The World is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Canada. It knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public measures.

The World aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a metropolitan news paper.

The World is offered at a price which places it within the reach of all: $3 per annum, $1 for four months; 25 cts. for one month.

The Embattled Farmers.

Under this headline The Forum has an important article by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, in which he succeeds in showing that our neighbors across the line, so far as their agricultural interests are concerned, are in a bad way.

The farmers of the United States, he says, are up in arms. For why? They produce the largest share of the nation's wealth; but they are getting, they say, the smallest share for themselves. With the hardest work and with the sharpest economy the average farmer is unable to make both ends meet; every year closes with debt and the mortgage grows till it devours the land.

In a fertile district in the State of New York, a few weeks ago, an absentee landlord advertised for a man to manage his farm. Many of the numerous applicants were capable farmers who had lost their own farms struggling with adverse conditions, and who now were glad to get a yearly reward for their services of $350.

The same story is heard in the Central States. At the South the case is even worse. And even in the West we find the same state of things. The causes of this lamentable state of things are many. Mr. Davis gives this list: "Mono-metalism, deficient or defective circulating medium, protective tariffs, trusts, dressed beef combinations, speculation in farm products, over-greedy middlemen and exorbitant transportation rates." Doubtless several of these causes are working against them. Mr. Davis gives strong reasons for the belief that the root of the difficulty is over-production.

Granting that this is the chief cause of the depression, there are others of importance. One of these is the enormous tribute which the farmers of the West are paying to the money-lenders of the East. The steady and increasing migration from the farms to the cities is in part an effect of the depression of agriculture and in part a cause of that depression. They could widen their market almost indefinitely if they would devote to their business the same kind of ingenuity that manufacturers of all classes are constantly exercising. The country is ready to take all sorts of fancy food products and to pay good prices for them.

But the farmers are organizing for other purposes. The new Farmers' Alliance intends to work the political placer. Three methods, indeed, are named—"social, business and political." Their political aim will be to try to make both parties serve them. It is claimed that forty members of the next Congress will be pledged to support its demands.

What will be its demands? 1. Cheap money. 2. The sub-treasury plan whereby farmers may deposit their products in warehouses built for the purpose, and receive in return a treasury note for 80 per cent. of the value at the current market price. 3. The ownership by the government of all the railroads, telegraphs and telephones. 4. The prohibition of gambling in stocks and that of alien ownership of land. 5. The abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal-tender treasury notes for national bank notes. 6. The adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring the choice of United States senators by the people.

With these and other demands inscribed upon their banners the farmers are in the field, and will make lively work for the politicians in the West and in the South during the pending campaign. That they can become a permanent political force is not likely, for parties which represent only classes cannot live in a republic. But one among several results mentioned by the writer which may be looked for is that the farmers will thus secure a thorough discussion of some important economical questions.

Public School Agriculture.

Such is the title of a new school book issued under the authority of the Education Department of Ontario. It is a book consisting of 200 pages, and is in 19 chapters, which deal with definitions and explanations, the plant, the soil, the improvement of soils, preparation of the soil for the seed, rotation of crops, growth and management of crops, crops for soiling, weeds of the farm, diseases of crops, insects, principles of feeding, care and management of horses, cattle, sheep and swine breeding, breeds of live stock, dairying, the silo and ensilage, cultivation of forest trees for shade, ornament and protection.

The chapter of definitions and explanations, and those on the plant, the soil, diseases of crops, insects and dairying are written by Mr. James Wills, M.A., president of the Ontario Agricultural College, and the remainder of the book by Mr. Thomas Shaw, professor of agriculture in that institution. There is no other work of its size which contains so much useful information and instruction concerning the important subject of which it treats.

The J. E. Bryant Company, Toronto, are the publishers.

Difference of From and Through.

The Hamilton Spectator on its first appearance as an evening paper makes a point in re trade with the United States. Our trade with our neighbors is not, our contemporary says, by any means so large as is generally supposed. One serious mistake made by commercial annexationists is that all the goods which come into Canada *through* the United States come into Canada *from* the States, and that all which disappear across the United States border are sold to the States. This is an error of very large proportions. For example, the trade and navigation returns report that in 1889 we imported from the United States tin in blocks and bars valued at $75,784, and tin plates and sheets valued at $777,138. Now, no tin was mined and no tin plates were made in the United States during that year. These goods were imported from some other country (almost certainly from Great Britain), and as they came through the United States they were enumerated as imports from that country.

Sugar and molasses were apparently imported from the United States to the value of more than $600,000. Some sugar is produced in the United States, but not for export. The whole of that sugar was imported from other countries through the United States.

