The Toronto World.

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A One Cent Morning Paper.

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He Carries the Insignia of Genius.

Mayor Fleming has apparently decided to contest the mayoralty for a third time. The Globe and one or two other papers will support him in the fight. They have already begun to eulogize the civic hero and to point out his many excellent virtues.

One paper that supported Fleming during both the last two contests now repudiates him on the ground that he has done the city more harm than good. But people, while they condemn Fleming, ought not to forget to pass judgment on this jim-crow journal, too. While the best men in Toronto were trying to place in the Mayor's chair a man of undoubted ability, as Mr. E. B. Osler is admitted to be, the jim-crow sheet shouted itself hoarse in praise of a man who has done the city more harm than good. It shouted for a demagog whom it now repudiates. The Globe some months ago uttered very bitter things about Fleming. It went so far as to say that Fleming had lost the confidence of the people and ought to step down and out. But to-day we find The Globe supporting him. The reason is not far to seek. The Provincial elections are coming off next spring and the Grits will need more assistance than they can get to keep Sir Oliver at the helm. This is the reason why The Globe desires to have a Reform Mayor in Toronto during the coming year.

The attempt to eulogize Fleming is one of the most amusing features of the day. One of the papers that is taking a hand in this business makes reference to Fleming's coup de resistance when the water pipe rose in the bay last winter and terrorized the lonely Islanders with the idea that the sea serpent had got out of his latitude and was about to repeat the Laocoon affair. The ability that our Chief Magistrate then displayed is eulogized in most complimentary terms. A crisis had suddenly struck the city, and fortunate it was that the city was presided over by a man who was in every respect equal to the crisis.

To rightly appreciate Mayor Fleming's genius at this critical juncture, we ought to cast about us and try to figure out what other individuals would have done under the same conditions. If an ordinary kind of a man had been our mayor on the day when the monster was seen to rise from his lair in the deep, he would probably have become paralyzed the instant the messengers had brought him the news. He would either have gone off on a big spree and defied the monster with alcoholic enthusiasm, or he would have sent a gang of men with sledge hammers to break him into pieces, thereby expressing his disgust for the man who had laid the pipes and at the same time making navigation in the bay safe for the spring that was to come. Or the ordinary citizen we refer to might have met the emergency by establishing a house-to-house delivery of water with barrel and pail. We now get an idea of Fleming's commanding genius. When he saw the pipe floating on the surface of the water he neither went off on a spree nor did he order out a sledge-hammer brigade. He saw the Engineer and told him to set to work and put the pipes back in their place, that is, if the Engineer could do it. The Engineer said he could do it, and he took the work in hand forthwith. We cannot help but admire genius of this sort.

Mayor Fleming is not a one-sided genius by any means. We will view him in another affair in which the city was greatly interested. Last year was one of the most important in the history of Toronto. It witnessed the conversion of one-half of the street railway system from horse to electric traction. The deal between the city and company had been made during the previous year and it was desirable that the conversion should proceed as rapidly as possible. If an ordinary kind of a business man had occupied the Mayor's chair last year he would have devoted the first months of the year to deciding on the system that the city would recommend, whether it should be storage battery or trolley. A man of ordinary intelligence anticipates what is coming and prepares for it. Mayor Fleming, as a rule, waits till something strikes him on the head before he makes a move. He dilly-dallied with the electric conversion till people got tired, and then when the season was half over he sent a commission all over the United States to learn what had been a matter of ancient history with all intelligent citizens, viz., that the only possible electric system at that time was the trolley. Had Mayor Fleming displayed as much ability as a King-street merchant does in the purchase of his Christmas goods he would have decided in April what he left over till July. His dilatory and unbusinesslike methods interfered with the convenience of tens of thousands of citizens, and proved that between Fleming and an ordinary citizen the latter is to be preferred.

We have selected these two matters as representative of the Mayor's way of doing business in general. The newspapers that support him have nothing superior to urge in his behalf than the genius he displayed in subduing the monster of the deep, while those that oppose him can cite numerous cases of greater incapacity than his connection with the street car conversion. For instance, there is his nefarious attempt to relieve the railway company from its mileage charges. Every citizen who looked into that deal knows well that the city was on the point of being handed over to the tender mercies of a company that is more desirous of making money than of catering to the wants of the public. Something more characterized this deal than the happy-go-lucky indifference to the public convenience in the electric conversion. The Mayor's scheme to work off the Upper Canada College property on the city at a price largely in advance of its value, and particularly the underhand way in which he attempted to rush it through the council and committee, has somewhat of the same odor that emanated from the street railway mileage deal. Mayor Fleming is to be eulogized not so much for what he has done as for what the people prevented him from doing. Therein is his great success.

