HIS WIFE GONE AWAY.

A Young Lawyer of the Same Social Set Also Missing—A Boston Sensation.

New York, Dec. 4.—A morning paper has the following special from Boston: Mrs. Francis L. Higginson, wife of the famous banker, and a special favorite, has forsaken her home, leaving no word behind her. She has been gone over two weks. There is also missing from the same social set Mr. James Wheatland Smith, a young lawyer, who was graduated from Harvard in the class of '89, and who since then has been practising his profession with a son of the late ex-Governor Gaston. Mrs. Higginson is about 39 years of age and the mother of four children, one of them a charming girl of 17, who was to have been brought out this season.

Smith is only 26. The two have been friends in society for some months past and the young man's devotion to the matron has caused considerable comment. It is believed Mrs. Higginson and young Smith took passage on the steamship Columbia, of the Hamburg-American line, for Genoa. Society here is much wrought up over the dual disappearance and the families of the principals are heartbroken.

Mrs. Higginson was a Miss Borland, the daughter of a Back Bay physician, now deceased. She is looked upon as an unusually handsome and well-developed woman. James Wheatland Smith was inclined to be rather wild while at college, and was suspended for a year because obscene pictures were found in his room. He was a member of several of the best clubs, an amateur athlete and made a specialty of boxing.

ORGAN RECITAL.

An Excellent Entertainment at St. Paul's Church.

(Simcoe Reformer.)

That's a pretty nice piece of furniture recently added to St. Paul's Church, being the new organ put in by the Williams Co.

The formal opening took place on the evening of Thanksgiving Day and Prof. Aldous of Hamilton gave a demonstration of what he could do with a pipe organ when he felt in good humor and incidentally he displayed the fine points of the instrument to the best advantage. The musical editor is out of town this week or The Reformer would tell about the organ diapason, the stopped diapason, the melodia, dulciana, viola, harmonic flute, the bassoon, etc., and how they all behaved, but under the circumstances, readers will have to forego that pleasure. The professor seemed to be quite familiar with the instrument and pounded and thumped it with hands and feet, just as though it didn't cost $1200. He made grand music though, and that's what it was intended for. The audience was charmed with his execution and he was given many well merited encores. The other portion of the program was given by Mr. Huntingdon and Miss O'Keefe of London, and Miss Innes of Simcoe.

The following is the report of Prof. Aldous on the new organ in St. Paul's Church: George Williamson, Esq.: Dear Sir,—On the afternoon of Nov. 21, I made a very thorough inspection of your new Williams organ; within and without I tested it in every way and find that it conforms to the contract in every particular.

The work of manufacture that is put into it is exceedingly good—the most minute details being very carefully finished.

I consider the tone in every respect equal to the workmanship. The diapason tone is full and round; the flutes mellow and sweet; and the one reed (oboe) is, I consider, a very good imitation of the orchestral instrument. I was especially pleased to find that the pedal bourdon was not unduly heavy as is so often the case where there is only one pedal stop.

Really I have no single objection to make. I consider that you have not only a very satisfactory instrument, but a ridiculously cheap one at the price.

The Queen's Own Sergeants.

The regimental orders of the Queen's Own Rifles, issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton yesterday, contained a notice that the resignation of Sergeant-Major H. M. George has been accepted. This is the outcome of the trouble which is alleged to have existed between the sergeant and the officers of the regiment, particulars of which have already been published in The World.

Another important notice in the orders is that all appointments to the supernumerary list of sergeants are cancelled, and the list is abolished. It is said that the disagreement between the officers and the sergeants was to a large extent due to the supernumerary sergeants, and in reference to a dispute concerning them the Sergeants' Mess was for a time closed.

Gas Mains on Broadview-Avenue.

Editor World: Your editorial in yesterday's World on the above subject is to the point, and the ratepayers in our section of the city are glad that one paper has the courage to fight the Gas Company.

We have been trying for the last three years to get the company to supply us with gas. But they say unless we give a guarantee they will not do so. The company ran their mains to Eglinton for the purpose of choking off a rival company. They have also laid them down to Kew Beach and along Withrow-avenue. But we who are residing near the corner of Broadview and Danforth-avenues cannot get the rights other citizens enjoy. Of course it may have been foolish to build in this section of the city.

