The World For The Ladies

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Queenston Heights.

To-day is the seventy-eighth anniversary of the battle of Queenston Heights. Tell this to even intelligent Europeans who suppose themselves posted up in history on the broadest scale and they will stare at you as if wondering whether you were a visitor from some other sphere. A citizen of the United States would know what you meant, but would fight shy of the subject. There are Canadians, however, still living who can call to mind having heard their elders talk with pride and enthusiasm of the fight of Queenston Heights. It was not one of the world's great battles—not a Marathon or a Waterloo—and yet as valiant a fight was fought on the 13th October, 1812, at Queenston Heights as any blazoned on the page of history. It is not the scale on which a battle is fought that determines the heroism of the combatants. Sheer pluck in fighting and the cause held are the important factors whatever the scale. As doughty a deed was done that day by our brave countrymen and done in the interest of as great a cause as any England ever fought for and won. Like many another glorious victory, however, it was signalized by the death of the man most distinguished in the fight. The news of the victory awakened great joy throughout Canada, a joy unhappily overshadowed by the death of General Brock, who fell leading his men back to the heights from which the Americans had driven them. The charge, too, failed, but ultimately the fight was won and Canada repossessed herself of Queenston Heights. The name of Sir Isaac Brock is one that Canadians will not willingly let die. His statue looks proudly down from a pedestal on the heights he meant to win, and which were won at length by his spirit having entered into and taken possession of his brave followers, who nobly avenged the hero's death.

If Canada was worth fighting for in these early days how much more is she worth defending to-day? We were Canadians then, we propose to remain Canadians to-day.

Insane Asylum Dangers.

It is not indifference but rather want of thought that causes the dangers to which the doctors of our lunatic asylums, keepers, etc., are continually exposed to escape public notice. It is at least one of the things that are more noticeable than noticed. Intelligence is to hand of the murder of a physician in the King's County Insane Asylum, Brooklyn, that may well take our thoughts for a moment in that direction. Our readers may remember that James M. Dougherty is the man whose notorious persecution of Mary Anderson, whom he imagined violently in love with him, led to his incarceration in a lunatic asylum. On Thursday last Dougherty fatally shot the assistant medical superintendent, Dr. George W. Lloyd.

Being put to work on the farm this lunatic made his escape and succeeded in evading capture. He returned, however, at his own time, and not finding the man he was in search of—Dr. Fleming—deliberately shot Dr. Lloyd. Shooting, of course, is rendered impossible to the inmates. Neither are they capable, owing to the fact that each one pursues his own hallucinations to the exclusion of interest in his neighbors', of working up a conspiracy. Still, anyone interested in these institutions is aware that one lunatic in a paroxysm of frenzy is as dangerous as half a dozen ordinary men, and though doctors and keepers are as a rule capable of diverting the minds of their patients when they show signs of cherishing dangerous thoughts or feelings, yet are they more often exposed to assaults of a serious character than the public ever dream of.

Harper & Brothers announce the early publication of a unique and beautiful volume for the holidays, entitled Christmas in Song; Sketch and Story, compiled by Professor J. P. McCaskey. The book contains nearly three hundred songs, hymns and carols, with several standard and classical Christmas stories, and numerous full-page illustrations from paintings by the old masters and from drawings by famous American artists.

The Cumberland Tragedy.

There cannot be two opinions about the Cumberland tragedy being one of the worst, if not the very worst, that has disfigured and disgraced our annals. Nothing more brutal could be conceived. Whether or not the perpetrator of this horror is the man at present under suspicion of having committed the atrocious deed it is yet too early to give an opinion. But just in proportion to the horror created by this worse than fiendish outrage and murder that has sacrificed to a vicious lust two innocent girls is the endeavor made to catch and convict the guilty brute—for man he is not—and render it impossible for him to strike terror into the hearts of parents and shackle the freedom which, thank heaven, our children usually have and enjoy, and of which it would be a thousand pities they should be debarred through the existence on God's earth of such execrable villany.

Toronto Bread.

