The Toronto World.

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The Job Arrested!

Whenever Mayor Fleming has a scheme that he is anxious to rush through at race-horse speed then is the time that he should be watched. Our experience of the Mayor is that in all such cases there is something which he does not wish the public to become aware of, fearing that too much publicity will kill the scheme. The Mayor's proposition to acquire the Chapman property was one of these 60-mile-an-hour schemes. His Worship did his best to rush this deal through on the quick, but fortunately the public demanded time to look into the project. The result was that the city was saved $40,000. Otherwise this good money would have been dumped into a park whose chief characteristic was water and not land. After the people had got time to breathe and investigate the matter, it turned out that they didn't want the property at all. Mayor Fleming, however, had ushered in the scheme with a big hurrah and nearly carried it over the heads of the people. He is trying to do the same thing to-day in regard to the Upper Canada College park, and to do it in the same way. Our advice to the citizens is to watch him.

Another deal that Mayor Fleming tried to work through at break-neck speed was the scandalous attempt to commute the $800 per mile payment by the Street Railway Company. A big job would be disclosed there if the public could only get at the particulars. This, too, was a case of rush with Mayor Fleming. The city, however, was fortunate in having two or three representatives who would not be coerced into going it blindfold. They demanded and secured time to consider the proposition. In the interim the public became seized of the enormity of the job that Mayor Fleming was trying to unload on them and they killed the Mayor's scheme, job and all.

Now, this Upper Canada College deal is just another of these suspicious-looking schemes. There is absolutely not the slightest reason why this should have been made a "rush" affair. Yet Mayor Fleming tried his best to run it through two committees and the council in a single afternoon! But he hasn't got it through, not just yet awhile! The public have to be reckoned with now, and if we can judge public sentiment aright the people are going to kill this latest scheme in the same way as they killed Mayor Fleming's other projects.

As sure as fate, the incentive to unload their property on the city is a desire to relieve the Government from a financial stringency, or it is being hurried along by some hungry agent who is counting on a $10,000 commission. The moving cause of the affair is not the city's interest. Our own opinion on the matter is that the deal is being worked to oblige the Ontario Government. When Mr. Mowat decided on the new Parliament buildings and on the removal of Upper Canada College the real estate boom was at its height, and these big building projects were undertaken by the Government in no little measure because they relied upon the old properties realizing a handsome sum to go towards completing the new ones. But the boom collapsed and the Government finds itself pinched for funds, principally in connection with the College. Mayor Fleming is a friend of the party, through whom the Government is trying to unload the property on the city. These circumstances, taken in conjunction with a hungry desire on the part of some agent to get his claws on a big commission, form the basis of the present agitation.

Now that the public will have an opportunity of investigating the scheme the facts of the case will come out. To-day we learn for the first time that the city will have to assume $8615 of local improvement taxes. No mention was made of this when the matter was presented to the Council. It has been stated that if the city does not buy this property it will never have anoth er such opportunity presented to do it again. This is all moonshine. If the site in question were used for business purposes, which it won't be for five or ten years to come, there would still remain the Government House block across the street and the old Parliament Block in the street below. The question of the removal of Government House to a more suitable locality is only the matter of a few years, 10 years at most. As soon as the city actually needs a central park and is in a position to buy it it can get the Government House block on a few months' notice. Or if not that block the one south of it. We are glad to see that Ald. Hallam intends ventilating the scheme at the meeting of the Parks and Gardens Committee to-morrow.

The city should not be forced into this unnecessary purchase, and we trust the good sense of the council will not permit it to go through.

Adjudged a Failure.

We commend to the consideration of our readers an article from The Weekly Scotsman on prohibition. A member of the British Parliament, who wished to be correctly informed as to the working of prohibition in the United States and Canada, sent over to this continent an English lawyer, a gentleman "entirely uncommitted to foregone conclusions," to obtain the necessary information. The result of his visit is a 400 page volume, which forms the subject of review in the article copied from The Scotsman. The report is a bad one for prohibition. According to Mr. Fanshawe, prohibition doesn't prohibit. On the contrary, "prohibition has encouraged drinking in the home and family and in railway carriages. It tends to deteriorate the drink and lower and debase the surroundings of drinking, besides teaching all manner of hypocrisy and dishonesty." Coming from a foreigner and from an unbiased commissioner this report ought to be of no little value to our prohibition commission.

Denounced by the Ratepayers.

The Ratepayers' Association last night roundly denounced Mayor Fleming's park scheme. Before he gets through with it we imagine Mayor Fleming will wish he had nothing to do with the business. A boomerang will soon rebound and strike His Worship where he didn't expect.

