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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1889.

A Divided Party.

On Wednesday last, the National Democratic Committee of the United States held a meeting at Fifth-avenue hotel, New York, for the election of a chairman and other business. Everything appears to have been pretty well "cut and dried" beforehand and there was no fight within the party and open to the view of adverse reporters. In other words, nothing to be so called took place in the parlor in which the meeting was held, although indications of a serious struggle which had been suppressed by the party were plentiful enough. It was a foregone conclusion that the man now chosen for the party's official head would have to be a free trader by profession, and such the chairman-elect, Mr. Calvin S. Brice, avows himself to be. Depending, as the party does, mainly on the Southern States, this is one of the things that must be; at the same time on this issue it is not a united but a divided party which is exhibited to the world. After some talk Mr. Brice was chosen chairman of the National Committee unanimously, this having apparently been looked upon as what would have to be done, under the circumstances. But another part of the business was broached which will not be so easily settled. On the subject of what the party's platform should be for 1892 there was some plain speaking. A delegate from Colorado said right out that on the free trade issue the party was beaten last year; and it would be beaten on the same issue again were the thing tried. Mr. Calvin S. Brice is a very wealthy man, and he is understood to be willing to "stand" something for the cause, so it is not wonderful that he should walk into the position of chairman of the National Committee. But his easy victory in the contest for the chairmanship renders more conspicuous the lack of agreement within the party as to its platform and policy. What further makes the same disagreement still more conspicuous is the fact that on the tariff issue the Republican party is united almost as one man. Of course it is yet early to speak of what the Democratic party platform is to be in 1892. But all the signs indicate that on the tariff issue the Democrats are likely to be even more divided in 1892 than they were in 1888.

It may occur to Canadians that with regard to the same issue we have a much divided party nearer home. The party which professedly supports Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright is anything but united on Free Trade. Among Ontario members and intending candidates the impression is spreading that those who would succeed in agricultural constituencies next general election will have to come out in favor of protection both to the miller and the farmer. A split within the Reform party on this question made the revolution of 1878; and now we see the material piling up for another split in 1892. This new world of America takes to Protection as naturally as a duck takes to water. In Canada, as well as in the States, Protection is the gaining and Free Trade the losing side. And it is quite possible to render a reason, and a sufficient one, why this is and must be so. Both in farming and in manufactures competition to get hold of markets and to keep them is increasing. Hence the less willingness to surrender home markets to foreign competitors. Some people are loss in wonder over the spread of Protection in this enlightened age, and in the midst of modern improvements. They may get the explanation of it all if they duly consider this fact—that prominent among these modern improvements of ours is increased *competition to sell*. The more used I have of all my own markets to sell in, the less inclined I am to admit my neighbor to it, especially if he does not reciprocate. Apply this to the present case between Canada and the United States as regards flour and you will probably see the point. You may at all events come to this conclusion—that Canadian farmers and millers will never agree to keep up Free Trade on one side with Protection on the other, touching their own particular interests. Next you may give us your opinion how long a policy which the farmers and the millers of the country cannot agree to is likely to stand. On this question the Reform party in Ontario is sure to be a worse divided party every year that passes.

But there is also to be considered the great new country in the Northwest, the future home of millions. That country's interest in the wheat and flour question is simply immense. Now guess which way public opinion there is likely to go, when the question of where to find a market to sell wheat and flour in comes up. Still more cause for a divided party, you must admit.

A Word for the Shah.

It is surely something unexpected by the public to find before them in print a defence of that little understood individual—the Shah of Persia. Yet this is what The New York Tribune has been trying to do, and apparently with some success. At this time the wits of the Western world, or those who think themselves such, are racking their brains to think of a variety of new, odd and queer thing to say concerning the Eastern monarch. Newspaper men, in particular, seem determined to make him appear as disagreeable and as ridiculous as possible. And the public, knowing really nothing at all about him, are ready enough to accept the prevailing view which is presented to them. Against this The New York Tribune enters a mild protest, and suggests a consideration or two in the "old man's" favor. In the first place, the present is his third visit to Europe, and it seems quite a reasonable supposition that by this time he has learned more about civilized ways than the jokers give him credit for. He is now a king of some experience, having occupied the throne more years than any other reigning sovereign, Queen Victoria excepted; so that we may give him credit for knowing a good many "wrinkles" about civilized statecraft which he is popularly supposed not to know at all. He is a thorough Asiatic, "one of the oldest kind," and a Mahometan at that; so lies us not wonder that his ways should not be those of New York, or London, or Paris. But during his long reign he has had some opportunities of learning how government is carried on in civilized countries, and it is even strongly affirmed that he would like to introduce such western improvements as might be practicable into that of his own. We may recollect that both our own Charles the First and Louis the Fourteenth of France were but poor scholars in the school of modern progress, also that the high and mighty Ozar himself is but a very slow and indifferent one in our own time. And we may at least allow the Shah a living chance in the pursuit of political knowledge under difficulties. It may not be very much over-praising him to say

lights. Here is a suggestion from The Tribune which seems to be "twitting on facts":

