teemed with laudatory notices. It is Bronson Howard's best work, it is said, and that means it is a sterling production. "Shenandoah" will be given at the Grand with every attention to detail, and the performances will be just as they were in New York.

Aronson Plan Opens To-Day.

The New York Casino is fitly styled the home of comic opera. It is really the house in America devoted exclusively to the production of opera comique, and its many successes, particularly that of "Poor Jonathan," attests its popularity. Mr. Rudolph Aronson, who is an accomplished musician, read the score over once, and was so favorably impressed with it that he made the authors a liberal offer, which they gladly accepted, and the opera was first produced in October last. It has been performed for 150 nights in the Casino, during which time the houses maintained an average of $1200 per night. The authors have received for royalties the sum of $30,000. No more pleasurable event occurs during our theatrical season than the engagement of Mr. Aronson's company in this opera. It will be presented at the Academy of Music all next week, with matinees Good Friday and Saturday. The plan opens at 10 o'clock to-day at the box office.

MONTREAL, March 16.—"Poor Jonathan" has been an enormous success to-night. The Academy was packed and the audience delighted. The opera received more curtain calls than original production in New York.

The West Gets the Initial Concert.

The Hild-Park Concert Company gave a very successful concert to a large audience in West Y.M.C.A. Hall last night. Herr Carl Hild, the violinist, was the star of the evening. His playing was marked by ripe phrasing, skilful execution throughout and a purity and softeness of tone maintained through the most intricate concerto passages.

Miss Joslyn, the contralto, possesses a full voice of even quality and well managed. Her upper range is exceptional. In ballad singing her effectiveness was heightened by splendid articulation, a thing difficult to obtain in broad voices. Miss Park, the cornetist, displayed great skill in manipulating her instrument. In piano and diminuendo effects she was remarkably steady, though a trifle the other way in her low notes.

The feature of the concert was a duet by Miss Park and Miss Joslyn, in which the sameness of tone in voice and instrument was especially pleasing.

Cyrene at the Theatre Musee.

The attractions at Robinson's Musee Theatre this week are particularly good. Besides the permanent attractions, Tex Bender, the cowboy violinist, gives a very interesting lecture on frontier life and experiences as a government scout. Zip, who is claimed to be Barnum's original "What Is It?" and Ash, the curious specimen with the spotted skin, have an interesting "set-to," in which Zip tries to knock the spots off the Leopard Boy. Dudley Foster is no doubt the smallest specimen of mankind ever seen in Toronto. Miss Emma Ferrimore, the fat lady, is also on exhibition in the curio hall.

In the theatre the performance is much better than has been given for the last few weeks. The farce comedy by the National Trio and Pauline Sweet is very amusing, and the character changes by Edward Kendall and Ruby Marion are certainly clever. Miss Marion is a bright and clever actress, and deserves more applause than was given her yesterday. Texas Bender plays the violin creditably, and gave a laughable imitation of stag-dance music in Arkansas. In the Fitzgibbon family Bert and Louie are precocious comedians, who convulse the audience and receive frequent applause. The performance is concluded with Cyrene's dancing. This young lady has made an enviable reputation as an exponent of the grace and beauty of Spanish dances. She captivated the audiences yesterday, and her performance is a fitting finale to a good program.

"After Dark" at the Toronto.

In Jacobs & Sparrow's Theatre last night Boucicault's sterling drama, "After Dark," was given to a delighted audience, which packed the house.

The piece depicts the sunshine and shadow of London life; it has a healthy moral tone and shows that the paths of vice lead but to trouble and disgrace. It is full of realistic stage effects, thrilling situations and startling denouements, which are all cleverly reached, showing the master hand of a dramatist who knew the requirements of the stage.

The dressing and staging is excellent, the company carrying all their own special scenery.

In the second act is seen a view of the River Thames, with real water, into which the heroine is thrown and rescued by Old Tom, the hero. This scene, as well as that of the rescue in the tunnel of the Underground Railroad, brought down the house.

In the music hall scene some very clever variety people are introduced.

The leading part was played by Harry Meredith, a careful and painstaking actor, who soon became a favorite.

The balance of the company are all excellent and deserving of praise. The whole production is one of the best that has been given at this house this season. Matinee this afternoon.

Mrs. Agnes Thomson.

Our people will be pleased to know that Mrs. Agnes Thomson, who has achieved fame not only in all the leading towns of the Dominion but in New York, Boston and other American cities, has been engaged to give a concert in the Horticultural Pavilion on Good Friday night, 27th inst. She will be assisted by her own company of six talented artists.

To-Night's Promenade.

The Canadian Royal Academy's success in giving concerts has become proverbial, and all who were unable to attend the last through the inclemency of the weather should make an endeavor to go to-night. A splendid orchestral program under the leadership of Theo. Martens has been arranged, Mr. Martens playing a piano solo from "Mignon." All should go, as it is expected to be one of the best they have yet held.

MR. VAN HORNE SPEAKS RIGHT OUT

He Lays Down the Law About the Esplanade—Practically "Put Up or Shut Up"—The Belt Line.

Mayor Clarke occupied the chair at the meeting of the joint Esplanade Committee on Saturday afternoon in the council chamber.

