The Toronto World.

NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO.

A One Cent Morning Paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily (without Sundays) by the year.....$3 00
" " " by the month..... 25
Sunday Edition, by the year..... 2 00
" " " by the month..... 20
Daily (Sundays included) by the year..... 5 00
" " " by the month..... 45

Advertising rates on application.

The Moral Question.

The suicide of Dr. Herron in London and the peculiar circumstances connected with it is an index to the immorality which is permeating society in London and New York, and in fact all centres where wealth accumulates. Dr. Parkhurst, the sensational preacher of New York, has recently been to London, and he returns with the statement that immorality in the metropolis of the world is not so widespread as in New York. That, of course, is a matter of opinion, and it would require patient research to verify the fact, but judging from the revelations in the newspapers of the two cities from time to time the one cannot boast virtue over the other. Vice is more apparent in London because the dissolute women there are so constrained by the law that they are forced to ply the vocation by surreptitious solicitation in the street, while in the American metropolis they dwell securely in residences so long as they can meet the demands of the police who protect them.

The New York World in an article on this subject on Wednesday instanced several recent London scandals to show that the better classes of London were abandoned to flagrant violations of the moral code, but the same might apply to New York and other American cities, for illustration Boston, where a bank failure a few months ago was directly traceable to the fact that the directors maintained a voluptuous harem on bank funds and brought ruin to thousands. There is little gain in the kettle calling the pot black in this instance, and all that is served is to bring into greater prominence the unstableness of the Anglo-Saxon race everywhere, a race which should lead the world in uprightness of conduct. The sandaled legions of Rome in the heroic days of the empire bore their Spartan purity to all her colonies, but in course of time opulence begot that pride in and love of luxury which comes before the fall, and effeminacy and frivolity accomplished what the force of arms could not do.

It is the same in England and America to-day. It is an axiom of Bacon that the virtue of prosperity is temperance, the virtue of adversity fortitude. The prosperous men and women of these two countries in the main are not temperate in their pleasures. They run to excess, and excess if it does not bring sorrow brings scandal. Lust and murder may walk hand in hand in England, but lust and divorce bear the same company in the American Republic. Whenever a prominent and wealthy man dies in the States there is usually a murder of alleged widow claimants for his wealth, and the world is regaled with the details of liasons which had better be kept secret. The law of Scotland obtains in New York. If a man introduces a woman as his wife she is his wife in common law, and this weak procedure opens the way to many impostures. If the American republic is ever destroyed it will not be by revolt of the west against eastern oppression, or of the dominance of the negro in the south. It will be because the safeguards of the home have been destroyed and because men struggle for money to waste it in dissoluteness.

Amateur Bicyclers.

Unless all the signs fail, professional bicyclers will be thicker than blue-bottle flies around a sugar hogshead next season, and the ranks of the so-called amateurs will be almost depleted. The tendency towards professionalism is very strong, and the popular interest in cycling tests has served greatly to accelerate it. As a matter of fact, the men who are now making big records are professionals, although by a curious condition they still linger in the amateur ranks. All the difference between racing for grand pianos, diamond rings, horses, buggies and suits of clothes and contesting for money does not appear to the ordinary observer. Judging from the displays in some of the King and Yonge-street bicycle stores, some local amateurs have won so many valuable articles that they are probably better off materially than many professional riders who speed along under their own colors without wearing the mask of amateurdom. The partition between the two worlds of professional and amateur sport is so thin and shaky that no one except a neophyte is deceived by appearances.

Hamilton will probably float its new debentures in the New York instead of the London markets, having obtained an offer from a Gotham syndicate to purchase at par $2,000,000 worth of thirty-years Hamilton debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent., and to charge 3½ per cent. interest until the new debentures are issued. As only 3 per cent. can be obtained from the banks, the city would lose ½ per cent. on the whole sum for about eighteen months, or about $15,000. It is thought that this offer is more favorable to the city than any terms that can be obtained in London, to judge by the recent sale of Toronto debentures in London.

The Monetary Times Moves.

Following close upon the recent issue of its handsome fall edition, The Monetary Times Printing Co. has moved into fine new premises at the corner of Church and Court-streets in this city. The building, which was formerly occupied by the Freehold Loan Co., has been renewed from basement to attic with a capacious three-story addition covering all the vacant land in the rear. The company has for some time been cramped for space and better facilities with which to handle its large and increasing business, but is now in possession of spacious, well-lighted and well-ventilated composing rooms, and the already extensively equipped press rooms have just been furnished with a big new Potter press. Steam has been discarded for electric power. We notice the rapidly whirring motors of the Kay Electric Co., Hamilton, and the Reliance Co., Waterford. The business and editorial offices and board rooms are models of convenience and comfort. Kay has supplied handsome carpets, and to say that Staunton has done the interior decorating is to say that this feature is well done and in excellent taste. The entire establishment is heated by the celebrated Safford radiators, made by the Toronto Radiator Mfg. Co.