Has He Forgotten His Cunning?

If a certain party can't induce his backers to part with that $25,000 checque for a few hours how would it do for him to photograph it and submit that? Photographed checque are often of great pecuniary value—to those who hold them.

Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and lung troubles cured by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents.

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 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

CHARLOTTE URRY, SWINDLER

A HIGHLY INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HER DUPLICITY.

She Duped City Missionary Hall and Secured the Highest Recommendations as to Her Honesty—Assisted at the Gospel Carriage Services—Some of the Goods She Got.

Editor World: The World's article in Monday's issue referring to me as having interviewed Charlotte Urry in the Police Court on Saturday is entirely false in that respect, and the matron who attended her ought to be able to tell you that I did not notice or speak to the girl, either in the Police Court or out of it.

I attended there at the solicitation of my wife, who was prostrated by the enormity of the charge upon which the girl was arrested and wished me to go there and testify to her exemplary character while in our employ.

It was my intention to do so, but when I learned, for the first time, of a prior conviction, I deemed it best to say nothing in her behalf, and that was the first time I had seen her after her arrest, and I have not seen her since. I might say here that she came into our employ in January last from the House of City Missionary Hall, with the highest recommendations, both as to her honesty and quiet Christian character, she having both before and since that time assisted at the Gospel carriage services. Since that time she has, as far as outward appearances enabled us to judge, led a most exemplary life. We trusted her implicitly with our little child, 2½ years of age, whom she taught to sing some very pretty hymns, one of which runs as follows:

"Jesus bids us shine
In our little corner."

* * *

And no one has been more completely deceived than we have.

Off and on since the month of June she has been in poor health, Dr. R. J. Wilson attending her part of the time.

Fictitious Surgical Operations.

She pretended to have undergone, during that illness, several critical surgical operations, performed at the office of Dr. Davidson of Charles-street, attended by other physicians, returning invariably in a carriage alone, and we were led to believe that the doctor, in his professional capacity, and others of her friends had visited her at our house at various times during the illness, but always in the absence of the family—but I learned on Saturday after the arrest, from the doctor, that he had treated no such person.

I had urged her removal to the hospital, but my wife, all unconscious of any trickery, for there were abundant evidences of a very severe illness, nursed her through the same at considerable sacrifice to her own health.

A day or so prior to each operation, of which there were several, she would get liberty to visit some alleged friend to be advised in her trouble and would bring home various articles of food suitable for her then weakened condition, which, she claimed, were given her by that friend, and up to the date of the birthday party such was the nature of the goods, which, all told, would not, during the whole term of her employment, amount to more than $6, excluding the birthday party supplies, and a doll's carriage given to the child, which she was expressly forbidden to give, for she had already given one to Mr. Hall's child, and having claimed the sick room foods and flowers were presents to her, and giving the name of the giver in every case. The question of her ability to pay for them never arose to cause suspicion.

Supplies for Her Birthday.

On the 27th October she got leave of absence to meet her sister coming from New York, who, she said, had promised her a handsome birthday party, and we were given to understand by her that the sister had ordered and paid for those supplies as well as the hats, dresses and boots, except the birthday turkey, also the birthday ham, one half of which she claimed she took to Mrs. Dann's, 79 Cumberland-street.

The goods which she pretended to have received for that party were brought by some boys she called Dann, living at 79 Cumberland-street, at whose house she claimed to be also celebrating the birthday on the Sunday following, which was the birthday proper, and that there also the sister had sent supplies for the purpose.

Since the arrest we find that she had made presents to a friend of articles belonging to my wife, but of no pecuniary value, and this friend, she had since claimed, was endeavoring to entice her from our employ, an accusation, no doubt, intended to alienate our friendship and cut off enquiry. The citizen whose unkind criticism The World published on Monday, insinuating that I was implicated in these depredations, evidently was familiar with the girl's record, but can no doubt justify his silence and inactivity.

And when your reporter interviewed me on Friday evening after the arrest I knew nothing whatever against the girl's character, and what else could I have said but in vindication of her character as I had seen it lived out and as many others can testify, and to have said anything else would have been an untruth and a slander.

Your paper also incorrectly quotes me as saying the girl had liberty to do and go where she pleased. She was not very much or very long out while in our employ, and when going out always stated where she was going, and it is incredulous that she could alone have visited the number of places alleged in your paper in the short intervals of her absence without taking liberties during the absence of the family when she was supposed to be in charge of the child.

She was never allowed to order the domestic supplies. That we attended to personally.

Some of the Goods She Got.