"The mistake made by the Toronto trade," said a leading baker of the West End to a representative of The Baker and Confectioner, "is the establishing of too high a standard of quality. There is no place in this continent where, taking it all round, such good bread is being served to the public." Then a plea is raised for establishing two standards of bread in the interests of the laboring classes, and the newspapers are accused of instituting comparisons between the price of bread here and in other localities, forgetting the while the point of difference in quality, and ignoring the fact that very little soft flour is being used in the making of bread in this city. The World is aware of the facts, but would advise the trade to maintain the present high standard of quality, as cheapness here, like cheapness in purchasing other things, would probably prove a false economy. It too late in the day to proclaim mere cheapness as a boon. It is more often the reverse—a bane.

Bread is well called the staff of life; let it be one on which the laboring man and others can lean some weight.

GAS VERSUS ELECTRICITY.

Mr. J. J. Wright Has Something to Say About the Latter.

Editor World: It is a pity that the self-laudatory article which appeared in your paper on Saturday was not signed by its author, the manager of the Gas Company, then your readers would have been better able to size up its importance in the present issue. It is about identical with the letter got up by that gentleman and circulated in a most underhand way at the City Hall. If ability to garble facts and make statements which are a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood from beginning to end is proof of his being a "close and caustic reasoner" then indeed he is entitled to the palm. The fight is not between the Toronto Electric Light Company and the Consumers' Gas Company as stated, but between the citizens as represented by the aldermen and the gas company. The Electric Light Company is not in it. It is not necessary for them to go around buttonholing aldermen, writing secret letters or organizating deputations of distressed workingmen. Not at all. They have offered the citizens electric lighting at a price hitherto unheard of for an equal quality of illumination. "A good wine needs no bush." Why should the Electric Light Company talk? The price has been placed so low that as far as the profits are concerned the citizens can either take the light or leave it, just as they choose.

The company is not hiring any "close and caustic reasoners" to hamboozle the committee or delude the public. The secretary of the department, whose reputation in the matter is at stake, has stated that the city can be lighted cheaper by electricity than it can by gas, taking the new tenders as a basis on which to figure, and that the boasted lighting of Queen-street in Parkdale alone is costing $1400 per year more at the present time than it would by electric light giving twice the illumination. It is not necessary for the Electric Light Company to hire a windbag to force conclusions regarding these facts upon the committee. It would be simply a gilding of refined gold to try and improve by comment a statement such as the above. Ask any unbiassed citizen which he would rather have, at the same price, round his property electric light or gas, and the Electric Light Company are quite willing to abide by the result.

Manager Pearson is greatly distressed least the city become entangled in the iron grasp of an electric light monopoly. There is a grisly humor about this fear of his which citizens who have dealings with the Gas Company will not be slow to appreciate. Considering that there are two electric light companies already in existence and but one gas company, with Mr. Pearson at the head of it, and that one now working for all it is worth to get control of the city lighting, the fun of the situation becomes at once apparent. When the electric light was first introduced into Toronto gas was two dollars and a half a thousand feet. Now it is about a dollar. What would it have been if no electric light had come in to disturb the hold the gas monopoly would have had on the citizens?

Now about workmen. If gas is superseded to any extent it would probably throw out of work a few lamplighters, but not so many as claimed, for the remaining 1000 lights would be scattered over the same area as now and require about as many men to get over the ground, and for which provision is made in the increased price of the lamps. But what about the electric light men? The company now employ about 120 in the works directly, besides the number employed manufacturing in outside shops, skilled mechanics—engineers, firemen, electricians, dynamo tenders, trimmers, inspectors, linemen, etc. They are a set of men of whom any manager might be proud, citizens of Toronto every one of them and thoroughly to be depended on.

If gas is substituted for electricity some of them will have to go—no doubt about that; but if, as manager of the company, I proposed to marshal them in a body and send them round to whimper before the aldermen of this city I should expect to be kicked out of my own office, and should deserve it too. On the other hand, as against a few lamplighters, if the electric service is extended as proposed the staff would be at once increased by from 20 to 30 skilled men in our own works, besides such employment as would be given by the building of a 500 horse power engine and boilers in other city shops during the winter. Indirectly it would find employment for hundreds of men. But the company does not advance this as any argument why it should get an increased contract; we simply offer a better and cheaper light and let it fight its own battles.