School Savings Banks.

Did it ever occur to the members of the School Board that it would be a good idea to establish savings banks in connection with the schools, and thus teach economy by practice? There is no reason why the scheme should not be a success from the start. What trustee will distinguish himself by bringing the question up?

When Will This End?

Another boiler explosion in an Ontario village Wednesday served to remind us how insecure life is to those engaged in industrial pursuits, notwithstanding the precautions which science and skill have provided. Two persons were killed outright and many more were so severely injured that the death list is expected to be greater than this. The boiler explosion of a fortnight ago occurred at the extreme west of the province. The latest tragedy happened at the extreme east of Ontario. In both instances the victims were French-Canadians. The cause of the Russel explosion is not given, but it was doubtless the old story of incompetent men in charge of the boilers. Where lives are lost by criminal carelessness of this kind, the punishment of the offenders might be a lesson to employers in general which would result in their engaging only competent and skilled engineers.

Prevent Overcrowding.

As The World has frequently pointed out, a great majority of mishaps on street cars are due to the carelessness of passengers or pedestrians. Those who jump on and off electric cars while they are in motion take their lives in their own hands every time they indulge in such pastime, and the companies cannot be held responsible for accidents resulting from this species of carelessness. One of the results of rapid transit is increased traffic, and the effort to protect life should be commensurate with the increased traffic. It would be difficult to fix on the number of people a corporation should be allowed to carry on a street car, but there ought to be no serious trouble in enforcing rules that will prevent overcrowding. Rapid transit that is dangerous is not at all desirable.

Why They Rejoice.

The fact that Yonge-street is being paved with asphalt makes everybody happy. The man who owns a horse is glad because he will have another good road on which to drive, and the man who does not own a horse is glad because of his interest in the city's welfare and improvement. The merchants and property-owners in Yonge-street are pleased because the value of their property will be increased, and the people who do not own property in the street are pleased because they have pride in Toronto's appearance. The boy who drives a butcher cart wears a broad expansive smile on his visage. The man who walks is glad because he will have a clean crossing, while the bicycler feels like hugging himself.

The mistaken idea that doctors believe in fees received a knock-out blow at the meeting of the Medical Council yesterday.

The Parson's Teeth.

[From The Manchester Times.]

There is a story of a clergyman who had taken temporary duty for a friend and who had the ill-luck to injure his false teeth during the week. The plate was sent to the dentist's for repairs, a faithful assurance being given that it should be duly returned by Sunday's post, but the dentist or the post proved faithless. With the assistance of the clerk the clergyman managed to stumble through the prayers, but felt it would be useless to attempt to preach. He therefore instructed the clerk to "make some excuse for him and dismiss the congregation." But his feelings may be better imagined than described when in the seclusion of the vestry he overheard the clerk in impressive tones thus deliver the "excuse": "Parson's very sorry, but it is his misfortune to be obligated to wear a set of artful teeth. They busted last Wednesday, and he ain't got them back from London to-day as he was promised. I've helped him all I could through the service, but I can't do no more for him; 'tisn't any use him going up into the pulpit, for you wouldn't understand a word he said, so he thinks you all may as well go home."

Fair Rivalry.

[London Free Press.]

The fairs that are annually held in London and Toronto are coming to be regarded as filling the popular demand to almost the extent of completeness for that form of instruction and entertainment. Meanwhile Toronto essays to play a particularly selfish part in the endeavor to secure a bonus from the Dominion Government to help the Industrial to additional greatness. If the general Government should feel disposed to lend aid of the kind solicited by Toronto, it certainly should not be restricted to the efforts that are put forth in that city, which are less in proprtion to the wealth and population there than those exerted by London to the same end. The people of the West would view with exceeding dissatisfaction any show of Government favoritism toward the Industrial that was not equally extended toward the Western Fair. The one should not be pampered, and its way to success smoothened while a rival is left to struggle along upon its own resources. It is well that this aspect of the matter should be fully understood.

A PANACEA FOR EVERY ILL.

An Owen Sound Friend of Humanity With a Great Head.

