The Toronto World.

NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO.

A One Cent Morning Paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily (without Sundays) by the year	$3 00
" " " by the month	25
Sunday Edition, by the year	2 00
" " " by the month	20
Daily (Sundays included) by the year	5 00
" " " by the month	45

Advertising rates on application.

The Manitoba School Question.

The World yesterday gave its readers what we consider a clear exposition of the situation of the Manitoba school question. In brief it was this:

1. That the Roman Catholics of Manitoba had no right at law to separate schools, and therefore that the Dominion Parliament could not, by a "remedial law" (as provided for in the Manitoba Acts, compel the Legislature of that province to concede them.

2. That Sir John Thompson, though he had reported to the Governor-in-Council in April, 1891, that if the Acts of Manitoba's Legislature abolishing separate schools should be sustained "the time will come for your Excellency" to interfere, or at least consider the situation, he was not bound to attempt to impose such schools on the province. Indeed such a proposal would be in the nature of an attempt to impose something unconstitutional (according to the decision of the Privy Council of England) upon Manitoba.

There can, therefore, be no remedial laws. But can there be relief of any kind? We believe that is just what the Cabinet at Ottawa are now considering. It has been suggested that while it would be impolitic and unconstitutional to impose separate schools on Manitoba it might be possible and politic to grant the Roman Catholics of Manitoba a certain portion of the school lands held by the Dominion in trust for purposes of education. The Roman Catholics would not thereby be exempted from paying public school taxes, nor would their own schools have any legal status other than that they got a certain grant of land once and for all out of the Federal assets.

The World has heard too little of the details of this proposal to criticise it. Our duty at present is to state what we have heard. Such a proposal might justify demands from other denominations, especially the Anglicans, who also appealed against the legality of the act of the Manitoba Legislature, and it might give rise to trouble in other provinces of the Northwest. It is a most difficult problem. But we think we have got this much of the discussion settled, that no "remedial laws" in the direction of imposing separate schools on Manitoba is possible, nor will it be attempted.

Who Will Be Laureate?

Now that the poet laureate is dying the people of the British Empire must realize that they may not shout, "The king is dead; long live the king," with such sterling sureness as they did when Tennyson became the successor to Wordsworth.

The question as to who shall be Tennyson's successor is a vexed one indeed. When the urn of Tennyson is placed beside those of Shakespeare and Milton the mighty trinity of English literature will have been completed. The office of poet laureate, so long glorified by Tennyson, if it is to be maintained in these days, must be filled by a fit successor to him. There was a time when the significance of royal dignity that the function of "court-singer" carried was sufficient that any poetaster commanded respect so long as he pleased the king; but a Rev. Mr. Rye, or even a Colley Cibber, both of whom were laureates during the 18th century, even though they had no poetry in them, will not satisfy that large minority which seeks to mend or end the House of Lords.

Had Browning lived it would have gone to him. After Browning the one man of requisite genius to hold the post of honor is Swinburne, but it would be a strange anomaly if the maker of anarchistic lyrics and fleshly descriptions should become court singer. Latterly Swinburne has shown a tendency to become a poet of peace, and he wrote a jubilee ode to Victoria which seemed to indicate that he would not be adverse to becoming her laureate; but he almost ruined his chances two years ago by a sonnet in which he called for an assassin to kill the Czar. A poet who is given to throwing such bombshells about is not wanted in the English court.

The other men who might be named are William Morris, a man with some Tennysonian flavor in his poetry, but he is an avowed Socialist. Lewis Morris has written an Epic of Hades, but his works are abstruse and prolix; he is hardly a singer at all, and could only get the laureateship as a compromise candidate. We should be sorry indeed to see a singer with so thin a thread of song as Sir Edwin Arnold's succeed to Tennyson. He has lately been writing of the deeds of English heroes, and he probably has strong hopes for the office.

If it be the duty of the court singer to sing with enthusiasm the heroic deeds of Englishmen — and Tennyson's patriotic songs have never been equalled—Rudyard Kipling has done it better than any of the younger singers. Will the English court be driven to accept Kipling as poet laureate? He is at any rate the most loyal of living poets. It is not at all unlikely that an agitation will be set up to abolish the office, and while this may not be conceded we would not be surprised to hear that it was allowed to remain vacant for a time.

City Bonds.

