The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING MAY 5, 1885 — PRICE ONE CENT

BASELY AND COWARDLY,

LORD CHURCHILL'S OPINION OF MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

A Vigorous Tirade Against the Ministry.—He Calls Upon the House to Vote the Credit Down—Mr. Labouchere Moves for its Reduction.

LONDON, May 4.—It is stated Earl Granville said both governments would facilitate the inquiry as much as possible. The Penjdeh district will remain neutral territory during the progress of the negotiations. The Russian government had stated their readiness to consider the question of the withdrawal of their troops should the decision of the boundary commission prove against them.

The commons in response to a question by Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gladstone said all impediments in the way of the friendly prosecution of the correspondence on the Afghan question between England and Russia appeared to be removed. The two governments were now ready to refer to the sovereign of some friendly state any difficulties which may be found to exist in regard to the agreement of March 16 with a view to the settlement of the matter in a mode consistent with the honor of both states. Both Russia and England were prepared to resume forthwith in London communications on the main points of the line of delimitation on the Afghan frontier, but the details of the line would have to be examined and traced on the spot in conformity with the conditions formerly agreed upon. "Russia," said the premier, "has expressed herself as willing to agree to the removal of the Russian outposts."

Mr. Gladstone said the resumption of the negotiations in London would be much facilitated by the knowledge the government now possessed of the ameer's views since the meeting between him and Lord Dufferin at Rawal Pindi and the valuable topographical information which had since reached England.

Sir Charles Dilke announced for the government that it was imperative in the interest of the country that the house proceed at once with the vote of credit.

A number of members at once put interrogatories to the government concerning the trustworthiness of Gens. Lumsden and Komaroff.

Mr. Gladstone answered that the dispute of the Penjdeh incident had never been a question of trial of any officer, but one which concerned the honor of the two governments involved in the March agreement.

Lord Churchill launched into a savage attack upon the government. He argued that the announcement just made on behalf of the government was a terrible piece of news to those anxious for the security of the Indian empire. "The government," he said, "have made a base, cowardly surrender of every point at issue to Russia. I greatly fear that as a result we have lost India." He protested against the conduct of the government in submitting the vote of credit last Monday without giving the slightest indication of their policy and of the exact point at issue with Russia. The latter, he contended, had been for a long time breaking the agreement of 1873 with respect to Central Asia. Lord Churchill insisted that the Russians long ago passed the boundary they had promised to respect as the rightful frontier line of the Ameer's dominions. In 1882 a series of pledges were voluntarily given by Russia concerning the boundary, and all of them had been deliberately broken.

Mr. Labouchere, radical, moved that the vote of credit be reduced from fifty-five to thirty-five million dollars.

Mr. Labouchere's motion was rejected by 79 to 29. The majority included the conservative leaders. The Parnellites voted with the minority.

Lord Churchill said he feared when the news became known in India that England would lose all the respect, sympathy and loyalty of the natives. He declared the history of Russia's negotiations with England was a record of treachery, fraud and falsehood. Remembering the action of the government in the present matter and the useless sacrifices in the Soudan; remembering how they had forced Egypt to wallow in mud before France, and gladly associated themselves with her in that act of humility, it was impossible to repose the slightest confidence in the government and farcical to acquiesce in the present vote. It was impossible, he said, to provide security for India by an agreement with Russia. He implored the ministry to remember past perfidy of Russia and their duty to England and India. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone said there had been no change in the government's policy since the house unanimously voted in favor of the credit. The government were trying to obtain a definite Russo-Afghan frontier, and he trusted they would succeed. In Mr. Gladstone's judgment any appearance of hesitation in agreeing to the credit would be a serious public evil, when, happily, there was a prospect of a favorable issue of the difficult crisis, he asked the house not to derogate from what it had already patriotically done.

Sir William Harcourt said the arbitrator would state whether either party to the convention should make an amende for what had been done, and if so, how the amends should be made.

It was agreed that the discussion should be resumed on Thursday in committee of supply, and the credit was agreed to by 130 to 20.

The Butchery at Penjdeh.

SIMLA, May 4.—Eye-witnesses of the Penjdeh affair says Gen. Komaroff made no reply to the Afghan commander's proposal to consider reasonable plans regarding the outposts after Gen. Komaroff demanded that the Afghans summarily evacuate their positions on March 29, and advanced the next morning. This movement drew the Afghan fire, when the Turkomans opened out showing a battalion of the 73d regiment, a solnia of cossacks and eight guns. Two of the latter came into action and the infantry fired volleys for half an hour, sweeping the Afghans down in files. The Afghans with muzzle loaders and wet powder answered feebly, while two guns badly positioned replied to the Russian artillery. The Russians charged the Afghans' entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, killing them by hundreds. The British officers were five miles south of Ak-Tapa when the first shot was fired, and hurried to the spot, meeting the Afghans in full retreat.

A Full and Final Acceptance.

LONDON, May 4.—The News says the government consider Russia's despatch of Saturday is a full and final acceptance of Earl Granville's proposals.

The Arbitrator.

LONDON, May 4.—The Emperor William will be asked to act as arbitrator in the Anglo-Russian dispute.

War Echoes.

England's concessions to Russia are viewed with great distaste in India. Fears are even entertained for the safety of Gen. Lumsden's surveying party.

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks the British fleet has merely taken possession of Port Hamilton with a view of preventing other powers from annexing or occupying it.

Mr. Gladstone stated in the commons yesterday that no communication had passed between Russia and England regarding the reported occupation of Port Hamilton by England.

LABOR RIOTS IN ILLINOIS.

The Mob Charged by the Soldiers and Two Strikers Killed.

LEMONT, Ill., May 4.—About a thousand strikers assembled at the depot this morning and went to Walker & Singer's quarries and routed them. Later four companies of militia and a detachment of battery "C" arrived from Joliette with Gen. Vance and Col. Bennett in command.

The troops were met on the edge of the town by a mob of 300 or 400. Three companies formed front and charged up Main street with fixed bayonets. The mob with wild hooting and cheering met the main front with clubs and rocks. As the troops advanced the mob gave way to the side streets and hurled a shower of stones at them, and one fired a pistol. A Pole named Quinkowski was seriously stabbed. Further up the street the mob reformed and commenced hurling stones. The troops fired a volley and the rioters scattered. Andrew Stiler and John Taggra were killed. The troops then cleared the streets of howling women and children.

A number of soldiers were hurt by the flying missiles.

It is claimed that a woman, who was wounded accidentally, advanced toward a soldier with a stone in her hand and seized his musket. He tripped her up, and in falling she fell against a bayonet.

Following is a corrected list of the casualties: Jacob Knagawa (Pole) killed, shot in the jaw; Henry Stilter (Pole) killed, shot in the head; L. E. Mash, John Politsch, Adolph Miller, all bayonet wounds.

The quarrymen struck because they failed to receive an advance from $1.50 to $1.75 a day, and have been in a turbulent condition for four weeks, during which period the quarries have all been idle. The quarry owners had repeatedly tried to resume operations, but the strikers invariably drove the workmen away, and for two weeks have dominated, and in a measure terrorized, the entire surrounding region.

THE GALT ROBBERY.

Arrest of a Suspected Fence at Fort Erie.

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 4.—Fort Erie was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday morning by the arrest of John Donoghue, proprietor of the Queen's hotel, on a charge of complicity in the Galt robbery, the proceeds of which were recovered by the police in their raid on A. J. Raynor's news depot on Saturday. Donoghue was taken into custody Saturday night by officers Young and Wynn of the Ontario police, and was taken to Ottawa, where Magistrate Hill remanded him for examination. Donoghue has been in the hotel and saloon business in the village of Fort Erie for about three years. Those who are in a position to know state that suspicious travelers have frequently visited his house.

Donoghue, whose name is John, is known as Clutch Donohue. He was charged at Niagara Falls to day before Magistrate Hill with receiving a thousand dollars' worth of stamps, the property of the postmaster-general. He was remanded until to-morrow, pending the arrival of Inspector Sweetnam. He is well-known to the police of Canada, having been tried for robbery of the receiver-general's office at Toronto, where $10,000 was stolen and got away with and was afterwards tried with Matt Jones for stealing $1600 from Molsons bank, St. Thomas. He has been for years the companion of Molly Matches, Joe Debuke, Red Leary and men of that stamp. He is about 47 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion.

The Plymouth Epidemic.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 4.—The death roll at Plymouth to-day was the highest since the outbreak of the epidemic. Eleven deaths were reported up to 5 this afternoon. There is a very despondent feeling in town. A large number are now lying at the point of death. A public subscription to aid the destitute will be opened.

New York's Last Horror.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Kate Koerner, one of the victims of Sunday morning's fire, died this morning. Sophia Koerner, aged 14, another victim, died this afternoon. This swells the list to 10, leaving 11 patients in the hospital, two of which are in a precarious condition.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Fifteen inches of snow fell yesterday in Dixmont, Me. Thirteen inches fell at Dexter and ten inches at Bangor.

A jury in the Short-Phelan case at New York was finally secured yesterday afternoon. The trial will proceed to-day.

The dwelling of James A. Logan, a prominent democrat, was burned yesterday at Waterloo, N.Y., and three of his children perished.

Lieut.-Commander Nichol reports that at Hoonayah, Alaska, a man and woman who were accused of witchcraft were hung up and left to starve to death.

James R. Osgood & Co., the well-known publishers of Boston, have assigned, liabilities $150,000. Assets nominally large. The Heliotype printing company, has also assigned.

A memorial tablet to Edgar Allen Poe, erected mainly through the efforts of leading actors, was unveiled yesterday in the Metropolitan museum of art in Central Park, New York, in the presence of a large audience. Edwin Booth made the presentation speech.

CABLE NOTES.

The tailors of Paris are on strike for increased wages and shorter hours.

The French charge d'affaires has returned to Cairo, Franco-Egyptian relations being re-established.

In the house of Lords yesterday Earl Granville said the government instituted legal inquiry into the Bosphore Egyptien seizure, and found the action unwarranted, before advising Egypt to apologize.

Sir Chas. Wilson, who was despatched by Gen. Stewart after the battle of Gubat to communicate with Gen. Gordon at Khartoum, is charged with delaying his departure unnecessarily and thereby losing valuable time. A court martial is even talked of.

At London yesterday the Prince of Wales opened the World's exposition of inventions. The Princess of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville and Sir William Harcourt were among the distinguished persons present. The audience was very large.

The British police advertise for information concerning the sale of an iron vessel, the remnants of which have been found in the yard of the admiralty buildings. The remnants indicate that the vessel contained dynamite. The police hope to trace the purchaser.

ARRIVED AT WINNIPEG.

THE Q. O. R. CAR ON TIME, BUT THE GRENS.' DELAYED.

Depredations by the Indians—Why the priests Were Killed—Gen. Middleton Still Waiting for Supplies.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 4.—Lieut. Hume Blake has arrived in charge of the special car containing Toronto's contributions to the Queen's Own. Mr. Blake and the car go to Swift Current to-morrow. The supplies will be pushed forward to Battleford with all possible speed, special transportation having been provided. A detachment of the Halifax battalion will accompany them.

The car containing the contributions for the Grenadiers went over the Rock Island route as freight and will consequently not arrive for two or three days.

Lieut.-Col. Kennedy's life was insured for $3,000, only $23,000 of which was not covered by special permits.

News from the Edmonton district state that Beaver lake settlement has been cleaned out and that St. Annes, a Hudson bay post, has been pillaged by Stonies, the best fighting Indians in the Northwest. The Saddle lake government stores have been seized, also at Peace hills, and trains of carts were stopped and looted on the main trail between Edmonton and Calgary.

News has been received by way of Victoria confirming the Frog Lake massacre. Two priests were killed because they prayed for the dying. Five men who were building a mill at Frog Lake were also killed. Six escaped. This was done by Big Bear's band and some halfbreeds, who purchased Mrs. Delaney and another white woman, no doubt Mrs. Gowanlock, from the Indians for wives.

Rev. Mr. Quinney, church of England missionary at Onion lake, and wife were taken prisoners and stripped by Onion lake Indians, but were sent into Fort Pitt unharmed.

Archbishop Tache has read a telegram confirming the report of the killing of the Rev. Father Fourmand at Batoche. He was killed by Indians for refusing to grant them absolution for rebelling against the government.

Te wires are still down between Humboldt and Clarke's Crossing. The latest by courier is that Gen. Middleton is still waiting for the Gatling carried by the Northcote. Men have been despatched to bring it overland. It will take a week to get to the front by that route.

The Montreal Artillery.

MONTREAL, May 4—Orders from Ottawa have been received by the Montreal garrison artillery to-day not to go west until further notice. The track of the C. P. R., it appears from what Mr. Van Horne told Col. Osborne, must be relaid in places where the frost has forced up unballasted portions of the track. It will be several days before this can be accomplished.

Death of a Member of the 9th.

QUEBEC, May 4.—A telegram was received to-day from Swift Current announcing the death of Theophile Marois of the 9th battalion from inflammation of the lungs, contracted through exposure on the trip north of Lake Superior. Deceased was 28 years of age and leaves a wife and four children, who are almost destitute.

Col. Boulton's Scouts.

The following selected from a letter written by the sergt.-major of the troops speaks for itself:

It seems rather strange that so little has been reported about the colonel's troop, as it is clearly one of the most prominent on the line of march, and will doubtless be in the thick of the fray when the day of action arrives. The troop was organized, horses and outfit purchased, and all in the line of march from Birtle in less than a week after the permission was received for its organization. It overtook General Middleton between Humbolt and the Saskatchewan on the 17th inst., and from that time has been doing scout duty for the army train. The boys are hardy, healthy, and are making the best of the situation.

S. G. Beatty, manager of the Canada Publishing company, has a younger brother in the troop, who writes in a very encouraging strain of the expedition.

The Relief Fund.

