The business man of to-day has very little time to spend reading his morning paper and therefore wants to get all the news in short, readable form. TORONTO is a big city and the daily occurrences interesting to the general public are numerous. As a concise, reliable paper none can compare with The WORLD

Sent to any address for 25 Cents a Month.

Yesterday's Sham Fight.

Thanksgiving Day has become associated in the minds of the citizens with the military manœuvres of our volunteers, who may be called, in no spirit of raillery, "our brave defenders," inasmuch as their bravery has been put to the proof in the interest of the country in trying circumstances and has stood the test. These manœuvres are not the child's play some satirical individuals would have us believe. It is well known that they have become an established institution in England and on the Continent. In Germany especially they are regarded as essential to the national welfare. They lose nothing of their importance when volunteers instead of the soldiers of a standing army engage in them. Canada is justly proud of her volunteer force. And when it is realized that their drill, to which they devote much time and attention throughout the year, is exercised in view of the sham fight as a sort of grand examination of their proficiency, that man must be hard up for something to sneer at who will speak slightingly of the grand review.

The weather was the Queen's own. And the turnout of spectators would have been on a much larger scale had not the citizens labored under the disadvantage of not knowing whither or even whereabouts to betake themselves. In this respect the contrast between the sham fight of 1890 and that of the preceding year was marked, as on the former occasion the citizens knew exactly where to find them. In this regard the interests of the citizens and those of the volunteers clash. The citizens wish to see all that is going on, while, on the other hand, it is nothing else than essential to the manœuvres, if they are to answer their purpose, that no plan of action should be previously fixed upon.

The actual event turned out admirably. The Queen's Own moved out to occupy a position naturally strong, almost impregnable, indeed, near the junction of Bloor-street and Indian-road. This they speedily rendered stronger by digging out trenches and shelter pits. From their main position they sent out scouts, who felt the enemy and gradually retreated as the enemy—the Grenadiers, "C" Company and the 13th Battalion, Hamilton—came up. In the general engagement that followed the Queen's Own, who were defending the city against the enemy, were supposed to have, if anything, the best of it. Whether this was or not, every citizen will be ready to maintain that this is how things must turn out in the case of the Queen City being subjected to attack.

The officers of the Queen's Own, after bearing the brunt of battle, invited the visiting officers to dinner at Mr. Harry Webb's. Not the least pleasing feature of a day devoted to such military exercises as were gone through so successfully yesterday is the opportunity which such occasions present of cultivating good fellowship. The proof of this was further given on the arrival of the Queen's Own and the Grenadiers at the Drill Hall in the evening. These two grand corps cheered each other and cheered again till the welkin rang. Long live the Canadian volunteers! All citizens will agree with Joanna Baillie:

War is honorable
In those who do their native rights maintain;
In those whose swords an iron barrier are
Between the lawless spoiler and the weak.

United States Elections.

The result of the United States elections was a foregone conclusion. With protection as a theory and with a wise practical application of the theory The World is in full sympathy. It is no doubt difficult to be "wise, witty and temperate all in a moment," but the McKinley bill is the reductio ad absurdum of the political economy doctrines that favor protection. Protection like that of the McKinley bill—protection militant and belligerent—is a contradiction, not in the spirit only, but in the letter. It was in great part leveled at a neighbor in a spirit so mean as to eliminate every pretence to virtue and wisdom. This being so this, is the opinion not of Free Traders alone, a seriously mistaken measure. It is not strange that as a protectionist measure it should have overreached itself and redounded to the failure of the party that espoused it. The elections turned on the pivot of the McKinley bill. The wheel has broken down and the occupants of the carriage are floundering in the mire.

With us such a catastrophe would have involved the fall of the Administration, or rather such a fall would have been fatal. But under the regime of the United States an effort will be made—which to be successful would need to be superhuman—to pull the party wagon along. No team can do it. The spectacle will be pitiable in the extreme. What can a Democratic House achieve or hope to achieve with a Republican Senate and a Republican Executive. The McKinley tariff must stand. There will be a dead block. Neither chamber will listen to the demands of the other. And the Senate is likely to remain Republican for some years to come.

A despatch from Washington to a contemporary says it is by no means certain that the Democrats will return to power in 1892, and Canadians who are basing any political or business policy upon that expectation will do well to carefully examine the facts. There are two important new factors in the determination of the next Presidential contest, and those factors are both strongly in favor of the Republicans. They are: first, the new states which have been admitted to the Union; and, secondly, the new apportionment which is to be based upon the census just taken. It is to be remembered that all the new states have thus far—Nov. 5—gone Republican, entirely contrary to the Democratic hope and expectation, and that by means of the new senators admitted the Senate is undoubtedly destined to remain Republican for ten years at least, whatever may happen elsewhere.