These gentlemen were present: City Engineer Jennings, Lawyers Nicol Kingsmill, Q.C., R. M. Wells and Judge Clark, Messrs. J. I. Davidson, Elias Rogers, J. J. Withrow, Millichamp, Alexrs Tully, C.E., R. W. Elliot, ex-Ald. Defoe, Edward Gurney, Ald. McDougall, Gillespie, Burns, Score, George Verral, Shaw, Gibbs, Phillips, Bailey, Atkinson.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Edgar of the Belt Line Company had given notice in The Ontario Gazette of his intention to apply for relief from unsatisfactory conditions in the proposed agreement.

Mr. Edgar explained that as the agreement imposed certain obligations on his company those obligations should only be to the Canadian Pacific Railway in case his company should be compelled in future to run over the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks. The agreement also proposed to put an end to the whole lease so that his company would be at a fatal disadvantage. He did not think it unfair that his company should be given 12 feet when the Canadian Pacific Railway had 26 feet. He objected to the same agreement including Don improvement property and other private property within the city limits. The Belt Line Company could not think of accepting the agreement as it was.

This sub-committee was appointed to confer regarding the matter: Ald. Gillespie, McDougall, Messrs. Jennings, Edgar and Rogers.

A Letter from Mr. Van Horne.

A long letter was then read from President Van Horne of the C. P. R. After reviewing the progress of the negotiations with regard to the proposed "alternative site," and complaining of the great wrong that has been done to the company by the city in this matter of station accommodations he says:

"I wish to remind you that the time has now arrived when speedy and decisive action is absolutely necessary.

"In making it a condition of the exchange, as stated in my letter to Mr. Biggar, that the city should free the alternative site from leaseholds and adverse titles so as to be in a position to make the exchange within six months, I had in view that we must resume our work by March 20th or lose another season. That date is but a week distant, and I feel justified in asking if we are any nearer a speedy and satisfactory solution of the question which was promised six months ago.

"While I am sure you were perfectly sincere in stating to the committee that the Grand Trunk Railway Company was willing to negotiate with the City Council for that portion of the property required under the alternative plan may I ask if that willingness was coupled with any conditions to which the City or the Canadian Pacific Railway Company could or would not consent and if the necessary consent of the Grand Trunk Railway is in a definite and practical shape? May I ask, further, if the main condition of my letter to Mr. Biggar, that the alternative site shall not cost the C.P.R. more than the other, has been considered by the Esplanade Committee, or are these vital matters still unsettled and indefinite?

"The importance to the C.P.R. of this matter is so great, the disadvantages which it labors against every day in its efforts to serve the citizens of Toronto and the daily cost of the company are so enormous that we cannot be reasonably expected to consent to further delay.

"Of course, the steps which I am informed you have recently taken for obtaining reports of the relative values of the different Esplanade properties embraced in the proposed exchange of sites, etc., are highly proper, but I respectfully submit that since this could have been done long ago the company should not suffer from the delay.

"I am, of course, not aware of the extent of the recent enquiry to which I have alluded, but apart from that, so far as I can see, the efforts of the corporation on the questions involved in the alternative plan during the past six months have prominent exponents of hypnotism in America. Before experimenting the Doctor gave an instructive lecture on the origin and growth of the science, and explained the been practically confined to the two interviews I have referred to, namely, the meeting with Sir Joseph Hickson and the meeting at which I was present.

"Parliament meets on the 29th proximo, and you are aware how difficult it is to get anything done by the Railway Committee, during the Parliamentary session, and therefore, while I do not wish to appear as exigent in the least degree, I do not see how we can let the meeting of Parliament draw much nearer without taking for a decision of the case already submitted and argued."

Mr. Kingsmill counselled conciliation. He thought the companies had shown a willingness to come to fair terms.

Ald. Gillespie said the G.T.R. was trying to take advantage of the city in the matter of the C.P.R. agreement. The G.T.R. was making no return to the city for eight acres of the most valuable Esplanade property.

Ald. Shaw proposed a seriatim consideration of the agreement between the city and the G.T.R.

Mr. Jennings explained the proposed changes with the aid of a map of the Esplanade. The agreement was then gone through and carried clause by clause with slight variations. Readers of The World are already aware of the nature of the document.

Ald. Gillespie objected to every clause but one, but got little sympathy.

A similar agreement with the C.P.R. was quickly passed upon, and the committee adjourned at 6.

We All May Live to a Good Old Age.

It has been noted that cases of extreme old age nearly always occur in the ranks of the poor. It is very difficult to find cases of extreme age, say one hundred years, among kings, queens, nobles and members of noted families, yet every child that is well born should live a century. There is no question but that the whole human race does not enjoy the vigor and health which it is possible to attain. People eat improper food, use hurtful stimulants as drinks, they are poisoned by malarias, and subject to contagions due to surroundings. If the health of our people is to be preserved and old age attained, is it not imperatively necessary to guard the condition of nerves, body and mind? Some will ask, "How is this to be accomplished?" Simply by using the proper agent, by taking hold of nature's great restorer and builder—Paine's Celery Compound. Instances can now be pointed out of men and women who once were low from nervous troubles, overwork, weariness of mind and body, sleeplessness and imperfect digestion, who are now enjoying robust health and strength and perfect vigor of manhood and womanhood, and who have added years to their lives. Paine's Celery Compound gives every guarantee of a good old age and a happy life.