It Will Be Reciprocity of Tariff.

The Montreal Witness goes into ecstasies over the Democratic Tariff Reform bill, and into hysterics because the Dominion Government does not immediately inform the Washington Government that in the event of the passage by Congress of the Wilson bill, with its free list, covering natural products substantially unmodified, to remove the duties on American products of a like kind.

On the contrary our business is to keep quiet. To tumble the Canadian Government into an American tariff fight would be the worst possible policy. The tail-twisters would have the very excuse they desire. On the contrary, let the Americans settle their own policy, and after they have done so let us modify our tariff, where it suits us, in the same direction.

We are ready for a reciprocity in tariffs any day, but that cannot be arranged by a conference of powers, but by acts of the respective legislatures, each in its own place.

Let Canadians remain quiet and keep out of it. The Americans are going to make their tariff to suit themselves, not Canada; but it is surprising the number of Canadians, especially press writers, who imagine that Canadians can, by some sort of legerdemain, do it so that it will (1) suit the Canadians and (2) the Yankees.

If Mr. Cleveland desires the assistance of Sir John Thompson, or of The Montreal Witness' able editor, he will send a note requesting the same; but until he does so let us tend to our own tariff.

It is reported that the three-column article sent from Ottawa describing Thomas McGreevy's relations with the politicians was prepared by the versatile Farrer. It proves most conclusively that McGreevy ought to be in jail; but the argument is that he ought to be out, because all the others, as bad as he was, are not yet in.

TRADE TOPICS.

There have been a good many enquiries among business men the past few days for the Government draft of the insolvency bill. It is in the hands of the printers.

The demand for buckwheat for shipment to the States continues fairly active and prices are up to 50c, an advance of 10c per bushel within a few weeks.

Loan company shares are dull, with the demand from investors almost nil. While bank shares are improving loan companies' issues are neglected.

There was a fair attendance yesterday at the regular trade sale of Suckling & Co. To-day this firm will commence the catalog sale of the bonded goods of the estate of C. M. Taylor & Co., amounting to about $9000. There is a good demand for catalogs and the sale will probably be continued into the third day. On Friday, the 8th inst., at 1.30 p.m., Suckling & Co. will sell at W. A. Campbell's office the stock of William Bell & Son, coal and wood.

Municipal Affairs.

Every man, woman and child has two strangers a year to live on in the Swiss city of Geneva, and very good living they find them. There are some watch and musical instrument factories, but the principal industry is the encouragement of visitors, largely English and American. For one American that can visit Europe a thousand could visit Toronto. As a nation they are great travelers, particularly fond of seeing foreign places, and if we used the same means as the enterprising Genevese we might reap a similar harvest. First the city is clean and attractive, there are thousands of seats all over the place, not only in the parks and squares, but on the busy streets and the crowded thoroughfares, for tired and listless visitors. Storekeepers are not fined if they make their place attractive by extending their goods out half the width of the sidewalk.

In the hot summer evenings the ice cream saloons and the restaurants put their tables outside and serve their customers there, often taking up the whole sidewalk, and no policeman orders them off. A pianist or street band is engaged and everything is bright and enjoyable. These evening entertainments are highly appreciated features of life abroad. If by these and similar methods we could attract 3000 visitors daily during the summer months they would be more profitable than a good many factories.

What Toronto wants most of all is a large modern hotel, not only up to date in every particular, but having something more, some special feature that will advertise it as the "Ponce de Leon" has advertised St. Augustine. We want our other attractions to be better known. Things we see daily and pass unnoticed are objects of interest to strangers. An American visitor wrote of Toronto to the New York papers in this style: "Landing from the steamer we at once realized we were in a foreign country; the British flag was flying on the wharf, the Royal Arms were over the entrance to the Custom House, Postoffice and other buildings, the regular London bobbies patrolled the streets, and in the evening a regiment in the crimson uniform of the British Army passed our hotel." But these are not our only attractions. Our summer climate is delightful; the Bay, with its steamers, and Island Park, yachting and boating; University College, the finest gothic building on the continent; the Parliament buildings and parks and many other features not to be met with in American towns, have special interest for strangers. The Massey Music Hall, provided by the generosity of a private citizen, will be another addition to our public buildings, the largest of its kind in the province, admirably adapted for the use of conventions. All these advantages will not attract visitors unless they hear of them. We may take another hint from the Geneva merchants and adopt their methods. An illustrated volume has been printed in several languages and sent to the principal hotels of Europe and placed on board the ocean steamers, setting forth the many advantages and attractions of their city, the rates of board, prices of schools, clothing, c bs, etc., list of hotels: health statistics proving this city the healthiest in Europe and giving names of officials who will supply all information gratuitously.

