The Toronto World.

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Thanksgiving Day and Military Parades.

Thanksgiving Day is a beautiful institution, and round its observation cluster some of the sweetest memories of the past, while through it shines the deep religious instinct which lies beneath the superficial gloss of social and commercial life. But there is a popular delusion among clergymen and others that "Thanksgiving Day" is a purely religious invention. The delusion is like a good many kindred delusions with which people flatter themselves, that because they like cakes and ale and have cakes and ale that they invented cakes and ale.

The truth is with regard to Thanksgiving Day that the authorities of state in England and Scotland were accustomed to appoint them long before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. They did not, however, appoint them annually, nor for the gathering in of the harvest especially. They believed that God was in all the affairs of men, and praised Him for all the tokens of that presence.

The Puritans when they crossed to Holland and when they came to New England brought with them the remembrance of an occasional thanksgiving day appointed by the authorities. They maintained what was to them a not unfamiliar custom.

Almost the very first Thanksgiving Day celebrated in America (in 1632) was for the victory of Gustavus Adolphus over Tilley and Wallenstein and his entry into Munich! In 1637 victory in war came in again. Oct. 12 of that year was thanksgiving to God for His great mercies in subduing the Pecots and bringing the soldiers back in safety. The captains and soldiers who had been in the Pequot War were feasted, and, after the sermon, the magistrates and elders accompanied them to the common, where a review took place. Thus began the custom still pursued. Sept. 28, 1654, was a thanksgiving for the "hopeful establishment of a government in our native country in that way and in those of whom we have great cause to expect that the Lord's Kingdom and people will be cherished, the people's liberties preserved and the peace of the nation settled." That is, they thanked God for Oliver Cromwell's establishment in the Protectorate.

And yet the Ministerial Association of Toronto, whose love for the laws of the Puritans has been so frequently manifested, object to Thanksgiving Day military parades!

The Manitoba School Act.

The suggestion that the Dominion Government could give the Roman Catholics of Manitoba a portion of the school lands of that province as some sort of reparation for the denial of separate schools to them is impossible as the law now stands. It says that the money derived from the sale of these lands shall be invested in Dominion securities and the interest arising therefrom paid over to the province for school purposes. It has no right to say to what kind of schools this money shall go. It would be possible, however, to amend the law in the way which has been suggested, but as things now look the Dominion Government is not likely to interfere in any way with the school question of Manitoba. It will take the stand in all likelihood that it is a purely provincial matter and leave it to the province and its people to settle as best they may, just as it took the stand that the Jesuit Estates' grant was a matter that purely concerned Quebec, and refused to interfere at the suggestion of provinces outside of Quebec. It begins to look very much as if the Manitoba School Act was the tit for the Jesuit Estates Act tat—in other words, the doctrine of compensation comes into play, and the moral, if there is a moral, is that if one province which is inclined in one way chances to raise a troublesome question some other province inclined in the other direction will raise the question in the opposite way.

The Columbus Anniversary.

Next Wednesday is the day set apart by the Minister of Education for the celebration in the public schools of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

The Columbus Day celebration, while affording an opportunity to impress upon pupils some great facts of history, will afford an opportunity also for some fruitful comparisons. History has been made at an unexampled rate in recent years. Humanity has been traveling so fast that it has been unable to count the mile posts. The occasion will be a good one for an attempt to estimate not only the ground covered but the gain of it. If some estimates of it are to stand, the result will poorly compensate the outlay of energy.

Very many of the public school teachers of to-day are persons who have traveled and gathered impressions and suggestions of things not in the text books, but which are equally important in their work. Let them utilize their extended scope of thought and travel in teaching their pupils to not only comprehend the subjects of their regular studies but those broader subjects of right and wrong.

The Underwriters and Co-Insurance.

At the meeting of underwriters last week the most important business done was the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the question of co-insurance. Their deliverance is to be made before the close of this year.

This is a step in advance, as at a meeting some time ago a resolution favoring this policy was snuffed out as premature, or an innovation on established custom. Both of these objections are unsound, as no step is premature that is urgently needed by the interests of those who take it as is co-insurance, nor is that system an innovation, as it prevailed when a more cautious, more conservative, more scientific system prevailed amongst insurance companies. Co-insurance is a recrudescence, not a novelty.