The Victims Numbered 12.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 16.—It is now known that 12 of the patients in the Central Tennessee Lunatic Asylum lost their lives by Saturday morning's fire.

In Darkest Gloom.

Millions of men and women are in the dark gloom of disease. The way out is by using Burdock Blood Bitters, a tried and sure remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, scrofula, bad blood and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

A Life Prisoner Released.

PETERBORO, March 16.—In September, 1881, Nelson Hamlin stabbed Joseph Larocque in a drunken row, killing him instantly. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. Yesterday Hamlin was granted a reprieve.

An Accident Policy.

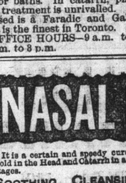
The best Accident Policy is to keep Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand. As a pain cure it is unrivalled, while for croup, sore throat, quinsy, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., its results are often almost magical. Used externally and internally. Price 25c.

Consider This Fact.

The fact that rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood points to the remedy Burdock Blood Bitters, which removes all impurities from the blood, not only poisonous rheumatic humors but even obstinate scrofulous and cancerous taints.

Babe Killed by a Cat.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 16.—A five-months old daughter of Bernard Shrone was suffocated yesterday by a cat that was sleeping in the cradle with the baby.



Dr. W. H. Graham
198 KING-ST. WEST
TORONTO, ONT.
Treats Chronic Diseases and gives special attention to skin diseases, as pimples, ulcers, etc.
Private Diseases, as impotency, sterility, varicocele, nervous debility, etc. (the result of youthful folly and excess), gleet and stricture of long standing.
Diseases of Women, painful, profuse or suppressed menstruation, ulceration, leucorrhœa and all displacements of the womb.
Treatment by electricity is used in all chronic diseases and is assisted by electro-medicated and vapor baths. In catarrh, piles or rheumatism this treatment is unrivalled. The battery which is used is a Faradic and Galvanic Combination and is the finest in Toronto.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

NASAL BALM
It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.
SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing
FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.
NEVER FAILS CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

SCOTT'S EMULSION
DOES CURE CONSUMPTION
In its First Stages.
Palatable as Milk.
Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROBINSON'S MUSEE THEATRE
Doors open from 1 to 10 p.m. Four performances daily in the theatre. Afternoon, 2.30 and 4.30; Evening, 7 and 9.30. General admission 10c. Reserved seats 10 and 20 cents extra.
WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 16.
IN THE CURIO HALL:
DUDLEY FOSTER
The Smallest Man in the World. Weighs but 13 pounds.
THE MUSICAL PRODIGY,
TEX BENDER
A Texas Cowboy Violiniist.
GIP AND ASH
In their Funny Burlesque Boxing Match.
IN THE THEATRE:
CYRENE
The great Spanish Dancer, in her very latest dances. Her imitators are numberless. She has been copied. She has been burlesqued. Through it all she remains unapproachable. In conjunction with Cyrene will appear
KENDALL'S SPECIALTY CO.
A very strong combination of 12 Artists.

ACADEMY NEXT WEEK
Seat Sale Commences To-day for
Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera Company
NOTE. This Company is under my personal management and comes direct from the New York Casino.—Rudolph Aronson. NOTE.
60 PEOPLE 60 PEOPLE 60
—IN—
POOR JONATHAN
REGULAR PRICES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT | LAST TIME | TO-MORROW EVENING
MISS AGNES HUNTINGTON
IN THE COMIC OPERA
PAUL JONES
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
DE WOLF HOPPER OPERA BOUFFE CO.
IN TWO CHARMING OPERAS.
THURSDAY EVE. SATURDAY MAT. CASTLES IN THE AIR | THE LADY OR THE TIGER FRIDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS.
BOX PLAN OPENS TO-DAY
NEXT WEEK | BRONSON HOWARD'S SHENANDOAH As played by this company 300 times in New York.
THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON
MRS. AGNES THOMSON
And Company of Six Talented Artists,
PAVILION
Good Friday Night
MARCH 27.
Reserved seats 75 and 50c. Box plan will open at A. & S. Nordheimer's, March 23.

JACOBS & SPARROW'S OPERA HOUSE.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Week of March 16
AFTER DARK
MR. BRADY'S SCENIC PRODUCTION
DION BOUCICAULT'S MASTERPIECE
Popular prices—15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c.
Week of March 23—Pete Baker.

EVERYTHING IS IN FAVOR OF Canada. She is young and vigorous, but she has one pest and nuisance by way of a cold wet blanket, which is unhealthy and depressing and is a blight upon the growth and prosperity of the country. Miss Canada is a brave womanly girl, as inoffensive as she is modest, with lots of courage and hope and would be greatly pleased if this withering plague would leave the country. In deference to the wishes of such a distinguished lady it is to be hoped that "Bystander" will gallantly withdraw.
H. J. GRIFFITH & CO., 10 King-st. east.

CARSLAKE'S Grand Derby Sweep
$75,000.00.
1st HORSE, 6 prizes, $8000 each.....$48,000
2d " " 2000 " 12,000
3d " " 1000 " 6,000
Other starters, 6 prizes, divided equally 12,000
Non-starters, " " " 27,000
15,000 Tickets. $5.00 Each.
206 HORSES ENTERED. - - - 1236 PRIZES.
Tickets numbered 1 to 2500—Six of each.
Drawing May 26. Race May 27.
Result mailed to country subscribers.
GUARANTEED TO FILL.
Address: GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop., Mansion House, 252 St. James-street, MONTREAL.