But there is reason to believe that there may be a graver cause for some of the brilliant fictions concerning the Persian monarch. Russia's designs on Central Asia are now pretty generally understood; but it has taken the world longer fully to realize the strength and depth of her craft and the unswerving steadiness of her purpose. It is not possible that some of the fictions about Nuss-ed-Deen Shah are more or less inspired by those who have interests to serve in belittling the Shah of Persia before the world? Indirectly this may prejudice the best interests of Persia by preventing favorable alliances, and by making it difficult for the Shah to carry out patriotic designs for the development of his country.

The more barbarous and impracticable Persia and her ruler can be made to appear in the eyes of Europe generally, the better for the success of Russian designs, of course. On the other hand, the more enlightened and progressive this eastern despot were to show himself, the better agreement would be he in with Britain and her policy. And it would be quite natural were the anti-British press on both sides of the Atlantic to have a "dig" at the Shah every time it got the chance.

Natives of India are demanding more voice in the government of the country. At a congress of natives, both Mahometan and Hindoo, consisting of 1500 people, their rights were discussed and a declaration of these rights made. In it is a demand for free admittance of natives into administrative and executive places.

According to statistics furnished by an official investigation Michigan farmers pay $5,000,000 a year interest on mortgages, and Illinois $4,919,000 a year interest. And yet these farmers have a market of sixty millions wherein to sell their wheat and their chickens!

THE ANTI-JESUIT AGITATION.

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

If this question were political I should not meddle with it, not wishing to add even my feather-weight of argument to the number of political arguments which continually hold high carnival in this most political province. But that question cannot be political on which both parties are divided among themselves, so perhaps I may venture to say something concerning it.

In the first place, this is not an anti-Jesuit agitation, to my thinking, at all. This is an agitation of a newspaper which, finding itself rather a non-success in its support of a Dominion politician, and a complete non-success in its attempt to overthrow an Ontario one; finding also that certain Prohibition gyrations and Free Trade and Protection contradictions, however amusing, gave little confidence, having skipped, and skipped in vain, from profound laudation of the Union Jack to a burning desire for closer connection with the Stars and Stripes, at last bethought it of the glorious possibilities of religious animosity, and having labored thereat with laudable zeal for some time this Jesuit lands bill providentially fell in its way, on which the paper fastens itself to it as energetically as ever did Sindbad to the piece of flesh, in company with which is hoped the great polemical roc would bear it out of the valley of the serpents, some of which were evincing a distressing inclination to swallow the journal.

Well, to work the writers go, and soon not Harry Harry, but Amurath succeeds Amurath in the bitterness of their most Christian articles. The fire spreads; every eloquent minister sees a fresh opportunity for airing his eloquence and giving his congregation a fresh topic (for now-a-days congregations, like those folks the apostle found at a certain city, love to hear of all to hear some new thing); even one not so gifted thinks that at least he can be eloquent and impressive on this subject, for it is surprising how popular are all exercises of religion which consist principally in declaiming that our neighbor has not got any. Every gentleman who has not been so successful with tongue or pen, in Parliament, in literature, or what you will, as he thinks he should have been, sees a chance of rehabilitation, collects an audience, or writes a paper, and the interests of humanity goes to work to damage somebody, and presently all these religious crusaders, riding round like new Quixotes on their new-found hobbies, pot-lid on arm, ecclesiastical spit in hand, redressing grievances and smashing pipes everywhere or at least raising such a dust that nobody can say they're not, are going full tilt in so many directions at once that it is unsafe for a quiet individual to venture out of doors.

"Oranges!" said Artemus Ward, meeting a party of gentlemen bearing various religious and political insignia. "Oranges, take my advice and don't get up any religious fights." Other people than the worthy "Orange" sometimes need the advice. It is surprising how prone we are to injure the created for the love of the creator, or to believe that for the same laudable motive some of the created, we are not very sure which, are plotting to injure us. At present such are the visions we have conjured round us, that many estimable citizens behold the vast shadow of the Inquisition itself looming overhead, and are almost sure that they feel John A. dragging them into the big archway. Others equally estimable, but possibly of another party, agree that they are being dragged in, but consider that the tender gentleman pulling them looks like John A., it must really be Mr. Mowat, who is, by the way, himself being dragged into a matter with which he certainly had nothing to do, in a manner which must rather surprise him. However, let us use one of his methods, and give our best consideration as to what all this fuss is really about.

