The Tariff and Havana War
HAS INCREASED the COST to the TRADE
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Stonewall Jackson
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TRADE MARK
And in Consequence some Shortsighted Dealers are offering as Substitutes Inferior Brands, Affording them Larger Profits.
Enormously the Largest Sale of Any Cigar in Canada.

GREAT DAY AT OLD TRINITY

How the British Scientists Were Honored.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES

Sir J. Evans, Lords Lister, Kelvin, Mr. Bryce, Sirs Turner and Robertson

Chancellor Allan's Speech of Welcome—The Felicitous Replies of Each of the Distinguished Recipients of the Honor—Lord Lister's Suggestion of the Union of Trinity and Toronto Universities Fell Flat—All the Speakers Highly Praised Toronto.

Convocation Hall of Trinity University was crowded yesterday afternoon by citizens of Toronto and friends of old Trinity to witness the conferring of the degree of D.C.L. on six of the distinguished members of the British Association.

At 5.20 Chancellor Allan and the distinguished guests entered the hall and took seats on the platform. To the right of the Chancellor were Lord Aberdeen, Lord Lister (late President of the association), Sir John Evans (President), Lord Kelvin, the Right Hon. James Bryce, Sir G. Scott Robinson, Sir William Turner, Bishop Sullivan, Bishop DuMoulin and Provost Welch. To the left were Prof. Goldwin Smith, Hon. G. W. Ross and Prof. Jones.

Among other well-known Torontonians present were: O. A. Howland, M.L.A., Dr. Ryerson, M.L.A., Prof. Badgeley and Prof. Bell.

The Chancellor's Greeting.

In opening the proceedings Chancellor Allan said that on behalf of Trinity University he extended a most cordial welcome to the scientists in this their second visit to Canada. He felt that he could more emphatically extend such welcome in this the Jubilee year, which has indicated the unity of the Empire so strongly. It was with feelings of great satisfaction and delight that he conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. on Sir John Evans, President of the association, who had done so much in the field of archaeology.

Suffering humanity owed Lord Kelvin an everlasting debt of gratitude for his accomplishments in surgery. Sir William Turner also had made great achievements in his sphere. The Right Hon. James Bryce is known throughout the civilized world for his great works, the "Holy Roman Empire" and the "American Commonwealth." Sir George Scott Robinson had accomplished things of untold value in geographical research.

The Degrees Conferred.

At this point the Chancellor introduced Provost Welch, who presented Sir John Evans, Lord Lister, Lord Kelvin, the Right Hon. James Bryce, Sir William Turner and Sir G. Scott Robinson for the degree of D.C.L.

The Chancellor then stated that it had become an established practice for graduates who had just received degrees to make short speeches, which was accordingly done.

Felicitous Speeches.

Sir John Evans expressed his gratitude for the kindness shown him by the University and the Canadian people. No greater courtesy and hospitality could be bestowed than that shown the association by the universities and the people of Toronto and the Province of Ontario. It was with the greatest satisfaction that he paid this visit to Canada, the greatest dependency of the Empire. The spirit manifested throughout the stay of the association in Toronto showed very strongly that everywhere throughout the Empire the people are intensely British.

The President's address was greeted with frequent and most cordial applause.

After expressing his gratitude for the honor done him in conferring the degree of D.C.L., Lord Lister said that all the surroundings since his arrival in Canada made him feel that he was on soil that is even more British than Britain herself, and that Canadian soil is an improvement on British. He had the highest pleasure in viewing the progress and great work in Canadian universities. This was particularly true in connection with his examination of the medical schools and the great hospitals, which were among the most completely equipped in the world.

Combine the Universities.

The speaker now stated that he did not know whether he was about to introduce an ill-advised or unsuitable subject, but he ventured, since it was a matter that occurred to him since his arrival in Toronto, to say that it was an exceedingly strange fact that two universities such as Toronto and Trinity should exist in the one city. Would it not be possible for these two bodies to combine and make one great university? The blending of the two would result in untold benefit.

The united efforts of professors would be a benefit to both universities.