The recent sale of the bonds of this city at a few points lower than they fetched a couple of years or so ago has brought out a number of comments on the transaction. Some of these are more amusing than helpful as explanations, while others only draw enquirers off the scent.

We are told by one critic that the bonds sold at a low figure because money is so plentiful in England that investors would not give as much for 4 per cent. bonds of first-class reputation as they did when the money market was less amply supplied.

In England to-day call loans are procurable by millions under 1 per cent.

What from a Canadian standpoint amount to prodigious sums are on deposit all over England at 2 per cent. and under. According to the argument that this plethora of money has reduced the selling value of our 4 per cent. bonds, the more money there is seeking investment the less anxious are investors to secure a better return for their money.

The position of Toronto in offering her bonds is that of a buyer of money, and we are told that because funds are so largely in excess of demand therefore money is dearer to procure. The theory is absurd on the face of it, as manifestly those who are willing to loan money at less than 1 per cent., and who are compelled to accept 2 per cent. or less for their deposits, would jump at securities yielding 4 per cent. if they had a reasonable degree of confidence in their soundness.

The depreciated value placed on our city bonds, then, does not arise from the plentifulness of funds seeking investment, but from the scarcity of confidence in the financial stability of this city. The sale of the bonds floated a few years ago was made when, so far as the supply of money is concerned, the conditions were less promising for securing a high price for them than they were when the recent sale was made. But at that time the city was in the height of a boom: the position and prospects of the city were, at that time, full of brightness and hope. English money placed here in our real estate by English investors was paying well, and in negotiating our bonds full advantage was taken of these facts.

Since then the real estate boom has collapsed, properties owned in England, or upon which English money had been lent, have become tenantless, or unsaleable, or very seriously depreciated in value. All this is just as well known in the London money market as in King-street. Thus the credit of the city does not stand as high as it did when the previous bonds were sold, consequently the market value of our securities has been depreciated, and so, in spite of the plentifulness of funds, purchasers of these securities would not give as much for them as they were willing to do when the general condition of this city was less clouded than it has been by the collapse of the real estate boom.

That our bonds are not one iota less valuable now than they then were we all know. But English investors do not share our confidence, and as we are the askers for their money, and they the owners, we have had to take what terms they chose to offer. Had we only waited for the clouds to roll by, we could have got as high a price for our city bonds as they ever reached.

The Mail is working itself into a petty frenzy over Sunday cars. It puts down the vote of last year as an overwhelming defeat, and it says nothing has happened since to make the people regret the verdict. It says further that Hamilton has abolished Sunday traffic. All we can say is that The Mail deliberately mis-states the situation. The need of a limited Sunday car service is a more urgent one now than ever it was, and the extension of the lines in every direction will only increase the demand for some kind of Sunday service. The conversion of the road to electricity removes the argument of over-working horses, and clauses in the new deal strictly prohibit the working of the men more than six days out of seven. If The Mail was an honest Sabbath observer it would make such arrangements, and it is very easy, whereby its office would not be opened at 7 o'clock Sunday night and thereby give its printers and writers an opportunity of going to church.

A New Move in Fire Insurance.

A step has been taken in the United States to organize a system of fire insurance on the same lines as the world-renowned "Lloyds" of London, England.

For some time past there has been a conviction growing in the minds of the public that the cost of fire insurance is altogether in excess of what is needful to provide a reserve for losses and leave a fair dividend for stockholders, after paying all the necessary charges of management.

The companies are fully alive to the cause of their excessive charges, and various efforts have been made to reduce the item which is the root of the trouble. The establishment of Lloyds for this continent will make this a very live question, as that system will not be burthened with the costs that now hamper the companies.

The leakage which drains so heavily the resources of underwriting arises from the large percentages paid for commissions, which range from 20 to 25 per cent. Out of every $100, that is which a policy-holder pays for his premium, $20 to $25 is devoted to the payment of a commission to the broker or agent who has acted as an intermediary between the person who insures his property and the underwriting company. All business men will admit that the cutting down of the gross income of a business by 20 to 25 per cent. is enormously in excess of a legitimate charge. No other business carries such a burthen, nor is there any rational plea for fire insurance being so costly.

A return just published by an insurance journal gives the gross premium income of 112 companies as $109,642,094, and of which they paid $21,842,077, or 19.92 per cent. for commissions and brokerage. This shows that if the policy-holders had dealt directly with these companies with whom they had placed their fire insurance risks, the companies could have reduced their charges for premiums by close upon 20 per cent. The heaviest commissions are paid by the foreign companies, which in 1891 reached 20.32 per cent., while the native ones ran up to 19.71. The difference is trifling, only enough to prove how general has become the evil which all admit to be an intolerable burthen.