Now for details as to what she brought to the house:

Three pairs chickens.
One pair of ducks she claimed were the gifts of Mrs. Snuggs of Stroud's Yonge-street tea store during her illness.
One pair of ducks—giver's name forgotten.
One birthday turkey, the gift of Mrs. Snuggs.
One other turkey, the gift of Mrs. Snuggs.
One-half birthday ham, the gift of her sister.
Two pounds butter, the gift of Mrs. Snuggs.
Two pounds butter, the balance unused and awaiting owner—may move away soon.
About half dozen cans extract beef and two bottles calf's foot jelly, used by herself except one bottle jelly given to a friend in St. John's Hospital in absence of family.
About one dozen cut chrysanthemums and roses, the gift of Mrs. Snuggs, who was celebrating her wedding anniversary.
Thursday evening last—One quart oysters, never used.

This constitutes the entire stock in trade. I believe also she made abundant supplies to the Gospel Carriage picnic during the summer. She was told again and again, by both myself and wife, not to bring these things to the house.

In conclusion, I wish to say that we only trust and hope that the authorities will find reason to keep her in custody after her present sentence has expired, and if put in the right place may make an invaluable servant.

J. P. EASTWOOD.
37 Rosedale-road.

Student's Mixture Tobacco.

A pure, sweet lasting smoke. A universal favorite among pipe smokers because of its absolute purity. Insist on getting it.

A New Map of York.

A fine colored wall map of the County of York is on sale at the Williamson Book Company's store, Yonge-street. It is corrected up to date, shows all the postoffices, churches, roads, concessions, railways, and will be found most useful to municipal and public men, real estate men, lawyers, etc.

Burdock Blood Bitters cures constipation, bad blood and dyspepsia, by acting on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Murphy Voluntarily Returns.

James Murphy, arrested here on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Ex-Alderman Byrnes of Buffalo, consented to waive extradition proceedings and returned with Detective Taylor last evening.

E. A. Goodman,
380 Yonge-street, Toronto, has the genuine Membray Kidney and Liver Cure in stock, and the price is $1 per bottle. Blood Pills 25c a box. 3

OAK HALL'S NEW BUILDING.

One of the Finest Structures and Showrooms on the Continent.

The new home of Oak Hall in King-street east is a decided acquisition to the many beautiful buildings which have been erected in the course of the last few years in Toronto, and is another of the milestones which dot the pathway of success of Toronto's most enterprising and liberal firm of clothiers.

The World's Young Man, in response to an invitation from Manager Pirie, visited the store yesterday. The building is a facsimile of a famous New York drygoods store and is a departure from the Canadian type of store achitecture. In the two immense show windows are the largest sheets of plate glass ever imported into Canada, and even then a large section of diaphanous colored glass had to be inserted in the upper portions of the windows, as the glass was not large enough. When lighted up with the 110 incandescent lamps provided for that purpose the windows are a shining iridescent blaze of glory and are worth coming many miles to see. The floor of the spacious portico entering into the store is tiled with Grecian tiles. Aladdin's palaces could not have been more grand than the interior of the store. Colonnades extending the whole length of the building support the ceiling; a large skylight diffuses the rays of the sun in a modified form all through the store. For viewing goods the light is perfection. Immense chandeliers with their array of glistening globes stud the ceiling like stars. All the fixtures in the store are hardwood. Money has been spent lavishly in decorating the place, but the best of good taste has been exhibited throughout and everything ostentatious has been tabooed. The prevailing color is a drab, while on the pillars a dainty and intricate design has been traced. Any number of large full-length mirrors are scattered around, and it will not be the fault of genial Manager Robinson Pirie or his affable staff of assistants if any purchaser goes away dissatisfied. A word in reference to the immense stock would not be amiss. The overcoats in particular are deserving of commendation. "It is a fact not generally known," said Manager Pirie, "but nevertheless it is so that Canadian friezes for wear and beauty are superior to the much-vaunted Irish frieze, being more smooth in texture while they are of a more substantial material." The melton and beaver line of overcoats made the scribe wonder why it was that the young bloods rush to fashionable tailors to get a coat when an article just as good could be bought at Oak Hall for half the sum.

TORONTO PRESBYTERY.

Bonar and Ruth-street Churches—Mr. Hamilton Resigns Eglinton Charge.

A committee appointed at the last sederunt of Toronto Presbytery recommended that Bonar-street and Ruth-street churches should be united and be called Bonar-street Presbyterian Church.

The report led to a great deal of discussion at the regular meeting of the presbytery yesterday morning. Rev. Alexander MacBillivary, the pastor of the Bonar-street Church, protested against any such action. When at last it was considered that if the resolution, if adopted, would only be an expression of opinion, the report was confirmed.

