The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR — FRIDAY MORNING OCTOBER 23 1885. — PRICE ONE CENT.

RIEL MUST BE HANGED.

THE COURT SAID SO AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL AFFIRMED IT.

Judgment Against the Rebel Leader on all the Points Raised—The Ottawa Government Officially Notified.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The privy council gave its decision to-day in the appeal case of Louis Riel. The petitioner's case was considered very weak from the outset. Riel's counsel relied chiefly on the contention that the court in the first instance at Regina had no jurisdiction to try the petition. The court apparently was not much disposed to attach weight to this argument. No surprise was felt when at the close of the counsel's address the attorney-general said he did not feel called upon to reply in behalf of the crown. The lord chancellor read judgment to-day. It was against the prisoner on every point, affirming his conviction, holding that the Canadian court of first instance had jurisdiction of treason, that the six men on the jury were sufficient, that the shorthand notes were lawful reports of the proceedings, and that substantial justice had been done to Riel.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadian counsel, said to-day: "It is impossible to pretend that Riel was unfairly tried. No doubt at the time of the outbreak in the Northwest grievances existed which have since been remedied. Riel commenced the agitation from purely political motives. Many people still consider that he rendered valuable services to the country. Doubtless the excitement induced in Riel mental aberration, rendering him incapable of keeping the rebellion within the legal limits. Off the scaffold Riel will become a martyr. In prison or in an asylum he would be forgotten.

Mr. Fitzpatrick advocated the appointment by the Canadian government of a commission to again examine the prisoner as to his sanity.

The Daily Telegraph commenting on the Riel case says: "On the whole, yesterday's judgment is so upheld by reason, and comes from lawyers of such undoubted authority that it may be assumed to cover the justice of the case. The end of the chapter now rests with Canada. Riel cannot complain of Canada. The now master of the situation exacts the last penalty."

The Times says it is the universal opinion in England that Riel deserves death.

The Government Notified.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—The secretary of state has been officially notified that the privy council have refused to entertain the appeal in the Riel case.

David's Solid Vote—The Minerve's Good Sense.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—Mr. L. O. David, chairman of the Riel defence association, was interviewed to-day concerning the privy council's judgment in the Riel case. He said: "I think we have done all we can as friends of the man, and our efforts should now cease, leaving the responsibility in the hands of the government." In answer to a question as to whether further agitation would be organized in Riel's behalf he said: "No, I do not think it is advisable. National feeling is pretty pronounced, and it would not take very much to cause trouble. All my endeavors will, therefore, be in the direction of conciliation. The government must stand by its own acts, and if they hang Riel they must expect to be driven from power by the solid French vote in this province."

La Minerve of to-day contains a strong article against Riel, whom it believes is not entitled to any sympathy simply because he is a French Canadian. "To make the cause of Riel," it says, "the cause of a party or a nationality is for that party or nationality to excuse the imprisonment of priests and sisters, to approve murder, pillage and heresy, to create amongst other nationalities a hatred of the French name, and to make us a race of blind fanatics. Riel may excite sympathy. There is not a political offender who does not, but in the judgment that is given in his case it is not to be considered whether he is a French Canadian or an English Canadian, justice should be equal for all."

AN AMBASSADOR'S OPINION.

Burmah Desires to be on Friendly Terms With Great Britain.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Burmese envoy to-day handed a note to Lord Lyons, the British ambassador, in which he stated that he had sent a despatch to his government advising them to accept arbitration for the settlement of the dispute with England, and that he was certain they would be glad to restore friendly relations with Great Britain. European residents in Burmah, he said, were perfectly safe. The people of that country had no desire to be hostile to England.

A Land-Slide in Alaska.

NANAIMO, B.C., Oct. 22.—The steamer Idaho from Alaska brings intelligence of a terrible land slide which occurred on Sept. 23 in a basin above Junea, by which Mike Powers and Fred. Cushman, mine owners, and an Indian lost their lives.

CABLE NOTES.

Two British steamers have gone to Mandalay to bring away the two hundred Europeans there.

A rapid increase of cases of suicide is reported at Berlin. Seven occurred on Wednesday.

T. M. Healey and Mr. McKenna have been selected as the Parnellite candidates for Monaghan.

Labouchere declares that the communication signed "Mansfield," challenging the editor of the St. Stephen's Review to a duel, was unauthorized.

The diplomatic corps in Belgrade has addressed a note to the Servian government with a view of arresting further bellicose action by Servia.

Three Bulgarian monks and one nun, who were secretly collecting funds to promote a revolt in Macedonia, have been arrested in St. Petersburg.

The defence fund raised for Stead and his associates in the Armstrong abduction case amounts to £50,000, but even that large amount, it is said, will not cover the legal expenses.