Mrs. Edward Blake, treasurer, desires to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the volunteer supply fund:

Already acknowledged	$1897 80
Collected in Ayr, per Rev. D. Goldie	65 25
Robert Hay, M.P.	25 00
Edward Blake, M.P.	20 00
Frederick Perkins	00 00
Mrs. Farncombe (Newcastle)	5 00
H. Chadwick (Guelph)	5 00
Geo. Spencer (Owen Sound)	2 00
Total to date	$2040 05

Campaign Notes.

The Governor General's Body Guard are encamped at Humboldt. All are reported in good health and spirits.

Lieut. Morrow's progress towards convalescence is slow but sure. Dr. Burns, who has been attending him at the hospital, says it will yet be some time before he gets around.

Sergt. McMurtry, of the Midland battalion, is brother of S. A. McMurtry of Lindsay, and Major W. J. McMurtry, a captain in the first Red river expedition under Gen. Wolseley, now manager of Ontario bank Port Perry.

"One who has been there" writes to the Manitoba Free Press affirming that horses can follow the example of the buffalo and live on prairie grass during a long journey and never see an oat. He says he has travelled many a weary mile over the prairie that way, the horse even pawing the snow off to get at the grass. Native horses to day, he affirms, can be found strong and fat after living out all winter.

In the Globe's casualty list of the present rebellion the name of Private Kealey is still inserted as probably among the dead. Some weeks ago the Globe in common with other city papers had a despatch from Kingston stating that the private referred to had reached home safe and sound. The Globe also publishes the names of Walkinshaw and Harkness, though in another column it refuses to give evidence to the report of their death. Still in the "Death Roll" every name counts one whether the man be dead or not.

It may serve the public to know that messages addressed to any of the volunteers at the front pass over the government telegraph line free of charge. A knowledge of this fact will reduce the price paid for sending messages from Winnipeg to Clarke's Crossing almost one-half.—Winnipeg Sun. It may be of service to many of our readers to know that the government wire begins at Qu'Appelle or Troy station. From Toronto to Qu'Appelle the rate for message of ten words is about $1.40. The regular rate to Clarke's Crossing is $1.90 for ten words. The kindness and liberality of the government will be appreciated by the public.

An Editor's Shot.

GOLDMAM, Ark., May 4.—On Saturday night W. O. Turnage, editor of the Goldman Times, shot and killed Richard Whaling, postmaster. Whaling was the assaulting party. The affair grew out of a trespass on the part of Whaling on the Times office.

STILL ON CLAUSE SECOND.

Shall the Chinese Vote—Statements Regarding the Northwest.

OTTAWA, May 4.—In the house of commons Mr. Mills asked was it true that the breeds had received land scrip from the commissioners, sold it, and with the proceeds purchased rifles and ammunition, and gone to join Riel.

Sir John Macdonald replied that it might have been done, but all the government's information was to the effect that the trouble was not likely to spread beyond its present bounds.

Mr. Caron read a telegram from Col. Turnbull dated Touchwood, May 3, to the effect that the Indians were all quiet in that region, that everyone was satisfied with the arrangements made for the comfort of the troops and that those who grumbled were not fit to be soldiers.

Mr. Small asked would the government recognize the services of the volunteers in the Northwest in a substantial manner.

The premier replied that the question would engage attention at the proper time.

Replying to Mr. Charlton, Mr. Bowell said the net public debt on April 30 was $192,250,180, and the gross debt $257,291,042.

Mr. Royal asked if any report had been received from Major Crozier concerning the fight at Duck lake.

The premier replied "no."

Replying to Mr. Blake, Sir John said he did not know how many claims had been presented to the breed commission but 138 claims had been allowed.

Mr. Caron said boots had been served out to the Ottawa guards before leaving for the Northwest and 600 pair had been provided at Winnipeg for the Toronto troops.

The house then went into committee on the franchise bill. The clause referring to the Indians was eventually carried by 67 to 46. The next clause excludes Chinamen from the franchise.

Messrs. Davies, Weldon and Gillmore favored the Chinese voting under certain conditions.

Messrs. Charleton, Woodworth and Landry (Kent) were opposed to giving a vote to Mongolians.

Sir John also spoke strongly against extending the privileges of citizenship to the Chinese.

The second clause will probably be disposed of before the session closes.

MURDERED BY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

A Man Avenges His Daughter's Ill-Treatment by Shooting Her Husband.

LINDSAY, Ont., May 5.—A report arrived in town yesterday morning to the effect that James Fanning, who resided at Janetville, eight miles from Lindsay, had been murdered. Dr. Poole, coroner, and Chief of Police Bell, drove out to the locality during the morning and found the report was correct. On the roadside, in a pool of blood, lay the body of James Fanning, who had staggered from the house where he was shot and fallen on the roadside, where he died from loss of blood. It happened that James Fanning had married, as his second wife, a daughter of A. M. Pogue, of Ops. Fanning ill-treated his wife and she returned to her father. Fanning tried to induce her to return and Pogue warned him off the premises and threatened to shoot him if he returned. About dark on Saturday Fanning went to Pogue's house and demanded to see his wife, and was ordered off by Pogue. Hot words ensued and Pogue threatened Fanning with his gun. A scuffle followed, during which, according to Pogue's story, the gun was discharged, the charge tearing the flesh and sinews from the side of Fanning's right leg from the knee up to the thigh. The unfortunate man made his way out to the road, where he died. A neighbor heard the shot and cries of "murder," but fearing that he would be mixed up in the affair did not go to Fanning's assistance. Pogue admitted his act in shooting and was brought before the magistrate here and remanded to jail.

Collapse of the Grand Trunk Strike.

MONTREAL, May 4.—The Grand Trunk workmen met this morning in very large numbers, nearly 1000 being present. They were addressed by the leaders of the movement, Mundell and Firth, and voted for the strike in large numbers, but the vote was no sooner taken than they commenced to stream into the opened gates of the works, and the leaders of the movement called for another vote. This was also shown to be almost unanimous for a strike, but the stream toward the works grew larger, and the chairman and leaders, seeing that the game was up, advised all to go in, and not sacrifice themselves for the men who had weakened. The strike therefore collapsed.

The Morality of Hamilton.

HAMILTON, May 4.—The newsboys were prevented from selling the Buffalo and Detroit Sunday papers on the platform here yesterday, but they sold them on the train and the sale was in no way decreased.

Two saloons on the Market square have gone under lately. There are five coffee houses on the square including the Hamilton coffee tavern and all seem to be doing a good business on the square.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHED.

John and Thomas Chapman, about 14 and 15 respectively, were lodged in No. 2 last night for assaulting another boy.

Agnes Holland and James McMullen were cloistered in No. 3 station yesterday for knowingly receiving stolen property.

Water pressure: Highest last week, 108 lbs., time 9.30 a.m. Thursday; lowest, 65 lbs., time, 3.30 p.m. Friday; average between 12 p.m. and 6 a.m., 84 lbs.

The Ministerial association yesterday passed a resolution of regret at the death of Rev. E. Clement of Parkdale, and offered its condolence to deceased's family.

Frank Wilcox, Louis Halford and John O'Neil were brought down from Aurora yesterday to stand trial at the assizes for stealing $1 from Waite's hotel at that place.

John Sproule and Joseph McGrath, who are charged with fighting on William street and assaulting the policemen who arrested them, were up before the police court yesterday but were not ready for trial and remanded till to-day.

Sir David Macpherson.

We are sorry to hear that Sir David Macpherson's doctors have advised him to give up office at once. His health is reported to be extremely precarious. But it is not at all certain that the knight will agree to heed his medical advisers.

Reformers' Protest.

The Young Men's liberal club and the Reform association of Toronto are to hold a public meeting in Shaftesbury hall Friday night to protest against the franchise bill.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Glasgow: Hanoverian from Philadelphia with 400 oxen, not one being lost on the voyage; State of Indiana from New York.
At Rimouski: Polynesian from Liverpool.
At Queenstown: Celtic from New York.
At Dover: Polynesia from New York.
At New York: Etruria from Liverpool; Australia from Hamburg.

LIKE KILKENNY CATS.

MOTION TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF ALDERMEN.

A Prophecy That it Will Set Them All Fighting After the Irish Feline Style—Council Meeting.

A special meeting of the city council was held yesterday afternoon to dispose of accumulated business. The mayor and nearly all the members were present.

Over one hundred drovers and butchers petitioned against the removal of the western cattle market. Several residents petitioned against a block pavement on Tecumseh street. The extension of the street railway from College to Bloor on Bathurst, was petitioned for. Wm. Williamson, through his solicitors claimed $100 as compensation for damages to his premises on Eastern avenue by the overflowing of a sewer. Richard Claassen, a sanitary engineer from Berlin living at Montreal, wrote respecting the disposal of sewage. He claimed to have a good scheme and wanted the council to communicate with him concerning it. The district lodge, I.O.G.T., petitioned that further restrictions be placed on billiard and pool rooms, that their number be reduced, and that strict watch be kept over them to see that no liquor was unlawfully sold.

Several members made enquiries. Ald. Carlyle told Ald. Shaw he would see the engineer as to why Bellair street had not been paved. The chairman of works further stated, in answer to Ald. Crocker, that there was an item in the estimates for the work of posting up the names of new streets. It was stated by Ald. Johnston, in the absence of the chairman of the health committee, that the sprinkling carts were ready for the road, but he could not say why they were not out. Ald. Defoe put the query.

The council passed a bill amending the bylaw regulating island ferries. The annual license fee for boats capable of accommodating from 50 to 100 passengers was fixed at $25 and for boats of greater capacity $50, the fee for a transfer of license being $10. Captains can make as many daily trips as they please up to September 1, and from that date to October 15, the bylaw says they must make not less than four round trips daily, weather permitting. Ald. McMillan offered an amendment that the ferries should be prohibited from running Sundays, but it was pointed out by several aldermen that Sabbath ferrying was already prohibited by legislative enactment, and it would be nonsense for the council to interfere in the matter. Ald. Steiner was very indignant at his colleague's effort to prevent the tired citizen and his family from enjoying the fresh breezes of the lake on a Sunday, the only day in the week he had.

Bylaws were passed a third time providing for the construction of sewers and pavements on a large number of streets. Bylaws were put through their preliminary stages to open up and extend the following streets: College from Dufferin to Clarence road; Grosvenor, between Queen and Halton; Pape's avenue, in St. Matthew's ward; Harris street, in St. Paul's ward; Thomson street, in St. Matthew's ward; Hamilton street, in St. Matthew's ward. A bylaw was put through to extend the sewer on the line of Garrison street from Arthur to College street.

Among the notices of motion was one by Ald. Hastings to petition parliament that no company or person have the right to erect poles on any street or lane without first having received permission from the council, and that the council shall have power to pass a by-law to regulate the style and height of poles, also how high the lowest wire shall be from the ground. Ald. Barton will receive the thanks of all west-enders for his notice that the street railway company be requested to run some of the Queen street cars to Union station, by way of York street.

Ald. Hastings took charge of the bill amending the bylaw that defines the duties of the city engineer and the commissioner of works and health. It passed with slight amendments. In future the commissioner shall have nothing to do with the works department, and the engineer cannot engage foremen, inspectors or laborers without these having first been approved of by the works committee.

The paper was cleared of motions. Ald. McMillan's, for a return of unpaid taxes, with names of those in arrears, was referred to the executive, as was also Ald. Steiner's to establish a superannuation fund. Ald. Pepler moved a special committee to discuss the advisability of a redistribution of wards and reducing the number of aldermen. The motion passed, with a blessing from Ald. Baxter to the effect that they would be fighting like Kilkenny cats before they got through with it.

At Montford's.

The Pauline Markham company opened for a week at this popular theatre yesterday, giving two performances of the New Magdalen. Every lover of fiction is acquainted with the story of Wilkie Collins' work in which Mercy Merrick and Julian Grey are the central figures. The play was well produced by this company. Miss Markham has a fine stage presence and acquitted herself admirably as Mercy Merrick. She was loudly and deservedly applauded and recalled. Randolph Murray was an able support as the well meaning clergyman and the remaining support was strong, particularly Miss Fanny Burt as Grace Roseberry and Frank Roberts as Horace Holmcroft. The piece on the whole was put on in a manner that delighted both the large audiences that witnessed it. The bill for this afternoon and to night is Ticket of Leave Man, of which theatre goers never tire.

The Thornhill Murder Case.

James Stewart and J. G. Wesley will be put on trial at the assizes to-day, the former charged with the murder of young Arnold at Thornhill last February, the latter with aiding and abetting the crime. Crown counsel McMahon will prosecute Stewart will be defended by Nicholas Murphy and the other prisoner by W. G. Murdoch. The case for the prosecution is already well known, but the line to be taken by the defence remains to be seen. Mr. Murdoch spent Saturday and Sunday at Thornhill working it up. Stewart is in very bad health; he looks at death's door.

The Queen's Own Ambulance Corps.

When Dr. Lesslie went away with the detachment of the regiment ordered to the front Dr. Burns kindly offered to continue his lectures to the ambulance corps of the Queen's Own. Yesterday Dr. Ross received his commission as surgeon to the regiment, and from this out will continue the lectures, Dr. Burns retiring from his voluntary task, his services having been very highly appreciated.

The Beebe Extradition Case.

Detective Blondin and Mr. Shindler are at last ready to proceed in the matter of extraditing Cecil Beebe for forgery at Portland, Oregon. The case will be called before Judge Boyd to day, but as prisoner's counsel are engaged on the Thornhill murder trial, they will apply for an adjournment, probably till Friday.

THE BALLOT STUFFERS SENTENCED

Three Months Each—A Batch of Other Prisoners Sent Down.

