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TENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

REST-DAY, WAR, FEASTING

THE BAPTISTS ENGAGED IN A TRIPLE OCCUPATION.

The Congress Closed—They Boldly Utter Free Thoughts About Sunday—Primarily for Rest and Recreation, Spiritual, Mental, Physical—Sabbatarian Bigotry Unscriptural—Armies and Arbitration.

The Baptist Congress is over. Its success has been unequivocal. Our American visitors had a Queen-of-Sheba-like revelation of Toronto hospitality, the city's worth and denominational reciprocity.

Yesterday's proceedings were a trinity in unity—the assertion of the freedom of the Christian conscience as regards the Sabbath, the fear that bloated armaments may "let slip the dogs of war," and an evening's free and peace-ful converse on things sublime if not divine.

Rev. Dr. Elder was the morning's chairman, Rev. Dr. Castle had charge of the afternoon debate, Rev. Dr. Thomas benignantly beamed on his guests 'neath the Union Jack and the Star-Spangled Banner at night. Thanks not loud but deep were reciprocally given by Rev. Dr. Elder of New York, on behalf of the visitors, and Rev. Elmore Harris of Toronto, on behalf of the local committee. Pleased with their visit to Ontario the congress invites a Canadian invasion of Connecticut next fall.

Broad Views About the Sabbath.

"The Sabbath Question" occupied the congress for three hours yesterday morning. The subject was introduced in an admirable paper by Rev. J. W. A. Stewart of Rochester. The writer laid stress on the need of weekly rest and recreation. He maintained that it is as much the duty of the state to aid this as to promote sanitation. Legion are the evils of seven days' continuous work. Its first impulse and then renders useless the human machine. The day of rest ensures better work and better workmen. Sunday rest is the palladium of liberty.

The people need educating to the use of the Lord's day apart from and above Sabbatarianism. It should be shown that Sabbath laws are no more religious than laws against stealing. Why not teach the principles of proper Sabbath observance in the public schools? Such instruction would remove popular prejudice. "Let the people," he said, "know that the Sabbath was made for man—not for the religious man, not for the rich man, but for man." [Applause.]

Rev. A. P. McDiarmid of Ottawa dealt with the question as it pertained to the physical welfare of man and the stability of the government of our country.

Rev. Dr. Newman said the utilitarian argument was conclusive as to the value of the Sabbath. He discussed the question whether we are justified in altering the seventh to the first day. There was no scripture which orders this, no "Thus saith the Lord" for Sunday religious observance. It was purely a matter of Christian conscience.

Rev. W. C. Bitting, New York, could not base Sabbath observance on the Fourth Commandment. He preferred to take the Apostle Paul's ground: "Let no man judge me in respect to the Sabbath day. One man regardeth one day; another doth not regard it; let each be fully persuaded in his own mind." [Applause.]

What a Workman Told the Pastor.

Then with pathos he told of a Sunday visit to Central Park, New York, how an artizan with wife and family enjoyed God's sunshine and breathed the pure air of heaven. Said this workingman: "God will not damn me half as quickly for lying on His green earth and looking on His works on a Sunday as he will damn those so-called Christian men who prevent me from enjoying fresh air and recreation on a Sunday.

"This man," said Mr. Bitting, "is a type of thousands who are ground down that so-called Christian men may make money." [Applause.] Then the speaker pleaded for personal liberty. He didn't believe in making people religious by Act of Parliament. "I don't believe there is any harm in whistling on a Sunday." [Laughter.] Jesus Christ went directly in opposition to the traditional views of the Sabbath. He went out to dine and walked in the fields on the Sabbath.

Rev. Dr. Johnson of Chester, Pa., approved of relaxation on Sunday, mental and physical. He did not object to novel-reading on Sunday. People could not be in church all day or always at religious high pressure.

Rev. L. Williams, New York, justified Sabbath legislation for physical and mental recuperation rather than religious observance.

Rev. A. B. Chaffee, Seymour, Pa., made some trenchant remarks on the inconsistency of Christians preaching and prating so much about Sabbath observance and yet not foregoing their Sunday steak and Sabbath milk delivery. He applied the same argument to the reading of Monday's newspapers, knowing that they are produced by Sunday labor, the proprietors professing to "keep the Sabbath." There was for many more intimate communion with God on the green sward than in the stuffy meetinghouse listening to a stupid, drowsy sermon. [Applause.] As a peroration and clincher he reminded the congress of the sad intimation of the effect when judgment should begin at the house of God.

Rev. Alex. Blackburn of Lowell, Mass., knew no better way to get hold of the working people, who do not as a rule go to church, than to show them that the Church of Christ is not a tyrant and that the Sabbath is one of the best gifts of God to society. "Let us get away from the old tradition that the Sabbath is a binding religious observance."