The truth is that competition has run its length; it has developed evils that have become intolerable, it has made insurance dear without being profitable, owing to excessive commissions and the acceptance of risks without sufficient scrutiny as a safeguard against physical and moral hazards. Besides these conditions that have caused diminished net receipts to be coincident with increased fire losses, the insurance companies are finding out that considerable inroads are being made into their business by the increased facilities now existing for the prevention and quick suppression of fires, such as our efficient fire brigades, automatic sprinklers and other constructive devices against fire. Lower percentages on the total value of buildings and their contents are now insured than some years ago.

While the underwriters' ship is thus laboring amid the strain and stress of contrary winds, the plan of co-insurance forces itself on their attention as one that will ease the vessel, reduce the dangers and make the voyage more pleasant as well as more profitable.

The principle on which co-insurance is based is this, that the risk of loss to the underwriter is in inverse proportion to the percentage that the amount covered by a policy bears to the total value of the property which is insured.

It needs no argument to show that when a property is covered say for $20,000, there is a much higher percentage of risk on $5000 than on $10,000, on $10,000 than on $15,000 and on $15,000 than on the full amount. A fire cannot commence in some places without causing a partial loss in a few moments and by the means used for its extinguishment. These partial losses are the "little foxes" that eat up the underwriters' corn, as their proportion of the total amount of premiums received is wholly disproportionate to the risks they have been paid to cover.

The premiums charged have been calculated upon a general average of such percentages, on the basis of the property being covered up to a fairly-estimated maximum of its value for insurance purposes, so as, while giving the policy-holder very large protection against loss by fire, to give the companies protection against the risk of being compelled unwittingly to become practically the purchasers of the property to the extent of its partial loss at the owner's own price.

Co-insurance serves to guard those who insure from this temptation and the underwriters from the consequent risk. It provides that, should the loss by a fire reach up to or exceed the amount of the insurance, such loss will be paid by the company, or if the policy covers 80 per cent. of the value of the property damaged or destroyed then the amount of such damage will be paid in full up to the amount insured.

Insurance statistics show that one-half of the losses made by underwriters are equal to or exceed 80 per cent. of the sums insured, and experience proves that it is not prudent to cover more than that percentage of the value of property. The maintenance of that maximum would be a mutual advantage, as to those who insure it would assure a steady schedule of rates at minimum figures and to the companies a volume and character of business that would be sound and remunerative. The other feature of co-insurance is this, that if a less sum is insured than 80 per cent. of total value the amount of loss falling upon the underwriter in case of fire shall be the relative percentage such loss bears to the full amount of the policy that 80 per cent. is to the gross valuation of that which the policy covers.

Suppose a merchant has two warehouses, each with a stock valued at $100,000. He proposes to insure one stock for $80,000 and the other for only $20,000, and expects the same rate of premium to be charged for both. Such a proposal is clearly unfair, as the chances are much greater for a total loss in the case of the smaller policy than the larger and equally the same for a partial loss. Equity therefore would dictate that the rates of premium be based upon the percentages that the amount insured bears to the total values of properties. But as uniformity of rates is preferred, some approximation to uniformity of risks is aimed at by making the insurance companies only liable, in case of partial loss, for the proportion such loss relatively bears to 80 per cent. of the value of what is insured, the full amount of the policy, however, being paid if a total loss occurs.

As a step towards reducing the depletive drain caused by excessive competition, and placing the business of underwriting on a more rational, equitable and scientific basis, the adoption of co-insurance will be of great advantage to the insurance companies. When its purpose, and its principle, and its objects are understood by the public the system will receive their support, as business men like all business done on sound business principles, such as that the business of underwriting shall be so safeguarded as to afford a fair guarantee of bearing a fair profit.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has rendered a decision which embodies a world of truth and warning that should interest every woman. A wife made application for a divorce on the ground that her husband was a confirmed drunkard, when the evidence showed that she had knowledge of his intemperate habits before she had married him.

In refusing the petition the judge said: "You voluntarily chose a drunkard for a husband, and you should discharge the duties of a drunkard's wife. His failure to keep a pledge of reformation before marriage does not justify you in deserting him. Having knowingly married a drunkard, you must make yourself content with the sacred relationship."

Take Care of the Youth.

Four little boys were up for theft. They were little and young, "too young to be tried," said the magistrate, and he discharged them.

This is the class of item which makes its appearance in the local press from time to time.

In Toronto last year there were no less than 1332 offenders under the age of 20 years, and of this number 547 were children under 15 years.

Malicious mischief, larceny, embezzlement, fraud, burglary, is the ascending order of crime which leads to murders such as that for which a young man is presently being tried in this city.

All of these are offences to which the neglected youth of the cities are tempted.