For the reason it is better and cheaper we expect to sell it, but if the council in its wisdom determines otherwise and decides to adhere to gas as an illuminant you will hear no whimper from us. We know the electric light can hold its own and should endeavor to meet the competition of the Gas Company in the field of commercial lighting, and try for a verdict where each individual citizen will be his own judge. We are not, perhaps, so wealthy nor are we a monopoly like the Gas Company, but it will be a very cold day when we get so low as to find it necessary to organize the kind of fakes they are now springing on the aldermen at the City Hall.

J. J. WRIGHT.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Accommodating Messenger Threw Out the Money Packages When Ordered.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., Oct. 12.—At midnight the Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train was robbed by four masked men near Shell City, Mo., at the Osage water tank. As the train was slowing up to take water the engine was mounted from each side by two masked robbers, who compelled the engineer to dismount and knock at the express door for admittance. The messenger threw out the money packages. It was not a heavy money train. The robbers were evidently novices. The procedure was similar to the recent work at Otterville.

Ordered His Own Coffin.

SUMNER, Ill., Oct. 11.—William Peters of Lukin township died Friday morning. He was the largest man in the county, his weight being 400 pounds. The immediate cause of his death was gangrene of the lower extremities. Thursday he requested that the undertaker order a coffin for him, saying he was going to die at 6 o'clock Friday; that there were no coffins large enough here for him and one would have to be made. The undertaker at once ordered one, and it came on the midnight train. Within twenty minutes of the time he predicted he expired. His age was forty-seven.

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhœa and such complaints while teething, and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

Railway Bonus Bylaw Defeated.

PETROLEA, Oct. 12.—The bylaw to grant $15,000 bonus to the Erie & Huron Railway for branch from Dresden to this place was voted upon yesterday and defeated by a large majority. Another bylaw for $27,000 for trunk sewer in the town was also voted on and carried by a good majority.

Fever and Ague and Bilious Derangements are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

The St. George Accident.

Mr. Justice Rose, in the Queen's Bench Division, Saturday, was prepared to hear argument on the points arising out of his judgment in the St. George cases, but counsel for the respective parties were not ready, so the matter stands unlarged till Nov. 15 next. His Lordship remarked that he wanted to have the matter finally settled before the next sitting of the Divisional Court.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

18 CONSECUTIVE BULL'S EYES.

Some Remarkable Shooting at the Annual Matches of the Queen's Own Rifles—Winners of the Prizes.

The annual rifle match of the Q.O.R. was held on Garrison Common on Saturday last. Prizes to the value of $1100, together with numerous valuable challenge trophies, were shot for. The competitors numbered 300, including many of the veterans of the corps, some of whom were the earliest members of the regiment.

The Rifle Committee consisted of Major Delamere (chairman), Lieut. J. H. Knifton (secretary) and Lieut. J. H. Crean, assisted by Staff-Sergt. Williams.

Range officers—Major Mason, R.G., Capt. Evans, I.S.C., Major Sankey, Q.O.R.

Lt.-Col. Gillmor's well-known figure was seen among the numerous friends of the regiment present. Lt.-Col. Hamilton and many of the officers took part in the shooting, several of whom captured valuable prizes.

The shooting was exceptionally good, probably never having been excelled at any previous regimental match. On No. 18 target, in the general match, there were 18 consecutive bulls-eyes. This feat is probably without parallel on Garrison Common.

Following are the scores:

Standing Match.

Open to members who have performed at least 25 per cent. of the regimental drills for the current year; 200 yards, standing; five rounds:

No.	Winner.	Value.	Pts.
1.	Lieut. Rennie, C Co.	$12 00	20
2.	Sgt. Thorne, G	10 00	18
3.	Bugler Robinson, E	9 00	18
4.	Pte. Wake, G	8 00	18
5.	Pte. Le Noir, E	5 00	18
6.	Pte. Westman, A	5 00	17
7.	Corp. Gilby, C	4 50	16
8.	Lieut. Crean, I	4 00	16
9.	Col.-Sgt. Cooper, B	4 00	16
10.	Pte. Gilmour, A.G.	3 00	16
11.	Pte. Clark, K	3 00	16
12.	Pte. Hurst, A.C., B	3 00	16
13.	Staff-Sgt. Donnelly, A	3 00	16
14.	Corp. McNeill, A	2 50	16
15.	Sgt. Langton, B	2 50	15
16.	Corp. Matthews, E	2 50	15
17.	Sgt. Agnew, F	2 50	15
18.	Pte. Davison, F	2 50	15
19.	Pte. Hutchinson, D	2 50	15
20.	Lieut. Mercer, G	2 50	15
21.	Pte. Camp, B	2 50	15
22.	Bandsman Timms, E	2 00	15
23.	Capt. Macdonald, Staff	2 00	14
24.	Bugler Jenkins, B	2 00	14
25.	Pte. Hulme, H	2 00	14

Eight 14's counted out.