Chief Justice Wilson passed sentence on a number of prisoners at the assizes yesterday. Martin Malone, convicted of manslaughter by causing the death of John Fairbanks, was committed to the Central prison for twelve months. Patrick Heffernan, for burglary in the Grand opera house block was given nine months in the Central prison. Henry McGee, larceny of $365 and a watch and chain from John McArthur, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. William McAdam, for wounding Richard Popham, was given two months in jail. Bernard McMahon, stealing a watch and chain from Thomas Kerfoot, got four months in Central prison. Patrick Daly, robbery of a watch and chain from Antoine Neyer, was given six months in Central prison. Hattie Chase, who pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing three rings from M. W. Brown, was sent to the Mercer reformatory for six months. Kate Cogan, stealing a cruet stand from Geo. Kelsey was also given six months in the Mercer. Henry Reid, convicted of stealing an overcoat from Isaac Rowell, Thornhill, was given a month in jail.

John Wiggins and Robert Franks, convicted of conspiracy in stuffing ballot boxes in St. David's ward, were each given three months in jail. The chief justice in passing sentence said there was no object in holding elections if the true voice of the people were to be ignored by the officers in charge. He considered the charge against the prisoners a very serious one, and would be doing nothing more than his duty if he were to impose a severe sentence on them. He further said the prisoners had disqualified themselves from filling a similar position in the future.

Henry Veitch, Albert, Hoberlin and Joseph McEvoy, charged with robbing William Maude of $4 on Berkeley street, were before the court yesterday. Hoberlin was acquitted, and Veitch and McEvoy were found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Lost in London.

A fair house greeted the initial performance of Watts Phillips' domestic drama Lost in London at the Grand last night. The company is strong and well chosen, as was manifested by the loud applause which greeted their performance and the numerous recalls they received. The scene of the play opens in a Yorkshire mining district. Job Armroyd, a mining foreman, marries a handsome young girl, many years his junior, whom he had reared from childhood. The proprietor of the mine in which Job works becomes enamoured of the girl wife, and excites her mind with flattering accounts of life in London, intensified by a glowing description of the position she would hold in society as his wife. His wiles succeed, he gains his end and lures the miner's bride to his home in the capital and then deceives her. Job follows, and after wandering for six months in the great city, suffering all sorts of privations, he at length finds his wife. The blow however to her when he refuses to own her again is too great, and after a counter plot on the part of the villainous proprietor to again ensnare her, the unfortunate woman expires. As will be seen from this brief outline, the play is extremely emotional and contains several fine dramatic situations, being relieved at the same time by a lively vein of comedy. The cast is strong: A. H. Glenney as Job Armroyd; Miss Belle Gilbert as Nellie Armroyd; C. M. Roblee as Gilbert Featherstone; Harry Hawk as Benjamin Blinker, and Miss Maggie Holloway as Teddy Dragglethorpe. The company will be here all week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

ONCE MORE THE BEAR.

China Thinks he is Hugging Her Territory a Little Too Closely.

TIEN TSIN, May 4.—The dispute between China and Russia regarding the frontier of Manchopria has become acute owing to the non-arrival of the Russian members of the delimitation commission and the constant postponement of the date of their arrival at the place of meeting. The Chinese commissioners have been ready for several months to begin work. It is said that China has intimated that she is quite prepared to enforce her claims. The Russians have been constantly encroaching upon Chinese territory since the Ignatieff agreement of 1860.

A SUNDAY MORNING BURGLARY.

Dramatis Personæ.

Henry J. Scott, Queen's Counsel.
Hugh D. Lumsden, Civil Engineer.
William H. Pike, Professor of Chemistry.
An unknown, A Burglar.
A Manservant.
Time, 5 a.m. Sunday. Place, 211 Richmond W

When the police, early Sunday morning, were concentrating on the bad newspaper offices that were not going to issue Sunday papers, a busy burglar saw his opportunity and entered the domestic establishment on Richmond street, conducted as a joint affair by the barrister, the engineer and the professor aforesaid. Over all was profound sleep induced by the engineer having read to his messmates a seven-page letter from his brother, Sir Peter, full of Afghan names and other soporifics. The cracksman knew his business: he first made friends of not less than three dogs that were quartered with the tired professor. Next he visited the manservant, in whose pockets he found an easy $18—the mess had levied a tax the evening before and paid him his hire. Next he visited the great engineer endormed, but only found some cigarettes and Afghan knitting needles, the former of which he leisurely smoked, while Sleep never upraised her dreamy clouds from roundabout his head. The wily and excitable queen's counsel was next in order. But before looking in on him the thief opened a gun case, took out the iron, and filled the case with silverware of the dining room. Having "called" the barrister the thief was in the very act of going through his trouser's pocket when the restless eye opened and observed the visitor, and not only observed but questioned him forthwith. The burglar did not wait to answer but bolted. The lawyer was out of bed like a shot and in pursuit, but the thief had a peculiar trick of keeping just one door between himself and his game pursuer which he invariably succeeded in slamming in the latter's face and impeding progress as well as stubbing a valued and esteemed toe. Once in the street there was a brush to Duncan street with the odds in favor of the robber. All this time the professor, the engineer, the manservant slept, and the three dogs looked on. The thief's raid netted the manservant's $18.

THE WORLD WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

Postmaster-General Carling keep up with the procession.

By taking a leaf out of the U. S. book.

And give us a two-cent postage.

And carry an ounce for two cents after July 1.

A nice warm day.

The rebellion a thing of the past.

And the remains of parliament at an end.

Another Running at Large.

From the Winnipeg Free Press.

W. F. Luxton, editor-in chief and general manager.

PURSUED BY AN EX-PRIEST

A GIRL FOLLOWED FROM MINNESOTA TO TORONTO.

Found in a Disreputable House—Each Tells a Story—The Woman's Crime and the Man's Immorality.

The police have in hand a case considerably out of the ordinary run, the parties concerned in which are a disreputable woman and a man who professes to be a catholic priest. The woman's name is Jennie O'Neil, the man's John Arthur Leonard. Both hail from Minnesota.

Leonard arrived in the city Saturday night, and at a late hour repaired to police headquarters where he saw Detective Cuddy, to whom he related an extraordinary story. He said he had come here after the girl O'Neil, who had been in the city for several months past, having fled from her home in Henderson, Minn., to escape trial for arson, the accusation being that she set fire to a hotel, which was burned down with a loss of fourteen lives. He had been in correspondence with the girl since she came to Toronto and had been sent after her by her parents and the authorities. The girl, he added, had been a domestic in the city but had subsequently found her way into a disreputable house on Queen street. He had already seen her before calling at headquarters, but she refused to return with him, and he wanted her arrested. Leonard wore the Roman clerical garb and told his story very well, but Detective Caddy thought it strange that the Henderson authorities should entrust a priest with such a mission and without papers.

However, in order to arrive at the bottom of the affair the officer got out a warrant, and accompanied by the man from Minnesota proceeded to the Queen street establishment, where he arrested the woman for vagrancy. She talked quite freely to Cuddy, her story being at variance with Leonard's on a good many points. She is coarse and unattractive, and anything but choice in her language. She admits having fired the hotel, but says she swore it unto another woman who was sentenced to ten years in the state prison therefor. Subsequently she signed an affidavit admitting her own guilt, upon the strength of which the innocent convict was released. In the meantime she (O'Neil) had been living in Leonard's house as a domestic, but as a matter of fact cohabited with him. Leonard had been in holy orders, but was disrobed for bad conduct and now had no connection with the church.

The girl told some things about him which would hardly bear publication. She regards him as a crank who is dead gone on her, and persons who have met him here say the same thing. Leonard appears to be about 40 years of age. His manner is peculiar but has he plenty of money with him ($4000 or more) and is bent on taking Jennie away. She was arraigned in the police court yesterday and remanded for a day. Afterwards her adorer had a long talk with her. Last night he was boasting at his hotel that she had consented to go with him. As the police having nothing upon which to detain her she will probably be set at liberty this forenoon, and the couple will lose no time in taking their departure. The girl is a slick one, and says she will only remain with her crank lover until she becomes possessed of all his wealth. One thing is certain, she does not intend returning to Henderson. The police feel confident Leonard was not sent after the lively Miss Jennie, but that his old infatuation led him to rejoin her again.

THE CHICAGO CLOAKMAKER.

Extraditionary Proceedings to be Taken Against Him.

Frans November will be brought before Judge Boyd to-day for extradition to Chicago on a charge for forgery. As already explained November is accused of raising tickets given him by his employers, Steigel & Co., on account of work done. Deputy sheriff Mosher says he also stole goods to the value of over $10,000 from the firm and sold them to other parties in Chicago. November has been living in Toronto under the name of Weis for five months and Steigel & Co. have made several efforts to induce him to return and give evidence against the parties to whom he sold the stolen property, but without success. Finally the authorities of Cook county stepped in, the result being the presence of Mr. Mosher here to prosecute him. When November was arraigned in the police court yesterday for bringing stolen property into Canada, Mr. McNabb, his lawyer, said his arrest was a yankee trick to terrorize the prisoner and frighten him into going back. But the deputy sheriff denies this and claims to have two strong cases of forgery against him. Mr. Bigelow is acting for the Chicago authorities.

PERSONAL.

Brinley Richards Welsh, pianist and composer, is dead.

Prince Karageorgeurtz, claimant to the Servian throne, is dead.

James Chaine, member of parliament for county Antrim, Ireland, is dead.

Capt. A. C. McRae, who was in Egypt with the voyageurs, has returned to his home at London, Ont.

Mrs. Frances A. Vanderbilt, widow of Commodore Vanderbilt, died at New York yesterday of pneumonia.

Hon. Thomas Marks, K.M. (which is Kingmaker), of Fort Arthur, is at the Queen's. He says he does not care who represents Algoma so long as he is a man of marks.

Rev. J. Fielding Sweeney, rector of St. Philips, is still confined to his room, though a slight improvement is visible. Rev. J. H. Dixon, who occupied his pulpit Sunday, feelingly referred to his severe illness.

Waiting for the Tid-Bits.

A sudden glow of joy has suffused itself over the Indian population of the Northwest, especially over those between Swift Current and Battleford. They have heard of the despatch of Hume Blake with three cars of all manner of luxuries for the Queen's Own, and since hearing it they go about the plains rubbing their stomachic region in ecstatic expectation. They hope to "run it in" and have a grand feast and love dance over the spoils. If Hume is not careful the Crees and Blackfeet will be stalking about in those shirts and socks sent up for the boys, and feasting on those canned jellies and dainties the ladies have sent forward for the—braves.

Fort Pitt, May 4: There is an immense gathering of redskins

THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

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TUESDAY MORNING MAY 5, 1885.

THE WORLD IN DEER PARK.

W. J. Randall, 690 Yonge street, is now delivering The World as far north as Mount Pleasant. Residents of Deer Park, Rosedale, Yorkville can have The World delivered at their doors before breakfast. Send in your orders.

Stuffing Ballot Boxes.

Though yesterday saw the first conviction, it did not unearth the first case o this offence. Men who hold their heads pretty high in town have been parties to it. But the sentences of yesterday ought to put a stop to it for a while.

May Heaven Forfend.

Mr. Gladstone's great speech of Monday week was cheered to the echo in the house, and was hailed by citizens of the empire everywhere as a declaration that old Britannia was still to the fore, and was not going to knuckle down to the czar, even with Komaroff and Katkoff and all the rest of the Muscovite "war horses" at his back. More recently, however, it has appeared as if England was going to back down and eat the leek, a calamity which may Heaven forfend. For, if England backs down now, that does not mean peace, but merely that war is postponed for a little while—that is, until Russia makes further advances, and thinks she sees a better opportunity. When England shows pluck, she has the Turks and the Afghans with her, and probably other allies besides. But let her show the white feather, and then all her allies get disgusted and desert her. The upshot i that she has to fight Russia at last, most probably, with both Turks and Afghans on Russia's side. Almost the only gleam of hope in yesterday afternoon's cables is contained in the following, from London: "The Standard says everything has been done to drag the nation into slumber, philter and rhetoric adulation having been copiously applied to stupefy its conscience. Parliament participates in the sleep, as it has participated also in the draught, but the crown does not share in the general abasement, and is perhaps watching for restored sobriety and the returning manliness of the nation."

Not for Canada.

In another column we print what the New York Herald's Washington correspondent sends to that journal respecting the expiration of the fishery treaty, now very near at hand. The Herald itself makes these remarks:

"The Canadian fishery treaty, it seems, expires next July, and our Washington correspondent quotes from the treaty of 1818 the provisions which will be in force when the present treaty falls. He reports that Secretary Bayard may negotiate a new treaty, but with Great Britain, not with the dominion government.

"All right; but why not let us have a general reciprocity treaty with the dominion while we are about it? Is it not absurd that two English speaking neighbors should go on taxing each other's products, as though they were enemies and not friends? We have no objection to the Canadian government laying a heavy duty on such American products as Eno and the other swindlers who find a safe harbor and, it would seem, congenial society in Quebec and Montreal; *but honest fish and potatoes, calicoes and flannel shirts*, ought to travel either way across the line without being vexed by custom house officers."

Why, indeed, should there not be a free exchange of fish and potatoes, of calicoes and flannel shirts? We reply—all right as far as fish and potatoes are concerned, but when you bring in calicoes and flannel shirts, that is "a horse of another color." We propose to explain the reason why.

The kind of reciprocity that our neighbors want is reciprocity on the Buffalo plan—that is, the exchange of Canadian raw products for American manufactured goods. We call this reciprocity on the Buffalo plan, because it was first systematically laid down, in public documents, by the late Israel T. Hatch, a citizen of that live and enterprising city. A little over twenty years ago he was appointed a U. S. commissioner to investigate the working of the old reciprocity treaty. He sent in a strongly adverse report, and upon his report the decision to terminate the treaty was mainly founded. And now for our reasons.

If the arrangement affected our relations with the United States only, it might be worth considering to what extent, and with regard to what classes of manufactures, we could safely adopt it. But it would go far beyond this. Whatever goods we make free, coming from the United States, must also be made free, coming from England. For Canada being a part of the British empire, we cannot be allowed to levy duties on British goods while admitting the same kinds of goods free from a foreign country. But English export warehouses are filled not only with goods of English manufacture, but with goods made in France, Germany, Belgium and other manufacturing countries. To the Americans it would mean that they had opened their markets to the products of *Canada only*. To us, however, it would mean that we had opened our markets, not only to the United States, *but to England as well, and through England to the whole world*. We would in fact have no imports of manufactured goods left at all on which to collect duty: the greater part of our revenue would disappear, and there would be a complete collapse of our financial system. Against free imports from both the United States *and* England our manufacturers could not possibly stand, and Canada would soon be a ruined country.