Lord Grosvenor delivered a speech last evening after paying a visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden. He said Mr. Gladstone was ready to go to Midlothian to appeal to the electors. Mr. Gladstone will go to Midlothian on Nov. 10.

The sessions of the monetary conference were resumed at Paris yesterday. France, Italy and Switzerland agree to prolong the monetary convention with the adoption of a clause relating to the mode of repayment of silver coins should the Latin union be dissolved.

Statistics show that while the illegitimate births in France during 1880 were 68,227, in 1884 they were 75,754, or an increase of 7527 in four years. The number of births in the whole period were 937,000, an increase of only 2000 compared with the total of the previous four years.

THE SULTAN FOR PEACE.

His Policy Likely to Prevail With Bulgaria.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—King Milan has refused to receive a Bulgarian envoy on the ground that diplomatic relations between Servia and Bulgaria have been severed.

It is expected that the sultan's peace policy will prevail and that Prince Alexander will give in his unconditional submission. The delay has worn out Bulgarian patriotism. The porte has invited the powers to meet at Constantinople and definitely settle the difficulty. The powers are said to be unanimously of the opinion that the status quo ante must be restored.

The Poor Prince.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Journal des Debats says Austria and Russia have agreed that personal union shall be granted to Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, that Prince Alexander shall be deposed, and that Bulgaria shall cede the Widdin district to Servia. The Turkish government is expected to acquiesce in this arrangement.

"COME ON, MY LITTLE DARLING."

Daring Attempt to Abduct a Little Five-Year-Old Girl.

SPRING WELLS, Mich., Oct. 22.—A bright little 5-year-old daughter of Oscar Loewe was playing in front of her father's residence in Scotten avenue, when she was suddenly confronted by a man apparently 28 years of age, who said: "Come on, my little darling," and stooping down, grabbed the child, and fled across the field into Clark woods on Dix road. The little daughter of Charles Haickstein witnessed the abduction and described the man. The neighbors were informed of the affair, and men, accompanied by an intelligent dog, started in pursuit. The dog soon scented the abductor's whereabouts and attacked him so fiercely, that to save himself from being caught, the villain dropped the child and fled. His clothes were nearly torn from his person during the encounter.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Diphtheria is raging to an alarming extent among children on the borders of Lancaster county, Pa. Moses Hofferd has lost six children and three others are dying.

Joseph Smith, aged 13, living among the mountains in the southern end of the country of Bedford, Pa., was killed by a panther last evening. His body was almost devoured.

The Baltimore and Ohio railway decline to enter the passenger pool or consent to any advance in rates unless it is recognized as a New York line. The matter has been referred to the railroad presidents.

The statue of the late Wm. E. Dodge was unveiled in the park at Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, New York, yesterday with appropriate ceremonies under the auspices of the chamber of commerce.

At a meeting of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph company yesterday, Dr. Green was re-elected president and Gen. Eckert general manager. Col. Clowry of Chicago was elected a vice-president.

An explosion occurred yesterday morning at Raccoon mine in Chesterfield county, Va., twenty five miles from Richmond. One hundred men were in the mine at the time, but only one was killed and three wounded.

Many descendants of the Huguenots met at New York yesterday afternoon to celebrate the bi-centenary of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. John Jay presided. Secretary of State Bayard was among those present.

The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad yesterday favorably considered a proposition to dispose of about 80 000 acres of land to an American syndicate at $7 per acre. The matter was referred to a committee with full powers to complete the transaction.

The Mutual United Brotherhood of Liberty has been holding a convention at Baltimore, Md. The association is organizing branches in every state and territory. It's object is to raise money to test all infringements of the rights of colored people as guaranteed them by constitutional and statute law.

A swindler has been working the poor people of Reading, Pa. He pretended to be the agent of the Family company of North America, the objects of which were to assess each member 25 cents on the birth of a child to give to the mother thereof, classes of 500 being made up for the object. An entrance fee of one dollar was charged. He collected the dollars and decamped.

An immense crowd of people filled the court of oyer and terminer at New York yesterday morning to listen to the proceedings in the trial of Ferdinand Ward. The latter was present in the custody of the warden of Ludlow street jail. His face was pale owing to long confinement, but otherwise he appeared as well as usual. When the district attorney called Ward's case, Ward's counsel pleaded not guilty on the several charges. The work of selecting a jury then began.

Three Husbands to One Wife.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—In court here Victoria Parmer appeared as the wife of three husbands, all of whom were present. Three years ago the woman was the wife of Alexander Moore. About that time Moore was sent to the penitentiary, and one year afterwards the woman, without having obtained a divorce, married William Parmer, with whom she lived a year until she met Jesse Blalock, when she left Parmer and went to live with Blalock. A few days ago Moore was released and came back to Atlanta. Parmer heard that Moore was hunting for "their wife," and he too began to search for the woman. Upon learning that she was wanted the woman left Blalock, who also started out to find her. He succeeded, but just as he found her Moore and Parmer made their appearance. Blalock gave the woman a brutal beating in the presence of her other husbands, and then left. He was arrested.