Take care of the boy and the man will take care of himself. Take care of the girl and the woman will take care of herself. And especially take care of both in the cities. They are centres of juvenile depravity.

A Sensational Ontario Tragedy.

The County of Leeds this morning furnishes one of the most startling tragedies which has been reported in Ontario in many years. About 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon the house of J. J. Lucky, a farmer near Toledo village, was discovered to be on fire, and when neighbors tried to force an entrance they found the doors at the front and rear bolted on the inside. The bodies of Lucky and his wife were observed lying on the floor near the foot of the stairs, but before they could be reached were enveloped in flames. After the fire had subsided, the charred remains of Lucky, his wife and their daughter were found in the debris. Both Lucky and his daughter were observed to enter the house less than half an hour before. The locality is divided as to whether the tragedy was a double murder, followed by suicide, or a triple murder. The inquest will probably throw further light on the affair.

Bad Penmanship.

Few of the countless letters which reach The World are written in a perspicuous hand; the majority are little better than a scrawl. Not infrequently are the signatures so utterly enigmatical that we are forced into the impoliteness of cutting out the name and pasting it on the envelope containing the rejected manuscript.

And the cause of this is not difficult to see—the great haste with which men and women now write. It is not merely that grown-up people write at a sort of gallop, thus necessarily failing to form their letters properly, but even at school the young are, in a manner, trained to over-rapid writing. One of the teachers gives out a set of sentences or a problem composed of arithmetical figures, and he or she is reckoned the cleverest who can make these transcripts with the greatest speed. Thus any good the pupils get from the writing lesson is undone under the other lessons. The hurrying habit acquired at school is kept up afterwards, and bad writing becomes fixed and normal.

If this malpractice of modern education were given up and men and women would take a little pains in using their pens we might hope to see a return to the neat and perspicuous writing of the by-past age—and there would not be so many complaints about the blundering printers!

William Farrell was acquitted at the Dufferin Spring Assizes on a charge of arson on the ground that he was not responsible for his actions. Now he is in jail again, having last week burned two or three more barns. This is another illustration of the carelessness and folly that make it possible for insane people to roam about, unwatched and unrestrained, until their insanity culminates in some lamentable tragedy. This man Farrell was evidently insane last spring, he had done things that showed clearly enough his unsound mental condition, and he ought to have been kept under restraint and where he could not have repeated his incendiary mania.

The Montreal City Council sent a deputation to Boston to find out whether electric cars could run in winter. "They can," says the Chairman of Roads. "They have 250 miles of electric track in Boston, and they have a very great deal of wet snow, which packs upon the track, but they manage with sweepers and brushes to run the cars. Now, our snow is dry, for the most part. That lessens the difficulty. To be sure, it remains longer with us, but from what we saw and heard I am safe in saying that we can run electric cars in the winter. They have all appliances for removing the snow, but they are, I think, of rather costly make. We could improve on that. They have still 3000 horses employed in Boston, and the introduction of electric power has been gradual."

There are still eight or ten cases of smallpox at Victoria, British Columbia, and a provincial health officer has again been appointed to look after them. Smallpox has also appeared at Philadelphia and New York. It is satisfactory to note that in each place no attempt is made by fool newspapers to maintain a policy of secrecy about the existence of the disease. What the people have a right to when a contagious disease makes its appearance is the fullest information about the actual facts. People are more inclined to give credence to assurances that "there is no cause for alarm" when they know that the real facts are stated and there is no attempt at concealment. The authorities in Toronto adopted the proper course respecting the two cases which developed in this city.

It is proposed in Philadelphia that the city furnish free stage transportation to school to the children of a portion of the city who live too far from the nearest school to reach it on foot, the argument being that it is as cheap to do this as to rent a house for school purposes. If the proposition is adopted there will be no trouble in getting those youngsters to go to school.

Not More, But Better Churches.

[Pittsburg, Pa., Times.]

There was a minister at the Pan-Presbyterian gathering at Toronto last week who talked right out on a very important subject. According to the report given in The Toronto World, President Black of Missouri, as the result of a world-wide correspondence, averred that there is no demand for an increased number of Presbyterian ministers within the church, but there is for an increased number of efficient ministers.