Tea and coffee appear to have been imported from the United States to a value of $157,000. No tea or coffee is grown in that country. These articles merely passed through it.

These are but a few examples. The like is true, though in perhaps a less degree, of exports to the United States. We appear to sell to that country large quantities of fish which are certainly in transit for the West Indies, South America and other countries. We appear to sell to the United States wheat, flour, and even Indian corn, lard, tallow and other articles which are continuously cheaper there than here.

In 1885, *e.g.*, our returns show imports from the United States valued at $47,151,301, while the United States returns show exports to the value of only $40,124,907 to Canada and Newfoundland. On the other hand, our returns show exports to the United States valued at $39,752,783, while the United States returns show imports from Canada and Newfoundland of only $36,960,541. Our returns show a total trade between the United States and Canada alone of $86,903,935, while those of the United States show a total trade with Canada and Newfoundland of $77,085,448.

For the Information of Our Annexationists.

The New York Times records that on the 2nd ult. the first term of court held in Perry County, Kentucky, for two years was opened by Judge Lilly. The court house was burned some time ago, and as no steps have been ever taken towards its rebuilding, the Judge was compelled to administer justice in a tent guarded by several companies of militia. In his charge to the grand jury he said: "I have missed several terms of my court in your county, for I was satisfied that a court would not be held, and, having had my life threatened, had every reason to believe I could be assassinated if I came to Perry. Gentlemen, this county is over seventy years old, and but one man in all that time has been convicted for murder, and he for a small term of years in the penitentiary, though 500 men have been murdered in the county, over 300 of them in the last 20 years. This is appalling, and I again ask you, Do you want justice? The record shows you these things. I have called this extra term of court to give you one more opportunity. Now do your duty. I am frank to say that if this court amounts to nothing there will be no use of ever again trying to hold court in Perry."

A later telegram states that 200 indictments had been found, but the sheriff had been captured in the mountains, while endeavoring to arrest a desperado. The judge sleeps with armed soldiers in his room. He had made his will, and frankly admitted that he hardly expected to get out alive. All food was tested before eaten. A superintendent of schools was to be elected on the 4th ult., but there is not a schoolhouse in the county nor a church building, and no religious service has been held in the county for two years. No taxes have been collected during the same period. Scores of dwellings have been robbed and burned and women and children are fired at almost daily. The county, which it appears is a Republican stronghold, is peopled almost exclusively by the descendants of the original white settlers, counting only 139 blacks out of a total population of 5607. Only one person was born abroad.

This is the country they would marry us to, and from that country the philanthropists come to enlighten us.

Compulsion That Does Not Compel.

Canada has a compulsory Education Act, but it is nugatory to an indefinite though large extent. It has not yet been translated into executive act and deed. It adorns the statute book of the Legislature. But it has not yet gone out into the open air for exercise, where such graceful adornment would meet with its meed of admiration and praise. How long is it going to be locked up and kept out of sight?

These and similar reflections are naturally produced in the minds of those who read the account we published yesterday of the meeting of the associated charities. The outcry concerning the importation of waifs from the Mother Country made itself heard at that meeting. That this is as great an evil as many have succeeded apparently in convincing themselves that it is has not yet been proved. At any rate more is done for these waifs previous to their coming here than we seem willing to do for the home article. The former are planted in the country and well looked after. If some of them show a distaste for work, slip the rope and establish themselves as waifs in our towns and cities it is a pity, but they are more than any one in the less populated with human nature would expect. But, as the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell remarked at the charities meeting: "If we have so many waifs in Toronto let us set to work and plant them in the country instead of having them graduate at the 'street corner university.'" The need of enforcing school attendance was well dwelt upon by Professor Ashley. The lamentably large number of non-attendants and irregular attendants at school proves the need of a "truant officer." There is no excuse whatever for such a lamentable condition of things. "Better," said the professor, "cure these evils than stop emigration." There is a law to enforce school attendance. Education can be had free of cost. The compulsory education act has too long waited to be strictly enforced.

The Clergy on the Taxes.

If evidence were needed that the old line of demarcation once thought to be established forever between the secular and the religious is being overstepped, and is likely soon to be obliterated, such evidence simply poured forth in one continuous stream at the meeting of the Ministerial Association on Monday. It is a striking anomaly that the Christian mind with the Bible open before it should ever have laid down such hard and fast lines as have long obtained now regarding the religious and the secular. And yet one can understand that the intention was good. It no doubt proceeded from a desire to prevent as far as possible the secularizing of the religious. But like most revolts it proceeded much too far. The pendulum swung to the opposite extreme. We do not mean that there is no distinction to be observed in thought between the two, nor that a distinction of sphere that shall be reasonable is difficult of comprehension. The sphere of the church and that of the state, *e. g.*, we maintain to be different. But this distinction and even separation of sphere need not prevent a practical interpenetration. And in this the moral and religious has the right of supremacy.