The Saints Using the Devil's Machinery.

Rev. J. W. B. Hill of Avery, New York, said: "When I first went to New York it was against my conscience to travel in a street car on the Lord's day. On one occasion a Baptist brother paid for me. He said: 'Do you know how I ease my conscience; this is a case of the saints using the Devil's machinery.'" [Applause and loud laughter.]

Rev. T. G. D. Boardman of Philadelphia maintained that if the Sabbath was based on religious observance the church was bound to lose in the contest with the world, but placed on the ground of necessity and as a rest day for mankind the church was bound to carry the day. [Applause.] Pleading for Christian liberty the Doctor reminded the Congress that the Apostle Paul made no allusion to the Sabbath save to class it amongst "new moons and festivals" not binding on the heathen converts. The Sabbath is not in its nature religious. Its object is to make a Sabbath of every day of the week.

Rev. G. T. Webb of Niagara gave a graphic account how protesting Christians "break the Sabbath" at the Falls. Christians regularly used Sunday street cars across the line and in some cities in Canada. This he regretted.

The Disarmament of Nations.

This was the fruitful theme of the afternoon's session. Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman of Philadelphia read a brilliant essay on the subject. He said: In the teachings of Jesus was heard the first note of "The Parliament of Nations, the Federation of the World."

War is a crime against the human race; it is national murder. What was relatively right once may be absolutely wrong now. Having paid a touching tribute to the valor and self-sacrifice of those who fought in the American civil war, Dr. Boardman confessed he could never defend another war. The time, he maintained, had gone by for the grotesque, idiotic, savage settlement of questions of right and wrong by gunnery, however elaborate.

"I believe," said Dr. Boardman amidst applause, "that the time has come when the nations should disarm." He preferred Franklin's sentiment, "There never was a good war or a bad peace," to the saying of Washington, "In time of peace prepare for war."

The Doctor in eloquent terms praised international arbitration. Since the Geneva convention in 1872 there had been 31 successful examples of this more excellent way.

The horrors of war were graphically portrayed and the glories of peace poetically sung. Wellington's passage from the field of Waterloo was quoted, "Except a battle lost nothing is worse than a battle won."

The sum of war, he contended, is in the confidence which nations would have in each other by a policy of disarmament. In a brilliant peroration Dr. Boardman sang a paean of the good time coming when nations shall learn war no more.

Mr. J. E. Wells of Toronto, editor of The Canadian Baptist, read a paper to a similar effect.

Arbitration a Failure.

Prof. J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, emphasized the patent fact that the principle of international arbitration has lately fallen into disrepute and discredit. America is not satisfied with its operation, nor Britain either. Sir Henry Maine, the Indian statesman, speaks of arbitration in terms of hopelessness and despair. Still the Professor had faith, if not in arbitration, in the success of Christianity. He did not flatter himself or the congress with the unction that this happy time is near. Without thorough recasting of human nature war would be inevitable. War, however, might be restricted and its evils mitigated, e.g., in the neutrality of trading ships. This would prepare the way for that millennium of peace to which we are all too prone to make short cuts.

THE EVENING'S BANQUET.

Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist Testimonies to Baptist Worth.

Above 200 ladies and gentlemen partook of a first-class repast at night in the lecture hall of Jarvis-street Church. Rev. Dr. Thomas presided and surrounding him were the most distinguished members of the congress and representatives of all the churches and learned professions of the city. Among these was seen the genial face of Rev. Dr. Castle of Rochester, formerly of Toronto; Professor Goldwin Smith, Principal Caven, Rev. Dr. Sheraton, Dr. A. Sutherland, Dr. Dewart, Chancellor MacVicar, Rev. Dr. Kellogg, Dr. Gelkie, David Creighton, M.A., Professor Newman and a host of others.

Rev. Dr. Johnson of Philadelphia explained the origin and objects of the Baptist Congress: to create true sentiment by free discussion of the current topics of the day, while discouraging "buncombe," a word the Yankees use for a man who speaks merely for applause. Without moral courage they could not keep them truth with truth. "It has not," said the Doctor, "been found that we have been encouragers of error, but on the contrary we have dragged error forth to the fierce light of truth." [Applause.] "We are not cranks," he added amidst laughter, "but intellectual and religious busy bees, gathering truth from whatever source and testing it by the touch of Ithuriel's spear." [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. A. Sutherland spoke on behalf of what the chairman termed "that magnificent body of Christian people, the Methodists." The venerable Doctor rejoiced in the increasing breadth of discussions in religious congresses, and especially the tendency to extend sympathy to the aspirations of suffering humanity. He compliimented the Baptists on their encouragement of higher education.