How many places, towns of say from 800 to 2000 people, will come to the reader's mind, where the indiscriminate and needless multiplication of religious bodies has resulted in a half dozen or more weak, starveling, ineffective churches which seem to have little, if any, excuse for existence other than that growing out of the constant wrangles over non-essentials that half of those who insist upon them cannot intelligently define. Not one of these bodies is able to erect its church and properly support its minister. Consequently the whole community is practically taxed to build six churches where two would hold all the people, did all attend, the ministers are not given a decent living, and the raising of the scanty salaries they do get, and the running expenses is eked out by "strawberry festivals," "mum socials," "blue teas" and other like methods which, if not exactly of dubious propriety, are certainly not befitting the cause in which they are employed. Had such methods been inaugurated in the days of Peter and Paul, it is possible they would have been the theme of epistles calculated to make the early Christians' hair curl.

This is just as true of one denomination as of another. It holds good in practically every section of the country. There are few communities where more churches are needed. There are none where better churches, in a spiritual sense, are not needed if the gospel is to accomplish that "whereunto it is sent." For there is nothing which so effectually weakens the power of Christianity among the masses as this insistence upon the things for which they do not care, and the neglect in the struggle of the great and fundamental truths for which the souls of all men yearn.

ECHOES OF THE CHURCHES.

TOPICS TREATED IN POPULAR CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Rev. W. F. Wilson on the Saloon and Gambling — Dr. Wild on the Irish League Fund and Christopher Columbus—Many References to Tennyson—The Song of Harvest Home.

Long before 7 o'clock last night New Richmond Methodist Church, McCaul-street, was over-crowded by an eager throng assembled to hear Rev. W. F. Wilson deliver the last of his series of sermons on gambling.

The reverend gentleman dealt with the question in its relation to the home and his text was based upon the call of Christ to Zacchæus.

Next to Christ the word "home" was the only one that filled both the mouth and the heart, he said. A house may be divided, but a home never. It was one of the things in the world that must grow. It developed as much in the light as in the dark, in the cloud as in the sunshine, as much by tear as by smile. "Home is the blossom and heaven is the fruit. Heaven is the place where the world's strife is shut out and where the world's love is shut in." Home, he said, was a peculiar place. "You may have a wife and family and yet no home. The home is made up of crosses as well as of crowns. Anything that militates against the home is deserving of the severest condemnation."

Continuing, he said the home was to-day threatened by two enemies. "The saloon raps at the door and asks for the boy within; the gambler raps at the door and asks for the boy and husband within. In the face of the cleanest club in this city, in the face of the cleanest club on this planet, I am prepared to make this statement: There is no centre that should be dearer to the heart of man than his own home. There is no place that should give more pleasure than his own fireside. There should be no companionship so sweet as that of his own little child and that of the uncrowned woman he calls his wife." [Applause.]

Citizenship, he said, will never rise higher than the home. "If we are true to the home the nation will be true. We love the home because we love the state." He said he believed that club life and gambling interfered seriously with the confidence that must necessarily exist in the home. They militated against self-sacrifice in the home. "These things take money and energy that a man should give to his home." The purity of the home was another thing they menaced. "A great deal of that which is developed into vice, as well as that which blooms into virtue, is planted in the home. I know a woman so lost to her true nature that she sits down and gambles with little children, taking from them their small savings." In closing he pleaded with parents to set their children a good example and with young men to flee from the gambling table and the saloon.

The Song of Harvest Home.

Harvest home services were held in Grace Church, Elm-street, both morning and evening yesterday. To the young people was assigned the task of collecting and arranging the decorations, a task which they fulfilled with credit to themselves and pleasure to everyone connected with the church. There were shocks of wheat and oats between the reading desks and the altar, while ears of corn and piles of apples and other fruits came between. The gas fittings were covered with corn leaves and oat or wheat stocks. In the morning Rev. R. J. Moore of St. Margaret's preached an appropriate and eloquent sermon. The musical part of the service included the Anglican chants Gloria, Venite, Te Deum, Benedictus. The evening service was conducted by Rev. A. J. Broughall of St. Stephen's, who preached from Hosea ii., 8.

Dr. Wild Was Funny.

A renovation fund has been started in connection with Bond-street Congregational Church. The pastor says he will have the handsomest church in the city. Last evening the edifice, as usual, was crowded. In the course of his sermon the Doctor said he always looked for the Divine sign in regard to every question. If he can get a Divine sign about a political question he can tell in an instant whether the move is a right one or not. He has had a sign in reference to the position of affairs between England and Russia, and is in a position to state authoritatively that there will not be a war between the two countries. It settles a thing once and for all, if a man has a Divine sign about anything.