With reciprocity confined to natural products only, as under the old treaty, the case is different altogether. Say that we give free admission to American grain, meat, and lumber, we should also have to open our ports to the same commodities coming from England. But the point lies here—these commodities do not come to us from England at all, and never will, so that the permission to bring them in free from England would remain a dead letter. The reciprocity problem is an easy one as long as it affects natural products only; but immediately you introduce manufactured goods trouble begins. Admit American cotton and woollen goods, and then—hey, presto!—as if by magic our ports are open in a crack to the same fabrics, made, not in England only, but anywhere in Europe as well. For England sells the products of continental looms, as well as those of her own; and any attempt to distinguish would be futile. Grain, meat, and lumber are not exported from Europe to this country, but textile fabrics are; and this makes all the difference in the world.

This is what bars reciprocity in manufactured goods between Canada and the United States. Positively it *cannot* be got over, as long as Canada remains a part of the empire. While that connection lasts the difficulty stands there, fixed and insuperable. But reciprocity *in natural products only* was provided for six years ago by section 6 of Canada's National Policy Act (1879), and the offer still remains on our statute book, open for our neighbors to accept it, if they choose. Now let the Toronto Globe, the Hamilton Times, the Montreal Witness, the Ottawa Free Press and other free trade papers in Canada, as well as the New York Herald, take this for their answer.

Russia Needs Coal.

The fact is coming out already, ere war has begun, Russia is in sore straits for coal to supply her war steamers, big and little together. A cable correspondent says that the English coal men might make fortunes out of the present coal famine at St. Petersburg, where even the locomotives are burning wood, but they are "very generally" declining to sell to Russia at any price. That looks well for their patriotism, of course; but it would look still better, for the country, if they had to meet Russian agents with the short and simple reply that they could furnish no coal, because the government would not permit them to sell at any price to a probable enemy of England. In a crisis like the present, selling coal to the enemy should not be left to any accident of individual patriotism, but should be sternly forbidden by law. Let us suppose a case: Some English coal men, let us say, with more greed than patriotism in their make up, sell to Russian agents an ordinary one hundred thousand pounds' worth of coal, for which, under the circumstances, they manage to get two hundred thousand in Russian gold. With the coal thus obtained, Russian cruisers start out and destroy or capture British ships and cargoes to the value of several millions. That all this should be possible is surely carrying the liberty of the subject entirely too far.

On this very important matter the New York Times has some remarks which are right to the point. It says:

"When war is actually declared Russia can get no coal at all from England from which the largest part of her supply comes and from which even now she gets very little. Her imports from other sources by water will be threatened by English cruisers, and coal is so bulky and unmanageable that only a small proportion of it can be expected to reach Russian ports. Want of coal is thus likely very seriously to interfere with the ordinary life of Russia in case of a war, and still more seriously to interfere with her military operations. The Russian supply may be adequate to the running of the Trans-Caspian railway, which will be the principal line of communication between Russia and the Russian armies in Asia. But for naval operations in the Atlantic Russia must rely upon buying coal of neutrals, and this is a frail reliance. It is as well settled as any principle of international law that naval stores for an armed vessel are contraband of war, and Great Britain, which has her own naval stations, would of course demand the enforcement of this principle by neutral nations."

A Dogmatist on Dog Shows.

It is startling to find so kindly a humorist as Mr. Lewis Carrol, the author of Alice in Wonderland, writing a wholesale denunciation of the dog, man's companion, most dear to poets from Homer's Argus to Sir Walter's Maida! He makes no distinction between

Mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound
And cur of low degree.

All are alike to him, as to Mr. Mantalini, the "demonition bow wows." He accuses them of being "bloated" by the food which ought to support human beings. He himself has a constant dread of hydrophobia and has been several times bitten by dogs, "after calling on young ladies!" He was only saved from hydrophobia contagion by wearing trousers of unusually thick material. At first sight this would seem to tell against Mr. Carrol rather than against the dogs. "Confidence is not to be reposed," said Dr. Johnson, "in the individual to whom the idiosyncracies of the canine race are so hostile that he is compelled to envelop his lower extremities in cloth of abnormal crassitude when about to visit the fair!" But we remember that Plato banishes the canine carnivore from his republic, and that St. John says of the New Jerusalem "without are dogs."

The dog has on the other hand, been highly valued by the inferior races. To the Esquimaux he is in place of the horse, to the Indian he is often not only a horse, but substitute for beef, mutton and spring lamb. "No doubt, however," to borrow the mannerism of a celebrated local writer, "there is much to be said on the other side." The dog by biting you may give you hydrophobia, but so may the cat. From a horse you may any day catch the horrible and incurable glanders. Poultry are still worse. For Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has lately given account of a man who was "pecked by a hen" and died "in the very figure and semblance of a game Cock." Of the dog we know that his bark is worse than his bite, whereas the crowing rooster and cackling hen make day hideous and night sleepless to many a sensitive brain-worker besides the late Thomas Carlyle.

Therefore we would say let the dog show continue, or let us endeavor to secure the survival of the fittest and healthiest dogs. Might not a corps of trained dogs be of the greatest use in scenting out the trail of Indian ambush? At all events even the wildest of the canine halfbreeds of our streets may be utilised in the dread impending contest with the halfbreed cats.

More Cold.

The New York Herald of Saturday says: The rain predicted by the Herald on Thursday morning as likely to fall in this city on May day came yesterday with distressing punctuality to all families engaged in moving. This is really the beginning of our "second winter," which culminates in a "cold spell" extending from May 8 to 14, and which scientific observations apparently prove to be traceable in almost all parts of the northern hemisphere as a result of the enormous liquefaction of ice and snow now taking place in high latitudes. During the first twenty days of May excessive ranges of temperature are in order, and it is probable that many of the diseases popularly called malarial are contracted by undue exposure. A little prudence now may avert a fever which will be hard to get rid of.

Toronto University Examinations.

The annual examinations of Toronto university in arts and law commence this morning. The numbers this year of students taking pass and honor courses in arts are larger than last year. The proposed graduating class numbers 73, the third year has 68 applicants, the second year 100 and the first year 103. The honor men of the fourth year are divided into 12 classical, 5 mathematical, 5 physical, 17 in modern languages, 4 in natural sciences, 23 in metaphysics—the rest are humble pass men, who will be content to escape with a degree. In the third year 12 take classics, 12 mathematics, 7 modern languages, 8 natural sciences, 20 metaphysics and 4 are entered for the Blake scholarship. In the second year there are 17 for classics, 12 for mathematics, 19 for moderns, 13 for natural sciences and 55 for metaphysics. In the first year 25 for classics, 15 for mathematics, 45 for moderns. This year will be noted in future for the fact that several women are expected to graduate in arts, and judging from the results of last year, perhaps will carry off some of the much-prized medals.

In law there are 18 candidates for the second year examination, 5 for the third examination and 8 for the final. The examinations will be conducted in convocation hall and in five additional lecture rooms.

The Huguenot Celebration.

In these days when the Sons of Everywhere, and the Centennial of Everything are so fond of asserting themselves, it is somewhat surprising that so noteworthy a people as the Huguenots of France are only now forming a society (in London, England, under the presidency of Sir H. A. Layard) in pious memory of their ancestors. The Huguenots were aristocrats of the first water, in connection with them one recalls the Montmorencys, Conde, Admiral Coligny, of Henri Quatre (who left their ranks, having discovered that "a kingdom was well worth a mass"), and his sister Queen Marguerite of Navarre, who kept his successive loves' hearts embalmed on her toilette table, the Lucretia Borgia of French Protestantism.

When driven from France by the dragonades of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., the Huguenot exiles settled, some of them in Germany, some planted the first vines at the Cape of Good Hope, some went to London and a great number to Dublin. They tried to settle in Canada, but most unfortunately were expelled by the Jesuits, who then stood sentinel over New France. In Dublin they founded a colony which, unlike the German palatinate settlers in the south of Ireland, was from the first received into the best society. From them are descended the Maturins, the Laboucheres, the D'Esterres; it was a DE'sterre that O'Connell shot in the one duel that he fought. M. Lavemot, the Huguenot apothecary in Roderick Random, is a sketch from another aspect of the Huguenot exiles. After which the Huguenots were anti-national and over-zealous in their hatred of the Scarlet Lady. They were the Orangemen of French history.

The trouble in the Northwest, while injurious to Manitoba in the old country promises to be a godsend—so to speak—in the province of Manitoba itself. Recent files of English papers show that the people on the other side don't know any difference between Manitoba and the territories, and until they are better instructed, it is to be feared immigration will receive a check. But in the meantime the presence of the volunteers is pouring money into Manitoba, the farmers are reaping a big harvest for supplies, and the capitalists and the loan companies are jubilant at the prospect of prompt payments on advances. The chances are that on the suppression of the revolt Manitoba will enter upon a reign of permanent prosperity.

A Fourfold Work.

—Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded. 246

Assessment versus Old Line Insurance Companies.

Editor World: In your issue of this morning appears a letter with the above heading signed Anti-Monoply, which calls for some notice on my part, as an attempt is made to show that the company I have the honor to represent, the Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada, is not in a satisfactory financial position, and an effort is put forth to convince your readers that it is not worthy of public confidence. From the peculiar diction of the communication the authorship is not difficult to determine, and if the public were as conversant with the matter as the insurance fraternity is, and so well posted as to the veracity of the writer referred to, and the animus which impelled him to rush into print, I would have allowed it to pass unnoticed. However, lest some should suppose there was real ground for alarm, I desire to place before your readers the facts, as they appear in our reports, and as they have been sworn to by our officers.

Our company was unfortunate enough to make some bad investments and suffered by the collapse of the Exchange bank in common with many others in the country, and I suppose that for all time there will be instances of corporations as well as individuals being swindled and deceived by dishonest people. The same remarks will apply to the loss on the Montreal Loan and Mortgage company's stock and where the troubles have been so widespread and universal as in these two cases, it certainly seems invidious to select this company and myself as objects of attack. As to the other items of bank stocks, it is to be presumed that the directors are at least as fair judges of the situation as your correspondent.

The other items mentioned are explained as follows: "Bills receivable, $4678," represent notes given at short dates for payment of premiums on policies, the value of which is included in the company's liabilities, and are, as Anti-Monopoly should know, a perfectly legitimate asset.

The reference to office furniture, $3266, in connection with a company showing over a million and a quarter of assets, is as puerile as the other emanations from the pen of the same correspondent, and deserve no further notice. The next item, "agents' balances," is not an extraordinary one, as a reference to the superintendent's annual reports will show. The item "outstanding premiums" is balanced as the merest tyro in life insurance knows by the liability under the policies, and could only be used by a person who desired to make a false impression, while that of "commuted commissions" represents the value of commissions on renewals which have been purchased by the company, and are fairly chargeable in the company's accounts. Further, your correspondent deliberately falsifies the record when he says "the report only shows the small surplus of less than fifty thousand dollars." The truth being that the surplus as regards policy holders is $110,636.48, exclusive of $437,500.00 subscribed stock.

Anti-Monopoly knew this, and it is barely possible that if the company had yielded to his iniquitous demands a year or two ago, when he brought a blackmailing suit against them on a claim which he failed to establish in court, he would have refrained from uttering this slander. A word as to the remarks personal to myself.

True, I am not a patriarch in the business, but I have always endeavored to so manage matters that no person insured through my instrumentality should ever have to complain that he was insured in an unsafe company.

With the experience the policy holders in the last company this gentleman(?) represented in Canada fresh in the public mind, it is only fair to enquire if he does not now represent another swindle? As to my utterances at an annual meeting in regard to the assessment companies *per se*, I have nothing to retract. "Fraud" is written all over the literature of the most of them, and even the "prominent, professional, banking and mercantile gentlemen" who are taking these insurances are aware of the fact, and are only taking them for temporary purposes: but when he mentions "leading insurance experts" as endorsing assessment companies, he is simply making a misstatement, as he well knows. I am prepared to stand by the broad unequivocal statement that any system of Life Insurance, in which the growth of the reserve is dependent upon the increase in the death rate, said reserve, being divisible among the members under certain controllable circumstances, is a system which is vicious clear through, and which puts a premium upon fraud and rascality and is certain sooner or later (whenever it pays) to result in a catastrophe, and this is just the position of the most pretentious co-operative doing business in Canada.

A word as to the Sun Life requiring "looking after by the superintendent of insurance." I am glad to be able to say that he does look after it and does value its assets and liabilities, and has already done so this year, but it is with deep regret I have to say that it is an open secret that his disgust at the action of the government in endorsing to the extent they have for political purposes illegitimate and possibly fraudulent co-operative systems is such that he has washed his hands of responsibility by resigning a position he could no longer hold with honor.

As for your correspondent's "sore thorn," the sorest thorn that many Canadians have, is that they were ever induced to insure in a company represented by him, and in many localities in this country the fact that he represents a company is sufficient to insure its utter failure to get business.

In conclusion, the president and directors of the Sun Life are too well known to the business people of this dominion to suffer in reputation by any attack made upon them by an irresponsible scribbler who is afraid to write over his own signature.

A. H. GILBERT,
Manager Western Ontario.

Better Than Gold.

—A good name, good health, a good companion and a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil are among the first requisites for human happiness. Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, sprains, lameness, bruises, burn, frost bites, croup, sore throat, and all pain and inflammation. 246

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A NEW DEPARTURE.
THE CRITERION RESTAURANT AND WINE VAULTS,
Corner Leader Lane and King street,
I am adding to my business a new and complete stock of smokers' sundries.
H. E. HUGHES. 135

AVENUE HOUSE.
HANDSOMELY REFITTED.
The best appointed bar in northern part of city. Choicest liquors and cigars. Billiard and pool rooms. 246
WM. J. HOWELL, 448 Yonge street.