Dr. George Dana Boardman of Philadelphia made a felicitous speech. In was, in fact, a chaste, brief poem, charged with delight at humanitarian Christianity and its development, a sure prophecy of the good things to come.

Professor Goldwin Smith made the speech of the evening. An attached member of the Episcopal Church of England he delighted in being the guest of such a distinguished assemblage of Baptists. Then in vigorous English he eulogized the services of this denomination to the cause of civil and religious freedom, especially in regard to the separation of church and state. The Professor contested his own advocacy of Disestablishment along with the late Edward Miall, in doing which Dr. Smith said he believed he was rendering good service to his beloved church. [Applause.] He ran over the names of a galaxy of her famous sons, referred to her glorious records, and also the sad passages in her history, caused almost entirely through the church's subjection to the state. On the question of the disarmament of nations the Doctor took identical ground with Professor Schurman of Cornell University.

Rev. Dr. J. F. Elder, New York, generously acknowledged that many of the eminent men in the church in the United States are Canada's sons.

Principal Caven vied with Professor Smith in his tribute to the Baptists. Their missionary enterprise and success he was thankful for, and his enumeration of such honored names as the Judsons, Boardmans, Carey, Markham, was cheered.

Rev. Leighton Williams, New York, and others took up the pleasing tale and sang the praises of Christian liberty.

To-day the members of the Congress visit Niagara Falls.

Good cellar storage, suitable for liquors in wood or case. Wool, woollen goods, etc. Apply Mitchell, Miller & Co's. warehouse, 45 Front-street, East.

A Dundas-street Deal.

The Land Security Company has purchased a block of land containing about 9½ acres between Dundas-street and Roncesvalles-avenue, just west of the Dundas-street bridges, from Dr. L. D. Closson, Mr. J. H. Closson and Mrs. Dr. Aikins. The price paid for the properties is said to be considerably over $50,000. As an evidence of the rise in the value of Toronto property, it may be mentioned that Dr. Closson's six acres were purchased by him at a mortgage sale about ten years ago for $700 an acre, and that the same property was sold twenty years ago for $60 an acre—about one-hundredth part of its present value—and its then owner thought he had made a good sale.

Laidlaw residence and furniture by auction Saturday Nov. 16, Wellington-place.

Manitoba Cheese.

Mr. A. J. McMillan, agent in Toronto of the Manitoba Government, supplied The World yesterday with a fine sample of Manitoba cheese. It is quite up to the Ontario product, and that is paying it a high compliment. Now that Manitoba can make her own cheese and beer and crackers she ought to hold her own in the Confederation.

Model Seal Garments.

A very fine display of seal garments is made by W. & D. Dineen on corner of King and Yonge-streets. This firm manufactures all kinds of fine fur goods, such as circulars, capes, dolmans, wraps, muffs, storm collars, &c. Their specialty is fine goods. Their seal and other fur garments are models of perfection.

Laidlaw residence and furniture by auction Saturday Nov. 16, Wellington-place.

How a Burglary Was Prevented.

Mr. A. S. Wigmore,
Mgr. Holmes Electric Protection Co., Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in saying that your Protection was the means of preventing a burglary of my premises early this morning.

At about 2.30 a.m. some burglars forced the back door in my factory, thus signalling to your office, and the promptness of your men has no doubt prevented a large pecuniary loss to me.

I have had the protection for some years, and have felt that burglars would find my premises rather interesting if they attempted to rob them, and the result of my experience last night only confirmed the high opinion which I have always had for the system of protection.

I am, gentlemen,
Faithfully yours,
A. H. WELCH,
Manufacturing Jeweler.
Importer of Watches, Diamonds and Precious Stones, 31 Adelaide-Street West.
Toronto, Nov. 14.

Laidlaw residence and furniture by auction Saturday Nov. 16, Wellington-place.

New Mount.

A few choice wooded lots in Wheeler-avenue for sale. This property is rapidly rising in value since the street railway has been running past it and the electric light has been carried down Queen-street. Now is the time to buy before a further rise in prices. Terms easy. Apply to C. N. Shanly, 6 York Chambers, 9 Toronto-street. 5

Accidents.

This is a year of accidents, the unfortunate effect of which are largely ameliorated by a policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co., 33 King-street west, Toronto.

RIOTING AT A FUNERAL.

STUDENTS ARRESTED AT ODESSA FOR THAT OFFENCE.

Gen. Simmons' Proposition to the Pope—Railway Collision in Russia—The Cost of the London Strikes—The Emperors of Germany and Austria Meet and Embrace—Mrs. Besant's Libel Case.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It is stated Gen. Simmons, the British special envoy to the Vatican, offers to revive the ecclesiastical court in Malta existing at the time of the grand masters of the Maltese Order if the Pope raises the Bishop of Malta to the rank of Metropolitan and Primate of the Apostolic missions in the English colonies in Africa.