In a country where such a conspiracy as Tammany Hall can sweep everything before it, it is hard to guess what may happen. This much is plain, that from a strange medley of contending interests our neighbors have got into a mess the latest development of which, through thick and thin, through meanness and conspiracy, has given to politics in one part of the world all the ingredients of a political fiasco.

Stanley's Latest Project.

A proposal which may, through the enthusiasm of some and the self-interest of others, develop ultimately into an enterprise has recently emanated from Mr. H. M. Stanley. It is not altogether new, Liberia having already afforded a precedent for it, though on a minor scale; but in the nature and extent of the interests involved and in the multitude of persons whom it would directly or indirectly affect, it is without parallel in either ancient or modern history. It is not the first time, since the close of the terrible sectional war in the United States, that deportation to Africa of the negro population has been put forward as a solution of the racial problem. It is more than possible that Mr. Stanley will endow the project with fresh life, and result in some practical attempt being made to give it effect. Mr. Stanley says that the great forest region, 350,000 square miles in area, could furnish with homes double the number of negroes actually in the United States without disturbing a single tribe of aborigines. He would undertake to give everyone of the 7,000,000 or more negroes of the union a quarter square mile of land. Five acres of this, planted with bananas and plantains, would yield food enough for the settler and his family, while the rest of the farm would furnish him with timber, rubber, gums, dye-stuffs, etc., for sale. There is an ample supply of water—a clear stream at every few hundred yards, not to speak of 150 days' rain in the year. The climate is healthy and equable, even the whites suffering no sickness while on the journey. It comprises eight great navigable rivers. The scenery is splendid—the hills and ridges giving magnificent prospects. It would exactly suit the negroes from Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, reminding them of their plantations, but without the depressing influences of the swamps. The soil can grow everything, the oranges, guavas, sugar cane and cotton of sub-tropical lands, the wheat of California, the rice of South Carolina. Mr. Stanley is confident that if emigration to that African clime were judiciously tried the result would be entirely satisfactory. Of course much would depend on the selection made for the first settlement and on the judgment with which the experiment was conducted. If the first trial succeeded the accounts sent home would induce others to follow and the negro question in the South would solve itself. Nevertheless, Mr. Stanley calls his project all a dream. Not that he does not believe in it, but because he does not believe in the American capitalist, whose good-will and co-operation are essential to its success. He sees no other cure for the festering sore of the race question, that clings like a Nessus spirit to the Republic. Thus will it cling till it maddens her, yet a small effort now could tear it off. But he has faith in his Africa, in his Congo country. With or without the American negro it is bound to advance. Its railways will be built, its steamboats will be set afloat and gradually the forest-land will be taken up by Europeans. Then Americans will regret that they did not follow his prompting.

Pure Air for Living Rooms.

The Canadian Health Journal contains a timely article on the subject of ventilating dwellings in winter as a preventive of the high March death-rate. In this temperate climate the dwelling houses are all closed up about this season of the year for winter, and in most cases with double windows. The consequence is that in March and the early part of April we have in Canada every year, as shown by statistics, the highest death-rate of the year, in all ages and classes, with the most sickness, especially lung disease, "colds," etc.

The British Medical Journal says: "The conviction that night air is unwholesome and should be rigidly excluded, once so prevalent, probably now only survives amongst the unlettered and ignorant. It doubtless had its origin in times when undrained swamps and malaria-breeding miasms arising at nightfall, were characteristic of large tracts of rural England, and is thus a survival of a belief founded more or less on the results of observation and experience; but at the present day it cannot be too strongly asserted that night air is as wholesome as that of the day, and may even be said to be purer, as it is more free from dust and spores raised from the ground by winds, human traffic and evaporation."

What is the remedy? Ventilate—provide means for letting out or drawing off the once breathed foul air and letting in the fresh and pure. Provide at once an opening through the wall of every occupied room into a chimney flue that will be usually warm, or cut an opening into a stove-pipe, if one pass through the room. This will draw off the foul air. Even if you use a grate or open fire, such an opening into the chimney above the grate will be very useful. Often a window should be open a little too. Whatever you do get the fresh air to breathe constantly in some way.

Consumption and Tuberculosis.

In Canada, says a contemporary, the most fatal disease is consumption, about one-ninth of all the deaths being caused by this disease. As great as this proportion is, it is greater in most other countries. With a total mortality in Canada, from all causes, of not less than an average than at least 20 per 1000 of population per year, there are not less than about 120,000 deaths in the Dominion every year, and therefore at least 13,000, in round numbers, from consumption alone. It is estimated that for every death from consumption there are four constantly suffering from the disease.