Out of threescore colonies of England the United States is the only one which has branched off for itself, and the only one which ever will. "So, friends of Ireland, be comforted. Send your money into the Bond-street church renovation fund instead of contributing to the Irish League fund. Hon. Frank Smith might better have given us his thousand dollars than sent it over to Ireland. Baron Hirsch has spent millions of dollars trying to settle the Jews in South America. He might as well try to found a colony of negroes in Tipperary, Ireland. The Jews can be settled in Palestine, no where else.

Four hundred years ago, on October 12, Columbus is said to have discovered America. He discovered it for himself and other people in Europe; but he was not the first discoverer, for it was discovered before he was born. The country was populated once even more thickly than it is now. "Who," may I ask, "cleared the forests, leaving the vast prairies which now exist west of us? Then came the Indians, who are now melting away as does the snow before the rising sun. With humanity it is always tramp, tramp, tramp in the direction of the rising sun. The work of Columbus was grand, heroic, brave. Judging from the standpoint of the day it was marvelous. He died in poverty, though. "The world is a cold hand at times to its greatest benefactor." The Doctor said his subject for next Sunday's discourse will be, "Is my friend, Canon Dumoulin, right in saying that cholera is sent by God?"

Re-Opening of Jarvis-st. Baptist Church.

Hymns of praise resounded within the walls of Jarvis-street Baptist Church yesterday after several months of desertion. Those same walls are now things of beauty, as decorated by the skilled artificers of Elliott & Son. The congregation filled the church morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Thomas, who yesterday entered on his 11th year as pastor of the church, preached at both services.

In the evening Dr. Thomas preached from the text which was the subject of his first discourse as pastor of the church: "And for me that utterance may be given unto me that I may open my mouth boldly to make known the mystery of the Gospel." After an earnest and effective discourse the pastor eulogized Tennyson and read the late poet laureate's beautiful stanzas on prayer.

At the Church of the New Jerusalem.

Everyone admired the handsome harvest decorations in the "New Jerusalem" Church in Elm-street yesterday. The arrangement and selection of the fruits, roots and grains were very good. Rev. George L. Allutt preached in the morning, while the evening service was addressed by a visiting layman.

A Sermon to Boys.

There was a large attendance at the second annual sermon to boys at Bloor-street Baptist Church last night. The subject, "Mercy," was handled by Pastor O. C. S. Wallace in an interesting and profitable manner.

In Memoriam.

At St. James' Cathedral and several other churches of the city special references were made to the death of the Poet Laureate. Canon DuMoulin gave several quotations from the works of the great poet.

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

Richelieu.

On Saturday night at the Grand Opera House Mr. Lewis Morrison presented "Richelieu" to one of the largest audiences ever gathered within the walls of that theatre. Bulwer's play has not been acted here for some seasons—indeed, in the last dozen years it has not been played so many times—and the announcement that Mr. Morrison would present it aroused considerable curiosity among theatre-goers. Consequently the house was crowded.

The play cannot be classed among great dramatic works. Such material in the hand of a cleverer playwright than Bulwer would doubtless have received much better treatment, but such as it is, and the only work dealing with the great Cardinal, it has been accepted by the public as a standard play. It is Lyttonish and therefore pretty, and it furnishes credit for several swelling aphorisms which have become somewhat hackneyed, but the power of the play rests more upon the vigor and versatility of the actor than on the strength of the lines. There was that light and shade in Mr. Morrison's work which showed a scholarly grasp of the essentials of the character and a virile intelligence to give them effect. The transition from the diabolism of Mephisto to the craftiness of the great Cardinal Minister was apparently easy, although a man cannot go on from night to night enacting the same character without becoming in a measure affected by its mannerisms. To those who had seen and studied his performances the tinge of the one upon the other was evident, but not to such an extent as to mar a truly creditable presentation of the later piece. Probably Mr. Morrison felt relief in escaping, if only for a night, from the exactions of a part, the constant repetitions of which pall upon an artist and usually beget in him that mechanical action which is so detrimental to effective work. Mr. Morrison is a man of fine plastic features, good figure, and that fulness of voice peculiar to histrionic artists of ability. That his presentation of the character of the great Cardinal was clever there can be no question, but the evenness of it in sustained strength might be a subject for discussion. Certainly it was a revelation to the audience, who had been accustomed to him in the trivialities of Faust and probably had not given him credit for the power that is in him and now for the first time displayed. The reception accorded him was enough to tempt him into the legitimate, but perhaps he may prefer the pecuniary results of the spectacular to the barren honors which many good men have found in the upper walks. Probably if his wishes were consulted he would renounce the one for the other and would, no doubt, make the one as profitable as the other, for the reaction is setting in and the people are turning again to that which pleases the intellect rather than the eye.