The actual position of the fire insurance companies to-day is one of absolute dependence upon outside agencies, who practically dictate to underwriters upon what terms they shall conduct the business of underwriting. The brokerage and commission interests, instead of being controlled by the companies are the ruling powers in underwriting; the tail, as it were, is wagging the dog, and directing his course, instead of the main body and will of the dog giving to the tail whatever motion they inspire and cause.

It seems incredible that, while stockholders in insurance companies are getting dividends of a trifling percentage, at times none at all, those who run none of the risks of the business, who are indeed servants and dependents of the companies, are reaping 20 per cent. and upwards, not of the profits of the business, but of their gross income.

The companies have become restive under this oppressive burthen, it is not only exceedingly depletive of their financial resources, but a restraint upon their business. The public are becoming alive to the fact that they are paying enormous sums, not for fire insurance, but as practical subsidies to the solicitors for that class of business.

The new organization of Lloyds will stand clear of all such arrangements. They will employ only salaried officials, so that the expenses of conducting their business will be reduced to business proportions. The stability of Lloyds is to be secured by individual deposits of $5000 up to a total of $1,500,000. The subscribers at present are all men of ample substance, whose funds will be held by banks and trust companies for the service of policy-holders.

The enterprise cannot fail to strike a heavy blow at the evil of enormous brokerage and commission charges. It will serve to bring those who insure property directly into contact with the underwriters, and by offering insurance on such terms as it can be profitably sold for, when the 20 per cent. commissions are abolished, will bring the influence of competition to bear so directly and so forcibly that the public may reasonably expect to acquire insurance at far more reasonable rates.

The Newfoundland Conference.

Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Tupper and Chapleau have been appointed Commissioners to represent the Canadian Government at the proposed conference at Halifax between representatives of Newfoundland and the Dominion towards the close of the month.

Although no program of procedure in adjusting the matters which have been in dispute between the two colonies has been decided upon, it ought not to be a difficult task in view of the present friendly feeling on both sides, to satisfactorily arrange the trade and fishery regulations.

And it will not be surprising if the delegates go beyond their instructions and informally lay a foundation upon which the confederation of Newfoundland with the Dominion may be subsequently constructed. It is on the face of it absurd that Newfoundlanders should maintain a distinct government at St. John's when they might easily enjoy all the advantages of our Federal machinery for the asking, while it is on the other hand politically unwise for Canada to allow a British community situated like Newfoundland to remain in an isolation that exhibits a tendency to grow into antagonism.

The Provincial Board of Education of Nova Scotia has passed a law which provides the boys under 16 years of age, detected with tobacco in their possession, are liable to a fine of $5, and those over that age are liable to a fine of from $25 should they furnish either smoking or chewing tobacco to their fellow scholars.

The Lady and the Damages.

[Ottawa Journal.]

The Toronto World is disturbed because a young woman in Western Ontario got liberal damages against a young man for breach of promise.

The World neglects to say anything about the behavior of the young woman and the young man before their engagement. If she was dove-like and he was a lamb before she hooked the swain, and if without provocation from him she started to lead him a dance afterwards, The World's lamentations are excusable. But if, as is in human nature more likely, she was independent while being wooed as well as after being won and the swain put his neck in the noose with his eyes open, or if he started growling after he thought he had her and she rebelled, neither he nor The World should grumble about the subsequent didos.

Some young men, until they have acquired a proprietary interest in a girl, are inclined to be not at all particular about her disposition. To catch her first and to growl and carp afterwards is their idea of man's rights. Such deserve little sympathy when they happen to catch a Tartar.

THE LEGAL GRIST.

Many Cases of Local Interest Before the Court Yesterday.

Chief Justice Galt yesterday made an order for the issue of a writ of certiorari to bring up the conviction against Charles F. Burnham, for driving a hack without a license.

An order was also made for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Queen v. Fearman. Thomas G. Fearman was fined $20 and costs for selling liquor without a license at the township of Onondaga, and failing to pay the fine was imprisoned in Brantford jail. The writ was granted on the ground of technical defects in the warrant.