The investigations into the cause of consumption have latterly been very searching. A disease somewhat similar affects cattle, and tuberculosis is so common among American cattle that their importation into Britain is prevented. Canadian cattle are entirely free from tuberculosis. This exemption is ascribed to the climate killing the germs which convey the disease from one to another. The question then arises, seeing that climate will kill the germs of tuberculosis, whether artificial means cannot be found to kill the germs of consumption. From investigations made it seems that it is probable that such artificial means may be discovered and thus consumption be extinguished or very largely reduced in its fatality.

A City Sanitorium.

Hitherto the city of Toronto, though possessing numerous institutions for the treatment of the many ills to which flesh is heir, has not made any special provision for victims to the use, or rather abuse, of narcotics of all kinds, especially alcohol. The World notices with pleasure that this want is in the fair way of being supplied.

A charter was obtained some time ago from the Ontario Government, a joint stock company has been formed with a capital of $50,000, and sufficient has already been subscribed to guarantee the permanent success of the undertaking. Work is to be commenced at once, an eligible site having been secured at Deer Park, in the former residence of Mr. George Hague. It is an important item to have secured a healthy picturesque situation. It is rightly said in the prospectus of the company that the experience of institutions of this kind, both in England and the United States, has been such as to fully justify their establishment. Carefully prepared statistics, extending over a number of years, prove beyond controversy that the number of permanent cures are in a like ratio to that of any other chronic disease.

Now that a board of directors has been appointed and the sanitorium, as we are assured, will be ready for the reception of patients in a short time, we may hope soon to see this institution, for which there is urgent need in the city, in full swing. It is proposed, we understand, to make provision for the present for about 25 patients at an average rate of $15 per week each for board and treatment, a lower rate than that of similar institutions elsewhere, but thought to be sufficient to place the establishment upon a sound commercial basis and to yield a profitable return for the capital invested.

A FOEMAN WORTHY OF HIS STEEL.

Greek Met Greek in the Court of Revision—The Houses of Baxter and French—Lively Encounters, Also Turbulence.

The old feud between the houses of Baxter and French cropped up again at the Court of Revision on Wednesday, and at times turned that place into a perfect bear garden. Mr. James French appealed against the assessment of ex-Ald. Baxter's residence and adjoining property on the west side of Spadina-avenue, near Queen-street, as being too low, and to prove his case brought into court every freeholder from Queen to College, by appealing against their assessment also Mr. French handed the court a letter, in which he said: "It is my intention to make an offer for these properties in cash, having made arrangements for five or six hundred thousand dollars if necessary."

As the decision in one case would probably determine all, Mr. French suggested that matters would be expedited if the other cases not affected by his appeals were heard first.

Ald. Hallam: "Now, you just make less noise." [Laughter.]

Mr. Baxter: "My property is assessed too high. It has been increased by $25 a foot over the judge's award last year; whereas it has actually depreciated in value."

Mr. French: "I am prepared to pay cash for the present assessment."

Mr. Baxter: "Now, this individual some time ago said he would pay cash for a property and never did so. It is a perfect farce." [Laughter.]

Mr. French: "Take that and see if I won't."

Mr. Baxter: "A man who will lie once will lie again." [Uproar.]

The court intervened and decided to postpone the hearing of these cases until the others were heard. Some of the appellants protested against being so much time, at which Mr. French remarked, "I have all my experts here and am paying for this."

The medical men in the city cannot be making much money, judging by the statements some of them made yesterday. Dr. Alexander Dame of Spadina-avenue, assessed for an income of $1900, said that his income was not over $500 or $600—not enough to pay his expenses. The court knocked off the assessment altogether. Dr. J. A. Todd of Denison-avenue, assessed for an income of $1500, said it was only his second year in the city and he had no taxable income. The appeal was allowed. Dr. E. A. Spilsbury, 476 Spadina-avenue, appealed against being taxed for an income of $1200 and it was struck off. Dr. Robert Gowans of 108 Spadina-avenue, asserted for an income of $1200, said it was not more than $900 and it was reduced. Dr. George Pringle of 612 Spadina-avenue, assessed for an income of $1900, said: "My income I have yet to make," and it was struck off. Dr. Gilbert Gordon of 546 Spadina-avenue, said: "I am taxed on an income of $1500, whereas my income last year, my first year in practice, was not $500." The assessment was knocked off. Dr. C. S. Elliott of 171 College-street, assessed for $1100, said: "I am not in receipt of the income assessed for," and it was struck off. Prof. Clark of McMaster University appealed against an income assessment of $1 less, and gave evidence to show that he was getting $1200. The reduction was allowed.