If Torbuto were written up in a nice, catchy style and illustrated with cuts of our finest buildings and streets it would be money well spent to advertise in The Century, Harper's and Scribner's Magazines, but a good deal would depend on how the article is written. It is essential that the appearance of advertising any firms or businesses be avoided. The more Toronto is known the greater will be her annual influx of visitors.

J. ENOCH THOMPSON.

Slippery Sidewalks.

Editor World: The attention of the authorities is called to the dangerous condition of granolithic sidewalks. They are as slippery as glass and are made worse by the persistent efforts of shopkeepers to keep them swept clean. One of two things should be insisted upon, either sufficient snow should be left to give a firm foothold, or sand or sawdust should be freely sprinkled. I have had one fall and dread another.

ELDERLY PEDESTRIAN.

Mrs. M. Stephens of Albany, N.Y., writes us as follows: My stomach was so weak that I could not eat anything sour or very sweet, even fruit at tea-time would cause heartburn, fulness or oppression of the chest, short breath, restlessness during sleep, and frightful dreams of disagreeable sights, so that I would often dread to go to sleep. With the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery this unpleasantness has all been removed, and I now can eat what suits my taste or fancy."

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 4 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily, and is a benign remedy for lameness, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

PROF. TYNDALL DIED FROM CHLORAL

An Inquest to Be Held—Applied in '52 For a Vacant Professorship in Toronto University—Life of the Scientist.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A despatch to the Central News from Haslemere states that Prof. Tyndall's death was caused by an overdose of chloral.

An inquest will be held on Thursday.

John Tyndall was born August 21, 1830, in the Village of Lighlin Bridge, near Carlow, Ireland. The family were descendants of William Tyndale, the martyred religious reformer and translator of the Bible who was burned at the stake in 1536. It was a Gloucestershire family; but some of its members migrated from England to Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century. The father of the great scientist, who also bore the name of John Tyndall, is said to have been a man of great intellectual power and force of character. He forfeited his inheritance through a disagreement with his family, and therefore lived in extremely modest circumstances. After learning and practising a trade for some years, he was appointed to a position on the Irish police force. In his "Fragments of Science" Professor Tyndall pays an affectionate tribute to his father's memory. He says:

Sprung from a source to which the Bible was specially dear, my early training was confined almost exclusively to it. Born in Ireland, I, like my predecessors for many generations, was taught to hold my own against the Church of Rome. I had a father whose memory ought to be to me a stay and an example of unbending rectitude and purity of life. Socially low, but mentally and morally high and independent, by his own inner energies and affinities he obtained a knowledge of history which would put mine to shame; while the whole of the controversy between Protestantism and Romanism was at his fingers' ends. Still this man, so charged with the ammunition of controversy, was so respected by his Catholic fellow-townsmen that they one and all put up their shutters when he died.

Young Tyndall received his early education at the Public schools of his native town. He learned readily and stood high in scholarship. In one branch, that of geometry, he was especially proficient. Even before leaving school he had become a diligent student of Carlyle's works, in more recent times he had frequently acknowledged a heavy indebtedness to that writer for having early given direction to the natural bent of his mind. Mr. Tyndall left school in his nineteenth year and became an assistant to a division of the Ordnance Survey stationed at Lighlin. He acquired a practical knowledge of every detail of this service, and became skilled as a draughtsman, a computer and a surveyor.

Early in 1844 the young surveyor resolved to emigrate. He could see no opening for himself in the Old World, and like many other able men before and since, he began to cast wistful eyes across the Atlantic. Some members of his father's family had come to America early in the present century. They had settled in Philadelphia and achieved considerable success in life. A regular correspondence was carried on between them and the family they had left behind, and young John Tyndall, stimulated by the news of their prosperity, resolved to follow them across the ocean. The vehement protests of his relatives and friends, and the offer of a place as railway engineer in England, induced him to forego his resolution, and the next three years of his life were devoted to engineering. His industry and ability gave entire satisfaction to his employers; but still the prospect before him was not alluring, and in 1847 he resigned his place to accept a situation as teacher in the newly established Queenwood College in Hampshire.