It was also decided that the Dovercourt Mission should continue to hold its meetings in the hall where they are now worshipping.

Rev. J. C. Tibb will be inducted at Streetsville Church on Monday, 20th inst.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton was allowed to resign his charge of Eglinton and Bethesda congregation.

A resolution of condolence was presented to Moderator W. A. Hunter for the loss of his child.

TEMPORARY SCHOOLS.

Here is One Leakage in the Outlay of the School Board.

For several years past the School Board have asked every year in their estimates for money for the erection of new schools. This estimate has been thrown out by the City Council on the plea of economy. The council, however, have allowed the renting of halls and stores to relieve the overcrowded condition of the schools.

There are 21 of these temporary schools in use, making a total of 25 rooms. Thirty-one teachers are employed in teaching these classes, which are for the most part kindergarten and first book classes, with pupils 5 to 7 years of age. The average attendance is 1120. The rent paid for these rooms aggregates $5592 per year; the teachers' salaries, $13,220.80; the caretakers' salaries, $1250, and the cost of heating, $1958.96, making a total cost per year of $22,031.76 for the maintenance of these temporary schools, or an estimated yearly cost of $19.67 per child. The estimated yearly cost of teaching each child in the regular Public schools is $10 or $11.

Taking into consideration the fact that most of these rooms are not fitted for the purpose to which they are being put, and that many of them are not properly ventilated, the school authorities claim it would be much cheaper for the city to erect four or five new schools in crowded districts.

World's Fair in Toronto.

Adam Brown, Ex-M.P., of Hamilton has consented to deliver a lecture in Association Hall on Tuesday next, the 14th inst., descriptive of the "World's Fair" and showing specially the prominent position attained by Canada. The lecture will be illustrated by over 125 magnificent limelight views and should prove exceedingly entertaining and instructive to those who may be fortunate enough to be present.

Impaled on a Wagon Shaft.

As a driver in the employ of Liveryman Doane was proceeding along King-street west yesterday afternoon his horse bolted and collided with a horse attached to a butcher wagon coming in the opposite direction. The force with which the animals came together drove the shaft of the butcher wagon about two feet into the breast of Doane's horse, killing it. The driver was knocked from his box and the occupant of the vehicle, Mrs. James, received a severe shaking up.

Another Hunting Party Returns.

A hunting party composed of Charles and Fred Woodland of this city, Dr. Walters, John Lee, Joseph Hines, George Walters and Tipman Weston of East Toronto has just returned from a two weeks' hunt in the vicinity of South River in Parry Sound district, with 14 deer, 6 of them good-size bucks, the heaviest weighing 233 pounds; also a quantity of partridge. They report weather excellent and game very plentiful.

York Pioneers.

Dr. Scadding, president, presented a paper, which was read by Mr. D. B. Read, at the meeting of the York Pioneers yesterday afternoon. The paper gave an account of a journal kept by the wife of the first Governor of Upper Canada during a passage down the River St. Lawrence in a small batteau in 1796 from Kingston to Montreal.

Had La Grippe.—Mr. A. Nickerson, farmer, Dutton, writes: "Last winter I had La Grippe and it left me with a severe pain in the small of my back and hip that used to catch me whenever I tried to climb a fence. This lasted for about two months when I bought a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and used it both internally and externally, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was completely cured."

Christmas in England.

Passengers intending to cross the Atlantic between this and Christmas via the old reliable Cunard Line should secure their passages as early as possible. The Christmas trade has always been heavy and it is anticipated that this year will be no exception. Tickets and all information can be had from A. F. Webster, corner King and Yonge-streets.

Dyspepsia or indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, taken before going to bed for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

The Canada Life To Build In Montreal.

The Canada Life is to put up a large building in St. James-street, Montreal. The new building of the Bank of Toronto in that city is fast approaching completion.

A GRAPHIC OBJECT LESSON.

PROHIBITION EDUCATES PEOPLE TO CHEAT AND EVADE THE LAW.

"Liquor Legislation in the United States and Canada" the Subject of a 400 Page Volume by Two Disinterested Englishmen—Here Is Evidence That the Royal Commission Should Avail Itself Of.

[From The Weekly Scotsman, Edinburgh.]