The clergy are quite right in discussing secular matters. No doubt they are also well qualified to do so. Evidence of this was forthcoming at the meeting to which we refer. At the invitation of the Single Tax Society they resolved to discuss the general question of taxation. Aptitude for such a discussion was shown in the division of the subject agreed upon: (1) Defects of the present system of taxation; (2) proposed remedies; (3) ethics of the question. The committee of three were to prepare papers to be read in the foregoing order. Owing to some misunderstanding the third topic into which the general subject had thus been divided—an important one—was not dealt with. The first topic was handled by the Rev. Dr. Hunter. He dealt first with the tariff tax. It cannot, however, be said that, figuring as a free trader, he made any notable contribution to the subject. Adverting to the matter of tax exemption the reverend doctor put in a plea for No. 1. On the ground that the state has no right to aid the church, he denied the right of the state to impose a tribute on the church for its very existence or the house in which it lives, and, waxing eloquent, the doctor declared that this system if persisted in could not logically stop short of the iron oppression of secular dictation, in protest against which their ancestors bled and died.

But is there not a screw loose in the worthy doctor's logic? A minister is not shut up in his church. Besides being a member of a religious society he is a member also of the commonwealth. Are not ministers as citizens protected by the state? Is not the church a corporation in the state and protected by the state? And if so, where does the justice of the plea for exemption come in? Not all the ministers present, however, sided with Dr. Hunter on this important matter—important, we mean, to the city and state financially, and important further in the impression likely to be made on the citizens generally as to the stand occupied by their ministers. At least three members of the association declared for the abolition of tax exemptions. The statement of the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, that it is all a question of expediency, will not bear looking at, and the further statement by which he sought to illustrate the proposition, viz., that if there were not some connection between church and state it was a kind of outrage for the Government to invite the churches to celebrate Thanksgiving Day is one of those illustrations so-called that fail to illumine the case in point. That the state should recognize religion in this way is surely a very different thing from seeking to control religion.

The Rev. W. A. Hunter's paper on "The Single Tax as an Antidote to Poverty" was an attack on Mr. Henry George's theory. While showing considerable knowledge of the subject and of political economy generally it labored under the defect, as one of the speakers remarked, of proposing no other remedy.

But what we are concerned to point out is this sign of the times which indicates, so far as the Church is concerned, that it is becoming more alive to what is passing in the world around.

ALL VALUES MUST BE PROVEN.

The Street Railway Company's Estimate of $5,500,000 Is Being Thoroughly Sifted—Serious Discrepancies.

The cross-examination of General Manager Franklin was continued and concluded yesterday in the street railway arbitration case. Books and invoices were produced, from which it was shown that the steel rails, which were valued against the city at $54 a ton, only cost the company $33 to $37 a ton.

Mr. Blake next attacked the charge made of the fare collection boxes.

Q. I see from the list you have charged us for 200 fare collection boxes at $18 each, a total cost of $3600—A. Yes, I suppose so.

Q. Now, can you tell us what these boxes cost you?—A. Yes, I suppose I can.

Q. Produce the cost?—A. I will.

The witness got out the necessary volume and invoices and the arbitrators were shown that the 200 fare-collection boxes which the city were charged $12 each for cost this street railway $8.75 each, with 5 per cent. off for cash.

Mr. Blake sarcastically remarked that they were contented with a very moderate profit on the collection boxes.

Q. Who prepared this list?—A. The list was prepared by a man named Henley and was checked over by Mr. Nixon McCarroll.

Q. Who put the prices to the list?—A. The Board of Management attached the values.

Mr. Blake pointed to the street railway's bill of particulars and the enormous prices charged therein and said, "Your Honors, you see how utterly worthless this list of prices is. There is not an item charged but is not nearly doubled in value."

Mr. McCarthy then said: "No doubt there are large discrepancies between the prices appended to the list and the values as shown by the examinations of Secretary Gunn and Superintendent Fleming. Their respective cross-examinations by Mr. Blake. The original bill of particulars was devoid of prices, and the prices were appended only because the arbitrators had commanded it. The values were marked down in a lump, and the discrepancies already show that the prices are almost worthless, in arriving at the actual values of the materials and stock. We will not pin our faith to this list of prices, but we will ask the witnesses to give us the value of the real and personal property, and not rely upon the $5,500,000 list."

