FROM THE WORLD OF LABOR

News and Views of the More Important of Recent Industrial Events and Movements.

By Allister McIntyre.

Readers of The World were kept duly informed of the progress of the recent strike of the London Street Railway employes, and it is not necessary to here go into the history of the trouble. If we may judge of the merits of the dispute by the impression it evidently created in the minds of the people of the Forest City—and the popular verdict is apt to be at least uninfluenced by selfish considerations in a case of this kind—we must conclude that the men were mainly in the right and the company in the wrong. But whatever may have been the merits of the dispute, in the first place the company put itself clearly in the wrong and forfeited whatever claims they might have had upon public sympathy when they haughtily refused to submit the controversy to arbitration. While a private employer may be quite within his rights when he refuses to submit causes of dispute between himself and his employes to the arbitrament of impartial third parties, corporations holding a franchise from the public and who are under contract, expressed and implied, to give to the public efficient and uninterrupted service, cannot rightfully put forward any such claim. There is a growing feeling among thinkers along socio—economic lines who are not state socialists, nor, consciously, socialists of any kind for that matter, that the public has given and is giving too much power to railway and street railway companies. There is also a very evident disposition on the part of such companies, not only to insist upon their right to exercise all the powers thus given them, but to usurp others as well. Though they exist only because they have been given certain franchises and privileges upon the understanding that their roads are to be operated in the public interest, those corporations apparently easily persuade themselves that the public was made for them and not they for the public. When, because of a dispute with his employes, the factory of a private employer is closed down, the public is only remotely concerned; but when the service of a railway or street railway is thus interrupted, it is the public that suffers. One does not need to be a socialist to hold that the public has a right to protect itself against loss and inconveniences of this nature, more particularly when that public has, in the way of bonuses, land grants and valuable franchises, borne no small share of the cost of the line. It will not take many examples like the London one to convince a great many people that whatever may be said against the principle of compulsory arbitration, as between private employers and their workmen, something of the kind is becoming absolutely necessary to protect the public against loss and inconvenience as the outcome of disputes between railway companies and their employes.

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The Chinese question is becoming acute in British Columbia. Mongolian labor is competing with and jostling white labor in the mines, and the whites are said to be "driving the Mongolians out." The Chicago Inter-Ocean points out that for the British Columbian miners to "drive the Mongolians out" means from a United States view point, that they "are driving them in." The Inter Ocean adds: "The British possessions to our north are more liberal than we are in opening their ports to Chinese cheap labor, and they can afford to be in view of the fact that Chinese cheap labor is eventually driven to this side of the border."

* * *

Mention of Chinese labor naturally brings up the question of foreign contract labor, particularly as there has recently been a disposition on the part of some of the United States immigration officials to interpret and enforce their law as if its title were "An act for the petty annoyance of Canadians." Mr. De Barry of Buffalo is entitled to whatever honor attaches to being the officer who has found the greatest number of excuses for petty persecution in the law. Before this official became one of Uncle Sam's beef eaters and feeders at the public crib, his notions were different from those which now influence him. Now if a man works on the east side of Niagara River and sleeps on the west, particularly if he chances to carry a dinner pail over in the morning and back at night, he is a public enemy from whom free American institutions are in grave and imminent danger. But time was when the at present zealous De Barry viewed the matter differently. Then he earned his money—or got it at any rate—east of the Niagara, but finding rent and living cheaper on the west side he spent none of it in his beloved country. Still Canadians have no right to complain of Uncle Sam's laws, nor of the kind of officers he appoints to enforce those laws. We have our own Parliament, armed with ample power to enact legislation, which, if it will not protect Canadians against persecution south of the line, will at any rate make it less necessary for them to seek employment there, by securing to them their own country. If our Parliament fails to pass such legislation, or if we have a Government too spineless to enforce it, Canadians have no one to blame but themselves.