At this point there was great calm in the audience, as it was largely composed of friends of Trinity. The learned Lord, observing this, said that in absence of applause he thought he had best resume his seat.

Lord Kelvin said that the surroundings made him think that he was back in the halls of his alma mater, Cambridge. In Canada the universities had a great work to do, and they are taking the right expedients to do it. The two systems upon which British universities are conducted, viz., those that have affiliated theological colleges and those that have not should be used to the best purpose in Canada. He was favorably struck by the great progress which has been made in philosophy, invention and mechanical studies in this land. He had great faith in the inventive power of the Canadian people. It was his earnest desire that England might follow Canada in her munificence in the support of our great system of education.

Words of High Praise.

The Rt. Hon. James Bryce congratulated the provost on the choice Latin used in presenting the candidates for degrees. The Provost had succeeded most admirably in describing modern scientific achievements in this great language.

The Canadian people had been prompted by the same spirit in founding their great universities as had been manifested in founding the great institutions of Great Britain. It would, perhaps, be better Canada and the United States to cease multiplying the numbers of universities and devote their energy to strengthening the machinery of the universities which are already in existence.

The learned professor further stated that in this respect he agreed with Lord Lister in his suggestion as to the union of the universities of Toronto.

Sir William Turner eulogized the hospitality of the Canadian people in the strongest terms. This virtue is possessed in a most remarkable degree at all the places and universities that he had visited. He also expressed admiration at the many great buildings in Toronto, which is a marvel to every European.

British Sentiment.

Sir G. Scott Robertson was received with great applause. He attributed great credit to Canada for its influence in promoting the Imperial idea and British sentiment. He found Canada to be a veritable land of enchantment, and inhabited by a most beautiful and energetic people.

The Hon. G. W Ross spoke briefly, and explained that the most friendly relationship does exist between Toronto and Trinity Universities.

Lord Aberdeen complimented the chancellor in felicitous terms on the happy manner in which he presided over the meeting.

Bishop Sullivan pronounced the benediction in the Latin tongue, and the proceedings ended.

The Garden Party.

There was a good attendance at the garden party given by Trinity University to the members of the British Association on the college grounds. The spacious and artistic campus presented a charming appearance. Refreshments which were tastefully arranged by the committee were appreciated by the guests. The Queen's Own Rifles Band added much to the enjoyment of the afternoon by its choice renderings.

A Choice Collection.

A feature of interest to the visitors was Mr. Henry Montgomery's collection of minerals, fossils and archaeological specimens in the west wing of the college.

The most of the specimens have been gathered from nature by the owner of the collections, and many of the specimens are very rare. They represent almost every State in the American Union and Province in the Canadian Dominion, as well as many foreign localities. The archaeological collection contains numerous skulls, perfect earthenware vessels, rock carvings, stone pipes, bone, horn, and other implements and articles from the mounds of the Northwestern States, and the cliff houses and valley houses of the west.

The Wonderful Color Blendings.

The importations of fine woolen suitings shown by Henry A. Taylor, Draper, the Rossin Block, are marvels of the weaver's and dyer's art—beautiful blends of browns, blues, greens—with here and there dashes of almost daring brightness. Look in and see them. 135

ADAMS ADZ
Well, Yes!
It's been a good month, A Great Month, in fact.
Nothing like having something to sell—to sell at right prices and then letting everybody know it.
How else but by advertising can we reach you?
It's the last week of our AUGUST FURNITURE SALE—and special prices prevail. Don't ask us to quote prices, but take our word that we are letting everything go this week regardless.
The top cut off everything.
THE ADAMS FURNITURE Co. (LIMITED) 179 YONGE ST. C. S. CORYELL, MGR.

TWENTY YEARS ON YUKON.

Mr. D. McArthur Has Arrived in Winnipeg.

HAS ENOUGH TO KEEP HIM

But Will Return to the Gold Country Again in the Spring.