In the matter of the Queen v. Charles H. Wallis an application was made for the issue of a writ of certiorari to bring up the conviction, but was refused. The defendant was convicted of unlawfully and knowingly being interested in a house of ill-fame at 33 and 35 Louisa-street (in the rear).

The master in chambers made an order on consent dismissing the action of George Southwick against Magistrate Hare of Tilsonburg.

An order was made for the foreclosure of a mortgage held by the Bristol and West of England Loan Co. against the Jordan Chambers, on the corner of Jordan and Melinda-streets. The building was erected and mortgaged by Alan C. Thompson.

The action of the Toronto General Hospital against Inspector Fox came on before Mr. Justice Meredith for trial yesterday morning. The action is for the recovery of rent under a lease of land to the defendant, and which he says he did not know existed. The defendant was given two weeks within which to move against the lease, otherwise judgment will be entered for the plaintiff.

Edward Faye is suing the Waterloo Gas Co. for $10,000 damages received through alleged negligence of the company. In April, 1891, the plaintiff spent a night at the Zimmerman House at Waterloo, and from the escape of gas into his room suffered serious injuries.

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.

William Mara,

Wine merchant and foreign wine and mineral water agent, 79 Yonge-street, near cor. of King-street, with wine cellars and vaults under 77 and 79 Yonge-street and 2, 4 and 6 King-street east, is agent for some of the best wine and spirit houses in Bordeaux, Beaune and Cognac, and all goods sold either by the bottle, case, gallon or barrel can be relied on to be the same as received from place of shipment. In stock over 800 cases of Bordeaux and Burgundies wines, 20 casks of claret from Bordeaux and 300 dozen of our own bottling claret. We quote our own bottling Medoc $4.50 per doz. qts. and Bassen $5.50. Hanappier Co. Chateau Du Roc $7 per case qts. and St. Julien $8. A large stock of small packages brandy and Port and Sherry wines imported expressly for druggists. ed

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

The Steamship Parisian.

This favorite steamer of the Allan Line arrived at Montreal on Sunday night. She was detained only a couple of hours at quarantine.

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.

BOTH YOUNG AND OLD BOYS

HAD INNINGS AT UPPER CANADA COLLEGE YESTERDAY.

It Was Prize Day—A Great Gathering—Those Who Took the Chief Awards—A Brilliant Gathering—Commendatory Speeches — Signs of Love for Their Alma Mater—Other College Gatherings

The old boys and the young boys, with their "sisters and their cousins and their aunts," gathered at the new Upper Canada College grounds yesterday to see the annual distribution of prizes. Long before 2 o'clock carriage after carriage began to arrive. A few "old boys" of half a century ago came in them to do honor to the old institution and to talk over old times. But many of the old-timers have joined the silent majority, and those who came found many a comrade conspicuous by his absence.

But the new generation was there in full force with all the life and activity characteristic of Canadian boys in their teens. And they were not backward in making themselves known.

The distribution of prizes was to take place at 2 o'clock, and by that time the boys and their doting parents, proud sisters and prouder aunts filled every seat in the public hall—the prayer hall, as the boys call it. The ladies were in the majority, of course, and were there to encourage with their smiles and their presence the future lawyers, doctors, politicians and journalists of the next generation.

Some of Those Present.

Hon. John Beverley Robinson, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the province, who, by the way, is an ex-U.C. College boy as well, presided as chairman. There beside him were: His Honor Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Edward Blake, Prof. Goldwin Smith, W. Mulock, M.P., Hon. R. Harcourt, Judge Kingsmill, Dr. L. Smith, A. E. Kingsford, Dr. Richardson, G. South, W. J. McMaster, W. T. Boyd, chairman Old Boys' Association, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. W. Patterson, Rev. J. Gillespie, Prof. Wallace, Prof. A. A. and Mrs. Macdonald, Dr. and Mrs. Reeve, H. Scott, D.B. Read, Deputy-Attorney-General Cartwright, Col. F. C. and Mrs. Denison, N. G. Bigelow, M.L.A., C. W. Bunting, A. W. and Mrs. Ross of Winnipeg and G. E. and Mrs. Ryerson, W. H. Beaty, Major Draper, E. Morphy, S. Platt, Prof. A. H. Young, Trinity College; W. B. McMurrich, W. H. Peterson, Guelph; Dr. J. A. McLelland, J. E. B. Smith, Mrs. Charles Moss, Mrs. Thomas and the Misses Moss, Mrs. Mulock, Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. G. W. Ross, Mrs. Joseph Cawthra, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. A. Denison, Mrs. C. R. W. Biggar, Mrs. D. J. Macdonnell.