Eight students have been arrested at Odessa for rioting at a funeral service. They had just returned from exile. Riots of students are frequent in Odessa but the particulars are suppressed.

Two trains ran into each other between Raizan and Odessa to-day. Eight carriages were smashed and many persons were injured.

The Perennial Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Upon the re-assembling of the Parnell Commission to-day the cashier of the National Bank proceeded to testify as to the accounts kept at the bank by members of the League. Mr. Biggar objected on the ground that any statement as to the personal accounts of members of the League was irrelevant. Justice Hannan suggested that Mr. Biggar should be present when counsel for The Times went over the accounts in order to prevent trespassing on private business. Sir Henry James then continued his argument.

Mrs. Besant's Libel Case.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The evidence in the case of Mrs. Besant, who is suing Rev. Dr. Hoskins for libel in having inveighed against her and her writings from the pulpit, is extremely racy. The action involves the fundamental principles of morality, and the result hinges upon the jury's interpretation of the publications which the preacher criticised and the degree of their limitation of literary license in the direction of obscenity. Mrs. Besant was the wife of an English clergyman and left her husband because of their disagreement upon questions as to the relations of the sexes. She was friendly to a questionable extent with Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, and the two collaborated on a book called "The Fruits of Philosophy," the publication of which was suppressed. Subsequently Mr. Besant procured a divorce from his wife, in the application for which Mr. Bradlaugh's name appeared.

Barnum Captures the Cockneys.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The public and the press of this city are loud in their praises of the Barnum show, and seem to regard it really and enthusiastically as the greatest show on earth. The popular laudation of the affair is notably bestowed upon the exhibition of Nero or the fall of Rome, the scenes of which are praised with almost all the flatterings adjectives in the language. It is quite evident already that the show will be an enormous success, and even now it is seriously affecting the concerts and the theatres. All London seems to be flocking to Barnum's, and the usual public amusements are sadly neglected.

What the London Strike Cost.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The latest issue of the consular reports is a large volume, made up in large part of four reports made by Consul-General New upon recent labor strikes in London. Newspaper clippings constitute seven-eighths of the bulk of his report. The report assumes that the financial loss to the industries and callings chiefly concerned has amounted daily to not less than £70000, or £2,000,000 in all. The dock shareholders lost another million, according to the report. John Burns, the leader of the strikers, states that of the $194,640 subscribed for the strikers not one cent came from America.

An Emigration Swindle.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—At Wadowice to-day the trial opened of 65 persons charged with swindling a large number of Galician peasants by inducing them to emigrate to America by false statements and then obtaining a commission on their passage money. Among the persons implicated are a commissary of police, a comptroller of the customs, a Hungarian judge and a number of customs guards. Several Austrian and Prussian gens d'armes were bribed to assist the organizers of the swindle.

The swindlers made enormous gains from military deserters by threats to expose them to the authorities unless they paid exorbitant rates for passage and outfits. In one year 5799 deserters were despatched in this way.

The German Members Ousted.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—The Bohemian Diet has unanimously passed a resolution declaring all members who have been absent from the sittings without leave since the opening of the session shall be held to have resigned their seats. Thus ousts the German members.

The French Chambers.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Floquet, President of the Chamber, announced that 560 elections had been found valid and that the Chamber could proceed to appoint bureaux. Saturday was fixed for the selection of the bureau.

Tricoupis has Their Confidence.

ATHENS, Nov. 14.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the troubles in Crete. A resolution expressing confidence in the Cabinet was adopted, 72 to 54.

Corvilain's Trial.

ANTWERP, Nov. 14.—The trial of M. Corvilain, the proprietor of the cartridge factory in which a disastrous explosion occurred in September, was begun here to-day. Delaisney, the engineer of the factory, was also placed on trial.

William and Francis Joseph.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Innsbruck at noon to-day. Emperor Francis Joseph received them on the platform of the railway station, and embraced and kissed Emperor William. He then kissed the hand of the Empress. The Emperors retired to the salon of the station, where they conversed privately for some time. After partaking of luncheon the Imperial party resumed their journey to Berlin. Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied them as far as Rosenheim, Bavaria.

A Break in Chili Bars.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A cablegram states there was a break of £2 a ton in Chili bars in the London copper market to-day. It was caused, it is said, by the bankers who hold some of the copper of the late French syndicate throwing part of it on the market. A little Lake copper was sold on the Metal Exchange at $12.80, the highest point reached since the flop-over of the French syndicate.

Cable Flashes.