Felix Corr, 135 McCaul-street, sent in this notice of appeal against a real property assessment of $1670:

"to high. the plaster is tacked with nails and pieces of leather to. I got them bricked the are made out of the imigrant sheds."

He got a reduction to $850.

Michael Walsh appealed against an assessment of $3000 on his Robert-street property, but failed to convince the court. As he was leaving he shouted: "You have your innings today, Mr. Chairman. When the next money bylaw is voted on I will have mine."

C. B. Sheppard, appearing for Alexander Manning, appealed against an assessment of $31,520 on personal property of the Toronto Brewing and Malting Company. He said: "I want it all struck off, because the firm owes for every dollar of the stock and more, too. I have evidence to prove that there is $180,000 owed on the personal property." This value was fixed by the county judge last year and the court confirmed it.

The Spadina-avenue appeals were now heard. The first witness was Mr. French against the assessment of Mr. Baxter's property. He produced as witnesses a couple of valuators, for whose opinions and services he admitted having paid. Daniel Haggart swore that Mr. Baxter's property, though assessed at $125 a foot, was worth $185 and William Hart swore that it was worth from $180 to $200.

Mr. Baxter cross-examined these witness and endeavored to prove, amidst considerable uproar, that their evidence was of no value as they based their statements on their opinions and on hearsay evidence and not on actual sales.

Mr. French then rose and offered $180 a foot for the property.

Mr. Baxter: "What may your name be?" [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. French: "You know very well."

Mr. Baxter: "I only wanted to see if you were the same individual French."

Mr. French: "Yes, I am the James who disturbs your dreams." [Laughter.]

Mr. Baxter then told how Mr. French on a former occasion made a similar offer to him and when he went to get the money Mr. French said he could not raise the money. "I want to show that this man French is a humbug. These bogus offers are a pernicious and injurious business. They give French an opportunity to vent private spleen. It is a dangerous and pernicious principle."

Ald. Lucas: "If Mr. French offers only $10 a foot more than the assessment I think it ought to be confirmed."

Several witnesses who had actually bought property near Mr. Baxter's swore that it was fairly assessed and the court took the question into consideration. A few of the other appeals were heard and the court decided to take over the fact and give its ultimatum on Monday.

It was the busiest day of the session, as 199 appeals were heard. The reductions amounted to about $40,000. The appeals in St. Mark's Ward will be heard Friday.

A Divine Healing Mission for Toronto.

Some of the prominent Christians of all denominations have extended an invitation to the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Dowie of Melbourne, Australia, to visit Toronto and hold a mission in Association Hall, lasting three weeks, afternoons and evenings, which they have accepted, and the meetings will commence on the 23rd inst. Dowie is a graduate of Edinburgh University and is considered one of the best platform lecturers of the day. His subject will be Divine healing through faith in Christ, which is in direct opposition to Christian Science. Mr. Dowie's meetings along the Pacific coast were very successful, as the large halls were not able to contain the crowds that flocked to hear him.

The Basement of Bolton-avenue School

There is considerable dissatisfaction in St. Matthew's Ward at the persistent efforts made by the Public School Board to compel the children, or rather the smaller ones, to study in the foul basement. Apparently these underground class-rooms are all right, but in point of fact they are surcharged with moisture and cause serious illness among the scholars. Only last year a little girl died of rheumatism, which her parents claimed was contracted in the Bolton-avenue school basement. At present quite a number of citizens are refusing to send their little ones to this school because they believe it to be dangerous to health. Dr. Burgess, one of the trustees, has protested frequently, but the board has taken no action.

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.

A New Grand Trunk Detective.

W. J. Cockburn of Guelph leaves on Monday for Toronto to enter the detective service of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Mr. Cockburn has had considerable experience in this line. His clever arrest of fakirs at Fergus last year is a case in point.

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.

Cod Liver Oil.

This valuable medicine for weak lungs and debility is frequently rendered unavailable by its strong odor and taste. Caswell, Massey & Co's. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with pepsin and quinine, entirely overcomes these objections. See letters from leading physicians. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal, and all druggists. ed

Five Years' Imprisonment

is the penalty for perjury. Don't buy Baking Powder unless the purity is sworn to by a legal declaration. A 25 cent package of the Borwicke will go as far as 40 cents worth of any other pure powder, sworn declaration with each package.

A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION.

He Doesn't Take Much Medicine and Advises the Reporter Not to.

"Humbug! Of course it is. The so-called science of medicine is a humbug and has been from the time of Hippocrates to the present. Why the biggest crank in the Indian tribes is the medicine man."