Skirmishing and Volley Firing.

To be competed for by teams of five officers, non-commissioned officers and men per company, 200 to 400 yards, 3 advancing, 5 retiring, any position.

SKIRMISHING.

No.	Winner.	Points.
1.	A Co. "Victoria Rifles" Challenge Cup, to be held until next annual match, $150, and pewter tankard to each member of winning team	133
2.	F Co.	124
3.	E Co.	118

VOLLEY FIRING.

200 yards standing, 400 yards kneeling, 6 at each range.

No.	Winner.	Points.
1.	A Co. "Zimmerman Cup," to be held until next annual match, $50 and pewter tankard to each member of winning team	194
2.	C Co.	119
3.	B Co.	101

Aggregate Match.

Open to all members of the regiment, 600 yards, any position, seven rounds: prizes to be awarded to the highest aggregate scores made in this and matches Nos. 1 and 5.

No.	Winner.	Value.	Pts.
1.	Corp. Meadows, A Co.	$35 00	103
2.	Sergt. McNeill, A	20 00	102
3.	Sergt. Agnew, F	20 00	100
4.	Corp. Matthews, E	12 00	100
5.	Corp. Gilby, C	10 00	99
6.	Lieut. Rennie, C	10 00	98
7.	Sergt. Duncan, A	7 50	97
8.	Lieut. Crean, I	6 50	97
9.	Pte. Hutchison, G	6 00	94
10.	Col.-Sergt. Crooks, K	6 00	94
11.	Pte. Brown, B	5 00	93
12.	Bugler Sergt. Wood, D	5 00	93
13.	Lieut. Knifton, E	5 00	93
14.	Pte. Blarney, D	5 00	91
15.	Corp. McNeill, A	5 00	91
16.	Pte. Davison, F	4 50	90
17.	Corp. Westman, A	3 50	89
18.	Major Delamere, staff	3 00	88
19.	Staff-Sergt. Ashall, C	3 00	88
20.	Pte. Taylor, C	3 00	87

One 87 counted out.

Nursery Match.

Open only to members of the regiment who have never won a prize at any battalion, provincial or Dominion match. Scores in general match to count. 200 yards, kneeling; 400 yards, any; five rounds.

No.	Winners.	Value.	Pts.
1.	Pte. Palin, G Co.	$10 00	42
2.	Pte. Brown, B	7 00	41
3.	Bugler Cuthbert, A	6 00	40
4.	Bugler Robertson, E	5 00	39
5.	Corp. Capp, G	5 00	39
6.	Sgt. Creighton, B	5 00	38
7.	Pte. Green, A	4 50	37
8.	Lieut. Wyatt, F	4 00	37
9.	Bandsman Timms, B	3 50	36
10.	Sgt. Langton, B	3 00	36
11.	Pte. Higinbotham, I	3 00	35
12.	Sgt. Mingay, H	3 00	34
13.	Pte. Gilmour, A.H., A	3 00	34
14.	Capt. Pellatt, B	3 00	34
15.	Pte. Cross, F	2 50	33
16.	Pte. Warr, D	2 50	33
17.	Pte. Foster, E	2 00	33
18.	Pte. Dee, H	2 00	33
19.	Pte. Lenoir, E	2 00	33
20.	Pte. Hunter, F	2 00	32
21.	Pte. Wake, G	2 00	32
22.	Corp. Drynan, I	2 00	32
23.	Pte. Barlow, F	1 75	32
24.	Pte. Bedford Jones, F	1 50	32
25.	Sgt. Matthews, I	1 50	31

Four 31's counted out.

General Match.

Open to members of the regiment who have performed at least 50 per cent. of the regimental drills for the current year. Ranges and positions as above, kneeling: 400 and 500 yards, any; with head to target; five rounds at each range.