He Knows of Claims Which Average Two Thousand Dollars a Day—He Fears There Will Be a Scarcity of Food Later in the Winter—Many Are Rushing in Poorly Provided With Supplies—Some Complaint Over the Changes in Mining Regulations.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—D. McArthur, who has spent twenty years in the Yukon country, and left there on June 23, arrived in the city this morning. He brings a sufficient sum with him to maintain him the rest of his life, but will return in the spring to the Klondike. He knew of claims averaging over $2000 a day. Speaking of the crowds now going into the camps Mr. McArthur is apprehensive that there will be a scarcity of food later in the winter, and when it will be impossible to relieve the distress. In their mad haste to get into the country many are going poorly provided with supplies.

Mr. McArthur was emphatic in his opinion as to the recent changes of the mining regulations, and is convinced that as soon as the authorities realize the conditions of the country they will restore many of the old regulations. The change that meets with the greatest opposition is that reducing the width of claims. One hundred feet, he says, is too limited to control water for "washing," and too narrow to permit of working claims.

TO OPEN THE TRAIL.

Miners Destroyed a Bridge in Order to Have it Rebuilt in Better Shape.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24.—With the arrival of the steamer Rosalie from Skaguay and Dyea comes the news that the town organization of Skaguay, under the leadership of A. J. McKinney, has taken definite action to open the trail. On the arrival of the collier Willamette none of the passengers were allowed to take their baggage until the entire cargo had been placed high and dry on the beach, then the individual holdings were segregated. It was seen at once that to get over the trail was impossible. A miners' meeting was convened, at which it was decided to declare the trail closed. The miners put their action into immediate effect by tearing out several crosspieces of the bridge across the Skaguay River. Then about 700 citizens went to work on the trail, and the following day their number was increased to 1000. They had about 50 pounds of giant powder and a small quantity of dynamite and expected in four days after the sailing of the Rosalie to re-open the trail in a greatly improved condition. The dangerous places where many horses have been lost will be fixed up with scantling, and the marshy portions will be corduroyed. This action will result in many prospectors getting through to the mines who would otherwise have been blocked all winter. The condition of affairs at the lakes is about the same as reported last week.

Stopping the Fools.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24.—The schooner Moonlight was stopped as she was preparing to leave the harbor in tow of the tug Coleman. She had a big deck load of freight listed to port, and in her hold were sixty passengers whom Inspector Brandt considered, under the circumstances, had little chance of ever seeing the Yukon. The inspector ordered the deck load removed and suitable provision made for the safety of the passengers. Strict regulations will be enforced to prevent the overcrowding of vessels leaving for the north.

13th Battalion Band.

The band of the 13th Regiment, Hamilton, under the leadership of Mr. G. Robinson, will render the following program at Hanlan's Point on Friday, Aug. 27, from 3 to 5 and 7.45 to 9.45 p.m.:

—Afternoon.—

March.. ....Assault-at-Arms.. ....Hughes
Overture.... ....Preciosa..... ..Weber
Waltz.....Die Elfen Reign.....Gung'l
Selection from an Artist's Model....Jones
Spanish Chant.... .....Hardy
My Gal was a High-Born Lady....Fagan
Selections from Carmen.....Bizet
Grand Galop...The Lion's Chase...Kolling
Valse.. .....Viennoise..... ..Czibulka

—Evening.—

Introduction to Third Act of Lohengrin.... ....Wagner
Waltz.....Germany.. .....Keler Bela
Overture...Maximilian Robespierre...Litolff
Barcarolle Characteristique.....Conterno
Austrian Hymn with Haydon's Var.Godfrey
Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana..... ....Mascagni
Gems from Mozart.... .....Godfrey
Overture.....William Tell.....Rossini

An Alleged "Joint."

Inspector Stephen and some of his policemen went to No. 9 Richmond-street east last night for the purpose of raiding an alleged house of ill-fame. The officers surrounded the house, and the inspector entered, but the prisoners secured by an ex-act count numbered one, and it was May Fitzsimmons, who had a lonely ride in the patrol wagon to the police station. A well-known King-street notelkeeper seems to have got out of the place easily, for he hurried along Richmond-street in a mood that seemed full of gratitude, and he afterwards made his steps turn towards Police Headquarters to bail out the lonely prisoner, but the hour was too late.