"Very frank was the admission, especially so when it came from one of the biggest young physicians of the city, one whose practise is among the thousands, though he has been graduated but a few years," says The Buffalo Courier. "Very cozy was his office too, with its cheerful grate fire, its Queen Anne furniture, and its many lounges and easy chairs. He stirred the fire lazily, lighted a fresh cigar, and went on."

"Take the prescriptions laid down in the books and what do you find? Poisons mainly, and nauseating stuffs that would make a healthy man an invalid. Why in the world science should go to poisons for its remedies I cannot tell, nor can I find any one who can."

"How does a doctor know the effect of his medicine?" he asked. "He calls, prescribes, and goes away. The only way to judge would be to stand over the bed and watch the patient. This cannot be done. So, really, I don't know how he is to tell what good or hurt he does. Some time ago, you remember, The Boston Globe sent out a reporter with a stated set of symptoms. He went to 11 prominent physicians and brought back 11 different prescriptions. This just shows how much science there is in medicine."

There are local diseases of various characters for which nature provides positive remedies. They may not be included in the regular physician's list, perhaps, because of their simplicity, but the evidence of their curative power is beyond dispute. Kidney disease is cured by Warner's Safe Cure, a strictly herbal remedy. Thousands of persons every year write as does H. J. Gardiner of Pontiac, R.I., Aug. 7, 1890:

"A few years ago I suffered more than probably ever will be known outside of myself with kidney and liver complaint. It is the old story—I visited doctor after doctor, but to no avail. I was at Newport, and Dr. Blackman recommended Warner's Safe Cure. I commenced the use of it and found relief immediately. Altogether I took three bottles, and I truthfully state that it cured me."

"The More the Merrier."

Well, let us be merry and join the special excursion party which will leave Toronto Union Station on Monday and Wednesday mornings, Nov. 10 and 12, thence to Montreal and Quebec, where the splendid steamer Parisian of the Allan line will be in readiness with special accommodation, and remember the special low price, only $31.65 from Toronto to Liverpool or Glasgow. Special first-class on C.P.R or G.T.R. to the boat, and best second cabin on the Parisian; $1.75 extra to embark at Quebec. For all information regarding this party write or call on Melville & Richardson, 28 Adelaide-street east, or call up by telephone 2010 and they will give you all information, also addresses of some of Toronto's best families who will go with excursion, so that you may meet them before starting. Remember the place, four doors west of Postoffice. We also always have a large quantity of English money, which we will exchange for Canadian money without discount. Melville & Richardson, 28 Adelaide-street east.

The Worsted in Life's Battle.

At the monthly meeting of the Toronto City Mission Rev. G. M. Milligan presided. Treasurer E. M. Morphy reported the mission free of debt, but only $12 in hand, and Mr. Hall, missionary, presented his 69th monthly report. Thirty-three gospel meetings had been held in the various sections of the city, besides two gospel temperance addresses in connection with Church of England societies. Services had also been conducted in Newmarket and three tent meetings at Woodbridge fair. The jail, Central Prison, Mercer Reformatory, Industrial Refuge and Hospital had also been duly attended with good results. Several rescue cases were reported; two old helpless, homeless women were permanently provided for, and two discharged prisoners put under Christian influences. This being the closing meeting of the eleventh year of the mission's history, the annual meeting will be held on Thursday evening, Nov. 27.

Light for the Dark Continent.

Dr. Johnston, who has for the last 16 years been carrying on mission work among the colored people of Jamaica, is preparing for a tour through Central Africa, taking with him a number of converted native helpers from his mission in the West Indies. It is the purpose of the doctor to journey through the continent from the west to the east coast, entering at Benguella, leaving his native evangelists at various points. Dr. Johnston desires to have the co-operation and counsel of a number of business and professional men from different Christian denominations in the city, who would form an executive committee, to whom he shall report from time to time, and who shall together form a permanent organization in connection with his work. To all this work a meeting will be held in the Christian Institute to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Art Schools.

Replying to the letter of Mr. Matthews regarding the art schools Dr. White writes:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, and in replying to say that my legal way open to accomplish the object we both desire is through the present incorporation of the Art School. The register is now open for subscribers to enter their names and will continue open to every citizen having any interest in the work for the time specified from one month to 60 days from our annual meeting this register will be closed and from the names therein will the board of directors to succeed the present board. It is for these gentlemen to decide as to the future, and not for either of us, though we may be able, I hope, through our combined efforts, to have the art curriculum yield better results to the working classes than heretofore, and that the "artisan" will be suitably represented on the board in future.