In this institution Mr. Tyndall developed a decided faculty for teaching, and his influence upon the students under him was most beneficial from the personal example of his life and the force of his character. He began about this time to contribute short papers to scientific periodicals, and soon became known for the value and weight of his opinions and the lucid style in which they were expressed. In May of this year his father died. The son felt the bereavement with the utmost severity. In one of his works he has told us how, standing by his father's bedside a short time before his death, he was impressed by the dying man's quoting to him Wolsey's injunction to Cromwell—"Be just and fear not"—an injunction destined in this case to be faithfully obeyed.

In 1848 Mr. Tyndall resigned his appointment in Queenwood College and, in company with his friend, Edward Frankland, afterwards professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution, went to the University of Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel, where he studied chemistry under the eminent Professor Bunsen. The latter formed a high opinion of the young man's talents and took great interest in directing his studies, placing the laboratory and all its appliances at his disposal. Tyndall's advancement in scientific attainment at Marburg was uncommonly rapid, and it soon became evident that he had found his true sphere in life in conducting scientific investigations. Besides his work with Bunsen Tyndall studied physics with Gerling and Knoblanch, and mathematics with Stegmann. Tyndall's hard work in the laboratory with Knoblanch resulted in a series of discoveries in magnetism and diamagne is n; he incorporated in the paper which first made him a name in the scientific world, "On the Magneto-Optic Properties of Crystals and the Relation of Magnetism and Diamagnetism to Molecular Arrangement," written in conjunction with Knoblanch, and published in "The Philosophical Magazine" in 1850. The next year Tyndall took his degree, submitting a thesis on "Screw Surfaces" (in German), which won him high commendation. The same year he went to Berlin, where, for a short time, he continued his researches under Professor Magnus.

In 1851 Tyndall returned to London, and soon afterward formed the acquaintance of Professor Faraday, the beginning of a warm and long-continued friendship. To Faraday he communicated the results of series of experiments of such ingenuity as to lead at once to his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1852 he became a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and applied, but in vain, for a vacant professorship in the University of Toronto, Canada. The next year he was elected professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution, and in the Government School of Mines.

Professor Tyndall made his first visit to Switzerland in 1849—the forerunner of a series that were destined to bear important fruit. The publication of an essay on the cleavage of slate rocks was the proximate cause of his joining his friend, Professor Huxley, on a visit to the Swiss glaciers in 1856. They afterwards published a joint paper on the structure and motion of glaciers. Tyndall returned to Switzerland in 1857, 1858 and 1859, reaching Chamouni on Christmas night of the later year through deep snow. Two days later he succeeded in reaching the Montanvert, where he remained three days, for the most part in the midst of blinding snow, studying the winter motion of the Mer de Glace. For many years Professor Tyndall made the Alps serve him for recreation and scientific investigation, generally in summer, but occasionally in winter, sometimes alone, sometimes in the company of Professors Huxley and Hirst. He scaled for the first time the Weishorn in 1861 and the Matterhorn in 1868. The results of these excursions are seen in the four well-known volumes of Alpine studies.

Professor Tyndall's studies on radiant heat were begun in 1859 and culminated in the publication of his lectures at the Royal Institution in 1863, in the volume entitled, "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion," a book of the greatest charm and thoroughly characteristic of Professor Tyndall's skill in presenting the results of scientific investigations in lucid and engaging form. The book has had many editions.

Professor Tyndall's studies on the theory at one time held of "spontaneous generation," made in 1875 and 1876, were extremely important. They showed that theory to be untenable, and proved that the organisms developed in putrefaction and fermentation were due to bacteria received from the air and not spontaneously generated.

In 1872, in response to a request signed by many prominent scientific and literary men of America, Professor Tyndall visited this country and delivered 25 lectures, the net income from these lectures amounting to more than $13,000. Professor Tyndall formed a scholarship fund, the income of which is given to scientific students in Harvard, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania to further their studies under certain broad conditions in the universities of Europe.

Professor Tyndall's writings include many volumes and detached articles in addition to those already mentioned upon the most important branches of physical science. They are marked in general by a style as delightful as it is lucid and energetic, and by a faculty of presenting the results of laborious investigations in a manner to attract the widest attention. His work, in virtue of these qualities, has been of the greatest service in bringing scientific study to the high estate it enjoys in the modern world.

Professor Tyndall received the degree of LL.D. from Cambridge in 1855 and from Edinburgh in 1866, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1873. In 1876 he married Louisa Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton and cousin of the present Duke of Abercorn. He leaves no children.

WILL NOT UNITE THE CHURCHES.

Bonar and Ruth Congregations to Remain Separate and Distinct.