And All About a Pig.

GREENVILLE S.C., Oct. 22.—Edward Crisp and Wm. Bryson of Laurens county, cousins, and heads of respectable families, had a dispute over the ownership of a pig. They decided to ride to the woods and settle the dispute. There Crisp grasped Bryson by the hair, lifted him off his horse and dropped him to the ground. Bryson then shot and killed Crisp.

Mrs. Weldon Back Again.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Weldon, who recently completed a six months' term of imprisonment for libelling Mr. Riviere, manager of Covent garden, has again been committed for trial on similar charges. While in jail Mrs. Weldon wrote to Mr. Riviere and his solicitors, accusing him of villiany in stealing a document belonging to her.

Their Only Salvation.

LONDON, Oct 22.—The English farmers' alliance have adopted a resolution stating that to avert the ruin of the present race of farmers landowners must forthwith reduce the rents of farms, and the government must formulate a measure which will prevent the raising of rents on the improvements of tenants.

A PEST HOLE OF DISEASE.

EIGHT CHILDREN SMITTEN WITH SMALLPOX IN ONE HABITATION.

Three Other Cases and a Corpse in the Next Room—All This in Civilized Montreal—Have the English Nothing to Answer For?

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—Returns of the health office this morning show 40 deaths from smallpox in the city yesterday—7 in Cote St. Louis, 2 in St. Jean Baptiste, 2 in Ste. Cunegonde and 1 in St. Henri, also 2 at Point St. Charles.

The medical health officer reported for yesterday fifty-seven new cases of smallpox, thirty-nine of which were verified.

Dr. Laberge and a large squad of sanitary policemen proceeded with two ambulances to Prevost street and its neighborhood (Hochelaga) this morning and removed seven persons suffering with smallpox to the hospital. There was no disturbance. Four more patients were removed this afternoon. The priest of the district attended and assisted the efforts of the officials by persuasion.

Joseph Dauserean for tearing down a placard was to-day fined $20, the highest penalty under the act.

There are 15 cases of smallpox at St. Gabriel.

Solemn high mass at which Mgr. Fabre officiated, was chanted at the Roman Catholic cathedral to-day for the cessation of the smallpox epidemic.

This evening the health authorities discovered a very pest hole of smallpox in No. 1623, Notre Dame street. In one room eight children of one family were found suffering from smallpox and in an adjoining room only separated by a thin partition three other cases were found and one dead body. The corpse was buried and all cases will be removed to the hospital in the morning. None of the cases had been reported.

Anti-Vaccinator Ross.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—Dr. A. M. Ross has entered action in the superior court against the Montreal Daily Star and Montreal Gazette for $10,000 damages each on account of their recent articles regarding him. Dr. Ross has also entered an action for $5000 damages against Dr. Godfrey on the ground of verbal slanders.

Two Cases at L'Islet.

L'ISLET, Que., Oct. 22.—Two new cases of smallpox occurred to-day in the village. The two houses are placarded.

The Disease in New York State.

WHITEHALL, N.Y., Oct. 22.—Two cases of smallpox have been reported in the county house at Whallonsburgh, fifty miles north of here.

It Is in New York State.

MOORE'S JUNCTION, N.Y., Oct. 22.—There is a case of smallpox in a family living half a mile from here. The occupants of the house have been quarantined.

Two hundred silk umbrellas at half price, part of Forbes, Convey & Co.'s stock, is offered at Thos. Thompson & Son's, King street east.

WALDEMAR'S WEDDING.

A Royal Marriage in Republican France.

EU, France, Oct. 22.—The marriage of Prince Waldemar, third son of the King of Denmark, and Princess Marie, daughter of the Duc and Duchess de Chartres, was celebrated to-day at Chateau d'Eu, residence of the Comte de Paris. The civil ceremony was performed yesterday in Paris by the mayor, and the religious services were conducted here to-day in the private chapel of the chateau. Among those present were the Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their three daughters, Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, Duc de Cazes, the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres and Count Von Moltke and the Danish minister. The handsome park and extensive garden surrounding the chateau were to-night brilliantly illuminated with electric lights and Chinese lanterns. The town was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and many private houses were also illuminated. Everything passed off pleasantly. At the wedding breakfast the Prince of Wales proposed the toast to the health of the bride and bridegroom.

The Crazy King's Affairs.

From the London Truth.

The debts of the King of Bavaria amount to £1,500,000. The private theatrical performances at Munich have been suspended, all building operations at the new castles have been stopped, and the royal stud has been largely diminished. The great mountain castle of Herren-Chiemsee, which has been building for ten years and has cost £1,500,000, is not half finished.

Expensive English Nonsense.