Some of the surplus that the company is unjustly withholding from the citizens could be used for the purpose of laying down a main on Broadview-avenue, besides giving needy citizens a little work.

If the company's contention is correct in this matter, then the ratepayers have no power to compel the company to lay their main near the corner of Yonge and Kingstreets, and the city is at the mercy of the company, if the opinion of the city counsel is adverse to us. Then, as you say, legislation ought to be sought at once for the purpose of giving the city power to compel the company to supply all citizens with gas.

The company got their charter on the ground that the citizens were to be supplied with cheap gas. And as they enjoy a monopoly it may be worth while if the city asks the Legislature to cancel the charter to add their refusal to supply the citizens with gas as one of their reasons for seeking cancellation of the charter.

GEO. J. WOODS,
2 Battye-street.

Lungs Closed Up.

Gents,—In the early part of the winter I caught a bad cold, followed by a severe cough. I could not sleep, as my lungs seemed closed up. I could walk only a few yards without stopping to get breath. I sent for your Emulsion, and before I had finished the third bottle the cough was gone, I could breathe freely, and felt like a new man. I advise all sufferers from coughs, colds or asthma to give Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion a trial.

JOHN S. HILL,
246 Tenny Cape, Hants Co., N.S.

Not Hutchison, Nisbet & Auld.

The World regrets having stated, by error, in its issue of yesterday that R. Darling & Co. had purchased the stock of Hutchison, Dignum & Nisbet. It should have read the stock of E. J. Dignum & Co.

Messrs. Hutchison and Nisbet left the firm some months ago, and ever since have been, and are now, conducting a successful wholesale woolen business at 34 Wellington-street west, under the style of Hutchison, Nisbet & Auld.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

CLEAR THE SIDEWALKS.

Civic Regulations Compelling the Removal of Snow and Ice From the Pavements and Gutters.

During the present wintry visitation which has brought with it the usual presence of ice and snow on the sidewalks of Toronto, the existing bylaw with respect to such matters is worth noting. The Ontario Legislature has passed regulations dealing with the liability of the City Council toward persons injured by falling on icy sidewalks, but the civic bylaw defines the duty of citizens as follows: "Every occupant, and in case there is no occupant, the owner of every house, shop, building lot or parcel of land, and every person having charge or care of any church, chapel, or other public building, fronting or abutting on any street where the sidewalks are planked or paved, shall, within the first four hours after every fall of snow, or fall of hail or rain which shall freeze on the sidewalks, or in the drains, gutters or watercourses, or after a fall of snow from off any building, cause the same to be removed entirely off the sidewalks, and to the breadth of one foot out of the drains, gutters, or watercourses opposite each house, shop, church, chapel, building lot or parcel of land; and in case the ice or snow shall be so frozen that it cannot be removed without injury to the sidewalks or pavements, such person shall strew the same with ashes, sand, or some other suitable substance; but no person shall sprinkle, spread or place any salt or like substance on the road or carriage way of any street with the intent or for the purpose of melting or dissolving any snow, ice or dirt which may have accumulated on any road or carriage way."

Subsequent ordinances provide for the City Engineer's clearing the sidewalks of the delinquent householder at his own expense.

Assistant City Solicitor Chisholm has several cases in hand under the existing bylaws.

The Manitoba School Question.

Editor World: I furnish for insertion in The World the following points in relation to this question for the consideration of your numerous readers.

1. From the judicial throne of the British Empire comes the declaration that in relation to Manitoba Schools the parents of Roman Catholic children have a "grievance." Principal Grant of Queen's College, a Protestant and an educationalist of high reputation, after a thorough investigation, also declares they have a grievance. In harmony therewith the Manitoba Government has granted to some schools "remedial" relief. Thus we have a threefold proof that relief should be granted and that if the Manitoba Government will not do it, then the Dominion Government, in accordance with its oath of office, must, or be weighed and found wanting.

2. The precedent for such relief is found in the Province of Quebec, where Protestant children have their own schools, and in Ontario where Catholic children have theirs, when the parents so demand. And, as recently seen in Ottawa, the teachers of both faiths must have similar qualifications.