"That this Presbytery express its sympathy with the movement now going on looking towards the total suppression of the liquor traffic," was a motion of Rev. Dr. McTavish before the Presbytery at their meeting in St. Andrew's Church yesterday morning. Rev. Mr. Young (St. Enoch's) seconded the motion, which carried.

The committee reported that the scheme for uniting Ruth and Bonar Churches was impracticable. It would be injurious, as it was unpopular in both the churches. They recommended the Presbytery to appoint a committee to confer with the management of Dunn-avenue and Ruth-street churches in reference to promoting the interests of a second Presbyterian congregation in Parkdale. The report was adopted and the committee re-appointed.

The meeting considered the idea of moving Ruth-street Church further south. The Presbytery was informed that the congregation itself was considering the matter.

A SKILLED WITNESS.

Lawyer Murdoch Gives His Opinion of Lucy Denning's Sister.

The Andrews case still drags along at the Police Court. The cross-examination of Mrs. Lewis was concluded by W. G. Murdoch for the defence yesterday. When asked why she didn't come down and give herself up to the police the night her sister died, she said, "I couldn't answer that." She acknowledged that all answers she had made to Detective Reburn, when he interviewed her the night of her sister's death, were lies. Lawyer Murdoch characterized Mrs. Lewis as being a "skilled witness."

SALOONS VERSUS CLUBS.

Hotel Men Have Club Officials Indicted for Illicit Liquor Selling.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 5.—A sensation was caused here to-day by the report of the grand jury. The officers and members of the Fort Wayne Club, the swellest and wealthiest social organization in Northern Indiana, were indicted for selling liquor without a license, for violating the 11 o'clock closing law and for Sabbath desecration. The membership includes many prominent jurists, professional men, capitalists and business men. The movement was inaugurated by saloonkeepers.

Avoid drastic medicines and harsh purgatives, and use Burdock Blood Bitters, which cures constipation, dyspepsia, bad blood and all stomach troubles.

Burdock Blood Bitters cures skin diseases, scrofula and bad blood. It is a perfect blood purifier and acts on the entire system.

The Financial Crisis

is an important question at present, but there is no question as to the merits of the Student's Mixture Tobacco. It is composed of the purest brands, is pleasant, aromatic and cool. Ask for it.

For sick headache, flatulence or sour stomach, no other remedy approaches St. Leon; write for testimony. 36

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures all throat and lung troubles, such as coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc.

City News in Brief.

The City Treasurer yesterday received a cheque for $571.88 from the stewards of Jarvis-street Baptist Church, taxes for 1893.

John Holland of Wellington-avenue is suing Miss Catharine McNamara of Shaw-street for $5000 damages for alleged slander.

George Williams, who burglarized Thomson & Robinson's tailoring establishment in York-street, was yesterday awarded 30 days.

Robert Boyter will serve five months in the Central Prison for the theft of two pair of shoes from in front of a King-street store.

In the Clarke property arbitration the witnesses examined yesterday were Messrs. Clarence Whitney, Paul Sezlinski, Henry Burden, James Bain and Charles Blachford.

At the annual meeting of subscribers of the Toronto General Hospital yesterday, Walter S. Lee was elected a trustee of the hospital.

An alarm from box 36 at 12.35 p.m. yesterday called the fire brigade to a fire at 26 Edward-street, caused by a child accidentally setting fire to a bed tick. Damage slight.

William Hickman, colored, was yesterday sent to jail for 30 days for the theft of an overcoat from Arthur Binsley of the Biological Department, Toronto University.

William Stark of Ann-street appeared in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of fraud in obtaining money from D. C. Kerr, broker, on a cheque on the Ontario Bank, in which institution he had no funds.

Jebb, the well-known optical specialist and inventor of the "Recherche" optometer for examining the eye and sight, will be at J. E. Ellis & Co.'s, 3 King-street east, till Saturday, 9th. Consultation and examination of the eyes free.

Special services are being held in S. Stephen's Church, College-street, on Wednesday evenings during the season of Advent. The preacher this evening will be Canon Dumoulin of St. James' Cathedral.

The examinations of the Provincial Model Schools begin on Monday next and will continue for four days. The examinations will be held in Toronto, Toronto Junction and Newmarket.

At a meeting of the Veterinary Medical Society last night papers by C. A. Turley, J. T. Eliot, W. J. Shields, W. B. Telfer, William Longenaker, G. R. Stewart and H. E. Stein were read and discussed.

Reuben Peterman, 123 Elm-street, was running a circular saw at Firstbrook's Box Factory yesterday, when his left hand slipped and the thumb was almost severed from the hand. He was removed to the General Hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

Owen G. Martin, who advertised for agents to sell "fire kindlers," and when Henry Gorman answered the advertisement secured a deposit of $15 from him and failed to return it, was charged at the Police Court yesterday with fraud. He was committed to the sessions.