Editor World: By means of great astronomical discoveries—deep searches in the mystery of the heavens—I have at last discovered the secret of the universe, and through your columns would like to air my views. In one month I can drive cholera from the world and make smallpox a sneer and a jest. I can reveal the language of the people on Mars and can explain the mysterious lights which have so baffled astronomers on that planet. If the people of the United States wish, I can solve the silver question, and I predict that Gladstone will not be premier three months from now. Ireland shall not be swayed by a Canadian. A mighty chief is arising in Dublin, who shall follow in Parnell's footsteps and add fuel to his brilliant light. I can do away with the danger of trolley cars and make their motion as noiseless as the moving of the spheres. I can prolong life for 200 years and keep the face of woman forever from wrinkles and let her go down to the grave as rosy as in youthful days. I am at present at work on an aerial ship which will go around the world in two days, or I will forfeit $1000, provided the Hon. Frank Smith, Hugh Blain, Mayor Fleming, Dr. Oronyhatekha, or any other trustworthy Toronto citizen also places a $1000 forfeit in the hands of The World by Oct. 6.

I reveal these great mysteries—the outcome of lifelong research—in the interests of humanity. ALEXANDER WILCOX DEZEL.

Owen Sound, Sept 27.

P. S.—All these things are foretold in the Holy Prophets. A. W. D.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Flour Mill for the Junction.

A flour mill with an output of 300 barrels per day is talked of for the Junction. Free water, sufficient land to build on, and freedom from taxation for 10 years is asked.

OPIUM AND LABOR PROBLEMS

PRESBYTERIANS WRESTLE WITH THE TWO QUESTIONS.

Opinion Divided as to the Office of the Church Interesting Itself in Social Problems—The Liquor Traffic Held to be More Baneful Than the Opium Habit—Sunday Observance.

Dr. A. P. Smith of Dallas, Tex., presided over yesterday morning's deliberations of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance. The interest of the meeting was centered around subjects wrestling with social problems.

A deputation of the Baptists, representing the church in Ontario and Quebec, was received. It consisted of Rev. Dr. Thomas, Chancellor T. H. Rand of McMaster University, Rev. Dr. C. Goodspeed, Prof. J. E. Wells, Rev. S. S. Bates and Mr. John Stark. The first-named was spokesman.

Dr. Chambers replied in behalf of the Alliance, expressing interest in the welfare of the Baptist Church and the hope that its usefulness would increase as the years went by.

The clause in the previous day's report of the business committee relative to the Holy Scriptures, deferred as unfinished business, was introduced in an amended form. It read:

The Alliance of the Reformed and Presbyterian Churches is based on the consensus of the Reformed Confession, and in this the doctrine as to the Holy Scripture is set forth in its proper place, but inasmuch as the churches composing the Alliance have no power to define doctrine, it is resolved to take no action on this resolution dealing with the authority of the Holy Scriptures.

'Twould Only at Best be a Literary Effort.

Principal Caven in presenting the report pointed out that not only would it be unwise for the council to pronounce upon the authenticity and authority of the Scriptures, in view of the fact that some of the Reformed churches were formulating a consensus, but at best it would be only a literary effort.

Dr. Ekter of Washington, D.C., the mover of the original resolution, said that while he must dissent from the opinion of the Business Committee that it was not within the province of the alliance to express its judgment on the great truths contained in the various confessions of the different bodies represented on the floor of the house, he would accept the substitute offered by the committee.

The New Hebrides Matter.

It having been learned that a joint international arrangement to restrict the sale of firearms and liquors to the New Hebrides had been accepted in principle in 1884, and that the matter is now under consideration by the United States Government, the Business Committee recommended that a deputation be sent to Washington to press upon the Government the necessity for prompt action.

It was so decreed, and a committee consisting of Drs. Ellinwood, Chambers, Paton, Rentoul and others was appointed.

A recommendation to memorialize the different Governments to make the laws relating to divorce and marriage brought into conformity with the law of Christ was referred to the Eastern and Western sections of the Executive Commission.

Sunday Observance.

The Business Committee also gave a deliverance on Sunday observance. It expressed belief in the Sabbath as a Divine institution; that it should be observed as a day of rest and as a day devoted to religious life; that as such its observance is binding upon all Christians, and that it was within the province of the state to enact laws to compel its observance.

Prof. Rentoul wanted to know why the recommendation of a sub-committee re Sunday newspapers had been omitted from the report.

Principal Caven said it was felt that it was scarcely in proper form that one abuse of the Sabbath should be singled out in a resolution of that kind. If they dealt with one it would be necessary to deal with Sunday trains, Sunday steamboats, the Sunday delivery of letters at the postoffice, not to mention others.

His Hair Like Samson's.

Prof. Rentoul drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that a man was traveling about the United States collecting money without authority for the building of a mission boat for the New Hebrides. "He is an impostor. No man has authority to accept money for this purpose except Dr. Paton, and a man has authority to ask for money but Dr. Paton, and as he, like Samson, will be known by his hair, he will not be mistaken for anyone else." [Laughter.]