Mr. Blake said that was exactly what he was aiming at. The list of prices which totalled $5,500,000 was of little or no worth, as he had already shown in his cross-examination of two of the company's officials that the figures were outrageously incorrect and grossly exaggerated.

Mr. Blake asked for the statement of the aggregate cost of construction and repairs. Mr. Shepley replied that owing to a misunderstanding as to what the city wanted the statement was not yet ready.

After examination in reply by Mr. Moss, Mr. Franklin left the box. He had been under examination since Friday.

The next witness was William Cross, an expert accountant, who was examined by Mr. McCarthy as to the cost of feed, insurance rates and a mass of details regarding the accounts.

Butterflies Blooming in Rosedale.

Editor World: While strolling through the orange groves this morning, breathing the magnolia-scented air, amid the hum of bees and surrounded by the luscious bananas, before the heat and sultriness of the day had set in, my thoughts turned to you, in dear old Manning and French Toronto, with winter and coal bills upon you. It occurred to me to send you a trifle to show you the difference between the climates we are enjoying, or perhaps expressing it better, experiencing, and following out this idea I captured the accompanying butterfly on a flowering cactus and send it to you, not to make you dissatisfied with your surroundings, but to impress you with the ease with which yo can change your lot (in life) by securing another lot and moving your Lares and Penates to this favored spot. S. S.

Rosedale, Nov. 4.

Studying Shakespeare.

On Monday night 140 people attended the Y.M.C.A. class in Shakespeare's "Tempest," conducted by W. Houston, M.A. The number of members is increasing, insomuch that the library of Association Hall affords too little accommodation. The work on Monday night was the consideration of textual difficulties of various kinds, and this will be continued on Monday evening next, the second act of the play being the special portion for that evening. The work of this class does not consist in listening to discourses. Every member of the class is expected to become familiar with the text of the play, and from the part they take in the discussions it is quite obvious that many of them do so.

An Effort to Raise Funds.

The members of the Reform Club assembled at the clubhouse, Wellington-street west, yesterday afternoon in response to a circular signed by Hon. Oliver Mowat and Sir Richard Cartwright, requesting their attendance at a meeting to discuss the wa s and means of raising sufficient funds to fit up the new quarters of the club at No. 8 Adelaide-street east. It was specially mentioned that the exigencies of the times demanded a great awakening among the faithful. A large contribution was received from the assembled multitude.

Rev. J. B. Huff, Florence, writes: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the good effects which I have experienced from the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery for Dyspepsia. For several years nearly all kinds of foods fermented on my stomach, so that after eating I had very distressing sensations, but from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetable Discovery I obtained relief."

The Police and the Students.

The World yesterday was in receipt of at least a dozen communications from students, citizens, Americans and some modest Canadians discussing the Hollowe'en row at the Grand. Some of the "Varsity correspondents are attacked, the students, others defended them against "The Proud American's" reflections on their conduct. As however, the Police Commissioners have assured Manager Sheppard that the police will see that no repetition of the unseemly scene shall occur there is no occasion for continuing the correspondence.

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 sworn declaration with each package.

A HIGHROAD TO HIGH PARK.

Queen-street to Be Extended to that Popular Resort at a Cost of $30,000—Other Local Improvements.

The regular meeting of the Board of Works was held yesterday. Chairman Shaw presided; present Ald. George Verral, Allen, E. A. Macdonald, Bell, Lennox, Peter Macdonald and Irwin.

It is difficult to catch the chairman napping. When Ald. E. A. got up to move his little resolution asking for the immediate compilation of the estimates of the department a bland smile broke out over the chairman's face as he informed the junior member from St. James' Ward that he had already anticipated his wishes.

The City Engineer's report recommended the opening up and grading of Leslie-street from Hunter-street to the crest of the ravine south of Danforth-road and from the north side of the ravine to the road.

A letter from the City Solicitor was submitted to the effect that the city had nothing to do with the claim of R. Simpson for compensation in connection with the widening of Leader-lane.

Sewers for drainage purposes were asked for Ontario-street, Duke to King; first lane east of Yonge, running south from Bloor; Cuttle's-lane, Elizabeth-street to its western terminus, and Bellevue-street from Bellevue-avenue to a point 133 feet east.

In the matter of the Queen-street extension to High Park, the engineer recommended the widening of Queen-street, commencing on the north side at a point about 100 feet west of Roncesvalles-avenue and continuing westerly to a point 375 feet west of Sunnyside-avenue; also the widening of said street at the southwest angle forming the intersection of King and Queen-streets, by the acquisition of a small triangular strip extending on each strip about 100 feet; also the opening up and grading of a new street to High Park, running parallel to and lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway from the said point 375 feet from Sunnyside-avenue before referred to, and continuing thence westerly to the east erly limit of High Park as a local improvement. The cost of the improvement will be, approximately, $30,000; of this amount $10,000 will be paid by the city as its portion of the grading and right of way, and the balance of the actual cost thereof will be assessed on the several properties which will be benefited.