Trinity University Lectures.

The following course of lectures will be delivered by Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G., in the new arts lecture room on Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock. It is the third series of lectures on English institutions and Canada:

Nov. 11—Development of English Principles of Government after the Conquest.
Nov. 18—Influence of English Institutions in Canada.
Nov. 25—The Cabinet.
Dec. 2—The Origin and Development of Local Self-Government in Canada.
Dec. 9—Methody of Conducting Public and other Meetings.

To Evangelize France.

The Toronto branch of the Canadian McAll Mission Association met yesterday afternoon in Association Hall. Mrs. Edward Blake, president, occupied the chair. The treasurer, Miss Ingles, read a satisfactory report, showing $385 on hand. Miss Wilson gave an instructive Bible reading. The good work of the association is rapidly spreading. Branches already exist in Hamilton, Woodstock and Port Hope, and others will soon be formed. The object of the disinterested labors of these ladies is to raise funds in support of mission halls in La Rochelle, Toulouse, Rochefort and other towns in France.

Fagged Out.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferer. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

The Labor Knights.

Robert Glockling, president of the Trades and Labor Council, left yesterday for Denver, Col., to attend as delegate from D.A. 125 of this city the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, which opens in that city on Tuesday. The convention will probably last two weeks. Other delegates from Canada are J. F. Keefer, St. Catharines, representing D.A. 137; Joseph Cote, Quebec, D.A. No. 9, and Urbain Lafontaine, Montreal, D.A. 18.

Good Advice.

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

O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn., writes: "I was suffering the most excruciating pain from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure."

CANADA'S DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

How It Was Kept in Toronto—Holy Chant and Psalm—Grateful Praise—A Day of Joy.

Thanksgiving Day was duly honored yesterday. Each citizen, according to his bent and own sweet will, kept the day—some as in the days of David and Asaph of old, "in songs of praise and thanksgiving to God;" others in enjoying the bright autumnal weather whilst indulging in suburban strolls. Crowds thronged the playhouses, where the historic "Dead Heart," the laughable "Balloon," and the sensational "Erma, the Elf" had their hosts of admirers.

All the schools and colleges were closed, as well as the banks and public offices. Most of the places of business suspended work for the day. The exigencies of some of the building contracts and the fine weather induced contractors to make progress while the sun shone, and work in several cases proceeded as usual. Of course the saloons and other places, to which holidays are a monetary godsend, were open and had their reward.

The sham fight, however, was the great attraction for the multitude. Many thousands wended their way to High Park and westward and had more or less their reward.

The various denominations kept "holyday" and many were those who gave heed to the psalmist's exhortation:

Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise: be thankful unto Him, and bless His name.

The sermons all ran in the same groove, and there was much of a mutiness in the musical services. The following hymns were favorites and were thoroughly appropriate:

O Lord of heaven and earth and sea,
To thee all praise and glory be;
How shall we show our love to thee,
Giver of all?

The golden sunshine, vernal air,
Sweet flowers and fruits thy love declare;
Where harvests ripen thou art there,
Giver of all.

For peaceful homes and healthful days,
For all the blessings earth displays,
We owe thee thankfulness and praise,
Giver of all.

For souls redeem'd, for sins forgiven,
For means of grace and hopes of heaven,
What can to thee, O Lord, be given,
Who givest all.

Whatever, Lord, we lend to thee,
Repaid a thousandfold will be,
Then gladly will we give to thee,
Giver of all.

At many of the churches harvest hymns were predominant. This was the one most generally sung:

Come, ye thankful people, come,
Raise the song of harvest-home;
All is safely gathered in,
Ere the winter-storms begin;
God our Maker doth provide
For our wants to be supplied:
Come to God's own temple, come,
Raise the song of harvest-home!

At nearly all the places of worship national sentiment and patriotic utterance were the sentiments of the day. These were well expressed in this grand hymn, sung to the tune of the National Anthem, which in some cases followed "Our Native Land":

God bless our native land!
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night;
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do thou our country save
By Thy great might!

For her our prayer shall rise
To God, above the skies,
On thee we wait;
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To thee aloud we cry,
God save the State!

And not this land alone,
But be thy mercies known
From shore to shore;
Let all the nations see
That man should brothers be
And form one family
The wide earth o'er.

At the Churches.

At Bond-street Congregational Church Dr. Wild, as is his wont, preached a thanksgiving sermon. The music was appropriate and well rendered. In the evening the annual social of the Bible class was held. The teacher, Mr. Edmund Zeigh, presided, and Rev. Dr. Wild and others delivered addresses. A musical program was well rendered.