12TH ANNUAL DERBY SWEEP
8000 TICKETS. $5.00 EACH.
206 HORSES ENTERED. - - - 824 PRIZES.
CHANCES 1 IN 9.
1st Horse, four prizes - $2500 each
2nd do do do - 1500 do
3rd do do do - 1000 do
Divided Equally among other starters, quadruple, - 8000
Divided Equally among Non-starters, quadruple, - - 12000
Draw, MAY 25th. Race, MAY 27th.
Result of drawing mailed to all subscribers outside Montreal.
EBBITT & BRAND,
Billiard Room, Windsor Hotel, Montreal

NOTICE - OF - REMOVAL
THE LAW OFFICES OF
Thomson, Henderson & Bell
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO THE
Board of Trade Buildings.
Toronto, 16th March, 1891.

TO RENT.
ONE OR TWO OFFICES TO RENT. Caretaker, 2 Toronto-street.
TWO LARGE DESIRABLE FLATS, STEAM heated, all conveniences. 8 Wellington-street east. 36

WANTED.
WANTED—HOUSE, RENT FIFTEEN, GAS, hot water pipes to bath;

WEBB'S RESTAURANT

STILL HAS THE LEAD

More Popular Than Ever.

66 and 68 Yonge-street

26 Public Events Booked Ahead.

MARKETS AND EXCHANGES.

THE GRAIN MARKETS GENERALLY STEADIER.

Local Stocks Steady—Money Higher in New York—Montreal Stock Market—Produce and Provisions—Visible Supply—Stocks in Store—Oil Steadier—Stocks Stronger in New York.

MONDAY EVENING, March 16.

There were 1450 transactions on local stock market to-day, only 20 of which were in bank stocks.

Consols opened at 96 15-16 for money, 97 1-16 for account and closed with a decline of 1-16 in the latter.

Canadian Pacific stock was stronger in London to-day, opening at 87½ and closing at 79, ½ higher than Saturday.

Receipts wheat at Duluth 35,000 bushels against 23,000 Saturday; at Toledo 7000 against 8000; at Detroit 23,000 against 187,000.

The activity in Northwest Land continues the principal feature on the local Stock Exchange, transactions in which to-day aggregated 1025 shares.

These are the variations in the visible supply according to Chicago compilation: Wheat, decrease 250,000 bushels; corn, decrease 93,000; oats, decrease 46,000.

Receipts flour at Milwaukee 6335 bbls. against 7848 Saturday; wheat 32,000 bushels against 3000; corn 4000 against 6000; oats 26,000 against 10,000; barley 20,000 against 27,000.

American wheat markets were steadier to-day. May opened in Chicago at $1.01, advanced ½c and closed at $1.01¾, ½c higher than Saturday; in New York at $1.09¾ and closed at $1.09¾, same as Saturday; in St. Louis at $1.00¾ and closed at $1.00¾; in Toledo opened and closed at $1.04¼; in Duluth at $1.03 and closed at $1.03¼; in Detroit at $1.04¼ and closed at $1.04¾.

LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Outside the activity in Northwest Land the local stock market was quiet to-day. Values were fairly steady. Bids for Ontario and Commerce fell off ¼ and those for Merchants' advanced ¼. Dominion held ½ lower with bids unchanged. Bids for Standard and Hamilton advanced ½ and those for British America declined ½. Northwest Land active with sales ranging from 76½ to 77½. Canadian Pacific sold 1 higher. Quotations are:

STOCKS.	12 ¼ Ask'd.	12 ¼ Bid.	4 P.M. Ask'd	4 P.M. Bid
Montreal	225¼	224½	225¼	224½
Ontario	115¼	114¾	...	114
Molsons	220	215	220	215
Toronto	145½	142	145	143½
Merchants'	139	138¾	139	138
Commerce	...	157	...	157
Imperial	253	252½	253½	252½
Dominion	...	146½	...	147
Standard	158	157	158	153
Hamilton	101	99½	...	99½
British America	145¼	145	145½	145
Commerce Gas	177	175	176	175
Dominion Telegraph	...	88	...	87
Can. Northwest Land Co.	77¼	76¾	77½	76¾
Can. Pacific Rail. Stock	79¾	76¾	79	77¾
British Can. L. & Invest.	113	112	...	...
B. & Loan Association	...	109½	...	...
Can. Landed Nat'l Inv't Co.	124½	122	...	...
Canada Permanent	180	...	...	...
Canadian S. & Loan	...	116	...	...
Central Canada	127½	121¼	...	...
Dom. Savings & Loan	90	88	...	...
Farmers' L. & Savings	123	122¼	...	...
" 20 per cent.	...	111	...	...
Freehold L. & Savings	...	136	...	...
" 20 per cent.	135	130	...	...
Hamilton Provident	126	124	...	...
Huron & Erie L. & Savings	...	...	...	...
" 20 per cent.	155	145	...	...
Imperial L. & Investment	...	123	...	...
The Land Security Co.	...	225	...	...
Lon. & Can. L. & A.	125	124	125¼	124¼
London & Ontario	...	115	...	...
North of Scot. Can. Mort. Co.	160	150	...	...
Ontario Industrial Loan	...	115	...	...
Ontario Loan & Debenture	150	125¼	...	...
People's Loan	116	...	...	...
Real Estate, Loan Bldg. Co.	...	43	...	...
Union Loan & Savings	...	133	...	...
Western Canada L. & S.	179	...	...	...
" 25 per cent.	169	...	...	...