The time of payment was placed at 10 years.

Ald. E. A Macdonald held that the time of payment was too long. Ald. Lennox thought the city should pay one-half the cost instead of one-third. It was just as much a benefit to the whole city at large as to St. Alban's Ward. Ald. Allen objected that in all probability the improvement would cost much more than $30,000. Ald. Lennox moved that the city's share be $15,000, and this was adopted on a close vote.

A supplementary report asked for the laying down of sidewalks on Grange-avenue, Carlton, Dufferin, Mary, Johnston, Hallam, Birch, Sackville, Morse, Brampton-place, John, Givens, Gerrard and Massey-streets.

The Engineer refused to accept the dedication of Howard-street from Eastern-avenue to the same with a width of 50 feet, as there was nothing to prevent it being made the regulation 66 feet. A six foot stone flag sidewalk, asked for Grenville-street, north side, from Yonge to Surrey-place, to cost $2250, was recommended.

Touching the Bloor-street asphalt pavement the Engineer delivered himself as follows:

The Constructing and Paving Company has this day completed the laying of an asphalt pavement on concrete foundation in Bloor-street, between Sherbourne and Yonge-street, and I have issued certificates on account of same to the extent of $13,790.75, this being about 88 per cent. of the value of the whole work.

It is my intention to withhold a sum sufficient to pay for the relaying of the asphalt surface (in case it may be found necessary to do so), as I am not satisfied with a considerable portion of that now laid.

The whole report was adopted.

THE COURT OF REVISION.

John Macdonald & Company's Assessment Reduced by $60,000.

The Court of Revision yesterday disposed of the appeals in St. Lawrence Ward, about 95. The reductions amounted to about $95,000. A long discussion arose over the assessment of the personal property of John Macdonald & Company at $150,000. The firm put in this appeal:

That the estate of the late Senator John Macdonald are not occupants, and have nothing to do as tenants of this business. That John Kidston Macdonald, Paul Campbell and James Fraser Macdonald are the sole proprietors of the business, and as such should be assessed as the owners of the business and occupants of the premises.

2. That the said John Kidston Macdonald, Paul Campbell and James Fraser Macdonald appeal against the assessment on personal property of $150,000 as being too large and unjust.

Mr. Paul Campbell said: "The firm was in business some months and I do not see why we should be assessed two or three times as much as some of our confreres. Brock & Company, for example, are assessed at only $60,000 for personality. I think $100,000 should be thrown off. I do not assess property of fair play in it. The late senator gave J. K. Macdonald $75,000 and J. F. Macdonald $25,000. I put a little into the business and we obtained a loan from the estate of $600,000, which enabled us to carry on the business. The $100,000 given the sons was not in cash, but largely in real estate, which is assessed elsewhere. What was capital before the senator's death is now liability. I am prepared to swear that Assessor Maughan, with all his ability, could not realize $80,000 from the personality. That is the way you settle real estate appeals. Why won't you do so now?"

Ald. Hallam thought the assessment should be $80,000, Ald. Bailey $90,000 and Ald. Lucas $100,000.

The court fixed the amount at $90,000 and Mr. Campbell announced his intention of appealing to the county judge.

The appeals in St. Patrick's ward will be heard to-day.

The Ministers' Program.

The Toronto Ministerial Association has adopted this program of papers and discussions for the rest of the year:

Nov. 17—How to Conduct a Prayer Meeting—Rev. Manly Benson.

Dec. 1—Some Elements of Pulpit Power—Rev. Dr. Thomas.

Dec. 15—Young People's Societies—Rev. A. M. Phillips.

Dec. 29—Laymen in the Pulpit—Rev. R. P. McKay.

Died From a Broken Leg.

HAMILTON, Nov. 4.—Matey Johnson, son of George W. Johnson, headmaster of the Ryerson school, died this morning from the effects of a fall while at play, which fractured one of his legs in two places. His suffering was terrible, the injured limb becoming greatly inflamed, and narcotics appeared to have no effect on the poor little fellow. The immediate cause of his death was lockjaw, which set in yesterday.

The Algoma Election Petitions.

The rota judges yesterday fixed the place and time for trial of the election petitions in the Algomas as follows:

East Algoma—Sault Ste. Marie, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1891.

West Algoma—Port Arthur, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1891.

From Police Blotters.

The police were informed yesterday that A. J. Culver, a Toronto man, had been arrested in Detroit on suspicion of being Jack the Hair-cutter. He was released almost immediately and now threatens suit.