3. It is a pity that, like Ireland, Canada cannot have purely national schools. It is also a pity that so many Protestants disbelieve in anything but secular education in our public schools, which, it is true, should not be sectarian, and yet could be religious this far—the reading from the four Gospels in the morning and from the Psalms in the evening, and therewith uniform prayers be used, one for morning and the other for the closing of the school for the day. In the meantime, however, we are subject to conditions which must be taken into consideration. One of these is political exigency, which uses the school question as a "shibboleth," which enables the ignorant fomenters of trouble to excite and to distort the facts and to demoralize a majority of voters, who, through the bigotry and deluding statements of our unprincipled politicians, are disqualified from giving a correct judicial vote.

4. Confederation was founded upon the brotherly principle of doing as we would be done by. That the children of Protestants should not have Roman Catholic faiths engrafted upon their minds, nor Protestant faiths upon those of Catholic parentage.

It is profitable to understand that the Roman Catholic Church is a providence of God, and as well every national Church of Monarchical Governments, and therewith nearly if not all the denominational offshoots therefrom, even the Salvation Army, the proof of which is the good they accomplish. There is not one that can throw a stone at another without its hurting itself, for there is not one of any of them that can prove beyond the teaching of Christ in the four Gospels that their faiths, creeds or formulas are true, or long ere this it would have been done. And there is no slur upon them that they have been unable to do so, for it is predicted by the Revelator that mysteries in relation thereto would exist until in the rising of the Sun of Righteousness the darkness is swept away, and all mystery come to an end, when He shall clothe the Church with "white raiment, the righteousness of the Saints," that is with the doctrines of Christ as they are believed in His celestial mansion.

In view of these facts, should not every Canadian exercise brotherly love sufficient to willingly permit each of these religious factors, these wings of the Christian Church, to train up their children in a knowledge of Christ in the way they deem essential to their best interests, and therein neither of the two wings arrogate to itself the belief that it is more perfect than its neighbor, but with Christ for the central factor for each to emulate, acknowledge that there are excellencies in each worthy of the admiration of both? And that in this way brotherly educational unity should prevail until, in the dawning brighter day of the eternal earthly jubilee promised, there shall, under the earthly headship of the Sun of Righteousness only be "one faith, one hope and one baptism."

5. It is reported that the Manitoba Government declares it will not be "coerced" into any "remedial" legislation, into doing what the testimony of the three witnesses cited clearly proves should in equity be done if the individuals who compose the Ministry have any regard for their oath of office.

6. What shall the remedial legislation be? The Dominion Government has no organization for levying and collecting taxes, and cannot establish one. Neither should any other province have a special tax levied upon it for school purposes in another province, nor should such money come out of the Dominion consolidated fund. It is fully admitted that Manitoba cannot be driven, and is there any necessity therefor? The Dominion Government holds the national purse, the annual subsidy is granted to be indirectly equitably distributed. In part it goes to pay for education. If the Manitoba Government, in violation of its oath of office, refuses to legislate for its equitable distribution pro rata for each scholar, irrespective of the faith they hold, shall it not become the duty of the Dominion Government to retain in hand sufficient of the annual subsidy to pay the amount which the Manitoba Government refuses to apportion? That principle governs in Ontario. Each school section is entitled to a subsidy upon certain conditions. If they are not complied with the money is withheld until they are.

7. If the Government of Manitoba, in its blindness, refuses the "remedial" legislation admitted to be necessary, and the Dominion Government retains sufficient of the subsidy annually accruing to Manitoba to pay the pro rata allowance to each scholar of the ostracised schools, and Manitoba should prosecute the Dominion Government for the amount, it would likely take several years of litigation, and then, if the courts decide in favor of Manitoba, it will have to pay its pro rata share of the taxes to cover the amount, and with it all the untaxable expenditure ever incidental to a law suit, and thus in the end be no better off than in the beginning. But, suppose it loses the suit, the bill of costs will likely amount to enough to pay the cost of the discarded schools for many years, whereas in the way indicated there is to each scholar in the province an equitable share of the public money secured. Moreover, the suit might not be settled until the present Government is replaced by one that would, by its oath of office, feel bound to deal out equity to each of these national religious factors, which are now by politicans made a football of, to secure office or to retain office, and who, to gain their ends, would submerge both education and religion. We have as a precedent the Clergy Reserve agitation. When Sir Allan McNab at Quebec became premier the principal plank in his platform was that he would settle the Clergy Reserve question that it might no longer remain a party football to bamboozle electors with. The late Mr. Freeman, then a member for Hamilton, who was called "the look-to-Washington member," hurried home to secure voters to crush the McNab Ministry. He at once visited a then well-known supporter of his party, a merchant in Waterdown, and explained the necessity of energetic action to beat the Hon. Robert Spence, who ran for that riding; for if they did not, McNab would settle the Clergy Reserve difficulty, which he did. But the said merchant was disgusted at the anxiety of his party to retain the Clergy Reserve football, and voted for Mr. Spence, who became the Postmaster-General of the McNab Ministry.