An important public service has been rendered by Mr. Rathbone, M.P., in endeavoring, as an aid to the formation of opinion and the shaping of legislation in this country, to present the results of an investigation by a skilled and unbiassed witness into the working of the prohibitory laws and other exceptional schemes for the promotion of temperance and the suppression of drinking in Canada and the United States. To send to the other side of the Atlantic "a lawyer entirely uncommitted to foregone conclusions," to inquire and report upon these burning questions in a field where opinion and experiences in the matter of state and local interference with the drink traffic are understood to be far ahead of anything known with us, was a happy idea — always provided the right man were chosen. In this Mr. Rathbone and the British public have been fortunate, and Mr. E. L. Fanshawe of the Inner Temple, who has conducted his enquiries on the spot during nearly eight months, and embodied the results in a report of over 400 pages on "Liquor Legislation in the United States and Canada," has shown himself to be exceptionally competent and exceptionally fair and open-minded. The body of evidence he has collected and digested—he is careful to avoid pronouncing judgments, and leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions from the facts laid before him—should be of the greatest possible use in enabling the people and the Parliament of this country to say whether and how far it is wise or practicable to follow in the footsteps of the Americans in their liquor legislation. On the threshold we may note with the consideration that what may be good and suitable on American soil and under American conditions may not be safe or advisable in our own country. The habits of the population, and markedly their drinking habits, differ from ours. The spirit of the laws, the attitude of the people towards them and the powers of enforcing them by no means correspond on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Fanshawe gives pregnant and amusing illustrations of the American and the British "points of view" in regard to drink and drinking. Liquor is—or before prohibition days it was—largely banished from domestic life in the States. Total abstinence, as a creed, is much more common and more fervently held in America than with us; and proportionately more prevalent even than teetotallers are "teetotal houses," the denizens of which, while they "would be ashamed to be seen with a glass of beer to their dinner," prefer in a great number of instances "to go to the bar when they are not likely to be seen." Mr. Fanshawe tells how something like consternation fell among the passengers in one of the Fall River steamboats, "at the spectacle of three ministers of religion drinking beer with their supper." Out of these views and customs have arisen the special American developments of the saloon and saloon-treating; and the nuisance and danger, social and political, thus created have helped to reconcile the minds of many men who are not prohibitionists in principle to the application of prohibitionist remedies. The curious and significant fact remains that, although the law and social conventions frown much more on drinking in America than here, it is by no means certain that the average American drinks less alcohol than the average inhabitant of these kingdoms. The figures given, representing that the total consumption of all kinds of liquor per capita was 31.60 gallons in the United Kingdom in 1891, and only 17.16 gallons in the United States, are grossly and obviously misleading. For 30.16 gallons of the Briton's quantity and 15.10 gallons of the American's quantity consist of beer. Of their national beverage, whisky, Americans consume 1 1-2 gallons per head against our gallon per head; and although they sometimes make a virtuous show of banqueting in public on water, and although even of the White House under one regime it was disrespectfully said that "water flowed like champagne," statistics attest that our cousins manage to put away, man for man, a larger quantity of wine.

At one time or another prohibition has been the law in 17 States, although, as Mr. Fanshawe points out, in some of these it can hardly be said to have had a practical existence. At present it is in more or less effective operation in seven States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa, Kansas, North and South Dakota, while Massachusetts and Rhode Island have, after adopting it, abandoned it for a licensing system. Putting aside the Dakotas, as inchoate new States in which the experiment has not yet had fair trial, the others fall into two groups. There are the three New England States, and two of the more newly-settled of the Western States. In considering the peculiar conditions and characteristics of these "Prohibition States," some highly suggestive facts come into view. The three in the east are by far the most sparsely peopled of the group to which they belong. They are also those in which population and wealth are increasing most slowly or are receding. They are, in short, "rural" regions with a comparatively small industrial or urban community. Kansas and Iowa, like their neighbor States of the west, are advancing by leaps and bounds. But in them also settlements are still thinly spread; and there are few towns of any dimensions. On the other hand, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where Prohibition has been tried and abandoned as a mischievous failure, are the most densely populated States in the Atlantic group or in America. The conclusion to be drawn from these and other facts is that it is only as a rule in country districts, where the forces of civilization are working at low pressure, that a prohibitory law can be even nominally put in operation with any chance of permanence. The conditions requisite—even putting aside the different national moods and habits prevailing on this side of the water—are exactly the opposite of what are found generally in our own country. Considering that in America, as much as in England and Scotland, the drift of population is all towards the large towns it cannot be said that the future of prohibition is very hopeful.