Staff Inspector Archabold yesterday captured a seven-year-old runaway and restored him to his friends at 35 St. Patrick-street.

Timothy Connors was arrested yesterday, charged with threatening to kill his wife.

On a charge of stealing two butchers' hooks from James Walsh, 76 Colborne-street, William Bach of 48 Ontario-street was given free quarters at Police Headquarters yesterday.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, and on complaint of Mr. O. B. Sheppard directed that the police should clear disorderly persons out of the Grand Opera House or any other place of amusement when called upon to do so by the proper persons. Two vans for the conveyance of prisoners to and from the jail were ordered to be built. The new bylaw governing expressmen was adopted.

John Locke, Fred Knox and William Cottrell, three boys, are under arrest in Wilton-avenue station, charged with breaking into John Hutchinson's residence, 23 Gildersleeve-avenue, and stealing therefrom jewelry and clothing.

Rev. W. F. Waddell, 21 Richmond-street east, had his pocket picked in the Union Station last night of $15.75 while purchasing a ticket. An unknown woman was suspected of the theft and later in the evening Policeman Craig of No. 3 division arrested Charlotte Evans of Buffalo on suspicion. She confessed the theft.

NO RUFFIANS AS HANGMEN

So Said Principal Caven and the Toronto Presbytery Yesterday—Scoring the Sensational and Morbid Mail.

Moderator Rev. William Frizzell presided at yesterday's meeting of the Toronto Presbytery.

Fairbanks and Fisherville asked for leave to moderate a call. They promised $850 each toward paying a minister's salary, and their request was granted.

The call of the Ruth-street church to Rev. R. Campbell Tibb was considered. There were 42 members' names on the call, and it was supported by Mr. Grant, commissioner. The call was sustained and accepted, and the induction will take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 20.

Mr. Gibson, on behalf of the Deer Park Church, asked the Presbytery to allow them to grant Rev. G. E. Freeman leave of absence on account of his not being in good health. The church was willing to allow the pastor six months' leave of absence, or more if necessary, when they hoped he would return to his labors in renewed health. A request was also made that Rev. Mr. Burns should moderate pro tem. On motion of Mr. Macdonnell the requests were granted.

Rev. Dr. McTavish presented a proposal from a number of laymen to hold a missionary conference.

Rev. A. Gilray read a list of missionary appropriations allotted to each church. Dr. McTavish thought Charles-street Church was asked for too much. "It led last year," said Mr. Gilray, "and we like to encourage the leaders." Nevertheless the doctor got back at Erskine, which was raised to $200.

Rev. John Neil, at his own request, was relieved of the convenorship of the Sabbath-school committee. Rev. Mr. Stewart was appointed to succeed Mr. Neil.

The missionary conference matter was then taken up. Rev. D. J. Macdonnell thought it wise to define the scope of the proposed conference. Dr. Kellogg believed he could secure the services of Dr. Nevis, a missionary of 40 years' experience in China, who would talk no clap-trap.

Mr. Gilray favored a small conference, as big ones went up in smoke. A very broad Scotch voice was in favor of having conference and presbytery together in order to utilize the enthusiasm created in the collection of subscriptions. Rev. John Mutch hoped the conference would not be bored with long-winded papers. The conference will be held in connection with the next presbytery in December, and all creeds and colors are invited.

Dr. Caven then moved a resolution solemnly condemning the employment of coarse-grained ruffians as hangmen, inasmuch as this distracted from the salutary effect on the public mind of the infliction of the death penalty. Several speakers supported the resolution. Dr. McLaren could not exactly see how highly-respectable men could be got for the job. After much discussion it was finally decided to instruct the clerk of the presbytery to transmit the resolution to the Minister of Justice. During the discussion The Mail was jeered over the goals for its Birchall autobiography scheme.

The presbytery adjourned till the second Tuesday in December.

Mr. French and Assessments.