The Province of Quebec wished to obtain some lands to which there was an old ecclesiastical title or claim, which claim had to be "quieted" before they could be obtained. Some portion of this, or the whole, the Jesuit society claimed. It was objected that their right to hold lands had been impaired or annulled by former legislation. Let us remember here that, as a question of right, if any religious order had a right to an endowment of Canadian lands, the Jesuits had the best, for no religious body, Catholic or Protestant, had wrought and suffered as theirs in the endeavor, according to their light, to Christianize the then Pagan population of Canada. History, indeed, tells that the order had been suppressed for its evils. But history also suggests that these evils in great part consisted of opposition to the vices of courts, which courts exercised influence on the Vatican; and if we remember the courts of the last centuries, we may suppose that, in strict justice, they should have commenced their suppressions by suppressing themselves. In fact, their subjects have done that since for them, and pretty effectually. However, the Quebec Legislature decided that the lands should be paid for, the price going partly to the Jesuits, partly to the other Catholics, and partly to the Protestants of Quebec, and accepting the condition that the Pope should act as arbitrator as to the amount paid to each. A sample of the arguments used against the measure, and a most laughable sample, was that many grave and reverend men declared that this was tantamount to giving the Pope a power of domination and rule in Canada, whereas the fact was exactly the other way, that dignitary having simply accepted the position of arbitrator under a Quebec statute, which any person of any country so named in that statute could have done. A startling exposal of the unreliability of newspaper legal opinion was, by the way, made by another objector. One of our leading Toronto dailies in a leading editorial actually asked who ever heard of the consent of an individual being necessary to render valid the act of a legislature, utterly oblivious, apparently, that on the consent, sometimes of a private individual, sometimes of a body of such, every piece of permissive legislation depends, and is ineffective until that consent is obtained. Another objection made was that this would be endowing a religious order. Endowing! Instead of being sufficient to endow and support a religious body, all that was left for the Jesuits would not, as well as I remember past balance sheets, have started a decent daily newspaper.

But the most strange part of the remarkable religious enthusiasm in which we suddenly find ourselves is that it is a matter which should be, certainly, none of our business. As Protestants, we have always declared ourselves tolerant of other religions. This was simply a question whether other people should pay what they choose to their priests, out of

believe our own creed and practise our declared opinions, to do with their grasons. It may be that, being of a different nationality and of a different way of thinking, they fancy there is something to be said in favor of the Jesuits; and that, though kings have frowned on them and pliant courtiers have followed suit as was and is their wont, yet where piety, and courage, and self-denying zeal are remembered, the deeds of the Jesuit Order shall not be forgotten. They may know, as we should know, were our knowledge of history equal to our pretensions, that it was the infamous Pompadour who persuaded the weak French king against the Jesuits because they had declared the continuance of her connection with the king the continuance of immorality. The court followed the king, and France followed the court, as the France of that day must needs do. And Spain followed France, for reasons or fears too long to describe here; and Pope Clement, thinking it the best thing to please as many parties as possible, issued his edict suppressing the order, instigated also thereto by Catholic colleges which envied Jesuit educational success, for they were just as emulative in pupil-obtaining in those days as ever Cobourg and Toronto in these. They may know, too, that even the best Protestant writers state the Jesuit missions have ever been as much devoted to civilization as to religion, and admit the world owes them much, admitting, also, that the chief anti-Jesuit allegations have been denied and never proved. They may remember, also, that the Jesuit fathers furnished the only martyrs to Christianity that this country has known, and may think that if it yet be true that "by their works ye shall know them," perhaps their many years of patient endurance of poverty and toil in the wilderness of early Canada, their lives of danger and suffering, the terrible martyrdoms many of them courageously braved and endured, that they might advance the cause of the cross, may even compare favorably with the labors of any fashionable clergyman of to-day, labors perhaps largely consisting of two sermons a week, wherein one ever hopes that the divine's sound Protestantism may buttress safely a fabric where history is sometimes doubtful, and prophesy always so. They may remember these things, and think something is owing to the Jesuits. They are paying them something. It is not much. However, it is paid from their own money, not from ours. If we are a tolerant people we cannot object. If we respect Provincial rights how can we object?