Dr. Chambers submitted a report defining the functions of the Business Committee, which was adopted. It is to consist of 30 members (15 from western and 15 from eastern), who shall arrange all business to come before the council and nominate all sub-committees.

The Church Cannot Ignore the Labor Question.

"The Land Question" was dealt with in an able paper by Mr. Alexander Watt of Glasgow. He said that the struggle for existence is as hard as ever, and the chasm between the rich and the poor as wide as ever. "How to bridge it is the problem of the age; and the Christian Church cannot stand by and ignore it," he added with emphasis.

He briefly outlined the schemes of John Stuart Mill, Carl Marx, Henry George and other land reformers. That of the last-named he characterized as impracticable and unjust, but at the same time he held that governments erred in giving land perpetuity. "I think, however, that it is the duty of the state to regulate the division and use of land in such a manner as will give the maximum of benefit to the individual."

He deprecated private mortgages on farm land when the owner had insufficient capital and the prospects of his making his farm profitable were obscure. In such cases he would force the owner to sell. Where prospects were bright he would have the Government advance the money.

New lands, he thought, should be leased and not sold, the property returning to the Government after a stipulated period. "If land is sold," he added, "I don't see why you can say that the future unearned increment does not go with it."

The Land Question.

Principal Grant of Kingston was down for the next paper. He had been requested to prepare a 30-minute paper on "The Land Question," and had done so, but the time for each paper had been limited to 15 minutes yesterday morning owing to the press of routine matters. Principal Grant refused to read his paper under such conditions.

Dr. Ross Taylor, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell and Rev. J. S. Van Meter of Arkansas, whose facial resemblance to Dr. Bachman of Utica caused The World yesterday to substitute the former for the latter, lead a movement to extend the time for Dr. Grant's paper, and 25 minutes had elapsed before that they carried their point.

Wrath Better Than Slavery.

Principal Grant said the present wage system is inadequate and unjust. "If wisdom can find no remedy wrath will, and it is better that such should be rather than an injustice should exist." Economists in England, France, the United States now workingmen could not be denied.

The theories of Henry George and Carl Marx he did not believe in. "Statistics disprove both theories and show that the working classes are getting a better share and not a smaller," he added, "but it is only to the extent that they are being robbed of one-fourth instead of one-half. But we have no right to be satisfied as long as there exist starving women and children.

Referring to the enormously rich he said that it was difficult to believe that a man, even with a long life, was entitled to one or two hundred million dollars, which after his death is distributed among his children or charitable institutions. [Laughter.]

He referred to the efforts of workingmen to improve their condition by combinations, trades unions, co-operations, etc. These efforts, he contended, had proved of some benefit and had made capital recognize labor.

Profit-Sharing the Remedy.

Any remedy to be a success must recognize the rights of both the individual and of society. "The employes cannot be regarded as part of the charge upon the wage fund. They must be regarded as partners and not as machinery. The wage system must therefore be supplemented by division of profits." Under such a system he held that men would do better work and many of the existing anomalies would be obviated.

In reply to a question from Dr. P. H. Hoge of North Carolina, Principal Grant said that if there were no profits there would be no division and the employe would only get wages.

Didn't Enthuse Over the Labor Question.

Dr. John Hall of New York confessed that he did not get enthusiastic over the question, believing that it was not within the function of the church to discuss such matters. Then they had to keep in mind that the so-called laboring classes are often acted upon by persons who are not always disinterested and fair-minded, and who in many instances inculcated principles that we are unchristian. "I have not seen anywhere," he continued, "that the working classes should share in the losses. If the workingmen are to be partners in the profits why then they must also be partners in the losses. My firm conviction is that it is as churches and ministers we can render the best services in discussions on questions of this kind by inculcating the principles of integrity and humanity on the part of those who labor." [Applause.]

Liquor More Injurious Than Opium.

"The Opium Question in India," was considered in a paper by Dr. Kenneth S. Macdonald of Calcutta. He adduced statistics showing that the Government of India derived a revenue of £2,500,000 from excise, £6,500,000 from salt, opium seven to 8 million pounds. He said that, unlike the drink traffic, opium does not demand police and jails to keep it under control, the victims being quiet and inoffensive. At the same time the opium habit caused disease and poverty. However, in intensity and extent of evil to the race liquor carried the palm. "It caused incalculably more harm than opium, and there is less reason for its use."

The Business Committee recommended that a sub-committee of the eastern section be formed to be called the Australasia and South Pacific Section. It was adopted.

On the recommendation of the Business Committee Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers of New York was elected president of the Alliance; Dr. G. D. Matthews of London, Eng., general secretary; Mr. R. T. Turnbull of London, Eng., treasurer, and Dr. W. H. Roberts of Cincinnati, American secretary.