Prohibitionists are in the habit of declaring that their panaces, even where it is not strictly applied, has the effect of reducing the consumption of drink and, along with that, the mass of crime, pauperism and other social and moral evils. Statistics on these subjects are not to be implicitly relied upon; but at least they are more trustworthy guides than the rhetoric of heated partisans. They can scarcely be said to bear out the claims of prohibition. The three New England States where it is law have indeed an abnormally low ratio of crime, but this is what might be expected from their industrial circumstances. Prohibitionist Kansas, on the contrary, shows the highest ratio of criminals among the North Central group. Vermont has a low rate of indoor pauperism; but then its neighbor, New Hampshire, equally zealous in stamping out the drink traffic, has the highest ratio of any. Homicide and intemperance are supposed to have a direct connection. It is curious, therefore, to find that Maine and Vermont have a ratio of homicides above the average of their group and that this ratio is increasing at more than the average speed; and that Kansas and Iowa also have taken in more wholesale fashion to murder since they made prohibition the law of the State. The United States census bulletins have lately shown that the association of drink with crime is not so close as is sometimes represented, and that an analysis of the habits of the worst class of American criminals proved that the percentage of total "abstainers" was higher than the percentage of "drunkards." But the presumed association between prohibition and an industrious and law-abiding disposition is hardly anywhere to be traced in figures. Indeed, as has been indicated, prohibition and its milder substitute local option seem to have manifested their vaunted "educative influence" chiefly in teaching the population new modes of cheating and evading the law. A resident in North Dakota told Mr. Fanshawe that the system worked well there because the two largest towns were close to the eastern border, and just across the Red River, in Minnesota, were "high license towns which supplied all necessities." More distant communities are provided with liquor through the "blind pig" and the apothecary. "In a passage leading to the back premises a large bottle of whisky is placed, and people help themselves and pay as they please." In the state capital liquor is more openly sold; the farmers, instead of getting drunk on the streets, buy a bottle of whisky and carry it home with them. There is a great body of evidence to show that prohibition has encouraged drinking in the home and family and in railway carriages; that it tends to deteriorate the drink and lower and debase the surroundings of drinking, besides teaching all manner of hypocrisy and dishonesty. A whole vocabulary of names has sprung up to denominate the places where drink is surreptitiously obtained. Among them are "joints," "dives," "kitchen bar-rooms," "speak-easies," "blind pigs," "blind tigers" and "holes-in-the-wall," of which last the peculiarity is that seller and buyer do not see one another. The law has stimulated the invention of "pocket-peddlars" and "boot-leggers," in which liquor may be most secretly and portably carried. For purposes of sale liquor has been concealed in receptacles made to resembles books, especially Bibles. Alcoholic drinks are dispensed by the chemist as "bay rum," "essence of peppermint," "spirits of camphor," "anodyne liniment," "sweet cider," "crab apple cider," "hop tonic," "hop tea" or "essence of Jamaica ginger," this last being considerably more intoxicating than whisky; while whisky itself masquerades as "cold tea" or "white ink." Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, has been one of the latest witnesses of the application and failure of prohibition in a busy town community. The law was adopted in 1885 and dropped in 1887. The saloons were closed, and a roaring "jug" trade at once sprang up.

Men in business, clerks and others (as I was informed) drank to an unprecedented extent, having bottles of whisky open in their houses and offices, with which they regaled themselves and their friends, and much drunkenness resulted among men who before had not been at all in the habit of drinking. Some, it is said, fell into the habit through a mere spirit of opposition to the law which sought to coerce them. "Jugs" of whisky came to Atlanta by the carload, and, as I have been told, the sidewalk in front of the express company's office would be covered with such jugs waiting for delivery among persons in the town who had ordered consignments from Griffen and other places.

Atlanta reverted to a licensing system, with certain interesting special features; the law is no longer in conflict with the public sense of what is right and reasonable and the town is at once freer and more sober than under prohibition.

An Acrostic From Ancient Classics.

The acrostic given in The World yesterday has been much commented upon, and the general verdict appears to be that there is nothing in it and that any schoolboy could turn it out by the yard. Well, let them go to the Public Library and try it. The following acrostic is not equal to the one of yesterday, but it points the same moral—which no reader of The World should overlook:

INVENT new words if you would unheard of
Things express—Horace, Ars Poetica V. 46
Nothing so foolish as the laugh of fools.
—Catull., Carm. 39 in Enst.
Specious names are lan to cover ill.
—Tacit. Ann. l. xiv. c. 21.
Unusual sweetness purer joys inspires.
—Virgil, Georgics, l. 412.
Rare is now our old simplicity.
—Ovid, Ars. Am. l. 241.
Emptiness! how much of it we find in things.
—Pers., Sat. v. l. 1.
It is a duty to assist another when he most stands in need of it.
—Ovid, Ars. Am., Ed. Tull., Off., l. 15.
Necessity is the mother of invention.
—Pers., Prologue, ver. 10.
The good for virtue's sake abhor to sin.
—Horace, l Ep. xvi. 52.
Human nature is fond of novelty.
—Plin., apud Lilium.
Eloquent words a graceful manner want.
Ovid, Met., xiii. 127.
Man is naturally a beneficent creature.
—Antonin, lib. 9.
Nothing so grateful as a pleasant friend.
—Horace, l Sat. v. 44.
Man is not religious, nor superstitious.
—Aul Gell, l. a. a.
Unwilling slumber from his eyes he shook.
Iliad, xxiv. 892 (Pope's tr.)
Fashion, sole arbitress of dress.
Horace, Ars. Poet, v. 72.
As the world leads we follow.
—Seneca.
Commend not till a man is thoroughly known.
—Horace, l Ep. xviii. 76.
The rugged thorn shall bear—but gentle rose.
—Virgil, Ecl. iii. 89.
Untouched before thee stand the cates divine.
—Odyssey x. 447.
Rude, rustic and inelegant.
—Horace, l Ep. xviii. 6.
Elegant by cleanliness.
—Horace, l Ode. v. 5.
Receive instruction from an enemy.
—Ovid, Amor. l. iii. lv. ver. 428.
Sometimes the vulgar see and judge aright.
—Horace, l Ep. ii. 63.
Light minds are pleased with trifles.
—Ovid, Ars. Am. l. 159.
In leagues offensive and defensive joined, tiger with tiger, bear with bear you'll find.
—Juv. S. xiii., 54.
For life is only life when blest with peace.
—Martial, Epigram, lxx. 6.
Each loss the hastening moon means in vain.
—Horace, Ode. iv. 7, 9.

But "the hastening moon" has no jurisdiction to repair the financial (and social) loss of any human life. Above—insure in the Manufacturers' Life. Head office, Toronto.

B.C. NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The Separate School Board Decide to Establish Them.

The Separate School Board had an unusually full meeting last night. Accounts amounting to $400 were ordered to be paid. The establishment of separate night schools was advocated and approved. Measures are under way for the securing of suitable premises.

The representative of the School Board on the Public Library Board wrote asking what stand he should take on the proposed reading room for the unemployed. The board were unanimously of the opinion that such a room would be desirable, and their representative was accordingly instructed.

The City Again Victorious.

The city again came out victorious at the Assize Court yesterday, Mrs. Veitch, who was suing for $1000 damages for injuries incurred by falling in River-street last March losing her suit.

The twelfth suit for damages against the city is now on at the Assize Court. Abraham Cahoon fell on an icy sidewalk in Arthur-street Jan. 14 and broke his ankle. He asks $500 damages.

Mrs. Martha Besant's New Treatment Cures liver and kidney troubles, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and nervous prostration. If you suffer from blues, low spirits, evil imaginings, morbid fears, loss of appetite, comfort or hope, write for descriptive circular of this new scientific treatment. Mrs. Martha Besant, Toronto. 36

Scrofula, bad blood, pimples, blotches and skin diseases can be cured by B.B.B., the great blood purifier and tonic.

Ninety Per Cent.

Of St. Leon water is sold in bulk. Most waters require to be bottled at once, otherwise they become stagnant. The minerals contained in St. Leon are in such perfect solution and proper proportion that the water keeps good for years. Practical tests have proved this, together with innumerable proofs in the cure of deadly diseases. 36

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

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.

For all throat and lung diseases, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, etc., Norway Pine Syrup is a sure cure.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND BABY.

THEN TURNED HIS REVOLVER UPON HIMSELF.

Triple Tragedy at Halifax—Mrs. Richard Savage Refused to Live With Her Husband Owing to His Cruelty—Enraged at This the Man Shoots His Wife and Child.

HALIFAX, Nov. 7.—At 9 o'clock this forenoon Richard Savage shot his 3-year-old child dead, his wife and then himself. The woman and the man were removed to the Victoria General Hospital fatally wounded.

Savage married Maggie Lapham in this city five years ago, and subsequently removed to New York, where he was engaged as a car driver. This summer Mrs. Savage returned to her friends in Halifax, and told them that she had been cruelly treated by her husband, and that she could not longer live with him. She earned her living dressmaking and sewing and hoped that she would not have been troubled any more by her husband.

Met With a Determined Refusal.

Savage arrived in Halifax yesterday morning from Boston under an assumed name. During the day he located his wife and in the evening visited her apartments, greatly to her surprise. He demanded that she should return to New York and again live with him.