Transactions Morning board—Dominion, 20 at 252½; Western Assurance, 25, 10, 30 at 145¼; 20 at 145¾; N.W.L., 50, 50, 20 at 77, 75, 20, 50, 20, 15, 50 at 76¾, 20 at 76¾, 20, 20, 50 at 76¾, 200 at 76¾, 50, 50 at 77, 20 at 77½, 25 at 77¼, 20 at 77. Afternoon board—N.W.L., 130, 20 at 77 reported, 100 at 77½; C.P.R., 25 at 77¾, 50, 75 at 77¾; Lon. & Can., 20 at 124¾, 100 at 125.

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STOCK BROKER AND ESTATE AGENT.

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MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONTREAL, March 16 (close).—Montreal, 227 and 224½; Ontario, 117 and 114¼; People's, 100 and 95; Molsons xd. 157¼ and 152½; Toronto, 219¾ and 215; Cartier, 98 and 93; Merchants', 144¼ and 143¼; sales 44 at 143¾; Commerce, 159¼ and 158¼; Mont. Tel., 106 and 105¾, sales 100 at 105¾; N.W. L., 77 and 76¼; Rich. & Ont. Nav., 57 and 56¼; Pass., 192 and 189¼; Gas, 218 and 213¼, sales 100 at 212¾, 25 at 212¾; C.P.R., 77½ and 77¼, sales 400 at 77¼, 50 at 77¾; New Pass., 183 and 179½; New Gas, 205 and 198¾; Com. Cable, 110 and 109¾.

STORAGE

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Advanced on Staple Merchandise in store. Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Issued and Insurance Effected.

MILLER & CO.

Warehousemen.

33 Front-street West. 246

LONDON STOCKS AND BONDS.

LONDON, March 16, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 96 15-16 for money, 97 1-16 for account; U.S. 4s, 129¾; U.S. 4½s, 104¾; St. Paul, 59¾; Erie, 19¾; Erie 2nds, 101¼; Pac. Cen., 53½; Reading, 15¾; Can. Pac., 78¾; N.Y.C., 104¾; Ill. Cen., 95¼.

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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

81 FRONT-STREET E.

Choice Butter in tubs and rolls; also bakers' butter at a low figure. Cheese, fresh and limed Eggs, Smoked Meats, Poultry, etc. 246

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Local rates reported by John Stark & Co.:

BETWEEN BANKS.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter
New York Funds	Par	1-16	¼ to ⅛
Sixty days' sterling	9 1-8	9 5-16	9⅛ to 9¼
Demand do	9 11-16	9¾	10 to 10¼

RATES FOR STERLING IN NEW YORK.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling, Sixty days'	4 86 to 4 86½	4 85½ to 4 85¾
do Demand	4 89	4 88¾

Bank of England rate—3 per cent.

GRIFFITH & CO.

(J. McArthur Griffith)

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to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, 1886 to 1890.

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London-Canadian Chambers

26 Bay-street, Toronto.

Telephone 1549—Cable "Griffith, Toronto."

THE MONEY MARKET.

Local money market quiet and unchanged, call loans offering freely at 5½ per cent.

Money was quoted higher in New York to-day at 5 per cent.

Discount rate on open market in London is easier at 2⅝ to 2½ per cent.

Money to Loan

APPLY TO

JOHN STARK & CO

26 TORONTO-STREET

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

There seems to be an improved enquiry all round on the local grain market. Wheat firm and demand improving. There is a fair movement in Ontario wheat for export. Spring is worth 92c to 93c north, No. 2 fall sold on spot at $1.05. Manitoba wheat fairly active, 1 car of No. 1 hard sold at $1.16 and 2 cars at $1.15; No. 2 hard changed hands at $1.09 to $1.10, No. 3 hard at $1 and No. 2 northern at $1.03. Barley firm, demand improving; No. 3 extra sold at 52c f.o.b. and No. 3 at 46c outside. There have been some sales for export at 46½c, No. 2 cut is held at 57c with 55c bid. Oats firm, mixed sold on spot at 33c and west at 40c, white changed hands west at 35c. Peas firmer, selling west at 69c to 70c. Rye scarce and firm at 70c. Buckwheat firm at 48c. Corn firm and held at 60c west. Bran steady, 5-ton lots selling at the mills at $17. Flour, in little more enquiry but it has not led to much business owing to the higher prices being asked.

On call 50 lb. white offered at $1.02 outside; No. 1 hard offered at $1.10 to arrive at Carleton Junction and 2 cars, this week's delivery at North Bay, at $1.18; $1.15 was bid for 5 cars at North Bay; $1.09 was bid for No. 2 hard and No. 3 hard, with grinding privileges in transit, offered at $1.05.

BROWNE & WILSON

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THE STREET MARKET.

Receipts grain continue light. One load of white sold at $1.01 and 100 bushels of goose at 84½ to 85c; spring nominal at 87 to 89c. One load of barley sold at 51½c and 1 load of oats at 37½c. Hay in light supply and unchanged, timothy selling at $10 to $12 and clover at $8 to $9. Straw $7 to $8. Dressed hogs nominally $5.75 to $6.