The musical service at the Church of the Redeemer yesterday morning was admirably rendered. This was the program: Opening voluntary, Hymnus, Liszt; hymn 51, Come Ye Thankful People, St. George; Venite, Nares, in A; Psalms, Barnby, in E; Te Deum, Hopkins, in G; Benedictus, Aldrich, in F; anthem, Praise the Lord, Watson, in 8th; O Lord of Heaven, almsgiving; offertory anthem, Great is the Lord, Sydenham; hymn 48; Praise, Oh Praise, Vienna; closing voluntary, offertoire in G, Lefebre-Wely. The organist was Mr. Giuseppe Dinelli; choirmaster, Mr. E. W. Schuch.

There was a numerous and thankful congregation at St. James' Cathedral yesterday morning, when Rev. Prof. Clark of Trinity University preached an eloquent sermon. The professor also discoursed on Wednesday night in St. Stephen's Church, College-street, on "Reasons for National Thanksgiving."

At the Metropolitan Methodist Church there is always on Thanksgiving morning an elaborate musical service. "Twas so yesterday. This was the music, admirably rendered by the choir, under Mr. F. H. Torrington: Chant, Harvest Tide Thanksgiving, Barnby; hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne"; recit, "And God Made the Firmament," Haydn; air and chorus, "The Marvelous Work," Haydn; recit, "And God Said Let the Earth Bring Forth," Haydn; air, "With Verdure Clad," Haydn; recit, "In Splendor Bright," Haydn; chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling," Haydn; hymn, "God Moves in a Mysterious Way"; recit, "How Blest is He," Weber; air, "Who Giveth All Things We Enjoy," Weber; chorus, "Praise the Lord O Ye Nations," Randegger; hymn, "Fountain of Mercy, God of Love." Rev. Leroy Hooker preached the sermon and a liberal collection was taken for the poor.

At Carlton-street Methodist Church Rev. Dr. Hunter preached yesterday morning. This was the musical service: Hymn, "Holy, Holy, Holy"; anthem, "Sing to the Lord of the Harvest," Barnby; tenor solo, "Fear Not Ye, O Israel," Buck, Mr. Sims Richards; harvest carol, "Holy is the Seed-time," Lowe; contralto solo, "The Lord Is Mindful of His Own," Mendelssohn, Miss M. L. Fuller; hymn, "Come, Ye Thankful People, Come"; duet, "I Will Magnify Thee," Mosenthal, Miss McCallum and Mr. Sims Richards, hymn, "God Bless Our Native Land." The organist was W. H. Howlett and musical director W. Edgar Buck.

Rev. Dr. Thomas enlarged on the grounds for thankfulness in Jarvis-street Baptist Church yesterday morning. The well-trained choir sang with their accustomed vim.

Rev. Charles Langford edified his flock in Clinton-street Methodist Church yesterday morning. The ladies provided a thanksgiving tea in the evening and music lent her charms.

There was an illustrated lecture in the Sherbourne-street Methodist Church last evening. The subject was "A Night in the Lands of the Shamrock, the Thistle and the Rose," and the lecturer, Rev. Dr. Johnston, who explained the stereopticon views thrown on the sheet by Mr. Whittemore. The choir assisted in making the evening a most enjoyable one.

Rev. William Patterson, pastor of Cooke's Church, is an effective preacher. His thanksgiving sermon yesterday morning was much appreciated.

A thanksgiving tea was held in Wesley Church, Dundas-street, under the auspices of the ladies' aid society. Pastor William Galbraith and others delivered addresses, which were interspersed with music.

The bachelors of Woodgreen Methodist Church gave a tea and social last evening.

At Agnes-street Methodist Church there was an old-time love-feast yesterday afternoon, and harvest celebration in the evening by the children of the Sunday school. The address was given by Rev. W. J. Hunter.

At Elm-street Methodist Church, Rev. J. E. Starr preached; Queen-street, Rev. W. J. Maxwell of Central Church and at Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Parker. The music was special at each church, and the offertories were for the poor.

At the meeting of the Varsity Y.M.C.A. last evening the subject for discussion was, "The Question Everyone Must Answer." Mr. J. McNichol led the discussion.

Thanksgiving Concerts.

The Pavilion was the scene of the annual concert of the St. George's Society last night. The house was filled by a fashionable and appreciative audience. Under Mr. E. W. Schuch's direction, the program as published in The World of Saturday was performed. With the exception of Mrs. Annie Waldron and Mr. J. E. Wallis, each of whom produced a decidedly favorable impression, the artists are almost too well known to require comment. Mrs. Caldwell's selections were such as to fully display her exceptional powers. Mr. Harold Jarvis perhaps increased his great popularity with his "Come Into the Garden, Maud."