* * *

The general assembly of the Knights of Labor is in session at Chicago and has been since Tuesday. Even the Chicago papers pay but little attention to the convention, while the press of other cities scarcely notice it. The organization is a thing of the past and no longer exercises an influence in the labor movement. The general officers, or the general secretary rather, for the others are merely his men, manage to make some of the freshest and most easily gulled of the American politicians believe that they are still influential, and so succeed in tapping an occasional political "barrel," but the income from this source is growing less and less. In the course of their annual report the General Executive Board say, among other things: * * "It seems next to impossible to secure the passage by Congress of a proper measure to regulate immigration to our shores. The influence of the foreign steamship companies appears to be all powerful to prevent any such legislation."

This is somewhat of the richest, in the face of the fact that the secretary of the board acted hand and glove with Dr. Glavis, the manager of the steamship lobby at Washington, and was in his pay. If the Lodge bill failed to pass at the last session of Congress—and it is to this that the board refers—it was because the steamship lobby succeeded, with the assistance of labor Judases and Arnolds, like Secretary Hayes, in impressing upon congressmen the belief that the measure was unpopular with workingmen. No greater mistake was ever made by labor organizations than in establishing their headquarters at Washington, where unscrupulous "leaders" can do a profitable business in selling their supposed influence to lobbyists.

The annual address of General Master Workman Hicks is a pitifully weak document; frothy and windy. In it he makes a transparent effort to make believe that his organization is still a national force, by going out of his way to tell the President and Congress what they should do with the territory which through the fortune of war has fallen to the United States. President Gompers of the Federation of Labor has recently favored the country with his views on this subject, and it is unfortunate that these two leaders of thought should be quite unable to agree as to what should be done with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. As it is, President McKinley will be under the necessity of taking the whole responsibility and acting upon his own unassisted judgment.

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The danger of a deadlock between the window glass manufacturers and their workmen in the States is over. In some cases the employers and the workmen's association have come to a satisfactory understanding, and in the others it has been agreed to leave the differences to arbitration. Both the employers and the employes in this trade are thoroughly organized, and by the exercise of good, sound sense have, for many years, succeeded in avoiding any serious trouble. The men, recognizing their interest and concern in the welfare of their employers, have steadily stood behind them for the maintenance of a protective tariff which would make the paying of good wages possible, and the employers have shared with their workmen the advantages which the tariff has conferred upon them. Recently there have been signs of a tendency in the men's organization to split into factions—a tendency which the general officers of the Knights of Labor have tried to encourage—but, although the danger is not yet over, it has only postponed, not prevented, the amicable settlement of the wages scale for the year.

* * *

The people of Hamilton are very much exercised just now because of the tendency of some Hamilton industries to gravitate to Toronto, and the able editors of the Hamilton papers are dipping their pens in gall and saying rasping and bitter things about "Hogtown" in consequence. Now it may strike anyone who will take the trouble to think about it, that if ex-Mayor Fleming and those who have been more or less instrumental in getting outside manufacturers to remove to this city had turned their attention and devoted their energies to securing for Toronto factories and industries from other countries, instead of from other Canadian cities, they would have done quite as much good for Toronto and much more for Canada. There are numbers of such industries and factories whose owners might be shown that it would be in their interest to locate "in our midst." Possibly Mr. Fleming and his helpers might find it as well to move on the United States by way of Ottawa and the Queen's Park. Premiers Laurier and Hardy could easily do some things that would make it advisable and profitable for not a few American manufacturers to move to this side of the line or start branches here, and then Mr. Fleming could do work which other cities might envy, but could not blame, by securing for Toronto the lion's share of these. When a factory is removed from, say Hamilton to Toronto, this city is advantaged no doubt, but as the country at large receives no benefit, and as not a single additional workman is employed because of the transfer, and as, moreover, the welfare of Toronto is bound up in and dependent upon the welfare of the whole country, the benefit to this city is not so great as appears at first sight. And yet the outcry of the Hamilton papers is hardly justified. One can bear with The Spectator. It can and does say sharper and more cutting things than The Times. Its editor wields a caustic pen, has a keen wit and much forcefully elegant English at his command, but knowing him to be a protectionist, one can forgive him for viewing the matter as it must appear to a protectionist. As a protectionist and a Hamiltonian, it is but natural that he should see in every removal of a labor employing industry from the Ambitious City a distinct and regrettable loss to Hamilton, and even while willing to profit by that loss one cannot blame him when he gives vent to his feelings of chagrin and disappointment. With The Times it is different. Not being a protectionist, but an enlightened and cosmopolitan minded free trader, its editor must see that the loss of a few factories here or there amounts to just less than nothing at all. Surely Mill and Ricardo and Bastiat and Cobden and George, and all the other saints of the free trade calendar, to whose shrines The Times editor makes daily mental pilgrimages, have written and talked in vain if it yet remains to be demonstrated that the closing down or removal of an industry is no loss to the body politic. The Times must even see that "Hogtown" is something more than generous in consenting to take and keep one or more of the "robber barons," who have been devouring the substance of the good people of the Ambitious, but afflicted city. The Spectator may be borne with and forgiven, its anger is the natural outcome of its belief, mistaken though it be, that Hamilton is suffering injury; but the editor of The Times knows, deep down in his free trade heart, that his city would be not one whit the worse off though there were not a factory within sight of the "mountain." His tears are crocodile tears and his anger is only simulated.