WATER

FILTERS

RICE LEWIS & SON

(Limited)

32 King-st. East, - - Toronto

PRODUCE.

Potatoes appear somewhat firmer. No transactions are reported, but good stock would sell from 85 to 90c on track. American buyers are said to be paying 90c outside. Baled hay unchanged and steady at $8 to $8.50. Straw, $6. Hops steady and in fair demand, 90's 35c to 38c, yearlings 25c. Dried apples moving slowly at 7½c to 8c and evaporated at 13½c to 14c.

MONEY

TO

LEND

ALEXANDER & FERGUSSON

BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDINGS.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Business was very quiet and receipts light today. Prices unchanged.

Butter—Firm, large dairy rolls 16c to 20c, dairy pails 16c to 20c, pound rolls 28c to 30c, crocks 19c to 20c.

Eggs—Steady and unchanged at 18c for fresh laid.

Poultry—Quiet, turkeys 12½c to 15c, geese 8c to 10c, chickens 60c to 80c, ducks 40c to $1.

Potatoes—Receipts fair and prices unchanged at $1 to $1.10 for single bags and 80c to 90 for wagon load lots.

Turnips—Quiet at 40c per bag; carrots 60c per bag.

Apples—In good demand at $4.50 to $6, spies selling at outside figure.

MONEY

CREDI FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIAN

Capital $5,000,000.

28 WELLINGTON-ST. EAST

This company having on hand a large amount of funds invites applications for loans on centra city property. 246

W. E. LONG, Manager.

PROVISIONS.

Eggs scarce and wanted, the market being depleted of stocks. Dressed hogs unchanged. Commission houses quote as follows: Eggs, fresh, 17c; prime dairy butter in tubs, 16c to 17c a lb; prime large rolls, 18c to 15c a lb; store packed, 10c to 12c a lb; new cured rolls bacon, 9c to 9½c a lb; new cured hams, 11c to 11½c a lb; new cured backs and bellies, 10c to 11c a lb; new cured long clear bacon, 7¾ to 8c a lb; cheese, 9½c to 11c a lb; lard, 8c to 10c for Canadian tubs and pails. Dressed hogs, $5.60 to $5.75. Chickens, 40c to 60c; geese, 8c; turkeys, 9c to 12½c; ducks, 60c to 70c.

A. E. AMES

(Member Toronto Stock Exchange.)

STOCK BROKER AND INVESTMENT AGENT

GENERAL AGENT

Western Assurance Co. (Fire)

Telephone 2814.

46 KING-STREET WEST.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Wheat firm, demand improving, holders offer sparingly. Corn steady demand improving. Spring and red winter wheat nominal; No. 1 Cal. 8s 4d. Corn, 5s 7½d. Peas, 6s 1d. Pork 48s 9d. Lard, 31s. Bacon, long and short clear, 28s. Tallow, 26s 3d. Cheese, white and colored, 55s.

WORLD'S BEST

NO HOT BOXES

USE SPOONER'S COPPERINE

RICE, LEWIS & SON,

TORONTO.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT.

LONDON, March 16.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn, very little demand. Mark Lane—Wheat turn dearer; corn, American, steady; Danubian, quieter; flour, firmer. French country markets very firm. Weather in England milder. Liverpool—Spot wheat firmer; corn steadier; No. 1 Cal., 8s 4d, ½d dearer; Walla, 8s; red winter, 8s 2d; Indian, 7s 11½d; flour, 27s 6d; corn, 5s 8d; peas, 6s 1d, all unchanged. India shipments of wheat to United Kingdom, 30,000 qrs; to continent, 10,000 qrs.

TILT & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Commission Merchants

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Private wires to New York and Chicago. 246

OSWEGO BARLEY MARKET.

OSWEGO, March 16, 1 p.m.—Barley, little more enquiry; prices nominal. No. 2 Can., 81c; No. 2 extra Can., 86c; No. 1 Can., 90c.

STOCKS IN STORE.

Stocks in store in Toronto elevators with comparisons are:

	Mar. 16, '91. Bush.	Mar. 9, '91. Bush.	Mar. 16, '90 Bush.
Flour, bbls	...	...	375
Fall wheat, bush	28,292	31,461	64,185
Spring wheat	77,601	78,642	127,950
Barley	95,614	108,490	151,914
Peas	...	100	14,007
Oats	51,092	39,757	3,308
Rye	...	...	8,808
Malt	...	...	4,000
	252,599	258,450	374,195

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Visible supply in Canada and the United States with comparisons is as follows:

	Mar. 16, '91. Bush.	Mar. 9, '91. Bush.	Mar. 15, '90 Bush.
Wheat	22,859,124	22,790,750	28,100,668
Corn	2,720,014	25,587,223	16,606,402
Oats	2,816,175	2,768,886	4,550,884
Barley	1,863,866	2,057,968	1,608,998
Rye	146,117	392,531	1,554,160

The Financial Situation.