Editor World: Mr. Fred J. Stewart had quite a long article on Mr. French and upon the way in which his property is assessed. I have not the pleasure of kn ving the gentleman, but as action speaks louder than words I see very clearly that he would not do for missionary work. All missionaries should be men of sterling worth, a d nothing does more to make the man than continuous. The first thing I have to complain of is the remarks in the Court of Revision. Had he carefully considered what he was going to talk about he would not have referred to what he did and charge positively Mr. French with taking measurements in the Queen's Park last Sabbath morning. There is nothing that strengthens a man's hand in all kinds of works or brightens his character more than the truth. It is admired by the great Author of the universe and no man has been able to compete in this world of ours; in short, if a man wants to be respected he must have the truth on his side. Now, this gentleman is much surprised that I do not begin missio ary work nearer home. I hope before I get through he'll not have to complain of me on that account. It is a great misfortune for any man to throw stones at his neighbor when he himself lives in a glass house. In his descriptions of my property in King-street I would ask the public to read with a great deal of carefulness as I shall give the facts only as they are. Now, this gentleman has been astonished that I did not appeal against my own assessment in Sherbourne which has been as near as possible doubled in three years, and had he not wished to misguide the public he would not have mentioned that which has been as near as possible doubled in three years, and yet this missionary gentleman is surprised that I did not appeal against myself. Judging from these he makes that all missionaries w ld can be sound on the value of real estate, now for a few words on the way he manages his own business, according to the assessment roll. The beautiful house he lives on in the Queen's Park, if I am right in my man. is 204 feet deep and one of those beautiful building lots on the east side of the park going towards Bloor-street. He has never paid befor now for more than half what this property would have had for under the hammer, and during the time this worthy faultfinder has lived in the Queen's Park the city has paid for the local improvements and the repairs of the sidewalks, for which, if I am informed right, he has never paid one cent. This work has been done by the city and charged to the general expenses of the city, while all ratepayers have had to contribute towards paying this gentleman's taxes, together with cleaning the snow from the sidewalk. Fearing this subject will be too long to get it before the public I will now conclude, hoping that if you have any more grievances you will let us know them as soon as possible, as I have always had so much pleasure in enlightening the ratepayer. We will consider this the first instalment on missionary work. JAMES FRENCH.

Toronto, Nov. 1.

Mr. French and His Assessments.

Editor World: Mr. French complains of what I said in the Court of Revision. If he were correct—I will not say truthful—he must know that I was not at the court and consequently could say nothing about his "Sabbath-day measurements in the Park, etc." I believe, however, that such a charge was made by a very reliable citizen.

Mr. French says he does not know me. Well, because of this I make no complaint. The only matter which concerns his fellow taxpayers, and which he did not answer, is this: Why does he only pay on $350 per foot in King-street upon land which is worth from $1000 to $1200 per foot? I refer any one to the books of the Assessment Commissioner for St. George's Ward, a printed copy of which I have. Mr. French's partial report as to how he bought the property in question from the widow is a matter which concerns citizens m ay safely leave in the hands of Mr. James French. A gentleman who supplies the Queen and Mr. Gladstone with apples and turkeys will be sure to be generous to the widows at home. FRED. J. STEWART.

Canned Goods Jumping.

"Canned goods are jumping," remarked a wholesaler to The World yesterday. "Tomatoes are quoted at $1.25 to $1.30, figures not touched last year. By the commencement of the present year the several thousand cases left over from 1888, together with the pack of 1889, were all cleaned out, leaving us to depend on the past season's pack, and it was by no means large."

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.

I. P. B. S. Concert.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will hold a grand concert in the Pavilion on Thursday evening, Nov. 13. Mrs. Calswell, the Mendelssohn Quartet of Detroit, Miss Jessie Alexander and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bight have all been engaged for the evening, so a fine entertainment may be looked for.

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.

Five Years' Imprisonment

is the penalty for perjury. Don't buy Baking Powder unless the purity is sworn to by a legal declaration. A 10 cent package of the Borwicke will go as far as 40 cents worth of any other pure powder, a sworn declaration with each package.

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

Pelasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS

Have been in advance in all sterling improvements made up to the present time. We call particular attention to our new scale Grands and Uprights, which have met with the most brilliant success, and by general acclamation are pronounced

THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

Chickering & Sons

152 Tremont-street, Boston; 130 Fifth-avenue, New York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION,

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

TORONTO AND MONTREAL. 36

BRANCH HOUSES AT OTTAWA, HAMILTON AND LONDON

FIRE AND GAS COMMITTEE.

The Fire Limit Bylaw Must Not be Interfered With.

Ald. Bell presided at yesterday's meeting of the Fire and Gas Committee, present Ald. Score, Swait, Gowanlock, Frankland, J. E. Verral, Vokes, Fire Chief Ardagh and Fire Secretary McGowan. There was a large deputation of builders and real estate men praying for an amendment of the Fire Limit Bylaw. Several of the deputation explained that the extension of the brick limit had resulted in considerable hardship. They had made preparation to erect roughcast and brick-veneered houses in the expectation that they would not be interfered with, but the council without any previous warning extended the limit and made it impossible for them to continue their plans.

Ald. Gowanlock thought that the bylaw did not go far enough. He believed that it was time the people of Toronto awoke to the value of brick as against rough-cast. The committee refused to interfere. The complaint of a blacksmith shop at 201 Dovercourt-road was referred to the chairman and City Commissioner to report upon.