* * *

Another has been added to the already long list of examples of the futility of trying to establish and maintain communistic communities in the midst of individualistic surroundings. The latest failure in this line is the Clousden Hill communist colony near Newcastle-on-Tyne. This society was started under what seemed to be exceptionally favorable circumstances, and its success was confidently predicted and looked forward to by enthusiastic collectivists. The colony was composed of a fair proportion of different kinds of tradesmen and it was believed that they could and would be self contained and self sustaining. In all there were twenty-six persons in the colony, all able and professedly all willing to do their shares in the needed work for the general welfare. Sixty acres of excellent land was secured, the necessary capital was obtained, partly from a wealthy enthusiastic friend of the cause and partly from the subscriptions of the members. Gardens were laid out and green houses and a residential house was erected. Thoroughly imbued with the idea "that government is the best that governs least," the Clousden Hill colonists allowed each man to be a law unto himself. It soon became evident that mere living in a communistic colony in no way altered the fact that "each for himself," though it may be the "gospel of lies" that Gerald Massey declared it, is yet the dominant creed of both heathendom and Christendom. The colony's shoemaker seems to have been willing to "stick to his last," and the colonists were well shod, but the tailor would turn gardener though he could neither dig nor hoe, nor yet tell vegetables from weeds. Nearly all the square pegs insisted upon fitting themselves into the round holes; the work they might have done well they would do not do at all, while the work they could not do they insisted upon attempting. The result was failure, and gradually the colonists quit, betaking themselves to more humdrum parts of the world. Now two of the original colonists, gardeners, have secured possession of the property and are going to conduct it upon "capitalistic" principles. Thus Clousden Hill has gone the way of Brook Farm and many other similar attempts to put new patches upon old garments and new wine into old bottles.