Henry Clews, New York, in his financial review of the week ending March 14 says:

The stock market retains the extreme dulness and the waiting attitude noted in my last weekly advices. Transactions have been largely confined to room-traders and very restricted at that; and such attempts as there have been to create a movement in a few specialties were quickly abandoned. But while transactions have been limited in volume, certain symptoms have appeared which have tended to encourage a more hopeful feeling. The reports of railroad earnings have not, as a rule, confirmed the late discouraging anticipations, but show that there is a freer movement of trade in the interior than has been supposed to exist. The latest Government crop report confirms an impression that has been growing among handlers of grain that the earlier estimates of the Bureau of Agriculture under-rated the out-turn of last year's cereal crops, especially those of wheat and corn. This was an unexpected boon to the corn-carrying roads; while the Western shares at large were benefited by the significant and unexpected rejection by the Kansas Legislature of all bills adverse to the interests of the railroads. A favorable impression was produced also by the appearance of London orders for certain stocks, which was construed as indicating the beginning of a revival of the speculative interest in American securities on that market. The more importance is attached to this latter symptom because it is accompanied with other evidences of an improving feeling at London. At the same time, consols advanced, and the improvement was attributed to an expectation that Mr. Goschen's proposal to authorize the Bank of England to issue notes of smaller denominations than five pounds would be adopted. That measure would have a very important bearing upon the London money market, inasmuch as it would draw from the home circulation a large amount of gold into the Bank of England and replace it by paper money, thereby increasing the gold resources of the bank and strengthening its resistance to oscillations in the international specie movement which have been increasingly exposing the London money market to disturbing fluctuations, and the possible effects of which were illustrated in the recent necessity of the Bank of England to borrow $15,000,000 of gold from the Bank of France. Another favorable indication from London is the fact that, while the bank's rate of discount remains at 3 per cent., its reserve shows a considerable increase, although the loan from the Bank of France has been fully paid and the anticipated withdrawal of £600,000 of gold on account of Russia has been met. Moreover, private cables indicate that large portions of the Baring's liabilities have already been liquidated and that little remains on that account to warrant distrust. With the signs of a favorable turn in affairs, foreign and domestic, there is reason for hope for some early improvement in the situation. The temper of the market, however, is conservative, and something must depend upon the tone of the money market pending the usual April transfers of currency to the interior, but when that movement is passed a freer speculative movement at a better range of prices would seem to be in order. In the meantime there is scope for fair profits on buying upon moderate drops.

W. A. CAMPBELL. GEO. H. MAY.

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Assignees in Trust, Accountants, Auditors, Collecting Attorneys, Etc.

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CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Fluctuations in the Chicago grain and produce markets, as received by Drummond & Brown, are as follows:

	Op'ng	Hig'st	Low't	Clos'g
Wheat—May	1 01	1 01¾	1 00¼	1 01⅜
" —July	97⅝	98	97	97⅞
" —Year	93¼	93¼	92	92¼
Corn—May	60¾	62¼	60¾	62¼
" —July	59⅝	59⅞	59⅛	59⅝
Oat—May	50⅝	51	50⅝	52
" —June	47⅝	48	47⅝	48¾
" —July	10 85	11 20	10 85	11 20
Pork—May	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 27
" —July	6 20	6 37	6 20	6 32
Lard—May	6 45	6 49	6 43	6 47
" —July	6 25	6 27	6 22	5 37½
S. Rib—May	5 35	5 39	5 35	5 37
" —July	5 35	5 39	5 35	5 37

Wheat—Puts	60¼	Corn—Puts	61¼
" —Calls	60⅛	" —Calls	60¾

Drummond & Brown received the following today over their private wire from W. G. McCormick & Co., Chicago: The trade in wheat to-day has not been large, and operators have shown great indecision in their actions. The cables were very conflicting. Liverpool showed an advance of half a penny, which was maintained to the end, but Berlin on the contrary showed a decline of 4 marks. The Northwest, St. Louis and New York have been good sellers of wheat, but their offerings have been absorbed in a most mysterious manner in our own market, and the prices have shown wonderful firmness. French cables state that at least three and a half million acres will of necessity be replanted. On the other side the Government report and State reports show our home crops in a condition rarely, if ever equalled before. The close of the market gives no indication of what we may expect tomorrow. It will depend greatly upon whether the English markets hold their advance. The trading in corn has not been large, but the market has shown decided firmness. The general expectation was that the decline in provisions of Saturday would be followed by still greater weakness to-day, but was not realized. The market opened very quiet, but was suddenly stirred up by a few large buying orders, and after 10.30 call was active and excited during the balance of the day.