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

KERBY'S RESTAURANT,
81 KING STREET WEST.
This popular Restaurant is now opened by George, (late of Staneland's) and offers every dainty the market affords. Dinners and Luncheons in first-class style at any hour.
GEORGE, (late of Stanland's) Prop.
N. B.—Choice wines and liquor, etc. 246

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

O'CONNOR HOUSE,
94 FRONT STREET EAST,
OPPOSITE THE HAY MARKET.
R. H. REID, PROPRIETOR
Best Brands of Irish and Scotch Whisky, Bass Ale and Guinness' Stout on Draft. Everything first-class. 246

O'CONNOR HOUSE,
197 and 199 King street east.
Importer of Dunville's Irish whisky and Basse's ale. Family liquors a specialty. Finest wines, choicest cigars.
JAMES NEALON, Manager. 246

THE CLUB HOTEL,
416 Yonge street,
V. T. BERO, Proprietor.
Late Chief Steward G. T. R. Refreshment rooms and Dining Cars. Choicest brands of liquors and cigars, latest combination billiard and pool tables. 36

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO,
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. American plan. Graduated prices. Leading hotel in Ontario. MARK H. IRISH, proprietor. HARRY J. NOLAN, clerk.

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

CLOTHING.

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

JAMIESON, THE CLOTHIER.

SEE HIS WEST OF ENGLAND TROUSERINGS

To Order at $3.50. Can't be bought elsewhere for less than $5 00.

FINE WORSTED SUITINGS TO ORDER AT $8,

WITH FRENCH WORSTED STRIPED PANTS TO MATCH.

OUR SCOTCH VELVET PILE SUITINGS AT $20

ARE UNEQUALLED. CALL AND SEE THEM.

P. JAMIESON

Palace Clothing House, Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts. 2

J. ROSE & CO.

(Established 1862).

REMOVAL.

During alterations to our Wellington street premises our temporary office will be at

No. 50 YONGE ST.,
TORONTO.

The most approved appliances for Removing
Furniture, Baggage,
Pianos, Glassware,
Machinery, Safes,
Boilers, Etc.
Waterproof Covers.
All Work Guaranteed.

Telephone number 831. City and country orders promptly attended to. 5612

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

As the Lists of the Company have to be kept open until the 18th of MAY for business arriving from distant branches and agencies, applications for assurance received before that date can share in the profits about to be divided.

A. G. RAMSAY, President. R. HILLS, Secretary.
246
ALEX. RAMSAY, Superintendent.

INSURE IN THE
Confederation Life Associa'n
Has made greater progress than any Canadian Company in similar time.
R. S. BAIRD, City Agent. J. K. MACDONALD, Man'g. Director. 26

Cheapest and Best.

In the literature of assessment life insurance societies will generally be found a comparison showing the difference between their cost for the first few years and the highest with profit rates of some old line company. But the comparison ought always to be with the lowest short-term rate.

THE ÆTNA LIFE'S

RENEWABLE TERM PLAN

Furnishes very cheap life insurance for a ten-year term, and the policy can be renewed each ten years without medical re-examination, and has always been so renewed for seven years past, at the same low rate originally paid. No assessment, or mutual benefit, or society insurance can be had of so reliable and durable a character at so low a cost.

The following shows the cost per $1000 of the mere death calls in five of the most carefully conducted benefit societies of the United States and Canada, ten years in existence:

Name.	Address.	1874.	1878.	1883.
Temp. Mut Ben.	Easton, Pa.	$4.27	$13.08	$20.40
Oddfel's Mut.	Montrose, Pa.	6.51	15.27	46.09
Uni. Bre. M. A.	Lebanon, Pa.	8.24	18.51	28.15
Sou Tier Mason.	Elmira, N.Y.	6.50	11.90	16.70
Mason. Mu. B.	London, Ont.	8.04	12.40	17.40
Average of the 5, per $1000		6.72	14.23	25.75
Adding $3 for expenses		9.72	17.23	28.75
The Ætna's premium, age 35, is $17.36, but the return value at the end of 10 years has reduced the net cost to		9.47	9.47	9.47
Ætna policy holder saving.. As compared with having been in the five societies.		0.25	7.76	19.28

Drop a postal card to the undersigned for table of rates and other information respecting life insurance—

WM. H. ORR, Manager,
TORONTO.

A. T. KERR,
Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,
British America Assurance Buildings,
Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

LOWNSBROUGH & CO.
Exchange & Stock Brokers,
22 KING STREET EAST.
Deal in Exchange on New York and London, American Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Canadian and American Stocks. 246

THE
ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS
NO. 5
Containing a view of the
Battle of Fish Creek,
&c., &c., NOW READY.
The Toronto News Company,
Wholesale Agents,
42 Yonge St., Toronto

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY,

Corner King and Jarvis Streets,

"HEADQUARTERS"
FOR
LACROSSE SHOES.
MEN'S,
BOYS',
YOUTHS',
CHILDRENS'.
AT MILL PRICES.

DOMINION PIANOS. ORGANS.

WITHIN 2 YEARS PAST

In Pianos Over 50 1st Prizes, in Organs Over 60 1st Prizes in Canada Alone. Call, See Our Styles.

JOSEPH RUSE,
64 KING STREET WEST. 246

WHITE ROSE

FOR YOUR
COMPLEXION.

$100 REWARD $100

For any preparation that will equal WHITE ROSE to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Soften the Skin, and Beautify the Complexion. Every bottle guaranteed to be as represented or money refunded. Price, 60c. and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and 98 Yonge street, or address THE HARTLAND CHEMICAL CO., 27 Wellington street east, Toronto. Stamps taken.

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

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in saying that I have used your "WHITE ROSE" for my Complexion some time past, and find it Superior to anything I have ever used for the same purpose. It softens the skin and imparts a fresh and delicate bloom to the face and hands unattainable by the use of any other preparation. Sincerely yours,
To The Hartland Chemical Co. ELLA LOMANS. 245

NOTICE!
If you wants good-fitting, well-made, nobby
SPRING SUIT
JUST CALL ON
A. MACDONALD,
355 YONGE ST., OPPOSITE ELM,
And examine his stock and enquire his prices. No trouble to show goods. 246

ESTABLISHED 1859.
Drink "Plantagenet,"
THE GREAT APERIENT WATER.
ON DRAUGHT,
ROBT. R. MARTIN & CO.
Pharmacists and Perfumers,
COR. QUEEN AND YONGE STS
TORONTO.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES,
FOR
Cemetery, Lawn, and Street Planting
22 Adelaide Street East. 246

TREES.
A large stock of all kinds of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Grapevines, Evergreens, etc. Choice Roses. All healty stock.
H. SLIGHT,
CITY NURSERIES, 246
407 YONGE STREET, NEAR GERRARD.

FOR
POWDER!
SHOT,
AMMUNITION,
AND 245
FIRE ARMS!
Of Every Description go to
McDOWALL'S,
Cor. King and George Sts.

W. H. STONE,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
187 Yonge Street,
Telephone 932. 246

FURNITURE!
I have opened out my new and
Commodious Furniture Store
287 Queen street west.
Having no partner, no rent, or large expenses to meet, I can undersell every other Furniture House in Toronto. My goods are all marked at lowest prices possible.
No extravagant profits wanted; my motto is "Live and Let Live." Thanking my customers for their patronage in the past, I will ensure them "square dealing" in the future. Call at the noted Furnitire House and see the great assortment of goods on view at 246
WM. BROWN'S,
287 QUEEN STREET WEST.

NEARLY 1000 PERSONS VISITED
Lawson & Dunn's Coffee and Lunch Rooms
During the past week. Everything first-class. See bill of fare.
12 and 14 Yonge Street. Arcade.
L. & D. were formerly managers of the St. Lawrence Coffee House. 246

J. YOUNG,
THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,
347 YONGE ST.
TELEPHONE 679. 246

REMOVED.
W. J. McGOLPIN,
STANDARD TIN WORKS,
TO 22 FRANCIS STREET,
Opposite St. Lawrence Market. 462
Manufacturer and Jobber in Tinware, etc.

CHANGED
The Caledonian Boot and Shoe Store, Simpson's Old Stand,
68 QUEEN STREET WEST,
Cor. Terauley), has changed hands and goods are being sold
"Cheaper than Ever"
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF. 26
J. W. McADAM, PROP.

KERRY LEGENDS.

BY CHAS. B. DOHERTY.

Among the mountains of the sou Ireland, in some of those wild Kerry which have not yet been overrun by hosts of English and American tou there still linger memories of events have long been forgotten in the busy outside, and strange legends and trad may still be heard, though the numb those who believe and cherish them sons year by year. Even now, a walk the mountains with a country should you propose to sit and rest a he will perhaps look startled, and some excuse to hurry you on from th with redoubled vigor; and when at l he has found a resting place, he wil you that you were treading on the "h grass" which makes those that walk long to lie down and sleep; but th any man unwittingly yields to this lon the sleep that comes upon him know waking. It is on this hungry grass the great yellow horse feeds which is times seen rushing headlong throug mist by wanderers lost on the moun but none ever yet saw him come alive.

If it happens that your wandering you by the heights on the northern of the Kenmare river, your guide wi haps point out a lonely lake deep in low of the hills, from which the mo slopes rise steep and rugged on all says where the stream which feeds formed a narrow meadow and a str glittering strand. "That Lake," he say, "used once to swarm with sa but now, though the white trout co into it, no salmon my pass the shallo low; for there, in time gone by, the priest of the parish, riding to visit sick man in the mountains, tried to the stream, but his horse chanced t his foot on a salmon's back, stumble let his rider down into the water. reverence banned the salmon, and fo them ever to venture again across ford; and to this day they may be throwing themselves in the pool bel swimming slowly up to the tail stream, and then letting themselves sadly down again, as though the m of the happy but unattainable fe grounds above had descended to then their fathers."

He will tell you, too, how Bran mighty worm, lies hidden fathoms d the long water-grass at the bottom lake. There he must lie sleeping a day; but at nightfall he wakes, shak the long mane on his back, and dra unwieldly body, huge as that of a out on to the meadow by the stream is seldom seen, it is true, for it is no to wander near his feeding grounds in the dark winter nights the cottag the glen tremble as they hear his voice borne on the wind.

Look across the bay and, if the d clear, you will see, to witness to the of the story, such a worm's vast stretched many a rood along the mou side, but cold and lifeless, frozen stone. Three fair lakes, which li tween the mountain and the sea, given him to dwell in; but in his pr could not content himself therewith would see the land that lay sout across the mountains. Slowly he di himself up the face of the cup-like theater which closes in the valley, a head had almost reached the to ridge from which he might survey th mass beyond, when his doom came him; and he lies there forever, a w and example, and gives to the valle name "Combe-na-peiste" (the Hol the Serpent).

Poor Bran! he and his fellows, th scions of a mighty line, after many to wanderings, have at length found a of refuge in these lonely mountain even as many brave and holy men riors and anchorites, retreated befo advance of hostile intruders to thei ness and cells amid the forests whic clothed the Irish hills. It must have been a saint-like feeling of co sion for all their troubles, which St. Patrick to allow them to remain in his holy island, when he took his upon the mountain in the west, bears his name, and drove all evil r into the ocean at his feet; so that, chronicler tells us, since then "no ed or venomous thing is bred in that insomuch that the very earth of tha try being brought into other realms, all venomous and poisoned worms. is not Bran the last of that great r dragons who, in times gone by, r these northern lands, and whose co was the proudest achievement of knight and viking—dragons so d that their strange and terrible forms ioned by cunning hands on the pr the long Norse war-ships, struck fe the heart of the enemy and haunt memories of the artist who carve shapes that crawl in stone on our towers? The death song of Ragne brog, the great Norse hero whose so ried the coasts of England invenged his death, tells how he won his nam fame in Gothland by the slaughter o a dragon; Sir Guy of Warwick, to Sir Bevis, and many another worthy may believe the ballads and local tions, destroyed in fight foul wor dragons which oppressed the dwel Nor humberland, both man and while the legends of St. George a Margaret, and a host of minor sain full of the stories of these monsters for poor Bran! His course is we run; for though "the knights are d their good swords are rust," y national school teacher, with his primer, deals him a more deadly blo ever did the spear of saint or champ

But leave these musings, and tur eyes again on the bay below, and perhaps, you will see a little "hoo as the sturdy cutter-rigged boats trade and fish on these coasts are c creeping down the bay before a breeze, bearing pilgrims who are o way to a "pattern" which is held at a holy well on the further side. are many of them sick or weakly c whose parents and friends hope th good saint may be pleased to giv dear ones ease. Follow them t landing-place and up the winding tain road and you will meet num men, women and children, four a together, all walking steadily in th direction. The young men wear th nary dress of country laborers; b and there you may find an old man long frieze coat, knee-breeches, and blue stockings of the last generatio perhaps one or two farmers will p mounted on stout ponies, with thei seated comfortably behind them women are for the most part bare though some carry shoes and stock their hands, to be put on, for mere at the pattern. The girls are wra shawls worn so as to form a kind of while their elders are dressed in lon cloaks, with white caps or bright h chiefs on their heads.

On arriving at the scene of the p the first thing that strikes a stra that the old thorn-tree which ove the holy well is all covered with lit of rag fastened to its branches. Th the offerings of the devotees of p years, to which the present compar soon add its tribute. The pilgri they arrive, crowd to the well, s wash themselves in the waters; ot toil painfully round it on their kne after time, praying all the whi telling their beads; while hard by who have already finished their de or who have merely come for pleas gathered together in little groups o

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Among the mountains of the south of Ireland, in some of those wild Kerry glens which have not yet been overrun by the hosts of English and American tourists, there still linger memories of events which have long been forgotten in the busy world outside, and strange legends and traditions may still be heard, though the number of those who believe and cherish them lessens year by year. Even now, as you walk the mountains with a countryman, should you propose to sit and rest awhile, he will perhaps look startled, and make some excuse to hurry you on from the spot with redoubled vigor; and when at length he has found a resting place, he will tell you that you were treading on the "hungry grass" which makes those that walk on it long to lie down and sleep; but that if any man unwittingly yields to this longing, the sleep that comes upon him knows no waking. It is on this hungry grass that the great yellow horse feeds which is sometimes seen rushing headlong through the mist by wanderers lost on the mountains; but none ever yet saw him come down alive.