No.	Winner.	Value.	Pts.
1.	Corp. Cunningham, D Co.	$50 00	67
2.	Corp. Gilby, C	40 00	66
3.	Sgt. Bailey, E	30 00	65
4.	Lieut. Crean, I	25 00	63
5.	Pte. Palin, G	15 00	62
6.	Corp. Matthews, E	12 00	62
7.	Pte. Brown, B	10 00	61
8.	Sgt. Duncan, A	10 00	61
9.	Pte. Hutchinson, G	10 00	60
10.	Bugle-Sgt. Wood, D	10 00	60
11.	Lieut. Knifton, E	9 00	60
12.	Corp. W. H. Meadows, A	9 00	59
13.	Sgt. Agnew, F	9 00	59
14.	Lieut. Rennie, C	9 00	59
15.	Pte. Taylor, C	9 00	59
16.	Col.-Sgt. Cooper, B	7 50	59
17.	Sgt. Vicars, C	7 50	58
18.	Sgt. Sanson, G	7 50	58
19.	Sgt. Gorrie, A	7 50	58
20.	Sgt. Blainey, D	7 50	58
21.	Col.-Sgt. Crooks, K	6 50	57
22.	Bugler Libby, G	6 00	56
23.	Bugler Jenkins, H	5 00	56
24.	Corp. McNeill, A	5 00	56
25.	Pte. Davison, F	5 00	56
26.	Sgt. McNeil, A	5 00	56
27.	Sgt. Thorn, G	5 00	56
28.	Pte. Boardman, A	5 00	55
29.	Pte. Turner, D	5 00	55
30.	Lieut. Wyatt, F	5 00	55
31.	Bugler Scott, E	5 00	55
32.	Staff-Sgt. Hart, D	5 00	55
33.	Corp. Westman, A	5 00	55
34.	Pte. McIntyre, E	5 00	54
35.	Staff-Sgt. Ashall, C	5 00	54
36.	Sgt. Creighton, B	5 00	54
37.	Col.-Sgt. Owen, C	5 00	54
38.	Major Delamere, staff	5 00	54
39.	Pte. Collett, A	5 00	54
40.	Pte. Dee, H	5 00	53
41.	Bandsman Timms, B	5 00	53
42.	Pte. Westman, A	5 00	53
43.	Bugle Major Swift, G	5 00	52
44.	Col.-Sgt. McMaster, F	5 00	52
45.	Pte. Barlow, B	5 00	52
46.	Pte. Smith, D	5 00	52
47.	Pte. Crockett, D	5 00	52
48.	Sgt. Argles, H	5 00	52
49.	Pte. Page, D	5 00	52
50.	Pte. McLaren, K	4 50	52
51.	Pte. Nugent, E	4 00	52
52.	Lieut. Mercer, G	4 00	52
53.	Sgt. Higinbotham, I	3 50	51
54.	Corp. Drynan, I	3 50	51
55.	Pte. Porter, G	3 50	51
56.	Bugler Robertson, E	3 00	51
57.	Corp. Goldsmith, B	3 00	50
58.	Sgt. Langton, B	3 00	50
59.	Pte. Droland, H	3 00	49
60.	Pte. Stewart, B	3 00	49
61.	Corp. Capp, G	3 00	49
62.	Pte. Gilmore, A. H., D	3 00	48
63.	Pte. Gilmore, A. G., A	3 00	48
64.	Staff-Sergt. Macdonald, G	3 00	48
65.	Capt. Macdonald, Staff	3 00	48
66.	Pte. Mackenzie, F	3 00	47
67.	Sergt. Cockburn, F	3 00	47
68.	Corp. Lennox, E	3 00	47
69.	Sergt. Mingay, H	3 00	47
70.	Sergt. Ham, F	3 00	46

Eight scores of 46 counted out.

The "Gillmor" (for members who served under Col. Gillmor, value $25, presented by this gentleman), scores made in No. 5 to decide, was won by Lieut. Knifton, E Company, with 60 points.

The "Trowern Medal" (value $15, highest score at 500 yards in match No. 5, to be won twice in succession) resulted in a tie at 25 points, between Corp. Cunningham, D; Sergt. Bailey, E; Corp. Gelby, C. To be shot off next Saturday.