She reminded him of his previous cruelty and of the hell upon earth that they had lived while together and emphatically refused to again live with him.

Left With a Threat.

This angered him greatly and he threatened to kill her, but she would neither yield to his pleadings nor threats. She warned him to be careful what he was about, because she had relatives and friends here who would protect her. He threatened her with death and left her.

One Bullet For the Babe, Two For His Wife

At 9 o'clock this morning he stealthily crept up to her apartments and again demanded that she should return with him to New York. Upon Mrs. Savage again refusing to entertain the idea he drew a revolver, sent a bullet through the brain of his little child, then fired at his wife, sending a couple of bullets into her head and neck.

Shot Himself Under the Ear.

For a moment he surveyed his murderous work and then turned his still smoking revolver upon himself, and sent a bullet crashing through his own skull under the right ear. His wife had fallen upon the dying body of her child, and the murderer and suicide fell upon the bodies of both.

When people on the street rushed up the father and mother were found still living, but the child was dead.

Savage and his wife were removed to the hospital in the same ambulance. The wife died in a couple of hours and the husband cannot survive.

The Deed Was Premeditated.

It is clear that Savage had resolved to commit this awful deed before he left Brooklyn, as the following letter was found in his coat pocket: "If there should be money enough found upon my body and what may be realized by the sale of my trunk and contents to ensure a burial place for my boy I would like to have him buried in Camp Hill Cemetery. As for my body, if there is any medical college that caris to have it give it to them and oblige, RICHARD D. SAVAGE. Nov. 1st, 1893."

MURDERED WITH A SHOVEL.

John McDonald of Regina Deals a Fatal Blow in a Quarrel.

REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 7.—Monday night a German laborer named Vincent Weidman had an altercation with John McDonald concerning a load of mortar. Weidman applied a filthy epithet to McDonald's mother, whereupon McDonald struck him on the head with a grain shovel felling him to the ground. His skull was fractured. Weidman lived only a few hours and his assailant was promptly arrested.

A coroner's inquest was held next day, but adjourned until to-night, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned. The case will be heard at the coming assizes.

FELLED AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

Murderous Assault Near Ottawa on Sunday Evening.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—At West Thorne on Sunday evening John Bennett murderously assaulted George Smith with a club as the latter was leaving the church. Bennett alleges that Smith had ruined his sister. He struck the man unawares, dealing him a blow which fractured his skull. The injured man lies in a critical condition. His medical attendant says saying that his recovery is almost impossible.

RICHESON GLORIES IN HIS CRIME.

His Only Regret is That He Did Not Kill His Wife Years Ago.

DRESDEN, Ont., Nov. 7.—Richeson, the wife murderer, was brought before County Crown Attorney Douglas of Chatham last evening and pleaded guilty, expressing his regret at not having killed his wife long ago. He was committed for trial and transferred to Chatham jail to-day.

SHIPMAN SENTENCED.

Pleads Guilty to Manslaughter and Gets Seven Years.

BROCKVILLE, Nov. 7.—The Shipman murder trial was unexpectedly brought to a close this morning.

W. R. Riddell announced that the prisoner, Charles Shipman, was willing to withdraw the plea of not guilty to a charge of murder, and instead would plead guilty to one of manslaughter.

Justice Rose imposed a sentence of seven years in the penitentiary on Shipman. As there can be no accessory to manslaughter, the course open was to discharge the remaining prisoners, who, however, were bound over in bonds of $1000 to keep the peace.

TRADE TOPICS.

"There is some improvement in the real estate market, and I think the outlook is more satisfactory than for some time past," was the statement made yesterday by a dealer who has handled considerable Toronto property. "Houses are filling up rapidly, and those unoccupied are far less numerous than a year ago. Of course rents are lower, but prospects are brightening."

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"The quality of live stock offering just now is very inferior," remarked a buyer at the Western yards yesterday. "In fact the cattle are the poorest scrubs I have seen in my 20 years' experience here. Poor pasture, resulting from the dry spell, no doubt is the cause. There is a good demand for choice beeves," which would bring 4c per lb.

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The Ontario Bureau of Statistics' report on the spring wheat crop in Ontario, like its barley report, is very misleading. "I doubt if the average crop of spring wheat the past season is above six bushels per acre," said one of our shippers yesterday. "At our buying points this season we have not taken over 5000 bushels where we took 100,000 bushels last season, and other dealers will tell you the same thing. The price, too, is comparatively strong."

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There was a good attendance yesterday at Suckling & Co.'s sale of the bankrupt stock of C. H. Bell & Co. The goods in the store in King-street east went to N. B. Gould of Port H