THE OIL MARKET.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 15.—Oil opened 73½, highest 74½, lowest 73¼, closed 74.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following shows the opening and closing of the New York Stock Exchange as received by Tilt & Co.: Am. Cotton Oil, 32¾ and 34; Atchison, 39¼ and 37¼; Chi., Burlington & Q., 79¼ and 79⅝; Canadian Pacific, 76⅞; Canada Southern, 50 and 50¼; Cleve., Cin. & Chic., 60¼ and 61¼; Del., Lac. & West., 134½ and 134¾; Del. & Hudson, 133¼; Erie, 19 and 19¼; Louisville & Nash., 74½ and 75; Lake Shore, 107 and 110¼; Mo. Pacific, 69¾ and 70; National Lead Trust, 18¾ and 18¼; N.Y. & New Eng., 34¼ and 35¾; Northern Pacific, 27¼ and 27¾; Northern Pacific Pref., 71¾ and 72¼; Northwestern, 104¾ and 105¼; North Am. Co., 18¼ had 18; Pac. Mail, 37 and 37½; Phila. & Reading, 30; Rock Island, 67½ and 67¾; Richmond Terml, 18 and 18¼; Silver Certificates, 99¼ and 99¾; St. Paul, 59¾ and 59¾; Sugar, 77; Texas Pacific, 13¾ and 14½; Tenn. Coal & Iron, 35½ and 36; Union Pacific, 45¾ and 46; Western Union, 81 and 81½.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton, spots quiet, unchanged; futures quiet, 9 to 11 points down, sales 50,000 bales; March $8.75, April $8.77, May $8.87, June $8.97, July $9.05, Aug. $9.09, Sept. $9.11. Flour—Unchanged, moderate business. Wheat—Receipts, 19,200 bush; exports none, sales, 7,864,000 bush futures, 34,000 spot; spot unsettled, lower, quiet; No. 2 red $1.13¼ elevator; No. 1 Northern $1.20¾ to $1.21, No. 1 hard $1 23¾ to $1.24. Options opened ⅛ to 1¼c lower on selling, advanced 1c on firmer cables and closed firm at ¼ to ⅛c under Saturday; No. 2 March $1.13⅝, May $1.09⅞, June $1.08, July $1.04⅞, Aug. $1.01⅝. Corn—Receipts 77,200 bush; exports 48,000 bush; sales, 1,896,000 bush futures, 74,000 bush spot; spot stronger, moderately active; ungraded mixed 72c to 73⅝c; options closed strong at 1c to 1⅜c advance on light offerings and shorts covering; March 71⅝c, April 70⅝c, May 68c, June 66½c, July 66⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 113,000 bush, sales 245,000 bushels futures 88,000 bush spot; spot quiet, stronger; options fairly active, firm; March 57c to 57⅝c, May 56¼c to 57⅛; July 55½c to 56¼c; spot No. 2 57c to 58⅛; mixed western 55c to 59c; white do 57c to 69½c. Sugar quiet, unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The leading futures closed: Wheat—March 99c, May $1.01⅝, July 97⅞c. Corn—March 60½c, May 60½c, July 60½c. Oats—May 50⅝c, June 51¼c, July 48¾c. Mess pork—March $11, May $11.20, July $11.57½. Lard—March $6.17½, May $6.35, July $6.60. Short ribs—March $5.30, May $5.40, July $5.70. Cash quotations were: No. 2 spring wheat 99c to 99½c; No. 2 red $1.01 to $1.01¼; No. 2 corn, 60½c to 60¾c; No. 2 oats, 50⅝c to 51c; No. 2 rye, 84c. Mess pork, $11; lard, $6.15 to $6.17½; short ribs sides, $5.15 to $5.20; dry salted shoulders, $4.15 to $4.25; short clear sides, $5.30 to $5.40. Receipts—Flour, 7000 bbls; wheat, 42,000 bush; corn, 159,000 bush; oats, 105,000 bush; rye, 11,000 bush; barley, 38,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 9000 bbls; wheat, 11,000 bush; corn, 118,000 bush; oats, 101,000 bush; rye, 12,000 bush; barley, 7000 bush.

Miscellaneous.

Brimstone is dearer in New York than it has been for three years. A still further rise is not improbable.

Illinois' State report on wheat by counties says that it never looked better and reports no damage by louse or other insects.

New York and Brooklyn together have a bonded indebtedness of nearly $150,000,000. New York pays nearly $4,000,000 annually in the way of interest.

European advices say that gold threads used in the manufacture of tinsel ribbons and in the embellishment of passementerie have advanced 50 per cent., and spinners cannot supply the demand.

All through Algoma and down the district of Parry Sound and Muskoka large quantities of spruce are being shipped to the other side to be manufactured into paper. It is estimated that 10,000 cords will be got out at Thessalon, while at Cache Bay 50,000 cords will be shipped.

Messrs. Weir & Weir, flax manufacturers of St. Mary's, give the following facts with regard to the industry in Canada: The product is sold entirely in American markets. Our chief competitor is Russia, as flax is grown in the States for seed only and not for fibre to any extent. The value of the total output of Ontario mills is $1,000,000; $450,000 is paid out in wages. The mills are within a radius of about 50 miles from Stratford.

E. R. C. CLARKSON

E. R. C. Clarkson, H. O. Bennett, J. B. Cormack, J. C. Macklin, Jr., T. E. Rawson, Toronto, Ont. Trustee, Liquidator, Financial Agent.

Agencies at Montreal, Que., and Winnipeg, Man. Correspondents at London, Liverpool, New York, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Bradford, Birmingham. Foreign references: A. & S. Henry & Co., Limited, Bradford; The City Bank, London. Established 1864.

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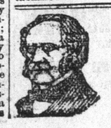

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S.S. City of Chester ..... " April 1
S.S. City of Chicago ..... " " 8
S.S. City of New York ..... " " 15

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Saturday, April 4, 1.00 p.m. ..... Devonia.
Saturday, April 11, 7.30 a.m. ..... Anchoria.
Saturday, April 18, 1.30 p.m. ..... Ethiopia.
Saturday, May 2, noon ..... Circassia.
Saturday, May 9, 6.30 a.m. ..... Devonia.
Saturday, May 16, noon ..... Anchoria.
Saturday, May 23, 5.30 a.m. ..... City of Rome.

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