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.

"THE RIVALS."

A Great Production at the Grand By the Drews.

"The Rivals" drew a better house at the Grand last night than "The Road to Ruin" on Monday evening. In every way the performance was most satisfactory. The actors were better chosen for the roles, the play was much stronger and the tout ensemble seemed to work together for good. Not only was the stage satisfactory, but the audience, though not so large as the performance deserved, was of an exceedingly appreciative kind and apparently above the average in intelligence.

Mrs. John Drew sustained, in the character of Mrs. Malaprop, the high standard of excellence that she displayed in Widow Warren, and in some respects she improved on it somewhat. Mrs. Drew acted the pretentious, uneducated, artificial old lady with a realistic force that showed genuine ability of the first order. The misapplied words of the play seemed to fit her as though they were part of her nature. She grew sublime in her ridiculousness and ridiculous in her sublimity. She was perfectly unconscious of the ridiculous figure she cut, and the air of perfect complacency with which she assumed this unconsciousness was indeed refreshing. With a word she brought down the house, with a nod or a grimace she convulsed it with laughter. She could not be more apropos than as Mrs. Malaprop.

Mr. Sidney Drew as Bob Acres was a laughable contradiction of absurdities that showed much cleverness. He looked in every sense the coward he was intended.

Mrs. Sidney Drew was decidedly better as Lydia Languish than as Sophia Freelove, though she did not display much of the languishing quality. The character of the absolute, autocratic old father suits Mr. George Osborne.

As Captain Absolute Clarence E. Holt required to show very little passion and very little action, consequently he managed to hide defects that were conspicuous on Monday night. On the whole his performance was a fairly good one.

"Wang" Wednesday Night.

"Wang" will be given its second presentation in Toronto to-morrow night at the Grand. The Philadelphia Inquirer in speaking of the same company which will appear here says: "A particularly fine production of 'Wang' was given last night at the Park Theatre. Goodwin and Morse's work never received a better presentation from every point of view. It was staged richly yet tastefully, so far as the scenic appointments were concerned; the costumes were new and full of harmoniously blended color, and the accessories gave evidence of care and thoroughness in their preparation. Mr. Stevens possesses more than the customary amount of ability as a fun-maker and, moreover, his methods are legitimate. This was evident last night, for he gave a bright, rollicking portrayal of the part without overstepping the bounds and making the mistakes of the average comic opera comedian.

"The supporting company was equally as effective. The chorus was large and sang excellently."

World's Fair Novelty.

The ten Japanese dancing girls that were brought from the "Royal Court" of Japan to be exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair will be the attraction at the Musee next week. They appear on Mr. Moore's circuit of houses under very peculiar circumstances, which are as follows: Every year the Japanese Government selects a certain number of young girls to be educated in the terpsichorean art. When their instruction in the poetry of motion is completed by the dancing master they are attached to the Royal Court as entertainers of the Japanese nobility. Just before the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago a speculative Jap, with probably Americanized ideas, conceived that he might make a fortune if he could secure a number of court dancers to take to the World's Fair, but, fearing that his scheme would not be countenanced by the Government, he worked quietly among the girls and induced ten of them to ask permission of the Government to come to America to learn the art of weaving. Permission was granted them and then the schemer organized a stock company, purchased the most magnificent costumes that could be secured in Japan for his troupe and brought them to America. Before he had completed arrangements with the World's Fair authorities for space in the Midway Plaisance, however, the Japanese Government heard of his actions and once threatened to remove its Governmental exhibit from the grounds if the girls were permitted to appear. With his plans thus frustrated the schemer found himself in a predicament. J. H. Moore, owner of the Musee in this city, learning of the strange circumstance, and being anxious to secure them for his museums in Toledo, Detroit and Toronto, extricated them from their difficulties by paying a large sum of money in advance to settle bills which had accumulated in Chicago. Thus it is that their beautiful dances, intended only for the eyes of royalty, will be given before the Toronto public for the first time at the Musee Theatre the week of Dec. 11. Manager Young, who visited Detroit Sunday to see the dancing girls, says that it is the prettiest attraction that he ever saw in a museum, and that the wardrobe worn by them is simply gorgeous, and lovers of beautiful costumes should on no account miss seeing them.

Notes.

An immense number of tickets have already been disposed of for the Toronto Field Battery benefit concert in St. Andrew's Hall on Dec. 11. An excellent program has been prepared, which includes a hypnotic entertainment of Mr. John J. Main.