* * *

To the student of industrial economics the recent elections in the United States present few features of interest. The question of protection was scarcely an issue in the contest in any district. Possibly the free traders are no less willing than formerly to tinker or destroy the tariff, but to the "practical politicians" there is nothing inviting in a crusade against the tariff in the present temper of the American people, and while yet the miseries attendant upon the disastrous Wilson bill are still fresh in the memories of the working class, experience and history forbid the belief that in a republic the same voters cannot be twice fooled in the same way by the same men, but though it is not impossible that at some future day, and that before the present generation has passed from the scene, the American people may be again fooled into a free trade experiment, this will scarcely be until they shall have forgotten how the apples of Sodom, with which they allowed their free trade doctrinaires to tempt their eyes, turned to ashes on their lips. In some states, particularly California, an effort was made to inject the "single tax" as an issue in the campaign, but it is not easy to tell, from the meagre data at hand, how far this was successful and to what extent the result was influenced by it. Judge Maguire, the Democratic candidate for governor, is well known as a prominent advocate of the single tax, and it was in all probability with a view to capturing what may be called the radical vote that he was placed at the head of the ticket. But if the Democrats believed that his single tax associations would be a source of strength, the Republicans evidently thought it a source of weakness and promptly made the single tax an issue. Still, though the Republicans won an overwhelming victory, it is not clear that the single tax issue contributed much if anything towards it. Maguire was not only a single taxer, but an advocate of free silver as well, and it is at least likely that this contributed fully as much to his defeat as his land ideas. Besides it is not at all likely that he obtained the "radical" support upon which he counted. For it is not forgotten that it was his pen that furnished Henry George with his reasons for recanting and disavowing his published opinions on the Anarchist case, nor that in order to furnish the single tax leader with a plausible excuse for doing what seemed necessary to square himself with the "respectable" element for which he was reaching at the time, he did not hesitate to falsify the record, "quoting" evidence which was not given at the trial. All this was probably remembered, and the recollection was not calculated to make the "radical" element bubble over with enthusiasm for his candidature. But if there is no evidence that the single tax issue influenced the result there is also none of that "rapid growth of single tax sentiment," of which we have been hearing so much. Probably, if the truth could be known, the single tax has made little if any real advance since the leaders attached it as a fifth wheel to the Democratic coach, or as a donkey engine to the Democratic machine, whichever simile be the more fitting. Caught with free silver, free trade, free riot and the other things with which the last Democratic platform was loaded, it is scarcely matter for wonder that single tax, like old dog Tray in the fable, suffered because of the company it kept.

Coughs That Stick.

You don't seem to be able to throw them off. All the ordinary remedies you've tried don't touch them. The cough remedy for you is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It loosens the phlegm, allays the irritation, heals and soothes the inflamed lung tissue.

MR. WM. FERRY, Blenheim, Ont., says: "I can recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as the very best medicine for coughs and colds, sore throat and weak lungs.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Never fails to Cure.

You make no mistake when you order a standard article like Mt. Clemens Sprudel Water for the sick room. R. H. Howard & Co., Agents.

CITY WON'T BUY THE T. A. C.

Property Committee So Decided Unanimously Yesterday

And There is Also Rejoicing at the City Hall Over the Decision in the Street Railway Vestibules Case — Mr. Barlow Cumberland Urges Delay in Dock Building Till 14-Foot Canal Trade Develops, But Block D is Chosen — Engineer Says Humber Bridge Must Be Rebuilt—$175,000 Annual Cost of New City Hall.

The Property Committee has a penchant for quick decisions and unanimity. It took but five minutes at the tail-end of yesterday's meeting to dispose of the Mayor's pet scheme, the purchase of the Toronto Athletic Club building for a Technical School, public baths, public gymnasium, et al. They will none of it.

The Technical School Board can blame themselves for putting the committee into this decisive mood. They have all along pursued a somewhat unyielding, if not dictatorial, policy with reference to it. They capped it all yesterday by having it announced to the committee that they declined to give Architect Symons any measurements of their present building. Mr. Symons had been appointed to compare its floor space with that of other proposed sites. But one of these alternative buildings was St. Lawrence Hall, with which Mr. Symons had been connected in the way of the market improvement report, and which the Board did not consider to be in a sufficiently scholastic centre. Chairman Dunn announced that the Board had consented to give the measurements only to the Mayor and himself. Ald. Denison thought this was scant courtesy to the committee, and the committee agreed with him.

Ald. McMurrich, while opposing the scheme, was willing to hear Chairman Polson and his colleagues. When Ald. Hanlan brought the subject up later on by asking persistently "What are you going to do about the T. A. C.?" Ald. McMurrich repeated his views.

But the committee was against him. Ald. Bowman said: "There is no possible chance of buying that building." Ald. Denison said: "We can't afford to do anything of that kind." Ald. Lamb, having sized up the feeling, moved that the offer of the T. A. C. authorities be not entertained, and it went through unopposed.

The Sites for Sale.