From the London Truth.

I am sorry to hear that, in accordance with the usual discreditable practice, an application is to be made to parliament for the amount of the fees charged for admitting Prince Henry of Battenberg to the Order of the Garter. The vote will certainly be opposed, and it is to be regretted that the Queen should have been so ill-advised; for I hear that her Majesty was disposed to pay the amount herself, but that some wooden-headed officials about the court persisted that this would be creating an inconvenient precedent. It strikes me that it will be considerably more inconvenient if the vote be rejected by the house of commons. Within the last two years over £1000 has been paid for the garter fees of the Prince of Wales' sons, and, including the cost of special missions, upwards of £100,000 has been paid by the public during the present reign on account of the "extra" (royal) knights of this order. When the queen came to the throne there were only five or six "extras," but now there are no fewer than twenty-eight, the blue ribbon having of late years been scattered about Europe with a very ill-judged profusion. Nothing is more absurd than the custom of invariably presenting a royal knight with the full trappings of the state costume, which cost some £500, and are never worn. There is only one case known during the last thirty years of a knight having arrayed himself in his full dress, and this was a certain German princelet who desired to have his portrait painted in this quaint garb.

An International Cooking Match.

The latest formulated idea in crazes is an international cooking match. This is to take place in the aquarium in Westminster in December next. It means the production of the favorite dishes of each nation. The Briton will present his plum pudding and roast beef, the Spaniard olla podrida, the Italian his maccaroni a la garlic, the German bratwurst and sauerkraut, the Russian his kapoosta soup, the Frenchman his fricassee, and the Norwegian will teach how to cook eggs in that variety of ways which astonishes the traveler in his clime.

THE GRAIN MEN HEARD FROM.

Their Views on Special Railway Rates to the Board of Trade.

The grain, produce and milling members of the Board of Trade are strongly in favor of having special rates with the railways, independent of the Commercial Travelers' association. Several of them were interviewed yesterday.

William Worden, 60 Front street east, said the action taken by President Darling was exactly what had been desired for years. He himself had applied for admission to membership in the Commercial Travelers' association in this city, but had been refused on the ground that millers and produce dealers were not qualified to become members. He had been a member of the London association for some years, and as far as he himself was concerned he was not affected by his rejection, but his travelers had been obliged to go to Montreal and London and to join the Commercial Travelers' association there in order to receive the reduced railway rates.

When The World entered the office of Crane & Baird at Scott and Wellington streets, Mr. Baird, Mr. Chapman of Chapman & Co., Mr. Tilley of W. P. Howland & Co. and Mr. John Spink of Spink Bros. were found chatting, sampling grain and watching the "ticker." When the subject was broached, these gentlemen immediately dropped their conversation, and each stated his views of the action of the Commercial Travelers' association in opposing Mr. Darling's efforts to obtain reduced rates. Speaking for their respective firms, they said that their travelers had all been excluded from the Toronto association and had been forced to become members at London or Montreal. They did not see what business it was of the Travelers' association if the Board of Trade obtained reduced rates.

Mr. Spink was especially communicative. "Why," said he, "when my travelers were refused admission to the association they were told that the railway companies would not accept grain or produce travelers. Now, the grain and produce men of this city ship yearly more tons of freight than all the other dealers in the city put together, and I know for a fact that a man can take a sample of tea to Whitby, for instance, and on his return he will be granted a life ticket of the association even if he never travels a mile again. With reference to the statements which are prevalent that Mr. Darling has not the support of the members of the Board of Trade in his move for reduced rates, I can say that he has their support. Two years ago I myself was a member of a subcommittee appointed to consult with the officials of the various railways for reduced rates. The railways at that time would not give us special rates, although we had had them years before."

In these sentiments the other gentlemen concurred. With regard to the 1000 mile tickets, which the Commercial Travelers' association say must amply supply the wants of the produce men. Mr. Tilley said that each firm would have to buy tickets for perhaps half a dozen roads, and when that had used up the full 1000 miles on one road, they would not have used up more than a couple of hundred miles on other roads. In the course of the conversation Mr. Baird said that The World was the only city paper which was fully alive to the milling interests of the country. This was acquiesced in by all present.

A visit to Mr. Sargant, secretary of the Commercial Travelers' association, brought out the other side of the story. He said that up till within three years ago the railway companies had positively refused to allow special rates to millers and produce dealers. The constitution of the association had accordingly been made to exclude all such from membership. When the railways withdrew their objection to the produce dealers, etc., the association bylaw was repealed.

Mr. Sargant produced a list of members which is published monthly, and of which every railway agent in the country has a copy. The railways retain the right of objecting to pass any member. The list produced contained the names of several travelers for millers, produce dealers and lumbermen, all of whom had been previously excluded. Travelers are admitted irrespective of whether they are buyers or sellers.