A crowded house last night attested the continued popularity of the Elm-street Church Choir Thanksgiving concert. This year the choir had the valuable assistance of the Jarvis-street Baptist choir. The soloists were Mrs. Milligan and Mrs. Lawrence, soprani; Mr. H. M. Blight, baritone; Mr. Dent, tenor; Mrs. Blight and Mr. A. S. Vogt, organ, and Mr. Grenville P. Kleiser, elocutionist. Mr. Blight conducted the combined choirs. Mrs. Blight officiated most acceptably as accompanist. Mr. Kleiser's "Legend of the Organ Builder," with organ accompaniment by Mrs. Blight, was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Milligan's "The Light of Heaven" showed much feeling and expression. Mr. Blight as usual delighted his audience. His solo selection was "Honor and Arms," from Samson. Throughout the program a high standard of excellence was maintained.

The first annual Thanksgiving concert was held in the Parkdale Methodist Church last night under the direction of Mr. J. T. Eaton. The choir was assisted by Miss Bonsall, contralto; Mr. F. T. Chambers, baritone; Mr. J. P. Balfour, bass, and Mrs. Wilson and Miss Florence Brown, organists. Mr. J. N. Shannon, the popular organist of the church, played the accompaniments with much care. The feature of the program was Miss Bonsall's solo, "And God Shall Wipe Away All Tears." Miss Brown's offertoire in "G," Wely, was also a hit.

The Same Can Be Done in Every Home.

A gentleman well known in Montreal and who travels considerably through Canada quite recently visited the manufacturers of the celebrated Diamond Dyes and Diamond Paints and requested to be shown over the large building.

During the hour spent in viewing the offices, workroom, printing room, storerooms, as well as watching the preparation of the dyestuffs, he said: "In the city of Hamilton I had occasion to visit some dear friends, who during the evening drew my attention to various pieces of decorative and fancy work which had been made and very artistically finished by my hostess and her two daughters. They astonished me with the information that the cost of each article was very trifling, indeed, like doubting Thomas, I felt inclined to doubt, but was assured that every statement was quite true.

"Fancy articles in common woods were stained in cherry, mahogany and walnut and looked as well as the real woods, and some pieces looked like real ebony. Articles of metal and glass were covered with a lovely colored lacquer or varnish quite transparent; and old frames had been beautifully gilded and bronzed. Grasses, mosses and everlasting flowers were gorgeously colored. Photographs and sketches were exquisitely shaded and tinted.

"Then I was shown some rich floor mats made from wool and cotton rags and richly dyed with the most effective and suitable colors; these, before their manufacture was explained to me, I took to be real Oriental mats.

"All this vast variety of rich and useful house decoration and useful work was of course all done through the agency of Diamond Dyes and Diamond Paints, which I now see you preparing to send off to all parts of the Dominion. I am not astonished that your trade is so large and your goods so popular."

The Elite Billiard Hall.

The new Elite Billiard Hall, Yonge-street Market building, was opened yesterday. All day long the place was thronged, and the fine appointments were the subject of much admiration. The finishing is all done in antique brass and oxydised silver. It was pronounced the most elegant billiard hall in the Dominion. At night the new light fixtures were tried and found excellent. The light is supplied by a combination of gas and incandescent electric light, adjusted according to the direction of Mr. J. S. Saunders, the proprietor, and he, knowing the value of good light, has had the ability to supply it. The light appliances are a distinct and unique feature of the place. Another feature is the seating. It is elegantly upholstered, and special chairs are set apart "for players only."

Killed by a Blade of Grass.

Albert Frame, a sheep man from Devil's River, died here this evening from an abscess of the neck, caused by a blade of grass lodging in his throat. The deceased came to Iowa this week for medical aid, but was too late.—San Angelo, Tex., special in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Of Two Evils Choose the Lesser.

"James," exclaimed the proprietor of the store, angrily, "put that glass cover back on the limburger cheese." A customer came in smoking a cigarret. "James," vociferated the proprietor, "take the cover off the limburger cheese again!"—Chicago Tribune.

Woman's Enfranchisement Association.

A meeting of the central body will be held in Room 33, Yonge-street Market, Gerrard and Yonge-streets, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The election of officers will be the chief business. Members and all persons interested are cordially invited to attend.

He Got Her a Servant.

Husband (married one year): Why, Etta, what has become of your wedding ring?

Wife: I wore it out.

Husband: How could you wear it out?

Wife: Doing the housework.—Epoch.

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhœa and such complaints while teething. Mothers should bear this in mind that their lives is the more 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