Ald. Bowman got inquisitive as to just what latitude and longitude the sub-committee appointed to discuss cattle market sites were at. Chairman Dunn replied that he was awaiting the lowest possible offer from Mr. Leake of the Dundas-street site, to consider it with the one just received from the Land Security Company to sell a 65-acre site.

Cumberland Pleads Strongly.

Some very interesting but indefinite information was furnished the committee on the subject of new docks by Mr. Barlow Cumberland. Mr. Cumberland, as representing the marine interests, exhorted the committee to do two things. First he would provide alike frontage for short-staying steamers and inlets or slips for others to unload at leisure. The frontage would need to be at least 500 feet. In this connection he advised that no block should be filled to project so far as to hinder vessels laying alongside adjoining frontages. Secondly, it behooved the committee, in his estimation, to proceed very slowly notwithstanding that the new dock business had been up since 1892. He dwelt at great length upon the possibilities, in view of the deepening to 14 feet of the St. Lawrence Canals, of Toronto's great harbor. It would be the greatest possible factor in the future progress of the city if it were carefully planned. It did not succeed so much in providing cheap transportation by water as in lowering the freight rates by land. This had been incalculably beneficial to Toronto commercial interests, but how much so would it be when the canals were deepened?

But Block D Chosen.

While this would not introduce trans-ocean traffic to begin at Toronto, yet it would be found that vessels from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would land here laden with iron or coal, and would take back Ontario manufacturing products. Thus Toronto would become the centre of a large interprovincial trade. "Go slow," he advised, for if the committee went at the dock business in an unsystematic way the city might wind up by handing them over to the railways. He would not let the urgency of getting a dump enter into the question, for the city had unexampled opportunities of harboring the increased marine traffic. A definite plan should first be laid out for a whole system of docks, and not simply for one block.

The committee listened respectfully and soon had a plan proposed by Wharfinger Geddes to extend Yonge-st. wharf to the windmill line, and then to run a pier westward 250 feet further. Ald. Lamb, the enamored of Block E, half-heartedly supported this, but the committee had its mind made up to do as the Board of Control advised. This was to fill out Harbor-square, and this they unanimously and hastily recommended.

Can Dump at Yonge-Street Wharf.

Meanwhile City Commissioner Coatsworth is given permission to use the hollow cribbing of Yonge-street wharf as a dump for the present winter. As stated in yesterday's World he will have room there for 10,000 cubic yards.

A Bonus for Joe Goodwin.

Joe Goodwin wanted the committee to give him a bonus of $3 a day to carry the Island winter residents and school teacher on the Ada Alice until spring. Poor Joe had been losing money every week, and had been running out of a charitable consideration for his patrons. Ald. Lamb and Bowman opposed the bonus, but Ald. Denison pleaded for the school teachers and others, and when it came to a vote he had the support of Ald. Leslie, Frame, Bryce, Burns and Hanlan.

Double-Acting Hinges Go.

Architect Lennox's ten pair of double-acting spring hinges for the vestibule doors of the new City Hall bloated up to twenty before the committee. They would cost, he said, $35.75 or $38.50 a pair, or a round $750 in all if the expensive kind were chosen. The single ones would cost $24 per door, or $480. It was agreed that double-acting hinges were the thing, and with Ald. Denison's protest about more extras they were recommended.

Turnkeys on "36 Hours a Day."

It appears that the six outside jail turnkeys do not get paid as well as the inside guard. Turnkey Thomas Wilson and five others presented, per Ald. Leslie, a petition for a raise. To give them the same as their fellows would mean $27.50 a year extra only. John McMillan was willin', and since Ald. Sheppard, with a union label zeal that would do credit to Ald. Woods, insisted that it was unfair that the men should be on working and sleeping duty "for 36 hours a day," the raise was recommended.

Plaintive Appeal From Q. C. Y. C.