We have been here over fifty years and never knew a year but somebody, who could make a figure no other way, was raising an outcry against something terrible he thought some Roman Catholic intended to do. I have never observed them do anything of the sort, nor have I seen the party who shouted attempt to hinder them. When he got, if he ever got, into power by his outcry, instead of opposing the church he had attacked he immediately joined hands with it to secure his position. In my memory the Catholics and their priests have always been quiet and respectable members of society, and I see no reason why in the next fifty or a hundred years they would not continue much the same. And here let one remark be made to those excellent members of society who appear to think all would be right if all were but Protestant. The way to advance the interests or increase the power of any sect is neither to attack its neighbors nor to endeavor to obtain proselytes from them. Let any religious body show that its doctrines are more pure by their results on the lives of its followers, and that sect will prosper, for it will attract to itself the clever, who are many, and those who will and what they believe true religion with their wealth, whose number is never few. So Christianity throve in spite of pagan Rome, so Protestantism flourished at the Reformation, so Puritanism during its brief career, so the Dissenters in the time of the fox-hunting parsons and hard-drinking aristocracy of last century England. Are we advancing in that direction? If so, we need not fear Romish preponderance. If not, we may. It is to some a sign of weakness in Protestants that so many of them, and even of their clergy, judge those of the opposite faith by writings or practices of one or two hundred years ago. Arguments so obtained were used successfully for many years, indeed, in support of the most unjust and immoral laws which ever had Protestant origin—used against the Irish Emancipation Act—the Disestablishment Act—the Jewish Emancipation Act, but now they speedily destroy the cause of its users. Other we see that even our own churches have changed their views, and no longer hold by their ancient written confessions of faith? Pray, in how many Protestant pulpits will you now hear predestination or eternal punishment preached?

In fine, it seems to me very difficult for us to say that the Quebec people have not a right to pay their own money to any religious body they choose. That gives no religious body a power to do wrong here; they are here, as at the country, to obey the law as others. If even the Protestant minority of Quebec had protested it would have given, if not a right of interference, some ground of sympathy; but they seem to have taken their share of the proceeds in content. The sum the Jesuits received is far too small to endow or give them status here. I think, if people would look around them and notice the country largely controlled by an immense railway corporation which is now, with the air of a conqueror, actually demanding the best water-front of our chief city, and observe besides our commercial situation, completely controlled by the States, which, by their power of closing our markets, keep us completely in hand, they would find something else to think of than religious disputes, the authors and spreaders of which have done far more harm to Canada than all the Jesuits ever did anywhere.

"For a long time I had no appetite, was restless at night, and very much debilitated. After taking two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my strength and appetite returned, and my health was completely restored."—D. M. Fisher, Swego, N. Y.

VISITORS FILLED THE PULPITS.

Some of the Distinguished Divines Who Preached Yesterday.

Nearly all the Presbyterian and Methodist pulpits were filled by ministers who are in the city on business connected with the annual ecclesiastical parliaments of these important bodies.

At St. Andrew's, King-street, yesterday morning, Rev. Principal Forrest of Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S., preached an admirable sermon on Christian citizenship. At 4 p.m. there was a special communion service conducted by Rev. Principal Grant, the pastor, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell and other ministers.

Rev. Principal MacVicar of Montreal Presbyterian College preached in the evening in Bloor-street Baptist Church. His subject was the feast at Bethany and the valuable lessons connected with Mary's anointing of Christ.

At Broadway Methodist Tabernacle a "love-feast" was held at 9.30 a.m., and an ordination sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Stafford at 11. Sunday-school addresses were given in the afternoon. Rev. Joseph H. Locke preached in the evening.

At Erskine Presbyterian Church, Cherrier-street, Rev. Dr. McMullen, ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, preached an able sermon in the evening.

Rev. Dr. Foster of New York preached in Carlton-street Methodist Church yesterday morning on "The Earthly pilgrimage to the Heavenly Country."

Rev. P. McF. McLeod occupied his old pulpit last evening, and delighted many of his former congregation by an excellent sermon in Central Presbyterian Church. Later in the evening he addressed a large gathering of young men in Association Hall on "How to Make Life a Success."

The weather was fine and nearly all the places of worship were largely attended.

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Norlathop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proved satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation and all diseases arising from impure blood, Female Complaints, etc.

A Prodigal Son From Guelph.

Rev. Mr. Williams, a Guelph clergyman, was in town on Saturday looking after a runaway son, aged 10 years, who answers to the name of "Horby." Mr. Williams says that his son was employed as a telegraph boy in Guelph and he thought he might have gone into the same occupation in Toronto, but he could not find him. The World saw Mr. Williams in the C.P.R. despatch office on Saturday evening when the latter said that Guelph's Chief of Police had wired to the Toronto authorities about the lad. The rev. gentleman added that by a strange coincidence he was to preach in Guelph yesterday on "The Prodigal Son."