The Working Women's Protective Association have arranged an excellent program for their benefit concert in the Auditorium on Dec. 12.

No finer or more attractive program has ever been given in the city than that arranged for Friday evening in the Pavilion. The names of Agnes Thomson, Whitney Mockridge, P. Delasco and Harry M. Field form a combination of artists eminent in the musical world, who will be heard at their best on this occasion, assisted by the Toronto String Quartet. Plan is now open at A. & S. Nordheimer's.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

A Safe Unlocked, Looted of its Contents and Again Locked.

A mysterious robbery has been reported to the police. Monday night Mr. Walker of the Grand Opera Candy store locked up his place at the usual hour.

Mr. Walker and his family live over the store. Tuesday morning the back door was found open. A further investigation revealed that $35 had been stolen from the safe. The safe, which has a combination lock, was found locked.

If you have sick headache, are bilious or constipated, drink St. Leon hot before breakfast. 36

In his Vegetable Pills, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For *Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions* Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

St. Leon does not need artificial gases to preserve it; ninety per cent. is sold in its natural state, just as it flows from the spring.

California and Mexico.

The Wabash Railway has now on sale winter tourist tickets at the lowest rates ever made to Old Mexico and California. These tourist rates are available for the great winter fair at San Francisco. The banner route is the great Trunk Line that passes through six states of the Union and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America.

Full information may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto.

St. Leon used regularly for a spell will positively cure the worst case of dyspepsia. 36

All items, society or otherwise, intended for The Toronto Sunday World, must be addressed to the editor of that paper at 83 Yonge-street. ed

Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures colds.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

DEATH FROM OSSIFICATION.

Helpless for Fourteen Years, Captain Hunter's Life Goes Out With the Last Drop of Blood.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Ossification of the body, superinduced by a curious complication of disease, caused the death here yesterday of Captain Alexander Hunter, at the age of 68 years. The case is one of the most curious in medical records.

Captain Hunter was a widely-known mariner, and while running a transport steamer from Andersonville Prison during the rebellion contracted the spotted and typhus fevers that resulted in his death. For the past 14 years he has been almost helpless and yesterday the last drop of blood left his body.

He commanded the vessel that carried the first American flag up to Baltimore during the riot and also pulled the receiving ship out of that port while the Confederate guns were trained upon his vessel. Capt. Hunter was decorated with a medal of honor by President Lincoln for meritorious conduct and bravery.

HE SENT A LETTER,

But the Mayoralty Candidate for 1894 Did Not Attend.

Yesterday afternoon there were circulated by some person or persons a number of dodgers, on which the name of Mr. Warring Kennedy was printed in large type, in connection with the $60,000,000 canal scheme. It was stated that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Thomas Thompson would address a meeting to be held in Dingman's Hall, "Come and hear Toronto's Mayor for 1894" was the inducement held out on the bills. There was no doubt but Mr. Kennedy's name was used to attract people to the meeting.

It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Kennedy was not to be caught by such chaff. Instead of putting in an appearance he sent the following curt note, the meaning of which is easily understood:

To the Chairman of the Meeting in Dingman's Hall:

My name is on the bill to address a meeting in Dingman's Hall this evening. Having expressed my willingness to accept the nomination for Mayor of Toronto for the coming year, I desire to reserve my utterances on all public questions for a public meeting to be held at a subsequent date for the ratification of my acceptance of the requisition presented to me. WARRING KENNEDY.

The World is informed that Mr. Kennedy's name was used on the bill without his sanction.

OGEEDATEEKA, THE MOHAWK,

Learned Shorthand and is Now the Chief of a Wild West Show.

In the absence of Rev. Dr. Scadding, Vice-President Crawford occupied the chair at the meeting of the York Pioneers yesterday. Mr. Doel, the treasurer, resigned his position, which was filled by the appointment of Mr. E. M. Morphy. It was resolved to make each alternate meeting of the society one for the giving of personal experience by the members. This was intended to draw out the rapidly vanishing memories of a past that has already become historic in our annals.

Mr. Charles Ware of 423 Wellesley-street was elected a member of the society.

Mr. Crawford read for Dr. Scadding an interesting extract from a Welsh paper which treated of Ogeedateeka, a somewhat noted Indian of the Mohawk tribe, who was born on the reserve near Brantford. The subject of the article in question was a full-blood Indian and a near relative of Joseph Brant, the famous Indian chief. He received a good education, became proficient in shorthand, and finally joined the famous Wild West Show that traveled through the continent. In a short time he became the leading man in the combination. He determined to follow the profession of which he made such a success. A short time ago he was made an honorary member of the York Pioneers' Association, an honor granted to very few, as he was much under 45 years of age, under which the society excluded anyone from becoming a member.