Mr. Morrison played before a critical audience. Many of the old theatre-goers were seen about the house, and the general verdict seemed to be that he had made a great hit. Considering that this was his third appearance only in the character it was a masterly effort, and an earnest of what may be expected when maturity smoothes whatever inequalities may now exist.

Miss Roberts made a petite and pretty Julie. The part did not present such fair opportunities as Marguerite, as interest centres in Richelieu and Julie is but a secondary consideration, but Miss Roberts made much out of little and left a most favorable impression on the audience. The pathetic suits Miss Roberts and in that line she will win fame. The part was exquisitely dressed and she will long be remembered for her winsome manner and her subtle art. Mr. Owen as De Mauprat rendered such support as an experienced and able actor can, sharing with the rest the honors of the evening. The support was fair. Mr. Morrison was called before the curtain three times, and in response to demands for a speech made a felicitous reply, saying among other pretty things that it was a pleasure for him to come to Toronto, as he felt that the sanction of a Toronto audience was a good endorsement to travel with.

"Jack and Marion" are Grateful.

The Manola-Mason Company arrived from the east this morning, and are staying at the Queen's Hotel and the Rossin House, Mr. and Mrs. Mason being guests at the former. To a reporter Mr. Mason, "Handsome Jack," as they call him, said: "This is my first professional visit to Toronto, although my wife sang here only last season. After our very cordial reception in Montreal, we are led to believe that Dominion audiences like our entertainment, and we surely hope to at least deserve well at their hands. Toronto is about the most westerly point that we shall visit this season, as we shall soon be returning east for our opening in New York next January. The three plays which we give here have all been thoroughly tested, but when we return we propose to give several changes of bill, one performance at least being devoted to Robertson's "Caste," which we shall soon put into rehearsal. Our next engagement here will also last for an entire week instead of three nights, as at present. Yes, we have thus far been very successful all along the line, and both Mrs. Mason and myself are very grateful to our friends and to the public for the cordial manner in which we have been received." There was a happy and prosperous look in the faces of the young couple as they pleasantly said "good-bye."

Moore's Musee.

The Western Cyclone Company will appear at the Musee this week, and we challenge any one to produce from any one company that has ever appeared in the city of Toronto higher class or higher-priced vaudeville stars than those belonging to this combination. Miss Lillie Western, America's greatest and most refined musical artist, and one who was for a number of seasons identified with the strongest amusement enterprises of the day, heads the list. Another name appearing upon the program is that of Italy's favorite son, Charles Diamond, the Milanese minstrel, and champion harp soloist of the world. The "Two American Macs," the ridiculously funny Irish comedians, whose names are familiar to lovers of comedy throughout the land, also appear in connection with the two first named. Dryden and Mitchell, the great comedy sketch team, and Miss Alice Adam, the charming little vocalist, complete the list of strong cards that are to appear in the theatre.

In the Curio Hall will be seen for the second time in Toronto the Family Damm Orchestra, who by their choice instrumental and vocal selections became former favorites with the Musee patrons.

Texas Jack, the one-armed cowboy whittler, will, with the aid of a common jackknife, carve out all manner of designs from blocks of wood, while Daring Hamlin will accomplish the remarkable feat of walking in his bare feet over a bridge of razor-edged knives.

Saturday last being school children's day at the Musee over 1300 children were in attendance.

List Closes on Wednesday.

Those intending to subscribe for the Juch-Scharwenka concert to-morrow week in the Pavilion should do so at once, as the list will be closed on Wednesday at the Messrs. Suckling's. Scharwenka's first appearance in Boston is spoken of in the following manner: "The appearance among us of a composer of the rank of Xaver Scharwenka marks an epoch in our musical annals of far more importance than the advent of a Patti. Not since Max Bruch came to America years ago has a musician of equal eminence been welcomed to our shores, and not since the appearance of Rubinstein a generation ago has there been such a pianist-composer in Boston."—Boston Advertiser.

This will be Miss Juch's last appearance here before her departure for Europe.

At the Academy.

A most interesting stage picture to be seen to-night, at the Academy of Music will be the first act setting of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" as presented by The Players. The scene is an exact reproduction of the market place in Madrid, Spain, painted entirely from photograph. So complete is this production of Don Cæsar in every little artistic detail that lovers of good legitimate comedy-drama will enjoy in it a rare treat.