The afternoon and evening sessions are dealt with by Ebor in his sketch on the first page.

Municipal Ownership of Coal Yards.

At the meeting of the Nationalist Association last night in Richmond Hall the president, Mr. Phillips Thompson, occupied the chair. A resolution was passed asking the City Council to submit to popular vote at the next municipal election the question of municipal ownership of coal yards. Mr. Sidney Jones, a former secretary of the Social Democratic Federation in Great Britain, delivered a very interesting address upon the history of that organization, which was formed in 1879 for the overthrow of the present industrial system and the nationalization of industry by means of independent political action. Among its objects were adult suffrage, submission of Government measures to the approval of the people, abolition of the standing army, free education at public expense, land to be common property, the means of production and distribution to be nationalized. To head off this movement Morley in 1882 introduced the old age insurance scheme. The Socialist speakers were arrested for the public expression of their views, but by sheer insistence liberty of speech was secured.

The various strikes of the workers of London were referred to, as well as the Trafalgar-square riots, where 80,000 were present, and a few of the many victories won in the interests of the workers were referred to.

A very interesting debate followed.

Next Thursday night the educational question will be discussed, at which members of the Educational Committee of the Trades and Labor Council will be invited to attend.

At the Police Court.

John Bulger was given seven days over the Don yesterday morning for stealing a basket of liquors from the Walker House.

Harry King earns $8 a week and supports a family of 11 children. He was found guilty and sentenced to 30 days for stealing a pair of fur mitts from W. F. Mitchell.

Thomas Gale was committed to jail for one month for stealing pork from his employers, Davies & Co.

George B. Foster was tried for displaying a sign with "Dr." before his name in the Yonge-street Market. He explained that he was a graduate of the Cincinnati School of Medicine in 1876. He had also been city surgeon for Detroit. He was not practising as a medical doctor and always emphasized the fact that he was an electrician. He was fined $25 and gave notice of appeal.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N.F., writes: "I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of nose; while not a few of my rheumatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child."

William Mara,

Wine merchant and foreign wine and mineral water agent, 79 Yonge-street, near cor. of King-street, with wine cellars and vaults under 77 and 79 Yonge-street and 2, 4 and 6 King-street east, is agent for some of the best wine and spirit houses in Bordeaux, Beaune and Cognac, and all goods sold either by the bottle, case, gallon or barrel can be relied on to be the same as received from place of shipment. In stock over. 800 cases of Bordeaux and Burgundies wines, 20 casks of claret from Bordeaux and 300 dozen of our own bottling claret. We quote our own bottling Medoc $4.50 per doz. qts. and Bassen $5.50. Hanappier Co. Chateau Du Roc $7 per case qts. and St. Julien $8. A large stock of small packages brandy and Port and Sherry wines imported expressly for druggists.

Hot Summer Weather.

How the poor infant suffers during the broiling heat of July and August and how difficult to get it to take nourishment of every description! Dyer's Improved Food for Infants will be found nourishing; readily taken and the best food in use. Druggists keep it. 25c per package. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

CHANGED MASTERS.

The Street Car Company Get Rid of Some of Their Old Horses—Five Hundred To Go.

After years of faithful service with nothing but his board and lodging in return many an old-time street car horse changed hands yesterday "for better or for worse." In some few cases the horse's position may prove better, but the probability is that the great majority of them will have a harder row to hoe in the future than ever they have had in the past.

For some time advertisements have appeared in The World directed specially to "farmers, lumbermen, expressmen and others," to the effect that Charles M. Henderson & Co. would offer at public auction 500 of the Toronto Street Railway Company's horses.

Of course this advertisement brought a crowd of farmers, market gardeners and huckaters to the King-street stables of the company down near the Don. "Charley" was there on time and so were the horses. The farmers and others hitched their teams to the telegraph and other posts all round the block and turned in to get bargains. Some of them did as a matter of fact, and as another matter of fact some of them didn't. But of course that was not Mr. Henderson's fault. The terms of sale were cash, for that is the basis on which the Street Railway Company transacts its business. "You pays your nickel and you takes your ride," and during this sale "You pays your price and you takes your horse."

Shortly after 11 o'clock Mr. Henderson mounted the stand and called for the first "sacrifice." As a matter of fact it was not much of a sacrifice, for the company got more than the poor old anatomy was worth. He had seen many a hard day on the McCaul and College route, and although only ordered for four hours a day he had had all he could do. Of course the company knew nothing of this, but the stable boss did, and as a result he kept him in the stable for nearly six months, during which time he made just one run. He looked well too. Someone had oiled his hoofs and polished up his coat and somebody else bought him at $40. To-morrow he will be willing to sell out for half that and the day after the man who offers him $10 can have him. Another animal whose coat was not so bright and whose neck had not quite so nice a curve went for $13, and the man who bought him got $50 worth of horse flesh, which before the week is out will be drawing a milk wagon in Church-street.