In his opening remarks the chairman referred to his connection with the college. He spoke of the interest he always had taken in it, and referred to the fact that during his recent visit to England he had met no less than three British generals ex-pupils of the Upper Canada College.

Then the presentation of prizes began. Cheer after cheer rolled through the hall and out into the corridors, making the windows rattle an accompaniment, as the favorites went up to receive their prizes. It would be impossible to give a list of all the prize-winners, but here are some of the principal ones:

Some of the Prize-Winners.

His Excellency the Governor-General's Medal—R. Franchot.

The Classical Prize—H. A. Bruce.

The Mathematical Prize—R. Franchot.

The Modern Language Prize—H. A. Bruce.

The J. Ross Robertson Prizes: Form VI., W. J. Lander; Form V., R. C. Wilson; Form IV., B. and U. M., John Harmer; Form IV. A. (No award); Upper Commercial, R. A. Whitney; Lower Commercial, D. E. Wright; Form III. B. and L. M., Harry Burton; Form III. A., G. W. Ross; Form II. B., W. O. Watson; Form II. A., Logie Macdonnell; Form I., A. M. Platt.

Exhibitions (founded 1841)—Form V.—The Classical, 1, B. K. Sandwell; 2, W. P. Moss (Reversion). Form V.—The Mathematical, 1, B. K. Sandwell; 2, C. D. Creighton (Reversion). Form V.—The Modern Languages, 1, B. K. Sandwell; 2, C. D. Creighton; 3, W. P. Moss; 4, R. C. Wilson (Reversion). Form V.—Science, F. G. Leslie, 1. Form V.—General Proficiency, B. K. Sandwell, 1. Form IV.—Classical, S. E. Bolton, 1; O. M. Biggar, 2; P. Boyd, 3; G. E. Ryerson, 4; J. F. Bryant (Reversion). Form IV.—Mathematical, C. H. Bradburn and A. Macdonald, equal. Form IV.—Modern Languages, O. M. Bizgar, 1. Form IV.—Science, not awarded. Form IV.—General Proficiency, S. E. Bolton, 1.

The Howland Prize—A. N. Platt.

The J. Herbert Mason Medal (gold)—W. H. Hargraft.

The J. Herbert Mason Medal (silver)—A. R. Robertson.

The Mayor's Prize—G. G. Moncrieff.

The Graham Prizes for Scripture Knowledge—Upper school—R. Franchot 1, 2nd medal; G. G. Moncrieff 2, A. R. Robertson 3. Middle school—R. W. Stovel 1, 1st medal; H. H. Lepper 2, W. J. Shortreed 3. Lower school—L. Macdonnell 1, 3rd medal; P. M. Beers 2, D. K. Edgar 3.

Gymnastics—J. T. M. Burnside 1, A. Caldwell 2.

Short addresses were delivered by His Honor the Governor-General, Prof. Goldwin Smith and others.

The Old Boys' Gathering.

At the conclusion of the prize distribution the "old boys" met in the private apartment of Mr. Dickson, principal of the college. Mr. W. H. Beaty presided as chairman, Mr. McMaster acting as secretary.

The Committee of the Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association presented its report. The report went on to state that one of the primary objects of the association was to keep alive the old associations connected with the college, and to bring together old friends. After referring to the cricket match between the college and the province, which took place last July, the report went on to say that while endeavoring to assist in maintaining social traditions the committee has also endeavored to aid the college from a material point of view. A legislative sub-committee was struck and endeavored to secure legislation in the following directions:

(1) A separation of the college endowment from the university. A proposition was made to the Government on behalf of the college by the board of trustees, with whom, at their request, the committee cooperated to have one quarter of the King-street block set aside as the college endowment in lieu of the sum of $100,000. The result was that an act was passed providing that on the joint request of the university senate and the college trustees a division on these lines might be made.

Further, legislation in the direction of giving the association some official voice in the management of the college would, in the opinion of the committee, lead to a greater interest being taken by the old pupils of the school. As a Government institution the controlling voice must always remain with the Government; how far the Old Boys' Association should be officially represented in the Board of Management is a point for consideration.