It is said that Archduke John of Austria will enter a shipbuilding yard in London.

The French Academy has awarded a prize to Marion Crawford, the American author.

Prince Bismarck is pleased beyond measure with the results of Emperor William's tour.

The city of Baltimore entertained the Catholic Congress delegates to a drive yesterday.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, who is suffering from a cancer, has undergone a surgical operation for the introduction of a canula into the throat.

A despatch from Semlan says it has been agreed to let ex-Queen Natalie have free access to her son provided she avoids politics. Ex-King Milan will return to Paris.

The trial of the family and servants charged with robbing the Servian Patriarch while he was dying at Carlovitz, revealed that they hastened his death by strangling him.

A despatch from Rio Grande says the Swedish bark Hilma, from New York Aug. 27 for Pelotas, went ashore near there and became a total wreck. Part of the crew were saved. Capt. Frizell was drowned.

SPLIT IN THE W. C. T. U.

The Non-Partisan Bolters Under Mrs. Foster Form a New Society.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The withdrawal of the Iowa delegation and the creation of a division in the Women's Christian Temperance Union on the political question has resulted in another women's society, not yet named, but created under Mrs. Foster, the Iowa State president, and the majority of the Iowa delegation, together with representatives from several other states. A meeting was held in the room of the Iowa state headquarters, and after discussing the situation a provisional committee was selected to prepare an address to the women of the country preliminary to a call for a convention to organize the proposed society.

The new movement caused much discussion among the W.C.T.U. delegates, who are still in the city. Mrs. Foster says the new organization will not make war on the old one, and she expects the new movement will greatly modify the partisan course of the old society. She says: "We are so sure our position is the only consistent one for a moral reform association to take that we believe the Christian public will sustain us in it."

Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett has sued Mrs. H. M. Barker, one of the leading lights of the W.C.T.U., for $25,000 for slander. The Doctor sued Miss Willard and her sister officials last week for $50,000, claiming that a circular which they had sent out concerning the management of the National Temperance Hospital was false, malicious and libelous and had injured her professional reputation. This suit is practically based on the same charge. Mrs. Barker espoused Miss Willard's cause against Miss Burnett and said in the convention that she believed the circular was all right. The suit is the result of her remarks.

The Executive Committee of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union to-day decided to hold the next convention in Atlanta. The officers say no action will be taken in the Iowa matter until they learn what stand the Iowa State Union decides to take.

AMBITIOUS CITY NEWS.

The Wife of a Strange Woman—The Hospital Investigation.

HAMILTON, Nov. 14.—Last Friday a middle-aged woman, rather stout and very flashily dressed, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel and registered as Mrs. McBrassey, Grand Forks. She engaged a room and nothing more was thought of her, until the attention of the proprietor was drawn towards her by the dining room girls, who informed him that the strange woman was endeavoring to get them to go out west with her. The inducements held out to them were good situations, where they could make plenty of money and be able to wear good clothes. The proprietor warned the girls, but as the woman behaved herself and was absent from the hotel the greater part of the day he said nothing to her. On Wednesday she departed, and it was not till then that her mission to this city was clearly understood. It has since come to light that many young girls were approached on the street by a woman answering the description of Mrs. McBrassey, who endeavored to lure them away to wealth and pleasure. Just whether this fiend succeeded in enticing any girls to go with her or not is unknown.

At the City Hall last night the doctors met the Hospital Commission and ventilated certain grievances which are disturbing their equanimity. The proceedings took a most informal turn. It is likely that as the result of the investigation a permanent house physician at a better salary will be appointed, that liberty will be granted to patients in private wards to call in whatever medical attendant they may wish, whether such attendant is a member of the Hospital Board or not, and that a head nurse will be appointed.

The marriage of Miss Edith Walker to Mr. Herbert Baumann of Berlin was solemnized at All Saints' this morning, Rev. George Forneret officiating.

Last evening at the residence of Mr. William Gibson, his only daughter, Miss Alice A., was joined in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. David McCutcheon, merchant, of Toronto, by Rev. S. Lyle, B.D., pastor of Central Presbyterian Church.

C. H. Cram, manager of this city is mentioned as likely to be appointed to the position of general freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, rendered vacant by the death of the late Thomas Tandy.

Arthur Cunningham, 18 years old, was today sentenced to the Central Prison for six months for burglary. He has had four previous convictions for burglary against him.

THE TURF CONGRESS.

Business Transacted Needverday—Changes in the Rules.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The American Turf Congress closed its session to-day. The rule relating to change of name was amended so that no declaration will be allowed to stand if a horse whose name has been changed any where or on any course to run on its course.

Rule 129 was amended so that jockeys, grooms and stable boys found on the betting grounds may be fined as well as suspended or ruled off.