Messrs. G. H. Day, Robert Tyson, J. Thompson, W. C. Wilkinson, H. S. Jones, John H. Lamont, C. W. Readman, W. J. Foy and Commodore Martin appeared to support the application of the Q. C. Y. C. for exemption on improvements to a water lot they proposed buying from the city at Island Park landing. Mr. Day almost brought the committee to tears as he told how other clubs, such as the R. C. Y. C., T. C. C., the Argonauts, the Skidi Club and the S. O. E. Life-Saving Station had been favored in the past, and how his own as well as the others had distinguished themselves in a life-saving way. Q. C. Y. C. had lost 60 per cent. in membership and an equal percentage in revenue in their present back-door location, and, though they had no legal claim, they asked consideration. A report is awaited from the Assessment Commissioner.

The Assessment Commissioner will report, by motion of Ald. Frame, as to the desirability of laying the Eastern Sandbar out in lots and renting to desirable tenants.

Improvements on Sub-Leases.

George Harman, on behalf of certain leaseholders, submitted that the restriction to $2000 improvements put upon a five-acre lot, when it was originally leased to Mr. James H. Morris, should be removed since the lot had been sub-leased to six tenants. He considered it unjust that the city should be obligated to pay only $2000 in expropriating all the improvements. Mr. Pattison spoke along the same lines. The City Solicitor will report.

Joy Over Judgment re Vestibules.

There was joy at the City Hall, and particularly in the bosom of Ald. Bowman, for Mr. Justice Rose yesterday gave judgment which permits Magistrate Denison to try the case which the city has instituted against the Street Railway Company to compel them to carry out the clause in the agreement held to provide that the rear end of cars must be protected by vestibules. The company's application for an order to prevent the Police Magistrate from trying the case has been refused.

New City Hall's Annual Cost.

Ald. Crane, Assessment Commissioner Fleming and City Treasurer Coady, while showing the Montreal Board of Assessors the glories of the new City Hall, agreed upon a rough estimate as to what the interest on the sinking fund and the annual running expenses of the new pile would be. Including fuel, light and salaries of stokers, engineer, elevator men, caretakers, etc., they placed it at about $175,000 annually.

Must Build New Humber Bridge.

In his regular report for the Board of Works to-day, the Engineer once more insists that a new bridge should be erected over the Humber. He would have the City Treasurer provide the sum of $13,000. "We are now strengthening the existing bridge," he explains, "but as soon as the ice breaks up in the spring there is no doubt that this temporary work will be carried away by the floods, and there is some danger of the bridge also being destroyed. It will, therefore, be seen that it is absolutely necessary that we should be in a position to have the plans of a new bridge prepared, the tenders advertised for and the contract awarded, so that the work may be proceeded with early next season."

Shelters Under Subways.

At its last meeting the Board called for a report as to the cost of shelters under Queen and King-street subways for protection to those beneath from snow and rain. The Engineer recommends that $650 be taken out of the $700 standing to the credit of the Queen-street subway appropriation to place galvanized iron shelters over the sidewalks and under the bridge decks. Similar shelters for King-street subway would cost $3200, and it is recommended that the City Treasurer provide funds.

The New Fender.

Messrs. Rust and Ald. Saunders of the Washington-New York deputation say in the report: "The best type of fender we saw was used on the Sixth-avenue line in New York and is built by the Consolidated Car Fender Company of Providence, R.I." In accordance with a report from Street Commissioner Jones, the complaint of Mr. George Hunt about the character of the material deposited in Shaw-street dump is stated to be practically groundless.

The request of the Street Railway Company for permission to double track Queen-street from Roncesvalles-avenue to Sunnyside is recommended for concurrence.

Pavements and Walks.

Macadam roadways on Gerrard-street, from Yonge to Jarvis-streets, and Washington-avenue, from Spadina-avenue to Huron-street, are down as local improvements; also concrete walks on Sussex-avenue, from St. George to Huron-streets, and St. George-street, from Lowther to Bernard-avenues.

Says Mayor Must Move.

Mr. J. H. Boyle is pressing the Mayor to assert himself with respect to Victoria-square. When signatures representing between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 assessment have petitioned for it he thinks His Worship should begin to act. But Mayor Shaw has not made up his mind how he stands. Should he delay deciding, the matter will be put in the hands of Vice-Chairman Leslie of the Board of Control, and thence on the ballot papers, says Mr. Boyle.