PAPA, ARE YOU GOING AWAY?

Chas. Sheldrick's Heartless Elopement With a Salvation Army Girl.

A sensational elopement is reported at Ingersoll. Charles Sheldrick, for the past two or three years an employe at the Noxon Bros.' works, was considered a steady young man. He was a member of the Baptist church and appeared to be trying to lead a consistent life. Last spring he began attendance at the Salvation army barracks and devoted his attentions to a frequenter of that place, Miss Annie Bloor, whom he declared he would go five miles to hear laugh. His faithful wife protested against his conduct, but in vain. He told her that he loved Annie most, and that he intended going away with her, but said that he did not purpose marrying her, only intended living with his love three or four years, and asked his wife if at the expiration of that time he should get tired of Annie, would she consent to his coming back and living with her again. Miss Bloor's parents endeavored to persuade her against her shameless conduct, but she defied them, and they turned her out of doors. Sheldrick then made preparations to leave the town by selling some household things and a cow, and pocketing the proceeds. Finally he sent his own and Annie's trunks to the railway station with as much method and coolness as if it was their wedding journey. He has two children, aged about 4 and 6, and when he was leaving they followed him to the street, crying, and calling, "Papa, are you going away?" A creditor endeavored to prevent him going by garnisheeing the money, but he escaped to Dorchester station, where he took train for the United States and escaped a dose of rotten eggs that the young men of the town had prepared for him.

Big drives in men's and boys' Overcoats and Winter Suits during the Big Sale of Ready-made Clothing, now going on at Petleys'.

The Grenadiers' Parade.

The Royal Grenadiers mustered last night at the armory under Lt.-Col. Grasett. As all the men have not yet received their clothing, and as the regiment is very short of waist belts and other accoutrements, the turn out was not more than 250 strong. The band was in full force and played in splendid style. The route was Jarvis, Gerrard, Elm, the Avenue, Queen, Yonge and King streets. The new clothing sets the men off to advantage.

Eight Dollars and Odd a Kiss.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—A man named Jos. Brosseau was to-day fined $25 by the recorder for forcibly kissing a young girl three times. Brosseau is married.

Somebody Had Blundered.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 22.—Thanksgiving day has been changed to Nov. 12.

SOME SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

AN ABLE LECTURE BY REV. DR. JOHN HALL.

The Land Question—Pauperism—Workingmen's Grievances—Hebrew Rules That Answer as Well To-day.

The Central Presbyterian church was crammed to its utmost capacity last night, on the occasion of a lecture by Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, on social problems of the day. Rev. Professor Gregg made an opening prayer, and Hon. Oliver Mowat, the chairman, introduced the lecturer. Dr. Hall said the labors he had been engaged in while in his native country—Ireland—had forced upon his attention there and then the social problems which are to-day the despair of our ablest men. His experience as prison chaplain in Dublin had brought him face to face with many a difficulty. He referred to an essay of many years ago by Professor Blaikie of Edinburgh, the main idea in which was—the light that Hebrew history and the law of Moses, as given to us in the Old Testament, throw upon important practical questions of the present day. He would go much beyond that admirable essay, but would recommend them to get hold of it; and try what it would suggest. It was the bounden duty of christian people to study these problems, and to meet them with practical solutions. They would find themselves impelled, not towards communism, but towards a large measure of christian socialism. They would find that something more than the ordinary church routine was wanted. The church must be active and aggressive, and christian truth would yet be found equal to all emergencies. He would touch upon a few of the most pressing questions of the day, and would point out the bearing upon them of the Divine word.

It was a great mistake to suppose that christianity was going backwards, it was on the contrary advancing. But it was a question whether we were using christian truth in its fullest measure. He took first the land question, now such a burning one in Ireland. Under the old Hebrew economy there was a permanent family ownership of the land; and the year of jubilee restored every foot of it sold or mortgaged to the former owners or their heirs. There was a popular family ownership of land, and it was as permanent as circumstances would permit.

Next, what to do with people who break the law. We put offenders in prison, and they generally come out worse than when they went in. The Hebrews kept up no prison, but they enforced the *lex talionis*—the law of punishment—the same as the offence. And this law was efficient in keeping down crime. He held the Jews of to-day in the highest esteem; for one thing, they did not go to the divorce court. There was something in the Mosaic law that we have not yet attained to.

Then pauperism. Under Hebrew law the gleanings of the fields were left for the poor, and there was a potent check on extortion and oppression. Every seventh year the poor claimed something more than usual, not as a favor, but as a right. The spirit shown among the early christians after the day of Pentecost, when they had all things in common, was in fact a survival and carrying out of the spirit of the law of Moses with regard to the treatment of the poor. He was of opinion that careful and effective dealing with the poor, by christian congregations, would yet be found to meet all the difficulties of the case. It was the duty of the church to aim at this.