Fifty horses were corralled in one of the sheds, and they were trotted out in great shape by the grooms. Some of them had their favorites, who for months or years they have cared for. They were anxious to see them bring good prices, and the touch of the whip did good duty before the crowd saw the animals paraded before them. In one case a driver bought an animal himself. He got him cheap and was offered $10 on his bargain 10 minutes afterwards.

"No, sir," was his reply; "me and that old horse have been together for years, and I hadn't the heart to see him go into a milk wagon."

"What are you going to do with him?" someone asked.

"I'm going to pay his board," was the reply, "until I can find a decent man to take care of him. If I could afford it I'd pay his grub to the day of his death, but I can't; I guess I'll be able to pay it till I get a decent man to take him, and then he can have him for nothing if he likes." Another horse or rather a mare with a foal at foot brought $76. Another, an old grey that for 18 years has done duty on the road, 16 brought $18, a dollar for every year's service. "He will die in harness," said one of the grooms. "I hope he won't die before I get him into harness," was thereply of the purchaser.

One by one the old stagers were brought out and trotted up and down the sawdust and shavings preparatory to Mr. Henderson asking, "How much?" During the day some 60 or 70 animals were disposed of, the lowest price being $13 and the highest $76. In many cases, at least, the value of the animals was in inverse proportion to the prices paid for them.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Remove Your Hats.

Editor World: At the commencement of the theatrical season permit me to remind your readers that throughout the world it is usual for British subjects to demonstrate their loyalty by uncovering when "God Save the Queen" is played in public. If the motive is not strong enough for Torontonians their traveed friends will inform them that always, everywhere, all gentlemen remain uncovered in the presence of ladies, in the theatre as in the drawing room. This for the sake of decency, not because it is

"ENGLISH YOU KNOW."

High-Priced Coal.

Editor World: With coal at $6.50 per ton, a probable advance to $7 or $7.50 ere long, and the probability of an exceptionally hard winter, judging from past experience of hot summers on the North American Continent, is there no possibility of getting Canadian coal at cheaper rates than we are compelled to pay for the American article? Why should we in Canada be dependent upon the caprices of railroad companies in the States, and at their bidding pay $2 more per ton than last year, when there is abundance of coal in Nova Scotia and Manitoba? The poorer classes here will surely suffer if some means are not adopted to either provide a substitute or obtain Canadian coal. Is there no one who can suggest a remedy for this thing and thereby become a public benefactor? VOX POPULI.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1892.

New Vestibule Train Between New York and Chicago Via Erie Ry. G.T.R.

This is without exception the finest train that ever passed through Canada for New York. Through sleepers, coaches, therefore not a single change is necessary until you reach your destination. Magnificent dining cars attached to all trains for meals. This train is called the Erie flyer and passengers from Toronto who would like a daylight ride over this picturesque route must leave Toronto at 11 p.m. The Erie also runs a handsome new vestibule Pullman, leaving Toronto 4.55 p.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving in New York early next morning.

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

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

Chicago and Return.

On Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 railroad ticket agents in Canada can sell tickets to Chicago and return via Detroit and Wabash Railway at less rate than second-class fare one way. Solid train with sleepers attached will be run from Toronto to Chicago in 14 hours. All tickets good until Oct. 17. Ask for tickets via Detroit and the banner line. Full particulars from any ticket agent or J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, N.E. cor. King and Yonge-streets, Toronto.

Mr. John McCarthy, Toronto, writes: "I can unhesitatingly say that Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the *best medicine in the world*. It cured me of Heartburn that troubled me for over thirty years. During that time I tried a great many different medicines, but this wonderful medicine was the only one that took hold and rooted out the disease."

Taken Ill in a Pullman.

Eugene Augustus Williams, a Pullman car conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, was taken sick on his car while coming up from Montreal on Wednesday night. He lay in his car at the Union Station for some hours yesterday, and later on was removed to the General Hospital. The man is suffering from inflammation of the bowels.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

Lewis Morrison—"Faust."