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a speedy and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGES.

They Are all Prosperous—Figures Submitted to the General Assembly.

Her colleges are the boast of the Presbyterian Church both in the Mother Land and Canada. Saturday morning was spent by the General Assembly in receiving, discussing and adopting the reports of the Dominion colleges. This was a subject on which Moderator Grant is au fait.

The first report considered was that of Halifax College, which was presented by Principal Forrest and was eminently favorable. So also was that concerning Morin College, Quebec. Rev. Dr. Warden presented the report of Montreal College. Eighty students are in attendance, of whom 30 attended theological classes, the remaining 50 taking their Arts course in McGill College or in the literary department of the Presbyterian College. This is the largest number of students the college has ever had. Of these 30 students, 15 this year completed their course in theology and are prepared to enter upon their life work. Four of the 15 join Mr. MacKelvie, one of the graduates of last year, in the foreign field—a field to which several graduates of the college have aspired, but the way to which has only recently been opened by the missionary spirit and liberality of congregations in Montreal; four more are French-speaking students, prepared to take their place in the important work of French evangelization; of the remaining seven two have signified their intention of laboring in the Northwest; one is doing mission work in Arizona and the others have spheres of labor before them in the older provinces. The receipts of the year were $12,735; disbursements, $12,676.

Rev. Dr. Thompson of Sarnia presented the report of the trustees of Queen's College and University. The number of students continues to increase. Last session 425 were enrolled, 231 being in Arts. Everything was lovely except the state of the finances. The University requires from the General Assembly's college fund, for the maintenance of the theological department, $4000 per annum. The average amount received annually for the seven years previous to 1888 was $2819. During last year, however, only $1612 was received. The total disbursements were $39,901, and the receipts came short of this amount by $1800. This resolution was carried:

That the Assembly receive the report of Queen's College, expresses satisfaction at its continued progress, approves of the legislation secured, and regret that the contributions for the college fund scheme of the church have fallen so far short of the amount received in former years in the support of the theological faculty, and hope congregations will respond to the appeal for additional assistance.

Principal Caven read the report of the Board of Management of Knox College, which, as usual, leads the other divinity schools in the number of students. These statistics are of especial interest:

The board report that the property devised to Knox College by Samuel Bowman has lately been sold. After settling all expenses, paying taxes on property and paying $500 to the widow for support of dower, the college received the amount of $19,242. The transaction was completed and the purchase money paid June 1st.

The sum of $1000 has been received from Mrs. McArthur for a scholarship, to be named the McArthur Scholarship, in memory of her late husband.

A movement of the citizens in the neighborhood of the college is being made with the view of purchasing the college property in order to remove the building and convert its site into a park. A deputation of these citizens waited upon the board at its meeting on the 5th inst., and requested that the General Assembly should be asked to give authority to the board or some other body to negotiate with them regarding the purchase of the property. The board simply reports this fact to the General Assembly without offering any opinion as to what the Assembly should do.

The receipts were $18,390.80, and the disbursements were so great as to leave a deficit of about $33.

In presenting the report Principal Caven spoke in encouraging terms of the work done. As to the proposal to buy Knox College site as a park he urged nothing, but pointed out the advantages of the site for the college, while at the same time expressing the belief that the church would not necessarily stand in the way of a public improvement. These resolutions were passed:

The General Assembly expresses gratification with the increase of the number of young men who are preparing for the ministry in Knox College as well as in the other colleges of the church; commends the college to the liberality of the church and hopes that its financial standing will soon warrant such increase of the teaching staff as the work of the college obviously requires.

In regard to the request of the citizens of Toronto in the neighborhood of Knox College, that somebody should be authorized to negotiate with them as to the purchase of the college property, the assembly deems it sufficient to instruct the College Board to report to next assembly any definite proposition that may be made to them by any parties who desire to acquire the property.

A satisfactory report of Manitoba College having been presented by Chief Justice Taylor the course adjourned and the Commissioners and their friends spent the afternoon on an excursion to Oakville per steamer Steinhoff.

A box of Ayer's Pills has saved many a fit of sickness. When a remedy does not happen to be within reach, people are liable to neglect slight ailments and, of course, if serious illness follows they have to suffer the consequences. "A stitch in time saves nine."

THE ROMANCE AND THE REALITY.

Dr. Wild Tells How He Was Criticised by the Hod Carrier.