City Hall Notes.

Assessment Commissioner Fleming is preparing a report to give his side of the Duman matter to the public.

The Board of Control will make a desperate effort to settle the St. James' Cemetery extension matter at Monday's meeting.

The Mayor stated yesterday afternoon that he hoped to hold a meeting of the present Council in the new Council Chamber some time near Christmas.

Old Age Creeps Upon Us Quickly

The young man of to-day is the old man of to-morrow. In these days of busy progressiveness old age seems to creep more quickly upon us than it used to. The wear and tear of business life, to-day, seems to leave more ageing marks. Quick lunches and irregular meals tell on the system. The organs of digestion refuse to work as they should, and from this springs many trying ills. Regulate your system, and make your digestive organs healthful by the constant use of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

It rids your system of indigestion, and the many ills that bring the lines of age and pain to the face.

J. A. S. Brunelle, M.D., C.M., Montreal, Professor of Surgery, Laval University Medical Faculty: Surgeon to the Hotel Dieu, etc., says: "I have found it particularly beneficial in the treatment of derangements of the liver and of the digestive organs, and I consider that the regular use of a preparation of this nature has a decided tendency to prolong life. I am using it in my hospital practice."

60c a large bottle. Trial size 25c.

ISHMAEL, THE OUTLAW,

Subject of Editor Macdonald's Sermon Sunday Night in St. Andrew's—Other Church Items.

The Baptist Home Mission Fund to Nov. 1 is $7150.06.

Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, will preach at Guelph on Nov. 20.

Rev. A. J. Vining, superintendent of Baptist missions in the Northwest, is commencing a two months' tour of Ontario and Quebec.

Rev. Dr. Potts will preach an educational sermon on Sunday next in Hamilton.

Rev. L. H. Wagner will speak in West Association Hall Sunday afternoon, to men only. The Parkdale Brass Quartet will take part in a varied musical program.

"Ishmael, the Outlaw," will be the subject treated by Rev. J. A. Macdonald in St. Andrew's Church on Sabbath evening next.

The ladies of Wesley Church, Dundas-street, will give their annual Thanksgiving supper on the evening of Nov. 24. The speakers will be Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, Rev. John Potts and Rev. R. R. McClements.

Any Amount of Tobacco.

Dick Hopgood, wine clerk at the Tremont House, has a fine bunch of tobacco leaves, grown by Ben Wigle at Kingsville, Essex County, this season. The leaves are the purest and the size of a palm fan. There are four tons of fine Canadian tobacco on this farm alone.

A PECULIAR REMEDY.

Something About the New Discovery for Curing Dyspepsia.

The Rev. F. I. Bell, a highly esteemed minister residing in Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N.Y., in a recent letter writes as follows: "There has never been anything that I have taken that has relieved the Dyspepsia from which I have suffered for ten years except the new remedy called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Since taking them I have had no distress at all after eating and again after long years can sleep well. Rev. F. I. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., formerly Idalia, Colo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remarkable remedy, not only because it is a certain cure for all forms of indigestion, but because it seems to act as thoroughly in old chronic cases of dyspepsia as well as in mild attacks of indigestion or biliousness. A person has dyspepsia simply because the stomach is overworked; all it wants is a harmless, vegetable remedy to digest the food and thus give it the much needed rest.

This is the secret of the success of this peculiar remedy. No matter how weak or how much disordered the digestion may be, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. New life and energy is given not only to the stomach but to every organ and nerve in the body. A trial of this splendid medicine will convince the most skeptical that Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles can be cured. The tablets are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co. of Marshall, Mich., but so popular has the remedy become that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can now be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents per package. Send for book on stomach diseases free.

ESTATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In the Estate of Archibald Henderson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 129, R.S.O., that all persons having claims against the estate of Archibald Henderson, late of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, gentleman, who died on or about the 25th day of October, A.D. 1898, are required to deliver their claims, with full particulars of same, to the undersigned, or her solicitors, at 18 and 20 King-street west, Toronto, before the 31st day of December, 1898, and that after such 31st December, 1898, the Executrix will distribute the assets of said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall have had notice.

CAROLINE A. HENDERSON, Executrix.

CROMBIE, WORRELL & GWYNNE, Solicitors.

Toronto, 16th Nov., 1898. 555

1877

"The best guarantee of the future is the experience of the past." (PATRICK HENRY). When you look back on Pearline's twenty years' experience, how can you think that any less-tried washing-powder will give the same security against harm? And Pearline costs only a trifle more than the poorest and cheapest washing powders. 564

Millions NOW USE Pearline

In order to ensure an intelligent comprehension of the virtues of the celebrated

WALLA GALLA TEA

order a trial pound package from your grocer. Insist on getting the genuine article, as nothing else is just as good.

40, 50 and 60 Cents per lb. 1351 Red Cross on Every Package.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera House

BLANCHE WALSH..... MELBOURNE MACDOWELL.

To-night and Saturday matinee, "Antony and Cleopatra." Saturday evening, "Fedora" (only time).

Next week—The great English Comedy, "A Brace of Partridges."

SOUVENIR MATINEE SATURDAY —Photos —For the —Ladies.

TORONTO OPERA HOUSE. Entire week of Nov. 14. **On the Wabash** Next—Two Little Vagrants.

PRINCESS THEATRE Week of November 14—Matinees daily. THE CUMMINGS STOCK COMPANY IN "THE WAGES OF SIN" a splendid production of a famous play. Matinees, 10c and 15c. Nights, 10c, 15c and 25c.

MASSEY MUSIC HALL NEXT TUESDAY! 4th Event Massey Hall Course. **Mme. Scalchi,** the world-renowned Contralto, and Mlle. Helene Noldi.....Soprano, Signor Codurri Canzio.....Tenor, Signor Achille Alberti.....Baritone, Mr. Walter A. Pick.....Pianist. Plan now open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. Reserved Seats 50c, 75c and $1. Admission (441) 25c.

MASSEY MUSIC HALL THANKSGIVING NIGHT. J. W. DENGOUGH in new and original Recitals and crayon sketches. The Canadian Mezzo-Soprano, MRS. H. DE M. HARVEY, MR. GEO. FOX, Violinist, MR. ALF. STURROCK, Baritone. All seats 25 cents. No extra charge for reserving. Plan on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

MASSEY MUSIC HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8.15 MR. **HALL CAINE** Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Plan from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

Miss Jessie Alexander Thanksgiving Night, Elm St. Methodist Church. Tickets 25 Cents.

Rugby Championship **Ottawa vs. Varsity** ROSEDALE, SATURDAY AT 2.30. Reserved seats at Harold Wilson's, King St.

DIVIDENDS.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. for the current half-year upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its agencies on and after

Thursday, 1st Day of December Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

Toronto, 25th Oct., 1898. O.26,N.3,18,28

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 85.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the 1st DAY OF DECEMBER, next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth days of November, bothdays inclusive.

By order of the Board.

(Sgd.) D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto.

Toronto, 26th October, 1898. 5

TORONTO BREWING CO.'S

DIAMOND ALE IS BRILLIANT, FRAGRANT, MELLOW, FULL-BODIED.

ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

THE **Ales and Porter** —OF— **THE DOMINION BREWERY COMPANY** (LIMITED), are the finest in the market. They are made from the finest malt and hops, and are the genuine extract.

The White Label Brand IS A SPECIALTY. To be had of all First-Class Dealers

BIG G. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists. Circular sent on request.

Case Fell Through.

Thomas Wark sued Court Equity, No. 170 of the Canadian Order of Foresters, and Dr. Shiell, court physician, for $30, which he claimed should be paid to a nurse for attendance on him during an illness. The case was beaten on the technicality that Mr. Wark was not a member in good standing and that the said court was not legally incorporated at the time.