We sometimes wondered at the elaborate genealogies recorded in the Old Testament. But that was because we did not rightly comprehend their purpose and their value. The Hebrews had from the beginning a thorough-going system of registration of births, thus keeping the record of every family and every individual. In Scotland parents making returns of births were compelled to state whether legitimate; but in England they were not compelled to answer on this point. In one case the law was imperative, in the other it was silent. The result was that Scotch records showed many illegitimate births, while England escaped a good deal of this odium, simply because the illegitimate births were not so recorded.

Sanitary reform. In this respect we were, with all our science, but beginning to find out what Moses, under the Divine guidance, had laid down as law 3000 years ago. He spoke with scathing condemnation of the man who waxed rich by crowding poor people into tenements, where scores of them had not the room that was required for half a dozen.

The grievances of workingmen, chiefly long hours and overwork. In shortening the hours of labor the British parliament had done a noble work. The Jewish law provided for frequent releases from labor, besides the seventh day, always most strictly observed.

Education of children by their parents. This was strictly enjoined upon the Hebrews, who were commanded to teach their children the Mosaic law, and the history of the nation. The tribe of Levi was, besides, charged with the education of the whole people.

Moses, under Divine guidance, laid down these laws. Not only had we not improved upon them but we had fallen far short. The Old Testament and the new were one, and the former should be read in the light of the latter.

A vote of thanks was moved by Dr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. J. K. Macdonald, on behalf of the Bible classes, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. McLeod.

See the Busy Merchant reading The World on the cars.

Amusement Notes.

Dan Sully's Corner Grocery, said to be one of the funniest farces extant, will be at the Grand opera house the first three nights of next week, with Wednesday matinee.

The last three nights of the week will be reserved for Miss Rose Coghlan, who will appear in her great success, Our Joan. These two prime attractions ought to make next week a memorable one in the history of the Grand.

There will be but three more performances of the Silver King, this and to-morrow night, with Saturday matinee.

Mr. Harry J. Norman, who will be remembered to Torontonians as the manager of the St. Quinten opera company, dropped into the city yesterday. Mr. Norman has secured the right to produce the Silver King all through Ontario except Hamilton and Toronto. His company was in Lindsay last night and will appear in Orillia to-night.

The Metropolitan rink is keeping up its reputation. Last night the La Rue Brothers, assisted by Master Albert Waltz, the boy wonder, opened a three nights' engagement. They are all very clever on the rollers.

The World is the best read newspaper in Toronto.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: Tower Hill from London, Rhein from Bremen, State of Alabama from Glasgow, W. A. Scholten from Rotterdam.

At Southampton: Ems from New York.

At Queenstown: Abyssinia from New York.

THE POLICE CHAMPION MEDAL.

Opinion of the Clipper—It Remains for the Referee to Decide.

Some days ago Sergeant Stark, as secretary of the Toronto Police Amateur Athletic association, wrote to the New York Clipper for an opinion on two questions in connection with the recent games:

1. Should No. 11 competition (throwing 56 lbs. weight, high throw) be considered finished when the referee recorded Anson and Mills a tie for first place and awarded third to Patterson? If so, how should the points belonging to first and second prizes in that competition be distributed?

2. Which of the two, Mills or Dodds, is in your opinion, judged by the whole record, with due regard to the rules laid down in the program, entitled to the gold medal as the best general athlete.

With a view of supplying the fullest information possible, Sergeant Stark enclosed a list of the prize winners in all the events, a copy of the program and a copy of the constitution and bylaws of the Canadian Amateur Athletic association, under the rules of which the tournament was conducted, adding that Dodds had scored 16 points and Mills 14 points, the latter's standing in No. 11 competition not being included in this calculation. The Clipper answers the questions this week as follows:

1. It was optional with Mills and Anson to decide the tie by continuing the competition or by tossing. In case of a division, each would be entitled to two points and a half.

2. The display made by Dodds was slightly the better.

There was no necessity to ask the Clipper for an opinion on the first question, as Referee Hodge's decision on the day of the games was that Mills and Anson should each be credited with 2½ points, which would bring Mills' score up to 16½ points. In expressing its opinion on the second question the Clipper was not aware of the fact that Dodds was retired from No. 11 competition at an early stage. The whole thing now rests with the referee, whose decision is final and beyond appeal. He has already decided how the points in No. 11 should be divided. Let him decide it again and end the matter. Then if the man who does not get the gold medal is dissatisfied, he can challenge the winner to an all-round competition for supremacy.

SYMPTOMS OF DRUNKENNESS.

Conflicting Evidence of Doctors in the Blue Ribbon Beer Case.

The appeal in the blue ribbon beer case was continued before Judge Macdougall yesterday. A number of physicians gave evidence on either side.