The result should be a warning to the Manitoba Ministry not to let this school question football hurl them out of office. GEO. D. GRIFFIN.

Parkdale, Dec. 2, 1895.

Dr. Barnardo's Children.

Editor World: Permit me to enter an earnest protest against the lampoon that appeared in your paper on the 27th inst. against Dr. Barnardo and his homes for orphan and waif children in London.

I appeal to you not to allow your influential and widely-read paper to be made the medium of circulating what I can positively assert is not accurate. The innuendo contained in the picture I have referred to is one that is calculated to do even more mischief than columns of letter press, as it catches the eye and conveys to the mind in a moment what any amount of reading might fail to do, and it is most likely that very many will see and scan this picture who have no time to read more than purely general news.

I am in a position to speak, "by the book," as it were, in this matter, as during my last visit to London I carefully inspected Dr. Barnardo's homes. At his request I addressed a little band just about to be sent off to Canada, and I can assure you that they compared very favorably with any similar number of boys that might be collected anywhere in this country. The fact that these boys are all bespoken before they arrive in Canada speaks volumes.

In one of his late reports, Dr. Barnardo was able to state that, after specially communicating with the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, less than two per cent. of his young people sent to Canada (more than 7000 in all) were failures. This statement is one that can easily be disproved if untrue.

Permit me to quote, shortly, from a late report of these homes. Among the principles laid down governing the emigration part of his work, we find the following: "Only the flower of my flock shall be emigrated to Canada; those young people namely (1) Who are in robust health, physical and mental; (2) who are thoroughly upright, honest and virtuous; and (3) who, being boys, have been industriously trained in our own workshops, or who, being girls, have had careful instruction in domestic pursuits."

I affirm, with all confidence, that the importation of these children is a benefit to Canada. It is a source o great regret to me to see many who might help forward this Christ-like work of Dr. Barnardo, if not substantially, yet by a kind and encouraging word, doing all in their power to hinder it. I know of no work for the benefit of humanity, in the present day, that is more worthy of support than this. I send you, with this, the last annual report of these homes, and if, after a careful and dispassionate perusal of it, you find yourself unable to say anything for this work, I appeal to you not to say anything against it till you have weighed well the whole evidence.

JOHN A. ARDAGH.

Barrie, Nov. 28.

A. Leflar.

DISEASED LUNGS
CURED BY TAKING
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."
—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

Warehouse and Factory
BROOMS
Extra strong and well made.
Chas. Boeckh & Sons
Manufacturers, Toronto.

THE PROVINCIAL HOTELS.

Treasurer Harcourt Can See No Necessity of a Sanitary Expert.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt, in conversation with a World reporter yesterday upon the question of the appointment of a sanitary expert to inspect provincial hotels, as asked for by the commercial travelers, said that such an appointment was unnecessary. He felt convinced that the reforms asked for could be effected through existing machinery. He and his department had long felt the importance of sanitary arrangemetns in licensed hotels, and had more than once endeavored to cooperate with the travelers, who could point out where evils existed, as they were familiar with the ground. No specific cases had been pointed out, however, and consequently where existing they had remained uncorrected. The matter was one not only of importance to the commercial men but to the traveling public generally and the intention was to issue circulars to local Boards of Health to exercise strict inspection over all licensed hotels. He pointed out that these boards of health existed in every riding, and often in places where there were no hotels. In addition to these there were the regular license inspectors, who would be similarly instructed, and when the condemnatory reports were received from both sources the license of that hotel would be withheld.