Honorably Acquitted.

In the Police Court yesterday morning the four men, Daniel Reddin of 16 Shirley-street, J. H. Jamieson of 18½ Leonard-avenue, James Smith of 48 Stafford-street and Michael Hickey of 7 Eden-place, were honorably acquitted on the charge of robbing the New Fort of certain regimentals stolen last Friday. Daniel Reddin was discharged by Magistrate Denison before any evidence was taken, and the others, as well as Reddin, were at once cleared by the evidence. Two New Fort men were convicted of the theft, John Pugh getting three years in the penitentiary and Albert Marshall 30 days in jail. It was shown that the only connection the four men above mentioned had with the case was in the fact that the two culprits had endeavored to sell the stolen goods to them.

Separate School Board.

The trustees of the Separate schools met at De La Salle Institute last night. Peter McIntyre offered three prizes of a book, with 20 steamboat tickets, for all the three best essays on "Advantages of Toronto." The beneficent offer was referred to the Management Committee.

The report of the Building Committee, who produced bills to the amount of $326.95, was passed. The Building Committee and Management Supplies reports were also passed.

The roll for the month was presented, which showed the registered number of students, 3410; highest number, 3197; average, 2855. Night schools will be opened in St. Mary's, St. Michael's and St. Patrick's next week.

Danger from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and pulmonary complaints can be avoided by the timely use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Methodist Social Union.

The Methodist Social Union met last night in Elm-street Methodist Church, Mr. Massey presiding. The audience listened with interest to a paper read by Rev. Dr. Dewart, Editor of The Guardian, dealing with the Stationing and Transfer Committees of the church. He was followed by Mr. Emerson Coatsworth, M.P., whose remarks on the same subject were described by a subsequent speaker, Dr. Griffin, as the best he had ever listened to. Mr. Coatsworth considered that if the present Stationing Committee were enlarged by the addition of one layman from each district and then allowed to perform its duties free from outside influences and canvassing of its members no further reform would likely be sought for.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. H. M. Blight, gave efficient assistance, their rendering of "The Way Was Long and Dreary" being peculiarly applauded.

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.

Stanley Barracks.

By a "general order" received yesterday from the military authorities at Ottawa the New Fort barracks in Toronto will henceforth be known as Stanley Barracks. Although it is not so stated it is understood that the change is made by way of compliment to the late Governor-General, now the Earl of Derby.

Dr. Bessey says St. Leon is invaluable to high livers, meat eaters and those using strong liquors. 36

Removal.

The Williamson Book Company (limited) will remove in a few days from Yonge-street to No. 15 King-street west (five doors west of their old stand). They will open up next week with a fine line of Xmas goods.

GUINANE BROS.'

COMBINED BUILDING SALE AND ANNUAL SALE OF OVERSHOES AND RUBBERS.

The Rubber House of the City—Prices Nominal—The Most Opportune and Greatest Sale of the Day.

It has long been a well-established fact that we do the rubber trade of the city. Each year our annual sale of rubbers and overshoes has been anxiously expected, and each year it has been an ever-increasing surprise to the people. This season we propose to surpass ourselves. If the best goods and the lowest prices can do it we mean to furnish every man, woman and child in Toronto with a pair of rubbers or overshoes. A few weeks ago we had not a pair of rubbers in stock—today we do not know where to store them, so the public can feel certain that there is no old stock. There are no last year's rubbers among the thousands of cases now on our premises, and as we do not buy seconds, thirds or damaged rubbers we can offer only first quality.

Unfortunately for us, when we placed our order for rubbers and overshoes, we were confident that we would by this time have at our disposal at least five times our present space. As a consequence we have now on hand five times too many rubbers and overshoes. This is your opportunity. We must clear these goods off, and to do so have determined to make this combined annual and building sale something to be remembered. We must succeed, and why not? We have rubbers and overshoes unsurpassed in quality, unlimited in quantity and we will sell them at prices merely nominal. Judge from this partial list what we propose doing:

Ladies' Opera Croquet Rubbers.....20c.
" " " .....25c.
" "Featherweight" Croquet Rubbers.....35c.
Ladies' "Fairy" Instep strap Rubbers..35c.
" "Gipsy" Croquet Rubbers.....40c.
" "Mermaid" Storm Rubbers.....30c.
" "Carnival" Button overshoes..$1.25