In the matter of the proposed Brigade Benefit Fund the chairman said he would have a special meeting to consider it. The estimates will be ready for presentation at the next meeting.

'VARSITY MEDS' DINNER.

The University Medical Students Elect Officers for Their Annual Banquet.

The medical students of Toronto University held the election of officers for the annual dinner yesterday afternoon. A large hurdy-gurdy in one of the lecture rooms enlivened the proceedings. During the progress of the voting the students indulged in dances of various kinds, some of which would be hardly known to Terpsichore. The result of the election was:

President—C. A. Webster	124
R. G. Barnhardt	99
First Vice—R. H. Gowland	99
F. H. Mole	99
Second Vice—T. Wakefield	104
Theo. Coleman	96

Graduates' toast—Dr. L. F. Barker of Toronto General Hospital and Starr gold medalist for 1890 by acclamation.

Ladies' toast—McGarry.

Freshman's toast—Ferris.

Committee—McCoy, Grant and Crawford.

Municipal Matters at the Junction.

At the meeting of the West Toronto Junction town council a message from the mayor was read, in which he referred to a slight irregularity in the $25,000 public school debentures, which the Imperial Trust Company of Toronto are now offering for sale, and also drawing the attention of the committee to the manner in which matters of great importance to the town are allowed to lie over in an informal condition, much to the discredit of the council and the disadvantage of the town. The special committee dealing with the extension of the town limits and local improvements were the principal offenders in this line, and the message recommended that a special department be created under the control of the mayor, two councillors, and the clerk to deal with such questions. Arrangements will be made that the irregularities in the debentures referred to for the present, and a special Act ratifying the bylaw will be applied for at the coming session of parliament. The report of the expert auditor showed the books to be in a satisfactory condition. Slight changes were made to suit the altered circumstances in connection with the surplus caused by the award in the York county arbitration, being less than expected.

The Parisian's Rough Passage.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—The Allan steamship Parisian, Captain Ritchie, came into port yesterday afternoon, having left Moville last Friday week at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving at Father Point shortly after midnight on Saturday. This run, especially at this late period of the year, is exceptionally good. The present passage was the Parisian's worst during the season, and it is long since she encountered such a succession of high seas and gales. Her funnels bore unmistakable traces of the "salt sea waves" when she docked yesterday. The paint was cleaned off them, and thick layers of salt had taken its place. From leaving Moville until she reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence she ploughed her way through heavy seas. Waves as high as our highest buildings swept over the Allan liner and for seconds she was lost to view. This was continued during the entire passage, but the engines were never once altered during the voyage. The good time made by the Parisian is all the more remarkable from the heavy odds which she had to contend against.

Home From Haliburton.

It was a jolly party that returned from Fort Irwin, North Haliburton, the day before yesterday. The following six gentlemen left Toronto on a hunting expedition about 10 days ago: Messrs. John Burton, general freight agent G.T.R., Montreal; Arthur White, district freight agent G.T.R., Toronto; Walter Beardmore, Toronto; James Moore, general manager Commercial Express, Buffalo, N.Y.; Noel Marshall, vice-president C. J. Smith Coal Company, Toronto, and James M. Irwin, Lakefield. The party secured six fine deer, two bucks and four does. All were highly pleased with their trip and the sport enjoyed.

Grain from the Emerald Isle.

Samples of Irish grain sold on the Dublin market on Oct. 17 were exhibited at the Board of Trade yesterday morning. They were sent to Secretary Wills by Sir Thomas Connell, Dominion Government agent at Dublin. The barley weighed 224 lbs. to the barrel and was acknowledged to be far superior to anything grown in Canada. With regard to the wheat, rye, and black and white oats shown, the local grain men held that while the samples were good, particularly the black oats, they could beat it.

Pianos for Jamaica.

In response to the request of the agent of the Dominion Government a shipment of about a car load of the celebrated Karn pianos and organs was made last week with a view to being exhibited at the Great West Indian Exhibition. And in order to demonstrate to what a degree of perfection this class of art manufacture has been carried in Canada, Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming invite their fellow-citizens to pay the Yonge-street piano rooms (No. 188) a visit and inspect the Karn instruments.

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."

A Foot of Snow at Port Arthur.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 4.—There was a heavy snowfall east of Rat Portage yesterday. The snow at Port Arthur last night was nearly a foot deep.

Why Pay More?

You can buy a large package of the Borwicke Baking Powder for 25 cents. Purity guaranteed by legally sworn declaration before one of Her Majesty's commissioners.

$10,500,000 to the World's Fair.

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