An attraction of which much has been heard is Mr. Lewis Morrison's presentation of "Faust." This will be seen at the Grand Opera House next Monday evening. It is said that the production is notable, aside from Mr. Morrison's interpretation of the part of Mephisto, for its employment of a series of stage effects. Electricity comes into play throughout the production. A cross starting light by the church wall daunts the fiend amidst his loudest boastings. Flowers leap into glowing blossoms in the scene where Marguerite gives herself to her lover. But it is in the Brocken scene that the acme of "light effects" is attained. Fiery dragons pass through the air, leaving a train of sparks behind, and a veritable cataract of fire descends at the close between the uncanny people of the Sabbat and their illumined chief on the mountain peak above. The Morrison dramatization of Goethe's legend is ascribed to Mr. Bayle Bernard of London, and follows the original more closely than other visions which have been seen. The company supporting Mr. Morrison is a good one and the engagement will prove very large and profitable. On Saturday night Mr. Morrison will play Bulwer's masterpiece, "Richelieu."

Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House.

The "Hand of Fate," a play entirely new to Torontonians, will be the attraction at Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House all next week, beginning Monday night, and will continue all the week with performances as usual on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. In this play there is a curious study of the effect of stimulants and sedatives on the one man, Richard Grafton, who is an engraver and a counterfeiter, and being detected in his nefarious calling by the officers sent in pursuit of him is fired upon, escapes, but loses his right thumb. Being disabled from counterfeiting he takes to brandy to drown his sorrow. His nerves being shattered he then tries morphine to steady them, but their combined effects suffice to put him in a state of imbecility. The play is produced under the management of Alexander McLean, barrister, of this city.

Mahomet.

Mahomet, the talking horse, is no doubt the most marvelous of the brute creation. He is the only equine on the face of the earth that was ever known to converse in the language of the human race. In fact it is the only case of the kind that has ever been known to the world, with the one exception of the case mentioned in Biblical history which tells us that "Balaam's ass spake."

This remarkable animal should be seen by everybody, both young and old. It is a chance of a lifetime.

Juch and Scharwenka.

It was arranged definitely yesterday that Miss Emma Juch, the famous soprano, was to appear at the Messrs. Sucklings' first subscribers' concert for this season. This has created the necessity of altering their plans for this event, of which full information is given in another column. With Miss Juch will be the renowned pianist and composer, Xaver Scharwenka, and Signor P. Delasco, basso. The concert takes place on Tuesday evening, not on Monday as formerly announced, Oct. 18, in the Pavilion. The subscribers' list opens this morning at Messrs. L. Suckling & Sons' music warerooms in Yonge-street.

Moore's Muse.

Large crowds will flock to the Muse next week to see Mahomet, the talking horse; and all those who desire to see and talk to this remarkable animal should come early in order to avoid the big crowds that are sure to attend, especially during the forepart of the week. It is a chance of a lifetime and one that none should miss.

Notes.

Robert Downing, the celebrated tragedian, will soon appear at the Academy of Music.

The large demand for seats at Nordheimer's yesterday ensures a crowded house for Miss Alexander's recital at the Pavilion next Tuesday.

Owing to Lotta canceling her engagement on such short notice the management of the Academy of Music has secured the unique comedy "Love and Money" for week commencing Oct. 3.

Mr. John H. Garrison, business manager for Lewis Morrison, is in the city making arrangements for the production of "Faust" at the Grand Opera House next week.

Drummond-Pinkey.

Mr. H. A. Drummond of the firm of Drummond & Goldingham, brokers, Canada Life Building, was married Tuesday to Miss Catherine Lucy Pinkey, eldest daughter of C. H. Pinkey, barrister, Ottawa. The wedding took place at Christ Church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The bride was attired in white satin trimmed with orange blossoms, and was assisted by her sister, while Mr. Lyon Lindsey of Toronto attended the groom. After the service the wedding party of about 40 partook of breakfast at the residence of the bride's father. The happy couple left for Montreal, Boston, etc., on their wedding journey.

White-Lear.

Miss Clara Lear, daughter of the late R. H. Lear, 38 Cecil-street, was married at Elm-street Methodist Church to Harry B. White of Brockville. Rev. J. Edward Starr officiated. The bride was costumed in pale apricot silk with creamfeather trimming. Miss Emma Lear, the bridesmaid, was dressed in a Grecian gown of French henrietta trimmed with chantilly lace. The best man was William Reid.

Edward Blake as a Preacher.

[The British Weekly, London, Eng.]

I remember, writes a correspondent, hearing Mr. Blake, the Irish-Canadian M.P., at one of Professor Drummond's Sunday evening evangelistic services for Edinburgh students. The Earl of Aberdeen was in the chair, and Mr. Blake gave a short address after the professor (all three of them had been staying at Dalmeny with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, for it was at the time of the Midlothian campaign of 1885). Mr. Blake's address was simple, manly and earnest. He spoke of the greatest force that he knew in the whole world—the power men have of getting near to God in prayer.

For Their Library.