Dr. McPhedran, Dr. Burns, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Fisher, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Edgar and Dr. Adams were all of the opinion that a beverage containing 2½ per cent. of alcohol would intoxicate. Dr. Oliphant thought the beer would not make a man drunk but might produce obtuscation of the mental faculties. An ordinary amount taken by an ordinary drinker would not intoxicate but stimulate.

Dr. McFarlane, the first witness called for the appellant, stated the question whether a beverage with 2½ per cent. of alcohol would intoxicate or not altogether depended on the amount taken. Five pints taken at intervals during twelve or sixteen hours would not produce intoxication, but might cause nausea. Dr. Nichol and Dr. Kennedy also gave it as their opinion that the beer would not intoxicate, but might produce nausea. Dr. Philbrick said that a man could not drink enough blue beer to intoxicate him; he would burst first. Dr. Constantinides thought its effect was simply stimulating. Dr. McConnell (Bathurst street) was of opinion that if a man took a very large quantity of the stuff there was a possibility that it would make him drunk, but it was doubtful if the stomach would hold enough, as nausea would likely set in. Dr. Cook defined intoxication as nausea, giddiness and aberration of the special senses. A man under the influence of liquor, generally called drunk, was, in the medical sense, simply stimulated. He thought the average man couldn't contain enough of the beer in question to intoxicate in the medical sense, but might get nauseous. Nausea was not a symptom of intoxication, but intoxication was often accompanied with nausea. Dr. White thought under ordinary circumstances the beer was not intoxicating, and Dr. George Wright was of a similar opinion. Dr. Pollard said it would take about seven gallons to make a man jubilant; and Dr. Bull was of the opinion that three pints would stimulate a man, but he could not contain enough to intoxicate him. C. Gordon Richardson, of liberal temperance fame, was of the opinion that 2½ per cent. of alcohol would not intoxicate. His idea of intoxication was that a man was drunk when he took the long way home and was very gabby. On the homœopathic principle a barrel might make him "big."

An adjournment was then made until 2 p.m. Saturday. As one of the spectators left the court room he said if a man drank enough of the stuff to get intoxicated he would have to be hooped or spontaneous combustion would be the result.

Fine Worsted Suits and Overcoats at from ten to fifteen dollars per suit during the Big Sale of Clothing at Petleys'.

He Threatened to Shoot.

Thomas King, aged 16, yesterday bought a pair of pants from Jacob Abrahams, York street. Subsequently the youth wanted Abrahams to take back the pants on the plea that they did not fit. Abrahams does not do business that way and declined. King thereupon drew a pistol, and threatened to shoot the clothing man, but the latter never winced and chased his customer out. King was afterwards arrested by Policeman McRae. His weapon was loaded.

Contractors in Court.

John Fletcher versus John Herbert was heard by Judge Galt at the civil assizes yesterday. Plaintiff was a sub contractor to the defendant, who had the contract for building an addition to Osgoode hall, and he sued to recover an amount for extras which the defendant claimed were in the contract. Judgment was reserved. Ryan v. Bank of Montreal was sent to Osgoode hall. Jarvis v. Crothy was referred to arbitration.

Veterinary Essays.

In the article published yesterday concerning the Ontario Veterinary college the following sentence appeared: "In almost every competition in essay writing, etc., on agricultural subjects which has taken place in Canada for several years, the prizes were carried off by graduates of this college." The sentence should have read that the essays were on "veterinary" subjects.

Extra Indemnity Put to Good Use.

Senator McMaster yesterday handed to the directors of the Upper Canada Bible society a check for $452, the amount of last session's extra indemnity allowance, towards their building fund. This contribution is in addition to the honorable gentleman's donation of $500 for the same purpose.

C Company's Return.

Col. Otter left Winnipeg yesterday afternoon, and it is expected he will reach Owen Sound Sunday morning.

SELLING TIMBER LIMITS.

AUCTIONEER PETER RYAN DISPOSES OF $316,000 WORTH.

Seven Hundred and Sixty-Four Square Miles on the North Shore of Lake Huron Falls Under the Hammer—Incidents of the Sale.

There is something attractive after all about a sale of crown timber berths. Commissioner Pardee's auction yesterday drew a good "house" to the chamber of the legislative assembly in the dingy parliament buildings. There must have been over one hundred prominent lumber men in the room, several of whom came from Michigan and others from the wooden district of Ottawa. The members' seats were all occupied, and a number of the bidders lingered around the inside of the main entrance and the lower galleries. Those who had secured seats spread out and eagerly scanned the colored maps issued by the department descriptive of the berths for sale. Whenever a sale was announced a dozen voices would exclaim: "Who's the buyer?" The purchaser being announced distinctly by Auctioneer Peter Ryan, every bidder present would carefully make a note of it on his printed catalogue.