The Provincial Treasurer seemed an enthusiast on sanitary reforms, and the traveling public may rest assured that their interests will be safe in his hands.

BRANTFORD IS SUCCESSFUL.

Chief Graham Recommends the Purchase of a Waterous Engine for $5300.

The Fire and Light Committee sat for a bare half hour yesterday afternoon and adopted the report of the Chief of the Department, recommending the acceptance of the tenders for the purchase of the fire engines. There were present Chairman McMurrich and Ald. Allen, Bell, and Hubbard.

Chief Graham's report pronounced in favor of the tenders submitted by the Waterous Co. of Brantford, for a large engine, guaranteed for five years, at $5300, and by the manufacturers of the La France engine, a small one, guaranteed for ten years, at $4900. The latter tender was chosen in the event of the committee deciding to buy a second machine.

The committee decided to recommend the purchase of the Waterous engine and let the purchase of the other engine stand until it could be ascertained if funds are available to buy a second machine.

Tender number three was reported against by the chief because while in other ways the engine is perfectly satisfactory, the weight is such as to render the purchase inadvisable. It is generally understood that this is the Merryweather tender.

Another offer which was reported against was disapproved because the tenderer had not complied with specifications, inasmuch as he refused to guarantee any distances to which the engine will throw water. This is probably the Ronald tender.

The La France engine is manufactured at Elmira, N.Y.

W. A. Murray & Co.

Big Holiday Sale of HANDKERCHIEFS.

We have just consummated one of the largest purchases of Handkerchiefs ever made by any retail house in Canada, amounting to over

25,000 Dozen of the Very Choicest Lines.

An extensive wholesale importer received a cablegram from the manufacturers offering to close out their entire season's production. He knew of no other house that could use such an enormous quantity and therefore came to us. The result is we secured the goods at virtually our own prices, and we assert that this is the cheapest lot ever offered in this city. These Handkerchiefs will be placed on sale to-day. The following is only a partial list:

LADIES' EMBROIDERED and HEMSTITCHED JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS in White and Colors
at 10c, at 15c, at 25c; really worth double.

HEAVY QUALITY JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
Plain Hem, 19 to 21-inch size, at 25c, worth 50c. Also 21, 22 and 23-inch size at 50c, worth $1.00.

SPECIAL.

A Magnificent Assortment of Ladies' Real Irish Linen Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs Hemstitched and Scolloped, at Half-Price.

A Fine Collection of Ladies' Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs in Handsome Boxes
Half-dozen in each box. Special for Holiday Presents. At $1, at $1.50, at $2 per box

SEE SPECIAL HOLIDAY DISPLAY IN LARGE WINDOWS.

W. A. MURRAY & CO., TORONTO
17 to 27 King-Street East and 10 to 14 Colborne-street.

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—Are out of date.
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Just Received, Perfectly New Line—Styles of Binding Very Handsome and Specially Attractive—New Leather, New Insides, New Clasps—Close Prices.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately-flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
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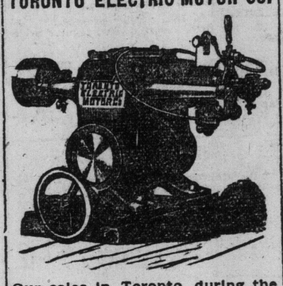

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EACH ONE DOLLAR PACKAGE CONTAINS LIQUID OINTMENT AND PILLS
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT OR SEND DIRECT TO KESSLER DRUG & CHEMICAL AGENCY TORONTO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Exhausting vital drains (the effects of early follies) thoroughly cured; Kidney and Bladder affections, Unnatural Discharges, Syphilis, Phimosis, Lost or Failing Manhood, Varicocele, Old Gleets and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs a specialty. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you. Call or write. Consultation free. Medicines sent to any address. Hours, 9 a.m., to 9 p.m.; Sundays 3 to 9 p.m. Dr. Reeve, 228 Jarvis-street, west side, fifth house north of Wilton-ave., Toronto. 246

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Doesn't the maker's name occur to you?
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BEST QUALITY
COAL No. 2 Nut. $4.00 EGG STOVE NUT. $5.25
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NO. 2 NUT $4.00.
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Stove, Nut, Egg	5.25	No. 2 Wood, long	4.00 "
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