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But leave these musings, and turn your eyes again on the bay below, and there, perhaps, you will see a little "hooker"—as the sturdy cutter-rigged boats which trade and fish on these coasts are called—creeping down the bay before a gentle breeze, bearing pilgrims who are on their way to a "pattern" which is held to-day at a holy well on the further side. They are many of them sick or weakly children whose parents and friends hope that the good saint may be pleased to give their dear ones ease. Follow them to their landing-place and up the winding mountain road and you will meet numbers of men, women and children, four and five together, all walking steadily in the same direction. The young men wear the ordinary dress of country laborers; but here and there you may find an old man in the long frieze coat, knee-breeches, and gray-blue stockings of the last generation; and perhaps one or two farmers will pass you mounted on stout ponies, with their wives seated comfortably behind them. The women are for the most part barefooted, though some carry shoes and stockings in their hands, to be put on, for mere vanity, at the pattern. The girls are wrapped in shawls worn so as to form a kind of hood; while their elders are dressed in long blue cloaks, with white caps or bright han kerchiefs on their heads.

On arriving at the scene of the pattern, the first thing that strikes a stranger is that the old thorn-tree which overhangs the holy well is all covered with little bits of rag fastened to its branches. These are the offerings of the devotees of previous years, to which the present company will soon add its tribute. The pilgrims, as they arrive, crowd to the well, some to wash themselves in the waters; others to toil painfully round it on their knees time after time, praying all the while and telling their beads; while hard by, those who have already finished their devotions, or who have merely come for pleasure, are gathered together in little groups chatting and laughing, and making remarks to one another in Irish as the stranger passes by. Gradually these groups grow larger as the pilgrims finish their duties at the well; the poteen is freely handed around, and some wandering piper or fiddler seats himself on a rock and strikes up a tune. Then here and there among the crowd a couple of noted dancers choose a smooth and level spot, or, perhaps, even borrow the door of a neighboring cabin, and with solemn and earnest faces begin their dance, amid an admiring circle. Strange to say, the dancers who win most applause from the critical spectators are often not young lads and lasses, but middle-aged men and women; for step-dancing, like many other old Irish customs, both good and bad, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Before long many of those who live at a distance leave the crowd and set out on their homeward journey; but the dancing and drinking and merry making are kept up by the neighbors till the sun, just sinking into the Atlantic, sheds over the hills that wonderful pink glow which gives such beauty to a summer evening in Kerry.

The well where this merry gathering takes place is most likely called after some native saint whose name is hardly to be found in the books which treat of such lore; and there is in all probability some long and circumstantial legend telling how it came to pass that the spell was cast upon the waters. But for all this, it cannot be doubted that the well once bore the name of a heathen deity, for whom the pious missionaries substituted a christian saint, wisely deeming that it was easier to bend such beliefs to a good purpose, than to break them. All the circumstances connected with these patterns tend to prove that they, like the "Baal-tinne," or fires of Baal, which may be seen lighting the hills around on St. John's eve, are the last relics of a long-forgotten worship. But year by year the old native language is dying out, and with it the old dress and the old beliefs. The Irish names of places, which call up strange traditions in the minds of the older folk, are not understood by the children, and soon the legends of the Kerry glens will be forgotten by all save the scholar and the antiquary.

—* * * * Pile tumors, rupture and fistulas radically cured by improved methods. Book two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

NAPLES, May 3.—Vesuvius is again in eruption. A Copious stream of lava is flowing from the principal crater toward Torre del Greco and Pompeii.

A Successful Result.

—Mr. Bloomer of Hamilton, Ont., suffered for many years with a painful running sore upon one of his legs, which baffled all attempts to heal until he used Burdock Blood Bitters, which speedily worked a perfect cure. 246

A Town Without a Fire Department.

CARBERRY, Ill., May 3.—A fire broke out this morning in Mrs. Hilborn's millinery establishment and rapidly spread, as the town has no fire department. The entire business portion of the town, comprising twenty-four business houses and fourteen residences, all frame, were burned. Losses aggregate $100,000.

Throat and Lung Diseases

—a specialty. Send two letter stamps for a large treatise giving self-treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Epidemic at Plymouth, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 3.—There have been four deaths at Plymouth since yesterday. There were six funerals this afternoon. Those now suffering from the epidemic seem to be improving.

A True Statement.

—"Kind words can never die," and there are none but kind words spoken regarding Hagyard's Yellow Oil, that old reliable remedy for external and internal use. It cures rheumatism, deafness, croup, sore throat and all soreness and wounds of the flesh. 246

The Hotel Men's Religion.

From the Montreal Witness.

Ontario does not think she is temperate enough, and is applying to herself vigorous remedies. Archbishop Lynch thinks she is not so bad as all that and does not need the Scott act law. It is an unusual event and not a hopeful one when the religious teacher looks more tolerantly on the evil than the people. It would be very interesting to poll the liquor-sellers of Ontario by religions.

—Complete revolution in the state of a stomach harassed by Dyspepsia is caused by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, or great blood purifier, medicine specially adapted to renew healthful activity in that organ and in those which most closely co-operate with it, the bowels and the liver. Easy digestion, an increase of appetite and a free secretion of bile, mark the radical change which it produces.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla vitalizes and purifies the blood. If you feel dull and languid you need it.

The workingmen who leave the Parkdale street car terminus at 6 in the morning all have Worlds in their hands.

—Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes: I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since.

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

—Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes: My little daughter, 7 years of age, has been a terrible sufferer this winter from rheumatism, being for weeks confined to her bed, with limbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and suffering great pain in every joint of limbs, arms and shoulders. The best of physicians could not help her, and we were advised to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which we did, and the benefit was at once apparent; after using two bottles the pain left, her limbs assumed their natural shape, and in two weeks she was as well as ever. It has not returned.

The busy merchant has always time to go over The World at breakfast or on the way down town in the cars.

—The certificates of cures by Ayer's Sarsaparilla are living truths, verified by living witnesses.

—Mr. W. Thayer, Wright, P.Q., had dyspepsia for twenty years. Tried many remedies and doctors, but got no relief. His appetite was very poor, had a distressing pain in his side and stomach, and gradual wasting away of flesh, when he heard of, and immediately commenced taking, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. The pains have left and he rejoices in the enjoyment of excellent health, in fact he is quite a new man.

—A field of corns.—Thomas Sabin of Eglington, says: "I have used Holloway's Corn Cure with the best results, having removed ten corns from my feet. It is not a half way cure or reliever, but a complete extinguisher, leaving the skin smooth and clear from the least appearance of the corns."

A Date Near at Hand.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The fishery treaty with Canada expires on July 2, by reason of a joint resolution of congress and the notice given in obedience to it two years ago. It is understood that Secretary Bayard thinks it necessary to negotiate with Great Britain, and not with the dominion government, in relation to a new fishery treaty.

After July 2, of course, Canadian fish and fish oils, which now come in free, will have to pay duty. At the same time our fishermen will probably be refused certain privileges of the inshore fishery within the three-mile limit. These privileges are no longer very valuable to our people, so it is said, and they have always been very grudgingly given by the dominion people, as witness the Fortune bay outrages. But it would seem to be desirable to have a clear understanding between the two governments of the exact nature and limits of the fishery rights. The rights which we had before the present treaty was made and before the Canadian reciprocity treaty were defined in article 1 of the treaty of 1818, which is in these words:

Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of his britannic majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have forever, in common with the subjects of his britannic majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland; from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon islands, on the shores of the Magdalen islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly on the southeastern coast of Labrador to and through the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, here above described, and of the coast of Labrador; but as soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be settled it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

And the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits.

Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

By the cessation of the present treaty our fishermen are thrown back on this definition in the treaty of 1818.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 46

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Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

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Mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE. a.m.	CLOSE. p.m.	DUE. a.m.	DUE. p.m.
G. T. R., East	6.00	6.0	9.30	10.45
O. & Q. Ry	6.00	6.30	9.45	10.45
G. W. R.	11.30	9.30	10.30	7.20
G. T. R., West	7.00	3.00	11.45	7.20
N. & N. W.	6.30	4.00	10.30	8.30
G. T. & B.	6.40	4.00	11.00	8.50
Midland	6.00	3.00	12.00	9.15
C. V. R.	6.00	3.45	9.50	5.50
U. S. N. Y	6.00	2.45	9.00	1.10
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" " Wednesday		9.30		
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TORONTO. 246

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WOOD MANTLES

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OVER MANTLES

246

R. RAWLINSON, 548 Yonge St.

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

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Importer of Bicycles and Tricycles, RUDGE and INVINCIBLE always in stock. Quotations given for all makes of English Bicycles, to be imported to order.

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Late Manager of Foster, Green & Co., Belfast, has opened the premises 509 Yonge st. For the sale of Blended Teas as prepared in the Old Country, a boon to all who like a good cup of tea. Dealer in fine groceries and provisions. 246

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

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Bunting, Flags, Rope,

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

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

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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

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

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

DOMINION KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE.

A sure remedy for Bright's Disease, Inflammation of the kidney, Liver and Urinary Organs, Catarrh of the Bladder, Jaundice, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Pain in the Back, Convulsions and all disorders arising from derangement of the Kidneys and Liver. This preparation has been thoroughly tested and has given such universal satisfaction that it is now offered to the public on guarantee. If it fails to give relief the price paid for it will be refunded. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5, sent free of carriage to any address. Call for address J. B. MEACHAM, Arcade Pharmacy, 139 Yonge street, Toronto. ed

TYPHOID AND MALARIAL FEVER.

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

MOUNTED GRINDSTONES,

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

LIONEL YORK,

Steam Stone Works, Esplanade, foot of Jarvis street. 35

THE EVILS OF PARTYISM

BRING ABOUT THE NORTHWEST REBELLION

According to Principal Grant—The People Themselves to Blame—Punished for our Folly—A Sermon at St. Andrew's.

Rev. Principal Grant preached at St. Andrew's church Sunday.

Amos iii., 6: "Shall a trumpet be blown in the city and the people not be afraid? Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it?"

After an exposition of the text, he said: Were these questions written for the Israelites of the eighth century before Christ alone? Do they not indicate principles that are true to-day? We are engaged in what is the most discreditable of all wars—a civil war—a war with the poorest, most-ignorant, and lowest of the civilized classes in the dominion. We may be sure that these misguided people are not in insurrection without a deep conviction on their part that they have wrongs. However inexcusable their action, we should look at this evil in the light of God's word, and ask obediently what God would have us do.

Let us ask who have been the sinners, and what are the sins in our case? Some people have no difficulty in answering the question. The answer is after the manner that poor humanity has suffered from the day of Adam and Eve downward not by putting the blame on themselves, but on somebody else. One writer tells us that the government and its agents are to blame; another is just as sure that the opposition and its peers are the guilty parties. We all exonerate ourselves. Of course it is easy to be wise after the event, and any one can now see that things have been left undone that should have been done, and we are always anxious to find a scapegoat and so throw on some party the responsibility for all the evil. For my part I am not disposed to blame individual management, for even if agents have been at fault the fault is that of the party system, and for that the whole country is responsible. Let me indicate how this is.

One would think in a young country like ours, where there can be no great constitutional or organic questions to divide men, where all that is needed is thoughtful, honest and vigorous administration, that the people in their several constituencies would think only of how to get the wisest, noblest, most unselfish men to represent them. That is not the thought that animates a single constituency. The people divide themselves into two hostile camps to begin with, the line of division representing issues as dead as those of Rehoboam and Jeroboam, and then the one thought in both camps must be, What man is likely to win. For often that means what man is most colorless, most free from having given offence to any class or section, or most likely to appeal successfully to the passions and prejudice of the sufficient number required. The marvel is that the results are as good as we know them to be. Then, when the representatives assemble in parliament, instead of giving themselves unitedly to doing the work of the country, and electing as the head of each department the men among them of most honor and most experience in the business of that department, and requiring him to be directly responsible to the house, they divide into two hostile camps, and the great aim of each side must then be to baffle, defeat, or trip up the other. Men have only a certain amount of strength, no matter what the work may be at which they are engaged, and if they are obliged to spend it on the party, it cannot be given to the country.

By party system, I mean that state of things when the party becomes an end. When party means organization or the means to an end, it is right; when it is made an end in itself, it is wrong. According to our system, and the prophets of the system tell us that there is no other possible, the claims of party must be absolute, consequently, the agents that any government selects must be not the best men in the country, not even the best men in the party, but the men who have been most serviceable to the party. They have been the parties worked and must be paid their wages, and the wages when they cannot be paid out of private collections, levies on the secret service funds have to be paid by appointments to the civil, military, Indian, educational and other service. The very judiciary and the senate have, as a matter of necessity, been shown in as a last edition to this bribery fund that is at the disposal of every government as a means of securing itself and baffling all opposition. Whose is the fault of this state of things? Clearly the fault is ours. That the great matters of interest of party are supreme is too often because we think of how we ourselves may be affected. Our selfishness is at the root of the whole trouble. How can any country ever become anything in that way? What does the word of God say to us at this time? This—you as a people are to blame; therefore you as a people shall suffer—you shall suffer in your pockets, in the loss of those who are near and dear to you, in national credit, in the bitter animosities and memories that are certain to survive the contest.