Rule 140 was stricken out and a new rule adopted. It reads: "If an ineligible horse be entered for the purpose of betting against him and he finishes first, or if he be entered for the purpose of having him disqualified by objections made after the race, all bets on such a race shall be declared off."

Rule 5 now reads: "Every horse whose jockey has weighed out and whose number has been put as a starter and is liable for the whole stake, if the horse is excused after he is weighed out of all book bets on the race are void and additional time before the race shall be granted by the judges. All auctions or Paris Mutuals bets stand, but the money bet on the excused horse shall be refunded." Several other changes in the rules were made.

Laidlaw residence and furniture by auction Saturday Nov. 16, Wellington-place.

Bob Ingersoll's Daughter Married.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Miss Eva Ingersoll, eldest daughter of Col. R. G. Ingersoll, was married yesterday to Walston Hill Brown, the well-known Wall-street banker. The ceremony was purely a legal contract. Judge George C. Barrett, of the supreme court, officiated. The event caused no end of talk at the clubs and in society. The fact that a minister did not tie the knot was the principal thing commented on.

The Unspeakable Turk.

PANAMA, Nov. 14.—The French steamship Bearn recently arrived at Argentine and Brazilian ports with 270 Turks on board. Neither the republic nor the empire would allow these immigrants to land and the vessel carried them back to Europe.

Dr. Bogart Made Happy.

WHITBY, Nov. 14.—Dr. Bogart's appeal from Police Magistrate Harper's conviction for colorably giving medical certificates was allowed by Judge Burnham to-day. The appeal of Howard of Oshawa was enlarged till Tuesday. Bennett's of Cedardale was dismissed.

New York's N.P. Park Pays.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The members of the Niagara Reservation Commission held a meeting here to-day. The report of the treasurer from Oct. 1, 1888, to Sept. 30, 1889, showed the receipts to be $27,382, expenditures $25,925. Considerable routine business was transacted.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

Some Bargains at Quinn's.

In addition to our high class goods we offer pure silk umbrellas with steel rod, paragon frame, silver and gold tops, $2.50 each; the finest mohair, steel rod, flexible frame, $1.95; full dress pearl bosom studs 10 cents; full dress gloves, with embroidered and plain back, 50 cents; plush neckties, 25 cents, sold in other stores for $1. We have the largest assortment of rolled gold sleeve buttons in the city, from 20 cents upwards.

J. R. Armstrong & Co., of the "City Foundery," have removed from 184 Yonge-street to 219, 221 and 223 Queen-street east. 4

WITH CLOSED DOORS.

Continuing the Proceedings in the Case of Smart v. Smart.

The evidence in the Smart against Smart proceedings was continued yesterday at the chancery sittings before Mr. Justice Ferguson on the hearing of the petition of David Smart, barrister, of Port Hope for the custody of his three infant children, Mabel Beatrice Smart, Lillian Constance Smart and David Worts Smart, now in the custody of Mrs. Emilie A. Smart in this city.

No one was allowed to hear or witness the progress of the trial except counsel, court officers and witnesses. The facts of the case, however, as disclosed by the evidence are shortly these. Miss Emilie A. Worts, daughter of the late James G. Worts, was on June 4, 1874, married to David Smart of Port Hope, and the three children mentioned were the issue of that union. They lived together as man and wife until July, 1888, when, Mrs. Smart alleges she was compelled to leave her husband and live apart from him owing to the fact that he had become an habitual drunkard and had become so morose and ill-tempered that her health was broken down and she was advised to cease living with him in order to preserve her health. Afterwards, on May 2, 1884, the husband having apparently abandoned his habits of intemperance, Mr. and Mrs. Smart entered into an agreement by which, in consideration of the husband's continued sobriety, Mrs. Smart was to provide for the household and provide for husband and children. The family were to reside in Toronto and Mrs. Smart was to pay the debts of her husband, amounting to $8000. One condition of the agreement was that if Mr. Smart again gave way to his old habits the mother should have the sole custody of the children and be allowed to live apart from him.

Everything went well until October of the same year, when the family visited California, where Smart gave way again to his old habits. Mrs. Smart then left him and brought an action to have it declared that she was entitled to the custody of her children under the agreement, but the matter was compromised by a supplementary agreement by which Mrs. Smart was allowed the custody of the children and to live apart from her husband, the latter stipulating, however, to be allowed to see them once a week at Gooderham & Worts' office, in this city.

Mr. Smart now petitions for the custody of the children and has issued a habeas corpus for the delivery of them to him, and it is upon the return of these that evidence is now being taken.