Unusually large for June and unusually hilarious was the congregation in Bond-street Congregational Church last night when Dr. Wild spoke on "A hod-carrier's criticism of a minister." This peculiar subject grew out of a little incident which occurred last week while the Doctor was walking down one of the city streets. Passing a building in the course of erection, one of the hod-carriers was heard to exclaim to his fellow-workman, "Jim, how would you like to be Dr. Wild? Get five thousand a year and do nothing." Our ignorance of other people's work, he said, is apt to breed contempt for it. "To show," he continued, "that I have not the easy time the hod-carrier thinks, I will give you a few illustrations." The preacher then proceeded to review the history of his daily labors, giving the number of his visitors, appointments, etc., also the trials which he had to undergo when first he landed in Canada, when he had to keep a wife, a child and a horse on two hundred and fifty dollars a year. Then he showed how men by the providence of God are placed in professions and occupations for which they are fitted according to their natural capabilities. The remarks of the hod-carrier were the results of ignorance of the real duties and responsibilities of the Bond-street pastor.

St. Louis Budweiser Lager.

Gold medals at the World's Fair, New Orleans, Paris Exposition, and at the Amsterdam World's Exhibition, where 78 German and Austrian brewers competed. Price $1.75 per doz. pints and $2.85 quarts. Sold to the trade in casks, six doz. quarts and 10 doz. pints. W. Mara, 282 Queen-street west. 136

They Don't Like the Job.

The $1.20 a day men added to the police force are not proving successes. Under the best and most favorable circumstances it would take them seven years to arrive at the position of first-class constables, and in consequence the recruits are leaving by the wholesale. It is no uncommon thing for them to walk off their beat without resignation or any other token of dissatisfaction, while in one instance at least a probationer assaulted his superior officer before shedding his uniform.

Madre E' Higo Cigars are unquestionably the finest 10c and 15c cigars in the market. Try them. 136

Two Accidents.

Walter Morley, 210 Farley-avenue, was so severely kicked by a horse Friday night as to compel his removal to the Hospital on Saturday.

Henry Pearson, a 7-year-old boy, 107 Hamilton-street, fell from a fence Saturday breaking his leg. He is in the Hospital.

The celebrated El Padre brand of cigars has lost none of its original excellence. The tobacco used, being of a high grade and carefully selected, guarantees the consumer a cigar of fine and delicate aroma and the best value. 136

Passed Away in Slumber.

Andrew Epson, 108 Ontario-street, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning. He retired in the best of spirits Friday evening. Coroner Duncan, believing the death to be somewhat suspicious, will hold an inquest at the City

THE VICTORIA ASKS FOR AID.

May Probably Get It at Next Session of the Legislature.

R. W. Elliot, D. W. Alexander and A. B. Lee, representing the Toronto Board of Trade, waited on members of the Ontario Government on Saturday afternoon to urge the claims of the Victoria. The ministers present were Mr. Mowat, G. W. Ross and Mr. Drury.

Mr. Elliot explained the situation of affairs and stated what they wanted. The Victoria Railway, now running from Lindsay to Haliburton, was projected with the intention of its being carried back in the country to Mattawa, but owing to financial difficulties construction was suspended on reaching the present terminus. The Ontario Government, by way of encouraging the enterprise, had passed an order-in-council granting to the company the proceeds of the land sold within a belt ten miles on each side of the line through part of the territory. This had not been taken advantage of within the time specified for the order-in-council to be of effect, and now that there were good prospects of continuing construction they asked that the order-in-council be revived. It would be of advantage to the railway, the country and the Government to have this country opened up. The timber was abundant all through these districts and the land was good. Mr. Elliot then laid a map before the ministers showing the route of the proposed extension.

Mr. Alexander read the petition of the Lindsay Board of Trade, which recited the same state of affairs as that explained by Mr. Elliot. The petitioners also prayed for the revival of the order-in-council.

Mr. Lee added a few words to those of Mr. Elliot. He thought it was of great importance that the backbone of the country should be built up. The extension of the road would benefit the province.

The Attorney General replied that it would not be possible for him to take the matter into consideration at present. There were many similar enterprises asking for aid and urging their claims. At the last session of the Legislature some of those which sought aid were not included with those who received it. He could not revive the order-in-council without the consent of the Legislature, but at the next session its renewal would be considered along with other railway aid petitions.

"Cable" Cigars. The standard brand. Over a quarter of a century in the market. Sales constantly increasing. 136

BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE.

The Methodist Conference Do Some Work and Then Go to Grimsby Park.

The Saturday session of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church lasted only from 9 till 12, as in the afternoon the members visited Grimsby Park. The lay delegates had a separate meeting and selected Messrs. W. S. Bagg and M. Tredgow to fill vacancies in their delegation to the General Conference; the laymen will meet again on Thursday evening at 7.