Inspector Stephen and his officers are busy lately raiding alleged houses of ill-fame, and it would seem that the morality department had been transferred by Staff-Inspector Archabold to them, as the staff Inspector's name has not figured in these cases recently, in the raids or at the Police Court, and probably will not do so until the police report reaches the City Hall next year.

THE SHELTER FOR HOMELESS GIRLS

One of the creditable features of our end of the century is the rapidly growing feeling that we are all more or less responsible for our fellow-beings who are weaker physically, mentally or morally, and for those who, through misfortune and adversity, have been brought so low in the world that they are continually hovering on the verge of crime, and who for want of the kindly word or helping hand are ever ready to sink into its abyss. That this feeling is growing is evidenced in the great charity organizations, the socialistic tendencies and in the ever-growing number of societies with noble plans for the prevention of both crime and poverty in Christian lands. For it has come to this: Not only do we consider it our duty to rescue the poverty-stricken, the sinner and the criminal, but it is conceded on all hands that prevention is better than cure; that it is a wiser policy to step in and prevent crime than to try to cure it by punishment and prisons.

It is interesting to know that, while the question of caring for women and girls who go up to the big towns in the Old Country, with the idea of earning a livelihood, is being agitated by such an author as Hall Caine, Toronto is endeavoring to do in a small way just what this famous writer urges: A system to prevent penniless young women from falling into the snares and pitfalls which are set for their destruction wherever the wicked prevail—and prevail they do in all cities, large or small. For example, a girl of 17, a fair-haired, blue-eyed, simple little creature, arrived in Toronto a week ago. She was on her way to an aunt, who lived some miles from here, but by miscalculation she found herself at the Union Station without a cent. It was a sorry predicament for any human being, but especially so for a young girl, with night coming on, in a strange city. When she reached Front-street she asked a couple of "gentlemen" to tell her where she might go for assistance in her difficulty. They questioned her, and, finding her friendless and alone, one of these "gentlemen" offered to take charge of her—all she would have to do was to go to his hotel with him, and he would see that she would be cared for. The simple little creature was just about to accept this offer when a well-known Toronto lady who was passing noticed her in conversation with these men. She passed on her way, but, beginning to feel uneasy, returned, asked the girl where she was going, learned the state of affairs, took her from the men to The Shelter on Elm-street, left her in safety, then went on her way, feeling that she had done one good deed that day. The girl was cared for for a few days at the Shelter, was provided with a place at service, where after she earns enough she will be able to go on to her aunt.

This is just one case out of the many which occur daily in big cities, and if care is not taken to prevent them being snared, the time comes when the city is compelled to care for them as criminals. It is horrible to think that, while the city is full of good men, these silly flies of girls who are ever crowding to the cities nearly always fall a prey to the bad men, the human spiders, who are ever ready to seize upon such creatures and destroy them. The W.C.T.U. never did a better or more needed work than in establishing this Shelter for young girls. Last year it was the means of saving 130 girls, nearly all of whom were provided with situations in respectable families, sometimes outside the city. It aims at a three-fold result, viz.:

1. It is a saving to the municipality by preventing an increase of criminals.
2. It supplies an ever-increasing demand for help in our homes.
3. It is a means of untold good to the girl herself.