Mrs. Smart contends that under the agreements she is entitled to the possession of her children; that she has ample means of her own to maintain and educate them; that she cannot live with her husband on account of his habits and that he has no means of his own and no home to take them to.

The petitioner, on the other hand, says he is legally entitled to the children's custody and that the agreements are not binding on him, as he was incapable of making a valid contract disposing of the care and custody of his children.

The case is still in progress.

The Legal Society's Dinner.

The members of the Osgoode Literary and Legal Society sat down to their 21st annual dinner at the Rossin House last night. There was a large attendance, about 75 being present. Among the guests were: Mr. G. T. Blackstock, Wallace Nesbitt and J. Dickson Patterson. After doing justice to a varied repast the usual list of four numbers was entered upon. The chairman, Mr. E. Douglass Armour, proposed all the toasts, "The Queen" first, "The Bench and Bar," "The Law Students" and "The Ladies." Mr. Patterson responded for the bench, and Messrs. Blackstock, Nesbitt and others for the bar.

Mr. Blackstock took occasion to advocate the establishment of a residence in connection with the Law School. The idea was very warmly received. Messrs. Wright, Davis, Drayton, Dunn, Higgins and Scott upheld the utility of the law student and nearly everybody championed the ladies. Messrs. Irwin, McLean and Wrighman came out against this step and Messrs. Patterson and Widdowson recited.

The demand for our fine shell oysters increases every day. We keep a good stock on hand and sell at low prices by the quart, dozen or hundred. The English Chop House.

New-Fledged Solicitors.

These gentlemen have passed their examination for certificates of fitness, held at Osgoode Hall on Tuesday last: M. H. Ludwig, E. E. A. Du Vernet, R. G. Smyth, H. W. Lawlor, B. N. Davis, H. L. Dunn, G. D. Heyd, F. S. Mearns and T. Mulvey (sq.), R. O. Clement, A. T. Macdonell, G. C. Gunn and W. Pinkerton (sq.), G. R. McLean, H. D. Cowan, C. D. Scott, J. R. Lewis, W. M. Macdonald, J. Forward, E. L. Elliott, T. Wood; T. J. Travers, S. D. Lazier and J. W. Morrice (sq.); G. A. Cowan, R. Segsworth, R. L. Gosnell, A. Elliott, R. E. Lazier, R. K. Orr (without oral) and D. A. Dunlop and D. T. K. McEwan (with oral).

The result of the bar examinations will be announced this afternoon.

Will Talk to the Fruit Growers.

Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; William Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa; J. H. Panton, M.A., Professor of Botany and Horticulture in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; T. T. Lyon, President of the Michigan Horticultural Society, and C. W. Garfield, ex-Secretary of the Michigan Pomological Society, will attend the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, to be held in Windsor Dec. 10, 11 and 12, and will take part in the discussions and proceedings.

A Brilliant Bloor-street Ball.

Mr. and Mrs. James Crowther gave a large and brilliant ball at their residence in Bloor-street last night. There were 360 guests present. The event was one of the nicest of the early social season. Miss Marjorie Campbell represented Government House, and nearly all the society people of the city were there. Among those from out of town were: Miss Stanton, Miss Madeline Fraser, the Misses Armour, the Misses Seymour, Harry Ward, M.P., of Port Hope, and Miss Miall, Ottawa.

Worth Nearly $100,000.

In the Surrogate Court yesterday the will of the late William P. Helliwell of Toronto was filed for probate. The estate is valued at $99,130, of which $54,269 is real estate and $43,796 money secured by mortgage.

These wills were also proved: Elizabeth Box, East Toronto, $1,800; Ellen Stutt, Toronto, $4000.

What Mr. Gurney Says.

Mr. Edward Gurney was seen by The World last night.

"Have you decided to move to Brampton?" he was asked.

"No," he returned, "there has been no decision to move anywhere."

The Peremptory List for Monday.

This is the peremptory list to be taken up by Mr. Justice Falconbridge at the assizes on Monday next: Bain v. Ætna, Leister v. Dew, Leister v. Dew, Montgomery v. Townley, Orpen v. Hind, Duggan v. London and Canada, Brock v. Wilson, Central Bank v. Henderson.

Victoria-street.

A compromise is under way that will likely stop litigation and permit of the early extension of Victoria-street to King.

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

Flannel shirts are being worn more to-day than ever they were. The people have found out they are more economical, more comfortable, easier to get done up, and what is best of all they don't cost as much as a white shirt. We have some really nice patterns made into shirts, and the flannel in the piece. A. White, 65 King-street west.

Stop Watches.

Intricate and complicated watch work my forte. E. Beston, High Grade Watch Specialist, Opposite Post Office.

HENRY GEORGE'S LOGIC.

THE GREAT LAND REFORMER BEFORE A TORONTO AUDIENCE.