Bills connected with the Jeffery trial were presented. One for $150 was from Mr. W. L. Shannon for stenographic work. The other expenses, chiefly the fares of members of the committee, reached $321; this does not include solicitors' fees, which probably amount to $1500 and which each party pays for itself. The bills were referred to the Contingent Fund Committee.

Rev. Drs. Briggs, Dewart and Withrow made the annual presentation of the reports concerning the various connexional publications and of the church's publishing house. Dr. Withrow showed that the Sunday school papers are growing in circulation and merit, and that the Methodist Sunday schools have more Sunday schools, more teachers and 2500 more pupils than all the other churches put together.

Quite a breeze arose out of Rev. J. B. Armstrong's expression of it as his opinion that The Christian Guardian should be more liberal freely for the discussion of connexional questions such as Federation, so that it would not be necessary to resort to the secular press, and the blame for this lay with the editor of The Guardian. Rev. John Phelps said that the editor, Dr. Dewart, refused to insert an article of his, saying that he would insert no articles opposing Federation, moderate or otherwise. Rev. Dr. Parker defended Dr. Dewart's course in keeping out the paper from joining in the Church's policy, while Mr. Edward Gurney thought it would be well for Dr. Dewart to take the hint and allow free discussion, because if The Guardian expressed only one side of the question there must be a paper to express the other.

Rev. Dr. Dewart said that The Guardian's policy was in line with the direction of the General Conference; a paper must have convictions and a policy and could not be on both sides of a question. He denied that he had excluded articles because they were contrary to his views.

Rev. George Webber moved a resolution of confidence in Dr. Dewart, which was unanimously carried.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Griffith, seconded by Rev. Dr. Hunter, this resolution was adopted:

That this conference has heard with regret of the severe and prolonged affliction of Rev. R. Boyle of Brampton and we desire to place on record our appreciation of his long and faithful services in the Methodism of our country to assure him of our sincere sympathy in his affliction, and we pray that the consolation of Christ, which through his ministration so often comforted others, may sustain him till he is again enabled to join in the services of the sanctuary.

A remedy that is of such benefit in cases of indigestion, neuralgia, loss of appetite, dyspepsia as Dyer's Quinine and Iron Wine, is worth gold; it is easily taken by the weakest invalid. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

Inducted to the Pastorate.

Last night Rev. Stuart Atchison, late of Clover Hill, was inducted into the pastorate of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Carlton-street. A sermon, setting forth those tenets of Christianity, notably Presbyterian, which perish not in the face of attacks by scientists, infidels and scoffers, was preached by Rev. Professor Gregg of Knox College.

Rev. Nevin Wordsade of Pittsburg, Moderator of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, delivered the charge, likewise an address. Both were enthusiastic and energetic. Good counsel was given the newly-installed pastor.

The Mungo (5c) Cigar is superior to the many so-called 10c cigars that are being foisted upon the public. 136

Frauds on Farmers.

The Ontario Bureau of Statistics has issued a bulletin dealing wish frauds on farmers. Its catalogs all the sharp tricks by which the farmers of Ontario have been victimized, from the historic lightning-rod rackets to the latest product of wily invention, the "marriage ceremony." Every farmer who gets the bulletin should read it carefully.

Diamonds and Jewelry.

Money is saved in buying diamonds, watches and jewelry at D. H. Cunningham's, 77 Yonge-street, 2 doors north of King. 136

There Will be no Liquor Sold.

The managers of the Niagara Navigation Company have agreed not to sell any intoxicants on the occasion of the Prohibition Club's social on board the Cibola Thursday evening next. There will be a temperance bar, where coffee, tea and ice-cream will take the place of the old-time "flowing bowl."

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Two Editorial Visitors.

Mr. P. D. Ross, editor The Ottawa Journal, was in town on Saturday, having come up to see the Ottawa-Toronto lacrosse match. Of course he relished the Capitals club's success.

Another and equally important editorial visitor was Mr. John Cameron, the head of The Hamilton Spectator, who did not go to the lacrosse match but who took to the water and spent the afternoon at the Island.

In the Assize Court.

The case of Joseph Affholder v. The Brandon Manufacturing Company was continued before Mr. Justice MacMahon Saturday. The case was not concluded.

To-day's list is: Stonehouse v. Loveless, Bunbury v. Manufacturers Insurance Co., Preston v. Toronto, Robinson v. Duncan, Bank of Commerce v. Kidd.

Will Remove Next Fall.

Mr. Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court has purchased a house in Stewarton, Ottawa, and expects to remove with his family to the

THE $200,000 HE LEFT BEHIND.

How the Late John Bacon Directs His Fortune to be Distributed.