Put aside, then, your selfishness, your materialistic views, your party idols; ever regard the franchise as a trust to be administered by you on the interest of the country. Be independent of party, be patriots, be willing to leave work and suffer for the general good, else a worse thing shall surely come upon you. One cheering indication, that in spite of our general sin, the head of the people is still comparatively sound, is indicated by the responses of our volunteers to the call for men to go to the front. To put down insurrection is the duty of the hour and the action of our volunteers is just what we would expect. The soldier's uniform is the symbol of a man's allegiance to duty; even in the battle a man true to his uniform ought to be the noblest kind of man. Every soldier should have the spirit of that hero, who freely gave his life again and again for the despised Chinese, the degraded South African, the enslaved Soudanese, was in his soldier's uniform the grandest missionary of the nineteenth century and who has suffered for them. The wooden criticisms passed upon him show only that there are critics who cannot understand a hero.

Men's blue serge suits only five dollars at Petleys'.

All Required for the Present Have Been Enlisted.

Editor World: Is the recruiting officer of the Mounted police still in Toronto, and how long will he remain recruiting?

R. G.

Wingham, May 2, 1885.

The University Battalion.

Editor World: Keep up your agitation for a university battalion. It is the best military idea suggested yet.

EX-CAPT. OF CO. K.

Editor World: I'm ready to join the university battalion and could bring fifty medicals that I know. SAWBONES.

Water the Streets.

The streets were clouded with dust yesterday, and merchants complained of great damage to goods thereby. Let the sprinkling carts be brought out in full force to-day.

NO LIKELIHOOD OF A STRIKE.

The Grand Trunk Mechanics Here Will Accept the Reduction.

The World took a ramble among the Grand Trunk employees yesterday, and found that while there was no apparent disposition on the part of the workmen here to strike, there was a tendency to sympathise with the strikers at Montreal. The general impression is that the company would beat them on a strike, and they have made up their minds to accept the ten per cent. reduction. The present reduction of wages only extends to the mechanics, and a gentleman who ought to know says that after allowing for the reduction the daily average of wages was about $1.75.

The present trouble does not affect trainmen and engineers. An engineer said that when the drivers accepted the reduction in wages a year ago it was on condition that the old wages would be restored June next. He thought from the present position of affairs there was a slim chance of the company coming up to its promise, and in the event of that the drivers might strike.

Men's fine all wool Scotch tweed suits only ten dollars at Petleys'.

The Sabrevois Mission.

Rev. J. H. Dixon of Montreal officiated in St. Philip's church Sunday. In the forenoon he preached an eloquent sermon on behalf of the Sabrevois mission. His text was I John, v. 4: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." After referring to the Northwest troubles, and expressing the hope and conviction that our troops would return crowned with victory, he went on to tell his hearers of a victory far greater than any described by the most polished historian, the victory over sin through our Lord Jesus Christ. Speaking of the Sabrevois mission in Lower Canada, he said that the Dissenters, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists were working successfully among the French-Canadians, and he was sure the Church of England would not be wanting in her assistance in the same good cause. He appealed for assistance to the mission which was now doing its utmost to reclaim men from popery. Under the mission there were three churches with resident clergymen and regular services, nine mission stations, ten ordained clergy taken from the ranks of the French population, twelve teachers, five students, several professional and business men, scores of communicants, and hundreds of converts.

Excelsior Lodge C. O. O. F.

Excelsior lodge C. O. O. F. met at their hall Friday night, M. G. Bro. A. Richards in the chair. Bro. O'Byan read a communication from Bro. Wade, now in British Columbia, stating that he had just opened another lodge to be called the Pioneer lodge, with a large number of charter members. The secretary read a communication from the Prince of Wales lodge, Oxford, England, stating that Private Edward Heath, who died at the new fort Good Friday, was a member in good standing of their lodge, and asking the officers of Excelsior to ascertain full particulars of his death and expenses, so they could forward money payable to him for expenditure. Bro. Thompson, P.G., presented the lodge with a valuable P. G. emblem of the order, for which a vote of thanks was tendered to him.

Men's fine worsted suits only ten dollars per suit and up at Petleys'.

Entertainment at St. Peter's Church.

A successful entertainment in aid of the funds of the parish took place Thusday evening last in the school house. The program was of a high order, and more varied than affairs of the kind usually are. Mr. Hunt of England proved himself a worthy pupil of his German tutors. The singing of Mrs. Lewell of Toronto and Miss Tye of Brampton was rapturously encored. The tenor voices were Charles Pearson and Charles Baxter, both of whom sang in capital style. Mr. Grote upheld his reputation as a reader, while Messrs. Farringer and Richardson of the Queen's Own band delighted the audience with their cornet and flute solos. Master Beckett rendered a character song which fairly brought down the house. The entertainment concluded with a capital exhibition of ventriloquism by Mr. Simpson.

Newspaper Changes.

P. D. Ross, who for years back has so ably edited the sporting department of the Mail and has brought it up to a state of perfection it had never held before, has accepted the editorship of the Montreal Star, and leaves Toronto to-day to assume the position. Mr. Connor, formerly editor of the Star, will assume the duties of manager. At the Toronto press club meeting on Saturday evening a resolution was passed expressing sincere regret at Mr. Ross' departure from the city and, as the first president, conferring on him the distinctive honor of an honorary life membership, Mr. Ross being the first so created by the club.

Boys' tweed suits only seventy-five cents and up at Petleys'.

Separate School Estimates.

The separate school board has sent in its estimates for the year to the city council, amounting to $19,580, the principal items being: Teachers salaries, $12,580; caretakers' salaries, $1025; assistant secretary $300; fuel $1000; management and unforseen expenses, $1166; general purposes, $1839; interest and sinking fund, $731; rent of Christian brothers' building, $300. The probable receipts are: Government grant, $2075; taxes from Parkdale, $255; taxes from township schools, $250; total, $2580; leaving $17,000 to be provided by the corporation. The trustees further requested that the council issue $28,000 worth of debentures, that being the amount required for expenses on capital account this year, as required by law.

Police Court News.

Wm. Winter, indecent assault, was sent up for trial. James Clark, larceny of carpenters' tools, committed for trial. Frank Lehro, stealing coal, ordered to stand trial. Johanna Sweeney, keeping disorderly house, $10 and costs or forty days. George Sweeney, Eliza Sweeney and James Johnstone, frequenters, $5 and costs each or thirty days. Frank Lynch, assaulting his wife, $1 and costs or twenty days. Henry DeBruch, assaulting Hong Lee, $5 and costs or thirty days.

Order of Chosen Friends.

Metropolitan council No. 26, O. C. F., met in their chamber, Berkeley and Queen streets, Friday evening, Chief councillor Jos. S. Hara in the chair. After an initiation six petitions for membership were handed in. This society, although not quite six years in existence, has issued 40,000 relief fund certificates to members.

Things Afloat.

The Welland canals open Thursday.

The Speedwell, Oswego, with coal for P. Burns, reported yesterday.

The Northwest and Madeline endeavored to unload their cargoes of stone at the breakwater of the eastern channel yesterday, but were prohibited, as there are not funds for the continuance of the work.

Seventy-five cents will buy a boy's tweed suit at Petleys'.

THE COMING DOG SHOW.

SECRETARY JACKSON WANTS ENTRIES TO BE RUSHED IN.

More Special Prizes—The Ontario Lacrossists Have a Practice—Ross Mackenzie's Promotion.

More special prizes: The latest additions are McGaw & Winnett of the Queen's hotel, for best pair of colleys, $20 cash. Best greyhound in Canada, Peter Ryan, $10 cash. Best sporting dog in Toronto or suburbs, W. M. Cooper, cup, $12. Best fox terrier in Toronto or suburbs, E. Edwards & Co., case of mineral water, $10.50. Best fox terrier bitch and pups under two months, Glover Harrison, marble statuette, $12. Best and largest exhibit of fox terriers, J. C. Smith, $10 cash. Best black and tan terrier bitch, E. W. Ainge, $5 cash. Best kennel of Bedlingtons, Wm. Scully, silver cup. Best pair of pointers, P. Burns, $10 cash. Best toy terrier in Toronto or suburbs, G. Michael, concertina, $5. Best black and tan setter owned in Canada, Bruce & Co., 1 doz. cabinet photos of the winner. Best dog under 7 lbs. owned by a lady in Toronto or suburbs, Bon Marche, a pair of vases, $10. Best pair of English setters in Toronto or suburbs, I. J. Cooper, silk umbrella, $6. Best Newfoundland bitch, W. Blight, handsome large-sized dog collar. It is expected that a considerable cash prize will be given for the best and largest exhibit made by one owner.

All railways except the Northern will carry dogs in boxes with an attendant fee. The Northern will charge one way. All will grant 1½ usual fares to those attending the show. The necessary certificates will be sent free to exhibitors. All others must send stamped and addressed envelope to the secretary. These certificates must be signed by the ticket agent at the point of starting, and countersigned by the secretary during the show. The American, Dominion, Canadian and Vickers' Express companies will return dogs free on which full fare has been paid to Toronto. Remember that Wednesday is the last day for entries. They can be left in envelopes, by kind permission, with Pellatt & Pellatt, King street east; R. W. Boyle, 484 Yonge street; J. F. Scholes, the Athletic; W. R. Bingham, the Hub; or the secretary, U. C. college.

A Letter From the Secretary.

Editor World: The warmest thanks of the dog show committee and all lovers of "our dumb friends" are due to the generous citizens of Toronto for their hearty support in our endeavors to keep up the reputation which Toronto earned for itself in matters canine last year. Up to that date no show of equal size or approaching merit had been held on the continent outside of New York. In some breeds we surpassed even that famous fixture. As one American paper had it: "To Toronto belongs the honor of an exhibition of spaniels never before equalled on this continent." In such company it was indeed a recognition of merit to get a mention at all. As regards the international division of the prizes the States were well to the fore in pointers, deerhounds and bulldogs; in colleys, cockers, fox terriers and Irish setters we held our own with them; in all other breeds it was "Canada first, the rest nowhere." In English setters and the various terrier classes especially (except, perhaps, the foxies) was the pre-eminence of the Canadian exhibits remarkable. This city itself has a reputation to maintain in terriers. The representative of the American Field remarked to me during our last show that "Toronto was full of good terriers, and he saw good dogs enough on the streets to make another show." Now, to fill these classes we have to depend almost entirely on this city, and so far at any rate they are far from well filled. We cannot all win first prizes. A blue ribbon is but one human, fallible being's expression of opinion on another's dog. But to get a ribbon of any hue at such a show as last year's is a sure proof that the winner is an animal of high merit, one who might very probably come to the top with other competitors and under another judge. One word more and I have done. The gentlemen of Toronto have with unexampled liberality offered a series of special prizes for competition that stand unrivalled at sister shows: 11 in setters, 3 in pointers, 8 in spaniels, 6 in hounds, 8 in fox terriers, 7 in large breeds, 4 in colleys, 2 in bull dogs, 12 in other terriers, 9 in toys. And they have not done giving yet. Shall such public spirit go unrewarded by Toronto dog lovers, and their handsome gifts be distributed without competition?

W. S. JACKSON, Hon. Sec.

Brutal Fight in the Philadelphia District.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Charlie McCoy, of New York, whipped Tom Barnes, of England, in a brutal prize fight on Saturday night for $250 a side. Up to the sixth round the men were evenly matched. After that McCoy had the best of it. In the tenth round Barnes led out too short, when McCoy caught him in the nose and hit him a terrible blow under the jaw, knocking him senseless and ending the fight. Barnes wanted to resume when he came to.

League Games.

Following is the result of the league games of baseball played yesterday:

At Philadelphia: Philadelphia 0, Bostons 2.

At New York: New York 8, Providence 5.

At St. Louis: St. Louis 2, Chicago 7.

At Detroit: Detroit 10, Buffalo 4; eleven innings played, Detroit scoring 7 in the last innings.

General Notes.

The hounds will meet this afternoon at Col. Baldwin's, at the head of Avenue road, at 3.30.

The yacht Galatea that is to do battle for the America cup was launched April 30 at Greenock, Scotland.

A picked nine will play the Clippers next Saturday. The Clippers will play Cullen shortstop. The Buffalo men will be the battery.

The close of the three-day walking match in Atlanta, on Saturday night, was followed by the arrest of a New York pedestrian named Burns, and his trainer Brooks. They are charged with accepting bribes and throwing the race.

At a meeting of the members of the Rota club held on Thursday afternoon last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. president, John Massey; president, E. S. Cox; vice-president, C. B. Murray; captain, H. P. Davies; 1st lieutenant, E. G. Fitzgerald; 2d lieutenant, D. W. Duff; secretary-treasurer, G. S. Morphy; committee, F. Sparling and the officers.

The annual meeting of the Active baseball club was held on Friday evening, May 1, on which occasion some very important business was transacted, and the following officers were elected: G. Davies, president; H. Gray, vice-president; J. Nethery, captain; D. McIntosh, secretary; E. Lye, treasurer. The club is now open for challenges from junior clubs, which if addressed to the secretary's residence, No. 80 St. Mary street, will receive prompt reply.

All doubts are dispelled about Ross Mackenzie having definitely abandoned the lacrosse field. He is to accompany Mr. Whyte to Montreal, and will henceforth occupy a more important position in the C. P. R. than he has hitherto done. While regretting to part with the genial and whole-souled Ross his innumerable friends will rejoice in his promotion and will join The World in trusting that his progress in life may ever be upward until at a ripe old age he shall ascend to the highest goal of all.

The members of the Ontario lacrosse club turned out for their first practice last evening. They made a splendid show, and will doubtless make it warm for their rivals in championship honors. The club has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Robert Macpherson, formerly of the Torontos, and Tom Valentine, the best player in the Brampton club. The Ontarios have got out a very neat little card, giving a table of the championship series of games for the approaching season, which opens on May 30 with a match at Montreal between the Shamrocks and the Ontarios, and at Toronto between the Torontos and Montrealers.

He Goes to Gotham.

—Dineen—the hatter—leaves for New York to-day to make his second purchase of spring and summer hats. He has done a big trade this season already; so large that he has to repeat many of his orders. It is his ambition to lead the trade in Toronto. See his stock, Dineen—the hatter—cor. King and Yonge streets.