In the company team match A Company won the first class, "Dufferin Rifles Challenge Cup," value $100, to be held till next annual match, with 559 points. C Company won the second class, "Industrial Exhibition Association Challenge Cup," value $100, to be held till next annual match, with 295 points. Conditions—In the first, 10 highest aggregate scores made in match 5 in each company to decide. In second, highest aggregate score made by five previously named members of any company in match 5.

In the Queen's Own Rifle Association match (open only to members who competed in the O.R.A. or D.R.A. matches this season) Sergt. McNeill, A Company, won first (D.R.A. medal) with 32 points; Corp. Meadows (O.R.A. medal) 2d, 30 points.

Ex-Members' Match.

Open to ex-members of the regiment who are not members of any other corps. Ranges 400 and 500 yards. Position same as in match No. 5; 5 rounds at each range.

No.	Winner.	Value.	Pts.
1.	Sergt. Chaytor	$15 00	40
2.	Pte. Schmidt	10 00	38
3.	Corp. Staton	9 00	33
4.	Pte. Miles	7 00	32
5.	Pte. McLean	6 00	32

Extra Series Match.

Short Snider rifle: 500 yards, 5 rounds; any position with head to target.

No.	Winner.	Value.	Pts.
1.	Pte. Turner, D Co.	$6 00	24
2.	Capt. Macdonald, Staff	5 00	23
3.	Pte. Crockett, D	4 00	23
4.	Pte. Hutchinson, G	3 00	23
5.	Pte. Cliff, D	3 00	22
6.	Pte. Nugent, E	3 00	22
7.	Pte. Wetman, A	3 00	22
8.	Lieut. Rennie, C	2 00	21
9.	Bugle Sergt. Wood, D	2 00	21
10.	Pte. Gilmore, E. W., D	2 00	21
11.	Pte. Page, D	2 00	21
12.	Lieut. Wyatt, F	1 00	21
13.	Corp. Brash, A	1 00	20
14.	Pte. MacLaren, K	1 00	20
15.	Col.-Sergt. McMaster, A	1 00	20

Four 20's counted out.

In the officers' match, (score in aggregate match to count), value $10, Lieut. Rennie, C, won with 98 points. In the sergeants' match (do), value $7, Sergt. McNeill, A Co., won, 102 points.

The Revolver Match.

Seven rounds at 25 yards, standing, off-hand:

		Value.	Pts.
1.	Staff-Sergt. Harp	$12 00	40
2.	Lieut. Mercer	10 00	35
3.	Staff-Sergt. Ashall	6 00	35
4.	Lieut. Crean	5 00	34
5.	Capt. Pellatt	4 50	33
6.	Lieut. Coleman	4 00	32
7.	Col.-Sergt. Crooks	4 00	30
8.	Lieut. Rennie	3 00	30
9.	Pte. Maclean	2 00	27
10.	Sergt. Agnew	2 00	26

Range Prizes—200 Yards.

No.	Winner.	Value.	Pts.
1.	Lieut. Knifton, E Co.	$5 00	24
2.	Pte. Bedford Jones, F	5 00	22
3.	Col.-Sgt. Cooper, B	5 00	22

400 YARDS.

1.	Lieut. Rennie, C	5 00	25
2.	Pte. Palin, G	5 00	25
3.	Pte. Collett, A	5 00	25

500 YARDS.

1.	Corp. Cunningham, D	5 00	25
2.	Sgt. Bailey, E	5 00	25
3.	Corp. Gilby, C	5 00	25
4.	Corp. Meadows, A	1 75	23

600 YARDS.

1.	Sgt. McNeill, A	5 00	33
2.	Corp. Meadows, A	5 00	30
3.	Sgt. Agnew, F	5 00	26
4.	Lieut. Coleman, K	1 75	25

The Buglers' Match.