He Admits That He Did Not Invent the Single Tax Theory—How the Lecturer Was Disturbed by the Ever-present Propounder of Questions Which Are Easier Asked Than Answered.

The last time Reformer Henry George visited Toronto was in 1887, although the chairman last night at Association Hall did introduce the renowned lecturer as appearing for the first time before a Toronto audience. First time or third time the audience was good, and was composed of representative Toronto and Ontario men in every walk of life. They all seemed to appreciate the eloquent and logical speaker. Among them The World noticed Commissioner of Crown Lands A. S. Hardy (getting pointers on land values), Hon. A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer; and Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary. The clerical fraternity was well represented. Here are some of the names: Revs. Dr. Gregg, Dr. McLaren, W. F. Wilson, J. Duff, W. A. Hunter, Dr. Stafford, D. J. Macdonnell, G. M. Milligan. Among others present were D. P. Cahill, Dr. J. Wright, James Bain, jr., S. Caldecott, William Mulock, M. P., A. P. Wood, M.L.A.; Robert Jaffray, John Cameron, J. L. Morrison, R. H. Gray, R. W. Doane, W. A. Douglas.

On the platform S. T. Wood officiated as chairman. There were besides J. Higgins, Philip Thomson, Thomas Handley, F. E. Powell, G. J. Ashworth, W. T. Green, S. M. Jones, A. D. Watson, M.D., T. White, Richard Lewis, Stewart Lyon, A. C. Campbell, Rev. John Burton, Adam Armstrong, Prof. Ashley, J. S. Willison, J. T. Moore, Rev. Leroy Rocken.

When the speaker first appeared upon the platform he was received with a tumultuous burst of applause. Mr. George is a rather shortish man but of a strikingly erect bearing; Railway bridge is easy and graceful. Although the author of "Progress and Poverty" possesses that peculiar magnetic power so essential to the successful lecturer. There was only one drawback last night; that was the answering of questions put by every Tom, Dick and Harry in the audience. This broke in on, and to a great extent injured, Mr. George's otherwise clear and concise exposition. But when he had an opportunity to be eloquent he was so. He commenced by saying:

Let me begin with a disclaimer; our chairman has paid me too much honor. I did not invent the single tax. It was invented long ago. What I have proposed is not even a new thing; it is simply going back to the good old way. "It is always that liberty is ancient!" it is literally entitled to the distinction of a man that we are all here with equal rights to land."

This was not an Irish question or a British question, but it was the land question of the whole world. "The English speaking race," continued Mr. George, "lead the van, and as to which branch of the English speaking race will be first remains for us to see." Right here the lecturer managed to work in commercial union and free trade. The position of the single tax men and the free trade men was really the same, and the reason was there in securing facilities for transportation and then placing a line of custom houses and uniformed officials along that line to prevent transportation? The Free Trader proposed to abolish these obstacles. And what is it that we propose? asked the speaker. Simply to abolish all burdens on industry.

Then Mr. George explained the single tax system, which is already pretty well known, and which is in brief to place the whole burden of tax upon the value of land, leaving the occupant free to improve without taxation on his improvements. In the taxation of personal property and income it was difficult to arrive at a correct valuation, but land is in full view of doors, everyone could see it and could judge of its real value.

Among the questions sent up were these: "Is not most poverty due to drink?"

"No," said Mr. George, "on the contrary, most drinking is due to poverty."

"Would you exempt church property?" was another question.

"In a country like this," said the speaker, "where people are all agreed upon their religion you might as well; it is simply another way of subsidizing the church. The expense of public worship is a legitimate expense."

At about 10 o'clock Mr. George concluded, having spoken for two hours.

Trapping the Unwary Pill Man.

The druggists of the city are almost paralyzed over the raids that Inspector Dexter and his informers have been making on the pill-compounders for infractions of the liquor law. The inspector has in his employ a man and two women from London, Ont. All kinds of ruses were resorted to to catch the unwary druggist, and the women proved themselves adept at the business. Several of the druggists who were caught declared that open traps were set for them, and they were inveigled into breaking the law by trickery, and even worse. They want to know if this is the proper function of a license inspector, to hire spies to entrap a respected druggist or druggist to violate the laws of the land.

The women have not been produced in court yet. Many of the druggists who might have violated the letter more than the spirit of the law pleaded guilty and paid heavy fines rather than have a fight in court.

The inspector has about 25 cases against parties for selling without a license and it is said he is after license-holders who are believed to sell after hours. He has a long list of them booked.

Laidlaw residence and furniture by auction Saturday Nov. 16, Wellington-place.

AMATEUR BASEBALL

Likely to Become an Established Feature in the United States.

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