The Bolt Works Working.

Our citizens will be glad to hear that the bolt works at the Humber were opened yesterday morning. The purchasers will form a company, to be known as the "Ontario Bolt company, limited," a charter for which has been applied for, and in the meantime the works are operated in the name of "T. C. Edwards, trustee." James Worthington, Brockville; Duncan McIntyre, Montreal, and others are interested. A large stock of manufactured goods having been included in the purchase, orders can be filled without delay.

Big sale of men's and boys' ready-made clothing now going on at Petleys'.

To be Indicted for Slander.

The Markham slander suit is again to the front, this time on a motion before Chief Justice Wilson by Crown Counsel McMahon for leave to indict the defendant E. C. Hall before the grand jury, notwithstanding the fact that the preliminary prosecution on account of the magistrates who heard it being tied in their decision. An affidavit was put that the case was decided purely on grounds of political partizanship and not on its merits. His lordship granted the motion.

More Surprises.

—A well-known make of corsets for ladies is the Thompson's Glove Fitting. They are sold everywhere for $1.25 and $1.50. For ten days the Waterloo house offers them in all sizes, white and grey, for 50c a pair. Big expense merchants will pooh pooh this to their customers, and say, as they do about our 69c kid gloves (worth $1 everywhere), that they are not genuine. We will give $100 to any person proving this assertion. Greater surprises next week. 246

Down in Dixie.

—The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, Dixie P O., was cured of a chronic cough by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The best throat and lung healer known. 246

A Stable Burned.

About 11 o'clock last night the fire brigade was called to a fire in a stable on the Esplanade street, between Jarvis and George streets, owned by Graham, the iceman. The building was burned down; loss estimated about $200.

What the People Say.

—That at 360 Queen street west Doherty, the watchmaker, gives universal satisfaction. His watches are the best you can buy. His watch repairing is not equalled. His spectacles, eye glasses and optical goods do not want any recommendation. THAT'S ALL. 136

The Best Yet.

—The best blood cleanser known to medical science is Burdock Blood Bitters. It purifies the blood of all foul humors and gives strength to the weak. 246

Twenty thousand yards of tapestry carpets at thirty cents per yard and up at Petleys'.

—Black teas. Mara & Co., 280 Queen street west, near Beverley street, have received a small consignment that has just arrived from Foochow. These are the choicest black teas in the world come from. No finer have ever been offered for sale in this city, will be sold at 25, 40, 50, 60 and 75 cents a pound. ed

—Stanton's Sunbeams—beautiful little photographs on tinted mounts—$1 per dozen. 134 Yonge street. All other sizes at lowest prices for first-class work. 246

DEATHS.

BURROWS—Henry Burrows, aged 50. Funeral from his brother's residence, 41 Dalhousie street, at 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday. May 5. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

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

QUINN,

THE SHIRT-MAKER,

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

AMUSEMENTS AND MEETINGS.

TO-DAY.

PAULINE MARKHAM COMBINATION

in TICKET OF LEAVE.

TO-MORROW—CAMILLE.

Every evening at 8 o'clock. Matinee every afternoon at 2.30. Ladies admitted to dress circle for 10 cents.

MONTFORD'S MUSEUM.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

O. B. SHEPPARD, - Manager,

Grand Success—Crowded Houses. To-night and every evening this week. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday,

T. H. GLENNEY,

in his own original character of JOB ARMROYD in the great domestic drama

LOST IN LONDON.

Plan now open. Next Monday, Mme. Theo.

AN OPEN MEETING

OF THE YOUNG PEOPLES' ASSOCIATION

OF ST. JAMES' SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

will be held to-night in the lecture room of the church. A good program has been prepared, in which Mr. Fred. Warrington will take part. The new organ will be played upon by Mr. Warren during the intermission. There will be no charge for admission and all friends are heartily invited to be present.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

of the above Society will be held in

SHAFTESBURY HALL

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING

at 8 o'clock sharp.

A full attendance is requested. Important business.

JOHN BAILIE, Secretary.

OAT CAKES,

Spiced and Plain, constantly on hand at

J. D. NASMITH'S,

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

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 58.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. for the current half year being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and a bonus of two per cent. upon the paid up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday the first day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first day of May, both days included.

The Annual General Meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House of the institution on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, Cashier.

Bank of Toronto, April 29th, 1885. 2222

FARMERS' Loan and Savings Company

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Company has this day been declared for the half year ending 30th inst., and that the same will be payable at the Company's office, 17 Toronto street, on and after Friday, the 15th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 14th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

GEO. S. C. BETHUNE, Sec. and Treas.

Toronto, 18th April, 1885.

HANLAN'S POINT FERRY CO.

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK,

Steamers John Hanlan and Ada Alice.

A boat will leave York street wharf at 7, 9 and 11 a.m., and 1.30, 2.30, 4, 5, 5.30 p.m. Last trip from Island 6 p.m.

BROCK STREET.

The Ada Alice will leave Brock street wharf at 10 a.m., and 2, 3 and 4.30 p.m.

Parties wishing furniture, etc., removed to the Island can have the same done by applying to Capt. Robert Williams or P. McIntyre

AT OFFICE: TINNING'S WHARF, FOOT OF YORK STREET.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, who carried on business as Cigar Manufacturers, in the city of Toronto, under the name of

O'HALLORAN & CO.,

was dissolved on July 1st, 1884.

D. O'HALLORAN,
W. J. REDDAN.

Dated the 18th day of April, 1885. 26

HELP WANTED.

SMART LAD WANTED FOR CITY counting room; must live with parents, and have good recommendations for honesty and ability. Apply in applicant's own handwriting, to Box 100, World office, Toronto.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—BRACONDALE P. O., North Toronto.

WANTED—A COOK, ALSO A HOUSE-MAID. Apply Mrs. D. MITCHELL McDONALD, 14 Bloor street east. 234

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

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—small family. Small house. 202 Wellesley street.

TO LET.

MARKET GARDENS TO LET CLOSE to city. FRANK TURNER, Bracondale P.O.

PERSONAL

MR. W. A. SHERWOOD—ARTIST—Portraits in Oil or Pastel from life or photograph. Room 51, Arcade, Yonge street, Toronto.

SOMETHING NEW—TREMENDOUS success; a great opportunity to make money; anyone can become a successful agent; it costs nothing, or next to it, to give it a trial; we need but a limited number of agents, and soon all that is wanted will be engaged. It is not in business yielding you a large profit. don't fail to take an agency with us; you can make money with great rapidity. The Canada Pacific T. & L. Co., 120 Bay st., Toronto. 246

HAVE YOU A FRIEND WHO WANTS to get into a good-paying business, or would you prefer to go in and win yourself? Agents, farmers, mechanics, clerks, school teachers, etc., will find this an easy way to make money; everybody satisfied; no humbug; no peddling; write for particulars, enclosing 3-cent stamp; don't delay; the advertisement will only appear for one week. Address James Laut, importer of choice teas and coffees, 361 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. 246

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

ART—CRAYON PORTRAIT DRAWING and Sketching (from Life or Nature thoroughly taught in one lesson, or no charge for tuition. J. A. BURGESS, (late of New York), 22 Yonge St. Arcade. The undersigned

BAGGAGE EXPRESS—HENDRY'S EXPRESS call for and deliver baggage—Trunks 25 cents; valises 15 cents; parcels 5 cents. Office, 35 Lombard; telephone 526.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., bought for cash in any quantity; being a private dealer I pay a higher price than any broker in the city. Apply W. TRAVERSE, Russell house, or 6 Yorkville avenue.

HATS NEWEST STYLE, VERY FINE, at one dollar, usual price, three dollars. Come and see—Adams', 327 Queen street west.

IMPERIAL FRENCH SHOE BLACKING. Buy it and no other.

PRINTERS—ALL KINDS OF PRINTING Presses, Plough and Guillotine Paper Cutters, Folding Machines, etc., new and second-hand. MILLER & RICHARD, 7 Jordan street, Toronto.

PANTS—WOOL—TWEED—ONE DOLLAR and quarter—extra strong, durable, well made, two dollars, come and see them, finest in Canada; first-class tweed vests half a dollar, superior suits five dollars, first-class suits eight to ten dollars. Adams Clothing factory, 327 Queen street west.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH SMALL capital in poultry farm near city—must be a worker—an excellent home for single man. CANADA WEST LAND AGENCY COMPANY, 10 King street east.

FOR SALE.

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

ARTICLES WANTED.

BICYCLE WANTED—50 INCH—PLATED and polished all over—Ball bearings. Must be an A1 nearly new machine. Address BICYCLE, Box 63, World office.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Ladies' dresses a specialty. Please drop post card. A. HARRIS, 20 Queen street, west.

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

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. RYERSON IS ABSENT ON SERVICE with the Northwest expeditionary force, and will return as soon as circumstances will permit.

DR. E. T. ADAMS, 238 KING STREET west. Specialty—Diseases of the stomach and bowels, in connection with the general practice of medicine and surgery; consultation free. Office hours: 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays 1 to 3.

JOHN B. HALL, M.D., HOMEOPATHIST 326 Jarvis street. Specialties—Children's and nervous diseases. Hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 4 to 6 p.m. Sundays 5 to 6.30 p.m.

DAIRY.

OAKVILLE DAIRY,

481½ YONGE STREET,

Guaranteed Pure Farmers' Milk.

Supplied Retail and Wholesale at Lowest Market Rates.

FRED. SOLE PROPRIETOR. 246

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

GEORGE THOMAS, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses. Office 81 King street east.

GEO. EAKIN, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses; office Court house, Adelaide street: home 138 Carlton street.

H. S. MARA, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses and marriage certificates. Office—Ground floor, York Chambers, No. 5 Toronto street, near King street.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under power of sale contained in two certain indentures of mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by public auction, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of MAY, 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the auction rooms of Messrs. Lake & Clark, 79 Yonge street, Toronto, TWO ISLAND HOUSES, being the second and third houses fronting on the lake, east of the church, with lots of about 46 feet frontage with about 150 feet depth (parts of Island lot 58, plan D 141). The houses have each about eight rooms, with verandah. The property is held under lease from the city, running from the first of October, 1875, for twenty-one years, renewable; rental for balance of term has been commuted and paid. Terms:

Ten per cent. at time of sale, balance in one month after sale without interest. The lots will be sold separately, and will be each subject to a reserve bid.

The purchaser must search title at his own expense, and the vendor will not deliver any abstracts nor produce any deeds of evidence of title not in his possession, nor furnish copies of any papers except at purchaser's expense. Other conditions and particular description at time of sale, or may be had from the undersigned.

FERGUSON, FERGUSON & O'BRIAN, Vendor's Solicitors,

15 Toronto street.

Toronto, April 22, 1885.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, the 7th May, at one o'clock, at auction rooms of Lake & Clark, 79 Yonge street, two desirable Island Cottages, situated a little east of church on south shore fronting on the lake.

TENDERS FOR COAL

For the Public Institutions of Ontario for 1885.

The Secretary of the Province of Ontario will receive Tenders (to be addressed to him at his office at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal") up to NOON of

TUESDAY, 19th MAY, 1885.

For the delivery of the following quantity of Coal in the sheds of the Institutions below named, on or before 15th July, 1885:

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO—Hard Coal—900 tons large egg size, 175 tons stove size. Soft Coal—400 tons.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO—Hard Coal—20 tons chestnut size. Soft Coal—50 tons.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO—Hard Coal—130 tons egg size. Soft Coal—500 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON—Hard Coal—200 tons large egg size, 60 tons chestnut size. Soft Coal—1,650 tons for steam and 100 tons for grates.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON—Hard Coal—1,700 tons large egg size, 100 tons small egg size, 50 tons stove size, and 100 tons of Lehigh large egg size for gas-making. Soft Coal—100 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON—Hard Coal—200 tons egg size, 88 tons stove size, 46 tons large chestnut size. Soft Coal—1,075 tons. N. B.—275 tons of the soft coal and 5 tons of the large size chestnut coal to be delivered at the Pumping House in the city.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA—Hard Coal—90 tons stove size.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE—Hard Coal—60 tons small egg size, 30 tons stove size. Soft Coal—550 tons.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD—Hard Coal—450 tons egg size, 150 tons stove size. Soft Coal—35 tons for grates.

The hard coal to be Pittson, Scranton or Lehigh. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which it is proposed to take the soft coal and to designate the quality of the same, and if required to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. Delivery is to be effected in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity specified or for the quantities required in each institution.

An accepted cheque for $500 payable to the order of the Secretary of the Province of Ontario must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its *bona fides*, and in default sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.

Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the Bursars of the above named institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, April 24, 1885.

THE GENUINE PIANO,

Manufactured by Rainer & Co., Guelph, Ont.

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

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

These Pianos have now been before the public for 23 years, and have always ranked among the very best, and are celebrated for quality of tone, great power and durability of action, prompt elastic touch, fine finish and elegant style of case, combined with every known improvement. The most complete and unbroken list on record, embracing a period of 30 years, and made up of 28 first prizes, medals and diplomas received at the principal exhibitions in Canada—Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, we secured a medal and diploma for our piano. The great favor with which the cross-scale piano have been received for so long a period, and the reputation they bear, has induced others to imitate them. We therefore caution intending purchasers and dealers wishing to obtain the original cross-scale piano to see that the name of "Rainer & Co." is on each instrument. We make the Upright and Square Grand Pianos.

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

MANUFACTORY—Market Square. y2

LEGAL CARDS.

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

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

D. A. O'SULLIVAN, BARRISTER, &C. Offices: 18 and 20 Toronto street, Canada Permanent Buildings. Money to loan.

KINGSFORD & WICKHAM, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc., 18 Court street, Toronto. R. E. KINGSFORD. H. J. WICKHAM. 2 5

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

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. J. J. Maclaren, J. H. Macdonald, W. M. Merritt, G. F. Shepley, J. L. Geddes, W. E. Middleton. Union Loan Buildings, 28 and 30 Toronto street. 136

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

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