The matron told me that girls turn up at the Shelter sometimes between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, and ask to be taken in. They have probably been wandering around the city since their train arrived, in search of somewhere to "lay their heads," and in some way or other have found out about the Shelter. Others are watched for by creatures—too desperately wicked to be dignified by the names of men and women—whose business is to send them to unmentionable haunts, from which many of them fly in terror when they learn their nature. Formerly the only place of refuge these girls or women had was the cells, where they were locked up as vagrants, but the very fact that a girl has spent even one night "in durance vile," if even for shelter, is quite sufficient to destroy her character and spoil her chances of obtaining work in respectable families. And just as a word in or out of season often makes or mars a character at a critical or turning point, so the fact of having the "shadow of the prison house" upon her renders a girl reckless and desperate; whereas, the kindly hospitality and friendly greeting at the Shelter, the pleasant, home-like life and the care and consideration for her material as well as her spiritual welfare, falling like balm on a sorely-wounded creature, makes for untold and lasting good. They have a dream at the Shelter—but they must have help to carry it out—of keeping these girls for three months, in order to give them a thorough training in housework and cooking, and thus supply the city with well-trained servants, certainly a dream to be encouraged, and one, if looked at from a merely material standpoint, will be of greater advantage to the city than in simply allowing good material to go to waste.

The Shelter is pleasantly situated on Elm-st., at corner of Terraulay, and is one of the most home-like places I have seen. The office is on the right of the hall, and on the left is a large drawing room, comfortably furnished and having a piano, pictures and books. Here the girls gather in the evening for singing, reading or prayers, in charge of the matron; they are treated with every kindness and made to feel that this is really a home. Here, too, girls are taken who work in town, but whose wages are such a wretched pittance that they are only able to pay $1 or so a week for board; their quarters are clean and comfortable, and those who pay are on another flat and quite separate from those who do not. On the upper flat is the dormitory, with many snowy cots, clean-scrubbed floors, with here and there a rug, and at the end a large bathroom, with plentiful supply of water and towels. Across the hall is a sitting room, where the girls may sit and sew at nights or read and talk; they are taught to cut out and sew their own garments, and before being sent to a "place" each girl is made to overhaul her scanty wardrobe and put it in order.

The name "Shelter" implies not a home, but a temporary shelter, where the friendless one is [illegible] to round and she is fitted to enter the same. In some cases investigation is necessary before a girl can enter a place at service. In the meantime she is being cared for in the Shelter, enjoying the advantages of a Christian home, while, if it were not for this provision, she would be compelled to mix with criminals, after which there is seldom the same incentive to a Christian life. Sometimes it is found that a girl has left home without the knowledge of her parents, who, when written to, are rejoiced to hear of her whereabouts and take her home again. In cases where a girl is sick or incompetent she is sent home.

Thus these girls, mercifully saved from swelling the ranks of the criminal classes, a burden upon our city, will remain respectable, self-sustaining members of society. We cannot explain why girls come to Toronto, not knowing whither they are bound, or where they are going, but they do come. We can only deal with facts. These are the girls we seek to aid, and by giving them a helping hand in their extremity prove ourselves "a friend in need." This, in their own words, is what the women of the W.C.T.U. are doing in this line, and already their reward is great, for many touching letters expressing gratitude for the timely help which kept them from falling into sin have been received from the rescued ones.

The City Council, recognizing the valuable work of the Shelter, grants it the small allowance of $200 per annum, a sum totally inadequate, were it not for the voluntary contributions of those who are always willing to give to a deserving cause. The answer to that first of questions, "Am I my brother's keeper?" has been given cordially and earnestly in the affirmative by our end of the century, and whatever sins are written against us in the "Great Book," we can at least be free from that most terrible of all, that of leaving even "one of the least of these" to destruction.

Katherine Leslie.

Companies Incorporated.

Letters-patent have been issued incorporating the following companies:

The Toronto Credit Rating Company, Limited; capital $15,000, in $100 shares. Those incorporated are: Oliver Hugel Mabee, barrister-at-law; George Benjamin Killmaster, United States commercial agent; Frank Killmaster Stearns, gentleman; Fanny Leaton Mabee, widow, and Minnie Elizabeth Bowman, married woman, all of Port Rowan, in the County of Norfolk.

The Intercolonial Deep-Well Boring and Manufacturing Company of Petrolia, Limited; capital, $100,000, in $500 shares.

The Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa, Limited; capital, $50,000, in $50 shares.