Following are the scores of the above match shot at the same time as the regimental match:

		Points.		Points.
	GENERAL MATCH.			
1.	Bug.-Sgt. Wood	60	2. Bug. Libby	56
3.	Bug. Jenkins	56	4. Bug. Scott	56
5.	Bug.-Maj. Swift	52	6. Bug. Robertson	51
7.	Corp. Cottrell	46	8. Bugle Lenoux	46
9.	Bug. Robinson	44	10. Bug. Cuthbert	45
11.	Bug. Meade	42	12. Bug. McLean	39
13.	Bug. Simons	37	14. Bug. Acton	36
15.	Bug. Morrell	34		
	NURSERY MATCH.			
1.	Bug. Libby	56	2. Bug. Cuthbert	46
3.	Bug. Meade	42	4. Bug. Simons	37
	RANGE PRIZE.			
	Bugle-Sgt. Woods			24

B Company Matches.

B Company matches also took place, the highest scores made in the regimental matches corresponding to company matches deciding the winners. There were five company matches: Nursery, general, standing, ex-members and range prizes (200, 400 and 500 yards). In the first there were four prizes, in the second 12, in the third five, in the fourth two, in the fifth one in each range.

WINSOME WESTON.

It Sets Up a Claim as the Rival of the Junction and Mimico.

Now that so much attention is being drawn to West Toronto Junction, East Toronto and Mimico as eligible sites for the location of factories, The Weston Times urges the claims of that favorably-situated and prosperous place for consideration. It says:

If we wish to improve business here we must bonus some good undertaking to come among us. Messrs. Jackson and James and Mr. McMurray and other gentlemen who own large lots of land in Weston or vicinity, should meet and consult with the people as to the best way of inducing manufacturers to establish business places here. The West Toronto Junction Council, in this respect of pushing business, is worthy of example to our council of Weston.

The article goes on to argue that if large factories were started the population and assessment roll would be doubled, and if they were to issue debentures for 15 to 20 years to pay a bonus of $10,000 or $20,000 it would be more than covered by the taxes derived from the increased population.

The article concludes:

We have as good privileges and facilities as the Junction has, and why not let us endeavor to induce manufactories to come here? The interest on $20,000 at 6 per cent. will be $1200, which would only be equal to (calculating the assessable value of the village at $250,000) 3-37 mills on the dollar, and supposing by granting this bonus of $20,000 we could induce a manufacturing business employing 300 hands to come here, the increased taxation arising from the employment of these hands and their families would add to the assessment at least $200,000, which at the present rate of taxation would amount to $3300; so whilst we were making ourselves responsible for a certain sum of money we would be receiving in more than would pay it twice over.

If you feel languid and bilious try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and you will find it one of the best preparations for such complaints. Mr. S. B. Maginn, Ethel, used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and cured a severe bilious sick headache which troubled him for a long time.

City Hall Small Talk.

The Fire and Gas Committee meets at 3 this afternoon.

Ninety-eight births, 39 marriages, 63 deaths were registered last week.

Mayor Clarke has asked the Chief of Police to report upon a complaint that there is not sufficient police protection in the vicinity of Water and Front-streets.

Chief Grasett writes Mayor Clarke that he can arrange to have a policeman visit the City Hall at regular intervals during the night to report from a signal box within the building, and that, he thinks, is all that is necessary to ensure protection for the contents.

A woman with a baby in her arms and six other small children, the oldest of them less than eight years of age, applied for charity at the Hall on Saturday. She was looking for her husband, who had deserted her, and had walked with her little flock from Hamilton.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

BLAIN--MULOCK--WARREN.

They Will Stand for the Coming O. L. & L. Society Elections—Excitement in Legal Circles.

	Bristol.	Kappele.
President	Edmund Bristol	George Kappele
First Vice	T. M. Higgins	N. Simpson
Sec. Vice	J. E. O'Connor	J. J. Warren
Treasurer	R. B. Henderson	A. Y. Blain
Secretary	G. J. Ashworth	W. A. Lamport
	W. T. J. Lee	W. Mulock
Com.	R. M. Noble	W. P. Buckingh'm
	G. A. Harcourt	W. J. Boland
Critic	C. D. Scott	E. B. Ryckman

At last the nominations have been closed and those who stand for office in the Osgoode Legal and Literary Society will be elected or rejected next Saturday. There are two tickets, the Kappele and the Bristol. The advocates of both met on Saturday night and amidst great excitement discussed the constitutionality of nominating three candidates, namely: A. Y. Blain for the office of treasurer; W. Mulock as member of the committee and J. J. Warren as vide-president. They were all nominated on the Kappele ticket. The fight was between the two parties. The opposing faction held that there should be no further nominations on the ground that they were unconstitutional. After a discussion lasting nearly from 8½ to 10 p.m. it was ruled by the chairman that the three gentlemen above named should be nominated.