Commissioner Pardee and the assistant commissioner were seated at a table on the speaker's throne. Beside them stood the auctioneer, Peter Ryan, who officiated for the firm having charge of the sale, Messrs. Suckling, Cassidy & Co. Mr. Hardy, the provincial secretary, kept his weather eye open for all that was going on. The audience was a "solid" looking and attentive one. There were not a few M.P.'s and M.P.P.'s in the room. Apparently several of our legislators know something about timber as it bends and nods in the breezes of the north shore of Lake Huron. When the sale was over the commissioner invited his patrons to the refreshment room, where the party regaled themselves with "fiz" and luncheon.

The sale was evidently a successful one. The total amount of timber lands offered for sale was about 1054 square miles, situated on the north shore of Lake Huron. These 1054 square miles were divided into twenty-nine berths, varying in size from 7½ to 83 square miles. Of the total, 764 square miles fell under the hammer. The balance was withdrawn because of the speculators refusing to offer the upset price fixed by the government. For instance, on several of the gold berths the reserve bid was $100 per square mile. One voice was heard to offer $20 if the land itself was thrown in. The total amount in round numbers realized on the 764 square miles that were sold was $316 000, or an average of $414 per square mile. The prices ranged from $60 to $1250 per square mile. Berth No. 2, 68 square miles, projecting eastward in Lake Nipissing from timber berth 11 and that part of timber berth 12 situate south of West Bay, proved to be the plum of the sale. It brought $1250 per square mile and was purchased by Mr. John Payne of Toronto. The other purchasers were Arthur Hill of Saginaw, Mich.; F. B. Maxwell, Toronto; W. H. Bennett, Midland; Robert Jaffrey, Toronto; John Scully, Toronto, (for Neagle & Co. of Ottawa); John Waldie, Toronto; Messom, Boyd & Co.; Bobcaygeon; John M. Dollar, (Cook & Dollar), Midland; Charles Sereney, Ottawa; Thos. Charlton, (brother of John Charlton, M.P.), Layndoch; A. McNabb, Douglas; A. Sutherland, Belleville; Conlin Bros., Thorold; Samuel Lount, Barrie. Some of these gentlemen bought two and three berths of various dimensions.

PERSONAL.

Louis Riel is 41 years of age to-day; he was born at St. Boniface, Manitoba.

John Costigan, jr., son of the minister of inland revenue, has been appointed crown prosecutor for the district of Alberta, N.W.T.

The mother of Edwin Booth died at the residence of her son, Junius A. Booth, on Twenty-Third street, yesterday morning, of pneumonia, at the age of 83.

The Right Rev. James Frazer, D.D., bishop of Manchester, died suddenly yesterday at Manchester, aged 67. He was a victim of overwork. He was called to the episcopacy in 1870.

On Wednesday Lieut. Robert Cartwright, son of Sir Richard Cartwright, wedded Miss Ivy Davy. Lieut. Cartwright was attached to the Midland regiment during the Northwest rebellion.

Prince Waldemar and the Princess Marie were civilly married at Ma're, France, yesterday. M. Kechlin, the mayor of the arrondissement, decorated his official residence and in the name of France bid the bride adieu. His conduct is denounced by the republicans and his dismissal is suggested.

The World Would Like to Know

If Mr. Torrington refuses to admit members of the Choral to the Philharmonic society.

If so, why?

If this town is too small for both societies.

The World Would Like To See

Toronto have a new music hall.

And a grand festival.

All the societies take part in it.

Mr. Torrington conduct it.

That Egg Problem.

Following is the solution of the egg puzzle:

At 2 and 3 for 1d respectively each egg averages 5-12d.

At 5 for 2d respectively each egg averages 2-5d.

At loss on sale of each egg is 1-60d.

And to lose 4d she must sell $4 \times 60 = 240$ eggs.

And at rate of 5-12d each will pay $240 \times \frac{5}{12} = 100$

Ans.—100d and 240 eggs.

Correct answers have been received from A., Schoolboy, and an anonymous correspondent and Alex. Gray, G.T.R.

Schoolboy asks the following question:

A woman sells apples, selling to a boy half her stock and giving him half an apple; another boy buys half of what remained, he is also given half an apple; a third boy buys half of what remains, the woman giving him half an apple; she having one left, gives it to a little girl. How many apples had the woman at first?

He Got the Big Head.

He dressed himself in brand new clothes,
He wore a plug of finest silk;
He eased his hands in gloves of kid
That fed on naught but mother's milk.

But when he walked the town about
And men observed his eye so red,
They said they saw the symptoms true
Of one that's suffering from Big Head.

—*The Office Boy.*

Sonata Pathetique in Three Movements.

ANDANTE CON SENTIMENTO.

Moonlight—Summer—June—Jane,
Rippling rivers—fragrant lane;
Trembling—sighing—vows—kiss—
Love—forever—heaven—bliss.

ALLEGRO M