Wednesday's Concert.

The Princess Dolgorouky, whose violin is said to be valued at an immense figure, will play at the Pavilion on Wednesday evening with the Black Patti and others. This artist is a real princess and is the violinists appointed to the Czarina of Russia. The Pavilion should be crowded, especially when it is remembered that the prices are popular.

Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House.

To-night the much-talked-of engagement of Charles T. Ellis, the great German singer, will begin at Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House, where it will continue all the week with matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. His many admirers will doubtless gather to listen to his new songs and give "Count Casper" a royal welcome. The advance sale is very heavy, and he will be given a grand hearing.

Trinity University.

The following is the result of the supplemental matriculation examination in the Faculty of Arts:

PASSED.

J. H. Allin, S. A. M. Armstrong, D. A. Beaty, J. R. Brown, J. G. Browne, Miss H. G. Buck, Miss K. L. Buck, G. L. T. Bull, J. H. Dancey, G. F. Davidson, E. G. Dymond, H. R. Emes, J. D. Flood, G. V. Harcourt, M. J. Kenny, G. E. Mason, I. W. McArdle, J. H. McConnell, N. W. McInnes, W. L. McLaws, J. D. McMurrich, G. G. Memberg, C. J. H. Mockridge, J. D. Monteith, D. W. Ogilvie, E. P. O'Reilly, F. Parker, R. W. Perry, Miss E. B. Ridley, D. M. Rogers, F. C. Steele, T. A. Wilkinson. Passed in English, history, and geography, mathematics, German and chemistry, E. F. Handy. Passed in Latin, Miss M. Macallum.

CONDITIONED.

In Latin and German, A. L. Becker; in history, geography and German, O. L. Bickford; in French, T. Bradley; in Latin and French, F. J. Fitzgerald. J. A. Kerr.

"Hotel Vendome," New York.

Toronto people visiting New York should make their home at the well-appointed and handsome "Hotel Vendome," corner of Broadway and Forty-first-streets. The "Hotel Vendome" is a short distance from the Grand Central depot, and has also direct car service from the West Shore and Erie Railway ferry docks. The "Vendome" is almost opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, and street cars pass the door from all theatres. Its appointments are perfection. Newly furnished and equipped from the ninth story down; it is the *par excellence* of comfort. The hotel contains two hundred and fifty rooms, single and *en suite*, with or without baths, and is conducted on both the European and American plan. The cafe is one of the handsomest in New York, and the dining-room, situated in the ninth story, cannot be surpassed in New York. Mr. A. B. Craig, late chief clerk at the Rossin House, will be found at the "Vendome," paying at all times especial attention to Canadians. The "Vendome" is the most home-like hotel in New York.

It Is Hard to Kill a Mule.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 9.—Sixteen mules which have been at the bottom of the twin shaft at Pittston for four weeks were found to-day alive and in fairly good condition. There was a fire at the mouth of the shaft and falling timbers choked it up, leaving 39 mules confined in the mine. The 16 were found alive to-day, had broken out of their stalls and lived on such straw and fodder as they could pick up, besides chewing the bark from mine props and railroad ties and eating some old leather.

A Sunday Scrap.

While church-going residents of the Ward were listening to their favorite preachers last night there was quite a little row in Elm-street. Thomas Coilbary, who was charged with non-support in the Police Court the other day, returned to his house, 71 Elm-street, last night and his spouse gave him a warm reception. The neighbors notified P. C. McRae (61), who afterwards arrested Coilbary in the street. He resisted arrest and gave the constable quite a tussle. He will be charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the policeman. His wife may see fit to lay a charge against him.

Valuable Household Furniture by Auction

Attention is called to the important auction sale of valuable household furniture, grand pianoforte, carpets, etc., that takes place at the residence, No. 94 St. George-street, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, belonging to the estate of the late John Notman, under instructions from the Toronto General Trust Co. Mr. Charles M. Henderson will conduct the sale.

The Careless Bicyclist.

A little girl named Ada Rogers, who lives at 18 Gould-street, was crossing Spadina-avenue at Baldwin-street, when she was struck by the handle of a bicycle ridden by Robert McDonald, 18 Washington-avenue. Her face was badly cut. She was taken into Gamsby's drug store and afterwards removed to her home.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

Caters for Club, Druggists' and Family Trade.