This decision was received with cheers and tumultuous applause by the followers of the ticket they represent.

This will certainly be an interesting week with members of the society, and the results of next Saturday will be eagerly canvassed.

Mr. Ryckman occupied the chair with ability and fairness, and harmonized all the discordant elements which at the opening of the meeting existed with the utmost tact.

THE CAB SHORTAGE.

How It Has Wrought Ruin to Some of the Muskoka Dealers.

A well-known citizen who has spent the last fortnight in the Muskoka district told The World on Saturday that there is a great outcry on the part of the lumber firms on account of the scarcity of freight cars on the Grand Trunk Railway. This was especially the case at Huntsville, Orillia, Gravenhurst and Bracebridge. Owing to the insufficiency of cars to tranship the lumber several failures and business embarrassments have already occurred, and if the grievance be not speedily remedied it is expected that others will shortly be announced.

One dealer had sold last year's stock at a fair profit, but after waiting a long time the purchaser cancelled the order because of non-delivery owing to the scarcity of cars. In this case the lumberman is financially ruined. Another man said that if he did not get 80 cars within the next fortnight he would lose $80,000. Some of the lumber had been stored near the Northern Railway for years, but the owners and purchasers vainly waiting for the cars which have not come. In one case the lumber has been thus stored for nearly a year. The matter is a very serious one. The lumber section of the Board of Trade have made repeated complaints to the same effect.

The World spoke on Saturday to a railway man on this subject. He said that one reason why there had been a shortage of cars was that the roads were severly taxed to get the Canadian barley across the line before the McKindley bill went into force. Now the pressure is relieved they will be able to supply more cars for the transshipment of lumber.

About Insurance Policies.

Editor World: The paragraph in the issue of your paper of the 7th inst. calling attention to "the 20-year compound investment plan" of the North American Life Assurance Company of your city interested me, because I, who am aged 33, have been asked by the agents of a number of companies rates ranging from $41 to $49 per annum per $1000 for a policy similar to the one mentioned in your paragraph, which, as I understand it, reviews a policy for $1000, payable by the company either to a man, should he be living at the end of 20 years, or to his estate in the event of death at any time during the term, for or at a rate or premium of $38.70 or $3.27 per month, aggregating $34.44 per annum.

Although the rates above referred to are for different ages and the difference in the rates is against the North American, since the age of 33 is less than age 35, the premium is not at age 33 is less than $2.87, yet nevertheless the conclusion which is the outcome of the above, seems to be that the policy of the North American is at least more favorable in two particulars than are the policies of the same kind in other companies: 1st the premium is a great deal lower, and 2d the payment by monthly premiums is a great advantage.

Your paragraph also interested me because you say the policy above referred to "is a better mode of investing small sums than that recently mentioned by The Monetary Times." I did not observe that "The Monetary Times" mode referred to in any way to a 20-year investment, but I thought it did correctly show the power of compound interest in accumulating money. Now, would a person who has to make two payments each of $1000, at the end of 10 and 20 years respectively, lay by the same sum yearly or monthly to make up the payments? Would he not lay by a greater yearly or monthly sum to make up the payment first to mature rather than for the other? Why, then, make it appear that a payment of 3¼ cents on a 20-year term is better than a payment of 10 cents on a 10-year term? Or why $2.60 per month for 20 years is better than $7.89 per month for 10 years? $2.50 per month, at compound interest, at 4½ per cent per annum, will produce $1000 at the end of 20 years. From this it may be inferred that for 28 cents ($2.87—$2.59 equals 28 cents remainder) paid monthly, the North American will assume, on a man aged 35, the risk of his dying at any time within 20 years, to the amount of $1000. For expenses and risk, 28 cents per month or $3.36 per year are enough.

You state the policy has also the distinguishing feature that, if desired, the company will loan on it the last 10 premiums." Does this mean 10 premiums aggregating $28.70 or 120, aggregating the payments for 10 years, amounting to $344.40? Most all