The report concludes as follows: "Your committee would be glad if the scheme they suggested could be carried out, viz.: of securing representation on the Committee of Management the different epochs of the past—say every five years, or every decade. Thereby the current of tradition will be kept steady and the strong influence of the younger 'old boys' be enlisted."

The report was adopted. Some matters of minor importance were discussed and the meeting dispersed.

After the presentation of prizes the Victorias and the college team played an exciting game of football, Rugby rules.

Old Wycliffites Meet.

A public meeting of the Alumni Association of Wycliffe College was held yesterday afternoon. The Principal was requested to open with prayer, after which the vice-president, Rev. E. Daniels, read the annual address, President Games being unavoidably absent.

The speaker took as his theme, "The greatest need in the Church of Christ of the present day," viz., the gospel in its simplicity, fulness and power. The subject was handled in a masterly manner, giving evidence of eloquence as well as careful preparation.

The paper on "The Doctrine of the Christian Church in regard to the Sacraments," which was read by Principal Sheraton, was a most scholarly effort, clearly defining the different functions of the sacraments, and proving deeply interesting as well as most instructive.

The annual convocation and conversazione will be held this evening. A varied program of music and addresses has been prepared.

Knox College.

The Alumni of this institution held a business meeting yesterday morning, at which the general business of the year in connection with the periodical was discussed. Prof. Thompson was appointed to a position on the staff, vice Prof. Scott, resigned.

Rev. James White, Deer Park, and Rev. John McGinnis, Elora, were elected associate members of the society.

In the afternoon Rev. Prof. Gregg, taking as his subject the life and work of the late Dr. Chalmers, read a paper of considerable length, which showed careful preparation and a thorough knowledge of the subject. Those occupying seats on the platform were: Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. Professors McLaren and Thomson, Rev. Doctors Proudfoot, Wardrope, Torrance and Wallace and Mortimer Clark, Q.C.

University College Convocation.

The class officers of the three senior years and the officers of the Engineering Society will meet at 11 a.m. to-day in lecture room No. 3.

Students will assemble at 2 p.m. at the University as follows: Fourth and third years in the east hall, second year in the west corridor, leaving by the main entrance; first year in the eastern corridor, leaving by the eastern entrance.

The students of the School of Science will assemble at the School of Science and join the college students as they pass on the way to Association Hall.

Wherever possible students will appear in academics.

University Items.

The last voting paper was received yesterday at 4 p.m. To-day at 3 p.m. Vice-Chancellor Mulock, with Judge Morson and Hugh Langton as scrutineers, begin the count, which may be spread over two or three days.

The annual convocation of University College and the School of Practical Science takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp at Association Hall, Yonge and McGill-streets.

Addresses will be delivered by the Lieutenant-Governor, visitor of the institution; Hon. Edward Blake, chancellor; the new president, Prof. Loudon; John Hoskin, chairman of the trustees; the acting Minister of Education and others. Seats have been reserved for ladies. The gathering promises to be an interesting one, and is likely to be largely attended.

The new University library is fast approaching completion on the inside. The librarian has already begun to move the books from the temporary quarters in the School of Science to the new building. For a few weeks the books will be placed on temporary shelves in the reading room while the permanent iron stacks are being erected in what is called the stack room. The appearance of the new building outside, and especially of its tower, is highly spoken of by those who are good judges of architecture.

President Loudon, who has been confined to the house with a cold for the past few days, will attend convocation this afternoon.

University Appointments.

Prof. Mayor of Glasgow has been appointed to the chair of political science in the University of Toronto, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Ashley. Mr. McEvoy, a Toronto University graduate, has been appointed lecturer in the department for the present academic year and Mr. Wrong, also a Toronto University graduate, has been appointed lecturer in history.

Ex-Ald. Alfred McDougall, Toronto, has been appointed solicitor to the treasury for the purposes of the Succession Duties Act. This Act was passed at the last session of the Local Legislature.

The following were appointed Fellows in the University: Messrs. Odell (in mathematics), Davidson (in Spanish and Italian), Bremner (in German), Bonner (in Greek), Miller (in mineralogy and geology) and McLennan (assistant demonstrator in physics). Dr. R. R. Bensley was appointed lecturer in biology, and the old medical faculty, with the exception of a few minor changes, was reappointed.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N.F., writes: "I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of nose; while not a few of my rheumatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child."

Sprudel Mineral Water for Bar Use.