The literary fund of Duke-street Public School will be largely augmented by the proceeds of the entertainment given by the scholars in Victoria Hall last night. The program consisted of choruses by the school choir, solos and tableaux, ending with a very entertaining presentation of "Ici on Parle Francais." Mr. James L. Hughes was chairman. The large audience, composed of the pupils' friends, seemed to thoroughly enjoy the youngsters' concert.

He Doubled His Money.

It is alleged that Andrew Noonan of 308 Richmond-street west tried to enrich himself by altering a $5 note to the semblance of a ten. Andrew is now in durance vile, and Mr. Pearce, 142 Richmond-street, will testify in the Police Court that the prisoner passed the changed note upon him.

The Y.W.C.A.

In the Young Women's Christian Association Hall last night a large number of young women were addressed by W. C. Bailey, superintendent of the Mission to Lepers, Edinburgh. The speaker's subject was "Ruth Gleaning," and his address was full of good counsel to the young women, by whom it was much enjoyed.

He Must Go Back.

James Boyle, a convict who completed a term in the Central Prison yesterday, was rearrested by Detective McGrath and will be sent to Cobourg to answer a charge of larceny.

BROKER LANE WAS AN AGENT.

Harper Jumps Bail—His Stepfather Convicted of Horse Stealing.

At the General Sessions yesterday Mr. W. G. Murdoch, counsel for the bucket shop firm of Orpen, Smiley & Pirie in Jordan-street, called Judge Macdougall's attention to the fact that the bills returned by the grand jury had been faulty. The law requires that 12 grand jurors shall vote for a bill before it can be reported, but in this case only 10 had been in favor of returning a true bill. The trial had to be left over till the next assize.

William Forbes was charged with stealing a horse from Samuel Arrowsmith of Willowdale. J. F. Harper, his stepson, was also connected with the alleged theft, but bail failed to hold him and a bench warrant was issued. The thief left an old horse in place of the good one, which was afterwards found in the Russel House stables. Forbes was found guilty.

J. M. Lane was put on trial charged with attempting to make money by the rise and fall of stocks without having them on hand for delivery. The evidence showed that he was only an agent and that his customer knew it at the time. Justice Rose has decided that such does not come under the Bucket Shop Act and Lane was acquitted.

All the cases to come before the Sessions have been disposed of, and with the exception of hearing a few appeals from the decisions of magistrates the business of the court is transacted. The prisoners to be sentenced will be brought before Judge Macdougall to-morrow morning.

Annual Flower Show.

The annual flower show and distribution of prizes for scientific temperance examinations in connection with the children belonging to Elizabeth-street School was held under the auspices of the Central Young Women's Christian Temperance Union in Mission Hall, Mission-avenue. There was a large attendance of scholars, parents and friends, ex-Ald. J. L. Morrison occupying the chair. An interesting program of songs and recitations was presented, the proficiency of the pupils reflecting great credit on their teachers, Misses How and Sims. The condition of many of the plants showed great care and attention on the part of their youthful owners. Miss Skinner, 1st vice-president of the Central Y's, delivered an instructive address on flower culture. Miss L. Wills, president of the Central Y's, explained what scientific temperance was and the necessity for teaching it.

The prizes were then presented by Mr. Morrison, who endorsed all that had been said by the former speakers, assuring the girls and boys that the man who let liquor alone was the successful man in business. The prize-winners were: Jennie Collinson, Marie Deas, John Brugger, Frank Yates, Maggie Cassie and Maggie Cowan. Extra prizes for good conduct were awarded to Maggie Cowan and Fred Attwood. The distribution of the flower prizes, consisting of money and plants, brought a very enjoyable entertainment to a close.

An International Union.

At the closing session of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society yesterday morning, in the Central Presbyterian Church, the question of the formation of an international union of the different societies was taken up and discussed. It was finally resolved that a union of this character be formed of the 21 different boards composing the Women's Foreign Missionary Society; that each board elect a secretary to carry on a correspondence with the other branches, and that the president of the union be Mrs. (Dr.) Blaikie of Edinburgh and the general secretary Mrs. Mathews.

A letter was read announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Grimason, who met with the accident at the Suspension Bridge Saturday, and requesting that the prayers of the society be offered up in her behalf. Miss McLaren in compliance with the request led in prayer. A few questions called forth by the papers read Wednesday were then propounded and answered. When the query asking for information respecting the amount of opium used by women and their methods of obtaining it was brought forward for discussion the reporters present blushingly retired.

A Brotherhood Meeting.

The city chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew met last night in the schoolroom of St. Stephen's Church. Interesting addresses on subjects chosen from the program of the St. Andrew's convention, now in session in Boston, were delivered by well-known speakers, and a most interesting evening was spent