William Mara, wine merchant, 79 Yonge-street, third store north of King, caters for the above trade. Quality the first consideration. Orders from the city and any point in Canada will receive careful and prompt attention. Price list on application. Cellarage and vaults under 77 and 79 Yonge and 3, 4 and 6 King-street east. The largest in the Dominion. Agent for several leading export firms in France, Spain, Germany and Great Britain. ed

Inflammation of the Eyes Cured.

Mr. Jacob D. Miller, Newbury, writes: "I was troubled with inflammation of the eyes, so that during nearly the whole of the summer of 1889 I could not work; I took several bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that it cured me of my affliction. It is an excellent medicine for costiveness."

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

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.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

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 10.40 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

Pale, sickly children should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the system.

Robert Dixon
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
65 King-street West
All goods sold at close prices.

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"Monster" Shoe House,

214 YONGE - STREET.

Over $40,000

WORTH OF

Boots and Shoes

to be sold positively without any reserve. The stock comprises Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youths' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, manufactured by the most celebrated makers in Canada and the States. Every line is properly assorted in sizes, half sizes and widths.

No Old Goods, Nor Ordinary Bankrupt Stuff,

but a clean and well-selected stock of the finest, latest style and most durable footwear manufactured.

$4 SHOES FOR $1.50.

135

Store Closes at 6 p.m. Excepting Saturdays.

The Monster Shoe House, 214 Yonge, - Tel. 1169.

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This Company is accepted by the High Court of Justice under sanction of the Ontario Government, and may be appointed to and undertakes all manner of TRUSTS, and acts as GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, ASSIGNEE, etc.

The employment of the Corporation as EXECUTOR, named in will or transfer from retiring Executor, Trustee under any form, ADMINISTRATOR in case of intestacy, or with will annexed, will be found a prompt, economical and satisfactory course, relieving individuals from responsible and arduous duties, as well as the necessity of finding security. Appointing the Corporation also prevents any given Trust passing into the hands of strangers.

Solicitors placing Estates or other business with the Corporation are continued in the professional care of the same.

Deposit Safes to rent. Valuables of all kinds, parcels, etc., received for safe custody at a small charge. Inspection invited. 13

J. SUTCLIFFE & SONS

182 & 184 DRY GOODS YONGE ST. — 123 CLOTHING KINGSTON

Coming. Now they come. Those

Dress Goods Novelties

Fresh, Crisp, Bright and New. Direct from France and England's best makers, they come to us. No profits between you and us. The brightest creations of artists' fancy. Will you make a point of seeing these goods this week?

A good thing can't be kept quiet.

City buyers are fast finding out that

182 and 184 Yonge-st.

is the place for New and Fresh Ideas, Choice Goods, Moderate Prices. 135

LADIES!

If you desire a transparent, CLEAR, FRESH complexion FREE from blotch, blemish, roughness, coarseness, or pimples, use

Old Dr. Gordon's

PEARLS OF HEALTH

They cure all suppressions and irregularities and make women regular.

They create new rich red blood, which mantles the cheeks.

WASTING DISCHARGES CEASE. The breath becomes sweet and healthful. Nervous prostration vanishes. Eyes bright and strong. Spirits buoyant. The skin clear, and the former nervous prostrated woman becomes a new being.

Must not be taken during first four months of pregnancy.

Price $1. Six packages $5. Sent by mail, securely sealed, upon receipt of price. Write for circular. Address

QUEEN MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL. 1257

Sold by R. O. Snider & Co., 155 King-street east, and Neil C. Love & Co., 156 Yonge-street, and A. E. Walton, corner Queen and Broadview, Toronto.

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Invaluable to Vocalists.

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Save Fuel, Save Care and Give Better Results

Than Any Other Ranges Made.

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

8 o'Clock Thursday Evening, October 13.

Full choral service by the choir under the direction of Mr. E. W. Schuch, choirmaster, Mr. G. H. Bowles, organist. Offertory in aid of the Choir Fund

MONDAY

McKendry's

BARGAIN DAY

This day is an institution of Toronto now. Many stores have copied the idea with more or less success (mostly less). It remains for the originators to keep up the value of the day as a means of money saving to heads of families and all-comers. TO-DAY we have an extraordinary amount of special things to offer. There can be no question about our bargains. Some of them are goods so staple that the prices are known to children. If you can purchase an article here that will cost double in any other store, the logic is convincing and needs very little enforcement. Such things are here in plenty. A few departments have almost more than their share, viz.: Mantles, Dress Fabrics, Linens, Lace Curtains, Corsets and Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves, Basement Bazaar.

Be with the crowds at

M'KENDRY'S

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