The late John Bacon left an estate valued at $200,000 as follows:

Household goods and furniture	$ 1500 00
Promissory notes	850 00
Debts unsecured	15,500 00
Money secured by mortgage	82,856 00
Interest accrued or accruing on mortgage	1100 00
Checks outstanding	1940 00
Cash in hands of solicitors	322 56
Cash in bank	4270 76
Real estate in Ontario	91,500 00
	$199,901 78

This will is dated May 25, 1888, and Saturday application was made to the Surrogate Court for probate thereof. Mrs. Harriet Bacon, his widow, William J. Mitchell, wholesale druggist, Winnipeg, and C. H. Ritchie, Q.C., are the executors and trustees.

The following are the legacies: To the Hospital for Sick Children, the Toronto Home for Incurables and Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, $100 each; to his wife absolutely all his furniture, plate, linen, glass and other household effects, and also $5000 in cash. The residue of his estate, both real and personal, is vested in his executors in trust to invest in the best securities, and apply the proceeds as directed as follows: Mrs. Bacon to receive an annuity of $2500; each of his three daughters to be paid annually the sum of $500; Edward S. Bacon is allowed an annuity of $400. His son-in-law Francis John Phillips is allowed to retain the sum of $15,000 loaned to him by the deceased until the expiration of one year after the death of Mrs. Bacon, with interest at 5 per cent., after which the executors are directed to collect $5000 and transfer the balance to Mrs. Phillips for her own separate use absolutely, as the same time Mrs. Mitchell and Marian Anglin, his other daughters, are to be paid $10,000 each and Edward S. Bacon $6000 in four equal instalments. The children to also receive during their lifetime the interest on one-fourth of the balance remaining after the payment of these bequests.

The deceased also set aside $1000 to be expended in ornamenting his burial plot in St. James Cemetery and erecting a monument to his memory.

Mara & Co.,

family grocers, fruit and provision merchants, 280 Queen-street west, near Beverley-street. Our store has been very much enlarged and we believe we have now, beyond dispute, the most complete grocery establishment in Ontario, both as to stock and appointments. We have added a fruit department and will have it stocked with the choicest fruits in season. Our provision department is also complete and we keep in stock a full line of meats from Grant & Co., the celebrated pork packers of Ingersoll, and Freeman of Hamilton.

We receive daily by express from Grant & Co. tenderloins, kidneys, hearts, sausages, bologna, headcheese, etc. We have in the west window a plate glass refrigerator 12 feet long, where we keep immense quantities of the finest dairy and creamery butter. Families in any part of the city will be called upon twice a week for orders if required. We may special attention to our family and country trade. Mail orders to all parts of Ontario. Send for lithographed price catalog. 135

The Doctors Receiving Reports.

At the meeting of the Ontario Medical Council Saturday the Finance Committee submitted their report. It showed $45,451 surplus over liabilities. The committee on registration recommended that Hugh McIntirye's petition to be registered a medical student be granted.

It was recommended by the Education Committee that the present matriculation standard continue to prevail; that one summer session of not less than ten weeks be required in addition to the four winter sessions of six months each; that two examinations be held each year; that no student or any other person shall be informed of the marks made by any student, and that the application of Miss Amelia Johnston for registration on a diploma certificate obtained in 1865 be granted.

The reports were adopted.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest it is a remedy which has never been known to fail. It promotes easy and copy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

Appealing Against Liquor Convictions.

On Saturday Judge Macdougall heard several appeals against liquor license convictions. William Ward's appeal against a fine of $50 and costs, imposed by the Police Magistrate some 12 months ago, was dismissed. His Honor reserved judgment in the appeal case against John Losch, convicted with costs by Inspector Stephen in discharging his duty under the Liquor Act. In the case of Mary Wells the conviction was confirmed. James Rose of York-street entered an appeal against a conviction imposed by the Police Magistrate. Argument was adjourned for one week.

City Hall Small Talk.

The Court of Revision meets to-day to consider the Bloor-street pavement difficulty.

Registered with the City Clerk last week: 27 deaths, 71 births, 22 marriages.

The Waterworks Committee will have before it at its meeting to-day the names of the inspectors to be decapitated.

The Local Board of Health and Markets and Health Committee will drive round the city to-day to investigate the extent of the smoke nuisance.

The courthouse contracts are prepared and ready for signature.

Five cases of typhoid fever, 3 of scarlet fever, 5 of diphtheria, 1 of measles, were reported at the health office last week.

Ald. Bell waited on the president of the street railway on Saturday to press upon him the need for increased car service in the West End.

Toronto "Called Back."

Persons desirous of securing copies of the above will do so at once, as every copy remaining unsold after July 1 will be sent to England.

I Thought My Case was Hopeless

I got