It adds a zest and sparkle to the finest wines and liquors, and it is free from all alkaline properties which unfit many carbonated waters for such use. With it the most desirable lemonade, fizzes, etc., are produced, and taken with lemon juice after excessive indulgence in intoxicants it sweetens the stomach and removes all unpleasant effects more speedily than any other known remedy. For sale at all the principal clubs, hotels and restaurants. William Mara, agent. ed

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

Rich Plum Pudding.

This delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, biliary troubles and headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its power in hundreds of cases. B.B.B. regulates and purifies the entire system. 246

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

No More Crying Babies.

Dyer's Improved Food for Infants is acknowledged by mothers as being the best food in use for infants. It is easily digested and babies love it. Druggists keep it, 25c per package. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

If your children are troubled with worms give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Comfort For Mothers.

Dyer's Improved Food for Infants, is the best food you can use for sick or healthy infants. It is endorsed by physicians, nurseries and mothers all over the Dominion. Price 25c per package. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

FIFTEEN CENTS PER HOUR.

SOME STRONG EXPRESSIONS BY ALDERMEN AGAINST IT.

Said to Be Humbug—Caused Pauperism—No Stipulations as to the Rifle Range Buildings—Produced the Union Jack—That $250,000 Bridge for the Don—Nothing Was Done.

It was expected that consideration of the Don bridge question would occupy nearly all the time at the disposal of the City Council yesterday afternoon, but the wage problem was the subject of almost as much discussion as the high level bridge.

Chairman Score of the Parks and Gardens Committee moved that tenders be asked for the construction of necessary buildings at the Mimico rifle range, including a shelter and refreshment room, caretakers' cottage and well. The alderman explained that owing to an oversight the matter had not been brought forward at the proper time. Ald. Bell wanted to know if the 15c an hour bylaw applied to the proposed works. This prompted the assertion, by Ald. Hallam, that the said bylaw was humbug. A number of aldermen seized upon the opportunity and delivered election speeches having the minimum rate of wages as a text. It was proposed to amend the resolution so as to provide that only residents of the city should be employed on the buildings and that the union rate of wages should be paid. Objection was made to the amendment by some of the aldermen, who hinted that a desire for the workingman's vote was the motive for some of the speeches.

The Mayor here took a hand in the debate. He repudiated the insinuation that the proposed amendment was prompted by a desire for votes. Many outsiders, he said, had been employed on the new Court House, and he thought it was not fair to citizens. Ald. McMurrich here said that there was no honest workingman in the city who could not get work.

Ald. Crawford said the 15-cent bylaw had driven many to pauperism. Formerly, he said, there were in the employ of the various departments many old men whose services were not worth 15 cents an hour. These men were no longer employed. He thought the city should not dictate to the contractor for the proposed rifle range buildings. Ald. Jolliffe concurred in the opinions expressed by Ald. Crawford. His experience, he said, was that many old men who had been sent to the contractors had been unable to secure employment owing to the operation of the bylaw.

The council finally passed the resolution without attaching any conditions as to the rate of wages to be paid or the citizenship of the workmen.

Ald. Bailey asked for the suspension of the rules in order that he might introduce a motion providing that the Union Jack must be carried before all processions in which other flags are carried. He withdrew his proposition, however, before a vote was taken.

The Don Bridge.

The business for which the council met was then brought forward by the presentation of the Executive Committee's report embodying the Board of Works' report, in reference to the Don bridge.

Ald. Lamb opposed the idea of a high level bridge at Queen-street, maintaining that it would necessitate the alteration at the city's expense of the railway bridge at Eastern-avenue.

Aldermen Leslie, Macdonald and Small strongly favored the erection of a $250,000 bridge and went into the merits of the case at much length. Ald. Shaw, Score, Atkinson and others also expressed themselves as being in favor of constructing the bridge.

The discussion lasted until nearly 6 o'clock, and would doubtless have been extended to greater lengths had not a telegram been received from Secretary Trudeau of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council putting a new face on the matter. The telegram stated that at to-morrow's meeting of the Railway Committee the only business that would be considered was the question of jurisdiction raised by the C.P.R. counsel, who claim that the Railway Committee has no power to charge the company with any part of the cost of a new bridge where such bridge has not been asked for by the company.

After considering the despatch the aldermen resolved to leave the whole matter over until after the Railway Committee has decided the question of jurisdiction.

Another special council meeting will probably be called to settle the matter.

Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion; they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

J. D. King's Retail Store.

Mr. George Winslow, who has conducted a boot and shoe trade in London for the past 10 years, has been engaged to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Jackson, manager of J. D. King & Co.'s retail store, 79 King-street east. The many customers of the store will receive the same attention as in the past. This season an unusually fine stock is being shown, including new makes and styles. For neat, comfortable fall footwear J. D. King & Co.'s, 79 King-street east, is the place to go.

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.

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.

How to Save a Dollar.

Buy your patent medicines at Little's, 72 Spadina-avenue. Hood's Sarsaparilla, 75 cents; Pink Pills, 38 cents; Carter's Pills, 18 cents, and others at the same low prices. 246

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

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 4.35 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 10.25 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

KITCHEN WITCH RANGE

LATEST AND BEST,

From $20.00 Upwards.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS

'MME IRELAND'S

Herbal Toilet Preparations. Ointment for all skin troubles.

Herbal Toilet
Herbal Shaving
Tooth Paste, Face Powder, Hair Restorer.
246 Office 3 King E.

SOAP

ENJOY LIFE BY EATING

your meals that have been cooked in a

KITCHEN WITCH RANGE.

TORONTO GENERAL AND SAFE DEPOSIT TRUSTS CO.

VAULTS

COR. YONGE AND COLBORNE-STS.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Guarantee and Reserve Funds.....$305,000

President—Hon. Edward Blake, LL.D., Q.C.
Vice-Presidents { E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D. / John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D.

The Company acts as Executor, Administrator, Receiver, Committee, Guardian, Trustee, Assignee and in other fiduciary capacities, under direct or substitutionary appointment.

The Company also acts as Agent for Executors and Trustees and for the transaction of all financial business: invests money, at best rates, in first mortgage and other securities; issues and countersigns Bonds and Debentures; collects Rents, Interest, Dividends, etc. It obviates the need of security for Administrations and relieves individuals from responsibility as well as from onerous duties.

The services of solicitors who bring estate or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.

24

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

SESSION 1892-93.

The work of the session will begin on Monday, Oct. 3, with the registration and enrolment of students, who are required to attend, as far as possible, as follows:

First year students will meet in the West exam. hall, main building, at 9.30 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 3, and second year students in the same place at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Third and fourth year students will register with the undersigned and enroll with the professors on Wednesday, Oct. 5, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Matriculation certificates will be required from those entering for the first time.

Further information will be found posted at the University buildings.

JAMES BREBNER, B.A., Assistant Registrar.

246

OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN.

FOR GENTLEMEN

All those suffering from Nervous Debility and Weakness, and having been unsuccessfully treated, will find this famous remedy a certain and speedy cure for Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Inability, Lack of Confidence, Mental Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Memory, Exhausted Vitality, Errors of Youth, Secret Diseases, Evil Dreams, etc. Price $1 a box, or 6 boxes, which will cure most cases, for $5, postpaid. All correspondence confidential. Write for circular. Address QUEEN MEDICINE CO'Y, Montreal. Sold by R. O. Snider & Co., 155 King-street east, and Neil C. Love & Co., 166 Yonge-street, and A. E. Walton, corner Queen and Broadview, Toronto. 246

Lyman, Knox & Co., wholesale agents.

SOUTHCOMBE

To-day finds our stores full of attractive necessities, and we are very firm in the belief that we sell these same necessities at better advantage to buyers than any other house.

Comparison is the only true way to determine. As we've said many times, any store can make low prices—that's no trouble—but it's giving the HONEST, RELIABLE VALUES for low prices that counts with careful buyers, and on this we stand head and shoulders above all competition.

Make the comparison yourself. We are anxious for the test.

Men and Boys' Clothing, Underwear and Neckwear, Hats and Caps. 46

Southcombe,

The People's Clothier and Furnisher,

652 and 656 Queen-street W.

Superiority.

TELEPHONE 2493

TIMMS & Co

PRINTING IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

13 ADELAIDE ST. EAST

Prices Right.

ERRORS OF YOUNG AND OLD

Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, positively cured by Hazelton's Vitalizer. Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Ambition, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Drain in Urine, Seminal Losses, Sleeplessness, Aversion to Society, Excessive Indulgence. Address, enclosing 4 cent stamp for treatise,

J. E. HAZELTON, Graduated Pharmacist, 338 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

TO-LET

Two first-class Stores on King-street, Nos. 157 West and 166 East. Plate Glass,