The Paint, Oil and Chemical Company of Toronto, Limited; capital, $50,000, in $100 shares. Those incorporated are: Charles Lewis, chemist; Henry Charles Barker, Timothy Eaton, Harry McGee, Edward Young Eaton, Wilson Phillips, John Craig Eaton and Charles Elbridge Burden, merchants, and Margaret Elizabeth Burden, married woman, all of Toronto.

The Aylesbury Dairy Company of Toronto, Limited; capital, $20,000, in $10 shares. Those incorporated are: William Charles Campbell, Walter Daniel McGuffie and William James Trotter, milk dealers; Thomas Jay Wilkie, financial agent, and George Edwards, chartered accountant, all of Toronto.

The Perth Flax and Cordage Company, Limited; capital, $30,000, in $100 shares.

The Ballard Electric and Machine Company, Limited; capital, $24,000, in $10 shares. Those incorporated are: Perry Ernest Doolittle of Coventry, Eng., medical doctor, and John Owen Grant Ballard, George Lawson Ballard and Sidney Eustace Ballard, machinists, and Herbert Theodore Ballard, knitter, all of Toronto.

The Laing-Ritchie Company of Essex, Limited; capital, $40,000, in $50 shares.

The Dunham Woollen Mills Company, Limited; capital, $25,000, in $25 shares.

Canada and the U. S.

Editor World: I admire your stand politically and every other way for the people's rights and our country's good. There is a little difference between yourself and The Globe just now with regard to the feeling in the United States towards Canada. Well, I know a little about that myself. I have been through about twenty states of the Union and I have found it just as you say. The Americans are taught from infancy to hate anything British. But what can we expect from The Globe or Mail, two advocates of annexation? See the kind of treatment Americans and their institutions have got in Canada. Take life insurance companies, for instance. There is one company whose license was issued in Canada in 1873. Their total assets in Canada are $142,905, total liabilities $148,951. Their liabilities exceed their assets by thousands. Total income in Canada $48,466, total expenditure in Canada $24,359. Policies issued during the year in Canada 108; amount of those policies $206,870; policies terminated during the year in Canada 152, amount of policies terminated $322,020. Under the heading of exhibit of total policies of the company: number of policies issued during the year 2378; amount of said policies, $5,644,696.

G. B.

Berlin, Aug. 3.

William Larsdale, 19 St. Patrick-square, was arrested last night on a charge of theft, performed by one George Dodds.

James Lacy, 2 Bond-street, a horse-dealer, is under arrest at No. 1 Police Station on a bench warrant. He was remanded when on trial regarding a horse deal with C. C. Gram of Weston, and did not answer when his name was called.

They All Come Back
"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this great medicine keep up while others come and go out of sight entirely.
"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."
This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured more sickness, and made more happiness through restoration to health than any other medicine.
To
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Is the standard—the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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13

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Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, permanently cured by
Hazelton's Vitalizer
Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Dyspepsia, Seminal Losses, Excessive Indulgence, Drain in Urine and all ailments brought on by Youthful Folly. Call or address, enclosing 3c stamp for treatise,
J. E. HAZELTON, Graduated Pharmacist, 306 Yonge-street, Toronto, Ont.

THE COAL STRIKE WILL GO ON

Efforts to Settle the Trouble Have Failed.

A CONFERENCE WAS HELD

But it Had to Adjourn Without Reaching a Settlement.

Miners' Representatives Refused to Back Down From Their Original Proposition to Arbitrate, Meanwhile Starting the Mines at the 69 Cent Rate—Operators Seem Anxious to Get to Work and the Strikers Appear to Have the Best of It—Agitators Have Got the Men at Dubois, Iowa, to Come Out.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 24.—The final effort to arrange a plan for ending the big coal strike has proved a failure, and the strike goes on. At noon the conference between a committee of coal operators and miners, national and district officials, closed, and the conference adjourned without date. The miners' representatives did not recede from their original proposition to settle the strike by arbitration and start the mines at the 69-cent rate. President Ratchford gave out the following statement:

"We have disagreed. Our proposition remained unchanged. Besides our proposition to arbitrate we made them a second one along the lines of bringing about a general conference of miners and operators of all the mining states. They refused to lend their efforts in that direction, and the strike will be continued. We have no other plans for the present."

Immediately after the close of the morning conference J. B. Serbe called a meeting of operators for 2 o'clock this afternoon to discuss the situation and outline a plan for future action. The outlook after the adjournment of the conference seemed to be encouraging for the miners. There is no question of the anxiety of the coal operators to start their mines. Nearly every coal company in the Pittsburg district was represented at the Monongahela House during the conference. The Rochester and Dubois mines at Dubois, Iowa, quit work this morning, notwithstanding that they decided at a meeting held last night to continue. The agitators from the Pittsburg region had been working unceasingly for a week to get the men out, and have succeeded.

Operators Will Not Agree.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 24.—The coal operators at a meeting after the dissolution of the joint conference, rejected the miners' ultimatum to return to work at the 69c rate pending arbitration. The operators will now carry out the plan adopted at the Cleveland conference and will open their mines at once. If the old men will not accept their terms, new ones will be imported.

The Press Committee is now preparing a statement for the public, giving the operators' side and placing the responsibility upon the miners' officials.

Superba.

"Superba," the Hanlon Brothers' gigantic production of pantomime and spectacle combined, which has been secured as an attraction for the Princess Theatre during the Fair. The engagement is to last two weeks this time, and it will enable the Hanlons to do justice to their ideas on a much more ambitious scale than formerly. Much new and gorgeous scenery has been created with this idea in view, and a vast array of dramatic people, acrobats and vaudeville performers, will lend their aid to the entertainment. There are many clever people in this year's production, as can be gleaned by the perusal of such names as Charles Guyer, Louise Truax, Nellie Daly, Sarony Lambert, the Brothers Rossi, Eugenia Dingens, Ellenore Carroll and Anna Stannard. This fine army of artists should make "Superba" this year sparkle with brilliancy.

Will be the First to Arrive at Klondike in 1898.

The agent of the Great Northern Railway Company states that steamers will leave Seattle on Sept. 10 and agree to land passengers in Dawson City by June 15, 1898. Fare $700, including meals and berths all winter. For further information apply to H. G. McMicken, 2 King-street east. ed

One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It effectually expels worms and gives health in a marvelous manner to the little one.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings.
Healthful, durable, attractive. Send for catalogue. Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Company, Limited, 6 Adelaide-street east, Toronto. 136

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO learn mechanical engineering. Box 21, World Office.

PERSONAL.
PARTIES REMOVING FROM ISLAND would do well to send their baggage through the Verral Transfer Co. J. Rennick is at the Island, and will attend to all orders personally and guarantee satisfaction.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.
BICYCLES FOR HIRE BY THE DAY, week, month or season at lowest living prices. Ellsworth & Munson, 211 Yonge-street, opposite Albert.
NO. 9 JEWEL RANGE COOK STOVE—water front and pipes complete, one-third cost price; owner leaving city. Call soon. 338 Spadina-avenue.
A RARE CHANCE—M'BRIDE MEDICINE Co. Sarsaparilla for 35c per bottle. Office 414 Yonge-street.
KONTO CURES DANDRUFF.
KONTO RESTORES THE HAIR TO its natural color. 25c per bottle. McBride Medicine Co., 414 Yonge-street.

LOST.
STRAYED—$4 REWARD—FROM CRAIGies, Port Credit, bay horse, black spot on muscle left shoulder. P. McConvey, 756 Euclid-avenue.
FOUND—A PAIR OF GOLD EYEglasses; owner can have by proving claim. Hargreaves.

HOTELS.
THE GRAND UNION, COR. FRONT and Simcoe-streets; terms $2 per day. Charles A. Campbell, Proprietor.

TO RENT
PACIFIC BUILDINGS—CORNER OF Scott and Front-streets; new offices; hot water heating.
ADELAIDE-STREET—FINE GROUND floor office, with vault and board room; hot water heating.
COLBORNE-STREET—LARGE FLAT, suitable for bindery or printing office. Apply to John Fisken & Co., 23 Scott-street. 331
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